INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XI	Department: Commerce
Worksheet: 1	Topic: Organisation of Data (Statistics)

1. The number of times a particular item occurs in a data set is known as:
   a) Frequency
   b) Relative frequency
   c) Class mark
   d) Class width

2. _____ is a comprehensive way to classify raw data of a quantitative variable.
   a) Frequency distribution
   b) Distribution
   c) Information
   d) Analysis

3. Classification of population of India in terms of years is an example of:
   a) Geographical classification
   b) Chronological classification
   c) Quantitative classification
   d) Qualitative classification

4. ---------series excludes the upper limit of the class- interval.
   a) Exclusive
   b) Inclusive
   c) Open ended
   d) Mid value

5. Range is the:
   a) Difference between the largest and the smallest observations.
   b) Difference between the smallest and the largest observations.
   c) Average of the largest and smallest observations.
   d) Ratio of the largest to the smallest observations.

6. The characteristic of fact that can be measured in the form of numbers is called:
   a) Frequency
   b) Variable

c) Attribute
d) None of these

7. The Difference between upper limit and lower limit of a class is known as;
   a) Range
   b) Magnitude of class interval
   c) frequency
   d) Class limit

8. In a frequency distribution, the class may be:
   a) Singular or plural
   b) Subjective or objective
   c) Individual or discrete
   d) Inclusive or exclusive

9. Raw data is made comprehensible by:
   a) Collection of data
   b) Classification of data
   c) Organization of data
   d) Presentation of data

10. A refers to quantity whose value varies from one investigation to another.
   a) Constant
   b) Variable
   c) Array
   d) None of these

11. Which of the following is the objective of classification
   a) Simplification
   b) Briefness
   c) Comparability
   d) All of these

ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternatives given below:

Alternatives:

Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the not correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

1. **Assertion (A)-** Classification simplifies and condenses the mass of data.
   Reason (R)- Classification removes complexities and facilitates comparison.
   A: b

2. **Assertion (A)** -In the case of exclusive class intervals, upper limit is not included
Reason (R): In the case of exclusive class intervals, we have to decide in advance which class limit is to be excluded.
A: d
3. **Assertion (A):** Classification is the process of arranging data into sequence and groups.
Reason (R): Data are classified according to their common characteristics for separating them into different but related parts.
A: a

CASE STUDY:

Read the given text carefully and answer the question that follows:

"When faced with the research problem, you need to collect, analyze, interpret data to answer your research questions. Examples of research questions that could require you to gather data include how many people will vote for a candidate, what is the best product mix to use and how useful is a drug in curing a disease.

The research problem you explore informs the type of data you will collect and the data collection method you will use."

1. What are the sources of data?
2. Name two important sources of secondary data?
3. Name two methods of data collection?
4. Schedules are filled by the:
   (a)Investigator
   (b) Enumerator
   (c) Informant
   (d) None of these