

## CHAPTER-12 | : Statistics

QUIZ  
PART-3

1. A frequency polygon represents:

- A. Bar charts
- B. Line graph of frequencies
- C. Categorical data
- D. Percentages (B)

**Explanation:** It uses a line to represent frequencies.

2. To draw a frequency polygon, the first step is:

- A. Drawing a histogram
- B. Making a frequency table
- C. Plotting data on the Y-axis
- D. Calculating the mean (B)

**Explanation:** Create a frequency table first.

3. Class midpoints are plotted on the:

- A. Y-axis
- B. X-axis
- C. Both X and Y-axis
- D. None (B)

**Explanation:** Midpoints go on the X-axis.

4. The points in a frequency polygon are connected by:

- A. Dotted lines
- B. Curved lines
- C. Straight lines
- D. No lines (C)

**Explanation:** Points are connected by straight lines.

5. A frequency polygon starts and ends at:

- A. Middle class intervals
- B. X-axis with frequency 0
- C. Maximum frequency
- D. Minimum frequency (B)

**Explanation:** Add points at frequency 0 at both ends.

6. The class mark is:

- A. Upper limit minus lower limit
- B. Average of the limits
- C. Frequency sum
- D. Class interval (B)

**Explanation:** Class mark =  $(\text{Upper} + \text{Lower limit}) / 2$ .

7. A frequency polygon is drawn after:

- A. Pie chart
- B. Histogram
- C. Bar graph
- D. Scatter plot (B)

**Explanation:** Draw after creating a histogram.

8. In a frequency polygon, 10–20 marks is represented by:

- A. A point
- B. A bar
- C. A line
- D. A pie chart (C)

**Explanation:** Represented by a line connecting points.

9. To find frequency in a polygon, first calculate:

- A. Total data points
- B. Class size
- C. Class marks
- D. Mean (A)

**Explanation:** Start by calculating total data points.

10. The area under a frequency polygon equals the area under a:

- A. Pie chart
- B. Histogram
- C. Line graph
- D. Bar chart (B)

**Explanation:** Same as histogram area.