

## CHAPTER-12 | : Statistics

QUIZ  
PART-6

1. First step in constructing a histogram:

- A. Find frequency
- B. Draw X-axis
- C. Determine class intervals
- D. Draw Y-axis (C)

**Explanation:** First, determine class intervals.

2. A frequency polygon represents:

- A. Continuous data
- B. Discrete data
- C. Bar graphs
- D. Pie charts (A)

**Explanation:** Frequency polygons represent continuous data.

3. Points in a frequency polygon are plotted at:

- A. Midpoints
- B. Frequency values
- C. Both
- D. Class boundaries (A)

**Explanation:** Points are plotted at class midpoints.

4. Comparing marks of two sections is best shown with:

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

**Explanation:** Frequency polygons compare data between sections.

5. Students with marks between 10-20 in Section B is:

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 19
- D. 17 (C)

**Explanation:** 19 students have marks between 10-20.

6. The class mark for 20-30 is:

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 15
- D. 30 (B)

**Explanation:** Class mark is the midpoint:  
 $20+30 \div 2 = \frac{20+30}{2} = 25$

7. The scale for the Y-axis is:

- A. 1 cm = 2 students
- B. 1 cm = 1 student
- C. 1 cm = 10 students
- D. 1 cm = 5 students (A)

**Explanation:** The Y-axis scale is 1 cm = 2 students.

8. To compare two sections' marks, use a:

- A. Line graph
- B. Histogram
- C. Frequency polygon
- D. Bar graph (C)

**Explanation:** Frequency polygons compare data for different sections.

9. The class with highest frequency in Section A is:

- A. 0-10
- B. 10-20
- C. 20-30
- D. 30-40 (B)

**Explanation:** The highest frequency is in the 10-20 range.

10. The class with the lowest frequency in Section B is:

- A. 0-10
- B. 10-20
- C. 40-50
- D. 20-30 (C)

**Explanation:** The lowest frequency is in the 40-50 range.