

CHAPTER-5 | Tales by Dots and Lines

QUIZ
PART-07

1. In a frequency table, frequency represents the number of times a value —

- A. Is multiplied
- B. Occurs
- C. Is divided
- D. Changes (B)

Explanation: Frequency tells how many times a particular value appears in the data.

2. To find the mean from a frequency table, we use —

- A. Sum of frequencies only
- B. Value $\times$ Frequency
- C. Largest frequency only
- D. Smallest frequency only (B)

Explanation: Mean is calculated using the sum of (Value $\times$ Frequency) divided by total frequency.

3. The total number of observations in a frequency table is equal to the —

- A. Sum of values
- B. Largest frequency
- C. Sum of frequencies
- D. Mean (C)

Explanation: Adding all frequencies gives the total number of observations.

4. Which value has the highest frequency in the family-size table?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6 (B)

Explanation: Family size 4 has frequency 11, which is the highest in the table.

5. The median in a frequency distribution is found using the —

- A. Largest value
- B. Smallest value
- C. Middle position
- D. Highest frequency only (C)

Explanation: The median is determined by locating the middle observation(s).

6. In the given family-size table, the total number of observations is —

- A. 34
- B. 35
- C. 36
- D. 37 (C)

Explanation: $3 + 11 + 9 + 7 + 3 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 36$.

7. When the number of observations is even, the median is the —

- A. Largest observation
- B. Smallest observation
- C. Average of the two middle observations
- D. Most frequent observation (C)

Explanation: For an even number of observations, the median is the average of the two middle values.

8. A frequency table helps us avoid —

- A. Counting data
- B. Writing repeated values again and again
- C. Finding the mean
- D. Arranging data (B)

Explanation: Frequency tables summarize repeated values efficiently.

9. Which measure requires finding the middle position of the ordered data?

- A. Mean
- B. Range
- C. Median
- D. Frequency (C)

Explanation: Median depends on the position of observations in ordered data.

10. The main advantage of using frequencies is that they make calculations —

- A. Longer
- B. More difficult
- C. Easier and quicker
- D. Impossible (C)

Explanation: Frequency tables organize data efficiently, making mean and median calculations easier.