1. A bar graph represents:
A. Equal intervals
B. Discrete data
C. Continuous data
D. No intervals (B)
Explanation: Bar graphs are for discrete data.

2. Frequency in a bar graph is represented by:
A. Height of the bar
B. Width of the bar
C. Color of the bar
D. Distance between bars (A)
Explanation: The height of the bar shows frequency.

3. A histogram is used for:
A. Discrete data
B. Continuous data
C. Mode
D. Median (B)
Explanation: Histograms represent continuous data.

4. Frequency in a histogram is shown on the:
A. X-axis
B. Y-axis
C. Both
D. No axis (B)
Explanation: Frequency is on the Y-axis.

5. Bar heights represent:
A. Total sum
B. Frequency of categories
C. Total area
D. None (B)
Explanation: Bar heights show category frequency.

6. Bar graphs vs. histograms:
A. Bar for discrete, histogram for continuous
B. Histograms have gaps
C. Bar graphs use percentages
D. Histograms for qualitative data (A)
Explanation: Bar graphs are for discrete data, histograms for continuous data.

7. A histogram uses:
A. Intervals
B. Categories
C. Only counts
D. Pie segments (A)
Explanation: Data in histograms is shown in intervals.

8. In a histogram, the bar width represents:
A. Frequency
B. Number of students
C. Interval range
D. Cumulative frequency (C)
Explanation: The bar width represents the interval range.

9. Unequal bar widths in a bar graph indicate:
A. Non-continuous data
B. Continuous data
C. Error
D. Incomplete data (A)
Explanation: Bars in a bar graph must have equal widths for categorical data.

10. A histogram can be plotted from:
A. Bar graph
B. Histogram
C. Both A and B
D. None (C)
Explanation: Histograms can come from bar graphs or other histograms.