1. Step-deviation method is used to make calculations:
   A. longer
   B. easier
   C. impossible
   D. exact only (B)

*Explanation :* Step-deviation method simplifies calculations by reducing large values.

2. In step-deviation method, a stands for:
   A. actual mean
   B. assumed mean
   C. class mark
   D. frequency (B)

*Explanation:* The symbol a represents the assumed mean used to simplify calculations.

3. In step-deviation method, h stands for:
   A. height B. frequency
   C. class-size D. class mark (C)

*Explanation:* The symbol h represents the class-size (width of class interval).

4. The formula of $u_i$ is:
   A. $(x_i + a) / h$
   B. $(x_i - a) / h$
   C. $(x_i - d) / h$
   D. $(x_i + h) / a$ (B)

*Explanation:* In step-deviation method, $u_i = (x_i - a) / h$.

5. In grouped data, $x_i$ represents:
   A. class mark
   B. frequency
   C. deviation
   D. total frequency (A)

*Explanation :* $x_i$ denotes the class mark (midpoint of class interval).

6. Deviation $d_i$ is calculated as:
   A. $a - x_i$
   B. $x_i + a$
   C. $x_i - a$
   D. $x_i \times a$ (C)

*Explanation :* Deviation is calculated by subtracting assumed mean from class mark.

7. Mean formula in step-deviation method is:
   A. $a + (\Sigma f_i u_i / \Sigma f_i)$
   B. $a + h (\Sigma f_i u_i / \Sigma f_i)$
   C. $h + a \Sigma f_i$
   D. $\Sigma f_i / \Sigma u_i$ (B)

*Explanation :* Mean is calculated using $\bar{x} = a + h (\Sigma f_i u_i / \Sigma f_i)$.

8. Step-deviation method is useful when values are:
   A. very small
   B. simple
   C. large
   D. zero (C)

*Explanation :* It is useful when data values are large or complex.

9. Midpoint of class 20–30 is:
   A. 20
   B. 25
   C. 30
   D. 35 (B)

*Explanation :* Midpoint is calculated as (20 + 30) / 2 = 25.

10. $f_i$ represents:
    A. class mark
    B. frequency
    C. assumed mean
    D. class-size (B)

*Explanation :* $f_i$ indicates the frequency of each class interval.