

# CHAPTER-13 | STATISTICS

## QUIZ PART-01

1. Raw data is called:

- A. Grouped data
- B. Ungrouped data
- C. Frequency
- D. Mean (B)

**Explanation:** Raw data is data in its original form without any grouping.

2. Data arranged in classes is called:

- A. Raw data
- B. Ungrouped data
- C. Grouped data
- D. Mean (C)

**Explanation:** Data divided into class intervals is called grouped data.

3. Number of times an observation occurs is:

- A. Mean
- B. Frequency
- C. Class mark
- D. Interval (B)

**Explanation:** Frequency represents how many times a value appears.

4. Class mark of 10–15 is:

- A. 11.5
- B. 12.5
- C. 12
- D. 14 (B)

**Explanation:** Class mark = (lower limit + upper limit) / 2 = 12.5.

5. Mean is:

- A. Largest value
- B. Smallest value
- C. Sum  $\div$  number
- D. Difference (C)

**Explanation:** Mean is the sum of observations divided by total number.

6. Formula of mean (without class interval) is:

- A.  $\Sigma fi / \Sigma xi$
- B.  $\Sigma fixi / \Sigma fi$
- C.  $\Sigma xi / \Sigma fi$
- D.  $\Sigma fi xi$  (B)

**Explanation:** Mean is calculated using  $\Sigma(fi xi)$  divided by  $\Sigma(fi)$ .

7. Number of methods to find mean (grouped data):

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4 (C)

**Explanation:** There are three methods: Direct, Assumed Mean, and Step Deviation.

8. Direct method uses:

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Class mark
- D. Range (C)

**Explanation:** Direct method uses class marks (midpoints) for calculation.

9. In assumed mean method, 'a' is:

- A. Actual mean
- B. Assumed mean
- C. Frequency
- D. Class width (B)

**Explanation:** 'a' is taken as an assumed mean to simplify calculations.

10. Deviation  $d_i =$

- A.  $a - f_i$
- B.  $x_i + a$
- C.  $x_i - a$
- D.  $f_i - x_i$  (C)

**Explanation:** Deviation is calculated as  $d_i = x_i - a$ .