

CHAPTER-5 | Tales by Dots and Lines

QUIZ
PART-01

1. The arithmetic mean of a set of numbers is also called the —

- A. Mode
- B. Average
- C. Range
- D. Median (B)

Explanation : Arithmetic mean and average represent the same measure of central tendency.

2. The mean acts as the _____ of a collection of data.

- A. Boundary
- B. Centre
- C. Maximum value
- D. Minimum value (B)

Explanation: The mean represents the balancing point or centre of the data.

3. To find the mean of a data set, we divide the sum of observations by the —

- A. Largest value
- B. Smallest value
- C. Number of observations
- D. Range (C)

Explanation: Mean = Sum of observations $\div$ Number of observations.

4. The mean of two numbers lies —

- A. Outside the numbers
- B. Between the two numbers
- C. Equal to the larger number
- D. Equal to the smaller number (B)

Explanation: The average of two numbers always falls between them.

5. In the balancing act concept, values to the left of the mean are balanced by values to the —

- A. Bottom
- B. Top
- C. Right
- D. Centre (C)

Explanation : The mean acts as a balancing point with values distributed on both sides.

6. Which measure is represented as a balancing point on a number line?

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

Explanation : The mean is often visualized as the balance point of data.

7. The mean of a data set always lies between the —

- A. First and last values
- B. Minimum and maximum values
- C. Two middle values
- D. Largest two values (B)

Explanation : The mean cannot be smaller than the minimum or larger than the maximum value.

8. If all observations in a data set are equal, then the mean is —

- A. Zero
- B. Undefined
- C. Equal to that common value
- D. Always larger (C)

Explanation : When all values are the same, their average is that same value.

9. Which operation is NOT required while calculating the mean?

- A. Addition
- B. Division
- C. Counting observations
- D. Multiplication of all observations (D)

Explanation : Finding the mean requires addition and division, not multiplication of all values.

10. The main idea of this chapter section is that the mean represents —

- A. The largest value
- B. The smallest value
- C. A balancing point of data
- D. The difference between values (C)

Explanation : The chapter explains mean through the concept of balancing data around a central point.