CBSE

Class-6 | Maths

Under CSR Support by
IPCA | Foundation
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Chapter – 4 | Data Handling and Presentation   QUIZ-01

1. Any collection of facts, numbers or observations that give information is called:
   A. Graph
   B. Data
   C. Tally
   D. Table   (B)

   Explanation : Facts, numbers and observations that convey information are called data.

2. Which of the following requires data collection to answer?
   A. Capital of India
   B. Date of Independence
   C. Favourite game of students in a class
   D. National animal of India   (C)

   Explanation : Favourite game differs from student to student and must be collected as data.

3. Tally marks are mainly used to:
   A. Draw graphs
   B. Show pictures
   C. Count data easily
   D. Colour tables   (C)

   Explanation : Tally marks help in counting large data easily and accurately.

4. The number of times a particular observation occurs in data is called its:
   A. Scale   B. Frequency
   C. Category   D. Range   (B)

   Explanation : Frequency tells how many times an observation appears.

5. Which of the following is a correct statement about a pictograph?
   A. It shows data using numbers only
   B. It uses pictures to represent data
   C. It cannot show comparisons
   D. It does not need a key   (B)

   Explanation : A pictograph represents data using pictures or symbols.

6. In a pictograph, the information that tells what one symbol represents is called the:
   A. Frequency   B. Label
   C. Scale (or key)   D. Title   (C)

   Explanation : The scale explains the value of one symbol in a pictograph.

7. Which graph is more suitable when the amount of data is large?
   A. Pictograph
   B. Tally table
   C. Bar graph
   D. List   (C)

   Explanation : Bar graphs are easier to draw and read when data values are large.

8. In a bar graph, the bars must always be:
   A. Of different widths
   B. Touching each other
   C. Of equal width
   D. Curved   (C)

   Explanation : Bars in a bar graph are of uniform width with equal spacing.

9. Choosing a suitable scale in a graph is important because it:
   A. Makes the graph colourful
   B. Reduces the data
   C. Helps the graph fit properly and remain clear
   D. Changes the data   (C)

   Explanation : A proper scale makes the graph neat, clear and accurate.

10. Which of the following is an advantage of bar graphs?
    A. They are decorative
    B. They show exact values only
    C. They help compare data quickly
    D. They do not need labels   (C)

    Explanation : Bar graphs allow quick comparison between different categories of data.