1. Median is also called:
   A. actual average
   B. positional average
   C. arithmetic average
   D. modal value (B)

Explanation : Median is called a positional average because it depends on the position of the middle value in an ordered data set.

2. Cumulative frequency is obtained by:
   A. subtracting frequencies
   B. multiplying frequencies
   C. adding frequencies
   D. dividing frequencies (C)

Explanation: Cumulative frequency is found by adding the frequencies of the classes successively.

3. To find the median of grouped data, we first need:
   A. class mark and mode
   B. cumulative frequency and n/2
   C. mean and range
   D. midpoint and mode (B)

Explanation: For grouped data, median is found using cumulative frequency and the value of n/2.

4. The median class is the class whose cumulative frequency is:
   A. smallest
   B. equal to zero
   C. near or greater than n/2
   D. less than all others (C)

Explanation: The median class is the class where the cumulative frequency first becomes equal to or greater than n/2

5. In the median formula, l stands for:
   A. lower limit of median class
   B. upper limit of median class
   C. total frequency
   D. class mark (A)

Explanation : In the median formula, l is the lower limit of the median class.

6. In the median formula, f stands for:
   A. total frequency
   B. cumulative frequency
   C. frequency of median class
   D. frequency of first class (C)

Explanation : Here, f represents the frequency of the median class.

7. If the number of observations is odd, median is the:
   A. n/2 th observation
   B. (n+1)/2 th observation
   C. last observation
   D. first observation (B)

Explanation : For an odd number of observations, the median is the middle term, that is (n+1)/2 th observation.

8. Median of 2, 7, 4, 8, 9, 10, 6, 12, 13 is:
   A. 8
   B. 11
   C. 9
   D. 10 (A)

Explanation : After arranging the numbers in order, the middle value is 8.

9. The empirical relation is:
   A. 3Mean = Mode + 2Median
   B. 3Median = Mode + 2Mean
   C. 2Mode = Mean + Median
   D. Mean = Median + Mode (B)

Explanation : The empirical relation between mean, median, and mode is 3Median = Mode + 2Mean.

10. If mean = 25 and mode = 25, then median is:
    A. 13
    B. 9
    C. 25
    D. 0 (C)

Explanation : Using 3Median = Mode + 2Mean, we get 3Median = 25 + 50 = 75, so median = 25.