Exercise 7.2

1. The following data refer to sales (in crores of ₹) of a company for five years. Represent it with a simple bar diagram.

Year	*Sales*
1981	12
1982	15
1983	19
1984	25
1985	40

2. The following is the central government expenditure (in crores of rupees) for various sectors of the economy in the Third Five-Year Plan:

Sector	*Expenditure (in crores of rupees)*
Transport and communication	620
Irrigation and Power	570
Agriculture and Community Development	350
Industry	280
Rural Services	190

Represent it by a bar diagram.

3. In a study on certain disease, the following data were obtained.

Age at first detection (in years)	*Number of patients*
4 – 8	2
8 – 12	12
12 – 16	15
16 – 20	25
20 – 24	18
24 – 28	12
28 – 32	3
32 – 36	1

Represent the data by a histogram.

4. Draw the histogram for the following data:

Class interval	*Frequency*
25 – 29	5
30 – 34	15
35 – 39	23
40 – 44	20
45 – 49	10
50 – 54	7

5. The ages of 50 teachers working in a secondary school in a big city are as follows :

Age (in years)	*No. of teachers*
20 – 25	2
25 – 30	4
30 – 35	5
35 – 40	10
40 – 45	15
45 – 50	8
50 – 55	5
55 – 60	1

Represent the above data by a histogram.

6. Draw a histogram of the following data :

Monthly wages (in rupees)	*Number of workers*
325 – 350	30
350 – 375	45
375 – 400	75
400 – 425	60
425 – 450	35
Total	245

7. Draw a histogram for the daily earnings of 30 drug stores given in the following table :

Daily earnings (in rupees)	*Number of stores*
150 – 200	14
200 – 250	9
250 – 300	3
300 – 350	4

8. The ages of workers in a factory are as follows:

Age (in years)	*Number of workers*
11 – 13	3
13 – 15	4
15 – 17	5
17 – 19	6
19 – 21	5
21 – 23	4
23 – 25	3

Represent the above data by a histogram.

9. The monthly profits (in rupees) of 100 shops are distributed as follows:

Profit per shop	*Number of shops*
0 – 50	12
50 – 100	18
100 – 150	27
150 – 200	20
200 – 250	17
250 – 300	6

Draw the histogram and frequency polygon for the above data.

10. Construct a histogram and a frequency polygon for the following data where the distribution of height (in cm) of 100 children is given below:

Height (in cm)	*No. of children*
124 – 128	5
128 – 132	8
132 – 136	17
136 – 140	24
140 – 144	16
144 – 148	12
148 – 152	6
152 – 156	4
156 – 160	3
160 – 164	5

11. The following is the distribution of total household expenditure (in rupees) of manual workers in a city:

Expenditure (in rupees)	*Number of manual workers*
100 – 150	25
150 – 200	40
200 – 250	33
250 – 300	28
300 – 350	30
350 – 400	22
400 – 450	16
450 – 500	8

Draw a histogram and a frequency polygon representing the above data.

12. Following table shows a frequency distribution for the speed of cars passing through at a particular spot on a high way:

Class interval (in km/h)	*Frequency*
30 – 40	3
40 – 50	6
50 – 60	25
60 – 70	65
70 – 80	50
80 – 90	28
90 – 100	14

Draw a histogram and frequency polygon representing the data above.

13. Represent the data given below by a histogram:

Age (in years)	*Number of workers*	*Age in (years)*	*Number of workers*
11 – 13	3	19 – 21	5
13 – 15	4	21 – 23	4
15 – 17	5	23 – 25	3
17 – 19	6		

14. Represent the following data by a histogram and construct the frequency polygon.

Wages (in ₹)	*Frequency*
4 – 6	2
6 – 8	8
8 – 10	15
10 – 12	12
12 – 14	2
14 – 16	1

15. The following table gives the distribution of students of two sections according to the marks obtained by them.

Section A		*Section B*	
Marks	*Frequency*	*Marks*	*Frequency*
0 – 10	2	0 – 10	5
10 – 20	12	10 – 20	11
20 – 30	18	20 – 30	15
30 – 40	13	30 – 40	12
40 – 50	5	40 – 50	7

Represent the marks of the students of both the sections on the same graph by two frequency polygons. [*CBSE* 2011]