Information Handling - Unit No. 12 Test # 1

Time: 30 Minutes Total Marks: 20

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which data takes only some specific values?

- - continuous data
- - discrete data
- - grouped data
- - ungrouped data

2. In a data the value which appears most often is called:

- - mean
- - mode
- - median
- - weighted mean

3. Midpoint is also known as:

- - mean
- - median
- - class limit
- - class mark

4. Find the median of: 110, 125, 122, 130, 124, 127, 120

- - 124
- - 120
- - 125
- - 127

5. The number of times a value occurs in a data is called:

- - frequency
- - relative frequency
- - class limit
- - class boundaries

Part B – Short Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define histogram with unequal class limits. (Definition)

2. Make a frequency polygon from: 15–19(2), 20–24(4), 25–29(6), 30–34(8).

3. Calculate median from: 600–700(3), 700–800(5), 800–900(7), 900–1000(21), 1000–1100(11).

4. Construct a frequency distribution from: 145, 152, 153, 156, 158, 160, 146, 152, 155, 159.

5. Construct a histogram from data: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12).

Part C – Long Question (5 marks)

1. Calculate weighted mean from: Chairs(20,500), Tables(20,400), Boards(10,750), Tubes(25,230), Cupboards(9,950).

Information Handling - Unit No. 12 Test # 2

Time: 30 Minutes Total Marks: 20

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Find the mode of the data: 2, 5, 8, 9, 0, 1, 3, 7, 10

- - 5
- - 7
- - 0
- - no mode

2. The number of times a value occurs in a data is called:

- - frequency
- - relative frequency
- - class limit
- - class boundaries

3. In a data the value which appears most often is called:

- - mean
- - mode
- - median
- - weighted mean

4. If the mean of 5, 7, 8, 9 and x is 7.5, what will be the value of x?

- - 10
- - 8
- - 8.5
- - 5.8

5. Measure of central tendency is used to find out the _____ of a data set.

- - class boundaries
- - cumulative frequency
- - middle or centre value
- - frequency

Part B – Short Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define arithmetic mean. (Definition)

2. Find mode using: 600–700(3), 700–800(5), 800–900(7), 900–1000(21), 1000–1100(11).

3. Draw histogram and polygon from: 5–9(1), 10–14(8), 15–19(18).

4. Construct a frequency distribution from: 145, 152, 153, 156, 158, 160, 146, 152, 155, 159.

5. Make a frequency polygon from: 15–19(2), 20–24(4), 25–29(6), 30–34(8).

Part C – Long Question (5 marks)

1. Given marks of 45 students: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12), 35–39(15), 40–44(3), 45–49(2). Find the class boundaries, midpoints, and draw histogram and frequency polygon.

Information Handling - Unit No. 12 Test # 3

Time: 30 Minutes Total Marks: 20

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Find the mode of the data: 2, 5, 8, 9, 0, 1, 3, 7, 10

- - 5
- - 7
- - 0
- - no mode

2. In a data the value which appears most often is called:

- - mean
- - mode
- - median
- - weighted mean

3. The difference between the greatest value and the smallest value is called:

- - class limits
- - midpoint
- - relative frequency
- - range

4. The number of times a value occurs in a data is called:

- - frequency
- - relative frequency
- - class limit
- - class boundaries

5. Which data takes only some specific values?

- - continuous data
- - discrete data
- - grouped data
- - ungrouped data

Part B – Short Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define frequency distribution. (Definition)

2. Construct a histogram from data: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12).

3. Find mode using: 600–700(3), 700–800(5), 800–900(7), 900–1000(21), 1000–1100(11).

4. Calculate median from: 600–700(3), 700–800(5), 800–900(7), 900–1000(21), 1000–1100(11).

5. Prepare a frequency table from: 138, 164, 150, 132, 144, 125, 149, 157.

Part C – Long Question (5 marks)

1. Create frequency distribution and find mean, median, mode for data: 119–128(4), 129–138(7), 139–148(13), 149–158(9), 159–168(5), 169–178(2).

Information Handling - Unit No. 12 Test # 4

Time: 30 Minutes Total Marks: 20

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Midpoint is also known as:

- - mean
- - median
- - class limit
- - class mark

2. If the mean of 5, 7, 8, 9 and x is 7.5, what will be the value of x?

- - 10
- - 8
- - 8.5
- - 5.8

3. Which data takes only some specific values?

- - continuous data
- - discrete data
- - grouped data
- - ungrouped data

4. Frequency polygon is also drawn using:

- - histogram
- - bar graph
- - class boundaries
- - class limit

5. The difference between the greatest value and the smallest value is called:

- - class limits
- - midpoint
- - relative frequency
- - range

Part B – Short Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define median. (Definition)

2. Make a frequency polygon from: 15–19(2), 20–24(4), 25–29(6), 30–34(8).

3. Construct a frequency distribution from: 145, 152, 153, 156, 158, 160, 146, 152, 155, 159.

4. Find class boundaries and midpoints for: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12), 35–39(15).

5. Prepare a frequency table from: 138, 164, 150, 132, 144, 125, 149, 157.

Part C – Long Question (5 marks)

1. Given marks of 45 students: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12), 35–39(15), 40–44(3), 45–49(2). Find the class boundaries, midpoints, and draw histogram and frequency polygon.

Information Handling - Unit No. 12 Test # 5

Time: 30 Minutes Total Marks: 20

Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The difference between the greatest value and the smallest value is called:

- - class limits
- - midpoint
- - relative frequency
- - range

2. Midpoint is also known as:

- - mean
- - median
- - class limit
- - class mark

3. The number of times a value occurs in a data is called:

- - frequency
- - relative frequency
- - class limit
- - class boundaries

4. Frequency polygon is also drawn using:

- - histogram
- - bar graph
- - class boundaries
- - class limit

5. In a data the value which appears most often is called:

- - mean
- - mode
- - median
- - weighted mean

Part B – Short Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define histogram with unequal class limits. (Definition)

2. Find class boundaries and midpoints for: 20–24(5), 25–29(8), 30–34(12), 35–39(15).

3. Draw histogram and polygon from: 5–9(1), 10–14(8), 15–19(18).

4. Find the mean of: 84, 91, 72, 68, 87, 78.

5. Make a frequency polygon from: 15–19(2), 20–24(4), 25–29(6), 30–34(8).

Part C – Long Question (5 marks)

1. Construct a histogram and frequency polygon for data: 50–56(25), 57–59(32), 60–64(40), 65–72(30), 73–75(15), 76–80(8).