INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

Statistics

2. Collection Of Data

3. Organisation of Data

Nam_____ Date:_____ Class: X Sec: ___

1. Primary data are
   a. Original data b. Already collected c. Organished data d. None of these
2. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:
   a. Secondary Data b. Primary Data c. Sample Data d. Either (a) or (b)
3. Census method is
   a. Economical b. Suitable where the area of enquiry is wide c. Suitable where units of the universe are homogeneous d. Suitable where all units of the universe are not homogeneous
4. Data collected from 'The Times of India' is an example of:
   a. Primary Data b. Secondary Data c. Census d. None of these
5. A survey that includes all units of population is known as …….. survey.
6. Error which occur due to non-response from the respondents is an example of …….
7. Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:
   Assertion (A): As the sample size increases variable tends to become close to census values. Reason (R): Samples are always collected from different groups of heterogeneous data randomly. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
   b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
   c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
   d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
8. Mention three merits of census method.
9. Enumerate the various method of collecting primary data. Discuss the merits and demerits of any one of them.
10. What are the advantages of sampling method of collection of data over the census method?
11. Jaya and Ritu were discussing to collect data. Jaya said that census method is the best to collect data, but Ritu said that it is costly so sample is better. Jaya further mentioned that it can be biased. Discuss the above statement. Also answer who is correct and who is wrong?
12. Tally marks determine:
    a. Class width b. Class boundary c. Class limit d. Class frequency

13. The class interval of the continuous grouped data: 0-5; 6-10; 11-15; 16-20; 21-25 is:
    a. 4 b. 5 c. 4.5 d. None of these

14. The class Mark's of a distribution are 26,31,36,41,46 and 51. Then the first class-interval is:
    a. 23.5-28.5 b. 23-28 c. 22.5-27.5 d. None of these

15. From the following statement given in column I and column II, Choose the correct pair of statement :

Column I	Column II
A. Spatial	1. Classification of data based on time
B. Quantitative	2. Classification of data based on qualities
C. Chronological	3. Classification of data based on numerical values
D. Qualitative	4. Classification of data based on location

16. The classification of data for a discrete variable is known as…… .

17. Prepare a frequency distribution from the following data.

Mid -values	5	15	25	35	45	55
frequency	3	9	16	11	7	4

18. Thirty students in an examination obtained marks as under. Prepare a discrete frequency distribution. (Use tally bars also)

15	16	20	16	15	18	19	13	14	19
13	17	18	16	17	19	18	15	14	13
16	18	13	14	15	14	15	13	17	14

19. Do you agree that classified data is better than raw data? Why?

20. What is a variable? Distinguish between a discrete and continuous variable.

21. What is the frequency distribution? What are the main points underlying the construction of a frequency distribution?