

## XI Economics

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### CHAPTER 3 - ORGANISATION OF DATA

Q1) Frequency distribution can be:

- (a) Discrete
- (b) Continuous
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q2) Frequency of a variable is always:

- (a) A fraction
- (b) In percentage
- (c) An integer
- (d) None of these

Q3) Tally mark determines

- (a) Class width
- (b) Class boundary
- (c) Class limit
- (d) Class frequency

Q4) The number of observations falling within a class is called:

- (a) Density
- (b) Frequency
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Q5) Annual income of a person is

- (a) A continuous series
- (b) A discrete series
- (c) An attribute
- (d) Either (b) or (c)

Q6) Upper limit of a class is:

(a) Same

(b) Different

© Both (a) and (b)

(c) None of these

Q7) In inclusive class intervals of a frequency distribution:

(a) Upper limit of each class-interval is included

(b) Lower limit of each class-interval is included

© Both (a) and (b)

(c) None of these

Q8) The value exactly at the middle of a class – interval is called

(a) Class mark

(b) Mid – value

© Both (a) and (b)

(c) None of these

Q9) The lower class boundary is:

(a) An upper limit to lower class limit

(b) A Lower limit to lower class limit

© Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

Q10) A grouped frequency distribution with uncertain first or last class

Is known as:

(a) Exclusive class distribution

(b) Inclusive class distribution

© Open ended distribution

(c) Discrete frequency distribution

Q11. Classes with zero frequencies are called:

(a) Class

(b) Empty class

(c) Nil class

(d) None of Above

Q12. Mutually exclusive classification:

(a) Excludes the upper class limit but includes the lower class limit

(b) ) Excludes both the class limit

(c) ) Includes the upper class limit but excludes the upper class limit

(d) Either (b) and(c)

Q13. An attribute is:

(a) A qualitative characteristic

(b) A measurable characteristic

(c) A quantitative characteristic

(d) Either (a) and (c)

Q14. Class-interval is measured as:

(a) Half of the sum of lower and upper limit

(b) The sum of the lower and upper limit

(c) Half of difference between lower and upper limit

(d) The difference between lower and upper limit

Q15. A series showing the set of all values in classes with their

corresponding frequencies is known as:

(a) Grouped frequency distribution

(b) Cumulative frequency distribution

(c) Simple frequency distribution

(d) None of the above