

1. If the „less than“ type ogive and „more than“ type ogive intersect each other at (20.5, 15.5), then the median of the given data is : (A) 36.0 (B) 20.5 (C) 15.5 (D) 5.5 [01]

2. Find the sum of lower limit of median class and the upper limit of modal class : [02]

Classes :	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70
Frequency :	1	3	5	9	7	3

3. Convert the following data into more than type distribution : [02]

Class :	50 – 55	55 – 60	60 – 65	65 – 70	70 – 75	75 – 80
Frequency :	2	8	12	24	38	16

4. Draw the less than type ogive for the following data and hence find the median from it. [03]

Classes :	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100
Frequency :	6	5	9	12	6

5. The median of the following frequency distribution is 28.5 and the sum of all the frequencies is 60. Find the values of „p“ and „q“ : [03]

Classes :	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60
Frequency :	5	p	20	15	q	5

6. Calculate the average daily income (in `) of the following data about men working in a company : [05]

Daily income (in `)	< 100	< 200	< 300	< 400	< 500
Number of men	12	28	34	41	50

7. The distribution below shows the number of wickets taken by bowlers in one-day cricket matches. Find the mean number of wickets by choosing a suitable method. What does the mean signify? [Hint: Here, the class size varies, and the  $x \cdot s$  are large. Let us still apply the step deviation method with  $a = 200$  and  $h = 20$ ]

Number of wickets	20 – 60	60 – 100	100 – 150	150 – 250	250 – 350	350 – 450
Number of	7	5	16	12	2	3