

Chapter End Test

(2019-20)

Date : __/__/2019	Economics	Class
Duration: __ Min.	Topic : Collection of Data	XII
Max. Marks: __		

Instructions:

- ▶ All questions are compulsory.
- ▶ Use of calculators is not allowed.

[Section A]

1. Census Method is suitable for that investigation in which:
 - (a) The size of population is very large
 - (b) High degree of accuracy is required
 - (c) There are homogeneous items
 - (d) Intensive examination of items is required.
2. Data of National sample survey organization forms:-
 - (a) Unpublished sources
 - (b) Published sources of data
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these
3. The process in which each item has an equal chance selection is called:-
 - (a) Convenience sampling
 - (b) Random sampling
 - (c) Non-random sampling
 - (d) Judgement sampling
4. Labour Gazzete, Indian trade journal are examples of:-
 - (a) International Publications
 - (b) Newspaper Publications
 - (c) Semiofficial publications
 - (d) Government Publications
5. The method of sampling is used when data is homogenous :-
 - (a) Lottery Method
 - (b) Quota sampling
 - (c) Stratified sampling
 - (d) Judgement sampling
6. The collected data with reference of time are:-
 - (a) Geographical
 - (b) Chronological
 - (c) Quantitative
 - (d) Qualitative
7. The difference between upper limit and lower limit is known as:
 - (a) Range
 - (b) Magnitude
 - (c) Frequency
 - (d) Class limits
8. Complex table may be classified as:
 - (a) General purpose and special purpose
 - (b) Original and derived
 - (c) Double, treble and manifold
 - (d) None of these
9. If reader does not understand from titles, captions and stubs an item, it is explained below the body of table through in the form of :-
 - (a) Headnotes
 - (b) Footnotes
 - (c) Title
 - (d) Sources
10. Which of the following is not the quality of a good classification :-
 - (a) Heterogeneity
 - (b) Clarity
 - (c) Flexibility
 - (d) Diversification
11. Choose the correct one :-
 - (a) The area of the histogram represents the total frequency as distributed throughout the class.

- (b) The height of the histogram represents the total frequency as distributed throughout the class.
- (c) The width of the histogram represents the total frequency as distributed throughout the class.
- (d) None of these.
12. Degree of any component part in pie- diagram is equal to:
- (a) $\frac{\text{Component value}}{\text{total value}} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\text{Component value}}{\text{Total value}} \times 360^\circ$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Total value}}{\text{Component value}} \times 100$ (d) $\frac{\text{Total value}}{\text{Component value}} \times 360^\circ$
13. The diagram in which only length of bars matters and not the width is called:-
- (a) One dimensional diagrams (b) Multiple bar diagrams
- (c) Pie diagram (d) Frequency curve
14. In which quadrant, the value of X will be positive but that of Y will be negative?
- (a) Ist (b) IInd (c) IIIrd (d) IV
15. Which of the following refers to geometric form of data presentation?
- (a) Bar diagram (b) Histogram (c) Pie diagram (d) Both (a) and (c)

[Section B]

1. What is attribute? [1]
2. Convert the above given data in 'more than' and 'less than' series. [3]

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
No. of students	7	6	8	12	7

3. Show the following details of the monthly expenditure of two families given below by subdivided bar diagram. [4]

Item of expenditure	Family A	Family B
Food	10000	12000
Clothing	5000	10000
House	4000	8000
Rent	4500	6000
Misc. Saving	1500	4000

OR

Draw a pie diagram to represent the following data of expenditure of an average working class family. [4]

Item of expenditure	Food	Clothing	Housing	Fuel and Lightning	Misc.
% of total expenditure	60	15	10	12	3

5. (a) A total number of 1,890 women were interviewed for an interview in a chemical company. Out of total applicants, 450 were from textile areas and the rest from the non-textile areas. Amongst the married women who belonged to textile areas, 310 were experienced and 60 inexperienced, while for non-textile areas, the corresponding figures were 250 and 320. The total number of experienced women was 1,250, of whom, 80 resided in textile areas. Of the total number of women, 950 were unmarried, and of these, the number of experienced women in the textile and non-textile areas was 60 and 20 respectively. Tabulate the given data.
- (b) In 2007, out of a total of 2,000 applicants in a college, 1,200 were from Commerce background. The number of girls was 750, out of which 330 were from Science stream. In 2008, the total number of applicants was 3,500 of which 2,200 were boys. The number of students from Science stream was 1,100 of which 610 were girls. Tabulate the given information. [6]



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[Section A]

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | |

Section B

1. An attribute is a characteristic which changes its value over the time but not capable of being measured.

2.

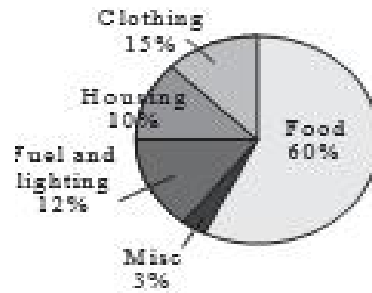
Marks (less than)	No of students
Less than 10	7
Less than 20	13
Less than 30	21
Less than 40	33
Less than 50	40

Marks (more than)	No of students
More than 0	40
More than 10	33
More than 20	27
More than 30	19
More than 40	7

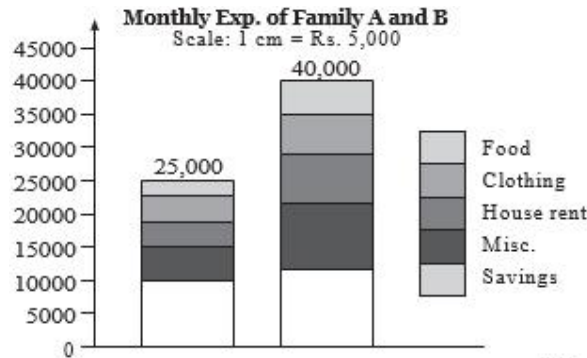
3. The total of the percentages is 100. Hence the total angle 360° represents 100. To find the proportionate angles, multiply each percentage by $360/100 = 3.6^\circ$. These proportionate values are shown ahead:

Items of expenditure	% expenditure	Proportionate angles
Food	60	$60 \times 3.6 = 216$
Clothing	15	$15 \times 3.6 = 54$
Housing	10	$10 \times 3.6 = 36$
Fuel and lightning	12	$12 \times 3.6 = 43.2$
Misc	3	$3 \times 3.6 = 10.8$
	100%	360°

The circle is divided into 5 parts according to the degrees of angles at the center.



4.



Represent the following data by sub-dividend bar diagram on percentage basis.

Proceeds Per chair	Factory A (%)	Factory B (%)
Wages	40	33.3
Material	30	50
Other expenses	20	25
Total	90	108.3
Selling price	100	100
Profit or loss (±)	+10	-8.3

5. Table showing distribution of experienced and inexperienced married and unmarried women in textile and non- textile areas:

Qualification	Textile areas			Non-textile areas			Total		
	Married women	Unmarried women	Total	Married women	Unmarried women	Total	Married women	Unmarried women	Total
Experienced	310	60	370	250	20	270	560	80	640
Inexperienced	60	20	80	320	850	1170	380	870	1250
Total	370	80	450	570	870	1440	940	950	1890

Distribution of applicants in College (2007 and 2008) on the basis of Sex and Stream

Stream	2007			2008			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Science	470	330	800	490	610	1100	960	940	1900
Commerce	780	420	1200	1710	690	2400	2490	1110	3600
Total	1250	750	2000	2200	1300	3500	3450	2050	5500

