

EXAM-DAY · 90-MIN REVISION CARD

Organisation of Data (Statistics for Economics)

Print this · Fold it · Carry to the exam-hall gate · Revise once · Then walk in.

FORMULAS & KEY RESULTS

MID-VALUE (class mark) =
(lower limit + upper limit) ÷ 2

MAGNITUDE (class width / size)
= upper limit – lower limit of a class

RANGE = highest observation – lowest observation

ADJUSTMENT
(inclusive → exclusive): half-gap =
(lower limit of next class – upper limit of present class) ÷ 2; subtract from lower limits, add to upper limits

EXCLUSIVE rule: lower limit INCLUDED, upper limit EXCLUDED ($20 \leq x < 30$) — value 30 goes to 30–40

INCLUSIVE rule: BOTH limits included (20–29 includes 20 and 29), a GAP between classes

FREQUENCY ARRAY = discrete data, each distinct VALUE + its frequency (no intervals)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION = continuous data grouped into CLASS INTERVALS + frequencies

Σ frequencies = N (total observations) — always check the total

CLASSIFICATION bases:
GEOGRAPHICAL (by place),
CHRONOLOGICAL (by time),
QUALITATIVE (by attribute),
QUANTITATIVE (by numerical variable)

Grouping causes LOSS OF INFORMATION — individual values replaced by the mid-value

TOP 5 PYQ PATTERNS

1 Construct a frequency distribution from raw data using tally marks

6 marks · 85% of years

Range → equal classes (exclusive) → tally once → frequencies → check $\Sigma f = N$ → neat 3-column table.

2 Class limits vs class boundaries (+ mid-value & magnitude)

4 marks · 75% of years

Limits = written end-values; boundaries = after adjustment; mid-value = $(L+U)/2$; magnitude = $U-L$; coincide in exclusive series.

3 Inclusive vs exclusive method + conversion

4 marks · 70% of years

Exclusive excludes upper limit, no gap; inclusive includes both, has gap; convert via half-gap adjustment.

4 Discrete vs continuous variable

3 marks · 55% of years

Discrete = separate whole values (children); continuous = any value incl. fractions (height). Test = are in-between values possible.

5 Bases / types of classification

4 marks · 45% of years

Geographical, chronological, qualitative, quantitative — define each with one example.

90-MIN REVISION FLOW

0-10 min

Recite the four bases of classification and the discrete-vs-continuous test with one example each.

10-30 min

Construct one frequency distribution from raw data end-to-end with tally marks; verify $\Sigma f = N$.

30-45 min

Write class-limits-vs-boundaries and inclusive-vs-exclusive, and do one inclusive → exclusive conversion by adjustment.

45-60 min

Take the 15-MCQ Quick Drill and review every wrong MCQ against its remediation slide.

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