

EXAM-DAY · 90-MIN REVISION CARD

## Presentation of Data

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

### FORMULAS & KEY RESULTS

PIE ANGLE of a slice = (value of component / total) x 360 degrees → all angles MUST sum to 360

PERCENTAGE of a component = (value / total) x 100 → all percentages MUST sum to 100 (used for percentage bar diagram)

THREE forms of presentation: TEXTUAL (in sentences) | TABULAR (rows & columns) | DIAGRAMMATIC & GRAPHIC

TABLE parts: Title | Head-note (units) | Stub (ROW headings) | Caption (COLUMN headings) | Body (figures) | Foot-note | Source

FOUR classifications: QUALITATIVE (attribute, e.g., gender) | QUANTITATIVE (numbers, e.g., income) | TEMPORAL (time) | SPATIAL (place)

BAR diagrams: SIMPLE (one variable) | MULTIPLE (sub-categories side by side) | COMPONENT/sub-divided (stacked in one bar) | PERCENTAGE (all bars 100% tall)

HISTOGRAM: continuous data, bars TOUCH (no gaps), AREA = frequency; for unequal classes adjust height to frequency density

FREQUENCY POLYGON = join mid-points of bar tops with STRAIGHT lines; FREQUENCY CURVE = smoothed (free-hand) polygon

LESS-THAN ogive: plot l.t. cum. freq. vs UPPER limit, rises UP; MORE-THAN ogive: plot m.t. cum. freq. vs LOWER limit, falls DOWN

### TOP 5 PYQ PATTERNS

**1 Pie diagram — calculate slice angles**

6 marks · 85% of years  
angle=(value/total)x360 for each item in a table; confirm angles sum to 360; draw & label.

**2 Parts of a statistical table**

4 marks · 75% of years  
Title, head-note, stub (rows), caption (columns), body, foot-note, source — one line each.

**3 Histogram vs bar diagram**

3 marks · 70% of years  
Discrete vs continuous; gaps vs no gaps; height vs area.

**4 Construct less-than & more-than ogive, locate median**

6 marks · 65% of years  
Make both cumulative-frequency columns; plot vs upper/lower limits; median = x at intersection.

**5 Four types of classification in tabulation**

4 marks · 55% of years  
Qualitative, quantitative, temporal, spatial — define + one example each.

### 90-MIN REVISION FLOW

**0-10 min**

Write the pie formula (value/total x 360) and percentage formula; do one worked pie table and check the 360 sum.

**10-25 min**

Draw and label all parts of a table; recite stub=rows, caption=columns; list the four classifications with examples.

**25-40 min**

Sketch the four bar diagrams + a histogram (touching bars) vs a bar (gaps); note area=frequency in histogram.

**40-55 min**

Construct a less-than and a more-than ogive on one grid and read the median; take the 15-MCQ Quick Drill.

**55-60 min**

Review every wrong MCQ against the remediation slide.

MEDIAN = x-coordinate of the point where the less-than and more-than OGIVES intersect

TIME-SERIES (arithmetic) line graph: time on x-axis, variable on y-axis — shows trend over time

**Confidence, not anxiety.** You've practised this all year. Trust your steps. Don't change strategy on exam morning.  
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