

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**

# Presentation of Data

Economics · Chapter 4 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of Presentation of Data via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

**Q1.** Which is NOT one of the three forms of presentation of data?

- (A) Textual (B) Tabular  
(C) Diagrammatic & graphic (D) Experimental

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

**Q2.** In a statistical table, the headings of the COLUMNS are called the:

- (A) Stub (B) Caption  
(C) Body (D) Title

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q3.** The headings of the ROWS in a table are called the:

- (A) Caption (B) Stub  
(C) Head-note (D) Source

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q4.** Classifying data by gender or literacy is which type of classification?

- (A) Quantitative (B) Qualitative  
(C) Temporal (D) Spatial

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q5.** Classifying data by year (1991, 2001, 2011) is:

- (A) Spatial (B) Qualitative  
(C) Temporal (D) Quantitative

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

**Q6.** Classifying data by state or region is:

- (A) Temporal (B) Spatial  
(C) Qualitative (D) Quantitative

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q7.** The angle of a slice in a pie diagram is:

- (A)  $(\text{value}/\text{total}) \times 100$  (B)  $(\text{value}/\text{total}) \times 360$   
(C)  $\text{value} \times 360$  (D)  $(\text{total}/\text{value}) \times 360$

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q8.** A component is 6000 out of a total of 24000. Its pie-slice angle is:

- (A) 60 degrees (B) 90 degrees  
(C) 120 degrees (D) 25 degrees

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 35s

**Q9.** All the angles in a pie diagram must add up to:

- (A) 100 (B) 180  
(C) 360 (D) Depends on data

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q10.** In a histogram, the bars:

- (A) Have equal gaps (B) Touch each other (no gaps)  
(C) Are always equal in height (D) Cannot be drawn for frequency

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

- Q11.** A bar diagram differs from a histogram because in a bar diagram:  
(A) Bars touch (B) There are gaps between bars  
(C) Area shows frequency (D) Data must be continuous  
PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s
- Q12.** A frequency polygon is obtained by joining the \_\_\_ of class intervals.  
(A) Upper limits (B) Lower limits  
(C) Mid-points (D) Cumulative frequencies  
PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s
- Q13.** A 'less-than' ogive plots cumulative frequency against the:  
(A) Lower class limit (B) Upper class limit  
(C) Mid-point (D) Class width  
PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s
- Q14.** The point where the less-than and more-than ogives intersect gives the:  
(A) Mean (B) Mode  
(C) Median (D) Range  
PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s
- Q15.** To show a total and its parts within ONE bar, you use a:  
(A) Multiple bar diagram (B) Simple bar diagram  
(C) Component (sub-divided) bar diagram (D) Pie chart only  
PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

**Q1. Answer: D**

The three forms are textual, tabular and diagrammatic/graphic.

**Q2. Answer: B**

Caption = column headings; stub = row headings.

**Q3. Answer: B**

Stub = row headings on the left.

**Q4. Answer: B**

Gender/literacy are attributes — qualitative.

**Q5. Answer: C**

Classification by time = temporal.

**Q6. Answer: B**

By place/geography = spatial.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Pie angle = (value/total) x 360 degrees.

**Q8. Answer: B**

$(6000/24000) \times 360 = 90$  degrees.

**Q9. Answer: C**

Angles of a full circle sum to 360 degrees.

**Q10. Answer: B**

Histogram bars touch (continuous data); area = frequency.

**Q11. Answer: B**

Bar diagram has gaps; only height matters.

**Q12. Answer: C**

Plot frequency against class mid-points, join with straight lines.

**Q13. Answer: B**

Less-than ogive: l.t. cum. freq. vs upper limit, rising.

**Q14. Answer: C**

x-coordinate of the intersection = median.

**Q15. Answer: C**

Component bar stacks parts within one bar; multiple bar places them side by side.