# CBSE

# ORGANISATION OF DATA WS 1

## Class 11 - Economics

### Section A

1. A teacher divided her students in two groups on the basis of game they play. She made use of: **[1]**

   a) Spatial Classification
   b) Quantitative Classification
   c) Qualitative Classification
   d) Chronological Classification

2. An employer wants to make transfers for his employees to other branches for which he needs to divide them into five groups. He considered the place of residence to take a decision. He made use of: **[1]**

   a) Qualitative Classification
   b) Quantitative Classification
   c) Chronological Classification
   d) Spatial Classification

3. Classification is which step for tabulation: **[1]**

   a) Second
   b) Third
   c) Last
   d) First

4. Data may be presented through: **[1]**

   a) Diagrams
   b) All of these
   c) Graphs
   d) Tables

5. When the collected data is grouped with reference to time, we have **[1]**

   a) Qualitative classification
   b) Quantitative classification
   c) Geographical Classification
   d) Chorological Classification

6. When we want to classify the data given in numerical terms, which method of classification of data is used? **[1]**

   a) Conditional classification
   b) Chronological classification
   c) Quantitative classification
   d) Qualitative classification

7. If we group students in a class on the basis of their marks, we are making use of: **[1]**

   a) Quantitative Classification
   b) Qualitative Classification
   c) Chronological Classification
   d) Spatial Classification

8. When data are classified on the basis of time, it is known as **[1]**

   a) conditional classification
   b) Spatial classification
   c) geographical classification
   d) chronological classification

9. the data related with population, sales of a firm, imports and exports of a country are always subjected to **[1]**

   a) Qualitative
   b) Spatial classification
   c) Quantitative
   d) Chronological classification

10. Statistical calculations in classified data are based on: **[1]**

a) The class mid-points
b) The lower class limits
c) The actual value of observation
d) The upper class limits

11. Classification indicates: **[1]**

a) Uniformity of data
b) cumulative of data
c) Both Uniformity and dis-uniformity of data
d) Dis-Uniformity of data

12. Objects are classified as living and non-living. This is an example of **[1]**

a) geographical classification
b) quantitative classification
c) qualitative classification
d) chronological classification

13. Classification like male-female, healthy-unhealthy, educated-uneducated are example of **[1]**

a) Dichotomy
b) Manifold
c) Both Dichotomy and Manifold
d) Monochotomy

14. In an ordered series, the data are: **[1]**

a) In ascending order
b) Either ascending or descending.
c) Random order
d) In descending order

15. **Assertion (A):** All the units having similar characteristics are placed in one class or group. **[1]**
**Reason (R):** The facts are classified into heterogeneous groups by the process of classification.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

16. **Assertion (A):** Statistical series are prepared to present the collected and classified data in an unarranged way. **[1]**
**Reason (R):** Seriation is a logical and systematic arrangement of items into a particular order and sequence in different classified categories while classification is concerned with the division of the data into various groups.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

17. **Assertion (A):** The process of classification enables one to form a mental picture of objects of perception and conception. **[1]**
**Reason (R):** Summarised data can easily be understood and remembered.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

18. **Assertion (A):** Classification is meant for removing ambiguity. **[1]**
**Reason (R):** It is very necessary that various classes should be so defined that there is no room for doubt and confusion and must have a class for each item of data in one of the classes.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

19. **Assertion (A):** The classification process eliminates unnecessary details and makes the mass of complex data, simple, brief, logical, and understandable. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** When these massive figures are classified then the structure according to various attributes and nature of the population can easily be understood.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

20. **Assertion (A):** Statistical error is the difference between the observed and the true value. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** Statistical error can be sampling error and non-sampling error.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

21. **Assertion (A):** Classification of data enables one to make comparisons, draw inferences and locate facts. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** Classification of students into various classes on the basis of marks obtained by them will make such comparison easy.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

22. **Assertion (A):** Individuals may be ranked according to the quality of attributes. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** The ranks are always used as their numerical values for purpose of statistical analysis.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

23. **Assertion (A):** Data is classified in order to make them simple and brief. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** It is easy to calculate the result with the help of the classification of data in statistics.

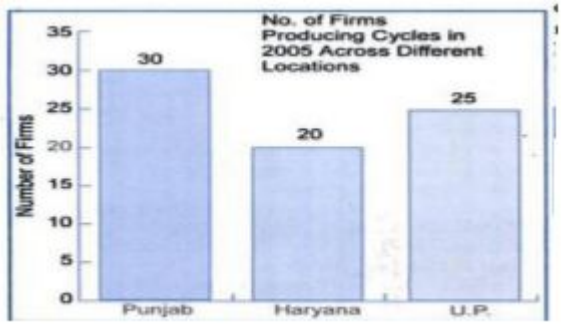
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

24. **Assertion (A):** The collected data in the unorganized form is called raw data. **[1]**

**Reason (R):** The limitation of the human mind to understand such complex, varied and unorganized data, it is necessary to make them available for comparison, analysis, and appreciation by proper and suitable grouping and arranged in condensed form.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

25. Name the type of classification used in the following graph **[1]**




a) Chronological

b) Quantitative

c) Spatial

d) Qualitative

26. Match the following: **[1]**

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) The objective of classification of Data | (i) Continuous |
| (b) Characteristic of classification of Data | (ii) Geographical |
| (c) Type of Classification of Data | (iii) Flexible |
| (d) Type of Variable | (iv) To present data in a simple form |

27. The data recorded according to standard of education like illiterate, primary, secondary, graduate, technical etc, will be known as _____ classification **[1]**

a) Quantitative classification

b) Geographical Classification

c) Qualitative classification

d) Chorological Classification

28. Identify the type of classification used in the following table **[1]**

| **Year** | **Sales()** |
|---|---|
| 2003 | 80 Lakh |
| 2004 | 90 Lakh |
| 2005 | 95 Lakh |

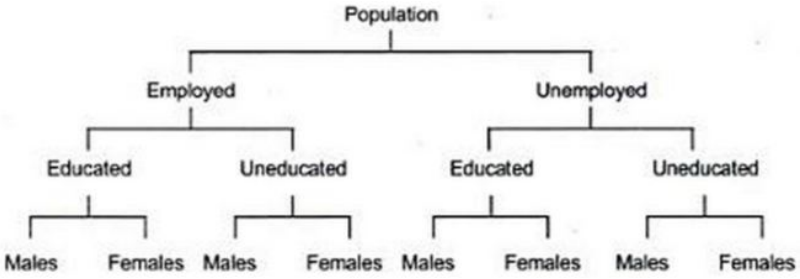
a) None

b) Chronological

c) Qualitative

d) Spatial

29. Identify the type of classification from the following diagram **[1]**




a) Manifold classification

b) Dichotomy

c) None

d) Simple classification

30. Name any two basis of classification of data. **[1]**

31. What is a simple classification? **[1]**

32. Do you agree that classified data are better than raw data? **[1]**

33. What do you understand by ‘attribute’? **[1]**

**Section B**

34. What do you understand by organisation of data? **[3]**
35. State the objectives of classification. **[3]**
36. Define classification of data. **[3]**
37. Can there be any advantage in classifying things? Explain with an example from your daily life. **[3]**
38. Give objectives of classification of data. **[3]**
39. What do you mean by loss of information in organized data? **[3]**
40. State the characteristics of an ideal classification of data. **[3]**

**Section C**

41. Differentiate between spatial and chronological classification with example. **[4]**
42. Write the characteristics of good classification. **[4]**
43. What is classification of data? What should be its characteristics? **[4]**
44. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative classification. **[4]**

**Section D**

45. **Fill in the blanks:** **[5]**
    (a) A _____ Definition refers to a formal data definition that provides a complete, meaningful, easily read, readily understood definition explaining the content and meaning of data. **[1]**
    (b) A characteristic which is capable of being measured and changes its value over time is called _____. **[1]**
    (c) The data recorded according to the standard of education like illiterate, primary, secondary, graduate, technical, etc. will be known as _____ classification. **[1]**
    (d) When the data is presented in some specific order and sequence it is called as a _____. **[1]**
    (e) _____ is the process of organizing data into categories for its most effective and efficient use. **[1]**

**Section E**

**Question No. 46 to 51 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** **[6]**

In this, some aspects are discussed how data of qualitative category type, often gathered via questionnaires and surveys, can be transformed into appropriate numerical values to enable the full spectrum of quantitative mathematical-statistical analysis methodology. Therefore the impacts of the chosen valuation transformation from ordinal scales to interval scales and their relations to statistical and measurement modeling are studied. This is applied to demonstrate ways to measure the adherence of quantitative data representation to qualitative aggregation assessments based on statistical modeling. Finally, an approach to evaluate such adherence models is introduced. Concurrent a brief epitome of related publications is given and examples from a case study are referenced. A case study is referenced at which ordinal type ordered qualitative survey answers are allocated to process defining procedures as aggregation levels. Finally, options about measuring the adherence of the gathered empirical data to such kind of derived aggregation models are introduced and a statistically based reliability check approach to evaluate the reliability of the chosen model

specification is outlined.

Table 3.4

Average Yield of Rice during 2014 - 15

| State | Yield (Kg/hec) |
|---|---|
| Tamilnadu | 3191 |
| Karnataka | 2827 |
| Kerala | 2818 |
| Uttarpradesh | 2082 |
| West Bengal | 2731 |

46. **Assertion (A):** Summarised data can easily be understood and remembered.
**Reason (R):** The process of classification enables one to form a mental picture of objects of perception only.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

47. **Assertion (A):** In the above table classification is made based on various states.
**Reason (R):** Attributes should be very clearly defined to avoid confusion in qualitative classification.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

48. The tabulation as shown above has _____ classification.

a) chronological
b) geographical
c) quantitative
d) qualitative

49. **Statement 1:** Statistical data cannot be classified according to their characteristics.
**Statement 2:** In the qualitative type of classification, there is the presence or absence of an attribute.

a) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct
b) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
c) Both the statements are incorrect
d) Both the statements are correct

50. **Statement 1:** It is necessary that various classes should be so defined that there is no room for doubt and confusion and must have a class for each item of data in one of the classes.
**Statement 2:** Chronological type of classification is normally classified in ascending order.

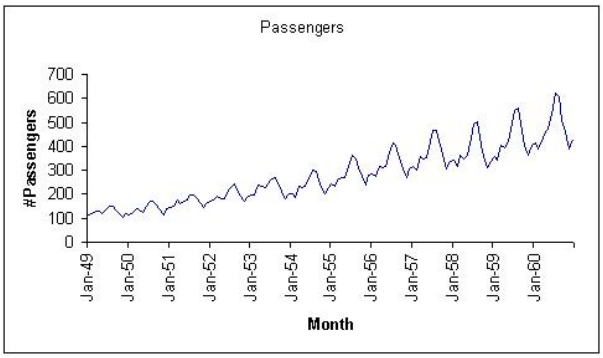
a) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct
b) Both the statements are correct
c) Both the statements are incorrect
d) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect

51. _____ data allows you to easily quantify a variable (or variables) for a target group.

a) Qualitative
b) Relationship
c) Collective
d) Descriptive

**Question No. 52 to 57 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** **[6]**

Below is the graph of the number of passengers per month.




52. **Assertion (A):** Data is presented with reference to some time in time series like hours, minutes, etc.
**Reason (R):** A series of values of some variable according to successive points in time is time series.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

53. **Assertion (A):** The graph shown above is based on the general character of the statistical series.
**Reason (R):** Data is presented with reference to some conditions in the above graph.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

54. The graph shown above is of _____ series.

a) condition series
b) time-series
c) spatial series
d) continuous series

55. **Statement 1:** Data are not presented with reference to some geographical divisions in spatial series.
**Statement 2:** The data are presented with reference to the month unit in the above graph

a) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
b) Both the statements are correct
c) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct
d) Both the statements are incorrect

56. Which of the following is an example of a time series problem?

i. Estimating number of hotel rooms booking in next 6 months.
ii. Estimating the total sales in the next 3 years of an insurance company.
iii. Estimating the number of calls for the next one week.

a) i, ii and iii
b) ii and iii
c) Only iii
d) i and ii

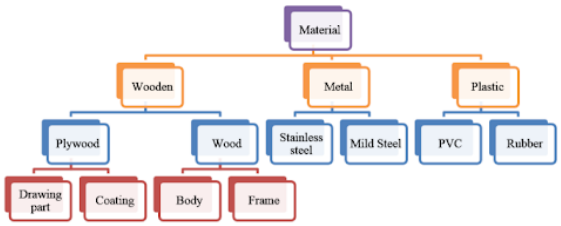
57. **Statement 1:** A series may be defined as things arranged according to some logical order.
**Statement 2:** Statistical series are prepared to present the collected and classified data in a properly arranged way.

a) Both the statements are correct
b) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
c) Both the statements are incorrect
d) Statement 1 is incorrect and the statement2

is correct

**Question No. 58 to 63 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** **[6]**

Below is the quantitative classification of data.




58. **Assertion (A):** The data would be fit for comparison always.
**Reason (R):** The classification must proceed at every stage in accordance with one principle.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

59. **Assertion (A):** Collection of data in Schedules as shown in above classification or questionnaires or another written form in an unorganized form is raw data.
**Reason (R):** Limitation of the human mind to understand such complex, varied and unorganized data.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

60. Wooden, metal and plastic comes under _____ classification.

a) qualitative
b) quantitative
c) geographical
d) chronological

61. Qualities like literacy, nationality, etc comes under _____ classification.

a) chronological
b) geographical
c) qualitative
d) quantitative

62. **Statement 1:** When the massive figures are classified according to material and parts as shown in above in classification then the structure and nature of the population can easily be understood.
**Statement 2:** Unclassified data can be presented in tables.

a) Both the statements are incorrect
b) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct
c) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
d) Both the statements are correct

63. **Statement 1:** The classification can be either actual or notional.
**Statement 2:** The facts are classified into heterogeneous groups by the process of classification as material classification under which further wooden classification and so on.

a) Both the statements are correct
b) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
c) Both the statements are incorrect
d) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is

correct

64. Explain the types of classification of data. **[6]**

65. Define classification. What are objectives of classification? **[6]**

66. Do you agree that classified data is better than raw data? Why? **[6]**

67. Discuss the different methods of classificaion of data. **[6]**

68. What is a statistical series? Explain different types of statistical series on the basis of character. **[6]**

69. Explain different ways of classifying data. **[6]**

70. Explain characteristics of classification. **[6]**

71. Explain the different forms of qualitative classification data. **[6]**