Introduction to Data Handling

A. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. What is the first step in data handling?

a) Drawing a graph b) Collecting data

c) Arranging data d) Interpreting data

2. Which of the following is used to organize data?

a) Calculator b) Tally marks

c) Compass d) Ruler

3. A group of students was asked about their favorite fruit. This is an example of:

a) Random numbers b) Mathematical operation

c) Data collection d) Graph plotting

4. The number of times an item appears in data is called:

a) Tally b) Range

c) Frequency d) Value

5. Which tool helps us visually understand the collected data?

a) Word problem b) Paragraph

c) Pictograph d) Bar model

B. Write the Missing Terms to Complete the Sentences:

1. Data is a collection of _____.
2. The symbols used to record data quickly in groups of five are called _____ marks.
3. In data handling, organizing data in a table helps in _____.
4. _____ is the process of drawing conclusions from data.
5. A _____ is a way of representing data using pictures or symbols.

C. Figure out the answers to these questions:

1. Observe a group of 20 students and collect data on their favorite ice cream flavor. Show your data using tally marks.
2. **A student recorded the number of books read by five classmates:** 4, 6, 3, 5, 2. Create a frequency table for the same.
3. Why do we need to handle data? Write 2-3 points in your own words.

4. Draw tally marks to show the number 17.
5. **The number of pencils used by five students in a week are:** 2, 3, 5, 3, 2. Which number of pencils is most frequent?
6. From a given data set of heights of 10 students, how will you decide who is the tallest?
7. Explain how you would prepare a bar graph if you are given the data about five different modes of transport used by students to reach school.
8. A data table shows how many days each student was absent in a month. How would you find the most regular student?

D. Mark each sentence with a True (✓) or False (✗):

1. Data handling is only used in Mathematics. ☐
2. Tally marks are always grouped in sixes. ☐
3. A bar graph can help us compare different values easily. ☐
4. Frequency is the total of all data values. ☐
5. A pictograph uses images or symbols to show data. ☐

E. Challenge yourself with these questions:

1. Conduct a survey of your classmates' favorite subjects. Represent the result using a table.
2. Design a simple pictograph to show the number of pets owned by students in your class.
3. List three everyday situations where data handling is useful.
4. Ask five friends about their birth month and organize the data in a table.
5. Take a newspaper and cut out any chart or graph you find. Paste it in your notebook and explain what it shows in your own words.
6. Observe the weather for 7 days and write down the temperature each day. Prepare a small data table.
7. Collect data on how many hours your family members spend watching TV. Who watches the most? Represent it with a simple bar model.
8. Write a paragraph on how data handling helps in decision-making.