Organisation of data

1. Organising data helps in	
a) decorating it	b) confusing the reader
c) better understanding and analysis	d) increasing the values
2. A collection of numbers gathered to g	ive some information is called
a) drawing	b) measurement
c) data	d) table
3. Data written without any order or an	angement is called
a) raw data	b) grouped data
c) bar graph	d) frequency
4. The table used to organise data using	tally marks is called
a) data chart	b) bar table
c) frequency table	d) pie chart
5. In tally marks, four vertical lines follo	wed by a slanted line represent
a) 4	b) 5
c) 6	d) 10
B. Write the Missing Terms to Complete	e the Sentences:
1. Arranged data is easier to	and understand.
2. Data that is not organised is called	data.
3. A table uses tally marks to	o represent frequencies.
4. Each group of five in tally marks is sho	wn as four vertical lines and one _
5. The number of times an observation o	ccurs is called its
C. Mark each sentence with a True ( ✔ )	or False (X):
1. Raw data is always arranged in order.	
2. Organised data is easier to read and ir	terpret.

- 3. Tally marks are grouped in fives for convenience.
- 4. Frequency means the total number of observations.
- 5. Tables help in presenting data in a clear form.

## D. Figure out the answers to these questions:

- 1. What is the difference between raw data and organised data?
- Prepare a frequency table for the marks obtained by 10 students in a test: 4, 7, 4, 5, 7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 6.
- 3. Explain how tally marks are used to count and represent frequency.
- 4. Organise the following raw data in ascending order: 12, 7, 10, 5, 8, 9, 6.
- 5. Why is it important to organise data before presenting it? Give two reasons.

## E. Challenge yourself with these questions:

- 1. Collect and organise the number of books students in your class have at home.
- 2. Make a frequency table for the number of siblings each student in your class has.
- 3. Record the number of hours your friends watch TV in a week and arrange it in a frequency table.
- 4. Use tally marks to represent the number of different coloured pencils 20 students have.
- 5. Organise this raw data using a frequency chart: 3, 5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4.

## F. The heights of 10 boys were measured in cm and the results are as follows:

## 149, 152, 140, 135, 151, 141, 150, 136, 138, 129

- A. What is the height of the tallest boy?
- B. What is the height of the shortest boy?
- C. What is the mean height of the boy?
- D. How many girls have height more than the mean?
- E. The arithmetic mean of eight numbers is 72. Complete their sum.