

**CLASS-XII
PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNIT-I
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

Q.1 Development is influenced by an interplay of :

- a) biological and cognitive processes
- b) biological and socio-emotional processes
- c) cognitive and socio-emotional process.
- d) biological, cognitive and socio-emotional processes.

Answer. (d)

Q.2 An example of cognitive process is:

- a) height and weight
- b) thought and perception
- c) individual's interaction with others
- d) brain functioning

Answer. (b)

Q.3 Development is :

- a) multi-directional
- b) unidirectional
- c) bidirectional
- d) none of the above

Answer. (a)

Q.4 Development is :

- a) elastic
- b) static
- c) plastic
- d) none of the above

Answer. (c)

Q.5 Development is influenced by:

- a) childhood experiences
- b) adolescence experiences

c) family affection

d) All of the above

Answer. (d)

Q.6 Growth refers to

a) an increase in the size of body parts of an organism as a whole.

b) an increase in the size of legs of an organism.

c) an increase in the size of brain of an organism.

d) none of the above

Answer. (a)

Q.7 Development is a

a) childhood process

b) adulthood process

c) adolescence process

d) life-long process

Answer. (d)

Q.8 The actual genetic material or a person's genetic heritage is known as.

a) phenotype

b) genotype

c) genes

d) none of the above

Answer. (b)

Q.9 The way an individual's genotype is expressed in observable and measurable characteristics is known as:

a) genotype

b) phenotype

c) behaviour

d) none of the above

Answer. (b)

Q.10 Prenatal development is affected by :

a) mother's age

b) mother's nutrition

c) mother's emotional state

d) all of the above

Answer. (d)

Q.11 Phenotype includes ;

a) height

b) weight

c) eye of skin colour

d) all of the above

Answer. (d)

Fill in the blanks

1. Development is the pattern of progressive, orderly and predictable changes that begin at _____ (conception) and continue _____. (throughout life)
2. Development is _____ in nature. (quantitative)
3. Human life proceeds through different _____. (stages)
4. During a developmental stage, the individual progresses towards an assumed _____. (goal)
5. The accomplishments of a person of a particular stage of development are called _____. (development tasks)
6. The period from conception to birth is known as _____period. (prenatal)
7. Both _____and _____ factors affect the development during different periods of prenatal stage. (genetic, environmental)
8. A source of threat to prenatal development in environment that causes deviations in normal development is called _____. (teratogen)
9. A newborn's movements are governed by automatic and built-in _____, which are responses to external stimuli. (reflexes)
10. As the brain develops, _____ development also takes place. (Physical)
11. Jean Piaget stressed that children actively construct their understanding of the _____. (world).
12. Piaget's stages of cognitive development are _____, _____, _____ and _____ (Sensorimotor Preoperational, Concrete operational, Formal operational)
13. The awareness that the objects continue to exist even when not perceived is called _____. (Object Permanence)
14. The child's growth slows down during early childhood as compared to _____ (infancy)
15. Early development follows two principles: _____trend and _____trend (cephalocaudal, proximodistal)

16. Fine motor skills improve during _____ (early childhood).
17. A salient feature of preoperational thought is _____(egocentrism).
18. Because of egocentrism, children engage in _____(animism)
19. Adolescence is marked by an onset of _____. (puberty)
20. Piaget believed that formal operational thought appears between the age of _____ and _____. (11, 15)
21. David Elkind stresses on two components of adolescent's egocentrism, which are _____ and _____(imaginary audience, personal fable)
22. According to Kohlberg, moral reasoning progresses through three levels that are related to age and determined by _____ (cognitive development)
23. According to Erikson, the key challenge of adolescence is to make some progress towards a sense of _____.
(identity)
24. Many landmarks in adult development involve _____. _____ and _____. (marriage , parenthood, family relationships)
25. Age related physical changes during adulthood include in _____ and _____. (appearance, memory)

Very Short Answer Type (3 Marks):

- Q.1 What is meant by Growth?
- Q.2. Define Development?
- Q.3. Define Adolescence?
- Q.4 Write any two Principles of Development?
- Q.5. Differentiate between Growth and Development?
- Q.6. What is the effect of Heredity on Development?
- Q.7.Discuss the role of Prenatal Environment on Development?

Match the following:

1. Match major accomplishments in Fine Motor skills.

Sr. No.	Age (in years)	Five motor skills
1.	3 years	a) Hand, arm and body co-ordinate with eye movement.
2.	4 years	b) Pick, objects with forefinger and thumb

3.	5 years	c) Fit puzzles
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Answer- 1(b), 2(c), 3(a)

2. Match major accomplishments in Gross Motor Skills:

Sr. No.	Age (in years)	Gross Motor Skills
1.	3 years	a) Enjoys races and running fast
2.	4 years	b) Climb up and downstairs with one foot on each step
3.	5 years	c) Jumping and Running

Answer- 1(c), 2(b), 3(a)

3. Match the Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development.

Sr. No.	Stage	Approximate Age
1.	Sensorimotor	a) 2-7 years
2.	Preoperational	b) 7-11 years
3.	Concrete	c) 0-2 years
4.	Formal Operational	d) 11-15 years

Answer- 1(c), 2(a), 3(b), 4(d)

UNIT-II

EMOTIONS

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

Q.1 Emotions are a complex pattern of:

- a) arousal
- b) subjective feeling
- c) cognitive interpretation
- d) all of the above

Answer (d)

Q.2 The process of emotions involves:

- a) physiological reactions
- b) psychological reactions
- c) both a and b
- d) none of the above

Answer (c)

Q.3 The basic emotions are:

- a) anger, disgust, fear
- b) happiness, sadness, surprise
- c) both a) and b)
- d) None

Answer (c)

Q.4 Emotions vary in their:

- a) intensity (high, low)
- b) quality (happiness, sadness)
- c) both a) and b)
- d) none

Answer (c)

Q.5 The part of Nervous System that plays a role in emotional process:

- a) autonomic Nervous System
- b) somatic Nervous System
- c) both a & b
- d) none

Answer (c)

Q.6 The experience of emotions is a result of activation of:

- a) thalamus and hypothalamus
- b) limbic system
- c) cerebral cortex
- d) all of the above

Answer (d)

Q.7 State whether the following statement is True or False

“Emotions are sudden; hence they cannot be practiced or rehearsed”

- a) true
- b) false

Answer (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. Feelings and emotions are _____.
- a) same
 - b) different

Answer (b)

2. Feelings denote the _____ or _____ dimensions of emotions.
- a) pleasure , sadness
 - b) pain, guilt
 - c) pleasure, pain

Answer (c)

3. Emotions involve both _____ and _____ reactions.
- a) physiological, social
 - b) social, Cultural
 - c) social, Psychological
 - d) physiological, Psychological

Answer (d)

4. Out of the following, what are the external signs of Emotions –
- a) facial expressions and Heart beat
 - b) blood Pressure and Heartbeat
 - c) facial Expressions and Posture
 - d) brain activity

Answer (c)

5. Fear, Anger, Sadness and Happiness are types of –
- a) primary Emotions
 - b) secondary Emotions

Answer (a)

6. Read the following statements:
- (i) primary emotions are the first response to a situations.
 - (ii) secondary emotions appear after Primary emotions.

What is correct in context of the above statements-

- a) both (i) and (ii) are True
- b) both (i) and (ii) are False
- c) (i) is True but (ii) is False
- d) (i) is False but (ii) is True

Answer (a)

- 7. In a stressful situation, the _____nervous system prepares the body to face the situation. (sympathetic)
- 8. As the threat is removed in individual's environment, _____system gets active to restore the balance and calm in the body.
- 9. Emotions are inferred from _____ and _____ expressions. (verbal, non-verbal)
- 10. Facial expressions and _____movements facilitate the communication of emotions. (bodily)
- 11. There are _____basic emotions (six)
- 12. The intensity of emotions exist on a _____(continuous)
- 13. It is important to manage emotions in order to ensure _____and _____well-being. (physical, psychological)

Very Short Answer Type (3 Marks):

Q.1. Define Emotions?

Q.2. What are Primary Emotions?

Q.3. Name any three Secondary Emotions?

Q.4. What is the difference between Emotions and Feelings?

Q.5. Write any three characteristics of Emotions?

Q.6. What are Physiological Correlates of Emotions?

Unit III

MOTIVATION

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

- (1) The concept of need for achievement motivation was given by:
 - (a) maslow
 - (b) carl Rogers
 - (c) sigmund Freud

(d) Henry Murray

Answer (d)

(2) The theory of self actualization was proposed by _____

Answer: Abraham Maslow

(3) The order of Maslow hierarchy of needs from bottom to top is:

- (a) Safety, belonging-love, self actualization, self esteem and Physiological
- (b) Physiological, safety, belonging-love, self esteem and self actualization
- (c) Psychological, security, happiness, ego and self realization
- (d) Physiological, love, Self Actualization, Esteem and Safety

Answer: (b)

(4) Which one is a social need?

- (a) need for belongingness
- (b) need for Thirst
- (c) need for sex
- (d) need for Oxygen

Answer: (a)

(5) Approach Avoidance Conflict Occurs

- (a) an individual is faced with decisions to pursue something which only has disadvantages
- (b) an individual is faced with decisions to pursue something which only has advantages
- (c) an individual is faced with decisions to pursue something which has both advantages and disadvantages
- (d) an individual is faced with decisions to pursue something which has no **advantages and disadvantages**

Answer: (c)

(6) The approach avoidance theory was given by

- (a) Kurt Lewin
- (b) Henry Murray
- (c) Mc Celland
- (d) Carl Rogers

Answer: (a)

(7) An employer gives her employees individual bonuses for their work performance. This is an example of:

- (a) drive
- (b) need

- (c) extrinsic incentive
- (d) intrinsic **incentive**

Answer : (c)

(8) Motivation is:

- (a) our ability to understand and perceive emotions
- (b) an internal state that guides our behavior to attain the goal
- (c) our ability to understand cultural norms and values
- (d) our ability to adapt to our environment

Answer : (b)

(9) Kevin really enjoys riding motorcycles. It gives him great personal satisfaction. His desire to ride motorcycles connects to which of the following?

- (a) intrinsic Motivation
- (b) need
- (c) drive
- (d) extrinsic Motivation

Answer: (A)

(10) You receive verbal praise from your caregivers when you behave appropriately. This positive reinforcement connects to motivation as a(n):

- (a) incentive
- (b) extrinsic motivation
- (c) drive
- (d) need

Answer: (A)

(11) According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which of the following does not belong to safety needs?

- a) Protection from fire and accident
- b) Lack of economic security involving health and insurance
- c) The desire for an orderly and predictable environment
- d) The desire to know the limits of acceptable behavior

Answer : (b)

(12) McClelland achievement motivation theory states that people with a high achievement need have a preference for :

- (a) attaining success through their own efforts rather than team effort
- (b) moderate task difficulty
- (c) clear and unambiguous feedback
- (d) all of the above

Answer: (d)

Very Short Answer Type (3 Marks):

- 1) Define extrinsic motivation with suitable example.
- 2) Explain Approach Approach Conflict with suitable example.
- 3) Throw light on need for power as a motive.
- 4) Describe instrumental behavior.
- 5) Explain growth needs.
- 6) Throw light on Abraham Maslow.
- 7) What are deficiency needs?
- 8) Explain intrinsic motivation with suitable example.

Unit IV

THINKING, REASONING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

- (1) The Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis was given by :
 - (a) benjamin Lee Whorf
 - (b) melanie Klein
 - (c) erik Erikson
 - (d) sigmund Freud

Answer: (a)

- (2) Which one of the following is the correct sequence of events in creative problem solving?
 - (a) illumination, Incubation,Verification and Preparation
 - (b) preparation,Verification,Illumination and Incubation
 - (c) preparation, Incubation,Illumination and Verification
 - (d) incubation, Illumination, Preparation and Verification

Answer: (c)

- (3) The tendency to think of the use of objects only in terms of habitual use is
 - (a) mental Set
 - (b) functional Fixedness
 - (c) trial and Error Learning
 - (d) barrier

Answer: (b)

- (4) _____ is a stage in the creative or problem solving process in which attention (consciousness) is diverted from the task at hand and focuses on something else.

Answer: Incubation

- (5) Heuristics are:
- (a) problem Solving strategy involving trial and error and rule of thumb
 - (b) a type of Goal state
 - (c) a finite sequence of instructions
 - (d) rule which guarantees successful solution of a problem

Answer: (a)

- (6) _____ concepts are broad categories, such as vehicle, animal, and furniture.

Answer: Superordinate

- (7) _____ is a method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general.

Answer: Inductive Reasoning

- (8) A syllogism is a form of
- (a) inductive reasoning
 - (b) illogical reasoning
 - (c) independent reasoning
 - (d) deductive reasoning

Answer : (d)

- (9) A motor cycle must have two wheels, an engine and handle bars is an example of _____
- (a) conjunctive Concept
 - (b) disjunctive Concept
 - (c) relational Concept
 - (d) none of the above

Answer: (a)

- (10) Who gave the concept of critical thinking?
- (a) carl Rogers
 - (b) karl Duncker
 - (c) john Dewey

(d) maslow

Answer : (c)

(11) A _____ concept is formed by identifying specific features possessed by all things that the concept applies to

- (a) prototype
- (b) trial and Error
- (c) logical
- (d) natural

Answer: (d)

(12) First step in process to solving problem is

- (a) design a solution
- (b) practice a solution
- (c) organize data
- (d) define a problem

Answer: (d)

(13) Whereas _____ involve groupings based on common properties, a _____ is a mental representation of that grouping.

- a. cognition, concept
- b. concept, cognition
- c. categories, concept
- d. concept, categories

Answer : (c)

(14) A teacher who practices a good mix of creative expressions with other approaches , encourages children to have _____ thinking

- (a) convergent Thinking
- (b) divergent Thinking
- (c) minimal Thinking'
- (d) all of the above

Answer : (b)

Very Short Questions (3 Marks)

- (1) Define concept formation.
- (2) Define thinking
- (3) Explain Language acquisition device
- (4) Define logical concept with example
- (5) Define Divergent thinking
- (6) Elucidate on stage of illumination in creative thinking
- (7) Explain Mean and end analysis as problem solving strategy
- (8) Describe Images as tool of thinking

Unit V

DELINQUENCY AND MENTAL HEALTH

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

- (1) Who gave concept of defense mechanisms?
- (a) sigmund Freud
 - (b) carl Rogers
 - (c) henry Murray
 - (d) abraham Maslow

Answer: (a)

- (2) Mental Health encompasses:
- (a) emotional Well being
 - (b) social Well being
 - (c) psychological Well being
 - (d) all of the above

Answer: (d)

- (3) All statements, EXCEPT ONE, are correct
- (a) The family becomes a cause of juvenile delinquency when parents find it hard to balance their jobs with their parental responsibilities
 - (b) peer group is a factor to juvenile delinquency
 - (c) parental rejection causes juvenile delinquency
 - (d) it is only within the family that a child must learn his life values

Answer: (d)

- (4) Delinquency is a kind of
- (a) abnormality
 - (b) normality
 - (c) none of the above
 - (d) all of the above

Answer: (a)

- (5) What is an example of regression?
- (a) feelings of an ex-boyfriend
 - (b) denying something ever took place
 - (c) returning to an earlier age to cope with situation
 - (d) telling the truth
 - (e) holding your anger in

Answer : (c)

- (6) Which age group is defined as juvenile delinquency?
- (a) above 18
 - (b) below 18
 - (c) none of these
 - (d) all of the above

Answer: (b)

Very Short type questions (3 Marks):

- (1) Define delinquency
- (2) Explain defense mechanisms
- (3) Two characteristics of a mentally healthy person
- (4) List two preventive measures of delinquency
- (5) Explain rationalization as a defense mechanism

Short answer type questions (4 Marks):

- (1) Name four characteristics of a delinquent behavior
- (2) Explain two socially approved defense mechanisms
- (3) Outline four remedial measures of delinquent behavior
- (4) Explain meaning of mental health
- (5) Identify four causes of delinquent behavior

UNIT – VI

INTELLIGENCE

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

1. What does IQ, the numerical measure of intelligence given by the performance in an intelligence test, stand for?
- a. intelligence quota
 - b. irrelevant questions
 - c. intelligence questions
 - d. intelligence quotient

Answer: (d)

2. Spearman developed and used _____ statistical test to assess whether intelligence is underpinned by one or many factors?

Answer: factor analysis

3. How many mental abilities did Thurstone suggest constituted intelligence?

- a. 5
- b. 6
- c. 7
- d. 8

Answer: (c)

4. The term “Psychometric Tests” is given to a group of instruments that have been developed for measuring mental characteristics
- a. true
 - b. false

Answer: a

5. What is a key criticism of instruments that may be used to measure intelligence?
- a. these instruments cannot be standardized
 - b. these instruments have no discriminatory power
 - c. these instruments are not subjected to rigorous testing
 - d. these instruments cannot capture all types of intelligence

Answer: d

6. The average IQ score for a population will be
- a. usually around 120
 - b. slightly higher each time it is tested
 - c. slightly lower each time it is tested
 - d. around 100

Answer: d

7. Which of the following is NOT one of Gardner’s intelligences?
- a. emotional intelligence
 - b. linguistic intelligence
 - c. musical intelligence
 - d. spatial intelligence

Answer: a

8. Which of the following can negatively affect measures of intelligence?
- a. depression
 - b. substance use
 - c. sleep disorders
 - d. all of these

Answer: d

9. Who among the following was the first person who devised systematic tests to measure intelligence of children?
- a. binet

- b. spearman
- c. thorndike
- d. wechsler

Answer: a

10. _____ of Stanford University revised Binet's scale intended for school children in United states.
- a. thurstone
 - b. terman
 - c. spearman
 - d. guilford

Answer: b

11. The ratio which states the relationship between the mental age and chronological age is called _____

Answer: Intelligence Quotient

12. Spearman said there was a general ability employed by people while adjusting with different kinds of intellectual tasks. This factor is known as _____

Answer: General factor

13. An IQ below _____ is generally considered Mental Retardation.

Answer: 70

14. The theory that assumes intelligence as one similar set of abilities is called _____

Answer: Unifactor

15. Who devised the concept of IQ?

- a. binet and Simon
- b. william Stern
- c. wechsler
- d. thurstone

Answer: b

16. The term PMA stands for
- a. primary Modal Ability
 - b. pre Market Approval
 - c. primary Mental Abilities
 - d. primary Mobile Application

Answer: c

Very Short type questions (3 Marks):

- 1. Define the term IQ.
- 2. Name the two factors of intelligence given by Spearman in his theory of intelligence.

3. What are the 7 primary abilities listed by Thurstone in his Primary Mental Abilities theory of Intelligence?
4. What are intelligence tests?
5. Write any two limitations of Intelligence testing.

Short answer type questions (4 Marks):

1. Write a brief note on the different types of Intelligence tests.
2. Discuss how heredity influences Intelligence.
3. Discuss how environmental factors influence the intelligence.
4. Throw some light on the relative role of heredity and environment on the development of intelligence.
5. Discuss Spearman's two factor theory of intelligence.
6. Write a note on Thurstone's PMA theory of intelligence.
7. Write a short note on the concept of IQ.

UNIT – VII

PERSONALITY

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

1. _____ approaches seek to find generalized laws of behaviour that help us classify people in terms of their similarities

Answer: Nomothetic

2. Idiographic approaches seek to find what makes people _____

Answer: unique

3. What is one of the main assumptions of the trait approach to personality?
 - a. traits are not very stable across the lifespan and are therefore weak predictors of personality
 - b. traits stay relatively stable across the lifespan
 - c. traits change drastically around the age of 6 years, which has to be taken into account when predicting personality

Answer: b

4. A person who is shy and reserved is called _____

Answer: Introvert

5. A person who is social and likes going to parties is called _____

Answer: Extrovert

6. A person who has a balance of extrovert and introvert personality types is called _____

Answer: Ambivert

7. According to Allport, _____ traits are the dominant characteristics of a person.

Answer: Cardinal

8. State whether the following statement is true or false – People having a high score on Neuroticism are emotionally reactive.
- a. true
 - b. false

Answer: a

9. Which out of the following psychologists divided all personalities into extrovert and introvert.
- a. sheldon
 - b. freud
 - c. jung
 - d. allport

Answer: c

10. Match the following:

<u>Personality Type</u>	<u>Temperament</u>
a. endomorph	somatotonic
b. ectomorph	viscerotonic
c. mesomorph	cerebrotonic

**Answer: Endomorph – Viscerotonic
Ectomorph – Cerebrotonic
Mesomorph – Somatotonic**

11. According to Sheldon, individuals having _____ personality type are fat, round, jolly and seek love of others.
Answer: Endomorph

12. Which out of the following two personality types are athletic, tough, strong and fond of muscular activity.
- a. ectomorph
 - b. mesomorph

Answer: Mesomorph

13. State whether the following statement is true or false- Mesomorphs are tall, thin and poorly developed
- a. true
 - b. false

Answer: False

14. Who is known as the founder of psychoanalysis?
- a. freud
 - b. sheldon
 - c. allport
 - d. rogers

Answer: a

15. Match the following

<u>Theorist</u>	<u>Theory/ Concept</u>
Sheldon	Self
Allport	Id, Ego, Superego
Freud	Mesomorph, Ectomorph, Endomorph
Rogers	Cardinal Traits

Answer: Sheldon–Mesomorph, Ectomorph, Endomorph

Allport – Cardinal traits

Freud – Id, ego, Superego

Rogers – Self

16. Match the pair –

A	B
a. Carl Rogers	Trait theory of personality
b. Sigmund Freud	Type theory of personality
c. Carl Jung	Self theory
d. Gordon All port	Psychoanalytic theory

Answer:

A

B

a. Carl Rogers	Self theory
b. Sigmund Freud	Psychoanalytic theory
c. Carl Jung	Type theory of personality
d. Gordon All port	Trait theory of personality

17. State whether the following statement is true or false –

“Personality is dynamic, ever changing and these changes are measurable over time”

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: a

18. _____ is known as the founder of Psychoanalysis.

Answer: Sigmund Freud

19. Choose the correct option –

The division of mind into unconscious, subconscious and conscious is _____ division.

- a. actual
- b. hypthetical

Answer: b

20. Match the following –

A

B

Id

Reality principle

Ego

Morality principle

Superego

Pleasure principle

21. According to Freud, _____ is known as the executive of personality who mediates among the conflicts of Id, Superego and the eternal world.

Answer: Ego

22. _____ is known as the life instinct.

Answer: Eros

23. _____ is known as the death instinct.

Answer: Thanatos

24. Whose theory explored the relationship between birth order and personality?

- a. freud
- b. jung
- c. adler
- d. rogers

Answer: c

25. Who gave the concept of collective unconsciousness?

- a. adler
- b. jung
- c. freud
- d. allport

Answer: b

26. State true or false –

Allport introduced the term *proprium* to refer to the individual's sense of identity or existence.

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: a

27. When a person is valued because he or she is worthy of positive regard as a human being, it is known as _____

- a. conditional Positive Regard
- b. unconditional Positive Regard

Answer: b

28. State True/False –

Eysenck states that personality is hierarchically organized.

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: a

29. State True/ False
People high on the dimension of Psychoticism are humane, caring, engage in personal interaction and, accept social norms and customs.

- a. true
- b. false

Answer: b

30. Match the following concepts as given by Jung in his theory –

A	B
Attitudes	Thinking – Feeling
Rational functions	Sensation – Intuition
Irrational	functions
Introversion –	Extroversion

Short answer type questions (4 Marks):

1. Define Personality. Discuss its characteristics.
2. Write about Sheldon's theory of personality.
3. Write in detail about the concepts of introversion and extraversion.
4. Summarize Eysenck's theory in about 50 – 60 words.
5. Write a short note on Jung's Analytical theory of personality.
6. Discuss the criticism of Freud's theory.
7. Summarize Freud's theory in about 50 – 60 words.
8. Discuss the trait theory given by Allport.
9. What is meant by Self? Discuss Roger's theory of self.
10. Discuss the concept of Unconditional Positive Regard.
11. Describe the relationship of birth order and personality as given by Adler in his theory of Personality.
12. What are traits? Distinguish between Cardinal and Central dispositions.
13. Discuss Allport's trait theory.

**UNIT – VIII:
STATISTICS**

Objective type questions (2 Marks):

1. Define Mean
2. Define Median
3. Define Mode
4. What are the 3 measures of central central tendency
 - a. Mean, Median and mode
 - b. Mean, Median and Standard Deviation
 - c. Median, Standard Deviation and Range

d. Standard Deviation, Range, Mode

Ans. a

5. Calculate mean from the following data:

2, 4, 6, 8, 4

Ans. 4.8

6. Calculate mean from the following data:

10, 12, 15, 11, 16

Ans. 12.8

7. Calculate Median from the following data:

4, 7, 9, 3, 1

Ans. 4

8. Calculate median from the following data:

15, 12, 17, 10, 8, 16

Ans. 13.5

9. Calculate Mode from the following data:

4, 2, 7, 1, 3, 2, 5, 9, 2, 6

Ans. 2

10. Calculate Mode from the following data:

12, 10, 15, 16, 10, 9, 10, 5

Ans. 10

11. Calculate Range from the following data:

15, 12, 17, 8, 11, 5, 9, 19, 2, 3

Ans. 17

12. Calculate Range from the following data:

2, 7, 9, 11, 21, 13, 12, 15

Ans. 19

13. Name the different measures of Variability.

Long answer type questions (6 marks):

1. Construct a frequency distribution table for the following marks obtained by 25 students in a history test in class VI of a school:

9,17,12,20,9,18,25,17,19,9,12,9,12,18,17,19,20,25,9,12,17,19,19,20,9

2. Given below are marks obtained by 20 students in Math out of 25.

21,23,19,17,12,15,15,17,17,19,23,23,21,23,25,25,21,19,19,19

Prepare a frequency distribution table for the given data.

3. The marks obtained by 40 students of a class in an examination are given below

8,47,22,31,17,13,38,26,3,34,29,11,22,7,15,24,38,31,21,35,42,24,45,23,21,27,29,49,25,48,21,15,18,27,19,45,14,34,37,34

Prepare a frequency distribution table with equal class intervals, starting from 0-10

4. Construct a frequency distribution table for the data on the weights (in kg) of 20 students of a class using intervals 30-35,35-40 and so on - 40,38,33,48,60,53,31,46,34,36,49,41,55,49,65,42,44,47,38,39.

5. Three coins were tossed 30 times simultaneously. Each time the number of heads occurring was noted down as follows; 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1

Prepare a frequency distribution table for the data given above

6. The number of rooms in 25 houses of a locality is as given below:

4,3,2,6,4,3,2,1,5,3,2,3,4,3,5,1,6,1,3,4,2,3,4,3,5

Construct a frequency distribution table for the above data.

7. Three coins were tossed 30 times simultaneously. Each time the number of heads occurring was noted down as follows:

0,1,1,3,0,2,1,0,2,1,1,1,2,1,2,2,2,3,0,3,1,1,2,3,2,2,0,1,0,3

Prepare a frequency distribution table for the data given above.

8. Consider the following frequency distribution. Calculate the mean weight of students.

Weight (in kg)	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75
Number of Students	9	6	15	3	1	2	2	1	1

9. Calculate the median marks of students from the following distribution.

Marks	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80
Number of Students	7	10	10	20	20	15	8

10. The given distribution shows the number of runs scored by some top batsmen of the world in one-day international cricket matches.

Runs Scored	Number of Batsmen
10000 – 11000	1
9000 – 10000	1
8000 – 9000	3
7000 – 8000	6
6000 – 7000	7
5000 – 4000	9
4000 – 5000	18
3000 – 4000	4

Find the mode of the above distribution.

11. Here is an example where the data is in the form of class intervals. The following table indicates the data on the number of patients visiting a hospital in a month. Find the average number of patients visiting the hospital in a day.

Number of patients	Number of days visiting the hospital
50 – 60	2
40 – 50	4
30 – 40	7
20 – 30	9
10 – 20	6
0 – 10	2

12. Let's consider the data: 56, 67, 54, 34, 78, 43, 23.
 a. Calculate Mean
 b. Calculate Median
13. Consider the following data:
 23, 34, 45, 34, 24, 25, 24, 32, 24, 29
 a. Calculate Mean
 b. Calculate Mode
14. Consider the following data: 2, 4, 9, 7, 2, 5, 2, 8, 3, 1
 a. Calculate Median

b. Calculate Mode

15. Consider the following data: 48, 34, 67, 54, 35, 23, 35, 56, 34
- Calculate Mean
 - Calculate Median
16. Consider the following data: 2, 7, 11, 5, 10, 19, 7, 5, 12, 5, 1
- Calculate Mean
 - Calculate Mode
17. Consider the following data : 76, 45, 89, 67, 56, 26, 45, 63, 45, 38, 49, 45
- Calculate Median
 - Calculate Mode
18. Consider the following data: 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, 4, 7, 13
Find Mean Deviation from this data.
19. Consider the following data: 42, 56, 37, 22, 29, 37, 45, 39, 47, 35
Calculate Mean Deviation from this data.
20. Calculate Mean Deviation from the following data:
39, 45, 67, 65, 56, 49, 42, 63, 55, 64
21. Calculate Quartile Deviation from the following data:
22, 27, 29, 21, 34, 19, 37, 26, 24, 32, 41, 38
22. Consider the following data: 79, 75, 84, 79, 67, 69, 65, 74, 68, 73
Find Quartile Deviation from this data.
23. Consider the following data: 13, 17, 21, 19, 15, 16, 11, 22
Find Quartile Deviation from this data.
24. Consider the following data: 37, 42, 35, 49, 51, 54, 38, 47, 48, 50
Calculate Standard Deviation from this data.
25. Calculate Standard Deviation from the Following data:
57, 52, 49, 44, 60, 62, 47, 51
26. Consider the following data: 17, 22, 31, 29, 37, 19, 35, 25, 15, 33
Find Standard Deviation from this data.
27. Calculate Mean Deviation from the following data:

Class Interval	Frequency
60 – 65	2
55 – 60	4
50 – 55	7

45 – 50	3
40 – 45	1

28. Calculate Mean Deviation from the below given data:

Class Interval	Frequency
60 – 70	5
50 – 60	11
40 – 50	13
30 – 40	15
20 – 30	9
10 – 20	7

29. Find Standard Deviation from the following data:

Class Interval	Frequency
70 – 75	2
65 – 70	4
60 – 65	9
55 – 60	3
50 – 55	2

30. Calculate Standard Deviation from the following data:

Class Interval	Frequency
90 – 100	1
80 – 90	3
70 – 80	5
60 – 70	9
50 – 60	4
40 – 50	2

31. Calculate Quartile Deviation from the following data:

Class Interval	Frequency
50 – 60	2
40 – 50	4
30 – 40	9
20 – 30	3
10 – 20	2

32. Calculate Quartile Deviation from the following data:

Class Interval	Frequency
40 – 45	5
35 – 40	7
30 – 35	13
25 – 30	6
20 – 25	4

