

18. The following data gives the weight (in grams) of 30 apples picked from a basket. The data was presented in the tabular form as below :

Weight (in gm)	Frequency
60 – 80	3
80 – 100	10
100 – 120	9
120 – 140	5
140 – 160	1
160 – 180	0
180 – 200	1
200 – 220	1

(i) Class size of given distribution is :

(a) 20

(b) 10

(c) 30

(d) 15

(ii) Class mark of the fourth class is :

(a) 70

(b) 130

(c) 20

(d) 15

- (iii) The number of apples whose weight is more than or equal to 180 g is :
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 4
- (iv) The number of apples whose weight is less than 100 g is :
(a) 10 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 13
- (v) If the class marks of a distribution are 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, then the class size is :
(a) 11 (b) 4 (c) 26 (d) 13

IX Case-Study 8 (Answers)

(i) class-size = upper limit - lower limit
 $= 80 - 60 = \underline{20}$ (a)

(ii) Fourth class is 120-140
class mark = $\frac{\text{lower limit} + \text{upper limit}}{2}$
 $= \frac{120 + 140}{2} = \frac{260}{2} = \underline{130}$ (b)

(iii) $1 + 1 = 2$ (c)

(iv) $3 + 10 = 13$ (d)

(v) class size is the difference between two consecutive class marks.

$u, 15 - 11 = 4$ (b)