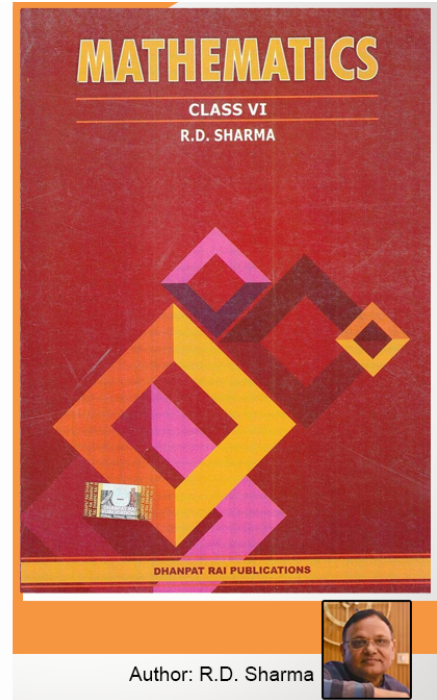


Class 6 - Chapter 21 Data Handling - I (Presentation of Data)



RD Sharma Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 21–Data Handling - I (Presentation of Data)

Class 6: Maths Chapter 21 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 21 Notes.

RD Sharma Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 21–Data Handling - I (Presentation of Data)

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>



RD Sharma 6th Maths Chapter 21, Class 6 Maths Chapter 21 solutions

Exercise 21.1 page: 21.4

1. Define the following terms:

(i) Observations

(ii) data

(iii) Frequency of an observation

(iv) Frequency distribution

Solution:

(i) The active acquisition of information which is obtained from a primary source is called observation.

(ii) Data is a collection of facts such as values measurements.

(iii) The number of times an observation occurs in the given data, is called the frequency of the observation.

(iv) Frequency table or frequency distribution is a method to present raw data in the form from which one can easily understand the information contained in the raw data.

2. The final marks in mathematics of 30 students are as follows:

53, 61, 48, 60, 78, 68, 55, 100, 67, 90

75, 88, 77, 37, 84, 58, 60, 48, 62, 56

44, 58, 52, 64, 98, 59, 70, 39, 50, 60

(i) Arrange these marks in the ascending order. 30 to 39 one group, 40 to 49 second group, etc.

(ii) What is the highest score?

(iii) What is the lowest score?

(iv) What is the range?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

(v) If 40 is the pass mark how many have failed?

(vi) How many have scored 75 or more?

(vii) Which observations between 50 and 60 have not actually appeared?

(viii) How many have scored less than 50?

Solution:

(i) Frequency distribution table of the marks obtained in Mathematics by students:

30 - 39	37, 39
40 - 49	44, 48, 48
50 - 59	50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 58, 59
60 - 69	60, 60, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 68
70 - 79	70, 75, 77, 78
80 - 89	84, 88
90 - 99	90, 98
100 - 109	100

(ii) The highest score is 100 from the given data.

(iii) The lowest score is 37 from the above data.

(iv) We know that

Range = Highest score – Lowest score

By substituting the values

Range = $100 - 37 = 63$

(v) If 40 is the pass mark, the number of students who scored less than 40 have failed.

Students who scored 37 and 39 have failed.

Hence, 2 students have failed in the exam.

(vi) The number of students who have scored 75 or more are 8 from the data given above.

So the marks obtained by them are 75, 77, 78, 84, 88, 90, 98 and 100.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

(vii) Observations 51, 54 and 57 have not actually appeared in the range 50 – 60.

(viii) From the above data we know that 5 students have scored less than 50 i.e. 37, 39, 44, 48 and 48.

3. The weights of new born babies (in kg) in a hospital on a particular day are as follows:

2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 2.7, 2.6, 3.0, 2.5, 2.9, 2.8, 3.1, 2.5, 2.8, 2.7, 2.9, 2.4

(i) Rearrange the weights in descending order.

(ii) Determine the highest weight.

(iii) Determine the lowest weight.

(iv) Determine the range.

(v) How many babies were born on that day?

(vi) How many babies weigh below 2.5 kg?

(vii) How many babies weight more than 2.8 kg?

(viii) How many babies weight 2.8 kg?

Solution:

(i) Rearranging the weights in descending order

3.1, 3.0, 2.9, 2.9, 2.8, 2.8, 2.7, 2.7, 2.6, 2.5, 2.5, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1

(ii) The highest weight is 3.1 kg from the given data.

(iii) The lowest weight is 2.1 kg from the given data.

(iv) We know that

Range = Highest weight – Lowest weight

By substituting the values

Range = 3.1 – 2.1 = 1.0 kg

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

(v) The number of babies born on that day can be found by counting the number of observations.

Hence, 15 babies were born on that day.

(vi) The babies which weigh below 2.5 kg are 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 kg.

Hence, 4 babies weigh below 2.5 kg.

(vii) The babies which weigh more than 2.8 kg are 2.9, 2.9, 3.0 and 3.1 kg.

Hence, 4 babies weigh more than 2.8 kg.

(viii) From the given data we know that 2 babies weigh 2.8 kg.

4. Following data gives the number of children in 40 families:

1, 2, 6, 5, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 6, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 4, 3, 2

2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 5, 1, 2, 4, 3, 4, 1, 6, 2

Represent it in the form of a frequency distribution.

Solution:

Frequency distribution table for the given data:

Number of children	Tally Marks	Frequency
0		5
1		7
2		11
3		5
4		6
5		3
6		3

5. Prepare a frequency table of the following scores obtained by 50 students in a test:

42 51 21 42 37 37 42 49 38 52

7 33 17 44 39 7 14 27 39 42

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

42 62 37 39 67 51 53 53 59 41

29 38 27 31 54 19 53 51 22 61

42 39 59 47 33 34 16 37 57 43

Solution:

Frequency distribution of the scores obtained by 50 students in a test is given below:

Marks	Tally Marks	Frequency
7		2
14		1
16		1
17		1
19		1
21		1
22		1
27		2
29		1
31		1
33		2
34		1
37		4
38		2
39		4
41		1
42		6
43		1
44		1
47		1
49		1
51		3
52		1
53		3
54		1
57		1
59		2
61		1
62		1
67		1

6. A die was thrown 25 times and following scores were obtained:

1 5 2 4 3

6 1 4 2 5

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

1 6 2 6 3

5 4 1 3 2

3 6 1 5 2

Prepare a frequency table of the scores.

Solution:

Frequency table of the given scores:

Scores	Tally Marks	Number of times
1		5
2		5
3		4
4		3
5		4
6		4

7. In a study of number of accidents per day, the observations for 30 days were obtained as follows:

6 3 5 6 4 3 2 5 4 2

4 2 1 2 2 0 5 4 6 1

6 0 5 3 6 1 5 5 2 6

Prepare a frequency distribution table.

Solution:

Frequency distribution table of the number of accidents per day is given:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

Number of accidents	Tally Marks	Number of days
0		2
1		3
2		6
3		3
4		4
5		6
6		6

8. Prepare a frequency table of the following ages (in years) of 30 students of class VIII in your school:

13, 14, 13, 12, 14, 13, 14, 15, 13, 14, 13, 14, 16, 12, 14

13, 14, 15, 16, 13, 14, 13, 12, 17, 13, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14.

Solution:

Frequency table of the following ages of 30 students is given below:

Ages (in years)	Tally marks	Number of students
12		4
13		12
14		9
15		2
16		2
17		1

9. Following figures relate the weekly wages (in Rs.) of 15 workers in a factory:

300, 250, 200, 250, 200, 150, 350, 200, 250, 200, 150, 300, 150, 200, 250

Prepare a frequency table.

(i) What is the range in wages (in Rs)?

(ii) How many Workers are getting Rs 350?

(iii) How many workers are getting the minimum wages?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

Solution:

Frequency table of weekly wages of 15 workers is given below:

Weekly wages (in Rs)	Tally Marks	Number of workers
150		3
200		5
250		4
300		2
350		1

(i) From the table we know that Rs 150 is the minimum wages and Rs 350 is the maximum wages given to workers

Range = Maximum wage – Minimum wage

By substituting the values

Range = 350 – 150 = Rs 200

(ii) From the frequency table we know that 1 worker is getting Rs 350.

(iii) We know that Rs 150 is the minimum wage

So the 3 workers getting minimum wage.

10. 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

(i) What is the range of marks?

(ii) What is the highest mark?

(iii) Which mark is occurring more frequently?

Solution:

Frequency table of marks obtained by 25 students is given below:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

Marks obtained in History	Tally Marks	Number of students (frequency)
9		6
12		4
17		4
18		2
19		4
20		3
25		2

(i) From the table we know that 25 is the highest marks and 9 is the lowest marks

Range = Highest marks – Lowest marks

By substituting the values

$$\text{Range} = 25 - 9 = 16$$

(ii) The highest mark from the frequency table is 25.

(iii) The marks occurring frequently can be found by counting the number of observations.

Hence, 9 occurs more frequently.

11. In a mathematics test following marks were obtained by 40 students of class VI. Arrange these marks in a table using, tally marks.

8 1 3 7 6 5 5 4 4 2

4 9 5 3 7 1 6 5 2 7

7 3 8 4 2 8 9 5 8 6

7 4 5 6 9 6 4 4 6 6

(i) Find how many students obtained marks equal to or more than 7?

(ii) How many students obtained marks below 4?

Solution:

Frequency table of the marks obtained in Mathematics is given below:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

Marks obtained in Mathematics	Tally Marks	Number of students (frequency)
1		2
2		3
3		3
4		7
5		6
6		7
7		5
8		4
9		3

(i) No. of students who got marks equal to or more than 7 = Frequency of 7 + Frequency of 8 + Frequency of 9

By substituting the values

No. of students who got marks equal to or more than 7 = $5 + 4 + 3 = 12$

(ii) No. of students who got marks below 4 = Frequency of 1 + Frequency of 2 + Frequency of 3

By substituting the values

No. of students who got marks below 4 = $2 + 3 + 3 = 8$

12. Following is the choice of sweets of 30 students of class VI: Ladoo, Barfi, Ladoo, Jalebi, Ladoo, Rasgulla, Jalebi, Ladoo, Barfi, Rasgulla, Ladoo, Jalebi, Jalebi, Rasgulla, Ladoo, Rasgulla, Jalebi, Ladoo, Rasgulla, Ladoo, Rasgulla, Jalebi, Ladoo, Rasgulla, Ladoo, Ladoo, Barfi, Rasgulla, Rasgulla, Ladoo.

(i) Arrange the names of sweets in a table using tally marks.

(ii) Which sweet is preferred by most of the students?

Solution:

(i) Frequency table of sweets given to 30 students is as follows:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

Sweets	Tally Marks	Frequency
Ladoo		12
Burfi		3
Jalebi		6
Rasgulla		9

(ii) From the table we know that ladoo has the maximum frequency

Hence, Ladoo is the sweet which is preferred by most of the students.



Chapterwise RD Sharma

Solutions for Class 6 Maths :

- Chapter 1–Knowing Our Numbers
- Chapter 2–Playing with Numbers
- Chapter 3–Whole Numbers
- Chapter 4–Operations on Whole Numbers
- Chapter 5–Negative Numbers and Integers
- Chapter 6–Fractions
- Chapter 7–Decimals
- Chapter 8–Introduction to Algebra
- Chapter 9–Ratio, Proportion and Unitary Method
- Chapter 10–Basic Geometrical Concepts
- Chapter 11–Angles
- Chapter 12–Triangles
- Chapter 13–Quadrilaterals
- Chapter 14–Circles
- Chapter 15–Pair of Lines and Transversal
- Chapter 16–Understanding Three-Dimensional Shapes
- Chapter 17–Symmetry
- Chapter 18–Basic Geometrical Tools
- Chapter 19–Geometrical Constructions
- Chapter 20–Mensuration
- Chapter 21–Data Handling - I (Presentation of Data)
- Chapter 22–Data Handling - II (Pictographs)
- Chapter 23–Data Handling - III (Bar Graphs)

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>

About RD Sharma

RD Sharma isn't the kind of author you'd bump into at lit fests. But his bestselling books have helped many CBSE students lose their dread of maths. Sunday Times profiles the tutor turned internet star

He dreams of algorithms that would give most people nightmares. And, spends every waking hour thinking of ways to explain concepts like 'series solution of linear differential equations'. Meet Dr Ravi Dutt Sharma — mathematics teacher and author of 25 reference books — whose name evokes as much awe as the subject he teaches. And though students have used his thick tomes for the last 31 years to ace the dreaded maths exam, it's only recently that a spoof video turned the tutor into a YouTube star.

R D Sharma had a good laugh but said he shared little with his on-screen persona except for the love for maths. "I like to spend all my time thinking and writing about maths problems. I find it relaxing," he says. When he is not writing books explaining mathematical concepts for classes 6 to 12 and engineering students, Sharma is busy dispensing his duty as vice-principal and head of department of science and humanities at Delhi government's Guru Nanak Dev Institute of Technology.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/rd-sharma-solutions-for-class-6-maths-chapter-21-data-handling-i-presentation-of-data/>