

CLASS 6

MATHS

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Class 6 Maths Chapter 4 Data Handling and Presentation Extra Questions

Extra practice questions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 4, "Data Handling and Presentation", to build confidence with tally marks, pictographs, and bar graphs beyond the textbook's own exercises.

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Extra practice questions for **Class 6 Maths Chapter 4, “Data Handling and Presentation”**, to build confidence with tally marks, pictographs, and bar graphs beyond the textbook’s own exercises.

Very Short Answer Questions

Q1. What is raw data?

Answer: Data collected directly through observation or a survey, before it has been organised or arranged in any particular way.

Q2. How many strokes make up one tally bundle?

Answer: 5 (four vertical strokes plus one diagonal stroke across them).

Q3. What is the term for how many times a value occurs in a data set?

Answer: Frequency.

Q4. In a pictograph, what is the “key” or “scale” used for?

Answer: It tells you how much quantity a single symbol in the pictograph represents.

Q5. In a bar graph, should the bars touch each other or have gaps?

Answer: Bars should have equal gaps between them and be of equal width.

Short Answer Questions

Q6. A tally shows: ||||-||||-||||-|| . What number does this represent?

Answer: Each bundle of 5 strokes represents one group of 5, so 3 full bundles + 2 extra strokes = $(3 \times 5) + 2 = 17$.

Q7. A pictograph shows 1 symbol = 50 books. If a library shows 4.5 symbols for Tuesday, how many books were issued?

Answer: $4.5 \times 50 = 225$ books.

Q8. A bar graph’s scale is “1 unit = 10 students,” and a bar for Class 6A reaches 4.5 units. How many students are in Class 6A?

Answer: $4.5 \times 10 = 45$ students.

Q9. Why is it easier to compare data using a bar graph than by looking at a list of raw numbers?

Answer: A bar graph presents data visually, so the relative sizes (tallest, shortest, and differences between categories) can be seen and compared at a glance, without needing to mentally process each individual number.

Q10. If a bar graph shows 5 bars with values 12, 18, 9, 24, and 15, what scale (in units of 3) would let every bar height be a whole number of units?

Answer: Dividing each value by 3: $12/3=4$, $18/3=6$, $9/3=3$, $24/3=8$, $15/3=5$ — all whole numbers, so **1 unit = 3** works perfectly for this data.

Long Answer / Reasoning Questions

Q11. A frequency table shows how many matches a bowler took 0 through 7 wickets in: 2, 4, 6, 8, 3, 5, 1, 1 matches respectively (total 30 matches). Calculate the total number of wickets taken across all matches, showing your working.

Answer: Multiply each wicket count by its frequency and sum:

$(0 \times 2) + (1 \times 4) + (2 \times 6) + (3 \times 8) + (4 \times 3) + (5 \times 5) + (6 \times 1) + (7 \times 1) = 0 + 4 + 12 + 24 + 12 + 25 + 6 + 7 = 90$ **wickets** in total across 30 matches.

Q12. Explain, using an example, why choosing an appropriate scale matters when drawing a bar graph.

Answer: If the scale is too small (e.g., 1 unit = 1), a data set with large values (like 1200) would need an impractically tall bar. If the scale is too large (e.g., 1 unit = 1000), small differences between categories (like 150 vs 200) would barely be visible. A well-chosen scale, such as 1 unit = 100 for traffic data ranging from 150 to 1200, keeps the graph both readable and appropriately sized.

Q13. A pictograph shows tractors in 5 villages using a scale of 1 symbol = 2 tractors. If Village C shows 4 symbols and Village B shows 2.5 symbols, how many more tractors does Village C have than Village B?

Answer: Village C = $4 \times 2 = 8$ tractors. Village B = $2.5 \times 2 = 5$ tractors. Difference = $8 - 5 = 3$ **more tractors** in Village C.

Q14. A week's sapling-planting data is: Sun=52, Mon=40, Tue=30, Wed=40, Thu=50, Fri=60, Sat=40. Find the average (mean) number of saplings planted per day.

Answer: Total = $52 + 40 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 60 + 40 = 312$. Average = $312 \div 7 =$ **approximately 44.6 saplings per day**.

Q15. Would a pictograph or a bar graph be more suitable for showing the exact population of 6 cities that range from 40,000 to 12,000,000? Explain your reasoning.

Answer: A **bar graph** would generally be more suitable, since such a huge range of values would require an impractical number of symbols in a pictograph (even with a large scale, tiny values like 40,000 would round to a fraction of a symbol, losing precision) — a bar graph with a well-chosen scale, or even a graph using a broken/non-linear axis, can represent such a wide range more clearly.

Practice more: [Solutions](#) | [Revision Notes](#) for this chapter.