**CRITIRCAL AND CREATIVE THINKING ITEMS**

**CLASS VII : CHAPTER 3 : DATA HANDLING**

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**ITEM 1 : MEDALS TALLY**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 15-20 min**  **Total Credit: 8** |
| **Description of Item:** | Medal tally in South Asian Games **India took its medal tally to four, including one gold, till Monday afternoon in the ongoing South Asian Games 2019. (Photo: South Asian Games website)Source :Asian News International**  Kathmandu  December 10, 2019  UPDATED: December 10, 2019 19:26 IST  The South Asian Games (SAF Games, SAG, or SA games, and formerly known as South Asian Federation Games) are a biennial multi-sport event held among the athletes from South Asia. The governing body of these games is South Asia Olympic Council (SAOC), was formed in 1983.  Last event: 1-10 December 2019 Kathmandu, ...  First event: September 1984 Kathmandu, Nepal  Abbreviation: SAG  Occur every: 2 years  [Motto](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ACYBGNQCf8CiE0sZzi47IPCzV5uH3CCqwA:1578788484776&q=south+asian+games+motto&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi8zr225fzmAhW0IbcAHeZPDfsQ6BMoADApegQIDRAZ&sxsrf=ACYBGNQCf8CiE0sZzi47IPCzV5uH3CCqwA:1578788484776): Peace, Prosperity and Progress  South Asian Games Medals Tally 2019   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | COUNTRY | GOLD | SILVER | BRONZE | TOTAL MEDALS | | INDIA | 174 | 93 | 45 | 312 | | NEPAL | 51 | 60 | 95 | 206 | | SRILANKA | 40 | 83 | 128 | 251 | | PAKISTAN | 31 | 41 | 59 | 131 | | BANGLADESH | 19 | 32 | 87 | 138 | | MALDIVES | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | | BHUTAN | 0 | 7 | 13 | 20 |   India concluded the South Asian Games with their highest medal tally in the history of the tournament. Indian contingent was able to win 312 medals, which includes 174 gold, 93 silver, and 45 bronze medals. India had claimed 309 medals in the 2016 edition of the South Asian Games. Next it will be conducted in 2022 in Lahore, Pakistan.  Q1.A daily show channel in southern Asia wants to interview a winner of the South Asian games 2019.Unable to decide which player to interview they decide to select a gold medallist randomly. What is the probability that the player happens to be an Indian?  Q2. If the range of number of gold medals is A ,the median of number of silver medals is B and the mean of number of bronze medals is C .Find the value of A – B + C.  Q3. Identify one of the countries whose total number of medals is a prime number   1. India (b) Nepal (c) Pakistan (d) Bhutan   Q4. Which one of the following could never have been a previous medal tally of India ?  (A)104 Gold 104 Silver and 22 Bronze (B) 80 Gold 142 Silver and 73 Bronze (C) 163 Gold 102Silver and 43 Bronze (D) 111 Gold 91 Silver and 118 Bronze | |

**ITEM 2: CAREER OPTIONS**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDLING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 5-8 min**  **Total Credit: 8** |
| **Description of Item:** | **CAREER**  Under the career counselling session, a counsellor was called to school to talk to the students of class XI and XII so that it helps them to choose their career and to get the knowledge of what they should study to pursue that career.300 students were asked to name a career they want to pursue. The results are shown in the table below.  **CAREER CHOICE**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Career** | **No. of students** | | **Actor/actresses** | **10** | | **Athlete** | **30** | | **Business** | **50** | | **Executive** | **80** | | **Pilot** | **28** | | **Politician** | **7** | | **Defence** | **50** | | **Musician** | **20** | | **Teacher** | **25** |   **Which of the following is supported by the data in the table?**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Q1** | **The most preferred career among the students is executive.** | YES /NO | | **Q2** | **The mode of the data is 80.** | YES /NO | | **Q3** | **More than 15% of the students would like to pursue a career in acting or Music** | YES /NO | | **Q4** | **Exactly 7% of the students would like to pursue a career in politics.** | YES /NO | | |

**ITEM 3: DROPOUT RATE**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDLING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 10-15 min**  **Total Credit: 8** |
| **Description of Item:** | **Dropout rate among school children in India.**  Photo for representation | FileWith its high tribal population, Jharkhand has the highest dropout rate for schoolchildren in India (only 30 out of 100 finish school).  Dropout rates among Adivasis are the highest among all communities.Of an initial enrolment of 100 students, on an average, only 70 finish school in India. While the number of students in the elementary education level is high (94), many drop out during the secondary level (with 75 left).  There is no gender disparity in dropouts. Boys and girls quit school in equal measure  In sharp contrast to Jharkhand the States which has the lowest dropout rates are Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra having minimal dropout rates   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **State** | **Initial** | **Elementary** | **Secondary** | **Senior** | | Jharkand | 100 | 83 | 53 | 30 | | Arunachal | 100 | 80 | 56 | 38 | | Nagaland | 100 | 80 | 55 | 44 | | Bihar | 100 | 89 | 54 | 46 | | Meghalaya | 100 | 82 | 59 | 48 | | Mizoram | 100 | 86 | 60 | 54.8 | | Telangana | 100 | 93 | 72 | 54.8 | | West Bengal | 100 | 92 | 67 | 55.1 | | Sikkim | 100 | 94 | 71 | 56 | | J & K | 100 | 87 | 66 | 56.6 | | Manipur | 100 | 84 | 67 | 57.3 | | Tripura | 100 | 95 | 67 | 58 | | Assam | 100 | 95 | 69 | 60 | | Odisha | 100 | 95 | 68 | 67.9 | | Gujarat | 100 | 97 | 74 | 68.3 | | Chhattisgarh | 100 | 96 | 72.5 | 71 | | M.P. | 100 | 94 | 71.9 | 72 | | U.P. | 100 | 91 | 79 | 74.2 | | Goa | 100 | 99 | 83 | 74.3 | | Delhi | 100 | 100 | 89 | 79 | | Rajasthan | 100 | 94 | 80 | 80 | | Punjab | 100 | 97 | 89 | 84 | | Haryana | 100 | 100 | 88 | 85.2 | | Uttarkhand | 100 | 95 | 87 | 85.3 | | Kerala | 100 | 100 | 87 | 85.6 | | Maharashtra | 100 | 99 | 88 | 85.6 | | Himachal | 100 | 99 | 92 | 85.8 | | Tamil Nadu | 100 | 99 | 89 | 86.2 |   ***Data sourced from***[***udise.in***](about:blank)  The above dropout rate is calculated by subtracting the sum of promotion and repetition rate from 100 in a year. Elementary school refers to Grades 1 to 8; Secondary refers to Grades 9 and 10; and Senior refers to Grades 11 and 12.  Q 1. How many states have no Drop outs at all in elementary level ?  **(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3**    Q2 In Gujarat , more dropouts are from elementary to secondary or secondary to senior ?  Q 3 .How many states have a dropout rate greater than 10% in elementary school  **A) 2 (B) 8 (C) 5 (D) 6**  Q4. Name thestates which has a dropout rate of 20% in elementary school .  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |

**ITEM 4 : MARKS COMPARISON**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 5-8 min**  **Total Credit: 08** |
| **Description of Item:** | **HIGH SCHOOL**  **Given below is a bar graph representing the percentage of marks obtained by five students in a test studying in Zedland high school.**  **Scale :I unit =10% of marks**  **Answer the following questions based on the graph.**   1. **What is the average percentage of marks obtained by the 5 pupils in the test?** 2. **75% (B) 80% (C) 72% (D) 85%** 3. **Name the pupil whose marks are 3/4 of Prateek’s Marks?** 4. **Mohit (B) Sohan (C) Rohit (D) Tarun** 5. **Who got higher marks amongst the two students whose names rhyme ?** 6. **If the test was for a total of 360 marks in Zedland high then what is the sum of marks obtained by all 5 students?** | |

**ITEM 5 : INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time:15-20min**  **Total Credit: 10** |
| **Description of Item:** | INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY **January 10, 2019 @ 04:12 PM**  India ranks third in the production of salt in the world next to USA and China. The Average annual production is about 20.31 million tones against the average annual world production of 240-250 million tones. Worldwide about 25 million tones of salt are used for edible purposes and rest is used for non-edible and industrial purpose.  Salt Industry IndiaTop Brands of Salt in India   * Tata salt * Captain cook * i-shakthi * Aashirvadh * Annapurna * Surya salt * Sambhar salt * Nirma shudh and many more   Salt production in Sambhar Lake in years of 19th, 20th and 21st century (Production in 1000 tonnes) is shown in the table below    Annual reports says, more than 70 percent of Sambhar salt is used in industries and Sambhar salt is about 8 percent of total Rajasthan salt production (Annual reports 1999,2000,2010) In independent India salt manufacturing at Sambhar Lake is under the control of Sambhar salts Limited and Hindustan Salts Limited, Indian government initiatives and also some private companies. Salt production in Sambhar Lake during years 1950 and 1970 was above 3 lakh tones and this has dropped down to 1 to 2 lakh tones in the present time. This decreased salt production is due to the decline in the volume of inflow of water from the river Mendha and its tributaries. This is due to the constructions of dams 40 upstream (Mathur, L. N., 2007).  Q1. In which year is the production of salt maximum in Sambhar lake?   1. 1970 (B) 2009 (C) 1950 (D) 2010   Q2 How much salt is produced in Sambhar lake in year 1999?   1. 129 tonnes (B) 1290 tonnes   (C) 12900 tonnes (D) 129000 tonnes  Q3 How many tonnes of salt was produced in Rajasthan in 1999?  Q4. What is the percentage of decrease in the production of salt between 1970 and 2010?  Q5 What may be the reason for the decline in the production of salt in Sambhar Lake? | |

**ITEM 6 : GENDER DISTRIBUTION**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, analysis and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 5-7 min**  **Total Credit: 08** |
| **Description of Item:** | **GENDER DISTRIBUTION**  **Study the given graph showing the gender distribution in a few colleges in Zedland .Answer the questions given below according to the graph :**   1. **The total number of girls in colleges D and E together are approximately what percent of the total number of girls in colleges A, B and C together?** 2. **87% (B) 75% (C) 70% (D) 88%** 3. **What is the respective ratio of the number of boys in college D to the number of boys in college B?**   **(A) 5:4 (B) 8:9 (C) 4:5 (D) 9:8**  **3. What is the ratio of total number of boys in all the colleges to that of**  **total number of girls:**  **(A) 59:70 (B) 70:59 (C)4:5 (D) 5:4**  **4. Among the college which college has the best gender equality**  **(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D** | |

**ITEM 7 : MODE OF TRANSPORT**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING**  **Learning Outcome: Read, calculate and interpret**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 5-8 min**  **Total Credit: 08** |
| **Description of Item:** | **Mode of Transport**  **A survey was conducted for the students studying in class VII of Zedland New school for the different modes of transport available for them to travel. Sanju and Manju started from their house to go to school .They had four different options of Mode of transport available for them to travel**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Mode of Transport** | **Distance Covered**  **(in Km)** | **Time Taken**  **(in hours)** | | **Walking** | **40** | **10** | | **Cycle** | **100** | **20** | | **Car** | **600** | **10** | | **Bus** | **500** | **25** |   **Read the table and answer the questions:**   1. **The Speed of the bus in Km/h is**   **(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 60 (D) 20**   1. **What is the ratio of speed of the car and the cycle?**   **(A) 1:12 (B) 12:1 (C) 5:2 (D) 2:5**   1. **In the above given information, which mode of the transport has the fastest speed?**   **(A) Bus (B) Car (C) Walking (D) Cycle**   1. **How much longer will the person have to walk to cover the same distance in the cycle?**   **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |

**ITEM 8 : PLAYING CARDS**

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| **Domain:**  **Mathematical Literacy** | **Theme**  **DATA HANDALING PROBABILITY**  **Learning Outcome: Reading and Calculating**  **(As per NCERT)** | **Class(es): VII**  **Expected Time: 10-15 min**  **Total Credit: 10** |
| **Description of Item:** | **PLAYING CARDS**  In a famous Zedland Game zone different games are played .One of the game is of playing Cards .Ram and Rama are playing with well shuffled pack of 52 cards .It has 4 suites Diamond, Spade ,Clubs, Hearts as shown below.  Q1 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. What is the probability of getting a black card ?  Q2 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. Find the probability of getting a queen.   1. (B) (C) (D)     Q3 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. Find the probability of getting a Spade.   1. (B) (C) (D)   Q4 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. Find the probability of getting a King of spade.   1. (B) (C) (D)   Q5 A card is drawn at random from a deck of cards. What is the probability of getting a red ace card ?   1. (B) (C) (D) | |

ITEM 9 : VIRAT VS LEGSPIN

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| Domain :  Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome : Reading and interpreting  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time :10 min  Total Credit :8 |
| Description of item: | Virat Kohli is an Indian cricketer who currently captains the India national team. A right-handed top-order batsman, Kohli is regarded as one of the best batsmen in the world. He plays for Royal Challengers Bangalore in the Indian Premier League, and has been the team's captain since 2013.  The following data of 16th January 2020 shows Virat Kohli’s dismissal against leg spin in One day International since January 2012.    **(Source: Cricbuzz & Wikepedia)**  1 ) Which bowler has dismissed Virat Kohli most number of times as per the above data ?  2) Since January 2012 which are the years in which Kohli has not been dismissed by leg spin bowler in ODIs ?  3) Out of the following leg spin bowlers who has dismissed Virat Kohli the least ?  a) I Sodhi b) A Rashid c) I Tahir d) A Zampa  4) Whether from the above data can we conclude that Virat Kohli is dismissed by leg spinner the most in ODIs ? Justify ? | |

ITEM 10 : SEX RATIO AT BIRTH

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome : Reading and calculating  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time : 8 min  Total Credit :6 |
| Description of item: | In anthropology and demography, the humansex ratio  is the ratio of males to females in a population. More data are available for humans than for any other species, and the human sex ratio is more studied than that of any other species, but interpreting these statistics can be difficult.  Human sex ratios, either at birth or in the population as a whole, are reported in any of four ways: the ratio of males to females, the ratio of females to males, the proportion of males, or the proportion of females.  The following bar graph shows sex ratio at birth of 10 places in India during 2015-16 & 2018-19 .The data given is number of females per 1000 males.  **(Source : Loksabha Website)**  1) How Many places show decline in sex ratio at birth of these 10 places ?  2) Which of the following shows rise in sex ratio at birth during 2018-19 in comparison with 2015-16  i) Lakshwadeep ii) Bihar iii) Goa iv) Nagaland  a) i) & ii) b) ii) & iii) c) i) ,ii) & iii) d) i) , iii) & iv)  3) Out of A & N Islands, Nagaland & Goa which place has the highest rise in sex ratio at birth ? | |

ITEM 11 : CLIMATE & RAINFALL

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome : Reading & Interpreting Data  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time :6 min  Total Credit:6 |
| Description of item: | Cherrapunjee, also known as Sohra, is a high-altitude town in the northeast Indian state of Meghalaya. It's known for its living root bridges, made from rubber trees.  Mawsynram is a village in the East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya state in north eastern India, 65 kilometres from Shillong.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Year | Cherapunji Rainfall(mm) | Mawsynram Rainfall(mm) | | 2010 | 13,472 | 14,234 | | 2009 | 9,070 | 12,459 | | 2008 | 11,415 | 12,670 | | 2007 | 12,647 | 13,302 | | 2006 | 8,734 | 8,082 | | 2005 | 9,758 | 10,072 | | 2004 | 14,791 | 14,026 | | 2003 | 10,499 | 11,767 | | 2002 | 12,262 | 11,118 | | 2001 | 9,070 | 10,765 | | 2000 | 11,221 | 13,561 |   The following table shows the comparison of annual rainfall in both cherrapunjee & mawsynram from 2000 -2010  **(Source: Wikepedia)**  1) In which year the difference between the rainfall in mawsynram is the highest than in cherrapunjee  2) Find the mode of the data of rainfall in cherrapunjee during these years  3) Whether in any of the years given above cherapunjee got more rainfall than mawsynram ? If yes which of the years ? | |

ITEM 12 : GAMBLING PROBABILITY

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome : Analysing and evaluating  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time : 10 min  Total Credit :8 |
| Description of item: | The **American roulette wheel has 38 divisions, where numbers from 1 to 36, 0 and 00 can be found.** Numbers from 1 to 36 are alternately colored in red and black, while the single zero and the double zero are marked in green. The main objective, which any player pursuits, is to predict, which numbered pocket the roulette ball is going to settle into. In order to do that, all players make bets on a particular number, after which the dealer turns the roulette wheel in one direction and spins the roulette ball in the opposite. Once the ball finds its way into the pocket with that particular number, the respective players get paid. **All 38 numbers are identically arranged on the wheel, thus, the ball has an equal probability to settle in any of the divisions.**    **(Source : Google)**  1) What is the probability of the ball settling in an even prime number ?  2) What is the probability of the ball settling in to 00 of red colour ?  a) 0.5 b) 0.25 c) 0 d) 1  3) What is the probability that the ball will settle in to either red or black colour ?  4) What is the probability of the ball settling into an even natural number less than 30 ?  a) b) c) d) | |

ITEM 13 :GOAL COMPARISON

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome :Reading ,Interpreting & Evaluating Data  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time :10min  Total Credit :8 |
| Description of item: | The Premier League, often referred to as the English Premier League or the EPL outside England, is the top level of the English football league system. Contested by 20 clubs, it operates on a system of promotion and relegation with the English Football League  (EFL).  The Premier League is a corporation in which the member clubs act as shareholders. Seasons run from August to May with each team playing 38 matches (playing all 19 other teams both home and away).  The Following table shows the top goal scorers during 2018-2019 Premier league season .   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Rank | Player Name | Club | Nationality | No of Goals Scored | | 1 | Pierre Emerick Aubameyang | Arsenal | Gabbon | 22 | | 1 | Sadio Mane | Liverpool | Senegal | 22 | | 1 | Mohamed Salah | Liverpool | Egypt | 22 | | 4 | Sergio Aguero | Manchester City | Argentina | 21 | | 5 | Jamie Vardy | Leicester City | England | 18 | | 6 | Harry Kane | Tottenham Hotspur | England | 17 | | 6 | Raheem Sterling | Manchester City | England | 17 | | 8 | Eden Hazard | Chelsea | Belgium | 16 | | 9 | Callum Wilson | AFC Bournemouth | England | 14 | | 10 | Richarlison | Everton | Brazil | 13 |   **(Source: Wikipedia & Premier league.com**)  1) What is the range of goal scored in this data ?  2) If the nationality of players are considered , what will be the mode of the data ?  a) Senegal b) England c) Egypt d) Brazil  3) “ If Jamie Vardy has scored rd more goals of what he actually scored then he would have become the top scorer” . State whether this statement is true or false and justify your answer ?  4) What is the median of the goal scored in this data ?  a) 22 b) 17 c) 17.5 d) 18 | |

ITEM 14 :INFANT MORTALITY RATE

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome :Reading ,Analyzing & Interpreting  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time :10  Total Credit:8 |
| Description of item: | **Infant mortality** is the death of young children under the age of 1. This death toll is measured by the **infant mortality rate** (**IMR**), which is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births. The under-five mortality rate, which is referred to as the *child mortality rate*, is also an important statistic, considering the infant mortality rate focuses only on children under one year of age.  Premature birth is the biggest contributor to the IMR. Other leading causes of infant mortality are birth asphyxia, pneumonia, congenital malformations, term birth complications such as abnormal presentation of the fetus umbilical cord prolapse, or prolonged labor, neonatal infection, diarrhea, malaria, measles and malnutrition. One of the most common preventable causes of infant mortality is smoking during pregnancy. Many factors contribute to infant mortality, such as the mother's level of education, environmental conditions, and political and medical infrastructure. Improving sanitation, access to clean drinking water, immunization against infectious diseases, and other public health measures can help reduce high rates of infant mortality.  The following bar graph shows the infant mortality gender wise of five states and India as on 2017  **(Source: Wikepedia & SRS bulletin 2017)**  1) Which is the only state where the rate for male is higher than that of female ?  2) What is the mode for the infant mortality of the data ?  3) How many states are below the rate of the country for female infant death rate ?  a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 1  4) By how much percent is the female infant death rate of Madhya Pradesh is high when compared to Kerala ? | |

ITEM 15 :RESULT ANALYSIS

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| Domain : Mathematical Literacy | Topic: Data Handling  Learning Outcome :Reading ,Analyzing & Interpreting  (As per NCERT) | Class: VII  Expected Time :10  Total Credit:8 |
| Description of item: | The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is a national level board of education in India for public and private schools, controlled and managed by [Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Government_of_India) Government of India. CBSE has asked all schools affiliated to follow only NCERT curriculum. There are approximately 20,299 schools in India and 220 schools in 28 foreign countries affiliated to the CBSE.  The following is the result analysis of class XII for the year 2019    SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (CLASS XII) RESULT 2019   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND EXAM CENTERS (FULL SUBJECTS ) | | | | YEAR | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS | NUMBER OF EXAM CENTERS | | 2018 | 11510 | 4145 | | 2019 | 12441 | 4627 |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | OVERALL PASS PERCENTAGE (FULL SUBJECTS ) | | | | | | YEAR | REGISTERED | APPEARED | PASSED | PASS% | | 2018 | 1119248 | 1106772 | 918763 | 83.01 | | 2019 | 1218393 | 1205484 | 1005427 | 83.40 |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | INSTITUTION-WISE COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE 2019 (FULL SUBJECTS) | | | |  | INSTITUTIONS | PASS% | | 1 | GOVT AIDED | 88.49 | | 2 | GOVT | 87.17 | | 3 | INDEPENDENT | 82.59 | | 4 | JNV | 96.62 | | 5 | KV | 98.54 | | 6 | CTSA | 96.06 |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | GENDER WISE PASS % (FULL SUBJECTS) | | | | GENDER | 2018 | 2019 | | GIRLS | 88.31 | 88.70 | | BOYS | 78.99 | 79.40 |   **(Source : cbse.nic.in)**  1) What is the increase in number of schools and number of exam centers for the year 2019 ?  2) In comparison with JNV, by how much percentage is KV better in overall performance ?  3) In comparison to 2018, whether girls performed better than boys in 2019 ?  4) What is the range for institution wise comparative performance ? | |

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Items 1 to 8

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