

DATA INTERPRETATION

1. Study the following table to answer the 5 questions that are given below it.

Item of Expenditure/ Year	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.38	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

The ratio between the total expenditure on taxes for all the years and the total expenditure on Fuel and Transport for all the years respectively is approximately:

- A. 4:7 B. 10:13 C. 15:18 D. 5:8 E. 2:3
2. The total expenditure of the Company over these items during the year 2000 is
A. Rs. 544.44 Lakhs B. Rs. 501.11 Lakhs C. Rs. 446.46 Lakhs D. Rs. 478.87 Lakhs
E. Rs. 612.13 Lakhs
3. What is the average amount of interest per year which the Company had to pay during this period?
A. Rs. 32.43 lakhs B. Rs. 33.72 lakhs C. Rs. 34.18 lakhs D. Rs. 35.69 lakhs
E. Rs. 36.66 lakhs
4. Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002?
A. 62% B. 66% C. 69% D. 71% E. 73%
5. The total amount of bonus paid by the Company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?
A. 0.1% B. 0.5% C. 1% D. 1.25% E. 1.11%

Study the table to answer these 5 questions.

World Bank Aided Development Programmes Targets, Achievements and Investments(2001-2006)

Period	Number of families Assisted (in Lakhs)		Funds in Crores		Credit Mobilised (in Rs. Crores)
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Utilization	
2001-02	44	46	204	220	500
2002-03	55	57	448	460	800
2003-04	59	62	424	440	850
2004-05	51	57	395	490	900
2005-06	41	41	190	350	950

Note: Investment = Funds utilized + Credit Mobilised
= Assistance Provided

6. When was the achievement closest to the target?
A. 2003-04 B. 2000-03 C. 2004-05 D. 2005-06
7. In which year was the allocated funds per family minimum?
A. 2003-04 B. 2001-02 C. 2004-05 D. 2005-06
8. The achievement crosses 2 crore mark in the year:
A. 2002-03 B. 2001-02 C. 2003-04 D. 2004-05
9. What amount of assistance approximately did each family receive in 2004-05?
A. Rs. 2440 B. Rs. 1220 C. Rs. 3460 D. Rs. 4810
10. The amount of credit mobilised constituted the maximum part of investment in the year:
A. 2002-03 B. 2001-02 C. 2005-06 D. 2004-05

This table shows that number of candidates appeared and qualified in a competitive examination from different States over the years. Study the table carefully and answer the below 5 questions.

Year →	2001		2002		2003		2004	
State ↓	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q	A	Q
P	18700	1480	12640	1075	16400	1560	14680	2200
Q	14690	735	13480	670	14500	1510	12680	1060
R	10480	1050	12000	960	13700	1550	14600	1750
S	16000	650	12450	625	18400	2000	9600	1050
T	20500	820	16900	1180	12600	1200	13400	1875
U	12780	960	8600	690	15800	1570	12440	1230
V	18400	1850	19600	1765	24800	2728	22400	1950
Total	111550	7545	95670	6965	116200	12118	99800	11115

Note: A = Appeared Q = Qualified.

11. Which of the following states registered the maximum percentage of those qualified with respect to those appeared in 2003?

- A. S B. T C. P D. Q

12. For which of the following years the percentage of candidates qualified with respect to those appeared for state V is the minimum?

- A. 2000 B. 2002 C. 2003 D. 2004

13. Which of the following state registered a continuous increase with respect to the previous year in the number of candidates qualified?

- A. P B. Q C. V D. T

14. What approximately is the average number of candidates qualified in 2004 from the given States?

- A. 1585 B. 1588 C. 1590 D. None of the above

15. What is the approximate average number of candidate, appeared from state Q every year?

- A. 14480 B. 14485 C. 14490 D. 15936

Number of candidates appeared and qualified in a competitive examination from different states over the years.

Year	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
State	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
M	5200	720	8500	980	7400	850	6800	775	9500	1125
N	7500	840	9200	1050	8450	920	9200	980	8800	1020
P	6400	780	8800	1020	7800	890	8750	1010	9750	1250
Q	8100	950	9500	1240	8700	980	9700	1200	8950	995
R	7800	870	7600	940	9800	1350	7600	945	7990	885

16. Combining the states P and Q together in 1998, what is the percentage of the candidates qualified to that of the candidates appeared?

- A. 10.87% B. 11.49% C. 12.35% D. 12.54% E. 13.05%

17. The percentage of the total number of qualified candidates to the total number of appeared candidates among all the five states in 1999 is:

- A. 11.49% B. 11.84% C. 12.21% D. 12.57% E. 12.73%

18. What is the percentage of candidates qualified from State N for all the years together, over the candidates appeared from State N during all the years together?

- A. 12.36% B. 12.16% C. 11.47% D. 11.15% E. None

19. What is the average of candidates who appeared from State Q during the given years?

- A. 8700 B. 8760 C. 8810 D. 8920 E. 8990

20. Total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1997 is approximately what percentage of the total number of candidates qualified from all the states together in 1998?

- A. 72% B. 77% C. 80% D. 83% E. 86%

The following table shows the number of boys and girls of different schools that have participated in a scholarship test over five years.

School Year	A		B		C		D	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2001	300	80	280	60	320	84	450	70
2002	320	70	300	80	424	100	320	60
2003	340	90	420	120	230	70	360	90
2004	370	100	480	140	360	120	500	120

21. How many girls more participated in year 2004 as compared to 2003 for all schools taken together?
A. 110 B. 370 C. 480 D. 210
22. The ratio of boys: girls for school B over the years 2001-2004 is
A. 17:34 B. 14:37 C. 37:10 D. 34:17
23. The percentage increase in participation of boys from school B in 2004 over those in 2001 is nearly
A. 28% B. 71% C. 72% D. 72%
24. The total number of participants in year 2003 is
A. 2000 B. 1830 C. 1720 D. 1640
25. In year 2004 the number of participating girls is what percent of number of participating boys?
A. 17:56 B. 56:17 C. 57:16 D. 16:57

Number of candidates from different locations appeared and passed in a competitive examination over the years.

Year	Rural		Semi-urban		State-capitals		Metropolises	
	App.	Passed	App.	Passed	App.	Passed	App.	Passed
2005	1652	208	7894	2513	5054	1468	9538	3214
2006	1839	317	8562	2933	7164	3284	10158	4018
2007	2153	932	8139	2468	8258	3159	9695	3038
2008	5032	1798	9432	3528	8529	3628	11247	5158
2009	4915	1658	9784	4015	9015	4311	12518	6328
2010	5628	2392	9969	4263	1725	4526	13624	6419

26. For the candidates from which of the following locations was there continuous increase both in appeared and passed?
A. semi-urban B. State-capital C. State-capital & Rural D. Metropolises
E. None of those
27. In which of the following years was the percentage qualified to appeared candidates from Semi-urban area the least?
A. 2006 B. 2008 C. 1990 D. 2007 E. None of these
28. Approximately, what was the percentage drop in the number of Semi-urban candidates appeared from 2006 to 2007?
A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 8 E. 12
29. In 2008 the percentage of candidates qualified to appeared was approximately 35 from which location?
A. Rural B. Rural and Metropolises C. Semi-urban and Metropolises
D. Rural and Semi-urban E. None of these
30. The total number of candidates qualified from Rural in 2008 and Semi-urban in 2005 was exactly equal to the total number of candidates qualified from State-capitals in which of the following years?
A. 2005 B. 2008 C. 2009 D. 2007 E. None of these

Vegetable →	A		B		C		D	
Days ↓	W	P	W	P	W	P	W	P
Mon.	4	8	5	15	6	20	8	17.5
Tue.	5	7.5	7	14	8	18	9	16
Wed.	6	8.25	6	14.5	9	19	12	15
Thu.	9	8.5	9	13.75	10	18	10	15.5
Fri.	6	7	12	14.75	5	19	6	15.25
Sat	10	7.7	10	15.5	4	20	3	16
Sun	12	7	11	14.5	7	21	11	17

Note : W = Weight(in Kg.) P = Rs./Kg.

Above table shows the different types of vegetables bought by Mr. X on different days of week. Study the table accordingly and answer accordingly.

31. Which type of vegetables is consumed maximum over the week?

- A. A B. B C. C D. D

32. On which of the following days Mr. X spends the least amount for buying all the five types of vegetables?

- A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Thursday D. Sunday

33. Total expense on Thursday for buying D type of vegetables is approximately what percent of the expense for buying C types of vegetables on Sunday?

- A. 105% B. 106% C. 104% D. 107%

34. The expense on B type of vegetables on Saturday is equal to that on which type of vegetables on any day?

- A. A B. B C. C D. D

35. What is the ratio of the rate of the costliest vegetables to that of the cheapest on Friday?

- A. 4:63 B. 17:36 C. 21:1 D. None of these

Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperatures of different cities on different dates in degree celcius.

Name of the City	26 th January		27 th January		28 th January		29 th January		30 th January	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Kolkata	28.3	12.9	28.1	11.8	28.4	12.4	28.2	13.2	27.8	12.7
Indore	29.8	16.8	29.7	15.6	29.5	15.8	28.9	16.1	28.6	15.7
Delhi	28.8	15.7	28.4	15.3	28.9	15.7	28.5	16.5	28.9	15.8
Patna	28.3	11.5	28.5	10.9	28.2	11.7	28.4	12.6	28.3	12.8
Guwahati	29.4	19.3	29.2	18.4	29.9	19.2	28.9	19.6	28.8	19.7
Chennai	29.3	19.3	29.8	19.8	29.4	19.0	28.7	19.2	28.9	19.3
Lucknow	30.5	23.4	29.7	19.4	29.6	19.1	28.8	20.3	28.5	19.9
Jaipur	29.6	18.6	29.4	16.8	28.5	17.6	27.6	17.5	27.9	16.9

36. What were the highest maximum and minimum temperature respectively for the given city during the given period?

Jaipur

- A. 29.4, 17.6 B. 29.6, 18.6 C. 29.9, 17.6 D. 29.4, 16.8 E. None

37. Indore

- A. 29.7, 15.8 B. 29.8, 16.1 C. 29.7, 16.1 D. 29.8, 16.8 E. None of these

38. Chennai

- A. 29.8, 19.7 B. 29.4, 19.8 C. 29.8, 19.8 D. 19.4, 19.3 E. None of these

39. Kolkata

- A. 28.4, 13.2 B. 28.3, 13.2 C. 28.3, 12.7 D. 28.4, 12.9 E. None of these

40. Patna

- A. 28.3, 13.2 B. 28.3, 13.3 C. 28.3, 12.7 D. 28.3, 12.9 E. None of these

Marks secured by students out of maximum marks of 100 in Ist and IInd semesters in different subject.

Roll Number	Hindi		English		Mathematics		Science		Social Science	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
A 2012	67	65	66	64	73	70	65	68	63	69
B 2013	70	68	65	67	72	79	64	66	68	72
A 2013	65	68	71	68	67	63	68	65	77	73
A 2014	62	73	78	75	65	67	73	70	71	68
C 2011	63	67	68	72	72	73	68	69	65	71
B 2014	74	71	70	74	74	63	65	71	69	64

In each of the following questions, a pair of subject and semester is given. You have to determine which of the following roll numbers secures minimum marks in the given subject in particular semester.

41. Mathematics, I

- A. C 2013 B. B 2014 C. A2014 D. B 2011 E. None of these

42. Social Science, II

- A. B 2014 B. A 2014 C. C 2011 D. C 2011 E. None of these

43. English, I

- A. A 2012 B. C 2011 C. B 2013 D. C 2013 E. None of these

44. Hindi, II

- A. C 2011 B. A 2012 C. A 2013 D. B 2014 E. None of these

45. Science, II

- A. B 2013 B. A 2012 C. B 2011 D. A 2013 E. None of these

Classification of 100 students based on the marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry in an examination.

Marks out of 50 →	40 and above	30 and above	20 and above	10 and above	0 and above
Subject ↓					
Physics	9	32	80	92	100
Chemistry	4	21	66	81	100
(Aggregate) Average	7	27	73	87	100

46. The number of students scoring less than 40% marks in aggregate is:

- A. 13 B. 19 C. 20 D. 27 E. 34

47. If at least 60% marks in Physics are required for pursuing higher studies in Physics, how many students will be eligible to pursue higher studies in Physics?

- A. 27 B. 32 C. 34 D. 41 E. 68

48. What is the difference between the number of students passed with 30 as cut-off marks in Chemistry and those passed with 30 as cut-off marks in aggregate?

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6 E. 7

49. The percentage of the number of students getting at least 60% marks in Chemistry over those getting at least 40% marks in aggregate, is approximately:

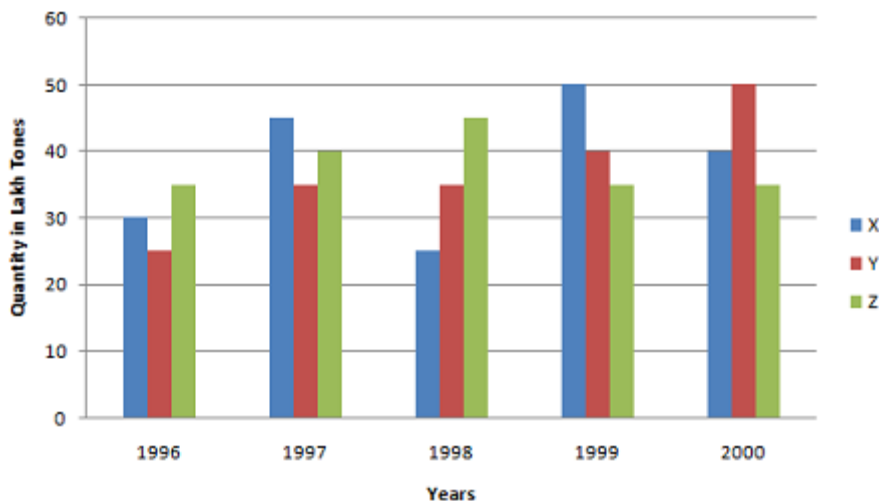
- A. 21% B. 27% C. 29% D. 31% E. 34%

50. If it is known the at least 23 students were eligible for a Symposium on Chemistry, the minimum qualifying marks in Chemistry for eligibility to Symposium would lie in the range:

- A. 40-50 B. 30-40 C. 20-30 D. Below 20 E. Cannot be determined

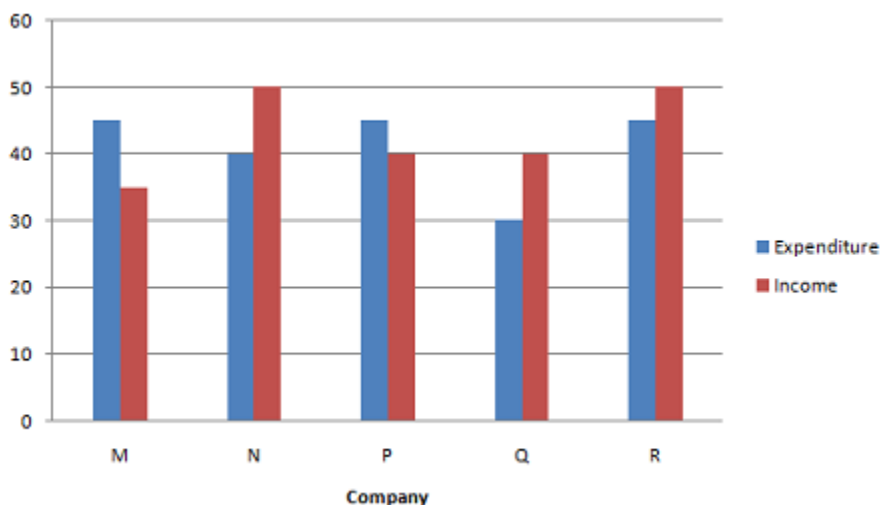
Bar Charts

Production of paper (in lakh tonnes) by three companies X, Y and Z over the years. Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.



- What is the difference between the production of company Z in 1998 and company Y in 1996?
A. 2,00,000 tons B. 20,00,000 tons C. 20,000 tons D. 2,00,00,000 tons E. None
- What is the ratio of the average production of company X in the period 1998-2000 to the average production of company Y in the same period?
A. 1:1 B. 15:17 C. 23:25 D. 27:29 E. None of these
- What is the percentage increase in the production of company Y from 1996 to 1999?
A. 30% B. 45% C. 50% D. 60% E. 75%
- The average production for five years was maximum for which company?
A. X B. Y C. Z D. X and Y both E. X and z both
- In which year was the percentage of production of company Z to the production of company Y the maximum?
A. 1996 B. 1997 C. 1998 D. 1999 E. 2000

The following bar graph shows the percent profit or loss of a company is given by Income and Expenditures (in million US \$) of five companies in the year 2001.

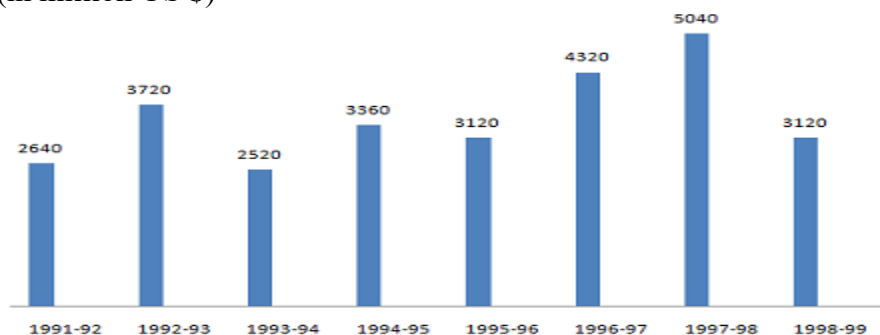


$$\text{Profit/Loss \%} = (\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}) / \text{Expenditure} * 100$$

- Which company earned the maximum percentage profit in the year 2001?
A. M B. N C. P D. Q E. R
- The companies M and N together had a percentage profit / loss of :
A. 12% loss B. 10% loss C. 10% profit D. 12% profit E. There was no loss or profit

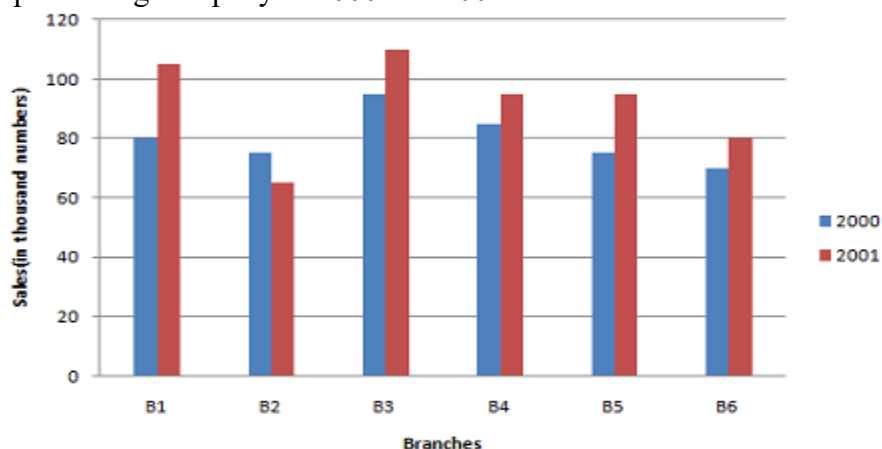
8. In 2001 what was the approximate percentage of profit / loss of all the five companies taken together?
 A. 5% profit B. 6.5% profit C. 4% loss D. 7% loss E. 10% profit
9. If the income of company Q in 2001 was 10% more than its income in 2000 and the company had earned a profit of 20% in 2000, then its expenditure in 2000(in million US \$) was :
 A. 28.28 B. 30.30 C. 32.32 D. 34.34 E. 36.36
10. For company R, if the expenditure had increased by 20% in year 2001 from year 2000 and the company had earned a profit of 10% in 2000, what was the company's income in 2000(in million US \$)?
 A. 35.75 B. 37.25 C. 38.5 D. 41.25 E. 42.75

The bar graph given below shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in million US \$) from 1991-92 to 1998-99. Answer the questions based on this graph. Foreign Exchange Reserves of A Country (in million US \$)



11. The foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 was how many times that in 1994-95?
 A. 0.7 B. 1.2 C. 1.4 D. 1.5 E. 1.8
12. What was the percentage increase in the foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 over 1993-94?
 A. 100 B. 150 C. 200 D. 620 E. 2520
13. For which year, the percent increase of foreign exchange reserves over the previous year, in the highest?
 A. 1992-93 B. 1993-94 C. 1994-95 D. 1996-97 E. 1997-98
14. The foreign exchange reserves in 1996-97 were approximately what percent of the average foreign exchange reserves over the period under review?
 A. 95% B. 110% C. 115% D. 125% E. 140%
15. The ratio of the number of years, in which the foreign exchange reserves are above the average reserves, to those in which the reserves are below the average reserves, is :
 A. 2:6 B. 3:4 C. 3:5 D. 4:4 E. 5:3

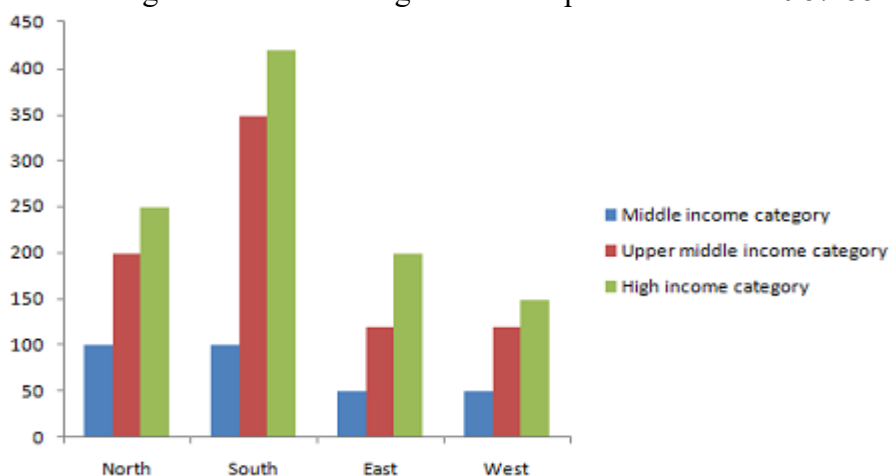
The bar-graph provided gives the Sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches - B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing company in 2000 and 2001.



16. Total sales of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years(in thousand numbers) is :
 A. 250 B. 310 C. 435 D. 560 E. 585

17. Total sales of branches B6 for both the years is what percent of the total sales of branch B3 for both the years?
A. 68.54% **B.** 71.11% **C.** 73.17% **D.** 75.55% **E.** 77.26%
18. What is the average sale of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?
A. 73 **B.** 80 **C.** 83 **D.** 88 **E.** 96
19. What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years?
A. 2:3 **B.** 3:5 **C.** 4:5 **D.** 5:7 **E.** 7:9
20. What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?
A. 75% **B.** 77.5% **C.** 82.5% **D.** 85% **E.** 87.5%

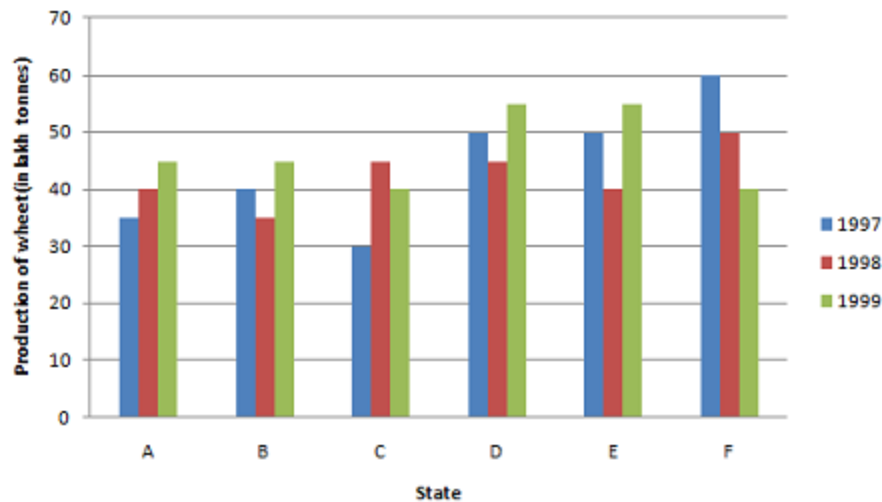
The following bar chart gives the growth percentage in the number of households in middle, upper-middle and high-income categories in the four regions for the period between 1987-88 and 1994-95.



	Number of households in 1987-88 (in thousands)	Average household income in 1987-88	Growth in average household income (1994-95 over 1987-88)
Middle income	40	RS. 30,000	50%
Upper middle income	10	RS. 50,000	60%
High income	5	RS. 75,000	90%

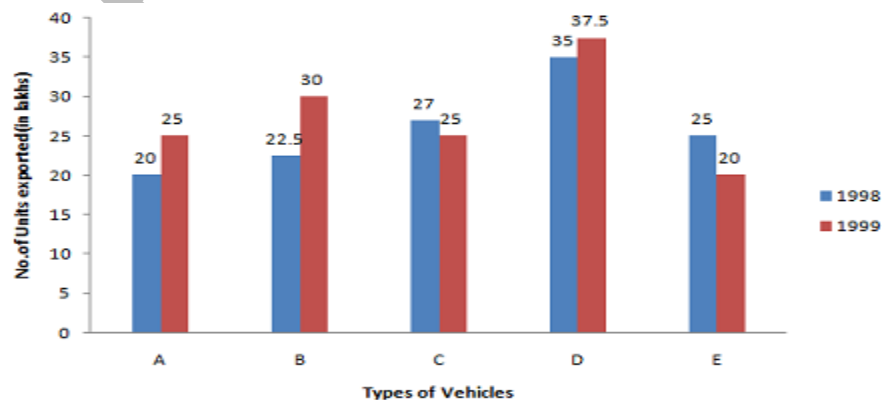
21. Which region showed the highest growth in number of households in all the income categories for the period?
A. North **B.** South **C.** West **D.** None of these
22. What was the total household income in northern region for upper-middle class?
A. Rs. 50 lakh **B.** Rs. 500 million **C.** Rs. 300 million **D.** Cannot be determined
23. What is the percentage increase in total number of households for the northern region (upper-middle) over the given period?
A. 100% **B.** 200% **C.** 240% **D.** Cannot be determined
24. What was the average income of the high-income group in 1987-88?
A. Rs. 75,000 **B.** Rs. 25,000 **C.** Rs. 2,25,000 **D.** Cannot be determined
25. The number of households in each category were equally distributed in all the regions. The average income for the northern region in 1987-88 was :
A. Rs. 37,277 **B.** Rs. 37,727 **C.** Rs. 35,000 **D.** Cannot be determined

The graph shows the production of wheat in 6 states in 1997, 1998 and 1999. Study the graph and answer these questions:



26. What is the ratio of minimum production and maximum production in any of the given states in any of the given years?
A. 1:2 **B.** 2:3 **C.** 1:3 **D.** 3:4
27. The total production in three years in state A is what percent of the total production in state F in three years?
A. 120% **B.** 112% **C.** 80% **D.** 83.33%
28. What is the average difference between the production for all states in 1998 and that in 1999?
A. 2.17 lakh tones **B.** 6.14 lakh tones **C.** 4.17 lakh tones **D.** 7 lakh tonnes
29. From 1998 to 1999 the percent increase/decrease is minimum for which state(s)?
A. A **B.** C **C.** E **D.** F
30. The total production in all states in 1997 was approximately what percent of that in 1999?
A. 90% **B.** 88% **C.** 85% **D.** 77%

The graph shows the total number of the different types of vehicles (in lakh) exported by a company in 1998 and 1999. Study the graph carefully and answer these questions :



31. Total exports in 1998 and 1999 together was equal in case of which of the following pairs of types?
A. A and E **B.** A and D **C.** B and D **D.** None of these
32. The percentage change (increase or decrease) in the number of vehicles exported from 1998 to 1999 is minimum in the case of which of the following types of vehicles?
A. A **B.** B **C.** C **D.** D
33. The exports of type D vehicle in 1998 was what percentage of exports of E type vehicle in 1999?
A. 150 **B.** 175 **C.** 75 **D.** 125

34. The number of E type vehicles exported in 1998 is equal to the number of which type of vehicles exported in 1999?

A. A and C

B. D only

C. A only

D. None of these

35. The average of B and C type vehicles in 1999 was nearly equal to the exports of which type in 1998?

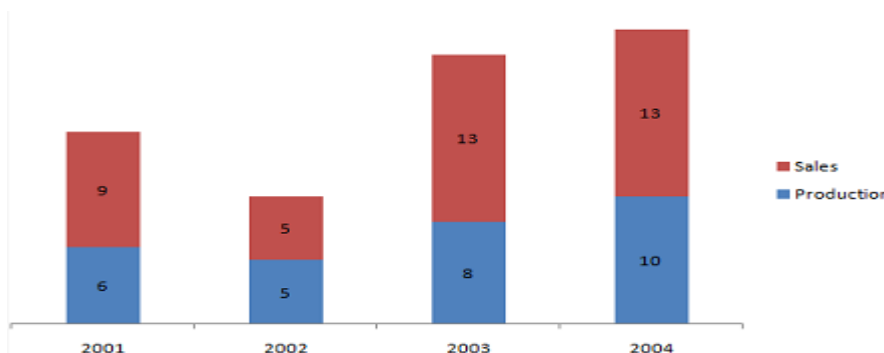
A. A only

B. C only

C. Both A & C

D. None of these

The bar chart shows production and sales of air-conditioners(in thousands) over the years 2001 to 2004. Observe the bar chart and answer the following questions :



36. The year in which production is equal to sales?

A. 2004

B. 2002

C. 2003

D. 2004

37. The number of years in which sales is more than production are?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 1

38. What approximately is the percentage of sales is production in the year 2004?

A. 77%

B. 78%

C. 76%

D. 75%

39. The percentage by which sales exceeds production in 2004 is?

A. 39%

B. 30%

C. 15%

D. 27%

40. The ratio of sale to production is 2001 and 2003 taken together is?

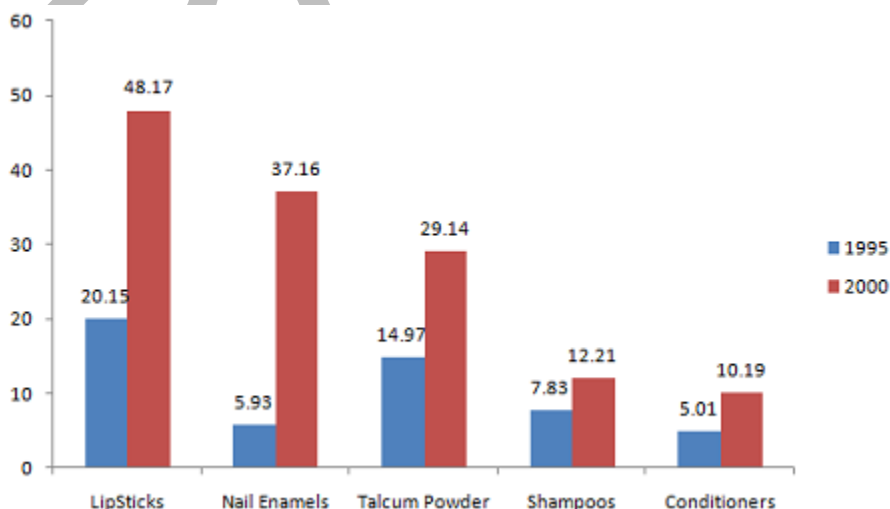
A. 7:11

B. 9:7

C. 7:9

D. 11:7

A cosmetic company produces five different products. The sales of these five products(in lakh number of packs) during 1995 and 2000 are shown in the following bar graph.



41. The questions given below are based on this graph. The sales have increased by nearly 55% from 1995 to 2000 in the case of :

A. Lipsticks

B. Nail Enamels

C. Talcum Powders

D. Shampoos

E. Conditioners

42. During the period 1995-2000, the minimum rate of increase in sales is in the case of :

A. Lipsticks

B. Nail Enamels

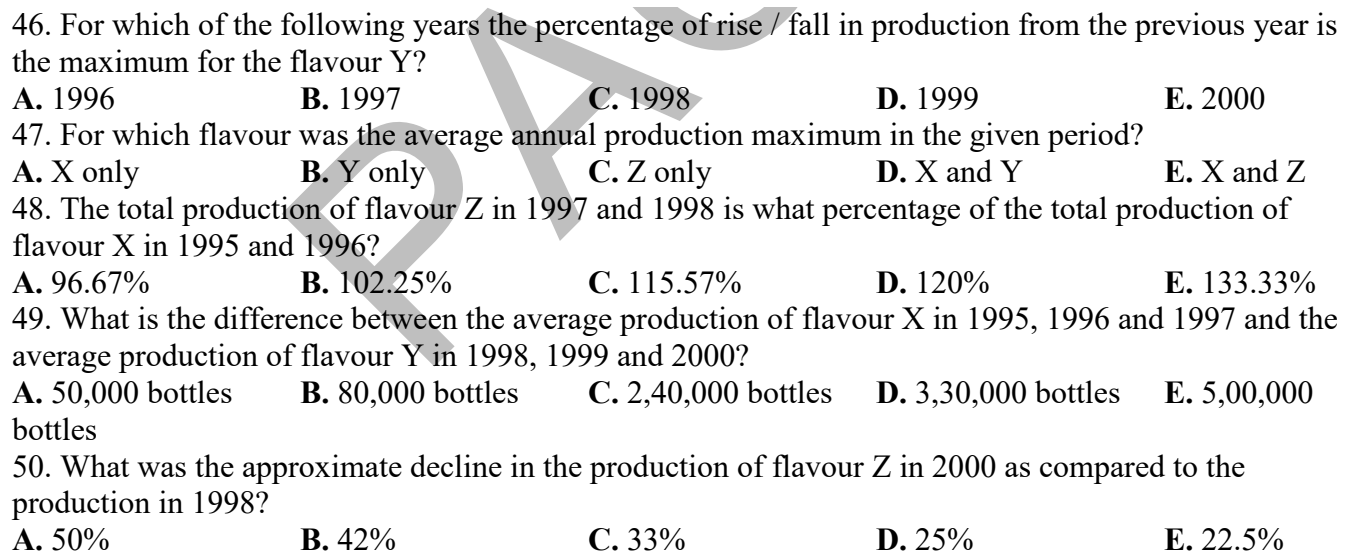
C. Talcum powders

D. Shampoos

E. Conditioners

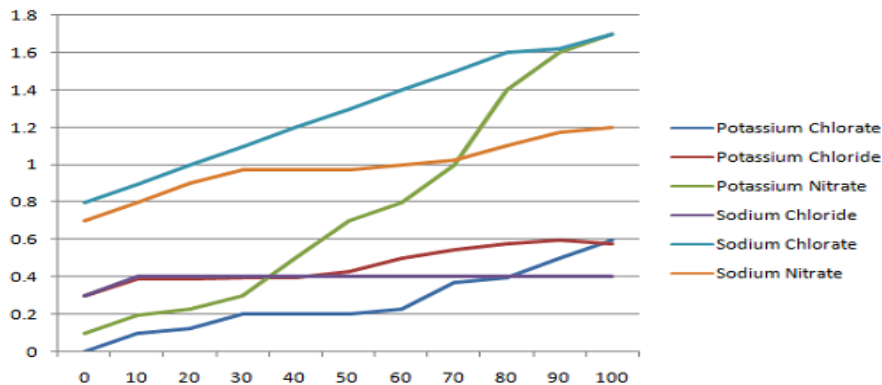
43. The sales of lipsticks in 2000 was by what percent more than the sales of nail enamels in 2000?(rounded off to the nearest integer)

- A soft-drink company prepares drinks of three different flavours - X, Y and Z. The production of the three flavours over a period of six years has been expressed in the bar graph provided below. Study the graph and answer the questions based on it.



LINE CHARTS

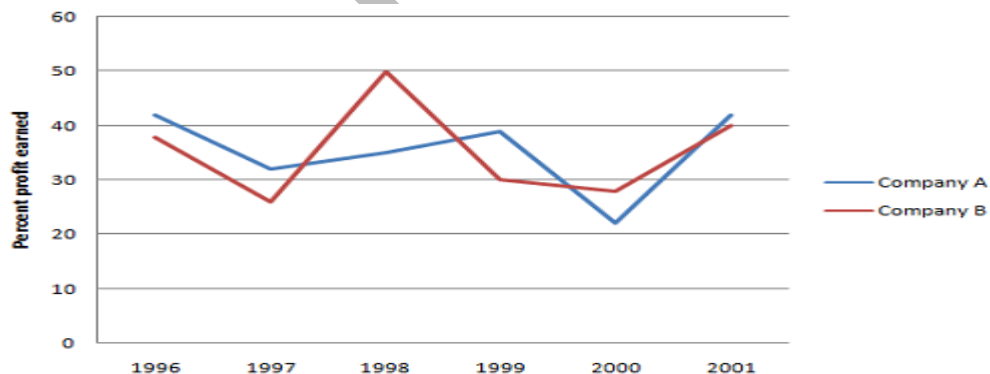
Answer these questions based on the following graph:



- Which of the following salts has the greatest solubility?
 - Potassium chlorate at 80°C
 - Potassium chlorate at 35°C
 - Potassium nitrate at 39°C
 - Sodium chloride at 85°C
- Approximately, how many kilograms of potassium nitrate can be dissolved in 10 L water at 30°C?
 - 0.04 kg
 - 0.4 kg
 - 4 kg
 - 0.35 kg
- By what percentage is the solubility of potassium chlorate in water increased as the water is heated from 30°C to 80°C?
 - 100%
 - 172.8%
 - 223.33%
 - 166.66%
- If one mole of potassium chloride weights 0.07456 kg, approximately. How many moles of potassium chloride can be dissolved in 100 L water at 36°C?
 - 700
 - 650
 - 480
 - 540
- Which of the salts has greater change in solubility in kg/L of water between 15°C and 25°C?
 - Potassium chlorate
 - Potassium nitrate
 - Sodium chlorate
 - Sodium nitrate

Study the following graph to answer these questions :

Percent profit earned by two companies A & B over the years. Profit = Income - Expenditure



- If the income of Company A in 1998 was Rs. 1,42,500 what was its expenditure in that year?
 - RS. 1,05,000
 - RS. 95,500
 - RS. 99,500
 - RS. 1,05,555
 - None of these
- Expenditure of Company B in 1999 was 90% of its expenditure in 1998. Income of Company B in 1999 was what percent of its income in 1998?
 - 130.5
 - $96 \frac{2}{3}$
 - 121.5
 - $99 \frac{1}{3}$
 - None of these

8. If the expenditure of Company A in 1997 was Rs.70 lakhs and income of Company A in 1997 was equal to its expenditure in 1998, what was the total income (in Rs. lakh) of the Company A in 1997 & 1998 together?

- A. 175 B. 131.25 C. 218.75 D. Cannot be determined E. None

9. Expenditure of Company B in years 1996 and 1997 were in the ratio of 5:7 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their incomes?

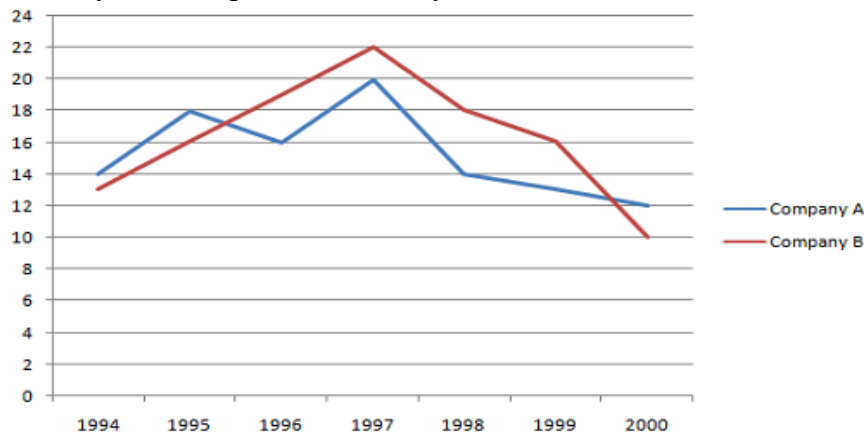
- A. 10:13 B. 8:13 C. 13:14 D. 11:14 E. None of these

10. Total expenditure of Company A & B together in 2001 was Rs. 13.5 lakhs. What was the total income of the two companies (in Rs. lakh) in that year?

- A. 19.575 B. 20.25 C. 19.75 D. Cannot be determined E. None

Study the following graph carefully to answer these questions:

Annual dividend offered by two companies over the years



11. Shri Giridhar invested total amount of Rs. 25,000 in 1994 for one year in the two companies together and got a total dividend of Rs. 3340. What was the amount invested in Company A?

- A. Rs. 12,000 B. Rs. 9,000 C. Rs. 16,000 D. Cannot be determined E. None

12. Anuja invested Rs. 35,000 in Company B in 1996. After one year she transferred the entire amount with dividend to Company A in 1997 for one year. What amount will be received back by Anuja including dividend?

- A. RS. 49,980 B. RS. 49,000 C. RS. 48,300 D. RS. 49,56,350 E. None

13. An amount of Rs. 18000 was invested in Company A in 1997. After one year the same amount was re-invested for one more year. What was the total dividend received at the end of two years?

- A. Rs. 5,805 B. Rs. 7,063.20 C. Rs. 6.480 D. Rs. 6.840 E. None of these

14. Bhushan invested different amounts in Companies A and B in 2000 in the ratio of 5:8. What will be the ratio between the amounts of dividends received from Companies A and B respectively?

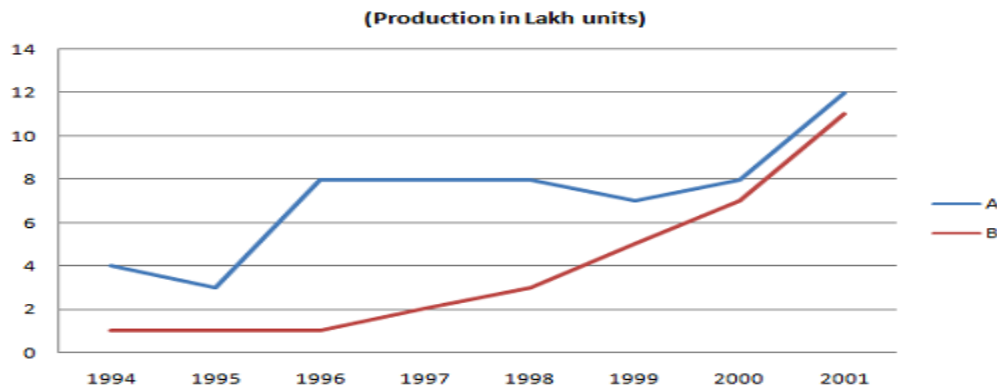
- A. 2:3 B. 5:6 C. 3:4 D. Cannot be determined E. None of these

15. In the year 1999, Suraj invested Rs. 56,000 in Company B. How much more or less dividend would he received has the amount been invested in Company A?

- A. Rs. 1,640 more B. Rs. 1,640 less C. Rs. 1,860 less D. Rs. 1,680 more E. None

Study the following graph to answer the given questions:

Production of two companies A & B over the years:

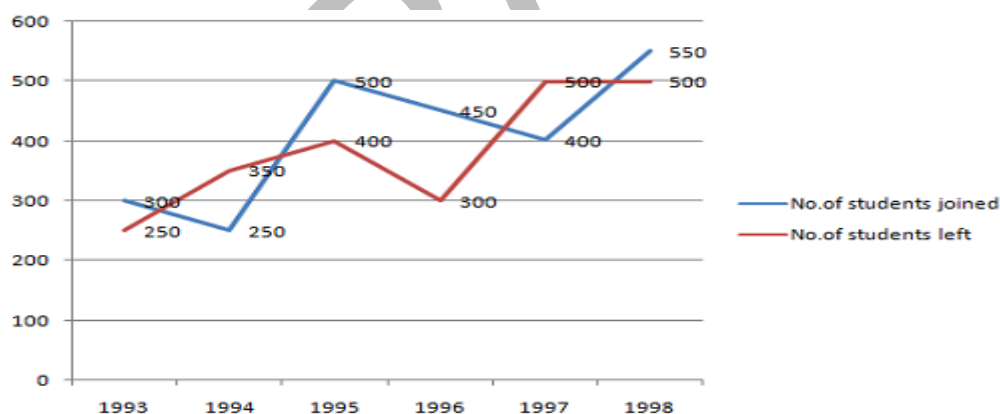


16. For company A, what is the percent decrease in production from 1994 to 1995?
 A. 75 B. 50 C. 25 D. 10 E. None of these
17. In 2001, the production of Company B is approximately what percent of that in 2000?
 A. 60 B. 157 C. 192 D. 50 E. 92
18. For company A, in which year is the percentage increase / decrease in the production from the previous year the highest?
 A. 2001 B. 1995 C. 1999 D. 1996 E. None of these
19. What is the difference in the total production of the two companies for the given years?
 A. 27,00,000 B. 31,00,000 C. 2,70,000 D. 3,10,000 E. None of these
20. Which of the following is the closest average production(in lakh units) of company B for the given years?
 A. 4.1 B. 3.5 C. 4.3 D. 3.75 E. 3.9

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it :

The number of students who joined and left the school in the beginning of year for six years, from 1993 to 1998.

Initial strength of the school in 1992 = 1500



21. What was the increase / decrease in strength of the school from 1994 to 1995?
 A. Increase by 100 B. Decrease by 100 C. Increase by 200 D. Decrease by 200
 E. None of these
22. For which of the following years, the percentage rise / fall in number of students left from the previous year is the highest?
 A. 1994 B. 1995 C. 1996 D. 1997 E. 1998
23. How many students were there in the school during the year 1996?
 A. 1495 B. 1600 C. 1550 D. 1700 E. None of these
24. During which of the following pairs of years, the strengths of the school is equal?
 A. 1994 and 1995 B. 1995 and 1997 C. 1996 and 1998 D. 1995 and 1998

E. 1993 and 1995

25. The number of students in 1996 is approximately what percent of the number of students in 1994?

A. 85

B. 117

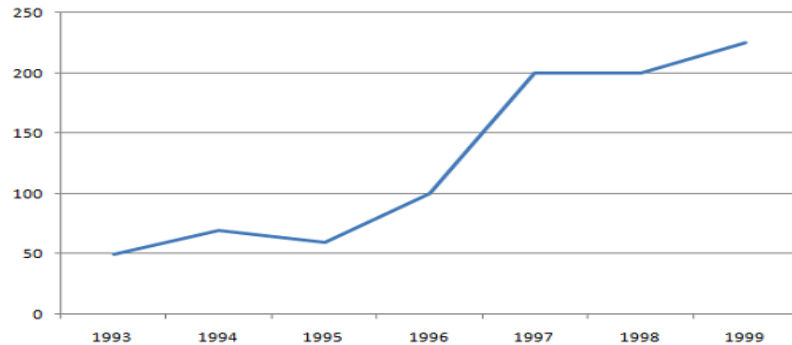
C. 95

D. 103

E. 108

Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions :

Human Resource Index of an Organisation for the given years.



26. What is the percentage increase from 1993 to 1999?

A. 250

B. 300

C. 275

D. 375

E. None of these

27. The index in 1998 was what percent of that in 1996?

A. 100

B. 150

C. 200

D. 50

E. None of these

28. Which of the following is true?

A. The index increased every year

B. The index showed many ups and downs.

C. The index has made good progress over the years.

D. Except for some spurts the index in general remained steady.

E. The growth is most remarkable after the year 1997.

29. What is approximate average for the given years?

A. 100

B. 150

C. 140

D. 130

E. 120

30. In which year is the percentage increase the highest from its previous year?

A. 1994

B. 1999

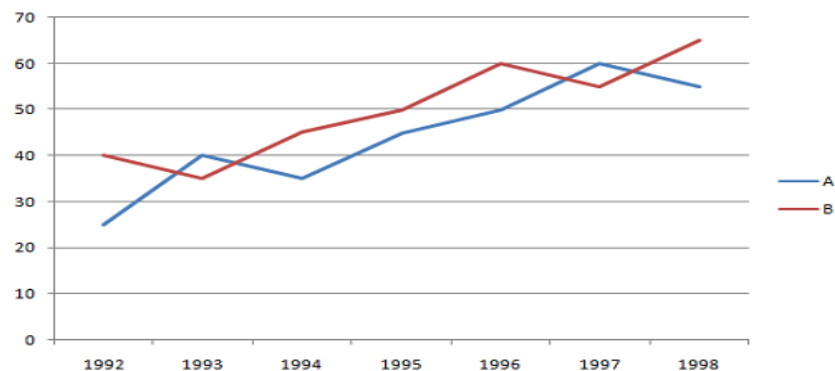
C. 1996

D. 1998

E. None of these

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below.

Income of two plastic manufacturing companies A & B over the years.



31. If the percent profit earned by both the companies A and B in 1997 is equal and the expenditure of company B in 1997 is Rs. 50 lakhs, what approximately is the amount of profit earned by company A in 1997?

A. Rs. 4.5 lakhs

B. Rs. 5 lakhs

C. Rs. 6.2 lakhs

D. Data inadequate

E. Rs. 5.5 lakhs

32. For which of the following combinations of company and year is the percentage increase in income from the previous year the maximum among all such given combinations?

- A. Company B – 1994 B. Company B – 1996 C. Company A - 1993
D. Company A – 1994 E. Company A - 1997

33. If company A had a loss of 15% in the year 1992, what approximately was its expenditure in that year?

- A. Rs. 22 lakhs B. Rs. 29 lakhs C. Rs. 21 lakhs D. Rs. 28 lakhs
E. Rs. 23 lakhs

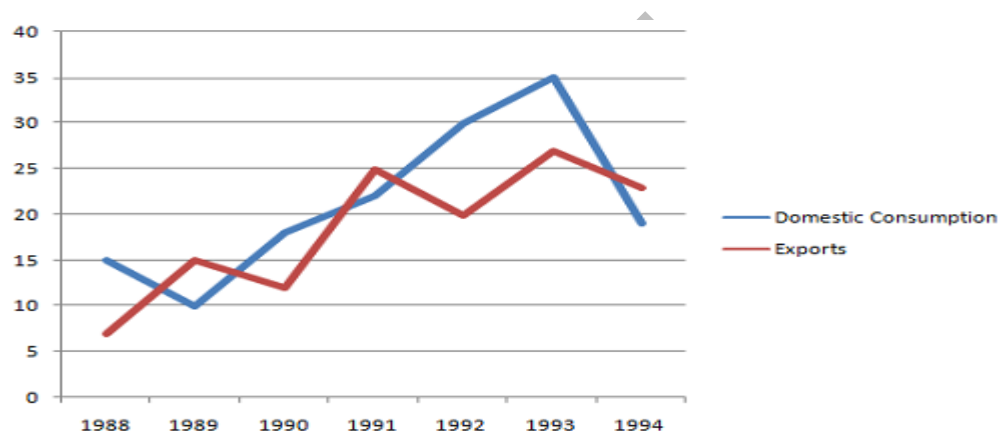
34. Average income of company A per year is approximately what percentage of the average income of company B per year?

- A. 80% B. 110% C. 115% D. 90% E. 75%

35. Income of company B in 1994 is what percent of income of company A in 1997?

- A. 75% B. 133.33% C. 63.64% D. 150% E. None of these

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it :



36. In which of the following years was the total of the exports and domestic consumption highest among the given years?

- A. 1991 B. 1993 C. 1994 D. 1992 E. None of these

37. The difference between the domestic consumption between 1990 and 1991 was exactly equal to the difference in exports between which of following pairs of years?

- A. 1991 & 1992 B. 1989 & 1991 C. 1988 & 1990 D. 1991 & 1993 E. 1992 & 1993

38. If there was 40% increase in the domestic consumption from 1994 to 1995, what would have been the difference the domestic consumption and exports in 1995(in tonnes)?

- A. 5,000 B. 7,000 C. 8,500 D. Data inadequate E. None

39. In which of the following years was the percentage fluctuation (increase / decrease) in exports the maximum from the previous year?

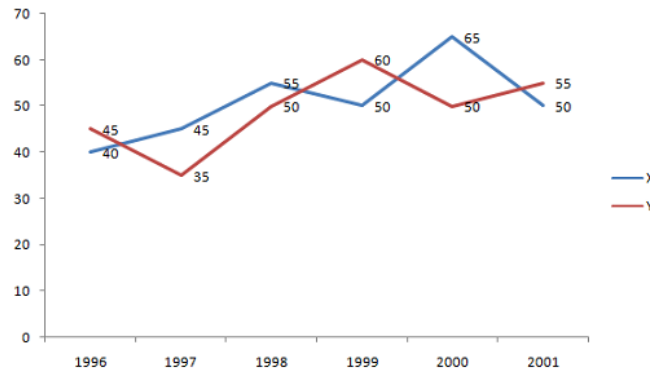
- A. 1989 B. 1991 C. 1994 D. 1992 E. 1990

40. What the difference between the average domestic consumption and the average exports during the given years?

- A. 2,000 tonnes B. 3,000 tonnes C. 2,500 tonnes D. 4,000 tonnes E. None

The following line-graph gives the percent profit earned by two Companies X and Y during the period 1996-2001. Study the line-graph and answer the questions that are based on it.

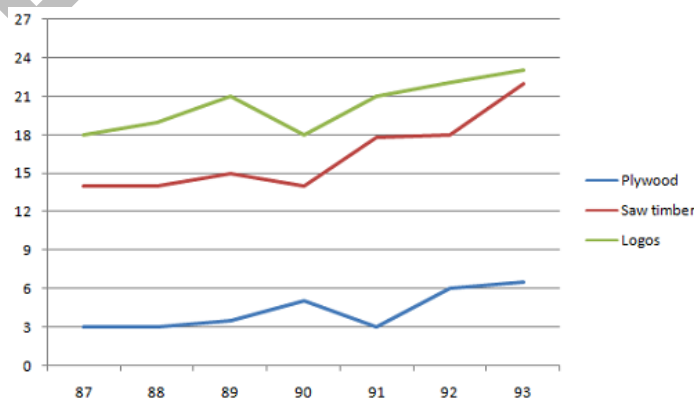
Percentage profit earned by two companies X and Y over the given years % Profit / Loss = (Income - Expenditure)/Expenditure * 100.



41. If the expenditure of Company Y in 1997 was Rs. 220 crores, what was its income in 1997?
A. Rs. 312 crores **B.** Rs. 297 crores **C.** Rs. 283 crores **D.** Rs. 275 crores
E. Rs. 261 crores
42. If the incomes of the two Companies were equal in 1999, then what was the ratio of expenditure of Company X to that of Company Y in 1999?
A. 6:5 **B.** 5:6 **C.** 11:6 **D.** 16:15 **E.** 15:16
43. The incomes of Companies X and Y in 2000 were in the ratio 3:4 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their expenditures in 2000?
A. 7:22 **B.** 14:19 **C.** 15:22 **D.** 27:35 **E.** 33:40
44. If the expenditure of Companies X and Y in 1996 were equal and the total income of the two Companies in 1996 was Rs. 342 crores, what was the total profit of the two Companies together in 1996?
A. Rs. 240 crores **B.** Rs. 171 crores **C.** Rs. 120 crores **D.** Rs. 102 crores **E.** None
45. The expenditure of Company X in the year 1998 was Rs. 200 crores and the income of Company X in 1998 was the same as its expenditure in 2001. The income of Company X in 2001 was:
A. Rs. 465 crores **B.** Rs. 385 crores **C.** Rs. 335 crores **D.** Rs. 295 crores
E. Rs. 255 crores

Answer these questions based on the following information :

In the following chart, the price of logs shown in per cubic metre that of plywood and saw timber is per tonne.



46. What is the maximum percentage increase in price per cubic metre or per tonne over the previous year?
A. 33.33% **B.** 85% **C.** 50% **D.** Cannot be determined
47. Which product shows maximum percentage increase in price over the period?
A. Saw timber **B.** Ply wood **C.** Logs **D.** Cannot be determined
48. If $1 \text{ m}^3 = 750 \text{ kg}$ for saw timber, find in which years was the difference in prices of saw timber and logs the least?
A. 1989 **B.** 1990 **C.** 1991 **D.** 1992

49. If one cubic metre = 700 kg for ply wood and 800 kg for saw timber, find in which year was the difference in the prices of ply wood and saw timber(per cubic metre) the maximum?

A. 1989

B. 1990

C. 1991

D. 1992

50. If the volumes of sales of plywood, saw timber and logs were 40%, 30% and 30% respectively, then what was the average realisation in 1993 per cubic metre of sales? (One cubic metre of saw dust and plywood both = 800 kg.)

A. 18

B. 15

C. 16

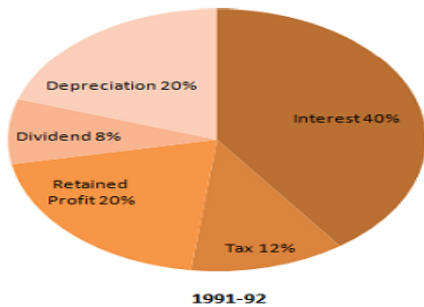
D. 13

PACE

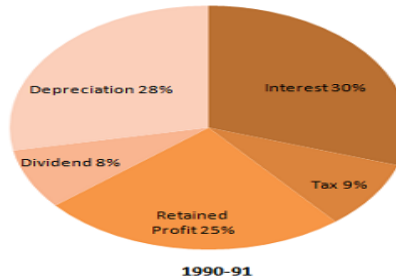
PIE CHARTS

Answer these questions based on the following pie charts :

Operating profit Rs. 160 lakh

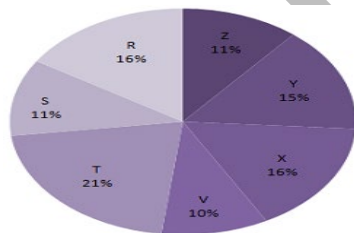


Operating profit Rs. 130 lakh



- The operating profit in 1991-92 increased over than in 1990-91?
 A. 23% B. 22% C. 25% D. 24%
- The interest burden in 1991-92 was higher than that in 1990-91 by :
 A. 50% B. Rs. 25 lakh C. 90% D. Rs. 41 lakh
- If on an average, 20% rate of interest was charged on borrowed funds, then the total borrowed funds used by this company in the given two years amounted to :
 A. Rs. 221 lakh B. Rs. 195 lakh C. Rs. 368 lakh D. Rs. 515 lakh
- The retained profit in 1991-92, as compared to that in 1990-91 was :
 A. higher by 2.5% B. higher by 1.5% C. lower by 2.5% D. lower by 1.5%
- The equity base of these companies remained unchanged. Then, the total dividend earning by the share holders in 1991-92 is :
 A. Rs. 104 lakh B. Rs. 9 lakh C. Rs. 12.8 lakh D. Rs. 15.6 lakh

Study the following pie-chart and the table and answer the question based on them. Proportion of population of seven villages in 1997.



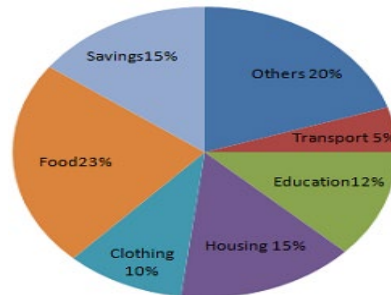
Village %	Population Below Poverty Line
X	38
Y	52
Z	42
R	51
S	49
T	46
V	58

- Find the population of village S if the population of village X below poverty line in 1997 is 12160.
- A. 18500 B. 20500 C. 22000 D. 26000
- The ratio of population of village T below poverty line to that of village Z below poverty line in 1997 is :
 A. 11:23 B. 13:11 C. 23:11 D. 11:13
 - If the population of village R in 1997 is 32000, then what will be the population of village Y below poverty line in that year?
 A. 14100 B. 15600 C. 16500 D. 17000
 - If in 1998, the population of village Y and V increase by 10% each and the percentage of population below poverty line remains unchanged for all the villages, then find the population of village V below poverty line in 1998, given that the population of village Y in 1997 was 30000.
 A. 11250 B. 12760 C. 13140 D. 13780

10. If in 1999, the population of village R increased by 10% while that of village Z reduces by 5% compared to that in 1997 and the percentage of population below poverty line remains unchanged for all the villages, then find the approximate ratio of population of village R below poverty line to the ratio of population of village Z below poverty line for the year 1999.

- A. 2:1 B. 3:2 C. 4:3 D. 5:4

Pie chart shows the percent of money spent by family on various item during 1999. Study the graph and answer these questions.



11. If the total amount spent during the year 1999 was Rs. 46000, the amount spent on food was :

- A. Rs. 2000 B. Rs. 10580 C. Rs. 23000 D. Rs. 2300

12. If the total amount spent was Rs. 46,000, how much money was spent on clothing and housing together?

- A. Rs. 11500 B. Rs. 1150 C. Rs. 10000 D. Rs. 15000

13. The ratio of the total amount of money spent on housing to that spent on education was

- A. 5:2 B. 2:5 C. 4:5 D. 5:4

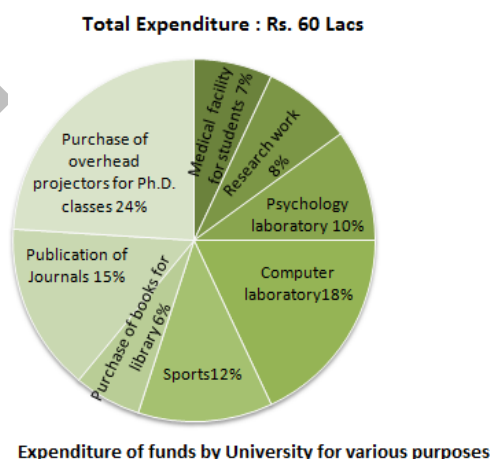
14. Graph shows that the maximum amount was spent on

- A. Food B. Housing C. Clothing D. Others

15. If the total expenditure of the family for the year 1999 was Rs. 46,000, the family saved during the year

- A. Rs. 1500 B. Rs. 15000 C. Rs. 6900 D. Rs. 3067 approx.

Study the following pie-chart carefully to answer these questions :



16. What is the difference between the expenditure made by university for Publication of Journals and Psychology Laboratory?

- A. Rs. 4 lacs B. Rs. 3 lacs C. Rs. 4.2 lacs D. Rs. 3.8 lacs E. None

17. What is the respective ratio between the expenditure made by university on research work and purchase of books for library?

- A. 4:5 B. 5:4 C. 8:3 D. 8:5 E. None of these

18. What is the total sum of expenditure on Research work, purchase of overhead projectors for Ph.D. classes and purchase of books for Library together?

- A. Rs. 22.6 lacs B. Rs. 22.8 lacs C. Rs. 23.4 lacs D. Rs. 20.8 lacs E. None

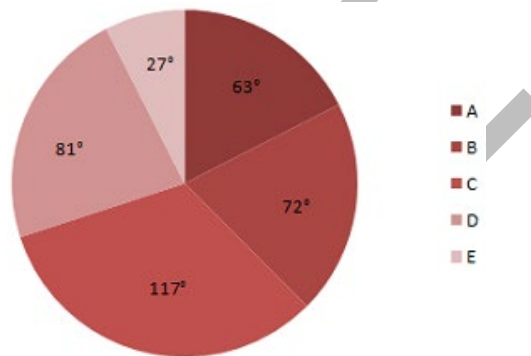
19. Which of the following is definitely true?

- A. Ratio between expenditure of university for the purchase of library books and expenditure on computer laboratory is 3:1 respectively.
 B. Expenditure on medical facilities of students is Rs. 4.6 lacs
 C. Difference between the expenditure on research work and medical facilities for students is Rs. 60,000
 D. All are true.
 E. None of these.

20. If the expenditure on purchase of overhead projectors for Ph.D students is decreased by 7%, what will be the expenditure on the same after the decrease?

- A. Rs. 1,33,920 B. Rs. 13,39,200 C. Rs. 1,02,000 D. Rs. 1,08,000 E. None

Observe the pie-chart given and answer the following questions :



Sale on items A, B, C, D and E in a departmental store during the week is shown in the pie diagram above. If selling price of item A is Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,07,100 were realised from sale of item A then answer the following questions :

21. The total number of item A sold during the week is :

- A. 1071 B. 10710 C. 107100 D. 107

22. If profit on each piece of item C is Rs. 28 then profit realised by sale of item C is :

- A. Rs. 55,792 B. Rs. 55,492 C. Rs. 55,692 D. Rs. 55,392

23. The number of pieces of item D sold more than pieces of item E during the week is :

- A. 750 B. 918 C. 1000 D. 950

24. If selling price of item E is Rs. 20 then the ratio of cash realised from sale of item E to the cash realised by sale of item A is :

- A. 3:41 B. 7:48 C. 1:2 D. 3:35

25. The number of pieces of item B sold more than pieces of item E during the week is :

- A. 765 B. 865 C. 965 D. 665

Answer these questions on the basis of the following pie-charts describing the characteristics of foreign tourists visiting India during a given year :

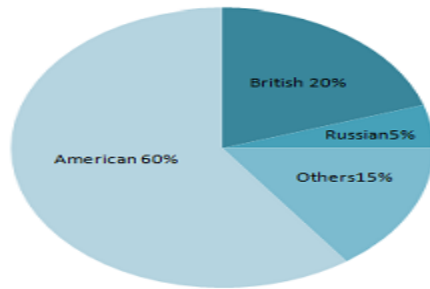


Fig. A: Country-wise distribution

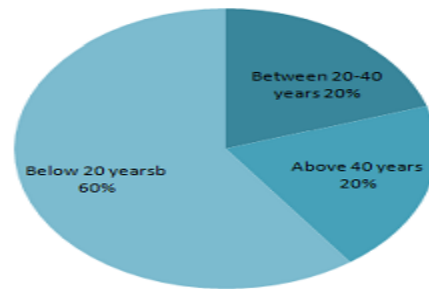
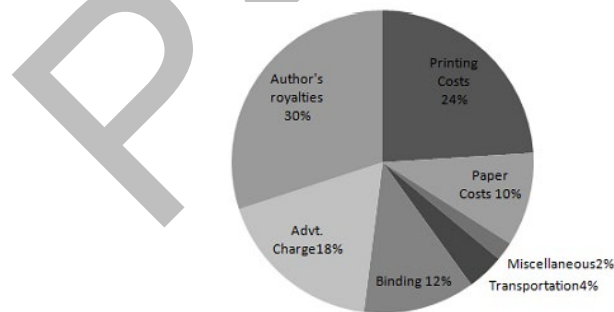


Fig. B: Age-wise distribution

26. If in a given year, 100,000 tourists visited India and the age-wise distribution data applies to all countries, the number of American tourists who visited India during the year and are in the age group of 20-40 years is :
- A. 12,000 B. 20,000 C. 40,000 D. 60,000
27. If in a given year, 100,000 tourists visited India and the age-wise distribution data applies to all countries, what would be the number of Russian tourists who are below 20 years of age?
- A. 300 B. 330 C. 3000 D. 3500
28. If in a given year, 100,000 tourists visited India and the age-wise distribution data applies to all countries, the number of British tourists between 20 and 40 years of age would be :
- A. 400 B. 4000 C. 4400 D. 440
29. If in a given year, 100,000 tourists visited India and the age-wise distribution data applies to all countries, how many tourists were below 20 years, but neither Americans, nor Russian nor British?
- A. 900 B. 1900 C. 9000 D. 60,000
30. What is the ratio of British tourists below 20 years to the Russian tourists above 40 years?
- A. 1:2 B. 12:1 C. 3:4 D. 4:3

These questions are based on the circle graph which shows the expenditure incurred in bringing out a book by a publisher.



31. If the author's royalties amount to Rs. 30,000, the binder's charges amount to Rs.
- A. 6,000 B. 10,500 C. 12,000 D. 15,000
32. What should be the central angle of the sector for transportation charges?
- A. 4° B. 8.4° C. 12.4° D. 14.4°
33. If the advertisement charges amount to Rs. 18,000, the total expenditure incurred in bringing out the book is Rs.
- A. 60,300 B. 63,000 C. 9,000 D. 1,00,000
34. The miscellaneous expenditure amounts to Rs. 2000 and 12500 copies of the book are published in all. What is the cost per copy at which the book must be priced if the publisher desires a profit of 5%?
- A. Rs. 5 B. Rs. 7.50 C. Rs. 8 D. Rs. 8.40
35. If the binder's charges to Rs. 6,000, then the expenses on the cost of paper would have been
- A. Rs. 5,000 B. Rs. 7,200 C. Rs. 10,000 D. Rs. 9,600

The gross investment of Life Insurance Corporation of India(in crore of rupees) in different sectors are shown in the pie chart given below, the letters denoting the various sectors are :

A = Private sector

B = Socially - Oriented sector(Plan)

C = Socially = Oriented sectors(Non-Plan)

D = Securities guaranteed by the central government

E = State government securities

F = Central government securities



36. The Percentage of gross investments in State Government Securities is nearly :

A. 7.1%

B. 7.8%

C. 8.6%

D. None of these

37. The central angle made by the sector indicating the investments made in the socially oriented sectors is nearly.

A. 123°

B. 132°

C. 126°

D. None of these

38. The investment in Private Sector is nearly how much percent higher than the investment in the State Government Securities?

A. 66%

B. 54%

C. 46%

D. None of these

39. The ratio of the area of the circle above BCD to the area of circle below it is nearly :

A. 1

B. 0.966

C. 0.94

D. 0.92

40. The investment in Socially oriented sectors(plan ai plan) is... than the investment in the Government Securities(central and the state) by...

A. More 4 core

B. More 1 core

C. More 11 core

D. Less 106 core

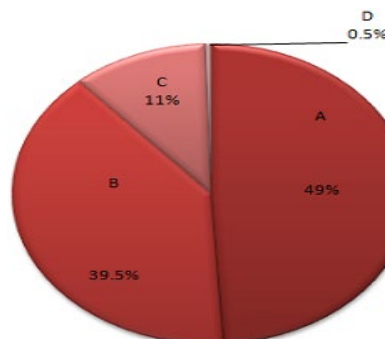
Study the diagram given and answer these questions :

A = Raw material cost

B = Packing material cost

C = Fixed manufacturing expenses

D = Labour cost



41. If the total value in rupees of all the sectors is Rs. 128.3 lakh, then calculate the value of D in rupees?

A. Rs. 0.06 lakh

B. Rs. 0.6 lakh

C. Rs. 0.006 lakh

D. Rs. 6.0 lakh

42. If the total cost of production doubles in a period of one year, then what will be the value of D?

A. Rs. 10.3 lakh

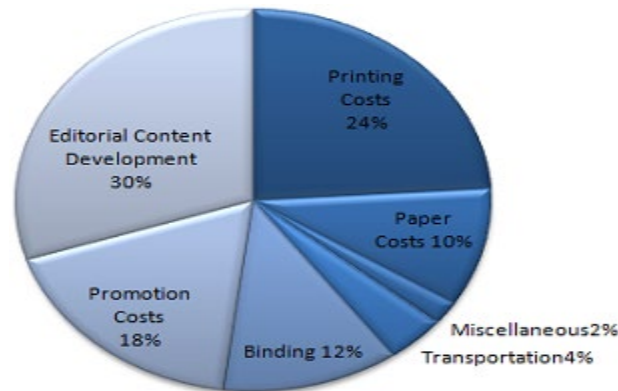
B. Rs. 1.3 lakh

C. Rs. 570 lakh

D. Rs. 50.7 lakh

43. If packing cost increased by 2% how much amount will be involved in packing cost?

- A. 25.6 lakh B. 52.5 lakh C. 52 lakh D. 50 lakh
 44. Packing and raw material costs together represent Rs. ____ of the total cost of production.
 A. 86 lakh B. 114 lakh C. 115 lakh D. 111 lakh
 45. If the total cost of labour increases from 0.6 lakh to 2.4 lakh, then what percentage of increases does it represent?
 A. 75% B. 25% C. 200% D. 300%
 46. Following questions are based on the pie chart which gives the expenditure incurred in printing a magazine :



What is the angle for the sector representing paper cost?

- A. 10° B. 36° C. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ D. 45°
 47. What should be the central angle of the sector representing transportation charges?
 A. 4° B. 8.4° C. 12.4° D. 14.4°
 48. If the editorial content development cost is Rs. 30,000 then the cost of transportation can be expected to be.
 A. Rs. 4000 B. Rs. 400 C. Rs. 12000 D. Rs. 2000
 49. For a given issue of a magazine, the miscellaneous cost is Rs. 20,000 and the print-run is 12,500 copies. What should be the sale price if the publisher desires a profit of 5%?
 A. Rs. 5 B. Rs. 7.50 C. Rs. 8 D. Rs. 8.40
 50. If the promotional costs for given issue of the magazine is Rs. 9,000, then what is the cost of editorial content development?
 A. Rs. 45,000 B. Rs. 30,000 C. Rs. 15,000 D. Rs. 20,000