Directions (Q.1-5): The table given below indicates the number of consumers who preferred one or both drinks. Read the table and answer questions.

Age of Consumer (in years)	Drink preferred						Total number of Consumers surveyed including those who did not prefer any drink	
	A		B		Both			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-25	240	180	180	120	90	60	600	720
26-40	360	120	480	360	90	180	840	540
41-60	300	240	240	300	120	180	1200	960

1. Number of consumers in the age group 26-40 who did not prefer drink B is

(1) 540

(2) 480

(3) 360

(4) 180

2. Number of Consumers over 40 years who preferred at least one drink is

(1) 450

(2) 780

(3) 870

(4) 1320

3. The number of consumers in the age group 18-25 who prefer only one drink is

(1) 1020

(2) 720

(3) 570

(4) 420

4. The percent or Consumers more than 40 years of age who did not prefer any one or the drinks is about

(1) 43.2

(2) 54.7

(3) 63.9

(4) 76.1

5. In all, how many consumers did not prefer any drink?

(1) 1080

(2)1380

(3) 2160

(4) 2460

Directions (Q.6-10): The following table classifies the tea and coffee habits of all employees or a company. Complete the table and answer the questions.

	Tea		
	Less than 2 cups a day	2 to 3 cups a day	More than 3 cups a day
Males	95	?	?
Females	88	45	67
Total	?	106	?

	Coffee		
	Less than 2 cups a day	2 to 3 cups a day	More than 3 cups a day
Males	85	?	49
Females	40	108	?
Toal	?	144	101

6. How many employees drink more than three cups of tea a day?

(1) 183

(2) 106

(3) 81

(4) 67

7. Number of females who drink two or more cups of tea per day is

(1) 45

(2) 108

(3) 112

(4) 160

8. The percentage of male employees in the company is close to

(1) 43.5

(2) 45.9

(3) 47.8

(4) 54.1

9. The number of employees who drink upto three cups of coffee per day is

(1) 269

(2) 264

(3) 221

(4) 156

10. The ratio of the number of males who drink two or more cups of tea per day to the number of employees who drink less than 2 cups of coffee per day is

(1) 15 : 17

(2) 19 : 25

(3) 5 : 3

(4) 3 : 5

Directions (Q.11-15): The following table gives demand and supply of cement, in million tons, for the period 2005 to 2010. Surplus is defined as excess of supply over demand. Read the table and answer the questions.

Year	Demand	Supply
2005	45.1	48.2
2006	47.7	48.3
2007	50.0	51.2
2008	53.4	54.2
2009	57.5	60.0
2010	61.7	62.4

11. The surplus of cement was lowest for the year

(1) 2006

(2) 2007

(3) 2008

(4) 2010

12. The percentage increase in demand of cement was the highest as compared to its previous year in

(1) 2006

(2) 2007

(3) 2009

(4) 2010

13. What was the approximate average surplus (in million tons) of cement for the period 2005 to 2010?

(1) 1.1

(2) 1.2

(3) 1.3

(4) 1.5

14. In how many years the supply (in million tons) of cement was more than the average supply for 2005 to 2010?

(1) 4

(2) 3

(3) 2

(4) 1

15. For the years 2005 to 2010, total supply of cement was x % more than the total demand. The value of x is closer to
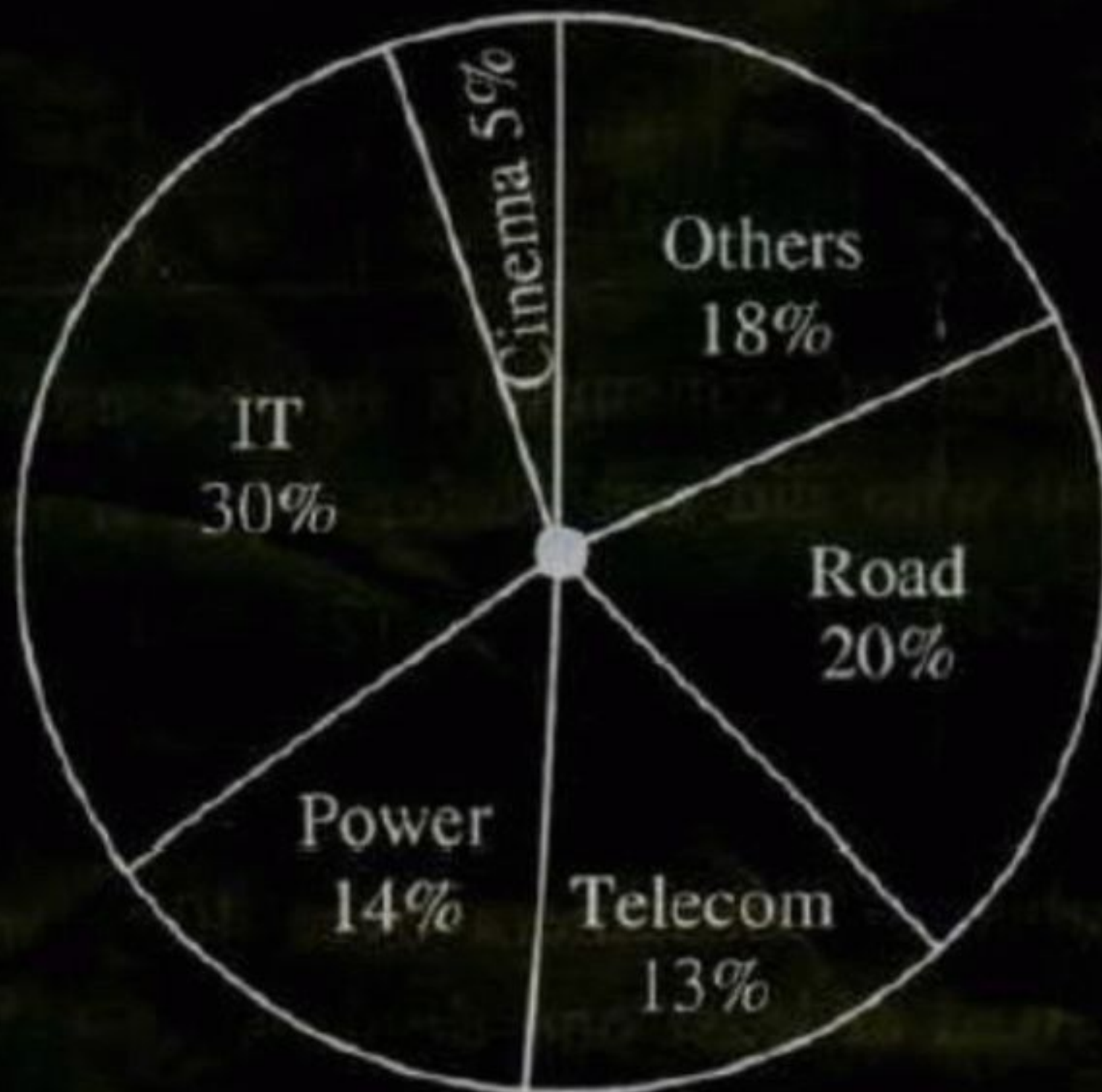
(1) 1.8

(2) 2.1

(3) 2.3

(4) 2.8

Directions (Q.16-20): The following table shows the FDI in different states of a country in the year 2009-10.

State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
FDI (in ₹ crores)	550	580	660	560	480	510	600

The following graph shows the investment in different sectors.

Read the table and graph and answer the questions.

16. In which of me following pairs of states the ratio of investment (FDI) in power sector is 11 : 8?

(1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) C and E

(4) A, d

17. The ratio of investment in IT in stale G to the investment in 'others' in state A is

(1) 11 : 20

(2) 20 : 11

(3) 5 : 3

(4) 3 : 5

18. The total investment (in Rs. crore) in 'Road Sector' by states B, C and D is

(1) 360

(2) 340

(3) 320

(4) 398

19. The FDI in cinema sector in state E is about what percent less than that in state B in telecom sector?

(1) 47

(2) 58

(3) 63

(4) 68

20. FDI in IT sector in State A is approximately what percent of that in telecom sector in state G and F combined?
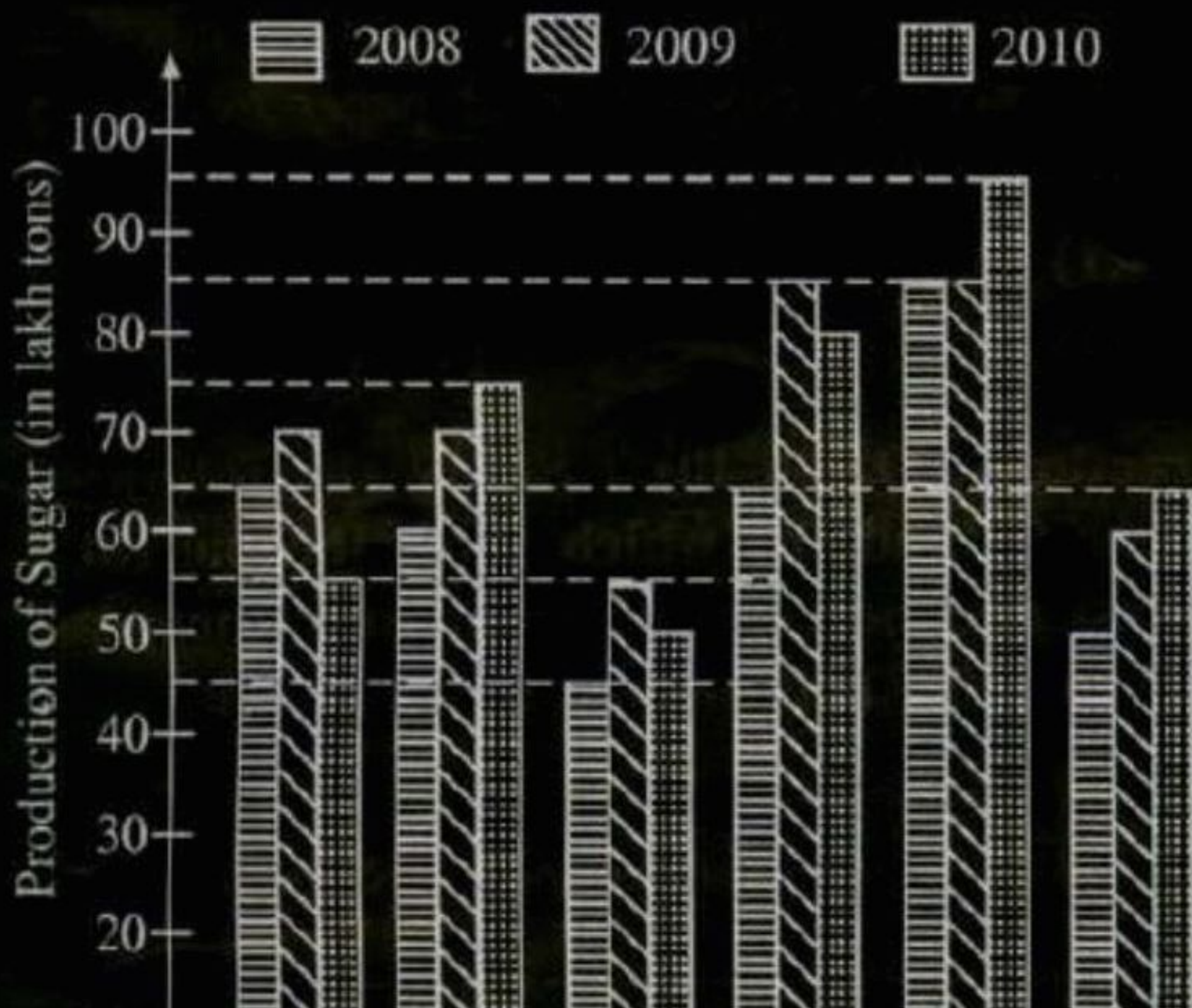
(1) 114.3

(2) 118.3

(3) 121.7

(4) 138.5

Directions (Q. 21-25): Read the following graph and answer the questions:

21. The difference (in lakh tons) between the average production of sugar by six factories in 2009 and average producuion by the same factories in 2008 is about

(1) 6.6

(2) 9.2

(3) 9.4

(4) 9.8

22. The percentage increase in production of sugar by factory B from 2009 to 2010 is approximately

(1) 11.7

(2) 8.3

(3) 7.1

(4) 1.6

23. Which of the six factories has recorded the maximum percentage growth in production from 2008 to 2009?

(1) B

(2) C

(3) D

(4) E

24. Production of sugar by factory C in 2009 and production of sugar by factory F in 2010 together is what percent of production by B in 2010?

(1) 160

(2) 150

(3) 133.3

(4) 08.4

25. In which of the following pairs of factories, the difference between average production for 2009 and 2010 is minimum?

(1) A and B

(2) B and C

(3) B and D

(4) D and E

Directions (Q. 26-30): The following pie-charts show the distribution of expenses over six different items A, B, C, D, E and F of a person for July and August 2012. She spent Rs. 27,000 in July and Rs. 30,000 in August, 2012.

July, 2012   August, 2012

Read the charts and answer the questions.

26. The ratio of money spent one items C and F together in July to that spent on B and E together in August is

(1) 9 :10

(2) 10 : 9

(3) 3 : 4

(4) 4 : 5

27. The difference (in Rs) between the amounts spent on C in August and D in July is

(1) 1,250

(2) 1,125

(3) 1,050

(4) 900

28. The sum of the differences between expenditures in July and August on items C and that on F as a percentage of the change in total expenditure between the two months is

(1) 25

(2) 37.5

(3) 47.5

(4) 50

29. Number of items of July on which money spent is less than the average money spent on items in the month is
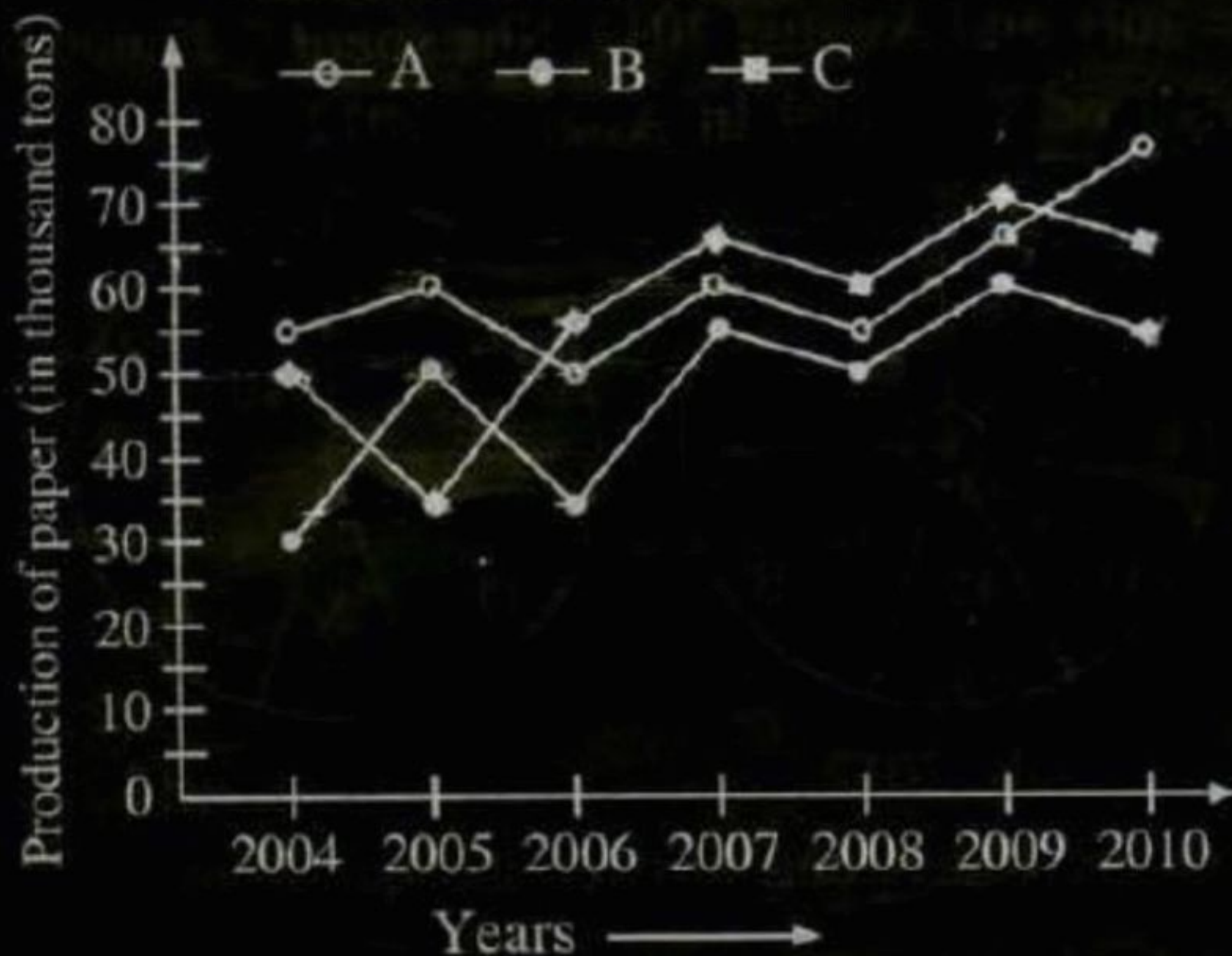
(1) 5

(2) 4

(3) 3

(4) 2

30. If the amount spent for item B in August were the same as that in July, what would have been its central angle in the pie-chart?

(1) 648°

(2) 72°

(3) 60°

(4) 42.50°

Directions (Q. 31-35): Study the following graph and answer the questions.

Productions of paper (in thousand tons) by three different factories over the years 2004 to 2010

31. Total production of paper of the three factories together is equal for the years

(1) 2004, 2006

(2) 2005, 2007

(3) 2007, 2008

(4) 2009, 2010

32. In which of the following years for factory B, the percent rise/fall in the production from the previous year is the maximum?

(1) 2005

(2) 2006

(3) 2007

(4) 2009

33. Average production or paper per year for factory A is what percent of the average production per year for factory C?
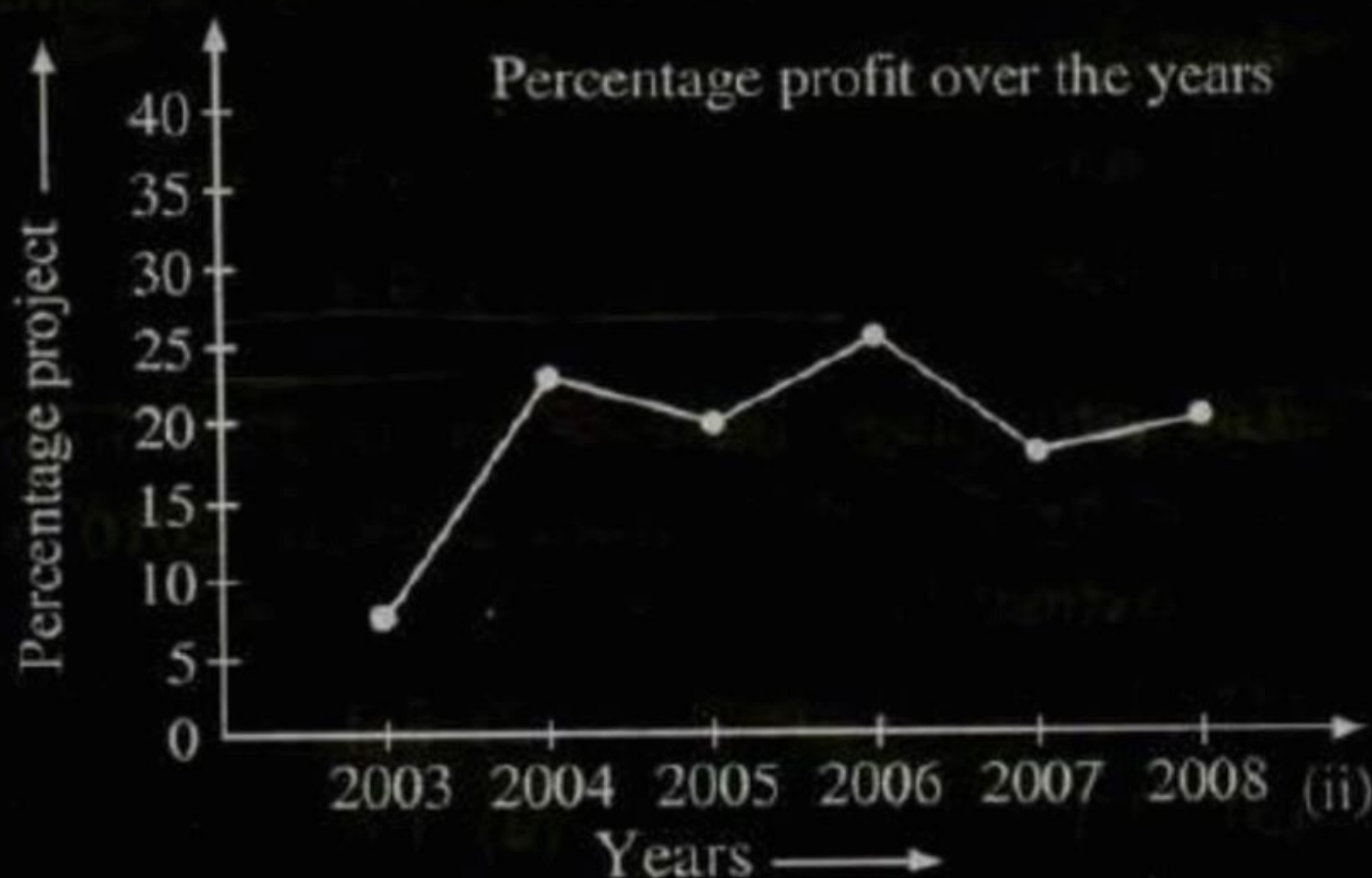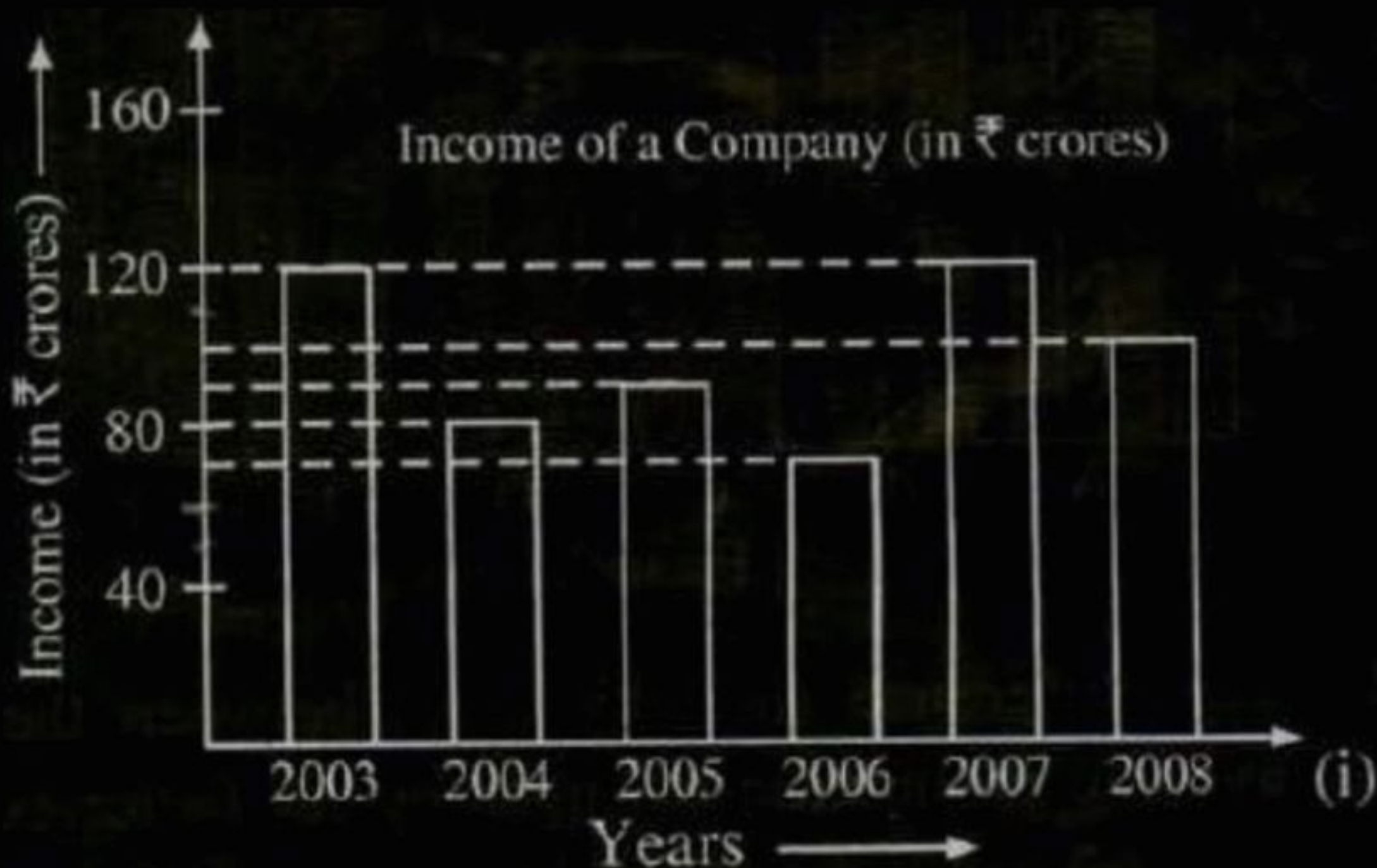
(1) 125

(2) 119

(3) 105

(4) 80

34. Ratio of total production of paper by factory A to the total production by factory C is

(1) 20 : 21

(2) 21 : 20

(3) 80 : 67

(4) 84 : 67

35. In how many years the production of paper (in thousand tons) by factory C is less thin the average production of paper by factory B over the years?

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

Directions (Q. 36-40): Study the following graphs (i) and (ii) which show income (in crores) and percentage profit over the years 2003 to 2008, and answer the questions.

Income of a Company (in ₹ crores)

Income (in ₹ crores)

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 (i)

Years

Percentage profit over the years

Percentage project

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 (ii)

Years

36. In which year was the amount of profit maximum 7

(1) 2004

(2) 2006

(3) 2007

(4) 2008

37. Difference in the amount of profit for 2005 and 2008 is

(1) 1.67 crores

(2) 1.87 crores

(3) 1 crore

(4) 0.31 crore

38. Approximately what was the average expenditure (in Rs. crores) of the given years ?

(1) 81.9

(2) 82.2

(3) 96.7

(4) 98.7

39. The expenditure (in Rs. crores) in 2006 is

(1) 83.3

(2) 75

(3) 65.31

(4) 56

40. If the profit percent in 2008 was 25, what would have been the expenditure (in Rs. crores) in that year?

(1) 75

(2) 75.8

(3) 80

(4) 83.3