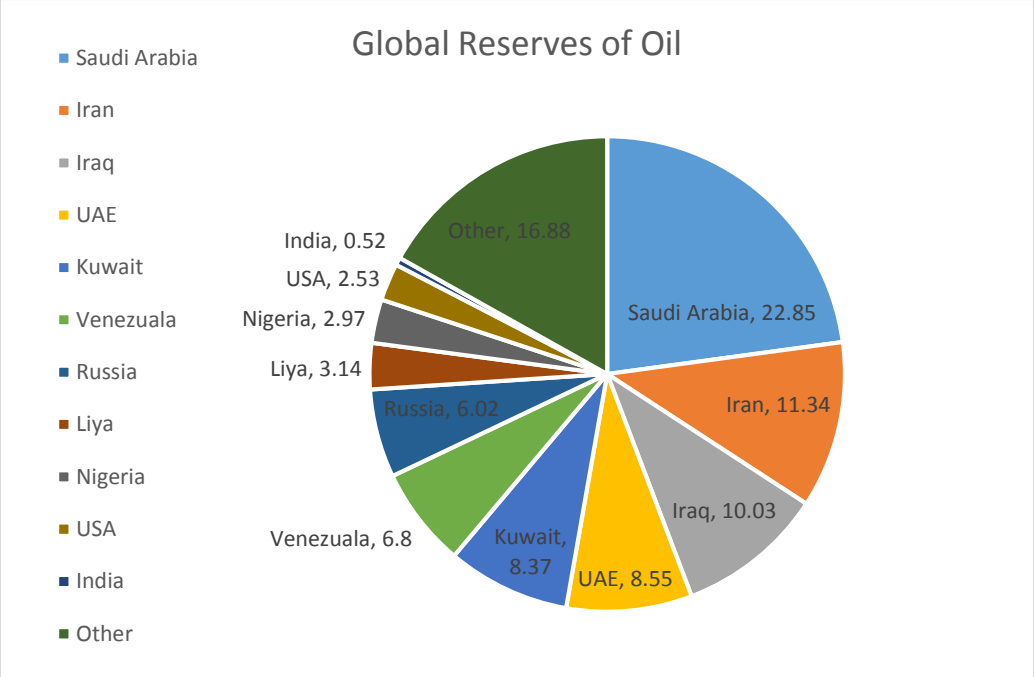
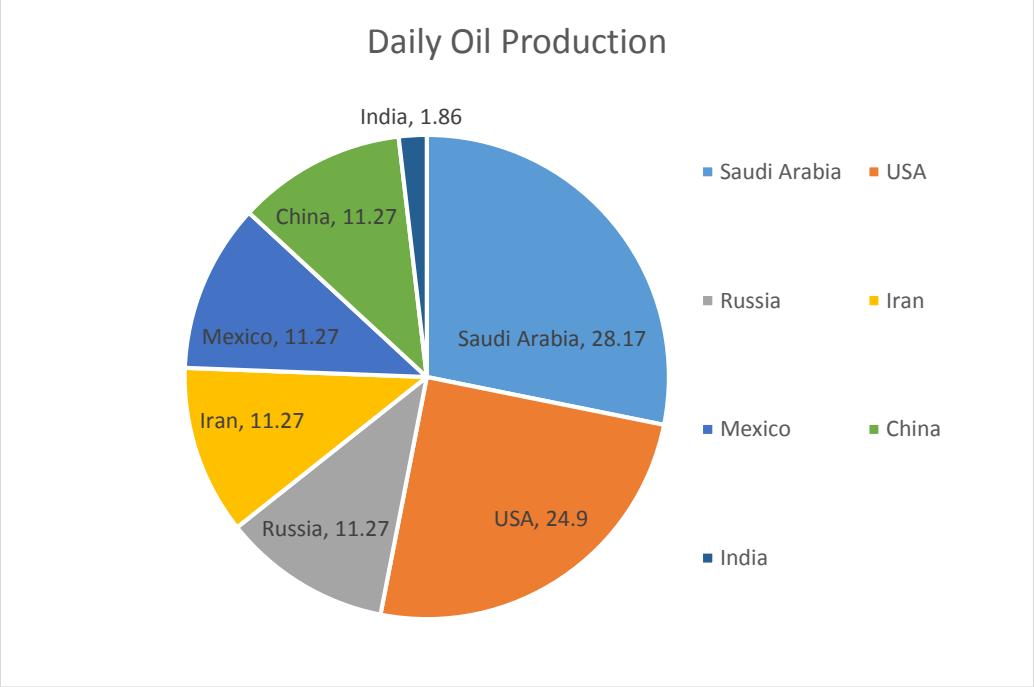
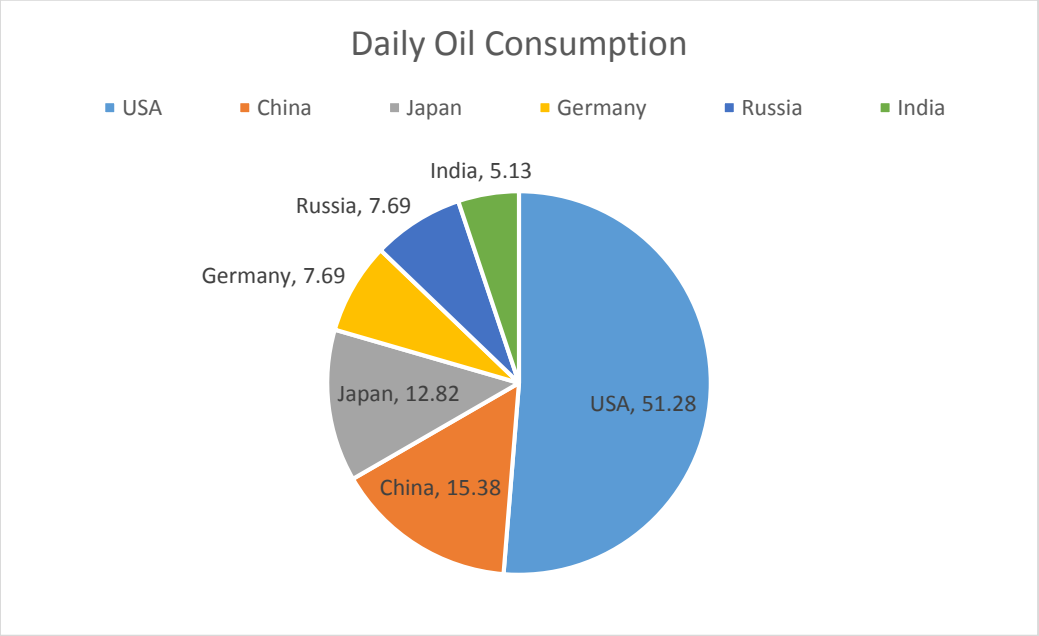
Data Interpretation for SBI PO and LIC AAO Prelims 2019

10 DI's
Total 50 questions

Questions {01-05}: The following questions are based on the charts given below.







Q 01. If estimated global reserves of oil is 1146.49 billion barrels, then the level of reserves located in the USA in billion barrels would be approximately

(1) 29
(2) 34
(3) 36
(4) 98
(5) None of these

Q 02. Daily Production and consumption figures of India are 0.66 and 2.2 billion barrels. For which of the following countries, the difference between consumption and production is the lowest?

(1) Iran
(2) India
(3) Saudi Arabia
(4) Russia
(5) USA

Q 03. How many days of India's oil consumption is equivalent to daily consumption of the USA?

(1) 8
(2) 10
(3) 11
(4) Data insufficient
(5) None of these

Q 04. Reserves and annual production figures for India are 5.58 and 0.24 billion barrels, respectively. Which country has the lowest ration of annual production to reserves?

(1) USA
(2) Iran
(3) Saudi Arabia
(4) India
(5) None of these

Q 05. Current reserves and annual consumption of India is 5.58 and 0.24 billion barrels. If the expected annual growth rate of consumption for India is 2%, the oil reserves of India (in billion barrels) after 5 years would be

(1) 1.74
(2) 1.76
(3) 1.78
(4) Can't be determined
(5) None of these

Answers {01-05}:

01	02	03	04	05
(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(4)

01. Global reserves of oil = 1146.49 billion barrels
    Reserves of oil in USA = 2.53% of 1146.49 = 29 billion barrels
02. Daily Production of India = 0.66 million barrels
        1.86% = 0.66
        100% = (0.66/1.86)x100 = 66/1.86 million barrels
    Daily production of Iran = (66/1.86)x11.27% = 3.99 million barrels
    Saudi Arabia = (66/1.86)x28.17% = 9.99 million barrels
    Russia = (66/1.86)x11.27% = 3.99 million barrels
    Daily consumption of India = 2.2 million barrels
        5.13% = 2.2 million barrels
        100% = (2.2/5.13)x100 = 220/5.13 million barrels
    Iran = (220/5.13) x0 = 0
    Saudi Arabia = (220/5.13) x0 = 0
    Russia = (220/5.13)x7.69% = 3.29 million barrels
    Difference between consumption and production
    Iran = 3.99 – 0 = 3.99
    India = 2.2 – 0.66 = 1.54
    Saudi Arabia = 9.99 – 0 = 9.99
    Russia = 3.99 – 3.29 = 0.7
    So, Difference is Minimum for Russia
03. India's oil consumption = 5.13%
    USA oil consumption = 51.28%
    Required number of days = (51.28/5.13) = 9.99 or 10 days approx.
04. Reserve figure for India = 5.58 billion barrels
        0.52% = 5.58
        100% = (5.58/0.52)x100 = 558/0.52
    USA = (5580.52) x2.53% = 27
    Iran = (5580.52) x11.34% = 122
    Saudi Arabia = (5580.52) x22.85% = 245
    Annual production figure for India = 0.24 billion barrels
        1.86% = 0.24
        100% = (0.24/1.86)x100 = 24/1.86
    USA = (24/1.86) x2.490% = 3.2
    Iran = (24/1.86) x11.27% = 1.5
    Saudi Arabia = (24/1.86) x28.17% = 3.6
    Ratio of annual production to reserves
    USA = 3.2/27 = 0.1185 billion barrels
    Iran = 1.5/122 = 0.0123 billion barrels
    Saudi Arabia = 3.6/245 = 0.0147 billion barrels
    India = 0.24/5.58 = 0.0430 billion barrels
    Ratio is minimum for Iran
05. From the given data, we cannot answer the question as we do not know the growth rate of reserves oil of India.

Questions {06-10}: Study the table carefully and answer accordingly.

[Directions: Set of 5 Questions] The table shows the financial performances of ten companies for a particular year

NP = Net Profits NW = Net Worth GP = Gross Profits TA = Total Assets
N Sales = Net Sales

Companies	TA	NW	Total Borrowings	N Sales	Op. Profit
Tisco	3124567	876547	11213.45	2133467	345612
Hindalco	2114326	899764	778585	1343216	332541
RIL	1321453	689764	165764	564327	154323
HLL	1211134	332415	544315	167753	87654
Raymond	616634	408863	460613	466452	61332
Bajaj Auto	387644	586757	586535	401517	31863
ACC	332826	476067	545456	216376	13604
L&T	355664	455057	61671	271334	15608
ITC	243863	541133	547334	252830	64416
Hero Honda	502622	64677	602613	5655462	46301

Companies	GP	NP	GP/N Sales	GP/TA	NP/NW
Tisco	430344	516306	20.17111	13.77292	58.90226
Hindalco	446760	531133	33.26047	21.13014	59.03026
RIL	523268	576301	92.72425	39.59793	83.55046
HLL	67876	16320	40.46187	5.604334	4.909526
Raymond	40665	53620	8.717939	6.594674	13.11442
Bajaj Auto	46687	546678	11.62765	12.04378	93.1694
ACC	22066	44354	10.19799	6.629891	9.316756
L&T	33774	46624	12.44739	9.496041	10.24619
ITC	13645	22264	5.396907	5.595355	4.11433
Hero Honda	562.26	9871	0.994189	11.18654	15.26199

Q 06. If NP/NW ratio is considered to be an index of performance, then which of the companies is the best performer?

(1) Tisco
(2) Raymond
(3) Bajaj Auto
(4) Hero Honda
(5) ITC

Q 07. Highest profit on sales has been achieved by

(1) RIL
(2) HLL
(3) ITC
(4) Hindalco
(5) Raymond

Q 08. If executive compensation is a foundation of only net profit on sales, then which organisations could be expected to be most remunerative for an executive?

(1) RIL
(2) Bajaj Auto
(3) Hero Honda
(4) Raymond
(5) None of these

Q 09. If returns on investment is a function of only net profit over net worth, then which company should a person invest in?

(1) Tisco
(2) HLL
(3) RIL
(4) Bajaj auto
(5) None of these

Q 10. Which one of the groups could be termed as lean as thin (in the context of Total Assets) as well as performing better in terms of profits as compared to Bajaj Auto?

(1) ITC
(2) HLL
(3) Hero Honda
(4) Can't Say
(5) None of these

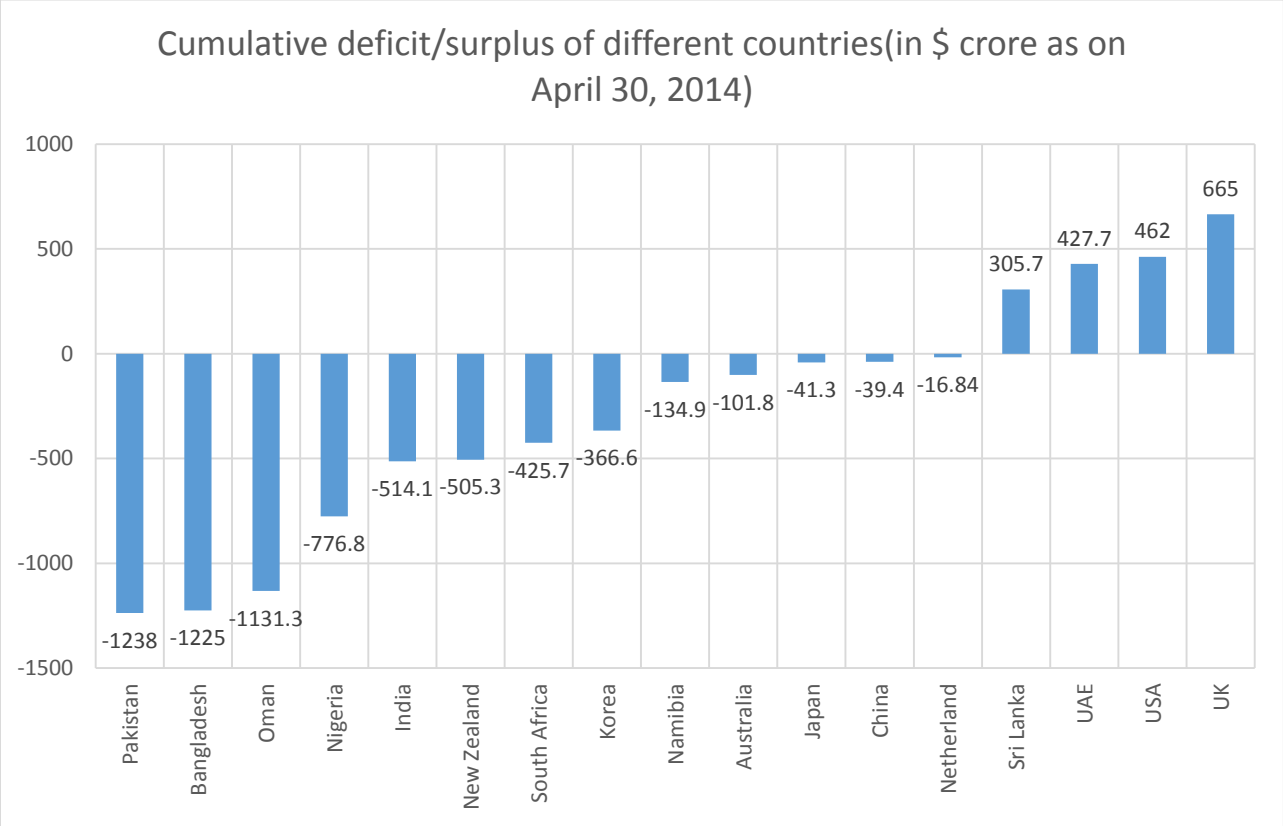
Answers {06-10}:

06	07	08	09	10
(3)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(3)

06. The ratio NP/NW is highest for Bajaj Auto, so it is the best performer.
07. From the column of net profits of the companies, we can easily conclude that RIL has the highest profit
08. You don't need to check net profit on sales for all the companies. B taking a sharp view of the table, you will get that only for two companies:
    RIL = 576301/564327 = 1.021
    And, Bajaj Auto = 546678/401517 = 1.361
    So, Bajaj Auto is your answer
09. From the table. It is clear that net profit over net worth is maximum for Bajaj Auto. So, a person should invest in Bajaj Auto
10. B taking a sharp view of the given table, you will find that Hero Honda satisfied both the conditions

Questions {11-15}

Study the following bar chart carefully and answer the given questions



The total of the first three deficit countries (in $ million) = $3594.3. The total of the next five deficit countries (in $ million) = $2588.5. The total of the last five deficit countries (in $ million) - $334.2. The total of the four surplus countries (in $ million) = $1860.4

Q 11. The country whose surplus is nearly equal to the average of the 4 surplus countries is
(1) Sri Lanka
(2) UAE
(3) USA
(4) UK
(5) None of these

Q 12. The ratio of the deficit of the last five deficit countries to the overall deficit of all the deficit countries is nearly equal to
(1) 0.513:1
(2) 0.0513:1
(3) 0.712:1
(4) 0.0712:1
(5) None of these

Q 13. The average of the total deficit of the middle five deficit countries is nearly the deficit of which country?
(1) India
(2) New Zealand
(3) Nigeria
(4) South Africa
(5) None of these

Q 14. The ratio of net deficit to net surplus is equal to

(1) 6517:2588.5
(2) 6517:1860.4
(3) 6571:3594.3
(4) Can't be determined
(5) None of these

Q 15. The ratio of the difference between the highest and the lowest of the surplus countries to the difference between the deficit of Bangladesh and Oman is

(1) 3539:1225
(2) 3593:937
(3) 3359:1131
(4) 3593:397
(5) None of these

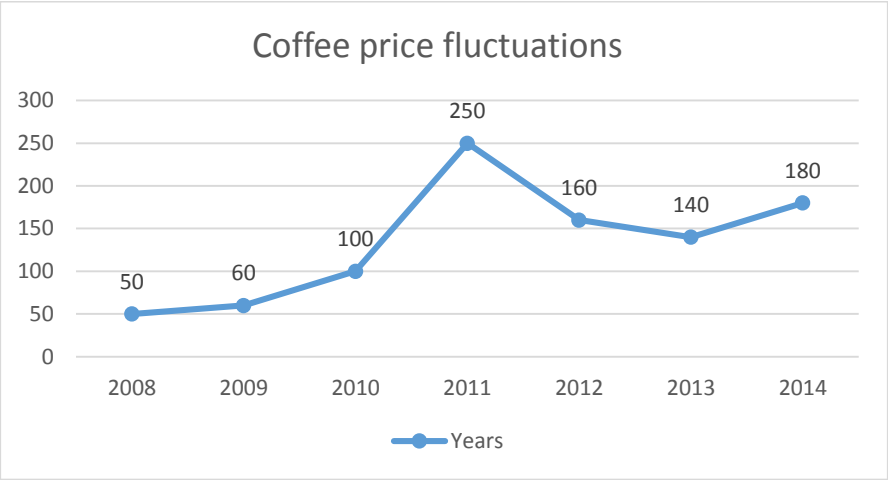
Answers {11-15}:

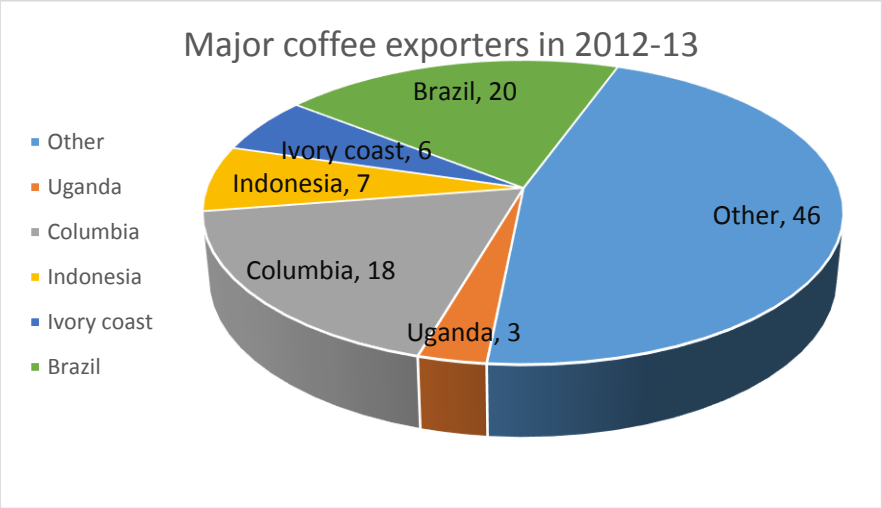
11	12	13	14	15
(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)

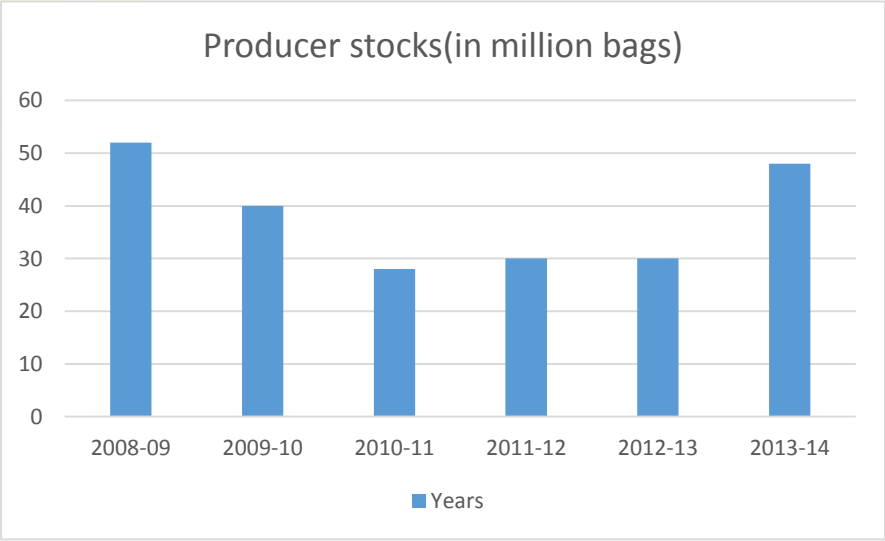
11. Total of four surplus = 1860.4
    Average of four surplus = 1860.4/4 = 465.1 (near to surplus of USA)
12. Total deficit of last five countries = 334.2
    Overall deficit of all the deficit countries = 3594.3 + 2588.5 + 334.2 = 6517
    Required ratio = 334.2:6517 = 0.0513
13. Total of middle five deficit countries = 2588.5
    Average of middle five deficit countries = 2588.5/5 = 517.7 (near to deficit of India)
14. Net deficit = 6517
    Net surplus = 1860.4
    Required ratio = 6517:1860.4
15. Difference between the highest and the lowest of the surplus countries = 665 – 305.7 = 359.3
    Difference between the deficit of Bangladesh and Oman = 1225 – 1131.3 = 93.7
    Required ratio = 3593:937

Questions {16-20}: Refer to the following figures.

World coffee products







Total coffee exports in 2012-13 = 62.9 million bags

1 Bag – 60kg

Average price of coffee in X-Y years = $^{(\text{Price in X} + \text{Price in Y})}/_{2}$

Q 16. How many million kilograms of coffee was exported by Brazil in 2012-13?
(1) 775
(2) 755
(3) 535
(4) 345
(5) None of these

Q 17. Coffee prices showed the greatest increase between
(1) 2010-11
(2) 2011-12
(3) 2012-13
(4) 2013-14
(5) None of these

Q 18. In 2012-13, what was Uganda's earning approximately by way of coffee exports?
(1) $170 million
(2) $150 million
(3) $190 million
(4) $200 million
(5) None of these

Q 19. Find the value of coffee stocks with producers in 2008-09?
(1) $2000 million
(2) $3000 million
(3) $1815 million
(4) $1518 million
(5) None of these

Q 20. During which period was the value of coffee with producers highest?
(1) 2010-11
(2) 2011-12
(3) 2012-13
(4) 2013-14
(5) None of these

Answers {16-20}:

16	17	18	19	20
(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)

16. Total coffee exports = 62.9 million bags x 60 kg per bag
=3774 million kg
Amount of coffee exported by Brazil = (20/100) x 3774 = 755 million kg
17. For identifying the greatest increase on a Cartesian graph find out the period where the slope of the curve is the steepest. Hence, the coffee prices showed the greatest increase between 2010 and 2011
18. Correlate the Cartesian graph with pie chart
Average price of coffee in 2012-13 = (160 + 140) /2 = 150 cents per kg
Uganda's earnings through coffee export
= (3/100) x 3774 x 150 = 16983 or 170000 or $170 million
19. Correlate the Cartesian graph with the bar graphs which gives the producer stock
Average price of coffee per kg in 2008-09
= (50 + 60)/2 55 cents = $0.55

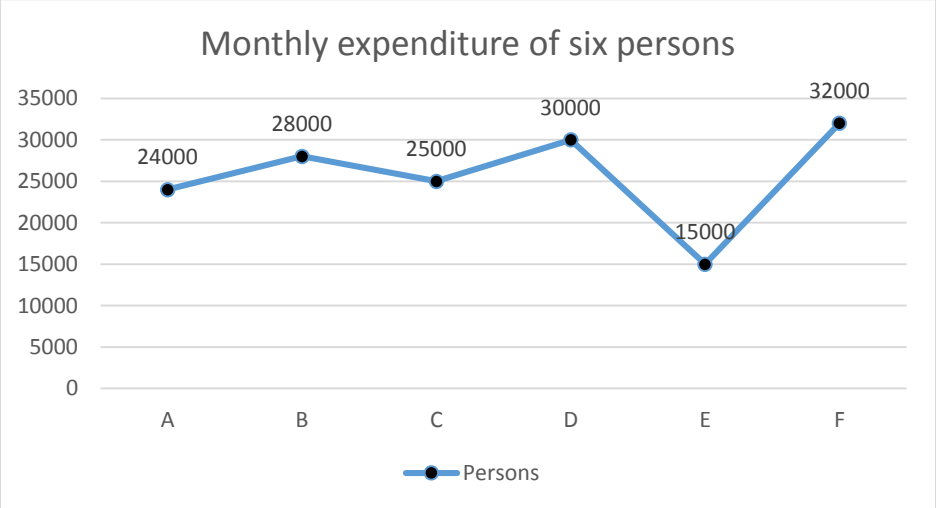
Value of coffee stocks with producers in 2008-09 = Stock x Price = Number of bags x Amount of coffee x Average price prevailing in 2008-09

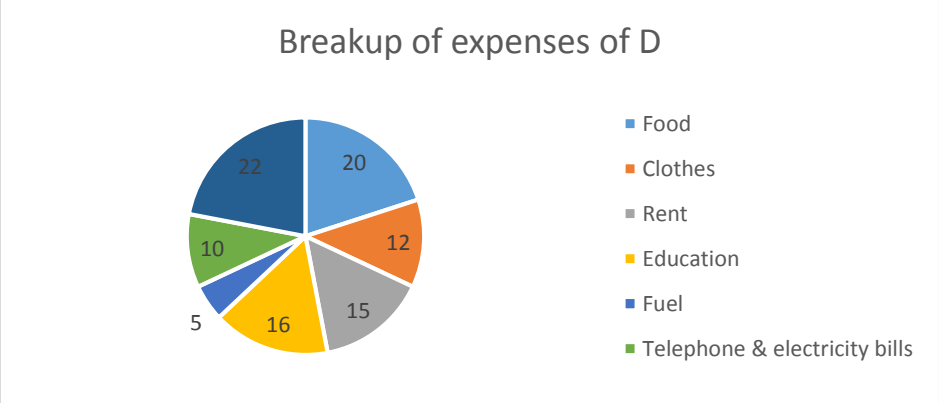
= 55 x 60 x 0.55 = 1815 million US $

20. One might be misled by the quantity of stocks held. But the question deals with the value of stocks so held. It is easy to see that the prices of coffee were at the peak in 2011-12. The highest value of stock has necessarily to be in the year 2011-12

Questions {21-25}:

[Directions: Set of 5 Questions]: Read the followings and answer carefully.





Q 21. If the expenditure of D on food was 20% more than the average expenditure of all the six persons on food, then the average monthly expenditure on food for the given persons is

(1) 5133
(2) 5000
(3) 5250
(4) 5400
(5) None of these

Q 22. What is the total expenditure of D on rent, education and telephone and electricity bills?

(1) 12300
(2) 15600
(3) 16500
(4) 18200
(5) None of these

Q 23. If B and F spent respectively 10% and 15% of their expenses on clothes, then by what percentage was the expenses of F on clothes more than that of B?

(1) 63.33
(2) 66.67
(3) 71.4
(4) 75.6
(5) None of these

Q 24. If the monthly expenses on fuel for all the six persons is the same, then for how many persons was the expenses on fuel more than 5% of their total monthly expenses?

(1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4
(5) None of these

Q 25. If the expenditure on "others" for A was 10% more than that for D, then what percentage of the monthly expenses of A was spent on "others"?

(1) 30.25
(2) 33.33
(3) 37.5
(4) 40.0
(5) None of these

Answers {21-25}:

21	22	23	24	25
(2)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)

21. Expenditure of D on food =(20/100) x 30000 = 6000
    Average expenditure on food for all the six persons = 6000/1.2 = 5000
22. Total expenses on rent, education and telephone and electricity bills
    = (15 + 16 + 10)/100 x30000
    =12300
23. Expenses of B on clothes = (10/100) x 28000 = 2800
    Expenses of F on clothes = (15/100) x 32000 = 4800
    Required Percentage = (4800 – 2800)/2800 x 100% = 71.4%
24. As the monthly expenses on fuel for each of them is (5/100) x 30000 = 1500, it would be more than 5% of their monthly expenses (less than 30000) i.e. A, B, C and E
25. Expenses on "others" for d = (22/100) x 30000 = 6600
    Expenses on "others" for A = 6600 x 1.1 = 7260
    Required percentage = (7260/24000) x 100 = 30.25%

Questions {26-30}: Study the following information carefully to answer these questions

An institute having 450 employees has sent all its employees for training in one or more areas out of HRM, computer skills and financial skills. The employees are classified into two categories- officers and clerks, who are in the ratio of 4:5.

10% of the officers take training only in computer skills, 16% of the clerks take training only in HRM, which is equal to the number of officers taking training only in financial skills and is equal to the 40% of the number of officers taking training only in HRM and financial skills both.

6% of the total employees take training in all of which two-third are officers. 10% of the total employees take training only in HRM and computer skills, which is five times the number of clerks taking training only in computer skills and financial skills. 10% of clerks take training only in HRM and computer skills.

The number of officers taking training only in HRM is 25% of the number of clerks taking training only in HRM. 20% of the total number of employees take training only in computer skills. Number of clerk staking training in HRM and financial skills both is 20% of the total number of clerks.

Q 26. Total how many officers take training in HRM?
(1) 110
(2) 128
(3) 118
(4) 98
(5) None of these

Q 27. Total how many clerks take training in computer skills but not in HRM?
(1) 113
(2) 104
(3) 88
(4) 79
(5) None of these

Q 28. Total how many employees take training in financial skills but nit in HRM?
(1) 106
(2) 135
(3) 127
(4) 134
(5) None of these

Q 29. Total how many clerks take training in financial skills?
(1) 115
(2) 106
(3) 47
(4) 97
(5) None of these

Q 30. What percent of the total number of officers take training in computer skills but not in financial skills?
(1) 25
(2) 40
(3) 20
(4) 15
(5) None of these

Answers {26-30}:

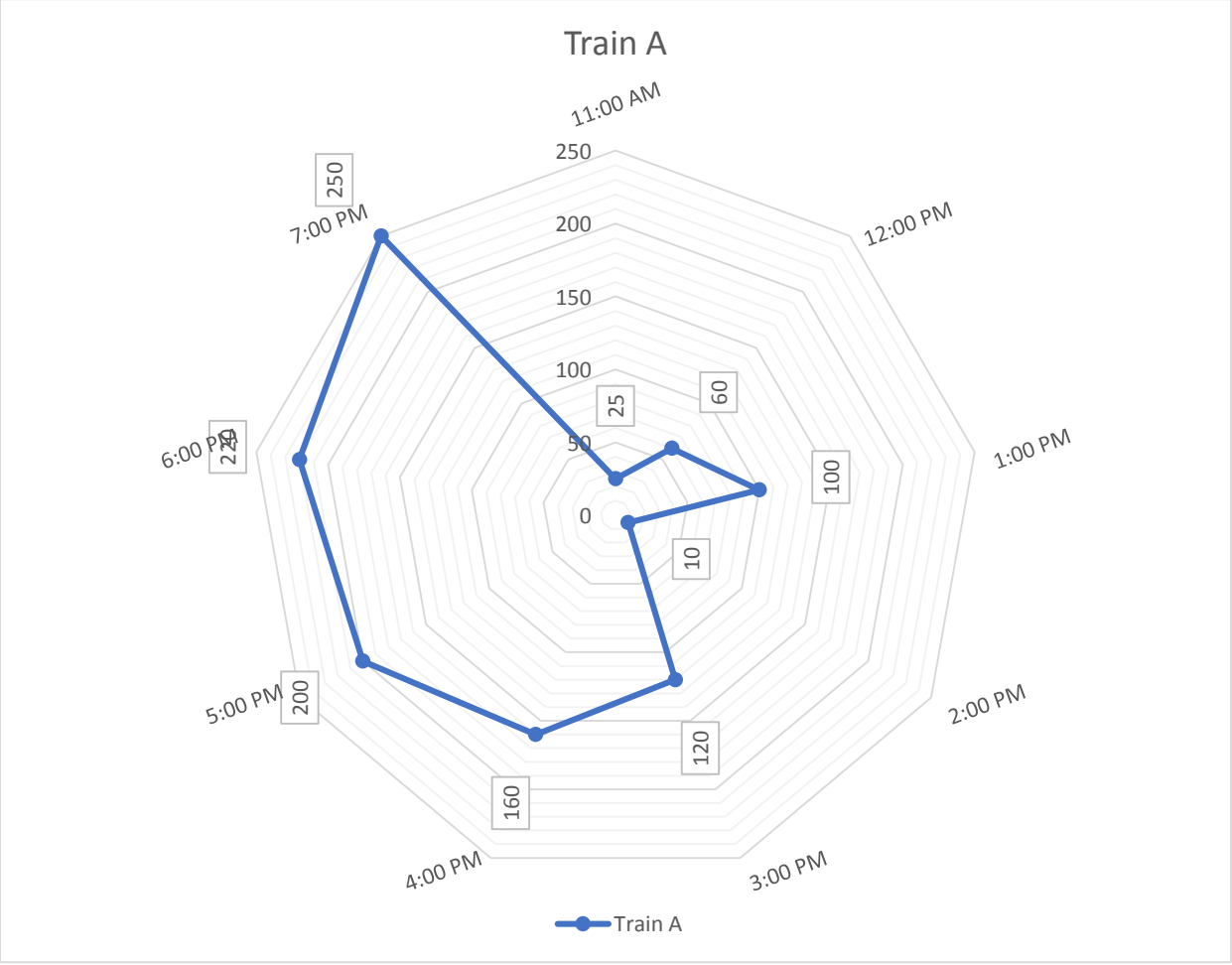
26	27	28	29	30

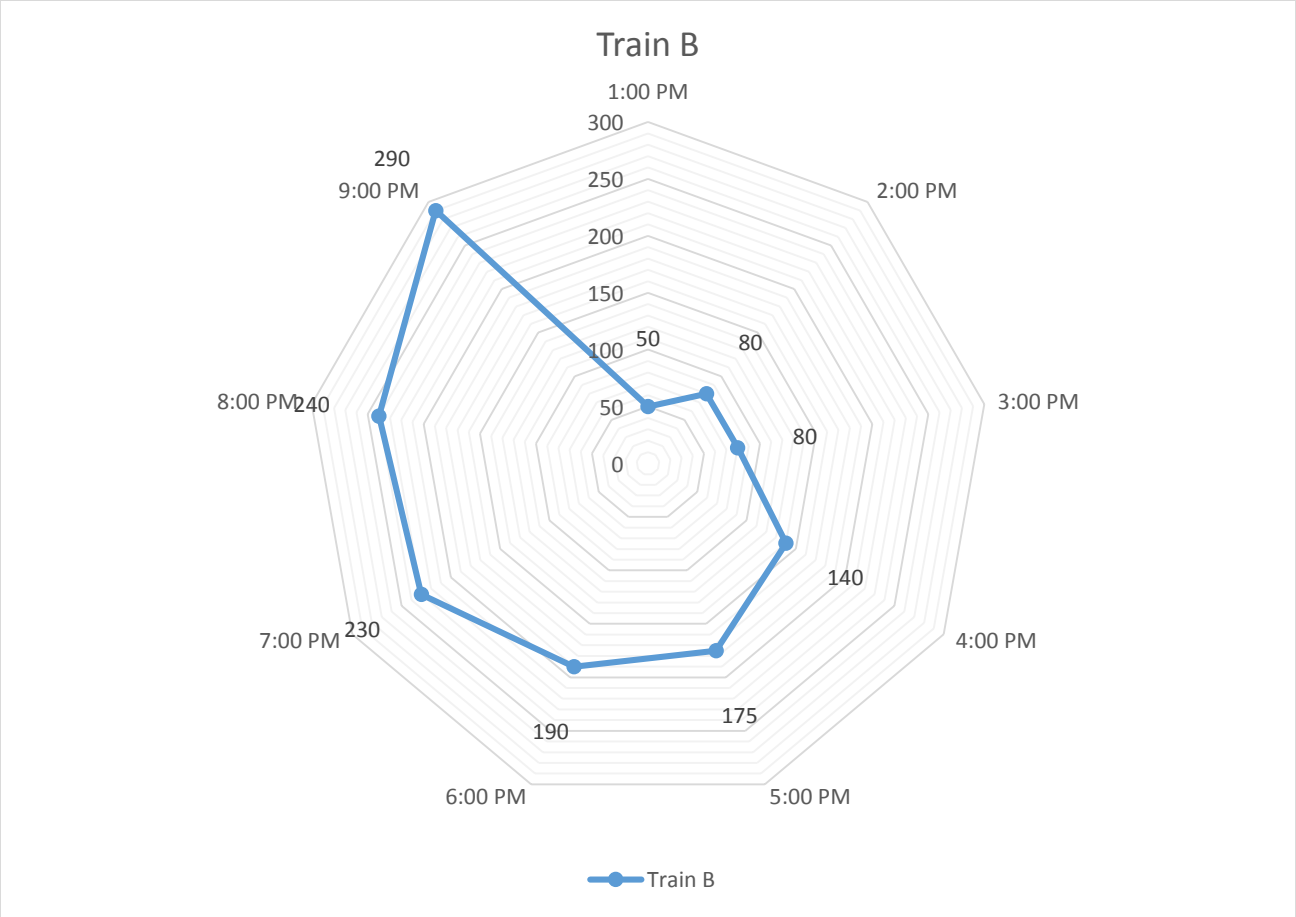
(2)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(3)

	Officers	Clerks
Only HRM	10	40
Only CS	20	70
Only FS	40	47
HRM + CS	20	25
CS + FS	12	9
HRM + FS	80	50
HRM + CS + FS	18	9

26. Officers taking training in HRM = 10 + 80 + 18 + 20 = 128
27. Clerks taking training in computer skills but not in HRM = 70 +9 = 79
28. Employees taking training in financial skills but not in HRM = 87 + 21 = 108
29. Clerks taking training in financial skills = 47 + 50 + 9 + 9 = 115
30. Officers taking training in computer skills but not in financial skills = 20 + 20 = 40
    Total number of officers = 200
    Required percentage = (40/200) x 100 = 20%

Questions {31-35}: Two Trains A and B are travelling in opposite directions from station X to station Y and from station Y to station X, respectively. The following graphs give the cumulative distance covered by the trains at hourly intervals, beginning with the first hour. Refer to the data and answer the questions that follow.





Q 31. If the two trains crossed each other at 5:00 PM, what is the distance between the two stations?

(1) 375
(2) 440
(3) 410
(4) 350
(5) None of these

Q 32. What is the ratio of average speed of Train A to that of Train B?

(1) 28:33
(2) 25:82
(3) 25:29
(4) 35:33
(5) None of these

Q 33. If the train A continues at the average speed during its final hour mentioned above, at what time will it reach the station from which the train B started?(If the two trains crossed each other at 5:00 PM)

(1) 11:25 PM
(2) 11:20 PM
(3) 11:15 PM
(4) 9:10 PM
(5) None of these

Q 34. Which of the following statement is true for the graph? (Use data of previous question)

A. The distance covered by train A between 6 pm and 7 pm is equal to the distance covered by train B between 1 pm and 2 pm
B. The distance covered by train A between 11 am and 12 pm is equal to the distance covered by train B between 4 pm and 5 pm

C. If train B continues at the average speed of its final hour mentioned above, the train B will reach the station X after 1 h 30 min

(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) A, B, and C (4) A and B (5) B and C

Q 35. I between 12 pm and 3 pm, train A travelled at a speed of 40 km/h, for how long had it stopped between 12 pm and 3 pm?

(1) 120 min
(2) 105 min
(3) 90 min
(4) 60 min
(5) None of these

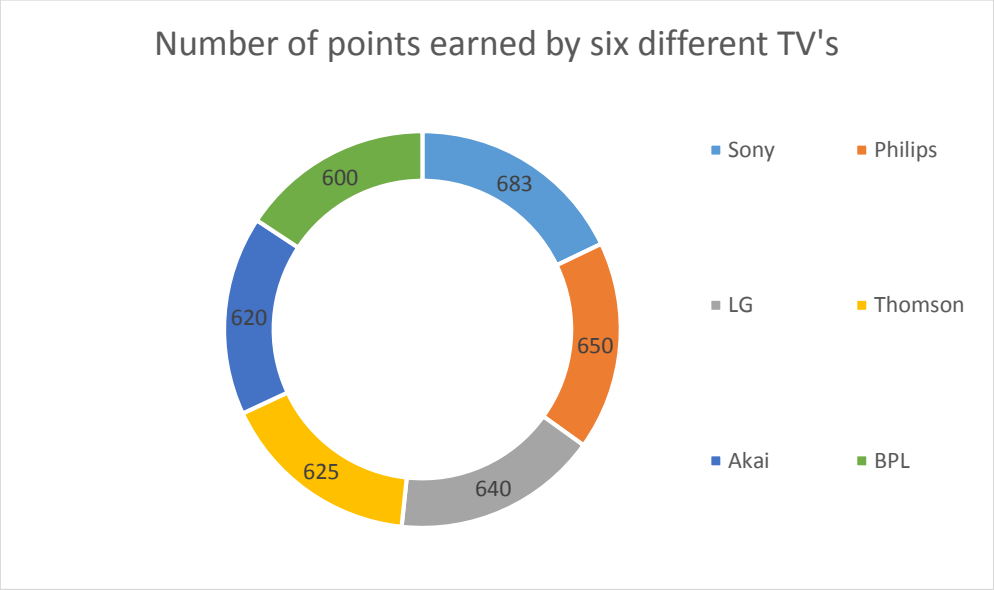
Answers {31-35}:

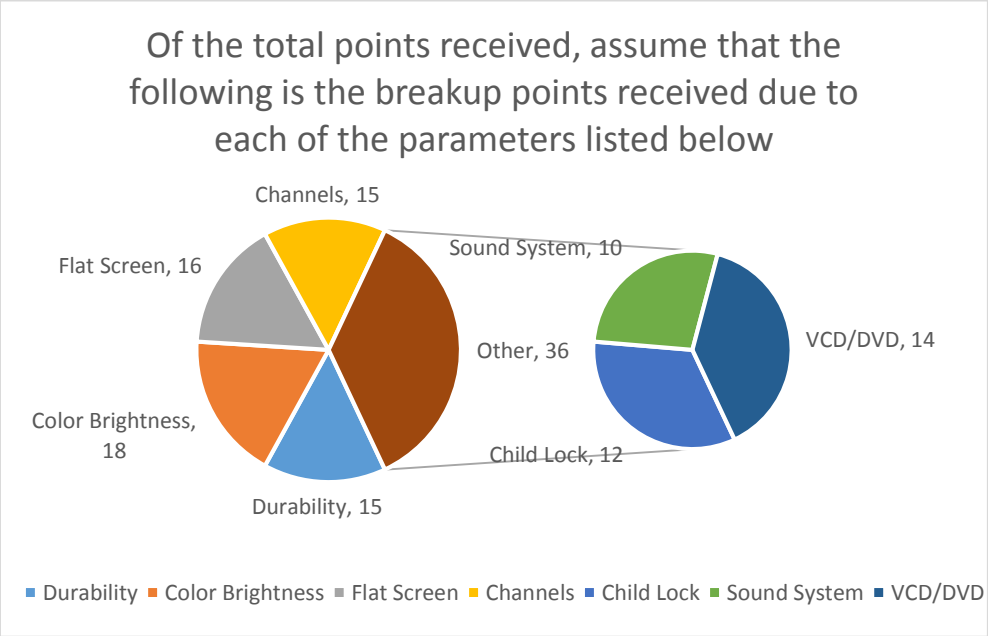
31	32	33	34	35
(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(3)

31. By 5 pm, when the two trains meet each other, the train A and train B, respectively 200 km and 175 km. Thus, the total distance is = 200 + 175 = 375 km
32. Average speed of Train A = 250/9 km/h
    Average speed of Train B = 290/9 km/h
    Required ratio = 250/9 x 9/290 = 25:29
33. Distance between the stations is 375 km of which 250 km have been covered by the train A.
    Thus, the remaining distance is 125 km.
    Average speed during final hour = (250-220)/1 = 30 km/h
    Time taken = 125/30 = 4 h 10 min
    Time at which A will reach the stations = 5 pm + 4 h 40 min = 9:10 pm
34. A. Distance covered by train A between 6 pm and 7 pm = 30 km
    Distance covered by train B between 1 pm and 2 pm = 30 km
    B. Distance covered by train A between 11 am and 12 pm = 35 km
    Distance covered by train B between 4 pm and 5 pm = 35 km
    C Since, 290 km have been covered by train B and we already obtained that total distance is 375 km. So, the remaining distance is 85 km

    Average speed during final hour = (290 – 240)/1 = 50 km/h
    Time required = 85/50 = 1 h 42 min
    Statement C is false.
35. Total time period = 3 h
    And the distance during this = 120 – 60 = 60 km
    Average speed of 40 km/h, travel time = 60 h/40 = 3/2 h
    Time of stoppage = 3-3/2 = 3/2 = 90 min

[Directions: Set of 5 Questions] Refer to the information given below and answer the questions





Q 36. The points obtained by Thomas for durability is equal to which of the following?

(1) BPL – Flat Screen
(2) Akai – Color Brightness
(3) LG – Sound System
(4) Thomson – Channels
(5) None of these

Q 37. What is the total number of the points earned by all the TV's for channels?

(1) 553.70
(2) 513.72
(3) 490.42
(4) 572.70
(5) None of these

Q 38. What are the average points per TV earned for child lock?

(1) 70.42
(2) 76.36 (3) 80.34 (4) 86.89 (5) None of these

Q 39. The sound system of LG is approximately what percent of the flat screen of Sony?
(1) 59
(2) 171
(3) 52
(4) 64
(5) None of these

Q 40. The pints earned by Philips for VCD/DVD is what percent more/less than the points earned by BPL for color brightness?
(1) 22.84 more
(2) 15.74 more
(3) 15.74 less
(4) 22.84 less
(5) None of these

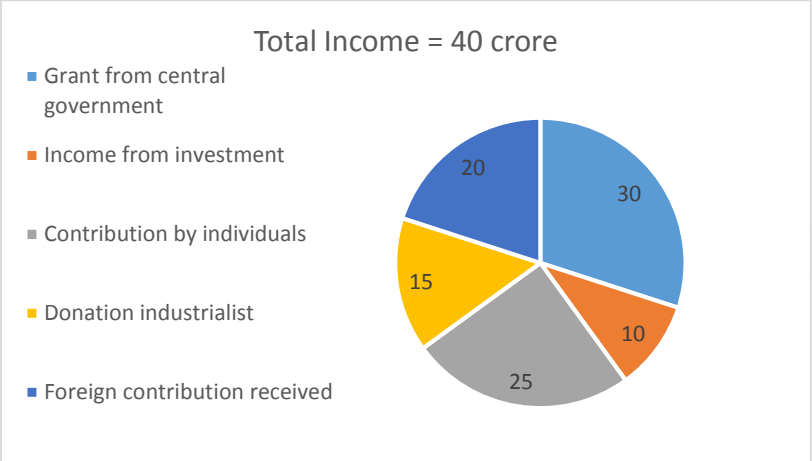
Answers {36-40}:

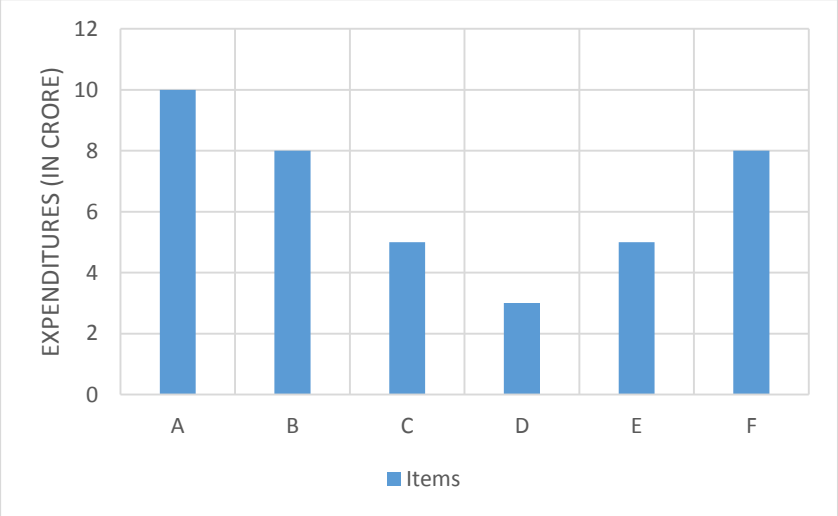
36	37	38	39	40
(4)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(3)

36. Whenever you get such type pf problem, then it is better suggestion to you to check only the given options. Again, here in option (4), we have same percentage contribution for channels and durability, so there is no need of any calculation.
37. Total number of points earned by all the TV's for channels
= 15% of (680 + 650 + 640 + 625 + 620 + 600)
= (15x100) x 3818 = 572.7
38. Total number of points earned by all the TV's for child lock
= 12% of 3818 = 458.16
Average points = 458.6/6 = 76.36
39. Points of sound system of LG = 10% of 640 = 64
Points of flat screen of Sony = 16% of 683 = 109.28 = 110
Required percentage = (64/110) x 100 = 59%
40. Points covered by Philips for VCD/DVD = (14/100) x 650 = 91
Points covered by BPL for color brightness = (18/100) x 600 = 108
Required Percentage = (108 – 91/108) x 100 = 15.74%

Questions {41-45}: Study the following graphs to answer these questions

[Directions: Set of 5 Questions] The pie chart shows sources of income for an NGO. The total income is 40 crore. The bar chart gives the expenditure incurred on various items **A-Food for poor, B-Education to illiterate, C-Mid day meal Programme, D-General expenses, E-Eye-Camp expenses, F-Integrated street children Programme**.





Q 41. What percentage of money is saved?

(1) 3.5
(2) 3.0
(3) 2.5
(4) 4.0
(5) None of these

Q 42. If the industrialist stops donation and the expenditure pattern remains the same, then what will be the decrease in money spent for mid-day Programme? (In crore)

(1) 1.55
(2) 1.95
(3) 0.50
(4) 0.77
(5) None of these

Q 43. What is the ratio of expenditure on food for poor and mid-day meal programme together to that of grant from central government?

(1) 7:6
(2) 6:7
(3) 5:4

(4) 4:5
(5) None of these

Q 44. The "General expenses" is how many times "income from investment"?
(1) 0.75
(2) 0.57
(3) 0.65
(4) 0.58
(5) None of these

Q 45. Suppose in the next year, grant from central government increases by 10%, foreign contribution decreases by 10% and other income amounts remain same. If the expenses pattern remains same, what is the percent increase in "Food for poor" sector?
(1) 5
(2) 1
(3) 4
(4) 2
(5) None of these

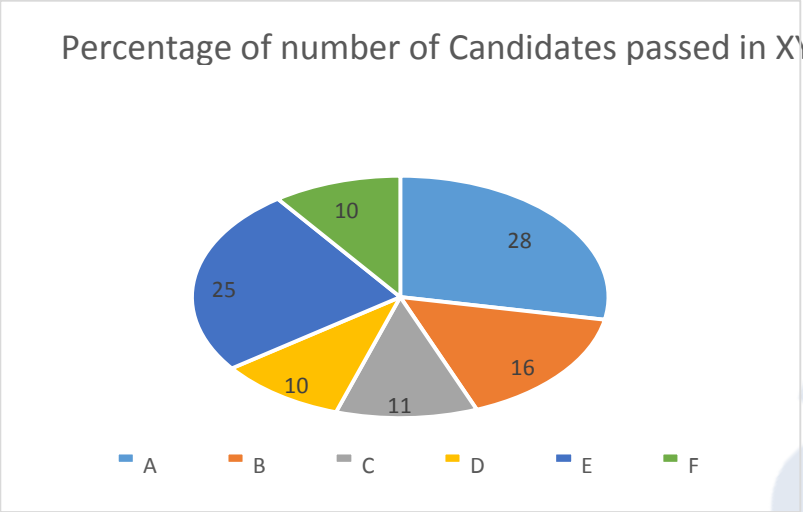
Answers {41-45}:

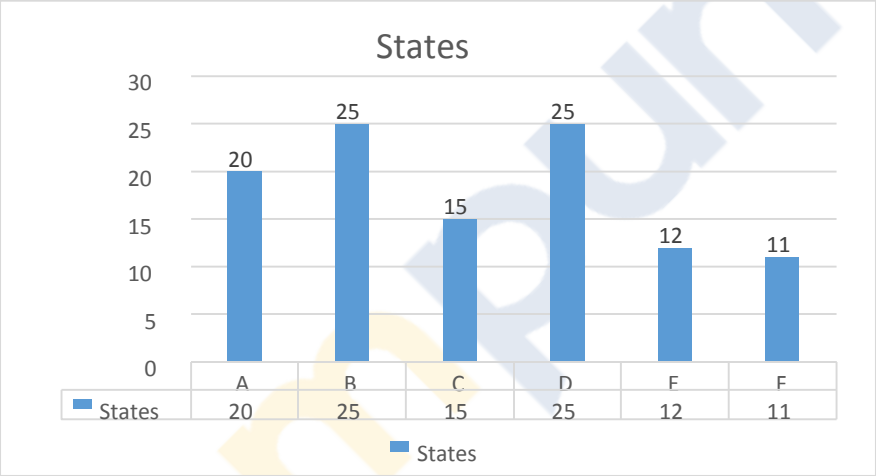
41	42	43	44	45
(3)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(2)

41. Total income = 40 crore
Total expenditure = 39 crore
Saving = 40 – 39 = 1 crore
Percentage of saving = (1/40) x 100 = 2.5%
42. Decrease in income = 15% of 40 crore
New income (85/100) x 40 = 34 crore
Percentage of expenditure on mid-day meal = (5/39) x 100 = 12.8%
New expenditure after gradual decrease in expenditure with respect to income
= (39/40) x 40 = 33.15 crore
Expenditure on mid-day meal = (128/100) x 33.15 = 4.24 crore
Decrease in expenditure on mid-day meal = 5 – 4.24 = 0.76 or 0.77 crore
43. Expenditure on food for poor = 10 crore
For mid-day meal programme = 5 crore
Total expenditure = 10 + 5 = 15
Grant from central government = (30x40)/100 = 12 crore
Required ratio = 15:12 = 5:4
44. General expenses = 3 crore
Income from investment = (10x40)/100 = 4 crore
Suppose, general expenses is c times of income from investment, then
3 = 4x
X= 4/3 = 0.75 times
45. Initially, grant from central government = 30% of 40 crore = 12 crore
After increase 10 %, = 110% of 12 = 13.2 crore
Foreign contribution = 90% of 8 = 7.2 crore
Total increase in donation = 13.2 + 7.2 – 12 – 8 = 0.4 crore
Gradual increase in expenditure = (39/40) x 40.4 = 39.39 crore or 39.40 approx.
Gradual increase in A = 10% = (10/39) x 39.4 = 10.10 crore
Percent increase = (0.10/10) x 100 = 1%

Questions {46-50}: Study the following pie chart and bar graph to answer these questions.

[Directions: Set of 5 Questions] The following pie chart shows the percentage number of candidates passed in XYZ, examination from states A, B, C, D, E and F of a country in 2005. The bar graph shows the percentage of fresh candidates who passed their graduation in 2005.





Q 46. If in 2005, the total passed candidates from states A, B, C, D, E and F was 650, then percentage of non-fresher candidates from the state 'A' who passed the examination in 2005 is

(1) 146%
(2) 182%
(3) 36.04%
(4) 80%
(5) 99.63%

Q 47. If in 2005, total number of fresher's from state 'D' was 160, then how many non-fresher candidates passed the exam from state 'E'?

(1) 1408
(2) 1588
(3) 1398
(4) 1203
(5) 1148

Q 48. If total passed candidates from state B in 2005 was 112, what is the ratio between the number of fresher's from state A and that of non-fresher's from state C?

(1) 760:187
(2) 187:760
(3) 41:11
(4) 43:9
(5) None of these

Q 49. If there is an increase of 10% and 20% candidates from state A and state B in the year 2006 respectively and the number of total passed candidates from state C in 2005 was 77, what would be the approximate total number of passed candidates from state A and state B in 2006?

(1) 350
(2) 500
(3) 375
(4) 420
(5) None of these

Q 50. If the non-fresher's candidates from state B in 2005 were 60, how many candidate passed the exam from all the states?

(1) 500
(2) 400
(3) 350
(4) 300
(5) 650

Answers {46-50}:

46	47	48	49	50
(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)

46. Percentage of non-fresher candidates passed in 2005
(100 - Fresher's passed) % = (100 - 20) % = 80%

47. Let the total number of students appeared in exams for state D be x
Then, x = (160X100)/25= 640
Let total number of candidates from all states be y
Then, y = (640x100)/10 = 6400
Number of students passed from state E
= 25% of 6400 = 1600
Total required number of non-fresher's candidates passed from state E
= 100 – 12 = 88 = (88x1600)/100 = 1408

48. Total number of candidates
= (112x100)/16 = 700
Students passing from state C
= 11% of 700 = 77
Fresher's from state A passing exams
= 20% of 112 = 22.4
Non-fresher's candidates of state C passing exam
= 85% of 77 = 65.45 or 65.5
Required ratio
= 22.4/65.5 = 224/655

49. Total number of candidates in 2005 = (77x100)/11 = 700
    Number of students from state A in 2005
        = 28% of 700 = 196
    10% students increased in 2006
    Candidates passed in 2005 from state A
        = 110% of 196 = 216
    Number of students passed from state B in 2005
        = 16 % of 700 = 112
    20% students increased in 2006
    Candidates passed in 2006 from state B
        = 120% of 112 = 134
    Number of candidates passed from state A and B in 2006
        = 216 + 134 = 350
50. Total candidates passed from state B in 2005 = (60x100)/75 = 80
    Total candidates passed from all states = (80x100)/16 = 500

Hope! You like my work

~ Gaurav Monga