

DATA INTERPRETATION

Section – II

Directions for the questions 76 to 80:

The following table shows production of cars in a company from 1989 to 1994. Study it carefully and answer the questions given below.

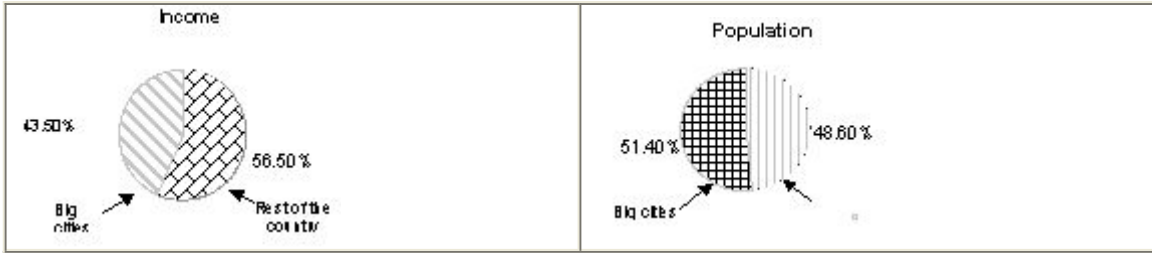
Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
A	8	20	16	17	21	6
B	16	10	14	12	12	14
C	21	17	16	15	13	8
D	4	6	10	16	20	31
E	25	18	19	30	14	27
Total	74	71	75	90	80	86

76. In which year, was the production of all types of cars taken together approximately equal to the average of the total production during the period 1989-1994?
a. 1989 b. 1991 c. 1993 d. 1994 e. 1992
77. In which of the following years was the total production of cars of types A and B together equal to the total production of cars of types C and D together?
a. 1989 b. 1990 c. 1991 d. 1992 e. None of these
78. Which of the following types of cars showed a continuous increase in production during the period 1989-1994?
a. A b. B c. C d. D e. E
79. The production of which of the following types of cars was 25% of the total production of all the types produced during the year 1993?
a. A b. B c. C d. D e. E
80. Find the percentage increase in the total production of all the types of cars in 1992 to that of 1991.
a. 15 % b. 20 % c. 25 % d. 30 % e. 20%

Directions for the questions 81 to 85

Refer the graphs given below and answer the following questions.

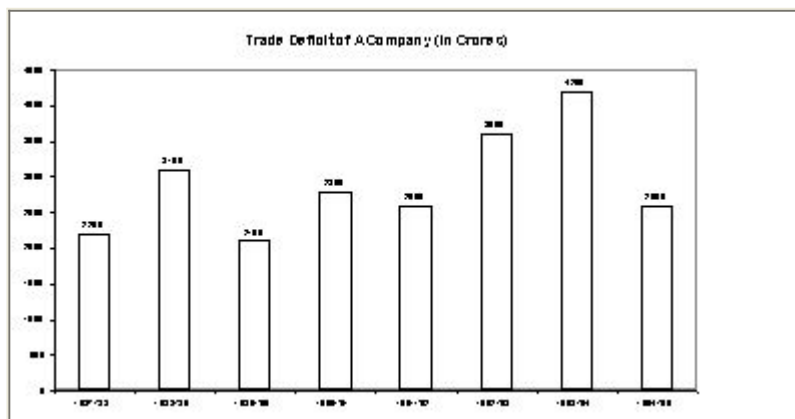
Total population is 724 million and total income is Rs.54300 crore.



81. On a per capita basis, find the approximate average income of a big city resident.
 a. Rs.1635 b. Rs.1235 c. Rs.635 d. Rs. 235 e. Rs.1725
82. On a per capita basis, find the approximate the average income of the rest of the country.
 a. Rs.1470 b. Rs.872 c. Rs.470 d. Rs.270 e. Rs.1420
83. The per capita income of big city residents is approximately what percent less than the per capita income of people living in the rest of the country?
 a. 37.3% b. 29.4% c. 21.3% d.13.6% e. 25.6%
84. Find approximately how many degrees are there in the central angle of the sector of the income circle for the residents of big cities?
 a. 1470 b. 1570 c. 1770 d. 2030 e. 1640
85. What is the approximate ratio of the total income of the residents of big cities to that of the residents of the rest of the country?
 a. 4:5 b. 87:113 c. 7:10 d. 1:5 e. 6:7

Directions for the questions 86 to 90

Examine the following graph carefully and answer the questions that follow.

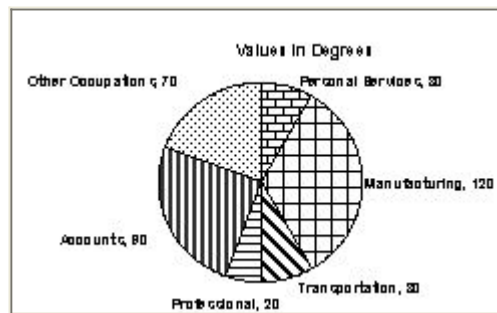


86. Find the ratio of the number of years in which the deficit was more than the average deficit for the given period to the number of years when the deficit was below the average.

- a. 5:3 b. 4:4 c. 3:5 d. 3:4 e. 4:7
87. Find approximately what percent of the average deficit was the deficit in 1992-1993?
 a. 150 % b. 124 % c. 81 % d. 140 % e. 135%
88. Find approximately how many times the deficit in 1990-1991 was the deficit in 1993-94?
 a. 1.4 b. 1.5 c. 2.5 d. 0.5 e. 2.2
89. By what percent did the deficit in 1993-1994 increase over the deficit in 1989-1990?
 a. 200 % b. 150 % c. 100 % d. 210 % e. None of these
90. In which of the following years was the percentage increase of deficit the highest over its preceding year?
 a. 1992-93 b. 1990-91 c. 1993-94 d. 1988-89 e. None of these

Directions for the questions 91 to 93

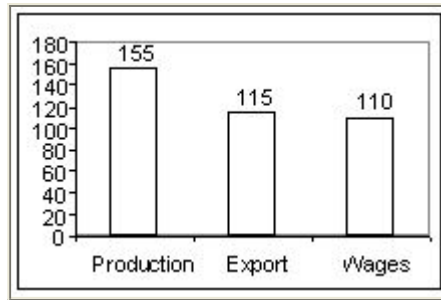
Answer the questions based on following graph.



91. What percent of the wage earners were engaged in manufacturing in 1983?
 a. 6.33% b. 18.5% c. 27% d. 33.33% e. 35%
92. If 19800 workers were engaged in Accounts, how many were engaged in Transportation?
 a. 9800 b. 9900 c. 6600 d. 660 e. None of these
93. The average income of professional workers was 50% greater than that of the transportation workers. If the total income of the workers engaged in transportation services was Rs.2376 million, what was the total income of the professional workers?
 a. Rs.2376 million b. Rs.1188 million c. Rs.3564 million
 d. Rs.3284 million e. Rs.2465 million

Directions for the questions 94 and 95:

Study the following graph which shows the loss (In lacks) incurred by a company and answer the questions.



94. Find the approximate ratio of losses due to production to wages.
 a. 2:11 b. 11:2 c. 7:5 d. 6:8 e. None of these
95. Find the approximate percentage loss due to export as compared the loss in production.
 a. 34.7% b. 43.7% c. 37% d. 42% e. None of these

Directions for the question 96 to 100.

Study the given data and answer the questions that follow.

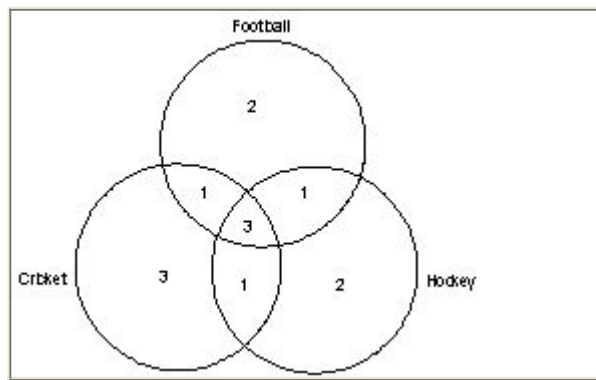
States	Narrow gauge (km)	Metre Gauge (km)	Broad Gauge (km)
Andhra Pradesh	440	180	580
Assam	40	120	72
Gujarat	190	248	216
Jammu and Kashmir	175	35	244
Karnataka	65	122	365
Kerala	18	45	190
Madhya Pradesh	220	185	536
Orissa	154	136	190
Punjab	62	110	238
Rajasthan	125	181	276
Tamil Nadu	110	293	390
Union Territories	25	45	65

96. What percentage of Karnataka's Railway Network has broad gauge tracks?
 a. 66.1% b. 69.16% c. 71.2% d. 75% e. None of these
97. What percentage of Madhya Pradesh's Railway Network does not have broad gauge tracks?
 a. 43% b. 49% c. 57% d. 63% e. 65%
98. What percentage of Orissa's Railway Network has meter gauge tracks?
 a. 18.5% b. 21.25% c. 24.75% d. 23% e. None of these

99. What percentage of Rajasthan's Railway Network is narrow gauge and broad gauge combined?
 a. 31% b. 46% c. 59% d. 48% e. None of these
100. If Delhi accounts for 35% of the total length of Railway tracks within union territories, then what is the length of Railway tracks within the capital?
 a. 47.25 km b. 51.25 km c. 54.75 km d. 44.25 km e. 48km

Directions for the questions 101 to 104:

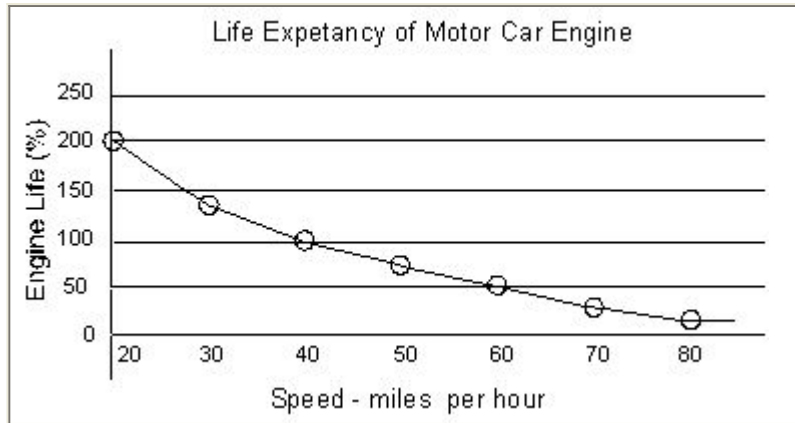
The figure given below consists of three intersecting circles, which represent sets of people who play cricket, hockey and football. A number represents each region in the figure. Study the figure carefully and answer the questions carefully.



101. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play all the three game?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 6 d. 7 e. None of these
102. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play cricket and foot ball but not hockey?
 a. 6 b. 5 c. 3 d. 2 e. 7
103. Which of the following numbers represents the set of people who play cricket but neither hockey nor foot ball.
 a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4 e. None of these
104. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play cricket and hockey but not foot ball?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 6 e. None of these

Directions for the question 105 to 110.

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.



105. At what speed (mph) is the engine considered to have its normal length of life?
 a. 20 b. 30 c. 40 d. 50 e. 60
106. The life of an engine driven at 20 miles per hour is how many times more than the life of an engine driven at 40 miles per hour?
 a. 1 b. 1.5 c. 2 d. 1.75 e. 2.5
107. If an engine, usually driven at speed of 60 miles per, had a lifespan of 30000 miles, what will be the lifespan of an engine which is usually driven at a speed of 40 miles per hour ?
 a. 15000 miles b. 60000 miles c. 84000 miles d. 12000 miles e. None of these
108. Given that the normal lifespan of an engine is 60,000 miles, what was the lifespan of an engine, which was driven for 20000 miles at a speed of 60 miles per hour and later at a speed of 40 miles per hour?
 a. 40000 miles b. 20000 miles c. 48000 miles d. 50000 miles e. None of these
109. Running an engine between 60 miles per hour and 40 miles per hour, the life span increases by what percent?
 a. 40% b. 100% c. 60% d. 200% e. 150%
110. At what speed (mph) would the engine have the maximum life?
 a. 20 b. 30 c. 40 d. 50 e. 60

Directions for the question 111 to 115.

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.

There are four products – AB, CD, EF and GH. The following table shows the quantity sold in four cities in 1983 and 1984

Products	Bangalore		Calcutta		Delhi		Chennai	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
AB	30	25	45	40	30	25	30	40
CD	30	35	40	25	25	20	30	25

EF	55	25	35	20	45	45	20	20
GH	50	30	45	40	20	20	60	55

111. For which of the product did the quantity sold not decrease between 1983-84 for all the cities together?
a. AB b. CD c. EF d. GH e. None of these
112. Find the number of products which doubled the quantity sold in one or more cities.
a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3 e. None of these
113. Find the largest percentage drop in the quantity sold for any of the products.
a. 50% b. 60% c. 40% d. 37.5% e. 42.5%
114. Find the number of products which had 100% market share in four cities.
a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3 e. None of these
115. Find the city in which the minimum number of products increased the quantity sold in 1983-'84.
a. Bangalore b. Delhi c. Calcutta d. Chennai e. Cannot say

Directions for the question 116 to 120.

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.

A company produces five types of shirts P,Q,R,S and T using cloths of 3 qualities – High, medium, low and also using dyes of 3 qualities – High, medium and low. The following table gives the information about

1. The number of shirts (of each category) produced in thousands.
2. The percentage distribution of cloth quality in each type of shirt
3. The percentage distribution of dye quality in each type of shirt

Note: Each shirt requires two metres of cloth.

		Distribution of Cloth(%)			Distribution of dye(%)				
Shirt type	Number(000)	Shirt type	High	Medium	Low	Shirt type	High	Medium	Low
P	25	P	70	30	--	P	60	20	20
Q	25	Q	30	50	20	Q	20	50	30
R	25	R	--	70	30	R	--	70	30
S	15	S	--	60	40	S	--	50	50
T	10	T	--	20	80	T	--	20	80

116. What is the total requirement of cloth?
a. 1,50,000m b. 2,00,000m c. 2,50,000m d. 3,00,000m e. 3,50,000m
117. How many metres of high quality cloth is required for manufacturing P type shirts?
a. 12,000m b. 24,000m c. 35,000m d. 32,000m e. None of these
118. What is the ratio of the low quality dye used for R type shirts to that used for S type shirts?
a. 2:3 b. 3:2 c. 1:1 d. 2:2 e. 3:4
119. What is the ratio of the 3 qualities of dye in high quality cloth?
a. 2:3:5 b. 1:3:5 c. 6:8:10 d. 4:7:9 e. None of these
120. How many metres of low quality cloth is required for manufacturing R type shirts?
a. 12,000 b. 10,000 c. 15,000 d. 20,000 e. 25,000