

BOOST UP PDFS | Quantitative Aptitude | Data Interpretation (Moderate Level Part-1)

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Directions (1-5): Read the given bar graph and answer the following questions.

1. Approximately how many students taking a loan from UCO in 2009 and PNB in 2010 were defaulters if 23% from UCO in 2009 and 20% from PNB in 2010 have defaulted?
a. 630 b. 650 c. 600 d. 750 e. 840

2. In 2007, no of defaulters in SBI was 5%.However each year no of defaulters increases by 10% in number. What will be the difference

between the number of defaulters of SBI in the year 2009 and 2012?

- a. 1500 b. 2000 c. 1325 d. 1456
- e. Cannot be determined

3. In which of the following years, the difference in no. of students taking loan from Bank BOB from the previous year is highest?

a. 2008 b. 2009 c. 2010 d.2012 e. None of these

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4. If on average, Rs. 175000 per students' education		
loan sanctioned by OBC bank all over the year.		
What will be total amount sanctioned by OBC in all		
given years?		
a. 1055600000		
b. 1055800000		
c. 162000000		
d. 105000000		
e. None of the above		

5. What is the ratio of Number of students taking Education Loans from SBI and BOB together in all the years and the total no of students taking Education loans in 2010 and 2011 together?

a. 8 : 5 b. 5 : 7 c. 7 : 5 d. 9:7 e. None of these

Direction (6-10): The following Pie- charts show the percentage distribution of boys and girls from different cities who visit Exampundit app in a day. Study the charts and answer the questions that follow:



a. 11%

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7. What is the difference between total no. of boys	e. None of these
who visited the app from Delhi and Lucknow	9. What is the average no. of boys from cities
together and total no. of girls who visited the app	Ranchi, Delhi and Lucknow together who visited the
from same cities together?	app?
a. 1,500	a. 5,500
b. 1,300	b. 6,500
c. 1,400	c. 4,400
d. 1,350	d. 6,600
e. None of these	e. None of these
8. What is the ratio of total no. of boys who visited	10. The no. Of girls from Allahabad who visited the
the app from <mark>cities Patna an</mark> d <mark>Ranchi</mark> to <mark>gether to th</mark> e	app is approximately what percent of no. Of boys
total no. of gi <mark>rls who</mark> vis <mark>ited</mark> th <mark>e</mark> app from same cities	from the same city who visited the app?
together?	a. 93% 200000 2000000
a. 33 : 23	b. 73%
b. 24:35 WWW.exampundit.in	c.83% T. exampunoif.in
c. 35 : 24	d. 63%
d. 23 : 33	e. 103%

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Directions (11-15): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Percentage of profit earned by two companies Sony and H.P. over the given years



c. 40 lac

- d. 37.95 lac
- e. None of these

12. Ratio of expenditure of companies Sony and HP in 2011 was 3 : 4 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their incomes in 2011?

- a. 2 : 3
- b. 23 : 37
- c. 43 : 56

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c. 45 lac

a. 4 lac

d. Cannot determined

14. If the expenditures of Companies Sony and HP

in 2012 were equal and the total income of the two

companies was Rs. 5.7 lakh, What was the total

expenditure of the two companies in 2012?

e. None of these



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b. 5 lac	respective ratio of expenditure of that Company in
c. 6 lac	these two years?
d. 8 lac	a. 2 : 3
e. 10 lac	b. 4 : 5
15. If the income of Company HP in 2009 and 2010	c. 29 : 45
were in the ratio of 2 : 3 respectively. What was the	d. 39 : 55
	e. None of these

Directions (16-20): Study the following Radar graph carefully and answer the questions given below.

Number of students studying in different universities in a year (Numbers in Lac).



16. What is the average number of females in all the universities together?

- a. 3300000
- b. 350000
- c. 320000
- d. 3200000
- e. None of these

17. What is the total number of students (males and females together) in University P and R together?

- a. 1300000
- b. 1350000
- c. 1400000
- d. 14500000
- e. None of these

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18. What is the respective ratio of the number of	a. 68 b. 62 c. 66 d. 64 e. None of these	
females from University P and Q together to the	2 together to the 20. If the total number of males in University T	
number of males in the Universities R and T	increases by 50%, what would be the total number	
together?	of students (males and females together) in that	
a. 27:32 b. 27:28 c. 25:28 d. 28:27	university?	
e. None of these	a. 7526000	
	b. 76250000	
19. The number of males in University Q are what	c. 7625000	
per cent of the total number of students (males and	d. 75260000	
females together) in University S?	e. None of these	

Directions (21-25): The following bar graph shows the production (in lakh tonnes) of 3 companies A, B and C in different years. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



21. The average production (in lakh tonnes) of company A over the given years is:a. 32 b. 36 c. 38 d. 35 e. None of these

22. The total production of all 3 companies together in 2008 is what percent more/less than that in 2006? (rounded off to two decimal points)

a. 4.67% b. 5.17% c. 5.67% d. 4.17% e. 6.67%

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23. The total production of all 3 companies together	b. 11.5%
is 2nd lowest in	c. 9.5%
a. 2005	d. 12.5%
b. 2006	e. None of these
c. 2007	25. What is the ratio of total production of company
d. 2008	B to that of company C in all years together?
e. 2009	a. 38 : 35
24. What is the percentage decrease in total	b. 38 : 37
production of all 3 companies together in 2007 as	c. 35 : 38
compared to previous year?	d. 37 : 38
a. 10.5%	e. None of these

Directions (26-30): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.Following line graph shows the percentage profit earned by two companies A and B during the period of 2005 to 2011.



26. If the income of company A in 2007 and that of B in 2009 are Rs.52.49 lakh and Rs.61.2 lakh respectively, what is the total expenditure of company A in 2007 and that of B in 2009? a. Rs.78.4 lakh

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b. Rs.79.6 lakh	d. Rs.93.1 lakh
c.Rs.80.4 lakh	e. None of these
d.Rs.81.2 lakh	29. If the expenditure of company A in 2006 is the
e. Rs.82.5 lakh	same as the income of B in 2008, what would be the
27. If the expenditure of company A in 2005 and the	ratio of the expenditure of B in 2008 to the income
income of B in 2006 are Rs.48.5 lakh and Rs.75.04	of A in 2006?
lakh respectively, what is the difference between the	a. 4:7
income of A in 2005 and expenditure of company B	b. 4:9
in 2006?	c. 7:15
a. Rs.9.86 lakh	d. 8:15
b. Rs.9.92 lakh	e. 4:15
c. Rs.10.04 lakh	30. If the expenditure of A in 2009 and the
d. Rs.10.24 lakh	expenditure B in 2005 are equal, the income of B in
e. Rs.10.42 lakh	2005 is approximately what percentage of the
28. If the total income of Company B in 2006 and	income of A in the year 2009?
that of company A in 2010 together is Rs.133 lakh,	a. 87.5%
what is the sum of expenditure of B in 2006 and the	b. 92.5%
expenditure of A in the year 2010?	c.94.5%
a. Rs.95 lakh	d. 96.5%
b. Rs.133 lakh	e. 108%
c. Rs.186.2 lakh	

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Directions (31-35): The following pie-chart show the number of sun glasses (in percentage) sold by two companies Reebok and Adidas during the year 2016-17 in six different countries. Study the graph carefully and answer the related questions.



31. Total number of Reebok sunglasses sold in India are approximately what percent more or less than the total number of Adidas sun glasses sold in China?

- a. 31% more
- b. 31% less
- c. 27% less
- d. 27% more
- e. 23% less

32. What is the difference between sun glasses sold in China, USA and Hongkong together by Reebok and Adidas?

- a. 47.2 lacs
- b. 42.9 lacs
- c. 4.92 lacs
- d. 43.8 lacs



33. Total number of Adidas sunglasses sold in Japan and Germany together is what percent of Reebok sunglasses sold in the same countries together?

India

32%

China

27%

Japan

7%

- a. 150%
- b.180%
- c. 300%
- d. 100%
- e. 250%

34. If ratio of selling price per item of Reebok sunglass and Adidas sunglasses in India is 5:3 and total profit earned by Reebok from India was 66 23% then find the ratio of cost price of Reebok and Adidas in India.

a. 3: 5

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c. can't be determined	b. 50.4 lacs
d. 3: 4	c. 60.4 lacs
e. None of these	d. 40.6 lacs
35. What is the average number of Adidas	e. 48.4 lacs
sunglasses sold in countries China, USA, Hong Kong	
and Japan together?	

Directions (36-40): Study the given graph carefully to answer the questions that follow:



36. What is the average number of people using mobile service of JIO for all the years together?

- a. $16\frac{2}{3}$
- b. $14444\frac{1}{6}$
- c.16666 $\frac{2}{3}$
- d. $14\frac{1}{6}$
- e. None of these

37. The total number of people using all the three mobile services in the year 2017 is what per cent of the total number of people using all the three mobile services in the year 2018?(rounded off to two digits after decimal)

a. 89.72 b. 93.46 c. 88.18 d. 91.67 e. None

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38. The number of people using mobile service of Idea in the year 2016 forms approximately what per cent of the total number of people using all the three mobile services in that year? a. 18 b. 26 c. 11 d. 23 e. 29

39. What is the ratio of the number of people using mobile service of AIRTEL in the year 2015 to that of those using the same service in the year 2014?

a. 8 : 7 b. 3 : 2 c. 19 : 13 d. 15 : 11 e. None

40. What is the total number of people using mobile service of JIO in the years 2018 and 2019 together?

- a. 35,000
- b. 30,000
- c. 45,000
- d. 25,000
- e. None of these

Direction (41-45): Study the following line graph and answer the questions.

Exports from Three Companies over the Years (in Rs. crore)



41. For which of the following pairs of years the total exports from the three Companies together are equal?

c. 1997 and 1998 d. 1995 and 1996 e. None of these

- a. 1995 and 1998
- b. 1996 and 1998

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42. Average annual exports during the given period	44. What was the difference between the average
for Company Y is approximately what percent of	exports of the three Companies in 1993 andthe
the average annual exports for Company Z?	average exports in 1998?
a. 87.12 %	a. Rs. 15.33 crores
b. 89.64 %	b. Rs. 18.67 crores
c.91.21 %	c. Rs. 20 crores
d. 93.33 %	d. Rs. 22.17 crores
e. None of these	e. None of these
43. In which year was the difference between the	45. In how many of the given years, were the
exports from Companies X and Y the minimum?	exports from Company Z more than the average
a. 1994 b. 1995 c. 1996 d. 1997 e. None of these	annual exports over the given years?
	a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5 e. None of these

Directions (46-50): Study the following line graph carefully and answer the questions given below.



female from 1971 to 2001.

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d. 20%

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e. 2% e. None of these 47.In which of the census years percentage increase 49.In which of the given census years was the given in male literacy rate was the highest with percentage increase in the number of males the respect to previous census year? highest with respect to the previous census year? a. 1981 a. 1981 b. 1991 b. 1991 c. 2001 c. 2001 d. 1961 d. Data inadequate e. None of these e. None of these 48.In which of the given census years was the 50.What is the ratio of percentage literacy rate percentage increase in the literacy rate of females increased of male from (1961-1981) to literacy rate the lowest with respect to that of previous census increased of person in 1971? year? a. 1 : 1 a. 1981 b. 1 : 2 b. 1991 c. 2:1 c. 2001 d. 1 : 3 d. Data inadequate e. 3 : 1

Answer with Detailed Solution

3. B
From graph, it is clear that in 2009, difference between
no. of students taking a loan is highest as compared to
previous year.
4. E
No. of students taking education loan from OBC bank
all over the year
= 1000 + 1000 + 1500 + 2000 + 1500 = 7000
Total loan amount sanctioned over the years = $7000 \times$
1,75,000

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= Rs. 1,22,50,00,000 $=\frac{(16+12)\times 250}{(10+14)\times 200}=\frac{35}{24}$ **5.** C SBI: 2500 + 3000 + 4500 + 4000 + 5000 = 190009. A BOB: 2500 + 3500 + 4000 + 4500 + 5000 = 19500Required average no. of boys Total no. of students taking loan in 2010 = 13500 $=\frac{1}{2} \times (16 + 26 + 24) \times 250$ Total no. of students taking loan in 2011 = 14000Desired ratio = (19000+19500)/(13500+14000)= 5,500=38500/27500=75 10. B Required percentage Solution (6-10) $=\frac{20\times200}{100}\times100$ 6. C Required percentage ≈73% $\frac{22 \times 250 - 24 \times 200}{24 \times 200} \times 100$ Solution (11-15) $\approx 15\%$ 11. D 7. B Income of HP = I_1 in 2008 **Required difference** $\therefore 35 = \frac{I_1 - 12}{12} \times 100$ $= (26 + 24) \times 250 - (24 + 32) \times 200$ $I_1 = \text{Rs.} 16.2 \text{ L}$ = 12,500 - 11,200In 2009, Let Income = I_2 = 1,300 $\therefore 50 = \frac{I_2 - 14.5}{14.5} \times 100$ 8. C $I_2 = 21.75 \text{ L}$ Required ratio ∴total income = 21.75 L + 16.2 L = 37.95 L

12. E

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Let the respective expenditures of both Sony and HP be Rs. 3x and Rs. 4x lakhs.

 $\therefore I_{sony} in \ 2011 \Rightarrow 30 = \frac{I_1 - 3x}{3x} \times 100$ or, $I_1 = 3.9x$ $Again, I_{HP} in \ 2011 \Rightarrow 40 = \frac{I_2 - 4x}{4x} \times 100$ $\Rightarrow I_2 = 5.6x$ Desired ratio $\Rightarrow I_{sony} : I_{HP} = 3.9x : 5.6x$ = 39 : 56

13. D

It can't be determined as data given are inadequate.

14. A

Let expenditure of both Sony and HP in 2012 beRs. x lakhs &their respective incomes be Rs. $I_1 \& I_2$ lakhs. \therefore Profit% for Sony = 40

& Profit% for HP = 45 $\therefore 40 = \frac{I_1 - x}{x} \times 100 \qquad \dots (i)$ $\& 45 = \frac{I_2 - x}{x} \times 100 \qquad \dots (ii)$

From (i) and (ii)

x = Rs. 2L

 \therefore Total expenditure = 2 × 2 = Rs. 4 lakh

15. C

Let the income be Rs. 2*x* and Rs. 3*x* lakhs respectively in 2009 and 2010 for HP.

∴In 2009,

 $50 = \frac{2x - E_1}{E_1} \times 100$ \Rightarrow 1.5 $E_1 = 2x$ $\Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{2x}{15} Lakh$ In 2010, $45 = \frac{3x - E_2}{E_2} \times 100$ $\Rightarrow E_2 = \frac{3x}{1.45}$ $\therefore \frac{2x}{15} : \frac{3x}{145} = 29 : 45.$ Solution (16-20) 16. A Required No = $\frac{37.5+30+25+37.5+35}{5}$ $=\frac{165}{5}$ lakhs = 3300000 17. E Required No= (30+37.5+42.5+25) =135 lakhs = 1350000018. B Required Ratio = (37.5 + 30) : (42.5 + 27.5)= 27:2819. D

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Required $\% = \frac{40}{25+37.5} \times 100$ Difference = 64.02 - 53.6 = 10.42 lakh 28. A = 64 %Since their profit % is same in 2006 and 2010 i.e. 40%, 20. C Total expenditure = $133 \times 100/140 = 95$ lakh Required No= $27.5 \times \frac{150}{100} + 35$ 29. D = 76.25 lakhs Percent profit of A in 2006 = 25% and that of B in 2008 = 7,62,5000= 50%Solution (21-25) Let, expenditure of A in 2006 = income of B in 2008 =21. C х Required average = 190/5=38 lakh tonnes Income of A in 2006 = x*125/100 = 5x/422. D Expenditure of B in 2008 = x*100/150 = 2x/3Required percentage = $(125-120)/120 \times 100 = 4.17\%$ Expenditure Of B : income of A = 2x/3 : 5x/4 = 8 : 1523. C 30.Binen Success Partner Total production is 2nd lowest in 2007 i.e. 105 lakh Percent profit of A in 2009 = 60%tonnes Percent profit of B in 2005 = 48%24. D Let, expenditure of A = expenditure of B = xRequired percentage = $\frac{15}{120} \times 100 = 12.5\%$ Income of A = x*160/10025. D Income of B = x*148/100Required ratio $=\frac{185}{190} = 37:38$ Required Percentage = 14800/160 = 92.5%Solution (31-35) **Solution (26-30) 31.** B 26. D Required percentage Expenditure of A in 2007 = 52.49 * 100/145 = 36.2 lakh $\frac{|27 \times 360 - 28 \times 240|}{27 \times 360} \times 100$ Expenditure of B in $2009 = 61.2 \times 100/136 = 45$ lakh Total expenditure = 36.2 + 45 = 81.2 lakh $=\frac{3000}{27\times360}\times100 = \frac{2500}{81}$ $\simeq 31\%$ less 27. E 32. E Income of A in $2005 = 48.5 \times 132/100 = 64.02$ lakh Required difference = (27 + 14 + 8) % of 360 - (31 + 14)Expenditure of B in $2006 = 75.04 \times 100/140 = 53.6$ 16+6)% of 240 lakh Page 16 of 19

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= 176.4 - 127.2

= 49.2 lacs

33. A

Total no. of Adidas sunglasses sold in Germany and Japan together

 $=\frac{19}{100}\times 360$

= 68.4 lacs

And that of Reebok

$$=\frac{19}{100} \times 240$$

= 45.6 lacs

: Required percentage = $68.4/45.6 \times 100 = 150\%$ 34. C

Let selling price per item of Reebok and Adidas in India is 5x and 3x respectively. Since, here we know only profit of Reebok sun glasses and we have no information about profit of Adidas sun glasses. So, answer can't be found.

35. B

Required average

$$=\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{(27+14+8+7) \times 360}{100} lacs$$

=50.4 lacs

Solution (36-40) 36. C Average $=\frac{1}{6} \times [5+10+25+20+25+15] \times 1000$ $=\frac{100000}{6}$ $=16666\frac{2}{3}$ 37. D Required $\% = \frac{55}{60} \times 100 = 91.67\%$ 38. A Required $\% = \frac{10}{55} \times 100 = 18\%$ (approx.) 39. B Required Ratio = 15:10=3:240. E Required no. of people = $(25 + 15) \times 1000 = 40000$ Solution (41-45) 41. D Total exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z together, during various years are: In 1993 = Rs. (30 + 80 + 60) crores = Rs. 170 crores. In 1994 = Rs. (60 + 40 + 90) crores = Rs. 190 crores. In 1995 = Rs. (40 + 60 + 120) crores = Rs. 220 crores. In 1996 = Rs. (70 + 60 + 90) crores = Rs. 220 crores. In 1997 = Rs. (100 + 80 + 60) crores = Rs. 240 crores. In 1998 = Rs. (50 + 100 + 80) crores = Rs. 230 crores. In 1999 = Rs. (120 + 140 + 100) crores = Rs. 360crores. Clearly, the total exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z together are same during theyears 1995 and

42. D

1996.

1. The amount of exports of Company X (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 30, 60, 40, 70, 100, 50 and 120 respectively.

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2. The amount of exports of Company Y (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 80, 40, 60, 60, 80, 100 and 140 respectively. 3. The amount of exports of Company Z (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 60, 90,, 120, 90, 60, 80 and 100 respectively. Average annual exports (in Rs. crore) of Company Y during the given period =(1/7)*(80+40+60+60+80+100+140)=560/7=80. Average annual exports (in Rs. crore) of Company Z during the given period =1/7*(60+90+120+90+60+80+100)=600/7Required percentage $\{80/(600/7) \times 100\} = \% 93.33\%$. 43. C The difference between the exports from the

Companies X and Y during the various years are: In 1993 = Rs. (80 - 30) crores = Rs. 50 crores. In 1994 = Rs. (60 - 40) crores = Rs. 20 crores. In 1995 = Rs. (60 - 40) crores = Rs. 20 crores. In 1996 = Rs. (70 - 60) crores = Rs. 10 crores. In 1997 = Rs. (100 - 80) crores = Rs. 20 crores.

Solution (46-50)

46. B

Required difference = $\left(\frac{53.97 - 21.97}{21.97}\right) \times 100 - \left(\frac{64.13 - 27.16}{27.16} \times 100\right)$ = $\left(\frac{32}{21.97} \times 100\right) - \frac{36.97}{27.16} \times 100$ $\approx 146 - 136$ $\approx 10\%$

In 1998 = Rs. (100 - 50) crores = Rs. 50 crores. In 1999 = Rs. (140 - 120) crores = Rs. 20 crores. Clearly, the difference is minimum in the year 1996. 44. C Average exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z in 1993 = Rs. (1/3) *(30 + 80 + 60) crores = Rs. 170/3 crores Average exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z in 1998 = Rs.(1/3)*(50 + 100 + 80) crores = Rs.230/3 crores. Difference = Rs.60/3 crores = Rs. 20 crores. 45. C Average annual exports of Company Z during the given period =(1/7)*(60+90+120+90+60+80+100)= Rs. (600/7) crores

= Rs. 85.71 crores.

From the analysis of graph the exports of Company Z are more than the average annualexports of Company Z (i.e., Rs. 85.71 crores) during the years 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1999, i.e., during 4 of the given years.

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47. D

Percentage increase in the literacy rate of male in

1961 = 48.74%

1971 = 13.76%

1981 = 22.67%

1991 = 13.74%

2001 = 17.35%

 \therefore Required year = 1961

48. B

Percentage increase in the literacy rate of female

In 1961 = 73.25%

In 1971 = 43.12%

In 1981 = 35.45%

In 1991 = 32.02%

In 2001 = 37.36%

49. D

Since, the number of males are not specified, we cannot get the required value.

50. A

Required ratio= $\frac{56.38-40.4}{40.4} \times 100 : 39.55$ = 39.55 : 39.55 = 1 : 1

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