Sample Questions from Data Interpretation Mains Paid Bundle PDF

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Index of Data Interpretation Special Paid Bundle PDF for Mains Exams

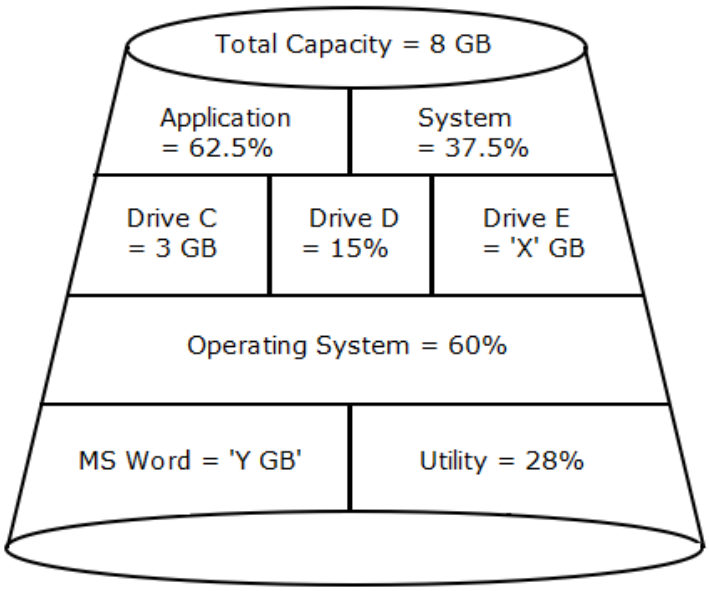
Sample Questions from Data Interpretation Mains Paid Bundle PDF

Sample Questions:

Direction (1-5): Study the following data carefully and answer the questions:

Graph given below shows the total storage capacity of a computer out of which some is kept for Application software and remaining for system software. Total storage capacity of computer is divided into three drives C, D and E. Some percent of storage capacity of system software is used for Operating system and part of storage capacity of application software is used by

MS Word and Utility programs.



1. If remaining storage capacity of Application software after MS Word and Utility software is 2.4 GB, then what is the difference between value of 'X' and value of 'Y'?

a) 3.4GB

b) 2.6GB

c) 4.2GB

d) 2.2GB

e) 2.8GB

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2. If storage capacity of MS word is 1.6 GB and remaining storage capacity of application software is used for Database software and Multimedia software in the ratio of 3: 2, then what per cent of total capacity of computer is used for Database and Operating System together?

a) 25%

b) 40%

c) 52.5%

d) 37.5%

e) 60%

3. If operating system uses storage capacity of all the three drives in the ratio of 5: 1: 3, then what is the ratio of average of remaining storage capacity that is not used by operating system of all the three drives respectively?

a) 10: 5: 16

b) 3: 2: 5

c) 12: 7: 6

d) 9: 5: 11

e) 8: 7: 10

4. Ratio of storage capacity of application software in Drives C, D and E are 10: 8: 7 respectively and 0.9 GB of operating system is stored in drives E and $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of operating system is stored in drive D, then operating system in drive C is what percent of storage capacity of system software in that drive?

a) 45%

b) 75%

c) 40%

d) 50%

e) 60%

5. If average storage capacity of device driver is 122.88 MB and average storage capacity of other application software is 115.2 MB. Value of 'Y' is 1.8 and device drivers are to be installed in system storage while application software are to be installed in application storage, then what is the sum of newly installed device drivers and application software in the computer's available space?

Take 1 GB = 1024 MB.

a) 32

b) 28

c) 24

d) 26

e) 36

1. Answer: B

Total capacity = 8 GB

Storage for Application Software = 62.5% of 8 = 5 GB

Storage for System Software = 37.5% of 8 = 3 GB

Storage for C drive = 3 GB

Storage for D drive = 15% of 8 = 1.2 GB

Storage for E drive = X = 8 – 3 – 1.2

X = 3.8 GB

Storage capacity for operating System = 60% of 3 = 1.8 GB

Storage Capacity of Utility = 28% of 5 = 1.4 GB

According to the question:

Y + 1.4 + 2.4 = 5

Y + 3.8 = 5

Y = 1.2

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X = 3.8

Required difference = 3.8 – 1.2 = 2.6 GB

2. Answer: D

Total capacity = 8 GB

Storage for Application Software = 62.5% of 8 = 5 GB

Storage for System Software = 37.5% of 8 = 3 GB

Storage for C drive = 3 GB

Storage for D drive = 15% of 8 = 1.2 GB

Storage for E drive = X = 8 – 3 – 1.2

X = 3.8 GB

Storage capacity for operating System = 60% of 3 = 1.8 GB

Storage Capacity of Utility = 28% of 5 = 1.4 GB

Storage capacity of MS word = 1.6 GB

Remaining storage capacity of Application software = 5 – 1.6 – 1.4 = 2 GB

Storage capacity used for Database software = 2 * 3/5= 1.2 GB

Total storage capacity used for Database and Operating System together

= 1.2 + 1.8 = 3GB

Required percent = (3/8) * 100 = 37.5 %

3. Answer: A

Total capacity = 8 GB

Storage for Application Software = 62.5% of 8 = 5 GB

Storage for System Software = 37.5% of 8 = 3 GB

Storage for C drive = 3 GB

Storage for D drive = 15% of 8 = 1.2 GB

Storage for E drive = X = 8 – 3 – 1.2

X = 3.8 GB

Storage capacity for operating System = 60% of 3 = 1.8 GB

Storage Capacity of Utility = 28% of 5 = 1.4 GB

Total capacity of operating system = 1.8 GB

Total capacity of C drive used by operating system = $1.8 * \frac{5}{9} = 1$ GB

Total capacity of D drive used by operating system = $1.8 * \frac{1}{9} = 0.2$ GB

Total capacity of E drive used by operating system = $1.8 * \frac{3}{9} = 0.6$ GB

Required ratio = (3 – 1): (1.2 – 0.2): (3.8 – 0.6)

= 2: 1: 3.2

= 20: 10: 32

= 10: 5: 16

4. Answer: E

Total capacity = 8 GB

Storage for Application Software = 62.5% of 8 = 5 GB

Storage for System Software = 37.5% of 8 = 3 GB

Storage for C drive = 3 GB

Storage for D drive = 15% of 8 = 1.2 GB

Storage for E drive = X = 8 – 3 – 1.2

X = 3.8 GB

Storage capacity for operating System = 60% of 3 = 1.8 GB

Storage Capacity of Utility = 28% of 5 = 1.4 GB

Storage capacity of system software in drive C = $3 - 5 * \frac{10}{25}$

= 3 – 2 = 1 GB

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Part of operating system in drive E = 0.9 GB

Part of operating system in drive D = $16\frac{2}{3}$% of 1.8 = 0.3 GB

Part of operating system in drive C = 1.8 – 0.9 – 0.3 = 0.6 GB

Required percent = $\frac{0.6}{1} * 100$ = 60%

5. Answer: D

Total capacity = 8 GB

Storage for Application Software = 62.5% of 8 = 5 GB

Storage for System Software = 37.5% of 8 = 3 GB

Storage for C drive = 3 GB

Storage for D drive = 15% of 8 = 1.2 GB

Storage for E drive = X = 8 – 3 – 1.2

X = 3.8 GB

Storage capacity for operating System = 60% of 3 = 1.8 GB

Storage Capacity of Utility = 28% of 5 = 1.4 GB

Total available space in system storage of computer = 3 – 1.8 = 1.2 GB

Total available space in application storage of computer = 5 – 1.8 – 1.4 = 1.8 GB

Average storage capacity of device driver = $\frac{122.88}{1024}$ = 0.12 GB

Total new device drivers installed = $\frac{1.2}{0.12}$ = 10

Average storage capacity of application software = $\frac{115.2}{1024}$ = 0.1125 GB

Total new application software installed = $\frac{1.8}{0.1125}$ = 16

Required sum = 10 + 16 = 26

Direction (6-10): Study the information carefully and answer the questions.

The Funnel chart shows the data of applicants applying and clearing SBI PO exam in 2018. Some data is missing which you have to find using the information given in the questions.

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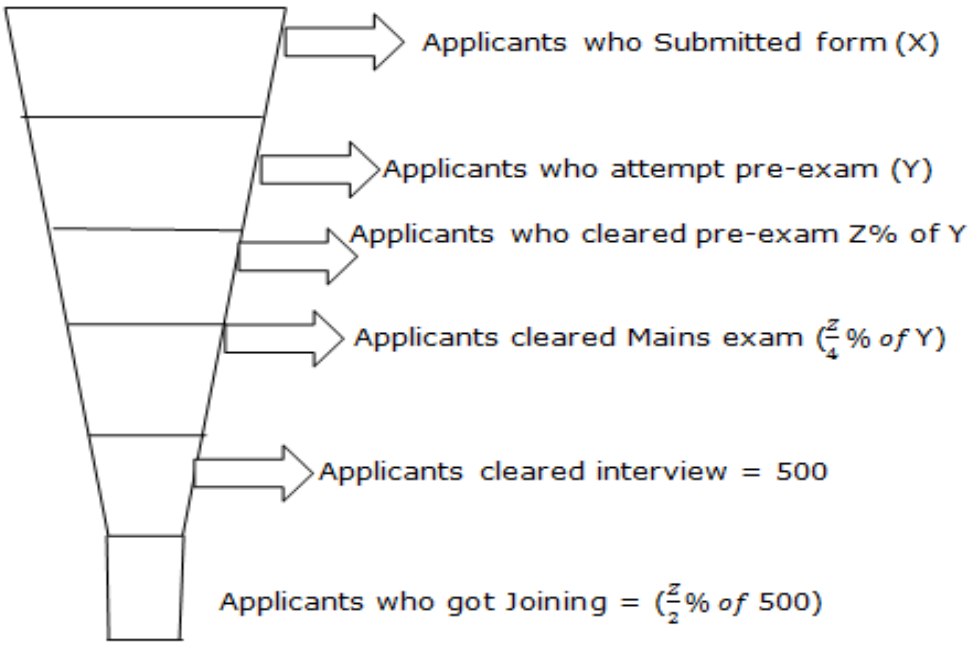


6. If 18000 candidates applied for SBI PO in 2018, out of which 50% attempted pre exam, out of which only $\frac{1}{5}th$ cleared mains exam. Find the number of candidates who did not get joining.

a) 330

b) 300

c) 320

d) 220

e) None of these

7. If 2700 candidates cleared mains exam and 180 candidates got joining, then find the ratio between the values (X+Y) and (X-Y).

a) 330

b) 440

c) 60

d) Can't be determined

e) None of these

8. At the end of the process totally 180 applicants got joining. 1800 females cleared mains exam and the ratio between the male to female who cleared mains exam is 3:2. Find the number of candidates who attempted pre-exam.

a) 15000

b) 30000

c) 12500

d) 25000

e) None of these

9. Total of 120000 applicants submitted their form, out of which only 60% attempts pre-exam and 100 applicants got their joining after clearing the interview. Find the number of applicants who cleared the mains exam is how much per cent of the applicants who attempts the pre-exam?

a) 33%

b) 10%

c) 25%

d) 50%

e) None of these

10. If ¼ of the applicants who cleared the interview got their joining, and 75000 applicants attempted the pre exam. Then find the number of applicants who cleared mains exam.

a) 8725

b) 9500

c) 9375

d) 10000

e) None of these

6. Answer: B

Total Applicants who applied for exam (X) = 18000

Total Applicants who attend pre exam (Y) = 18000 x $\frac{50}{100}$ = 9000

Applicants who cleared Mains exam = 9000 x $\frac{1}{5}$ = 1800

Applicants who failed in interview = 1800 – 500 = 1300

For the value of (Z) =

1800 = $\frac{Z}{400}$ x 9000

Z = 80

Applicants who get joining = $\frac{Z}{2}$ % of 500 = $\frac{80}{200}$ x 500 = 200

Applicants who did not get joining = 500 – 200 = 300

7. Answer: D

Total candidates got joining = 180

Then,

180 = $\frac{Z}{200}$ x 500

Z = $\frac{180\ x\ 2}{5}$ = 72

Z = 72

Now, total 2700 candidates cleared mains exam

2700 = $\frac{Z}{400}$ x Y

Y = $\frac{2700\ x\ 400}{72}$

Y = 15000

Total Applicants who attempted pre exam (Y) = 15000

In all conditions, we can't get the value of X.

8. Answer: D

Applicants who got joining = 180

180 = $\frac{Z}{200}$ x 500

Z = $\frac{180\ x\ 2}{5}$

Z = 72

Total applicants who cleared Mains exam is =

2700 + 1800 = 4500 (M:F =3:2)

So,

4500 = $\frac{Z}{400}$ x Y

Y = $\frac{4500\ x\ 400}{72}$

Y = 25000

9. Answer: C

Total number of applicants who submitted their form (X) = 120000

Total number of applicants who attempted the exam (Y) = 120000 x $\frac{60}{100}$= 72000

Number of applicants who got joining = 100

Then, 100 = $\frac{Z}{200}$ x 500

Z = 40

Number of applicants who cleared pre exam = 40% of 72000 = 28800

Number of applicants who cleared mains = $\frac{40}{400}\ x\ 72000$ = 7200

Required percentage = $\frac{7200}{28800} x\ 100$= 25 %

10. Answer: C

For the value of Z = $\frac{1}{4}\ x\ 500 = 125$ applicants got their joining.

125 = $\frac{Z}{200}\ x\ 500$

Z = $\frac{125\ x\ 2}{5}$

Z = 50

Number of applicants attempted pre exam (Y) = 75000

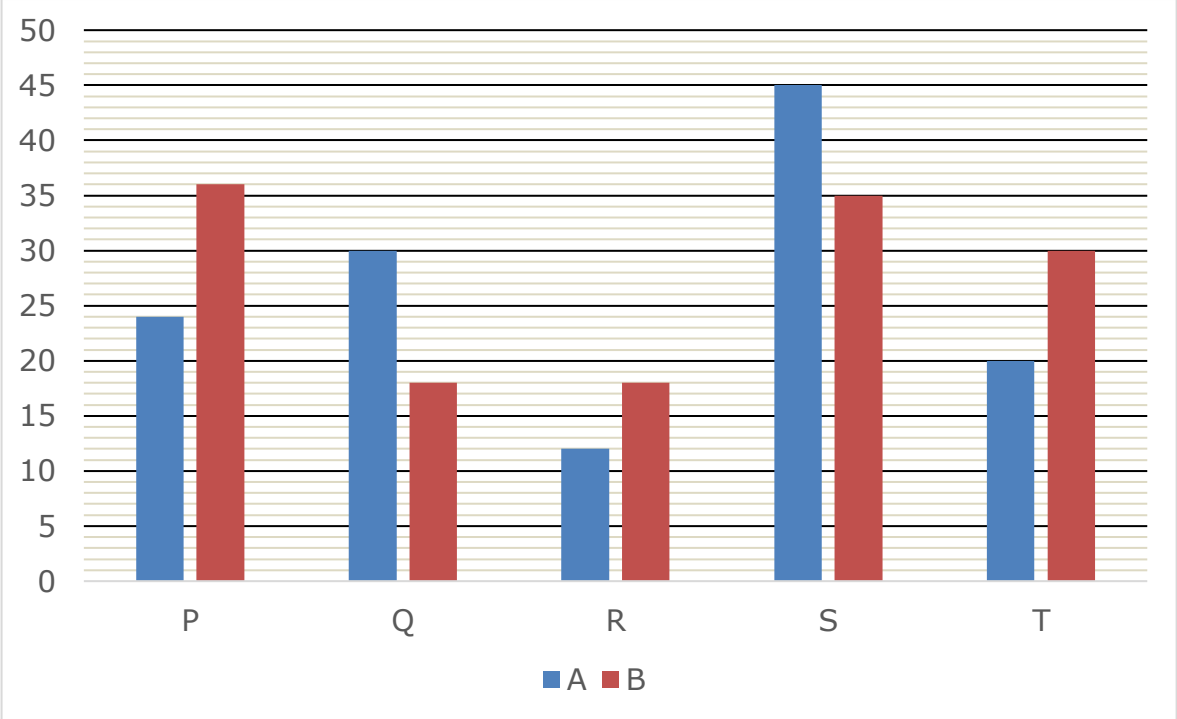
Now the applicants cleared pre exam =$\frac{Z}{400}\ x\ Y$

= $\frac{50}{400}\ x\ 75000$

= 9375

Direction (11-15): Study the following data carefully and answer the questions:

Bar graph given below shows the initial capital (in thousands) of two persons A and B in five different businesses P, Q, R, S and T respectively.



Line graph given below shows the per cent change in the capital of A and B in those five businesses after some time and table given below shows the difference between the profit amount of A and B from those five businesses.

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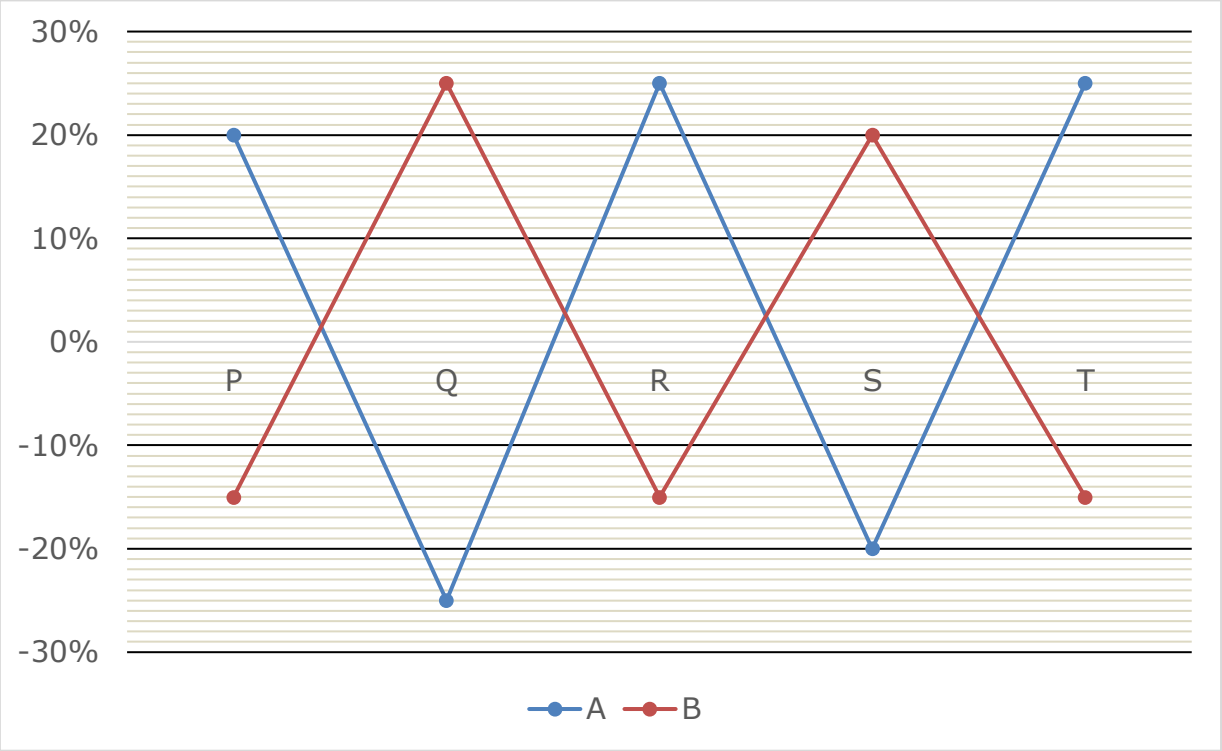

Business	Difference between profit amount (Rupees)
P	2910
Q	3000
R	3300
S	2280
T	2240

11) In business P, persons A and B changed their capital after 'x' months and 'x – 2' months respectively and total profit amount from the business P after 10 months is Rs.29310, then what is the value of 'x' and it is known that profit share of B is more than that of A?

a) 3

b) 4

c) 5

d) 6

e) None of these

12) In business Q, persons A and B both changed their capital after 4 month. If person A is the manager of that business and for that he gets Rs.2760 as his salary for managing the business, then by what amount the

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difference between the share of profit of A (including salary of A) and B is increased from the given profit difference in the table which is the difference when the total profit amount after 1 year is distributed between A and B when there is no concept of giving salary to A?

a) Rs.2470

b) Rs.2680

c) Rs.2960

d) Rs.2520

e) None of these

13) If in the business R, person A and person B change their capital after 8 months and 2 months respectively after the start of the business, then what is the total amount of profit received from the business R if the tenure of the business is 1 year?

a) Rs.34500

b) Rs.45000

c) Rs.39500

d) Rs.40500

e) None of these

14) If in business S, person A and B changed their capital after 6 months and 'x' months respectively after the start of the business and total profit amount from the business S after 1 year is Rs.56040, then what is the value of 'x' if its known that profit share of A is more than that of B?

a) 6

b) 8

c) 10

d) 4

e) None of these

15) If person A and B changed their capital in business S, after 6 months and 10 months respectively and they changed their capital in business T, after 8 months and 4 months respectively, then what is the approximate difference between total profit amount for both the business after 1 year?

a) Rs.18600

b) Rs.12400

c) Rs.21900

d) Rs.12500

e) Rs.19898

11) Answer: C

Changed capital of A in business P = 120% of 24000 = 28800

Changed capital of B in business P = 85% of 36000 = 30600

Changed capital of A in business Q = 75% of 30000 = 22500

Changed capital of B in business Q = 125% of 18000 = 22500

Changed capital of A in business R = 125% of 12000 = 15000

Changed capital of B in business R = 85% of 18000 = 15300

Changed capital of A in business S = 80% of 45000 = 36000

Changed capital of B in business S = 120% of 35000 = 42000

Changed capital of A in business T = 125% of 20000 = 25000

Changed capital of B in business T = 85% of 30000 = 25500

Business	Initial capital of A	Initial capital of B	Changes capital of A	Changed capital of B	Difference between profit
P	24000	36000	28800	30600	2910
Q	30000	18000	22500	22500	3000
R	12000	18000	15000	15300	3300
S	45000	35000	36000	42000	2280
T	20000	30000	25000	25500	2240

Business P:

Difference between profit amount = Rs.2910

Let profit share of A and B is 'y' and 'y + 2910' respectively.

According to the question:

y + (y + 2910) = 29310

y = 13200

Total weightage of profit share of A = (24000 * x) + [28800 * (10 – x)] = (288000 – 4800x)

Total weightage of profit share of B = [36000 * (x – 2)] + [30600 * (10 – x + 2)] = (295200 + 5400x)

Ratio of their profit = (288000 – 4800x): (295200 + 5400x) = y: (y + 2910)

(480 – 8x): (492 + 9x) = 13200: 16110 = 440: 537

(60 – x): (164 + 3x) = 55: 179

10740 – 179x = 9020 + 165x

344x = 1720

x = 5

12) Answer: D

Changed capital of A in business P = 120% of 24000 = 28800

Changed capital of B in business P = 85% of 36000 = 30600

Changed capital of A in business Q = 75% of 30000 = 22500

Changed capital of B in business Q = 125% of 18000 = 22500

Changed capital of A in business R = 125% of 12000 = 15000

Changed capital of B in business R = 85% of 18000 = 15300

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Changed capital of A in business T = 125% of 20000 = 25000

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Business	Initial capital of A	Initial capital of B	Changes capital of A	Changed capital of B	Difference between profit
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R	12000	18000	15000	15300	3300
S	45000	35000	36000	42000	2280
T	20000	30000	25000	25500	2240

Business R:

Total weightage of profit share of A = (30000 * 4) + (22500 * 8) = 300000

Total weightage of profit share of B = (18000 * 4) + (22500 * 8) = 252000

Ratio of their profit = 300000: 252000 = 25: 21

Difference between their profit when there is no concept of giving salary to A = Rs.3000

Total profit from the business = 3000 * [(25 + 21)/(25 – 21)] = Rs.34500

Amount of salary given to A = Rs.2760

Remaining profit amount = 34500 – 2760 = Rs.31740

Profit amount of A including salary = 31740 * (25/46) + 2760 = Rs.20010

Profit amount of B = 31740 * (21/46) = Rs.14490

New, difference between profit amount = 20010 – 14490 = Rs.5520

Required difference = 5520 –3000 = Rs.2520

13) Answer: A

Changed capital of A in business P = 120% of 24000 = 28800

Changed capital of B in business P = 85% of 36000 = 30600

Changed capital of A in business Q = 75% of 30000 = 22500

Changed capital of B in business Q = 125% of 18000 = 22500

Changed capital of A in business R = 125% of 12000 = 15000

Changed capital of B in business R = 85% of 18000 = 15300

Changed capital of A in business S = 80% of 45000 = 36000

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Changed capital of A in business T = 125% of 20000 = 25000

Changed capital of B in business T = 85% of 30000 = 25500

Business	Initial capital of A	Initial capital of B	Changes capital of A	Changed capital of B	Difference between profit
P	24000	36000	28800	30600	2910
Q	30000	18000	22500	22500	3000
R	12000	18000	15000	15300	3300
S	45000	35000	36000	42000	2280
T	20000	30000	25000	25500	2240

Business R:

Total weightage of profit share of A = (12000 * 8) + (15000 * 4) = 156000

Total weightage of profit share of B = (18000 * 2) + (15300 * 10) = 189000

Ratio of their profit share = 156000: 189000 = 52: 63

Difference between their profit amount = Rs.3300

Total profit from the business after 1 year = 3300 * [(63 +52)/(63 - 52)]

= 3300 * (115/11)

= Rs.34500

14) Answer: B

Changed capital of A in business P = 120% of 24000 = 28800

Changed capital of B in business P = 85% of 36000 = 30600

Changed capital of A in business Q = 75% of 30000 = 22500

Changed capital of B in business Q = 125% of 18000 = 22500

Changed capital of A in business R = 125% of 12000 = 15000

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Changed capital of A in business T = 125% of 20000 = 25000

Changed capital of B in business T = 85% of 30000 = 25500

Business	Initial capital of A	Initial capital of B	Changes capital of A	Changed capital of B	Difference between profit
P	24000	36000	28800	30600	2910
Q	30000	18000	22500	22500	3000
R	12000	18000	15000	15300	3300
S	45000	35000	36000	42000	2280
T	20000	30000	25000	25500	2240

Business S:

Total weightage of profit share of A = (45000 * 6) + (36000 * 6) = 486000

Total weightage of profit share of B = (35000 * x) + [42000 * (12 – x)] = (504000 – 7000x)

Difference between their profit amount = Rs.2280

Let profit share of A and B is 'y + 2280' and 'y' respectively.

According to the question:

(y + 2280) + y = 56040

y = 26880

Ratio of their profit share = 486000: (504000 – 7000x) = 486: (504 – 7x) = (y + 2280): y

486: (504 – 7x) = 29160: 26880 = 243: 224

(486 * 224)/243 = 504 – 7x

448 = 504 – 7x

7x = 56

x = 8 months

15) Answer: E

Changed capital of A in business P = 120% of 24000 = 28800

Changed capital of B in business P = 85% of 36000 = 30600

Changed capital of A in business Q = 75% of 30000 = 22500

Changed capital of B in business Q = 125% of 18000 = 22500

Changed capital of A in business R = 125% of 12000 = 15000

Changed capital of B in business R = 85% of 18000 = 15300

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Changed capital of A in business T = 125% of 20000 = 25000

Changed capital of B in business T = 85% of 30000 = 25500

Business	Initial capital of A	Initial capital of B	Changes capital of A	Changed capital of B	Difference between profit
P	24000	36000	28800	30600	2910
Q	30000	18000	22500	22500	3000
R	12000	18000	15000	15300	3300
S	45000	35000	36000	42000	2280
T	20000	30000	25000	25500	2240

Business S:

Total weightage of profit share of A = (45000 * 6) + (36000 * 6) = 486000

Total weightage of profit share of B = (35000 * 10) + (42000 * 2) = 434000

Ratio of their profit share = 486000: 434000 = 243: 217

Difference between their capital = Rs.2280

Total profit from business S = 2280 * [(243 + 217)/(243 – 217)] = Rs.40338 (Approx)

Business T:

Total weightage of profit share of A = (20000 * 8) + (25000 * 4) = 260000

Total weightage of profit share of B = (30000 * 4) + (25500 * 8) = 324000

Ratio of their profit share = 260000: 324000 = 65: 81

Difference between their capital = Rs.2240

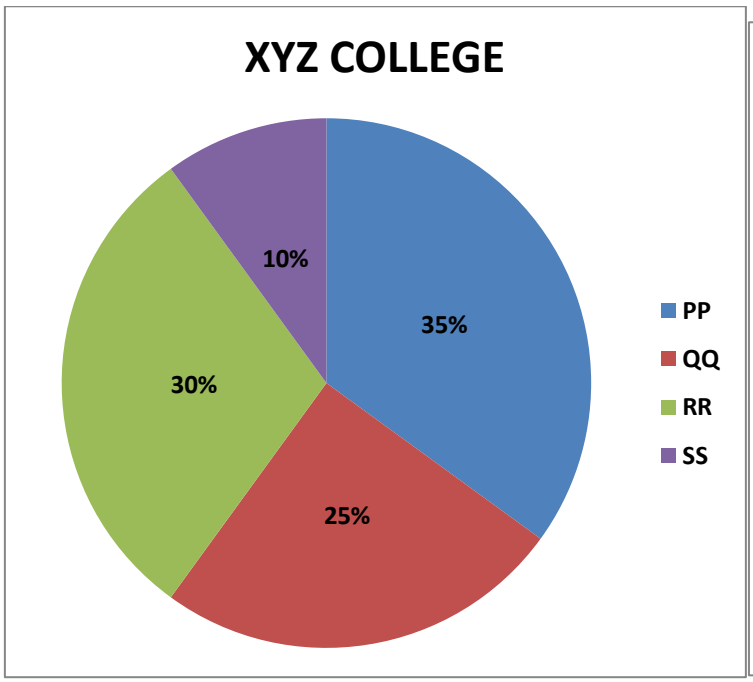
Total profit from business S = 2240 * [(65 + 81)/(81 – 65)] = Rs.20440

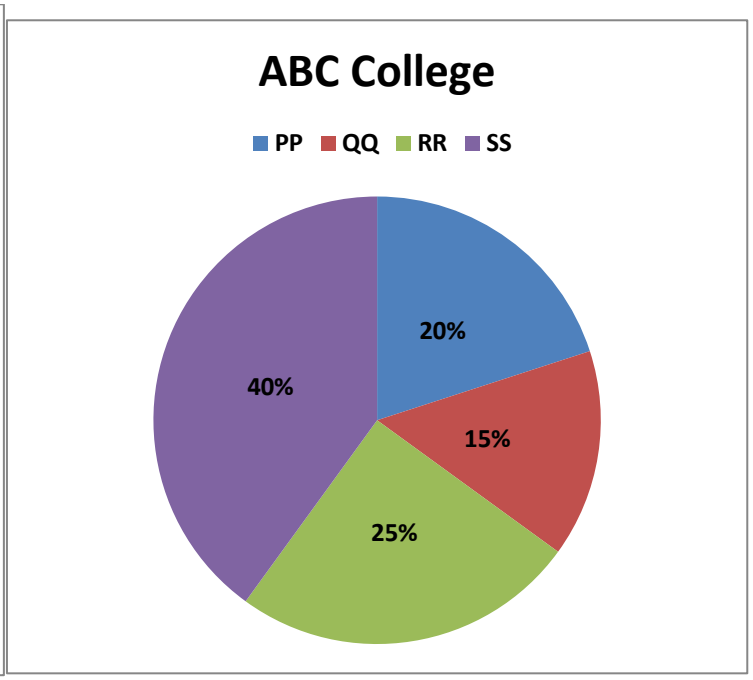
Required difference = 40338 – 20440 = Rs.19898

Direction (16-20): Study the graph and answer the question.

There are two colleges, XYZ and ABC. Each college has four different branch [PP, QQ, RR, SS]

Total student in XYZ College is 3200 and in ABC College is 3600. Percentage distribution in each college is given in pie charts.





16) Quantity: I Total student in PP branch in both college is what percent of total student in QQ branch in both colleges.

Quantity: II Total student in RR branch in both colleges is what percent of total student in SS branch in both colleges.

a) Quantity I = Quantity II or relation can't be established

b) Quantity: I ≥ Quantity: II

c) Quantity: II ≥ Quantity: I

d) Quantity: I < Quantity: II

e) Quantity: I > Quantity: II

17) Find the difference of average student of PP and RR branch of XYZ College and average student of QQ and SS branch in ABC College?

a)55

b)60

c)65

d)50

e)47

18) Find the ratio between total student in SS branch in all college and total student of RR branch in all the college.

a)81:97

b)86:37

c)88:93

d)83:73

e)74:77

19) Total student in PP, RR and SS branch in college XYZ is what percent of same branch of college ABC?

a)74%

b)78.43%

c)65%

d)68%

e)69%

20) Quantity: I Average of RR and QQ branch students in college ABC.

Quantity: II Average of PP and SS branch students in college XYZ

a) Quantity: I < Quantity: II

b) Quantity: I ≥ Quantity: II

c) Quantity: II ≥ Quantity: I

d) Quantity: I >Quantity: II

e) Quantity I = Quantity II or relation can't be established

Direction (16-20): Common Explanation

Branch	XYZ College (3200)	ABC College (3600)
PP	32000*35/100=1120	3600*20/100=720
QQ	800	540
RR	960	900
SS	320	1440

16) Answer: E

Quantity: I

Total PP branch student=1120+720=1840

Total QQ branch student=800+540=1340

So required percentage is = (1840/1340)*100=137.3%

Quantity: II

Total RR branch student is =960+900=1860

Total SS branch student is =320+1440=1760

So required percentage is = (1860/1760)*100=105.6

So Quantity: I > Quantity: II

17) Answer: D

Average PP and RR branch student in college XYZ is = (1120+960)/2=1040

Average QQ and SS branch student in college ABC is = (540+1440)/2=990

So difference is =1040-990=50

18) Answer: C

Total SS branch student is =320+1440=1760

Total RR branch student is =960+900=1860

So required ratio is =1760:1860=88:93

19) Answer: B

Total PP, RR and SS branch student in college XYZ is =1120+960+320=2400

Total PP, RR and SS branch student in college ABC is =720+900+1440=3060

So required percentage is = (2400/3060)*100=78.43%

20) Answer: A

Quantity: I

Average QQ and RR branch student in college ABC is = (540+900)/2=670

Quantity: II

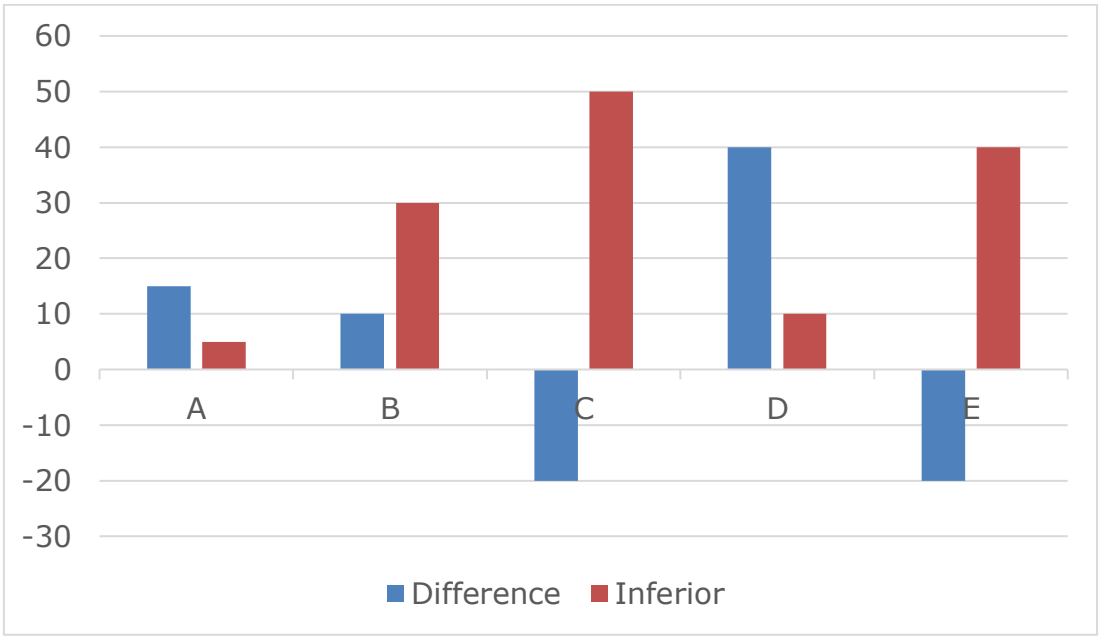
Average PP and SS branch student in college XYZ is = (1120+320) /2=720

Quantity: I < Quantity: II

Direction (21-25): Study the following data carefully and answer the questions:

Read the data given below carefully and answer the following questions.

There are five containers A, B, C, D and E that contains two qualities of tea (superior and inferior). Bar graph given below shows the difference between quantity of superior and inferior quality tea in those mixtures and it also shows the quantity of inferior quality tea in those mixtures.



Note: All the quantities are multiple of 5 and negative values shows the superior quality of tea is less than inferior quality in the mixture and vice versa.

21) Some part of mixtures from container A and B are mixed to form a third mixture and profit per cent earned after selling third mixture is 12.5% when sold at the cost of superior quality tea. If the ratio of cost price of superior to inferior quality tea is 3: 2, then in which ratio mixtures from container A and B r are mixed?

a) 5: 7

b) 3: 8

c) 4: 9

d) 2: 5

e) None of these

22) Mixtures from container B, C and E are mixed in the ratio 7: 16: 3 respectively to form a final mixture. If after selling the final mixture at the cost of superior quality tea profit percent earned is 30%, then what is the ratio of cost price of superior to inferior quality tea?

a) 4: 3

b) 7: 5

c) 5: 3

d) 9: 5

e) None of these

23) Superior quality tea is twice as costly as inferior quality tea and after adding 'x' kg of superior quality tea to mixture C, the new mixture is sold at the cost of superior quality tea and profit percent earned is 25%. If 'x' kg of mixture E is mixed with 'x/3' kg of mixture A to form a new mixture, then what is the difference between quantity of superior and inferior quality tea in the final mixture?

a) 6 kg

b) 12 kg

c) 8 kg

d) 10 kg

e) None of these

24) 'x' kg of superior quality tea is added to mixture B and 'x' kg of inferior quality tea is added to mixture C. Later, these two mixtures are mixed in the ratio 16: 9 to form a new mixture in which ratio of superior to inferior quality tea becomes 13: 12, then what is the value of 'x'?

a) 8

b) 15

c) 12

d) 10

e) None of these

25) 75% of mixture D and 50% of mixture B are mixed together to form a new mixture. From this new mixture, 16 kg is taken out and replaced with same quantity of superior quality tea and again 20 kg is taken out and replaced with same quantity of superior quality tea, then what will be the ratio of superior to inferior quality tea in the final mixture?

a) 127: 31

b) 133: 27

c) 111: 22

d) 109: 21

e) None of these

21) Answer: A

Table given below shows the quantity of inferior and superior quality tea in the mixtures:

Container	Inferior (kg)	Superior (kg)
A	5	5 + 15 = 20

B	30	30 + 10 = 40
C	50	50 – 20 = 30
D	10	10 + 40 = 50
E	40	40 – 20 = 20

Part of superior quality tea in container A = 20/(20 + 5) = 4/5

Part of superior quality tea in container B = 40/(40 + 30) = 4/7

Let, cost price of superior and inferior quality tea are '3x' and '2x' respectively.

Let quantity of superior to inferior quality tea in the third mixture is 'a' and 'b' respectively.

Cost price of third mixture = (a * 3x) + (b * 2x) = 3ax + 2bx

Selling price of third mixture = (a + b) * 3x = 3ax + 3bx

According to the question:

3ax + 3bx = 112.5% of (3ax + 2bx)

3ax + 3bx = 3.375ax + 2.25bx

0.375ax = 0.75bx

a: b = 2: 1

Part of superior quality tea in third mixture = 2/(2 + 1) = 2/3

By the rule of allegation:

A B

(4/5) (4/7)

(2/3)

Ratio in which mixtures from container A and B are mixed = [(4/7) – (2/3)]: [(2/3) – (4/5)] = (2/21): (2/15) = 5: 7

22) Answer: C

Table given below shows the quantity of inferior and superior quality tea in the mixtures:

Container	Inferior (kg)	Superior (kg)
A	5	5 + 15 = 20

B	30	30 + 10 = 40
C	50	50 – 20 = 30
D	10	10 + 40 = 50
E	40	40 – 20 = 20

Let quantity of mixtures from container B, C and E is '7x', '16x' and '3x' respectively.

Quantity of superior quality tea in final mixture = [7x * (40/70)] + [16x * (30/80)] + [3x * (20/60)] = 4x + 6x + x = 11x

Quantity of inferior quality tea in final mixture = [7x * (30/70)] + [16x * (50/80)] + [3x * (40/60)] = 3x + 10x + 2x = 15x

Let cost price of superior and inferior quality tea is 'a' and 'b' respectively.

Cost price of final mixture = (11x * a) + (15x * b) = (11ax + 15bx)

Selling price of final mixture = 130% of (11ax + 15bx)

130% of (11ax + 15bx) = (11x + 15x) * a

14.3ax + 19.5bx = 26ax

11.7ax = 19.5bx

a: b = 19.5: 11.7

a: b = 5: 3

23) Answer: A

Table given below shows the quantity of inferior and superior quality tea in the mixtures:

Container	Inferior (kg)	Superior (kg)
A	5	5 + 15 = 20
B	30	30 + 10 = 40
C	50	50 – 20 = 30
D	10	10 + 40 = 50
E	40	40 – 20 = 20

Superior quality tea in mixture C after adding 'x' kg = (30 + x)

Inferior quality tea in mixture C after adding 'x' kg = 50

According to the question:

let the price of inferior quality tea = 1

125% of [(30 + x) * 2 + 50 * 1] = (30 + x + 50) * 2

137.5 + 2.5x = 160 + 2x

0.5x = 22.5

x = 45

Now, quantity of superior quality tea in 'x' kg of mixture E = 45 * (20/60) = 15 kg

Quantity of inferior quality tea in 'x' kg of mixture E = 45 * (40/60) = 30 kg

Quantity of superior quality tea in 'x/3' kg of mixture A = 15 * (20/25) = 12 kg

Quantity of inferior quality tea in 'x/3' kg of mixture A = 15 * (5/25) = 3 kg

Required difference = (15 + 12) ~ (30 + 3) = 33 – 27 = 6 kg

24) Answer: D

Table given below shows the quantity of inferior and superior quality tea in the mixtures:

Container	Inferior (kg)	Superior (kg)
A	5	5 + 15 = 20
B	30	30 + 10 = 40
C	50	50 – 20 = 30
D	10	10 + 40 = 50
E	40	40 – 20 = 20

Part of superior quality tea in mixture B after adding 'x' kg superior quality tea = (40 + x)/(70 + x)

Part of superior quality tea in mixture C after adding 'x' kg inferior quality tea = 30/(80 + x)

By the rule of alligation:

$(40 + x)/(70 + x)$ $30/(80 + x)$

13/25

16 9

$[\{30/(80 + x)\} - (13/25)]: [(13/25) - \{(40 + x)/(70 + x)\}] = 16: 9$

$[270/(80 + x)] - (117/25) = (208/25) - 16(40 + x)/(70 + x)$

$270(70 + x) + 16(40 + x)(80 + x) = 13(80 + x)(70 + x)$

$3x^2 + 240x - 2700 = 0$

$x = 10$ and -90 (Not valid)

$x = 10$

25) Answer: B

Table given below shows the quantity of inferior and superior quality tea in the mixtures:

Container	Inferior (kg)	Superior (kg)
A	5	5 + 15 = 20
B	30	30 + 10 = 40
C	50	50 – 20 = 30
D	10	10 + 40 = 50
E	40	40 – 20 = 20

Quantity of superior quality tea in new mixture = 75% of 50 + 50% of 40 = 57.5 kg

Quantity of inferior quality tea in new mixture = 75% of 10 + 50% of 30 = 22.5 kg

Quantity of superior quality tea in the mixture when 16 kg is taken out and replaced with superior quality tea = 57.5 – [16 * (57.5/80)] + 16 = 62 kg

Quantity of inferior quality tea in the mixture when 16 kg is taken out and replaced with superior quality tea = 22.5 – [16 * (22.5/80)] = 18 kg

Quantity of superior quality tea in the mixture when 20 kg is taken out and replaced with superior quality tea = 62 – [20 * (62/80)] + 20 = 66.5 kg

Quantity of inferior quality tea in the mixture when 20 kg is taken out and replaced with superior quality tea = 18 – [20 * (18/80)] = 13.5 kg

Required ratio = 66.5: 13.5 = 133: 27

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