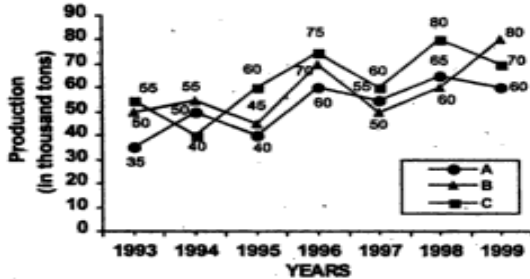


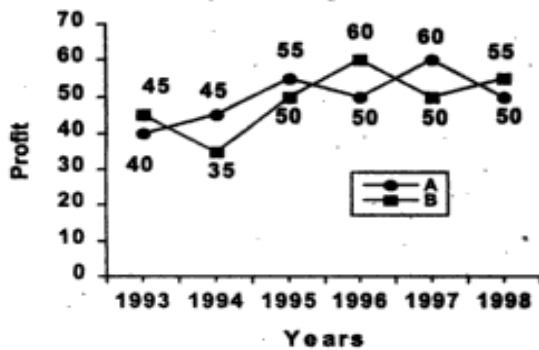
Directions (16-20): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Production of sugar (in thousand tons) by three different sugar factories over the years



16. For which of the following pairs of years the total production of the three companies together is equal?
- (A) 1993-1994 (B) 1995-1997
(C) 1996-1998 (D) 1994-1995
- 1) (B) only 2) (C) only
3) (D) only 4) Both (C) and (D)
5) Both (B) and (C)
17. In which of the following years for company 'A' the per cent rise/fall from the previous year is the maximum?
- 1) 1996 2) 1993
3) 1995 4) 1998
5) None of these
18. Average production per year for company 'B' is approximately what per cent of the average production per year for company 'C'?
- 1) 105% 2) 85%
3) 107% 4) 93%
5) 97%
19. What is the per cent rise in production of company 'C' in 1996 from 1995?
- 1) 20% 2) 22%
3) 18% 4) 15%
5) None of these
20. What is the difference between the average production of the three companies together in 1997 and the average production of the three companies together in 1999 in thousand tons?
- 1) 20 2) 15
3) 17 4) 22
5) None of these

Directions (36-40): Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.



36. The income of Company B in the year 1994 was Rs. 108000/-. How much was expenditure in that year?
 1) Rs.900000 2) Rs. 80000
 3) Rs. 185000 4) Rs. 195000
 5) None of these
37. Company A spent Rs.3,50,000 in the year 1995. Find out the income of Company A in that year.

- 1) Rs. 15,42,500 2) Rs.15,25,000
 3) Rs. 15,25,800 4) Rs. 12,33,000
 5) None of these

38. If the expenditures of both the Companies A and B in the year 1997 was equivalent, then what was the ratio between the income of Company A to Company B?
 1) 15 : 6 2) 6 : 15
 3) 16 : 5 4) 15 : 6
 5) None of these
39. In which of the following years was the maximum percentage of growth/decline with respect to the previous year in case of Company B?
 1) 1997-98 2) 1994-95
 3) 1996-97 4) 1995-96
 5) None of these
40. The expenditure of Company A in the year was Rs.2,50,000 and the income of 1995 was the expenditure in the year 1996. Find out its income in the year 1996.
 1) Rs. 13,87,500 2) Rs. 15,12,500
 3) Rs. 15,51,250 4) Rs. 15,87,500
 5) None of these

Directions (41-45): Study the given table carefully and answer the questions given below.

The given table represents the no. of candidates appeared and qualified during 1991 to 1996 from 6 states.

Year State	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	app.	qual.	app.	qual.	app.	qual.	app.	qual.	app.	qual.	app.	qual.
A	5600	840	7250	925	8250	876	7856	824	8349	932	7964	853
B	7200	864	8100	640	7865	792	8425	896	7658	878	8107	940
C	4850	588	6450	650	7120	685	7763	735	6984	792	7058	827
D	6325	745	7185	795	8545	842	6987	898	5896	685	6754	746
E	5200	640	6225	685	7962	934	7645	888	7389	843	7766	812
F	6500	820	7380	860	6895	788	7844	762	8105	798	8934	911

41. In which of the given years the No. of candidates appeared from state D has maximum percentage of qualified candidates.
 1) 1992 2) 1995
 3) 1993 4) 1994
 5) None of these
42. What is the difference between total candidates appeared in six states in the year 1991 and 1993?

- 1) 6915 2) 10692
 3) 10962 4) 9615
 5) None of these

43. The percentage increase/decrease in the number of the appeared to the qualified candidates in the state B is ___ in 1991.
 1) 1.25 2) 2.25
 3) 2.50 4) 1.00
 5) 1.50

44. What is the difference between total qualified candidates in six states in the years 1993 and 1996?
 1) 217 2) 172
 3) 168 4) 226
 5) None of these
45. What is the per cent of the total qualified candidates to the total number of appeared candidates among all the six states in 1996?
 1) 15 2) 11
 3) 19 4) 13
 5) 14

Answers

16. (4) Year	Total Production (in '000 tons)	
1993	140	
1994	145	(D)
1995	145	
1996	205	(C)
1997	165	
1998	205	
1999	210	

∴ Both C and D

17. (1) 1995 → increases by 50%
 i.e., (40 to 60) thousand tons.

18. (4) Average production of B = $\frac{410}{7} = 58.57$

Average production of C = $\frac{440}{7} = 62.86$

∴ Required percentage = $\frac{\frac{410}{7}}{\frac{440}{7}} \times 100 = 93\%$

19. (5) Required percentage = $\frac{\text{increase}}{\text{original}} \times 100$

= $\frac{75 - 60}{60} \times 100 = 25\%$

20. (2) Average production of three companies in

1997 = $\frac{165}{3} = 55$

In 1999 = $\frac{210}{3} = 70$

∴ Difference = 70 - 55 = 15

26. (1) Maximum marks obtained = 590 = 78.6%
 Minimum marks obtained = 477 = 63.6%
 ∴ Maximum difference of percentage of marks = 15%

27. (3) Average marks in Biology
 = $\frac{105 + 98 + 112 + 106 + 119 + 107 + 96}{7}$

= $\frac{743}{7} = 106.14 \approx 106$

28. (2) Marks of E (Chemistry + Maths) = 71 + 119 = 190

Percentage marks = $\frac{190}{250} \times 100 = 76\%$

Marks of A (Social Studies + English) = 138 + 32 = 170
 Percentage marks

= $\frac{170}{250} \times 100 = 68\%$

∴ Difference in percentage marks = 76 - 68 = 8%

29. (5) Average marks in Physics

= $\frac{65 + 58 + 73 + 75 + 68 + 56 + 51}{7}$

= $\frac{446}{7} = 63.71 \approx 64$

30. (4) Marks of F (Biology + English + Social Studies) = 107 + 35 + 118 = 260

Percentage marks = $\frac{260}{400} \times 100 = 65\%$

36. (5) 37. (5) 38. (5)
39. (5) 40. (5)

41. (4) In 1994 – 898 (maximum)

42. (3) In 1991 — 5600 + 7200 + 4850 + 6325 +
5200 + 6500 = 35675

In 1993 — 8250 + 7865 + 7120 + 8545 +
7962 + 6895 = 46637

Difference = 46637 – 35675 = 10962

43. (1) Decrease is by 24
Increase is by 1900

Required percentage = $\frac{24 \times 100}{1900} = 1.25\%$

44. (2) In 1993 — 876 + 792 + 685 + 842 + 934 +
788 = 4917

In 1996 — 853 + 940 + 827 + 746 + 812 +
911 = 5089

Difference = 5089 – 4917 = 172

45. (2) Required percentage

= $\frac{5089}{46583} \times 100 = 10.92\% = 11\%$

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