

Data Interpretation Exercise

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5): Study the following table to answer the given questions:

Percentage of marks obtained by seven students in six subjects

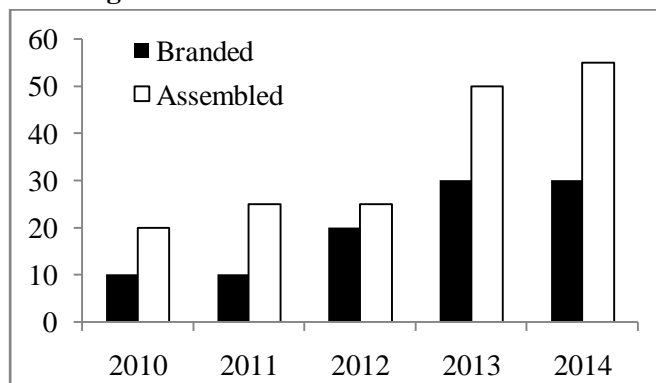
Subject (Max, Mark ↓ Students	ENG	H IS	Co m	Mat h	Scienc e	Eco n
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Meera	100	80	50	90	90	60
Subodh	80	70	80	100	80	40
Kunal	90	70	60	90	70	70
Soni	60	60	65	80	80	80
Richu	50	90	62	80	85	95
Irene	40	60	64	70	65	85
Vgay	80	80	35	65	50	75

- What is the total marks obtained by Meera in all the subject?
(a) 448 (b) 580
(c) 470 (d) 74.67
- What is the average marks obtained by these seven students in History? (rounded off to two digits)
(a) 72.86 (b) 27.32
(c) 24.86 (d) 29.14
- How many students have got 60 or more marks in all the subjects?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
- What is the overall percentage of Kunal?
(a) 64 (b) 65

- (c) 75 (d) 64.24
In which subject is the overall percentage the best?
(a) Maths (b) Economics
(c) History (d) Science

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below:

The following graph shows the percentage growth of Branded and Assembled PCs



- What is the average percentage growth of sales of Assembled PCs for the given years?
(a) 30 (b) 20
(c) 40 (d) 35
- If the Branded PCs sold in 2011 were 100000, how many Branded PCs were sold in 2014?
(a) 202800 (b) 156000
(c) 234000 (d) 300000
- What is the difference between total Branded and total Assembled PCs sold for the given years?
(a) 75000 (b) 750000
(c) 175000 (d) Cannot be determined
- In which year is the difference in the growth between Branded and Assembled PCs lowest?
(a) 2010 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) None of these

10. For Assembled PCs sale, which year is the per cent growth the highest compared to previous year?
- (a) 2014 (b) 2011
(c) 2013
(d) Cannot be determined

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15): Read the following table and answer the questions.

Year	Government	Private
2007-2008	3900	-
2008-2009	29400	-
2009-2010	90000	-
2010-2011	230000	12000
2011-2012	520000	120000
2012-2013	1060000	450000
2013-2014	1550000	950000

11. In which period the percentage increase in the total internet owners is least to that over the earlier period?
- (a) 2009-2010 (b) 2010-2011
(c) 2011-2012 (d) 2013-2014
12. What is the total number of fresh internet owners in the period 2013-14?
- (a) 54900 (b) 549000
(c) 990000 (d) 99000
13. What is the proportion of Government internet owners to the Private Internet owners in the period 2011-12?
- (a) 13:4 (b) 13:3
(c) 3:13 (d) 4:13
14. What is the approximate percentage increase in the Private internet owners in the period 2013-14 over that in the period 2010-11?
- (a) 5000 (b) 6000
(c) 8000 (d) 4000
15. What is the approximate percentage of Private internet owners in the total internet owners in 2010-11?

- (a) 20 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 15

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-21): Study the following table to answer the given questions:
Production (in crore units) of six companies over the year

Company	Years						Total
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
TP	103	150	105	107	110	132	707
ZIR	75	80	83	86	90	91	505
AVC	300	300	300	360	370	340	1970
CTU	275	280	281	280	285	287	1688
PEN	25	30	35	40	42	45	217
SIO	85	87	89	91	92	96	540
Total	863	927	893	964	989	991	5627

16. The production of Company AVC in 2012 is approximately what per cent of its average production over the given years?
- (a) 300 (b) 110 (c) 136 (d) 18.25
17. For SIO, which year was the per cent increase of decrease in production from the previous year, the highest?
- (a) 2013 (b) 2010
(c) 2014 (d) 2012
18. Which company has less average production in the last three years compared to that of first three years?
- (a) No company (b) CTU
(c) ZIR (d) Non of these
19. The total production of the six companies in the first two given years is what per cent of

that of last two given years? (round off up to two decimal places)

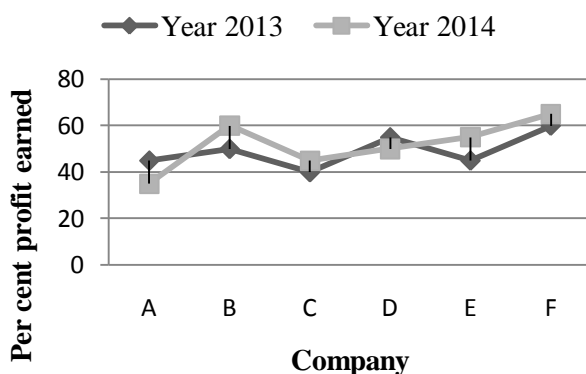
- (a) 87.08 (b) 10455
(c) 90.40 (d) 10.62
20. For ZIR, which of the following is the difference between production in 2014 and that in 2013?
(a) 10,00,00,000 (b) 1,00,00,000
(c) 10,00,000 (d) 40,00,000
21. For how many companies did the production increase every year from that of the previous year?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-26): These questions are based on the graph given below:

Per cent profit earned by six companies during 2013 and 2014

Profit = Income – Expenditure

$$\% \text{ Profit} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100$$



22. If the income of company C in the year 2013 was Rs 35 lakhs, what was its expenditure in that year?
(a) Rs 24 lakhs (b) Rs 21 lakhs
(c) Rs 25 lakhs (d) Cant's be determined
23. If, in the year 2014, total expenditure of companies B and C was Rs 48 lakhs, then what was their total income in the same year?
(a) Rs 32 lakhs (b) Rs 28.6 lakhs

(c) Rs 34.2 lakhs (d) Cant's be determined

24. If, in the year 2013, expenditure of Company C was Rs 32 lakhs, what was the income the company in the same year?
(a) Rs 44.2 lakhs (b) Rs 44.80 lakhs
(c) Rs 46.4 lakhs (d) Cant's be determined
25. If the expenditures of Company E in the years 2013 and 2014 were the what was the ratio of the incomes of the company in the same years respectively?
(a) 19:21 (b) 11:12
(c) 29:31 (d) 9:11
26. The income of Company D In the year 2013 was Rs 31 lakhs. What was the earned profit?
(a) Rs 11 lakhs (b) Rs 20 lakhs
(c) Rs 17 lakhs (d) Rs 12 lakhs

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 27-31): Study the following table c are fully and answer the questions given below:

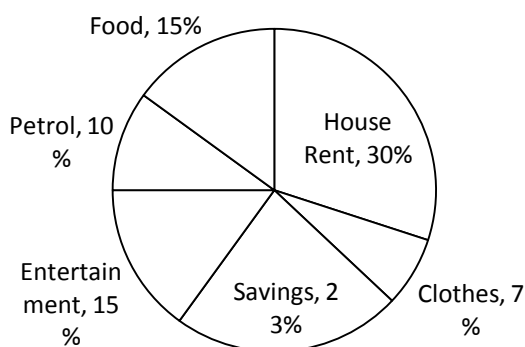
Number of students studying in different faculties in a institutions

Faculty					
Institution	Arts	Comm-erce	Science	Engin-eering	Man-agement
A	125	187	216	98	74
B	96	152	198	157	147
C	144	235	110	164	127
D	163	138	245	66	36
E	215	196	287	86	66
F	184	212	195	112	97
G	255	206	182	138	89

27. What is the percentage of students studying science in the institute G with respect to the total number of students studying in the institute G?

- (a) 1720 (b) 12.70
(c) $21\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $21\frac{2}{3}$
28. Out of the total students of the institute 'D', approximately what percentage of students study Management?
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 10
29. The total number of students studying Arts in institutes A, B and C together is approximately what per cent of the total number of students studying commerce in institutes D, E, F and G together?
(a) 50 (b) 45
(c) 42 (d) 55
30. What is the percentage of students studying Engineering in Institute C with respect to the total students of all institutions studying Engineering? (rounded to the nearest integer)
(a) 19 (b) 20
(c) 18 (d) 21
31. In which institution, Commerce with respect to is maximum?
(a) F (b) E
(c) C (d) A

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 32-36): These questions are to be answered on the basis of the pie chart given below showing how a person's monthly salary is distributed over different expense heads.

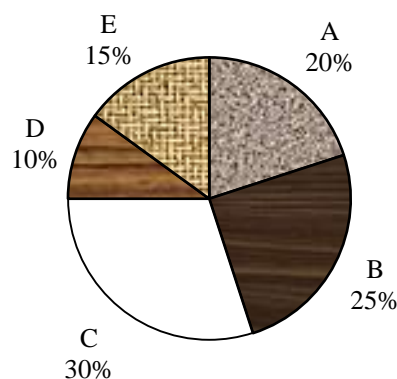


32. For a person, whose monthly salary is Rs 6,000 p.m., how many items are there on

which he has to spend more than Rs 1,000 p.m?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
33. The annual saving for such a person will be approximately:
(a) Rs 5,000 (b) Rs 10,000
(c) Rs 15,000 (d) Rs 16,560
34. The monthly salary for a person who follows the same expense pattern, but has a petrol expense of Rs 500 p.m., is
(a) Rs 2,500 (b) Rs 3,000
(c) Rs 5,000 (d) Rs 6,500
35. The percentage of money spent on clothes and savings is equal to which other single item of expense?
(a) Petrol (b) House rent
(c) Food (d) Entertainment
36. The angle made at the centre of the pie chart by the sector representing the expense on petrol is:
(a) 30° (b) 45°
(c) 36° (d) 90°

DIRECTION'S (Qs. 37 - 40): In the chart given below, A, B, C, D and E represent the costs of paper, printing, binding, miscellaneous and the royalty, respectively in publishing a book.



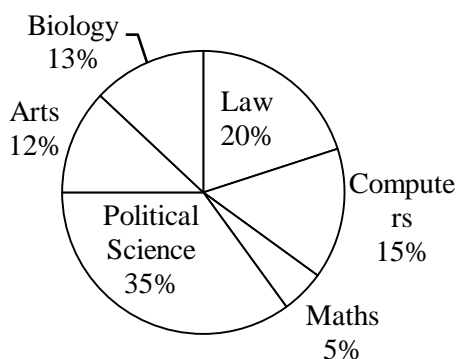
37. What is the angle of the pie chart showing the expenditure incurred on royalty?
(a) 15° (b) 24°

38. The marked price of the book is 20% more than the CP. If the marked price of the book is Rs.30, then what is the cost of the paper used in a single copy of the book?
(a) Rs.6 (b) Rs.5
(c) Rs.45 (d) Rs.6.50
39. Which two expenditures together will form an angle of 108° at the centre of the diagram?
(a) A and E (b) B and E
(c) A and D (d) D and E
40. If the difference between the two expenditures are represented by 18 degrees in the diagram, then these expenditures must be:
(a) B and E (b) A and C
(c) A and D (d) D and E

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41 - 44): Study the following pie-charts carefully to answer the questions that follow:

Percentage of Students in a College, studying in various subjects and the percentage of girls out of these

Total students: 1800 (1200 girls + 600 boys)
Percentage of students in various subjects



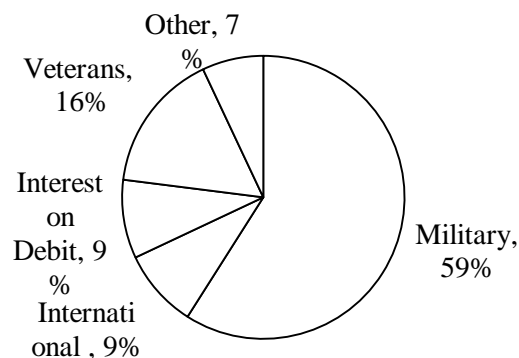
Total Girls: 1200

Percentage of girls in various subjects

41. The number of girls studying art in college is
(a) 242 (b) 168
(c) 120 (d) 276
42. For which subject is the number of boys the minimum?
(a) Law (b) Biology

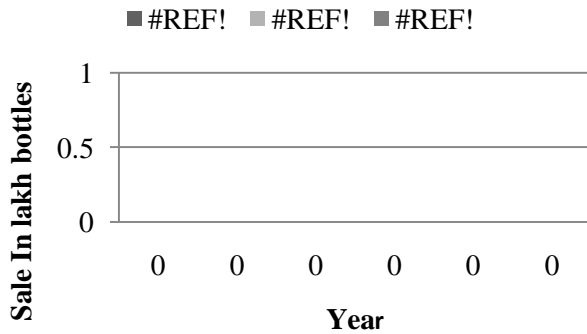
43. For Political Science, what is the respective ratio of boy and girls?
(a) 4:3 (b) 3:4
(c) 2:3 (d) 4:3
44. The number of girls studying art is what per cent more than the number of boys studying art?
(a) 170% (b) 150%
(c) 80% (d) 250%

DIRECTION (Qs. 45-48): Answer the Questions based on the Pie chart.



45. Approximately how many degree should there be in the angle of the sector for military expenditure?
(a) 312.4 (b) 341.4
(c) 241.4 (d) 212.4
46. What is the ratio of military expenditure to veterans expenditure approximately?
(a) 59:6 (b) 1:10
(c) 54:10 (d) None of these
47. If India had a total expenditure of Rs. 120 billion, approximately how many billions did it spend on interest on debt?
(a) Rs.8.10 billion (b) Rs.12.9 billion
(c) Rs.10.8 billion (d) Rs.11.12 billion
48. If Rs.9 billion were spent for veterans, what would have been the total expenditure for that year?
(a) Rs.150 billion (b) Rs.56.25 billion
(c) Rs.140 billion (d) Rs.145 billion

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-53): Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below:



49. In which year was the sale of 'Pep-up' the maximum?
(a) 2011 (b) 2012
(c) 2013 (d) 2010
50. In the case of which soft drink was the average annual sale maximum in the given period?
(a) Pep-up only (b) Cool-sip only
(c) Dew-drop only
(d) Cool-rip and Dew-drop
51. In the case of Cool-rip drink, what was the approximate per cent increase in sale in 2013 over its sale in 2012?
(a) Less than 20 (b) 20-25
(c) 25 (d) 31-35
52. In the year 2011, what was the difference between the number of 'Pep-up' and 'Cool-sip' bottles sold?
(a) 50,00,000 (b) 5,00,000
(c) 50,000 (d) 10,00,000
53. What was the approximate per cent drop in sale of Pep-up in 2011 over its sale in 2010?
(a) 5 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 20

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54 - 58): The following pie-chart shows the monthly expenditure of a family on food, house rent, clothing, education, fuel and miscellaneous. Study the pie-chart and answer questions that follow:



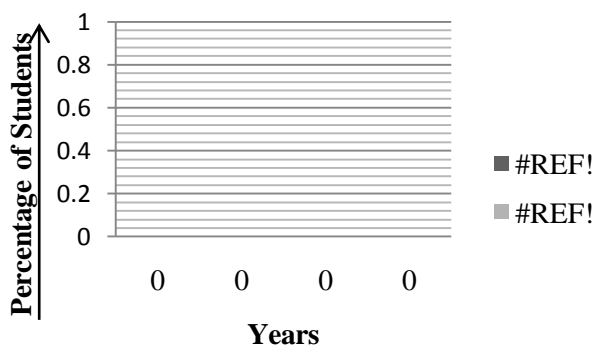
54. If the expenditure for food is Rs. 9000, then the expenditure for education is
(a) Rs.5000 (b) Rs.5200
(c) Rs.5400 (d) Rs.6000
55. The central angle of the sector for the expenditure on fuel (in degrees) is
(a) 50.4 (b) 54
(c) 57.6 (d) 72
56. If the expenditure on fuel is Rs.3000, then the total expenditure excluding expenditure on house rent and education is
(a) Rs.11600 (b) Rs.12000
(c) Rs.12400 (d) Rs.12500
57. If the percentage of expenditure on food is x% of the total percentage of expenditure on clothing, education and fuel, then x equals
(a) 66 (b) $66\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $66\frac{2}{3}$ (d) 67
58. Total percentage of expenditure on house rent, clothing and fuel is greater than the percentage of expenditure food by
(a) 16 (b) 17
(c) 18 (d) 20

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-61): The following graph shows the expenditure incurred in bringing a book, by a magazine producer. Study the graph and answer question.

0%

59. What should be the central angle of the sector for the cost of the paper?
(a) 57.6° (b) 54.4°
(c) 56.7° (d) 54.8°
60. If the miscellaneous charges are Rs.6,000, the cost of paper is
(a) Rs.12,000 (b) Rs.18,000
(c) Rs.15,000 (d) Rs.24,000
61. If 5500 copies are published, miscellaneous expenditures amount to Rs.1,848, find the cost price of 1 copy.
(a) Rs.10.40 (b) Rs.9.40
(c) Rs.12.40 (d) Rs.8.40

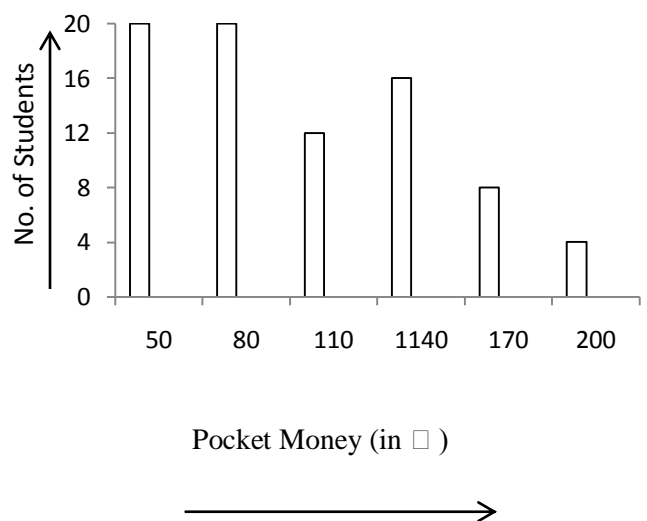
DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-63): The pass percentage for an examination in a school is shown in the adjoining bar diagram, for males and females separately for four years. Study the diagram and answer the question.



62. The maximum percentage of students passed in the year is
(a) 2007 (b) 2008
(c) 2009 (d) 2010
63. The year in which the difference of pass percentage between male and female is maximum, is

- (a) 2010 (b) 2009
(c) 2008 (d) 2007

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 64-65): The adjacent histogram shows the average pocket money received by 60 students for a span of one month. Study the diagram and answer the question.



64. Maximum number of students received pocket money between
(a) 50- 80 (b) 140-170
(c) 80-110 (d) 110-140
65. The number of students who received pocket money upto Rs.140 is
(a) 20 (b) 32
(c) 48 (d) 56

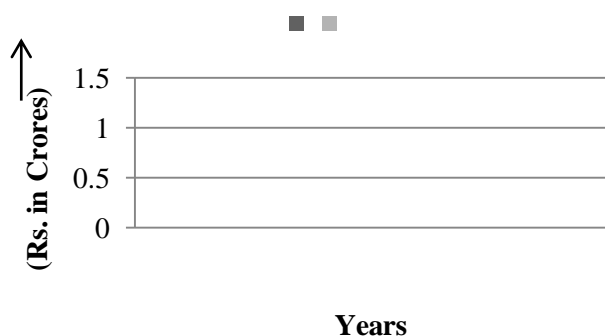
DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-68): Study the following table and answer the questions that follow:

School	No. of students scoring marks less than 50%	Percentage of students scoring marks more than 50%		No. of students appeared
		55	600	
A	240	55	600	

B	220	40	400
C	300	20	375
D	280	10	350
E	210	25	300

66. The ratio of the total number of students scoring marks less than 50% to that of of scoring marks exactly 50% is
(a) 50:3 (b) 25:2
(c) 23:4 (d) 35:2
67. Which school has the highest number or students scoring exactly 50% marks?
(a) D (b) B
(c) B (d) A
68. The total number of students scoring 50% or more marks is
(a) 1250 (b) 875
(c) 775 (d) 675

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-72): Study the following graph which shows income and expenditure of a company over the years 2005-2009 and answer questions.



69. The difference in profit (Rs. in crores) of the company during 2006 and 2007 is
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 25
70. In how many years was the income of the company less than the average income of the given years?
(a) 4 (b) 3

- (c) 2 (d) 1

71. The percentage increase in expenditure of the company from 2007 to 2008 is
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 30 (d) 35
72. Profit of the company was maximum in the year
(a) 2009 (b) 2008
(c) 2006 (d) 2005

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 73-77): The following pie-chart represents the profits earned by a certain company in seven consecutive years. Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the question.

60%

42°	1991
24°	1992
42°	1993
60°	1994
54°	1995
72°	1996

73. If the expenditure in the year 1993 was 30% more than the expenditure in the year 1991, then the income in the year 1993 exceeds the income in the year 1991 by 30% of
(a) the income in the year 1991
(b) the expenditure in the year 1993
(c) the income in the year 1993
(d) the expenditure in the year 1991
74. If x% of the total of profits earned in all the given years is same as the profit earned in the year 1994, then x is
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $33\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $11\frac{2}{3}$
75. The ratios of expenditures and incomes in the years 1992, 1994 and 1996 are given to be 6:5:8 and 2:3:4 respectively. The ratio of the income in the year 1996 to the total expenditure in the years 1992 and 1994 is
(a) 40:11 (b) 10:7
(c) 20:11 (d) 20:13

76. The year in which the profit is nearest to the average of the profits earned in all the given year is
 (a) 1991 (b) 1995
 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
77. If the income in the year 1997 was 5 times the expenditure made in the same year, then the ratio of the profit earned in the year 1991 to the expenditure in the year 1997 was
 (a) 11:28 (b) 44:7
 (c) 28:11 (d) 7:44

ANSWER KEY

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (b)
16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (b)

21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (b)	25. (c)
26. (a)	27. (d)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (b)
36. (c)	37. (d)	38. (b)	39. (c)	40. (d)
41. (b)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (d)	45. (d)
46. (d)	47. (c)	48. (c)	49. (d)	50. (a)
51. (c)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (c)	55. (b)
56. (c)	57. (c)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (d)
61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (d)	64. (a)	65. (c)
66. (b)	67. (c)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (c)
71. (b)	72. (c)	73. (d)	74. (a)	75. (c)
76. (b)	77. (c)			

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

- (c) Total marks obtained by Meera = $100+80+50+90+90+60=470$
- (a) Average marks obtained by seven students in History

$$= \frac{80+70+70+60+90+60+80}{7} = 72 - 86$$
- (a) Only Kunal and Soni got 60% or more marks in all the subjects.
- (c) Average percentage of Kunal

$$= \frac{90+70+60+90+70+70}{6} = 75\%$$
- (d) Average percentage growth of assembled PCs = $\frac{20+25+25+50+55}{5} = \frac{175}{5} = 35\%$
- (d) Number of branded PCs sold in 2014

$$= 10000 \times \frac{30}{10} = 300000$$
- (d) Difference between Assembled and branded PCs

- | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| | 10% | 15% | 5% | 20% | 25% |
- (c) percent growth of Assembled PCs is

1996	1997	1998	1999
5%	No change	25%	5%
 - (d) percentage increase in the total internet owners

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
653.85	206.12	168.89	164.46	135.94	65.56
 - (c) reqd numbers

$$= (1550000+950000)-(1060000+450000)=990000$$
 - (b) reqd ratio = $520000:120000=13:3$
 - (c) reqd percentage increase

$$= \frac{950000-120000}{120000} \times 100 \approx 8000\%$$

13. (b) Read percentage = $\frac{12000}{230000 + 12000} \times 100 \approx 5\%$

14. (b) Production of company AVC in 2012 = 360 crore units
Average production of AVC over the given years = $\frac{1970}{6}$
Hence, required percent = $\frac{360 \times 6}{1970} \times 100 = 109.64\% \approx 110\%$

15. (c) Approximate percent increase of decrease in production from the previous year for SIO are as follows:

$$2010 = \frac{2}{85} \times 100 = 2.35\%$$

$$2011 = \frac{2 \times 100}{87} = 2.29\%$$

$$2012 = \frac{2 \times 100}{89} = 2.24\%$$

$$2013 = \frac{1 \times 100}{91} = 1.09\%$$

$$2014 = \frac{4 \times 100}{92} = 4.35\%$$

You can solve it simple rough work. See the difference of produced units between two consecutive years. The difference is maximum for 2013 to 2014, and production during all these years is almost same. Hence, in the year 2014 SIO registered maximum increase in production over the previous years.

16. (d) Sum of the productions of the companies in first three years and the last three years in ` crore is as follows:

Company	First three years	Last three years
TP	358	349
ZIR	238	267
AVC	900	1070
CTU	836	852
PEN	90	127

SIO	261	279
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17. (c) Total production of the companies in first two given years = 863 + 927 = 1790

Again, total production of the six companies in last two given years = 989 + 991 = 1980

Therefore, required percent = $\frac{1790 \times 100}{1980} = 90.40\%$

18. (b) The required difference

19. = (91 - 90) crore units = 1 × 10000000 = 10000000 units

20. (c) Those companies are:
ZIR, PEN and SIO

21. (c) Expenditure of Company C in 2013 = $35 \times \frac{100}{140} = \text{Rs } 25 \text{ lakhs}$

22. (d) Here, the percentage profits of Companies B and C in 2014 were not the same. Therefore, can't be determined is the correct choice.

23. (b) Income of Company C in 2013 = $32 \times \frac{140}{100} = \text{` } 44.80 \text{ lakhs}$

24. (c) Req'd ratio = 145:155 = 29:31

25. (a) Expenditure of Company D in 2013 = $31 \times \frac{100}{155} = \text{` } 20 \text{ lakhs}$

Profit = Income - expenditure = 31 - 20 = ` 11 lakhs

26. (d) Total no of students studying in institute G = 225 + 206 + 182 + 138 + 89 = 840

Req'd % = $\frac{182}{840} \times 100 = 21 \frac{2}{3}\%$

27. Total students in institute D = 165 + 138 + 245 + 66 + 36 = 650
Req'd % = $\frac{36}{650} \times 100 = 6\%$

28. (a) Req'd % = $\frac{125 + 96 + 144}{138 + 196 + 212 + 206} \times 100 = 48.50\%$

29. (b) Req'd % = $\frac{164}{821} \times 100 = 20\%$

30. (c) Percentage of institute A = $\frac{187}{700} \times 100 = 20.71\%$

% of institute B = $\frac{152}{705} \times 100 = 20.26\%$

% of institute C = 30.12%

% of institute D = 21.23%
 % of institute E = 23.05%
 % of institute F = 26.5% and G = 23.67%

Hence, maximum % is in institute C

31. (b) On two items, savings and house rent, he has to invest more than Rs 1000.
32. (d) Savings per month = $6000 \times 23\% = \text{Rs } 1380$
 Annual Savings = $1380 \times 12 = \text{Rs } 16,560$
33. (c) $10\% = 500 \rightarrow 100\% = \text{Rs } 5000$
34. (b) Money spent on clothes + Savings = Money spent on house rent.
35. (c) Angle subtended by the Petrol sector
 $= \frac{10}{100} \times 360^\circ = 36^\circ$
36. (d) % of Royalty = 15%
 Angle made by Royalty = $\frac{15}{100} \times 360^\circ = 54^\circ$
37. (b) Marked price = 1.2 x cost price
 $\Rightarrow \text{Cost price} = \frac{30}{1.2} = \text{Rs } 25$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Cost of paper} = 25 \times 20\% = \text{Rs } 5$
38. (c) We have, $360^\circ = 100\%$
 $108^\circ = \frac{100\%}{360} \times 108^\circ = 30\%$
 From the given pie chart (A+D) = 30%
39. (d) $18^\circ = \frac{18^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 100\% = 5\%$
 So, the difference in percentages of expenditures be 5%
 Thus, required expenditures are C and B or D and E. or A and B and E.
 For (Q₅, 41 – 44)

Subjects	Students	Girls	Boys
Art	216	168	48
Biology	234	168	66
Law	360	360	Nil
Computers	270	120	150
Maths	90	24	66

Political Science	630	360	270
Total	1800	1200	600

40. (b) 168
41. (a) There is no boy studying Law in the college.
42. (b) Required ratio = $270 : 360 = 3 : 4$
43. (d) Required percentage =
 $\frac{168 - 48}{48} \times 100 = 250\%$
44. (d) Required degree = $\frac{59}{100} \times 360 = 212.4$
45. (d) Required ratio = $\frac{59}{16} = 59 : 16$
46. (c) Spend on interest on debt = $120 \times \frac{9}{100} = 10.8 \text{ billion}$
47. (b) Total expenditure = $\frac{9}{16} \times 100 = 56.25$ billion
48. (d) Sale of Pep-up was the maximum in the year 2010.
49. (a) Avg annual sale of Dew-drop
 $= \frac{10+15+25+15+30+25}{6} = 20$ lakhs
 Avg. annual sale of Cool –sip
 $= \frac{25+7+20+20+25+30}{6} = 21.16$ lakhs
 Avg. annual sale of Pep-up
 $= \frac{30+35+30+25+20+20}{6} = 26.66$ lakhs
50. (c) Reqd % = $\frac{25-20}{20} \times 100 = 25\%$
51. (d) Reqd no = $30 - 20 = 1000000$
52. (c) Reqd % drop = $\frac{35-30}{35} \times 100 = 14\%$
53. (c) Expenditure for education =
 $\frac{9000}{30} \times 18 = \text{Rs } 5,400$
54. (b) Central angle of the sector for the expenditure on fuel =
 $\frac{360}{100} \times 15 = 54^\circ$
55. (c) Expenditure excluding rent and education = $\frac{3000}{15} \times (100 - 20 - 18)$
 $= 200 \times 62$
 $= \text{` } 12400$

56. (c) $30 = x\%$ of $(12+18+15)$
 $30 = \frac{x}{100} \times 45$
 $x = \frac{200}{3} \times 66\frac{2}{3}$
57. (b) Required difference = $(20+12+15)-30$
 $=47-30$
 $=17$
58. (a) Central angle of the sector for cost of the paper
 $= \frac{\text{cost of paper \%}}{100} \times 360^\circ$
 $= \frac{16}{100} \times 360^\circ = 57.6^\circ$
59. (d) If the cost of paper = Rs x, then form the given pie chart

$$\frac{\text{Cost of paper}}{\text{Miscellaneous charges}} = \frac{16\%}{4\%}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6000} = \frac{16}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{16 \times 6000}{4} = 24000$$
60. (c) By observing the graph, we can say that yr. 2009 has maximum percentage of students passed in the year.
61. (d) Year 2007.
62. (c) $20+12+16=48$
63. (b) Number of student scoring less than 50%
 $= (240+220+300+280+210) = 1250$
 Number of students scoring exact 50%
 $= (30+20+0+35+15) = 100$
 Ratio = $1250:100 = 25:2$
64. (c) Number of students scoring 50% or more marks
 $= (600-240) + (400-220) + (375-300) + (350-280) + (300-210)$
 $= 360 + 180 + 75 + 70 + 90 = 775$
65. (b) Profit during 2006 = $(60-35) = 25$
 Profit during 2007 = $(50-40) = 10$
 Difference = $25-10=15$
66. (c) Average Income = $\frac{40+60+50+65+70}{5}$
 $= \frac{285}{5} = 57$
 Income during 2005 and 2007 is less than average
67. (b) Required % = $\frac{50-40}{40} \times 100 = 25\%$

68. (c) It is clear from the graph
 For Qs 73-77
 Profit percentage in given years.
 $1991 \Rightarrow \frac{42}{360} \times 100 = 11.67\%$
 $1992 \Rightarrow \frac{24}{360} \times 100 = 6.67\%$
 $1993 \Rightarrow \frac{42}{360} \times 100 = 11.67\%$
 $1994 \Rightarrow \frac{60}{360} \times 100 = 16.67\%$
 $1995 \Rightarrow \frac{54}{360} \times 100 = 15\%$
 $1996 \Rightarrow \frac{72}{360} \times 100 = 20\%$
 $1997 \Rightarrow \frac{66}{360} \times 100 = 18.33\%$
69. (a) $x\%$ of 100 = 16.67%
 $\Rightarrow x = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$
70. (b) Average of years 1995
 $= \frac{11.67+6.67+16.67+15+20+18.33}{7}$
 $= 14.28\% = 15\%$

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