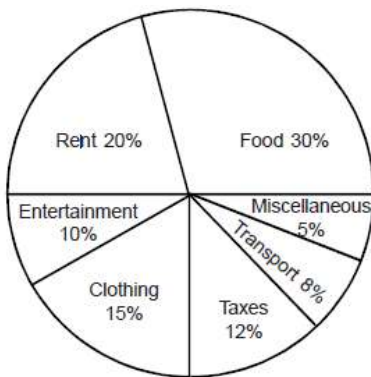


Section III: Data Analysis and Data Sufficiency

Directions (Qs. 81 to 84): These questions refer to the following circle graph showing the expenditure distribution of a certain family:

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION OF A CERTAIN FAMILY



81. If the family spends Rs. 6,500 per month, how much are its annual taxes?

- (1) Rs. 7,800
- (2) Rs. 9,360
- (3) Rs. 9,800
- (4) Rs. 10,080

82. How many degrees should there be in the central angle showing clothing, taxes and transportation combined?

- (1) 100
- (2) 110
- (3) 120
- (4) 126

83. How much more money per month is spent by the family on food as compared to the rent ?

- (1) Rs. 650
- (2) Rs. 700
- (3) Rs. 750
- (4) Rs. 800

84. If the expenditure budget of the family is raised to Rs. 8,000 per month and distribution on various items remain the same, then the monthly expenses on both, the entertainment and the transport, will be

- (1) Rs. 1,800
- (2) Rs. 1,600
- (3) Rs. 1,440
- (4) Rs. 1,220

Directions (Qs. 85 to 88): Study the table given below and answer these questions :

INVESTMENTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR
(Rs. crores)

Name of the Enterprise	Investments as on	
	31-3-98	31-3-99
1. Steel Authority of India (SAIL)	5,933	6,305
2. Coal India	4,730	5,541
3. National Thermal Power Commission (NTPC)	3,119	4,520
4. Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)	2,432	2,860
5. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)	1,522	1,830
6. National Textile Corporation (NTC)	933	1,050
	18,669	22,108

85. Comparatively, the percentage increase in investment in the year ending 31st March '99, was the least in the case of

- (1) NTC
- (2) REC
- (3) SAIL
- (4) ONGC

86. The percentage increase in investment was nearly equal in the case of

- (1) Coal India & ONGC
- (2) Coal India & SAIL
- (3) SAIL & NTC
- (4) ONGC & NTPC

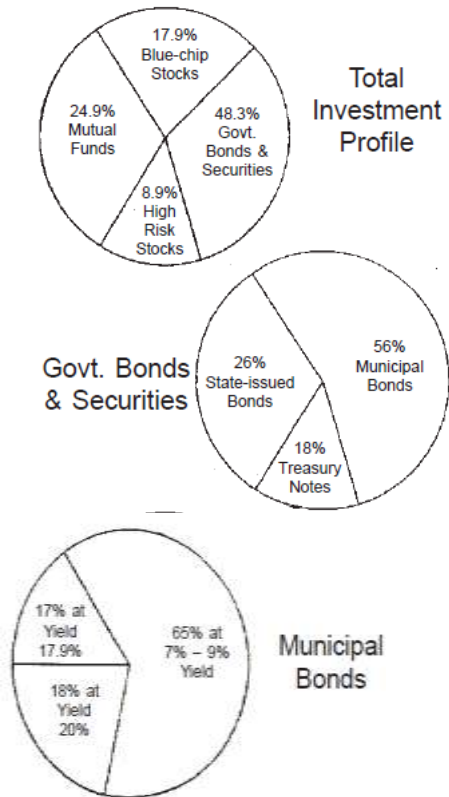
87. The increase in investment in NTPC was more than twice to that in

- (1) NTC
- (2) Coal India
- (3) REC
- (4) ONGC

88. As compared to the investments for the year ending 31st March, 1998, the total investments in all the six enterprises for the year ending 31st March, 1999 exceeded approximately by

- (1) 10%
- (2) 15%
- (3) 18%
- (4) 20%

Directions (Qs. 89 to 92) : These questions are based on the following graphs :



Total Investment Funds = Rs. 11 crore 5 lakh

89. According to these graphs, approximately, how much money from the investment portfolio was invested in high-risk stocks?

- (1) 9,00,000
- (2) 10,10,000
- (3) 98,000
- (4) 6,00,000

90. Approximately, how much money belonging to the investment portfolio was invested in State-issued bonds ?

- (1) 2,87,30,000
- (2) 3,39,50,000
- (3) 4,50,00,000
- (4) None of these

91. Which of the following earned the least amount of money for the investment portfolio?

- (1) Municipal Bonds
- (2) State-issued Bonds
- (3) Government Bonds & Securities
- (4) Cannot be determined from the given information

92. Which of the following was the greatest?

- (1) The amount of money invested in Municipal Bonds which yielded between 7% and 9%
- (2) The amount of money invested in State-issued Bonds.
- (3) The amount of money invested in High Risk Stock
- (4) The amount of money invested in Municipal Bonds which yielded over 9%

Directions (Qs. 93 to 96) : Study the following table to answer these questions.

**PLAN-WISE PUBLIC SECTOR
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE
(1974-79 TO 1985-90)**

(in Rs. Crores)

Five-Year Plans	Period	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
Fifth Plan	1974-79	39,303	39,426
Sixth Plan	1980-85	97,500	1,09,292
Seventh Plan	1985-90	1,80,000	—

93. Actual expenditure in the sixth Plan exceeded the outlay by about

- (1) 10%
- (2) 17%
- (3) 23%
- (4) 30%

94. Sixth Plan outlay exceeded the Fifth Plan outlay by almost

- (1) 50%
- (2) 100%
- (3) 150%
- (4) 200%

95. In the Fifth Plan, the expenditure exceeded the outlay by

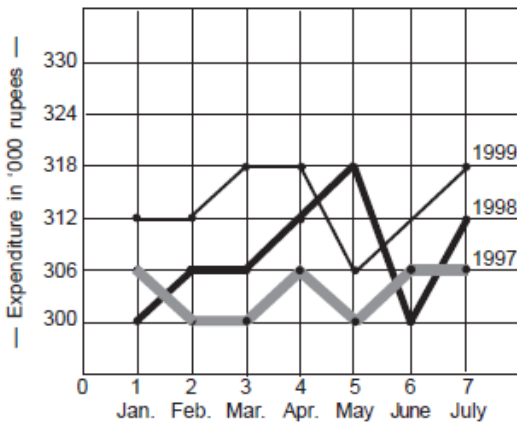
- (1) 1%
- (2) 2%
- (3) Less than 0.5%
- (4) Did not exceed

96. From the given table we can infer that the actual expenditure in the Seventh Plan will exceed the outlay by almost

- (1) 40%
- (2) 60%
- (3) 80%
- (4) Cannot infer

Directions (Qs. 97 to 104): Study the data presented in the following graph to answer these questions.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF A FIRM FROM JANUARY TO JULY DURING THE YEARS 1993, 1994 & 1995



97. What is the total expenditure during the period under review (7 months) in 1997?

- (1) Rs. 21,07,000
- (2) Rs. 21,96,000
- (3) Rs. 21,54,000
- (4) Rs. 2,12,4000

98. What total expenditure has been made during the year 1997 and 1998 in the period covered in the graph?

- (1) Rs. 42,87,000
- (2) Rs. 2,70,000
- (3) Rs. 48,27,000
- (4) Rs. 42,78,000

99. What is the average monthly expenditure during the year 1999 covering the period shown in the graph?

- (1) Rs. 2,75,000
- (2) Rs. 2,70,000
- (3) Rs. 3,14,000
- (4) Rs. 2,47,000

100. Which month has been the least expensive during 1999?

- (1) June
- (2) April
- (3) May
- (4) July

101. The expenditure in April 1999 was higher than that of corresponding period in 1998.

- (1) 1.5%
- (2) 2%
- (3) 2.5%
- (4) 0.94%

102. The expenditure in May 1997 was..... less than that of the corresponding period in 1999.

- (1) 3%
- (2) 2.5%
- (3) 1.5%
- (4) 2%

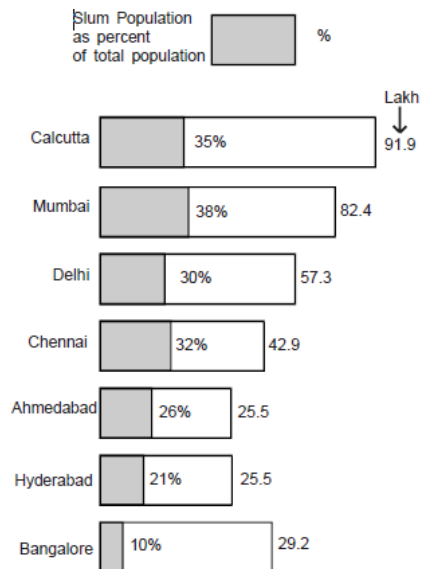
103. The expenditure of May/June 1998 was..... Higher than that of the corresponding period during 1985.

- (1) 3%
- (2) 3.5%
- (3) 2%
- (4) Zero

104. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) In 1997, the expenditure was more in March than in January.
- (2) The expenditure in January 1999 was equivalent to the expenditure in July 1998.
- (3) In 1999, the expenditure was less than that of 1998.
- (4) The total expenditure in January 1997 and 1999 was more than that in April 1997 and 1999.

Directions (Qs. 105 to 112) : Study the following chart to answer these questions.
Slum Population in Metropolis: 1991



105. The total slum population of Calcutta in 1991 was approximately

- (1) 30 lakh
- (2) 31 lakh
- (3) 32 lakh
- (4) 33 lakh

106. The difference in the slum populations of Bangalore and Hyderabad was

- (1) 4.1 lakh
- (2) 3.71 lakh
- (3) 2.43 lakh
- (4) 2 lakh

107. The city with the highest slum population was

- (1) Mumbai
- (2) Calcutta
- (3) Delhi
- (4) Chennai

108. Two cities with nearly equal slum population were

- (1) Ahmedabad & Hyderabad
- (2) Delhi & Chennai
- (3) Hyderabad & Bangalore
- (4) Mumbai & Calcutta

109. The slum population of Delhi was more than 3 times the slum population of

- (1) Hyderabad
- (2) Ahmedabad
- (3) Bangalore
- (4) Chennai

110. The slum population of all the seven cities nearly equalled the total population of

- (1) Calcutta and Bangalore
- (2) Delhi and Chennai
- (3) Delhi and Hyderabad
- (4) Mumbai and Ahmedabad

111. The ratio of slum population to total population in Calcutta istimes the same ratio in Bangalore.

- (1) 3
- (2) 3.5
- (3) 4
- (4) 5

112. In terms of slum population, the second city with the least population was

- (1) Delhi
- (2) Bangalore
- (3) Ahmedabad
- (4) Hyderabad

Directions (Qs. 113 to 120) : These questions are followed by two statements A and B. Choose (1) if the statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question asked, but the statement B by itself is not sufficient to answer the question.

Choose (2) if the statement B alone by itself is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement A alone is not sufficient to answer the question. Choose (3) if both the statements A and B together are sufficient to answer the given question but neither statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question.

Choose (4) if the two statements A and B, even when taken together, are not sufficient to answer the question.

113. Is y larger than 1?

- A: y is greater than 0
- B: $y^2 - 4 = 0$

114. Is the integer x divisible by 3?

- A: The last digit in x is 3
- B: $x + 5$ is divisible by 6.

115. How much is Mohan's weekly salary?

A: Mohan's weekly salary is twice as much as Sohan's weekly salary.

B: Sohan's weekly salary is 40% of the total of Ram's and Mohan's weekly salaries.

116. What is the percentage of defective items produced in a factory?

A: The total number of defective items produced is 1,234.

B: The ratio of defective items to non-defective is 32 to 5,678.

117. How long will it take to travel from A to B ? It takes 4 hours to travel from A to B and back to A.

A: It takes 25% more time to travel from A to B than it takes to travel from B to A.

B: C is midway between A and B and it takes 2 hours to travel from A to C and back to A.

118. How many square tiles with sides 5 inches long will be needed to cover the rectangular floor of a room?

A: The floor is 10 feet long.

B: The floor is 5 feet wide.

119. A group of 49 consumers were offered a chance to subscribe to 3 magazines: A, B and C. 38 of the Consumers subscribed to at least one of the magazines. How many of the 49 consumers subscribed to exactly two of the magazines?

A: 12 of the 49 consumers subscribed to all the three magazines.

B: 20 of the 49 consumers subscribed to magazine A.

120. What is the two-digit number whose first digit is 'a' and the second digit is 'b'? The number is greater than 9.

A: The number is a multiple of 51.

B: The sum of the digits 'a' and 'b' is 6.

Answers:

- 81 (2)
- 82 (4)
- 83 (1)
- 84 (3)
- 85 (3)
- 86 (1)
- 87 (3)
- 88 (3)
- 89 (None)
- 90 (4)
- 91 (2)
- 92 (1)
- 93 (1)
- 94 (3)
- 95 (3)
- 96 (4)
- 97 (4)
- 98 (4)
- 99 (3)
- 100 (3)
- 101 (2)
- 102 (4)
- 103 (4)
- 105 (3)
- 106 (3)
- 107 (2)
- 108 (4)
- 109 (1)
- 110 (4)
- 111 (2)
- 112 (4)
- 113 (3)
- 114 (3)
- 115 (4)
- 116 (2)
- 117 (1)
- 118 (3)
- 119 (4)
- 120 (3)