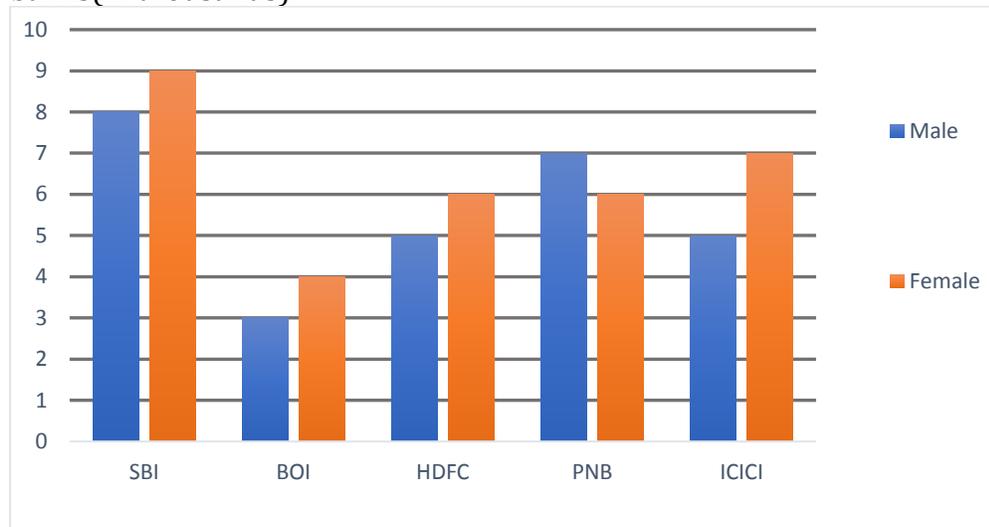


Quiz Date: 13th July 2020

Directions (1-5): **Study the bar graph carefully and answer the following questions.**

The given bar graph shows the number of male and female probationary officers in various banks(in thousands).



Q1. What is the total number of probationary officers in the given five banks?

- (a) 60,000
- (b) 56,000
- (c) 58,000
- (d) 62,000
- (e) 59,000

Q2. What is the ratio of male probationary officers to female probationary officers in all five banks?

- (a) 5 : 4
- (b) 3 : 2
- (c) 2 : 3
- (d) 7 : 8
- (e) 4 : 5

Q3. In HDFC 40% males and 30% females are unmarried, then what is the ratio of the married males to the married females in HDFC?

- (a) 7 : 5
- (b) 5 : 7
- (c) 12 : 13
- (d) 2 : 3
- (e) 3 : 5

Q4. If the number of married male probationary officers in ICICI and PNB are same and 40% of the male probationary officers in PNB are married, then what is the percentage of

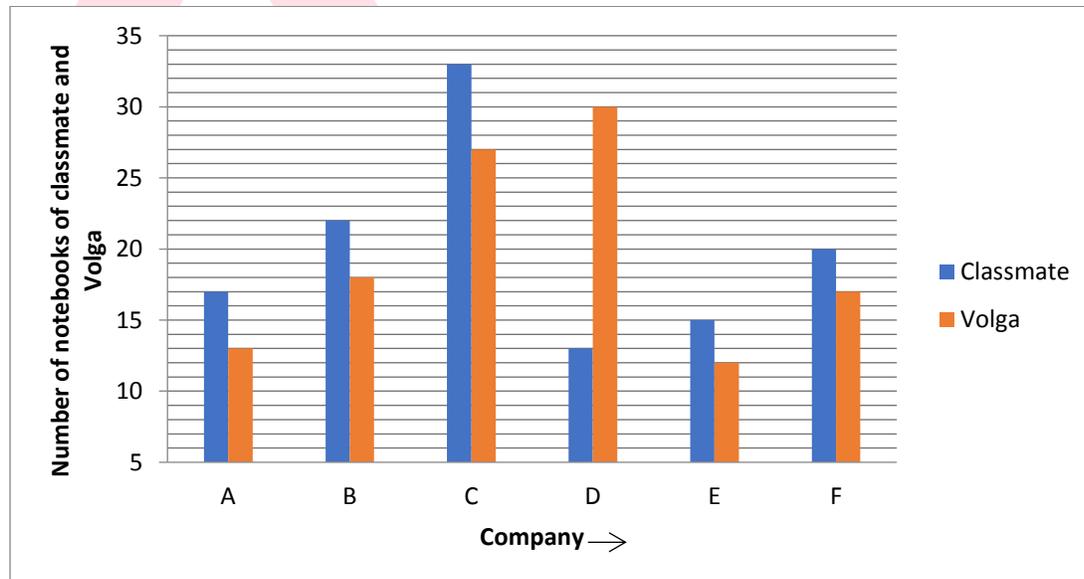
married male probationary officers in ICICI with respect to the total number of probationary officers in ICICI?

- (a) $25\frac{1}{2}\%$
 (b) 28%
 (c) $27\frac{7}{9}\%$
 (d) 22%
 (e) $23\frac{1}{3}\%$

Q5. The male probationary officers in PNB is what per cent more than the female probationary officers in BOI?

- (a) 60%
 (b) 74%
 (c) 75%
 (d) 80%
 (e) 64%

Directions (6-10): In the following bar diagram, the number of note books of classmate and Volga (in thousand) sold by 6 different companies in a certain month has been given. Study the bar diagram carefully to answer the questions.



Q6. What is the average number of notebooks of classmate sold by all companies taken together in a month?

- (a) 18 thousand
 (b) 20 thousand
 (c) 17 thousand
 (d) 19 thousand

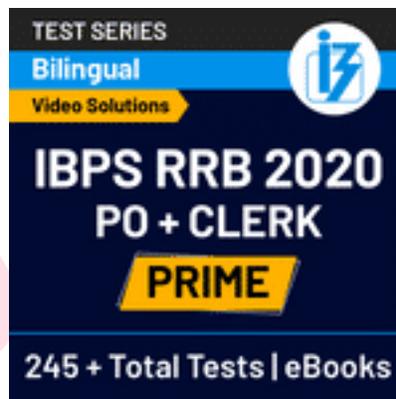
(e) None of these

Q7. By what percent the number of classmate notebooks sold by company F is more than that of company E?

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (b) 22%
- (c) 20%
- (d) $23\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (e) None of these

Q8. What is the average of the number of Volga notebooks sold by companies A, E and F?

- (a) 12 thousand
- (b) 14 thousand
- (c) 15 thousand
- (d) 16 thousand
- (e) None of these



Q9. What is the respective ratio between the number of classmate notebooks sold by company E and that of Volga notebooks sold by company B?

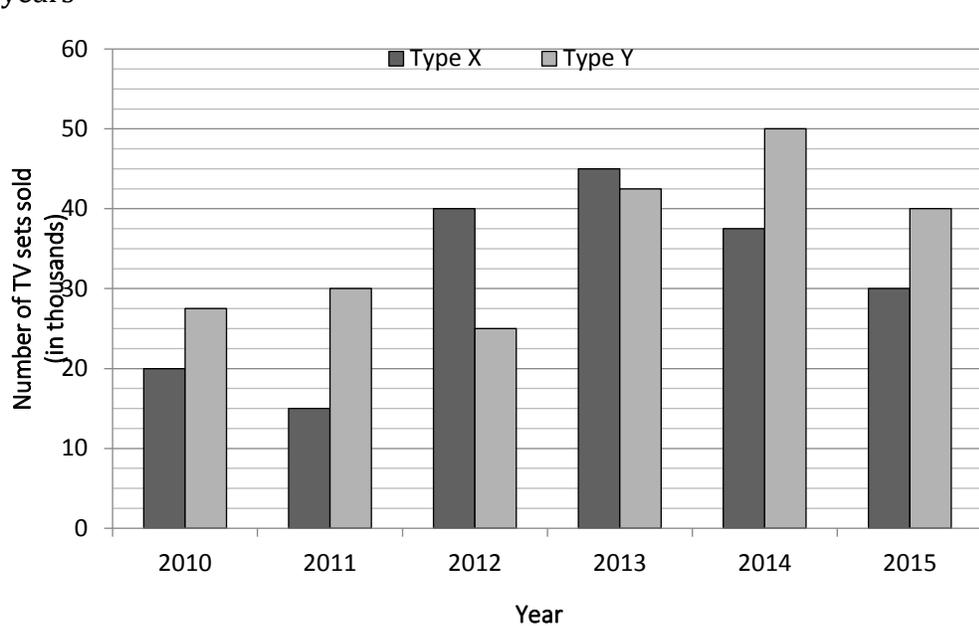
- (a) 3 : 5
- (b) 6 : 5
- (c) 5 : 3
- (d) 5 : 6
- (e) 7 : 8

Q10. What is the respective ratio of the numbers of Volga notebooks sold by company B and company C?

- (a) 2 : 5
- (b) 4 : 3
- (c) 3 : 4
- (d) 3 : 2
- (e) 2 : 3

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

Given bar graph shows the number of two types of TV sets (Type X and Type Y) sold over 6 years



Q11. What was the average number of Y-type TV sets sold by the company in 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015?

- (a) 32869
- (b) 36250
- (c) 35600
- (d) 39827
- (e) 42686

Q12. The number of X-type TV sets sold in 2011 was exactly what percent of the number of Y-type TV sets sold in 2015?

- (a) $33\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (b) $32\frac{1}{3}\%$
- (c) $37\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (d) $45\frac{1}{2}\%$
- (e) $53\frac{1}{2}\%$

Q13. What is the percentage increase in the sale of Y-type TV sets from 2011 to 2014?

- (a) 25%
- (b) $62\frac{2}{3}\%$

- (c) $53\frac{1}{3}\%$
 (d) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
 (e) 49%

Q14. In which of the following years was the percentage increase/decrease of sale of X-type TV sets the maximum from the previous year?

- (a) 2014
 (b) 2012
 (c) 2015
 (d) 2011
 (e) 2010

Q15. In which of the following years was the difference between the sales of X-type TV sets and Y-type TV sets the minimum?

- (a) 2010
 (b) 2013
 (c) 2011
 (d) 2014
 (e) 2012



Solutions

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. Total employees of the given five banks

$$= (8 + 9 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 5 + 7) \times 1000 = 60000$$

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ratio of male to female probationary officers in all five banks

$$= (8000 + 3000 + 5000 + 7000 + 5000) : (9000 + 4000 + 6000 + 6000 + 7000)$$

$$= 28000 : 32000 = 7 : 8$$

S3. Ans (b)

Sol.

$$\text{Unmarried males in HDFC} = 5000 \times \frac{40}{100} = 2000$$

$$\therefore \text{Married males of HDFC} = (5000 - 2000) = 3000$$

$$\text{Unmarried females in HDFC} = 6000 \times \frac{30}{100} = 1800$$

$$\therefore \text{Married females of HDFC} = (6000 - 1800) = 4200$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 3000 : 4200 = 5 : 7$$

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Number of male married probationary officers in ICICI

= Number of male married probationary officers in PNB

$$= \text{Male probationary officers in PNB} \times \frac{40}{100} = 7000 \times \frac{40}{100} = 2800$$

\therefore The percentage of married male probationary officers in ICICI w.r.t to the total probationary officers in ICICI

$$= \frac{2800 \times 100}{7000 + 5000} = 23\frac{1}{3}\%$$

S5. Ans (c)

Sol.

$$\text{Required}\% = \frac{7000 - 4000}{4000} \times 100\%$$

= 75% more than female probationary officers in BOI

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Average number of classmate notebooks sold by all companies in the certain month

$$= \frac{1}{6} (17 + 22 + 33 + 13 + 15 + 20)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times 120$$

= 20 thousand

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Classmate notebooks sold by company F = 20,000

Classmate notebooks sold by company E = 15,000

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{20,000 - 15,000}{15,000} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

S8. Ans.(b)

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Sol.

Average number of Volga sold by companies A, E & F

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times (13 + 12 + 17) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 42 \\
 &= 14 \text{ thousand}
 \end{aligned}$$

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol.

No. of classmate notebooks sold by company E = 15,000

Volga notebooks sold by company B = 18000

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Required ratio} &= \frac{15000}{18000} \\
 &= \frac{5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol.

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{18}{27} = \frac{2}{3}$$

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Required average} &= \frac{(30 + 25 + 50 + 40)}{4} \times 1000 \\
 &= 36.25 \times 1000 = 36250
 \end{aligned}$$

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{15}{40} \times 100 = 37\frac{1}{2}\%$$

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Required percentage increase} &= \frac{50 - 30}{30} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{200}{3} \% = 66\frac{2}{3}\%
 \end{aligned}$$

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol.

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$$\text{In year 2011} = \frac{15 - 20}{20} \times 100 = -\frac{5}{20} \times 100 = -25\%$$

$$\text{In year 2012} = \frac{40 - 15}{15} \times 100 = 166\frac{2}{3}\%$$

$$\text{In year 2013} = \frac{45 - 40}{40} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

$$\text{In year 2014} = \frac{37.5 - 45}{45} \times 100 = -16.67\%$$

$$\text{In year 2015} = \frac{30 - 37.5}{37.5} \times 100 = -20\%$$

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. From the graph the minimum difference is in the year 2013.

For any Banking/Insurance exam Assistance, Give a Missed call @ 01141183264



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