

Friends!



We used **SmartKeeda** and cracked Bank Exams

बैंक परीक्षाओं के लिए निश्चित रूप से
सर्वश्रेष्ठ मॉक टेस्ट सीरीज



Tanu Singh
RRB PO & CLERK 2022



Debasish Kumar Nayak
RRB PO & CLERK 2022



Kalyan Singh
RRB CLERK 2022



Sakshi Kumari
RRB PO 2022



Koushik Samanta
RRB PO & CLERK 2022



Sonali Thakur
RRB CLERK 2022



Rajesh Khichar
RRB PO 2022



Akshay Meppurath
IBPS PO 2022



Mayuri Vipat
IBPS CLERK 2022



Dev Kalra
IBPS PO 2022



Yeshwanth Reddy
IBPS CLERK 2022



Sarthak Jain
IBPS PO 2022



Saurav Sengupta
IBPS CLERK 2022



Lalatendu Sarangi
IBPS PO 2022



Aqeeb Ayaan
IBPS PO 2022



Moti Sankhlecha
IBPS PO & CLERK 2022



Kushagra Verma
IBPS PO 2022



Anand Majhi
IBPS CLERK 2022



Madhusudan Sarkar
IBPS PO 2022



Ritwick Das
IBPS PO & CLERK 2022

It's Your Turn Now
Take A FREE Mock Test

use code **FEST23** for 10% off

DI Info Chart Questions for RBI Grade B, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains, RBI Assistant Mains Exams.

DI Info Chart No 53

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

Rahim is an employee in TCS. In December 2019, his expenditure and savings are as follows:

He spends four times on house rent of what he spends on grocery in that month. One-fifth of his salary goes on these two items only. He spends a total of Rs. 10000 on school fee of his kids and house maid. He also gives Rs. 12000 to his younger brother who studies in college, which is thrice the amount he gives to house maid. Expenditure on petrol is Rs. 6000, and two-third of expenditure on petrol is equal to the expenditure on grocery. He also goes to the gym for which he pays half what he pays to his house maid. Whatever left after all this expenditure becomes his savings for December 2019.

1. In January 2020, his younger brother earns some money through a part time work at college so now he takes only Rs. 8000 in that month from Rahim. What is the savings of Rahim in January 2020?

- A. Rs. 50000 B. Rs. 54000 C. Rs. 52000 D. Rs. 58000 E. None of these

2. Which of the following set contributes to the maximum expenditure?

- A. Grocery, House maid, Petrol B. Gym, School fee, Grocery C. Petrol, Gym, House maid,
D. School fee, Petrol, Grocery E. Both option (B) and (C) are true.

3. If the expenditure in December 2019 was same for each month of the year 2019 and in the year 2019 he has to pay 15% income tax on total annual income, then what average amount he would have saved each month in the year 2019?

- A. Rs. 35000 B. Rs. 420000 C. Rs. 42500 D. Rs. 46250 E. None of these

4. All his savings he made in the year 2021 he deposited in a bank on 1st January 2022, and similarly the savings in the year 2022, he deposited in the bank on 1st January 2023, both at 5% simple interest. If he withdraws all his money on 1st January 2024, what total amount as interest he will get from the bank? [Assuming his monthly savings remains the same as it was in December 2019]

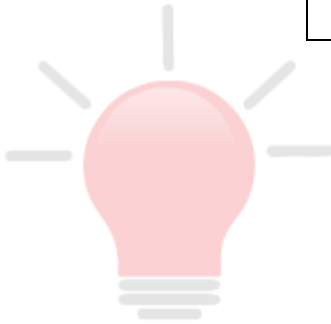
- A. Rs. 86000 B. Rs. 96000 C. Rs. 90000 D. Rs. 41400 E. None of these

5. Rahim's one of the friends Shyam also works at the same position and gets a salary equal to Rahim. Shyam has no kids and he has no younger brother like Rahim but Shyam sends Rs. 15000 to his parents each month. All other expenses of Shyam are the same as Rahim's. In December 2019, what percent more/less Shyam saves each month than Rahim?

- A. 16.67% less B. 10% less C. 6% more D. 16.67% more E. None of these

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5
B	D	A	C	C



Smartkeeda
The Question Bank



www.smartkeeda.com | testzone.smartkeeda.com

SBI | RBI | IBPS | RRB | SSC | NIACL | EPFO | UGC NET | LIC | Railways | CLAT | RJS



Common explanation :

Expenditure on petrol is Rs. 6000, and since two-third of expenditure on petrol is equal to expenditure on grocery, we have

Expenditure on grocery is $(2 / 3) \times 6000 = \text{Rs. } 4000$

He spend four times on house rent on what he spend on grocery in that month, means

Expenditure on house rent = $4 \times 4000 = \text{Rs. } 16000$

Expenditure on grocery + house rent = $4000 + 16000 = 20000$

This is one-fifth of his salary, means his salary is = $5 \times 20000 = \text{Rs. } 100000$

He gives Rs. 12000 to his younger brother, which is thrice the amount he gives to house maid, means

Expenditure on house maid = $\text{Rs. } (1 / 3) \times 12000 = \text{Rs. } 4000$

Expenditure on school fee + house maid = 10000

Expenditure on school fee + 4000 = 10000

Expenditure on school fee = $\text{Rs. } 6000$

He go to gym for which he pays half what he pays to his house maid = $(1 / 2) \times 4000 = \text{Rs. } 2000$

We tabulate all this information as follows:

Items	Expenditure(Rs.)
House rent	16000
Grocery	4000
School fee	6000
House maid	4000
To brother	12000
Petrol	6000
Gym	2000
Total	50000
SALARY	100000
Savings = Salary – Total	50000



Explanations :

1. His brother was earlier taking Rs. 12000 and now Rs. 8000, so Rahim now would save Rs. 4000. In his total savings of Rs. 50000 that we evaluated in common explanation, he would have Rs. (50000 + 4000) = Rs. 54000.

Hence, option B is correct.

2. We check each option one by one as follows.

$$(A) \text{ (Grocery = 4000) + (house maid = 4000) + (petrol = 6000) = 14000}$$

$$(B) \text{ (Gym = 2000) + (school fee = 6000) + (Grocery = 4000) = 12000}$$

$$(C) \text{ (Petrol = 6000) + (Gym = 2000) + (house maid = 4000) = 12000}$$

$$(D) \text{ (school fee = 6000) + (petrol = 6000) + (Grocery = 4000) = 16000}$$

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Total annual income = Rs. 100000 × 12

$$\text{Income tax} = 15\% \text{ of Rs. } 100000 \times 12$$

$$\text{Total savings in a month} = \text{Rs. } 50000$$

$$\text{Total savings in 2019} = \text{Rs. } 50000 \times 12 \text{ (this include income tax yet to be paid)}$$

$$\text{After removing income tax he would save} = \text{Rs. } 50000 \times 12 - 15\% \text{ of Rs. } 100000 \times 12 = 420000$$

$$\text{Monthly average savings} = 420000 / 12 = \text{Rs. } 35000$$

Hence, option A is correct.

4. Savings in the year 2021 = Rs. 50000 × 12

He put this amount at 5% SI for 2 years.

$$\text{SI he will get on this} = (\text{Rs. } 50000 \times 12) \times 5 \times 2 / 100 = 5000 \times 12 = 60000$$

$$\text{Savings in the year 2022} = \text{Rs. } 50000 \times 12$$

He put this amount at 5% SI for 1 year.

$$\text{SI he will get on this} = (\text{Rs. } 50000 \times 12) \times 5 \times 1 / 100 = 5000 \times 6 = 30000$$

$$\text{Total amount} = 60000 + 30000 = \text{Rs. } 90000$$

Hence, option C is correct.

5. Rahim's monthly savings in December 2019 were Rs. 50000.

Shyam's expenses are similar to Rahim's except for two things.

Shyam has no kids, so no school fee, thus his savings = 50000 + 6000

Shyam send Rs. 15000 to his parents, but he doesn't have to send Rs. 12000 to his brother like Rahim send, so Shyam here has to spend Rs. 3000 more.

So, Shyam savings due to this thing would become $50000 + 6000 - 3000 = \text{Rs. } 53000$.

So Shyam's savings are Rs. 3000 more than Rahim's. In percentage, it becomes

$$3000 / 50000 \times 100 = 6\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.



Smartkeeda
The Question Bank



www.smartkeeda.com | testzone.smartkeeda.com

SBI | RBI | IBPS | RRB | SSC | NIACL | EPFO | UGC NET | LIC | Railways | CLAT | RJS





Smartkeeda

The Question Bank

Presents

Testzone

India's Leading Test Series Platform

**All Banks and
Insurance Exams**

2023-2024

12 Months Plan

@Just

Rs. 789

To get 10% Off use code **FEST23**

- ✓ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ✓ Excellent Content
- ✓ Unmatched Explanation

Buy Now

