

DI table Chart Questions for SBI Clerk Pre, IBPS Clerk Pre, LIC Assistant Pre and IBPS RRB Assistant Pre Exams.

DI Table Chart No. 44

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

The questions are based on the following table chart which represents the advertisement expenditure (in Rs. Crores) of a trading company from 2005-06 to 2010-11 on four of its products P, Q, R and S.

	Ρ	Q	R	S
2005-06	50	100	50	25
2006-07	25	75	50	25
2007-08	50	100	100	25
2008-09	100	25	0	25
2009-10	50	100	100	50
2010-11	100	50	125	25

Sales for the given years are as follows:

2005-06	Rs. 600 crores	ion
2006-07	Rs. 750 crores	1011
2007-08	Rs. 800 crores	
2008-09	Rs. 450 crores	
2009-10	Rs. 900 crores	
2010-11	Rs. 1000 crores	

Bank

Profit = Sales – Advertising expenditure

1. In which year is the product Q's profit the highest, if its sales form 20% of the total sales every year?

A. 2006 – 07 B. 2007 – 08 C. 2010 – 11 D. 2009 – 10 E. 2008 – 09

2. Among the given years, the advertising expenditure of product S as a percentage of the advertising expenditure of P and R together is least in

A. 2005 – 06 B. 2010 – 11 C. 2009 – 10 D. 2008 – 09 E. 2007 – 08

3. If the ratio of sales of the products P,Q,R and S in the year 2010-11 is 2 : 5 : 1 : 2, then the profit of S is what percentage of the profit of Q in the same year?

A. 33% B. 38.88% C. 45.38% D. 42.5% E. 22.85%

4. In 2011-12, the sales of the company decreases by 30%. Total advertising expenses for 2011-12 grow at the same rate as they did from the total advertising expenses 2009-10 to 2010-11. What is the profit for 2011-12?

A. Rs. 400 crores B. Rs. 300 crores C. Rs. 520 crores D. Rs. 700 crores E. Rs. 600 crores

5. If the advertising expenditure for all the products in the year 2006-07 is halved and that in 2010-11 is doubled and for the other years it remains the same, then during which year is the profit the least?





www.smartkeeda.com | testzone.smartkeeda.com

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

Explanations :

1. Sales of product Q for the given years are as follows:

2006 – 07 = 20% of 750 = Rs.150 crores

2007 - 08 = 20% of 800 = Rs. 160 crores

2008 – 09 = 20% of 450 = Rs. 90 crores

2010 - 11 = 20% of 1000 crores = Rs. 200 crores

Profit of Q for given years :

2006 – 07 = 150 – 75 = 75 crores

2007 - 08 = 160 - 100 = 60 crores

2008 - 09 = 90 - 25 = Rs. 65 crores

2010 - 11 = 200 - 50 = Rs. 150 crores

Profit is maximum in year 2010 – 11

Hence, Option C is correct.

Smartkeeda The Question Bank

2.

- $\ln 2005 06 = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$
- $\ln 2006 07 = \frac{25}{75} = \frac{1}{3}$
- $\ln 2008 09 = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$
- $\ln 2009 10 = \frac{50}{150} = \frac{1}{3}$
- $\ln 2007 08 = \frac{25}{150} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\ln 2010 - 11 = \frac{25}{225} = \frac{1}{9}$$

The advertising expenditure of S as a percentage of advertising expenditure of P and R is least in 2010 - 11.

Hence, option B is correct.

3. Sales of the product P, Q, R and S in 2010-11 are Rs. 200, 500, 100 and 200 crores respectively. Profit of Q = 500 - 50 = 450 Profit of S = 200 – 25 = 175 Reqd. % = $\frac{175 \times 100}{450}$ = 38.88% Hence, Option B is correct. 4. Sales in 2011-12 = 1000(0.7) = Rs. 700 crores Total advertising expenditure in 2009-10 = Rs. 300 crores Total advertising expenditure in 2010-11 = Rs. 300 crores So there is no growth, so the expenditure remains same. So, the advertising expenditure in 2011-12 = Rs. 300 crores artkeeda Profit = (700 - 300) = 400 croresHence, Option A is correct. The Question Bank

5. As the expenditure in the years in 2006-07 and 2010-11 is changed, profit in these years will be

$$2006-07 = 750 - \frac{175}{2} = \text{Rs. } 662.5 \text{ crores}$$

2010-11 = 1000 - 600 = Rs. 400 crores

Profit in other years is as follows:

2008-09 = 450 - 150 = Rs. 300 crores

2009-10 = 900 -300 = Rs. 600 crores

The profit is least in the year 2008-09.

Hence, Option E is correct.

www.smartkeeda.com | testzone.smartkeeda.com

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



