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The Question Bank

# Date Interpretation Table Chart Questions for SBI Clerk Pre, IBPS Clerk Pre and IBPS RRB Exams.

Direction: Study the following table carefully and answer the questions based on it.

## Set - 1

Subscription of different schemes of Mutual Fund Company over the months  
(Rupees in crores)

Schemes/Months	V	W	X	Y	Z	Total
September	200	70	30	290	10	600
October	120	130	70	150	290	760
November	45	35	25	125	160	390
December	160	110	40	115	130	555
January	80	90	70	100	140	480
February	130	150	30	40	390	740

1. What is the difference in the subscription of scheme V between December and January ?

- A. 80 lacs      B. 240 crores      C. 8 crores      D. 240 lacs      E. None of these

2. If the subscription to a scheme is the criterion of popularity which of the schemes can be termed as the most popular over the months?

- A. V      B. W      C. X      D. Y      E. Z

3. In which of the following months the total subscription to W and X schemes was equal to the subscription to W scheme in February ?

- A. September      B. October      C. November      D. December      E. January

4. For which of the following types of schemes was there continuous decrease over the months?

- A. V      B. W      C. X      D. Y      E. None of these

5. What is the percentage increase in the subscription to Z scheme from January to February?

- A. 130      B. 260      C. 200      D. 100      E. None of these

SET – 2

Percentage of marks obtained by six students in six different subjects

Student / Subject	Psychology (150)	Sociology (120)	Economics (80)	Philosophy (75)	Statistics (125)	Geology (60)
A	72	65	85	65	88	72
B	68	58	74	70	78	54
C	63	73	69	57	68	65
D	56	65	77	61	75	67
E	78	55	82	76	59	74
F	84	70	64	78	82	80

**Note :** Figure written in bracket under each subject indicate the maximum marks allotted for that subject.

6. What is the difference between the total marks obtained by A in Psychology and Statistics together and the total marks obtained by F in these two subjects together?

- A. 12.5      B. 6      C. 10.5      D. 11.6      E. None of these

7. What is the average percentage of marks obtained by six students in Sociology ?

- A.  $77\frac{1}{3}$       B.  $64\frac{1}{5}$       C.  $77\frac{1}{5}$       D.  $64\frac{1}{3}$       E. None of these

8. What is the average marks obtained by the six students in Philosophy out of 75?

- A. 58.75      B. 50.875      C. 67.83      D. 65.73      E. None of these

9. What is the total marks obtained by 'A' in Psychology, Economics and Geology together ?

- A. 219.2      B. 229      C. 209.8      D. 229.6      E. None of these

10. Approximately what is the overall percentage of marks obtained by 'C' in all the subjects together ?

- A. 60      B. 56      C. 72      D. 76      E. 66

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SET – 3

Number of books of different prices brought in different months

Price	Months					
	Jan	Mar	May	July	Sep.	Nov.
More than Rs 5,000	50	106	2	30	25	75
Rs 4,000 - Rs 5,000	105	1000	40	105	400	375
Rs 3,000 - Rs 3,999	70	100	80	115	200	240
Rs 2,000 - Rs 2,999	300	500	100	216	135	300
Rs 1,000 - Rs 1,999	140	370	200	225	175	470
Rs 500 - Rs 999	200	700	15	400	75	530
Less than Rs 500	65	135	111	188	25	65

11. In which month was maximum number of books bought?

- A. March      B. November      C. July      D. September      E. None of these

12. For which price range was maximum number of books bought for the given months together?

- A. Rs 500 – Rs 999      B. Rs 2,000 – Rs 2,999      C. Rs 1,000 – Rs 1,999      D. Rs 3,000 – Rs 3,999  
E. None of these

13. The books of price range Rs 1,000 – 1,999 bought in January is what per-cent of that in May?

- A. 30      B. 70      C. 14.286      D. 60      E. None of these

14. How much is the difference in the number of books bought in September and November?

- A. 244      B. 776      C. 1020      D. 1310      E. None of these

15. What is the ratio of books of Rs 4,000 – Rs 5,000 bought in January to that in March?

- A. 1 : 10      B. 15 : 100      C. 930 : 2911      D. 21 : 200      E. None of these

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SET – 4

Number of women working in various departments of six different organisations

Organisation	Department					
	Production	HR	IT	Finance	Marketing	Merchandising
P	155	250	320	405	150	50
Q	178	300	415	318	127	90
R	58	275	204	250	188	66
S	102	190	198	200	190	75
T	110	100	256	305	250	85
U	60	150	225	220	168	35

16. The number of women working in the HR department from organization S is what per cent of the total number of women working in the HR departments from all organizations together? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- A. 13.45%      B. 19.16%      C. 21.92%      D. 15.02%      E. None of these

17. What is average number of women working in the Finance department from all organizations together?

- A. 226      B. 283      C. 312      D. 308      E. None of these

18. Which organization has the least number of women employees working in all the given departments together?

- A. T      B. R      C. U      D. S      E. None of these

19. What is the ratio of the number of women working in the IT department from organizations P, Q and U together to the number of women working in the Marketing department of organizations P, S and T together?

- A. 59 : 33      B. 96 : 31      C. 71 : 19      D. 71 : 23      E. None of these

20. If the women working in the Production department of organization Q were also to work in its Merchandising department, what would be the approximate percentage of women employees working for the Merchandising department of organization Q?

- A. 19      B. 26      C. 11      D. 23      E. 15

SET – 5

Number of students of different classes of a school playing different games

Games	Class						
	XII	XI	X	IX	VIII	VII	VI
Chess	11	12	5	4	2	2	1
Cricket	38	40	12	17	25	18	20
Basketball	11	9	7	6	0	0	0
Table Tennis	9	9	21	19	11	9	0
Football	40	27	18	19	12	16	14
Carrom	16	15	8	19	12	16	14
Tennis	8	9	11	5	6	0	0
Badminton	47	39	33	21	19	0	0

21. In the game category of Cricket approximately what percent of total students is the number of students from Class VIII?

- A. 13      B. 4      C. 25      D. 15      E. 17

22. What is the ratio of the students playing Football in Class XI to those in Class X?

- A. 1 : 2      B. 2 : 5      C. 2 : 3      D. 3 : 2      E. None of these

23. Which game is the most popular?

- A. Badminton      B. Football      C. Carrom      D. Table Tennis      E. Cricket

24. Approximately what percent of Class X students play Table Tennis out of the total number of Class X students playing different given games?

- A. 20      B. 21      C. 27      D. 26      E. 18

25. Which game has ascending number of students from class IX to XII?

- A. Only Basketball      B. Only Badminton      C. Chess and Badminton      D. No game      E. None of these

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SET – 6

Number of Articles (in thousands) Manufactured (M) and Defective (D) by 5 units of a company over the years

Year	UNIT									
	I		II		III		IV		V	
	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D	M	D
1996	53	21	45	12	76	38	56	21	46	18
1997	49	18	32	10	45	24	63	24	36	14
1998	50	18	48	18	55	16	68	30	34	15
1999	65	20	68	15	57	20	54	19	48	12
2000	70	31	72	13	82	22	48	27	58	10
2001	44	15	56	22	38	32	40	15	60	1

26. What is the average number of defective items from Unit II for the given years?

- A. 21,500      B. 17,000      C. 12,500      D. 15,000      E. None of these

27. What is the ratio of the total number of articles manufacture by Unit III to that by Unit V for all the years together?

- A. 353 : 282      B. 282 : 353      C. 457 : 215      D. 215 : 457      E. None of these

28. What was the percentage (rounded off to nearest integer) of defective articles with respect to the number of articles manufactured by all the units together in the year 2001?

- A. 42      B. 40      C. 37      D. 33      E. None of these

29. During which year was the percentage increase/decrease in manufacture from the previous year the highest for Unit I?

- A. 1998      B. 2001      C. 1999      D. 1997      E. None of these

30. During which year was the largest percentage of articles defective out of the articles manufactured by Unit IV?

- A. 1996      B. 1997      C. 1998      D. 1999      E. 2000

SET – 7

Number of students (in thousand) placed in five different companies during six different years

Year	Company				
	Accenture	Google	Yahoo	Tata	Flipkart
2010	9.6	10.4	9.3	9.8	8.7
2011	10.4	12.6	7.2	13.8	6.2
2012	12.6	9.8	10.4	14.9	9.8
2013	16.8	15.4	11.4	16.3	11.3
2014	19.3	13.4	13.4	11.8	7.8
2015	18.7	16.7	12.7	15.7	13.7

31. What was the ratio of the number of students placed in Accenture in the year 2013 to that of those placed in Tata in the year 2011?

- A. 28 : 23      B. 81 : 67      C. 85 : 69      D. 25 : 23      E. None of these

32. The number of students placed in Yahoo in the year 2013 was approximately what per cent of the total number of students placed in Flipkart in the year 2011, 2012 and 2014 together?

- A. 43%      B. 55%      C. 48%      D. 57%      E. 51%

33. What was the average number of students placed in all the companies together in the year 2012?

- A. 11600      B. 11500      C. 11200      D. 12300      E. 10900

34. In which company was the number of students placed in the year 2013 the highest?

- A. Accenture      B. Flipkart      C. Tata      D. Google      E. Yahoo

35. In which company did the number of placement continuously increase during all the years?

- A. Accenture      B. Tata      C. Google      D. Flipkart      E. None of these



SET – 8

Number of cars sold (in thousand) by 5 showrooms during 5 months

Month	Showroom				
	A	B	C	D	E
March	154	180	156	215	237
April	167	199	179	181	254
May	191	219	211	163	263
June	205	198	259	165	181
July	215	231	230	178	250

36. What is the average number of cars sold (in thousand) by showroom C in all the given months together?

- A. 207                      B. 211                      C. 213                      D. 205                      E. 215

37. By what percent the number of cars sold by showroom B increase from March to July?

- A. 24.33%                      B. 28.33%                      C. 26.33%                      D. 32.66%                      E. 30.66%

38. The number of cars sold by showroom E increased by 8% from July to August and by 20% from August to September. How many cars were sold (in thousand) by store E in September?

- A. 312                      B. 318                      C. 324                      D. 328                      E. 336

39. The total number of cars sold by all the given stores together in August was  $\frac{7}{9}$  of the total number of cars sold by all the given stores together in June. How many cars were sold (in thousand) by all the given stores together in August itself?

- A. 756                      B. 798                      C. 784                      D. 826                      E. 812

40. The no. of cars sold by showroom D in July is approximately what percent more than the number of cars sold by show room A in March?

- A. 15.2%                      B. 16.4%                      C. 15.9%                      D. 16.6%                      E. 15.6%

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SET – 9

Number of pendants sold by 5 stores during 5 months

Month	Store				
	A	B	C	D	E
May	128	79	154	84	74
June	154	111	87	113	89
July	181	132	113	96	121
August	158	145	241	138	164
September	135	118	129	99	165

41. The number of pendants sold by Store D increased by what per cent from May to August?

- A.  $62\frac{6}{7}$       B.  $58\frac{2}{7}$       C.  $64\frac{2}{7}$       D.  $68\frac{4}{7}$       E.  $56\frac{4}{7}$

42. Out of the total number of pendants sold by Store E in July, August and September together, 32% were made of silver. What was the total number silver pendants sold by Store E in July, August and September together?

- A. 148      B. 144      C. 152      D. 136      E. None of these

43. What is the average number of pendants sold by Store A, D and E in June? (Approximate)

- A. 126      B. 118      C. 124      D. 116      E. 122

44. What is the ratio of the total number pendants sold by Store A and C in July to the total number of pendants sold by the same stores in August?

- A. 12 : 17      B. 12 : 19      C. 14 : 17      D. 14 : 19      E. 16 : 19

45. What is the difference between the total number pendants sold by Store B in May and September together and the total number of pendants sold by Store C in the same months together?

- A. 96      B. 78      C. 108      D. 86      E. 94

**SET – 10**

**Number of boys & girls enrolled in 6 different sports in a academy during 6 different years (In thousand)**

Course	Badminton		Wrestling		Tennis		Gymnastics		Archery	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2011	7.2	6.3	13.3	3.2	15.5	6.1	12.6	4.1	2.7	1.1
2012	6.6	4.2	18.4	4.2	18.9	6.3	18.4	4.3	3.8	2.2
2013	10.6	5.8	27.4	12.8	23.2	8.8	19.3	10.3	5.7	3.5
2014	13.6	7.9	21.4	13.4	26.6	9.2	12.6	4.4	8.9	4.8
2015	16.8	6.4	12.6	5.2	27.9	12.4	24.4	6.2	14.8	3.2
2016	17.2	5.2	13.4	3.2	35.8	5.9	10.6	5.1	6.6	1.8

**46. What is the average number of boys enrolled in all the sports in the year 2011? (in thousands)**

- A. 10.26      B. 9.26      C. 10.62      D. 11.26      E. None of these

**47. What is the average number of girls enrolled in wrestling during all the years? (in thousands)**

- A. 6.5      B. 7      C. 7.5      D. 8      E. None of these

**48. The difference between the number of boys and girls enrolled in Gymnastics during the year 2011, 2012 and 2013. (in thousands) is**

- A. 21.6      B. 316      C. 31.6      D. 216      E. None of these

**49. By what per cent is the number of boys enrolled in Archery in 2015 is more than that of girls in the same course and in the same year?**

- A. 360.5      B. 260.5      C. 262.5      D. 362.5      E. None of these

**50. In the given years in which sport the number of boys enrolled showed a consistent increase?**

- A. Gymnastics      B. Tennis      C. Badminton      D. Archery      E. Wrestling

**CORRECT ANSWERS:**

<b>1</b>	E	<b>11</b>	A	<b>21</b>	D	<b>31</b>	A	<b>41</b>	C
<b>2</b>	E	<b>12</b>	E	<b>22</b>	D	<b>32</b>	C	<b>42</b>	B
<b>3</b>	D	<b>13</b>	B	<b>23</b>	E	<b>33</b>	B	<b>43</b>	B
<b>4</b>	D	<b>14</b>	C	<b>24</b>	E	<b>34</b>	A	<b>44</b>	D
<b>5</b>	E	<b>15</b>	D	<b>25</b>	E	<b>35</b>	E	<b>45</b>	D
<b>6</b>	C	<b>16</b>	D	<b>26</b>	D	<b>36</b>	A	<b>46</b>	A
<b>7</b>	D	<b>17</b>	B	<b>27</b>	A	<b>37</b>	B	<b>47</b>	C
<b>8</b>	B	<b>18</b>	C	<b>28</b>	B	<b>38</b>	C	<b>48</b>	C
<b>9</b>	A	<b>19</b>	E	<b>29</b>	B	<b>39</b>	C	<b>49</b>	D
<b>10</b>	E	<b>20</b>	A	<b>30</b>	E	<b>40</b>	E	<b>50</b>	B



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## Explanations:

1. In the month of December subscription of V scheme is Rs. 160 crore.  
In the month of January subscription of V scheme is Rs. 80 crore.  
Difference =  $160 - 80 =$  Rs. 80 crore  
Hence, option E is correct.

2. The criterion of popularity is maximum change in percentage over the months.

$$\text{Scheme V} = \frac{130 - 200}{200} \times 100 = \frac{-70}{200} \times 100 = -35\%$$

$$\text{Scheme W} = \frac{150 - 70}{70} \times 100 = \frac{80}{70} \times 100 = 114.29\%$$

$$\text{Scheme X} = \frac{30 - 30}{30} \times 100 = 0\% \text{ (No Change)}$$

$$\text{Scheme Y} = \frac{40 - 290}{290} \times 100 = -86.21\%$$

$$\text{Scheme Z} = \frac{390 - 10}{10} \times 100 = 380\%$$

Scheme Z is the most popular over the months.  
Hence, option E is correct.

3. Subscription of W scheme in February = Rs. 150 cr.

Total subscription of W and X schemes-

September-  $70 + 30 =$  Rs. 100 cr.

October-  $130 + 70 =$  Rs. 200 cr.

November-  $35 + 25 =$  Rs. 60 cr.

December-  $110 + 40 =$  Rs. 150 cr.

January-  $90 + 70 =$  Rs. 160 cr.

February-  $150 + 30 =$  Rs. 180 cr.

In the month of December the total subscription of W and X schemes are equal to W schemes in February.

Hence, option D is correct.

4. We can clearly see from the table chart that it's scheme Y has continuous decrease over the given months.  
Hence, option D is correct.

5. Given that Subscription of scheme Z in the month of Sep = 10 cr  
& in the month of Feb = 390

$$\text{Therefore, \% increase will be} = \frac{390 - 140}{140} \times 100 = \frac{250}{140} \times 100 = 178.57\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

6.

$$\text{Total marks obtained by A in Psychology and Statistics together} = \left( \frac{72 \times 150}{100} + \frac{88 \times 125}{100} \right)$$

$$= 108 + 110 = 218$$

$$\text{Total marks obtained by F in these two subjects} = \left( \frac{84 \times 150}{100} + \frac{82 \times 125}{100} \right)$$

$$= 126 + 102.5 = 228.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference} = (228.5 - 218) = 10.5$$

Hence, option C is correct.

7. Average % of marks obtained by six students in Sociology

$$= \frac{65 + 58 + 73 + 65 + 55 + 70}{6} = \frac{386}{6} = 64\frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, option D is correct.

8. Average marks obtained by 6 students in Philosophy out of 75

$$= \left( \frac{65 + 70 + 57 + 61 + 76 + 78}{6} \times \frac{75}{100} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{407}{6} \times \frac{75}{100} \right) = 50.875$$

Hence, option B is correct.

9.

$$\text{Reqd. answer} = \left( \frac{72 \times 150}{100} + \frac{85 \times 80}{100} + \frac{72 \times 60}{100} \right)$$

$$= 108 + 68 + 43.2 = 219.2$$

Hence, option A is correct.

10. Percentage of marks obtained by C in all the subjects together

$$= \frac{(63\% \text{ of } 150) + (73\% \text{ of } 120) + \dots + (65\% \text{ of } 60)}{150 + 120 + \dots + 60} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{404}{610} \times 100 \approx 66\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

11. We can clearly observe from the table that two months; March and November have the largest number of purchase of books and on further comparison of data we find that it is the month of March in which the maximum number of books was bought.

Option A hence is the correct answer.

12. Once again we can find the answer just by observation of data.

If we observe we find that the two price ranges Rs. 4000 - Rs. 5000 and Rs. 500 - Rs. 999 have the largest number of books and on further observation we get to know that it is Rs 4000 - Rs 5000 price range for which the maximum number of books was bought.

Hence, the option E is correct.

13.

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{140}{200} \times 100 = 70\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 14.** Total number of books in Sept =  $25 + 400 + 200 + 135 + 175 + 75 + 25 = 1035$   
Total number of books in Nov =  $75 + 375 + 240 + 300 + 470 + 530 + 65 = 2055$   
 $\therefore$  Reqd. difference =  $2055 - 1035 = 1020$   
Hence, option C is correct.

- 15.** Required Ratio =  $105 : 1000 = 21 : 200$ .  
Hence, option D is correct.

- 16.**
- $$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{190}{250 + 300 + 275 + 190 + 100 + 150} \times 100$$
- $$= \frac{190 \times 100}{1265} \approx 15.02\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

- 17.**
- $$\text{Reqd. avg.} = \frac{405 + 318 + 250 + 200 + 305 + 220}{6}$$
- $$= \frac{1698}{6} = 283$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 18.** We can clearly observe from the table that U and R are the two organizations which have the least number of working women among all and on further observation we find that it is U in which the number of working women is even less than that of R.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

- 19.**
- $$\text{Reqd. ratio} = \frac{320 + 415 + 225}{150 + 190 + 250}$$
- $$= \frac{960}{590} = 96 : 59$$

Hence, option E is correct.



**20.**

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{178 + 90}{178 + 300 + 415 + 318 + 127 + 90} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{268}{1428} \times 100\%$$

$$= 18.76 \approx 19\%$$

Hence, option A is correct.

**21.**

No. of students from Class VIII in Cricket playing category = 25

Total no. of students who play cricket = 38 + 40 + 12 + 17 + 25 + 18 + 20 = 170

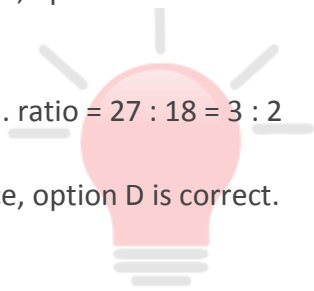
$$\text{Reqd.\%} = \frac{25}{170} \times 100 = 14.70 \approx 15\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

**22.**

Reqd. ratio = 27 : 18 = 3 : 2

Hence, option D is correct.



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**23.**

At first glance at the table we can infer that Cricket and Football are the two most popular games and on further observation we can clearly conclude that Cricket is the most popular game because it has the maximum number of students across all the classes.

Option E hence is the correct answer.

**24.**

No. of Class X students who play Table Tennis = 21 and

Total no. of Class X students who play different games = 115

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{21}{115} \times 100 = 18.26 \approx 18\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

**25.**

We can clearly observe from the table that Basketball and Badminton are the two games which satisfy the conditions.

Hence, option E is correct.

**26.**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Reqd. avg.} &= \frac{12 + 10 + 18 + 15 + 13 + 22}{6} \\ &= \frac{90}{6} = 15\end{aligned}$$

∴ Average of defective articles in Unit II will be 15000.  
Hence, option D is correct.

**27.**

Total no. of articles manufactured by Unit III =  $76 + 45 + 55 + 57 + 82 + 38 = 353$

Total no. of articles manufactured by Unit V =  $46 + 36 + 34 + 48 + 58 + 60 = 282$

Reqd. ratio =  $353 : 282$

Hence, option A is correct.

**28.**

Total no. of defective articles in 2001 =  $15 + 22 + 32 + 15 + 11 = 95$

Total no. of manufactured articles in 2001 =  $44 + 56 + 38 + 40 + 60 = 238$

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{95}{238} \times 100\% = 39.9\% \approx 40\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.



**29**

At first glance at the table we can infer that the two greatest percentage increase/decrease are happening in year 1999 and year 2001 and on further observation we can clearly conclude that it is the year 2001 in which the percent decrease is greater than percent increase happening in the year 1999.

Option B hence is the correct answer.

**30.**

In year 2000 the number of defective items is 27 and the base value is 48 which means the percentage of defective items is more than 50% (27 is greater than half of 48 which is 24) while in the other years the percentage of defective items don't go even beyond 50%.

Therefore we can pick Option E as the correct answer.

**31.**

Reqd. ratio =  $16.8 : 13.8 = 28 : 23$

Hence, option A is correct.

**32.**

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{11.4}{6.2 + 9.8 + 7.8} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{11.4 \times 100}{23.8}$$

$$= 47.89 \approx 48\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

**33.**

$$\text{Reqd. avg.} = \frac{12.6 + 9.8 + 10.4 + 14.9 + 9.8}{5} \times 1000$$

$$= \frac{57.5}{5} \times 1000 = 11500$$

Hence, option B is correct.

**34.** We can clearly observe from the given table that it is the company Accenture in which the highest number of students got placed in the year 2013.

Option A hence is the correct answer.

**35.** We can observe from the table that there is no such company that shows a continuous increase in the number of placements over the years.

Option E hence is the correct answer.

**36.**

$$\text{Reqd. avg.} = \frac{156 + 179 + 211 + 259 + 230}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1035}{5}$$

$$= 207 \text{ thousand}$$

Hence, option A is correct.

**37.**

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{231 - 180}{180} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{51 \times 100}{180}$$

$$= 28.33\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

**38.** No. of cars sold by showroom E in July = 250

Now, as two percentage transactions are incurring on one specific base value we can apply the net % effect formula to get to know the overall % increase.

$$\text{Net \% effect} = x + y + \frac{xy}{100}$$

Putting the values we get,

$$\text{Net \% effect} = 8 + 20 + \frac{8 \times 20}{100} = 29.6\%$$

Therefore, the number of cars sold by E in September = 129.6% of 250 = 324

Hence, option C is correct.

**39.** The number of cars sold by all stores in August

$$= \frac{7}{9} \text{ of (Cars sold by all stores in June)}$$

$$= \frac{7}{9} \times (205 + 198 + 259 + 165 + 181)$$

$$= \frac{7}{9} \times 1008 = 7 \times 112 = 784$$

Hence, option C is correct.

**40.**

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{178 - 154}{154} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{24 \times 100}{154}$$

$$= 15.6\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

- 41.** No. of pendants sold by Store D in May = 84  
No. of pendants sold by Store D in August = 138

$$\text{Reqd. \% Increase} = \frac{138 - 84}{84} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{5400}{84}$$

$$= 64\frac{2}{7}\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

- 42.** Total no. of pendants sold by Store E in July, August and September together = 121 + 164 + 165 = 450  
Given, 32% pendants were made of Silver.  
∴ Total no. of Silver pendants = 32% of 450

$$= \frac{32 \times 450}{100} = 144$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 43.**

$$\text{Reqd. avg.} = \frac{154 + 113 + 89}{3}$$

$$= \frac{356}{3} = 118.66 \approx 118$$

Hence, option B is correct.

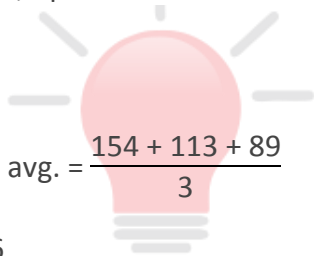
- 44.** Total no. pendants sold by Store A and C in July = 181 + 113 = 294  
Total no. pendants sold by Store A and C in August = 158 + 241 = 399

$$\text{Reqd. ratio} = \frac{294}{399}$$

$$= \frac{98}{133} = \frac{14}{19} = 14 : 19$$

Hence, option D is correct.

- 45.** Total no. of pedants sold by Store B in May and September together = 79 + 118 = 197  
Total no. of pendants sold by Store C in May and September = 154 + 129 = 283  
Reqd. difference = 283 - 197 = 86  
Hence, option D is correct.



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**46.**

$$\text{Reqd. Avg.} = \frac{7.2 + 13.3 + 15.5 + 12.6 + 2.7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{51.3}{5}$$

$$= 10.26 \text{ thousand}$$

Hence, option A is correct.

**47.**

$$\text{Reqd. avg.} = \frac{3.2 + 4.2 + 12.8 + 13.4 + 5.2 + 3.2}{6}$$

$$= \frac{42}{6}$$

$$= 7 \text{ thousand}$$

Hence, option C is correct.

**48.**

Year 2011, 2012 and 2013 Gymnastics:

$$\text{Boys} \Rightarrow 12.6 + 18.4 + 19.3 = 50.3 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Girls} \Rightarrow 4.1 + 4.3 + 10.3 = 18.7 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{Difference} = 50.3 - 18.7 = 31.6 \text{ thousand}$$

Hence, option C is correct.

**49.**

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{14.8 - 3.2}{3.2} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{11.6}{3.2} \times 100 = 362.5$$

Hence, option D is correct.

**50.**

We can clearly observe from the table that the Tennis is the only sport in which enrollment of boys is increasing consistently.

Hence, option B is correct.





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