

IBSAT DI Sample Paper Question Paper

76. In which year was the production of all types of cars taken together approximately equal to the average of the total production during the period 1989–1994?

- (a) 1989
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1993
 - (d) 1994
 - (e) 1992
-

77. In which of the following years was the total production of cars of types A and B together equal to the total production of cars of types C and D together?

- (a) 1989
 - (b) 1990
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1992
 - (e) None of these
-

78. Which of the following types of cars showed a continuous increase in production during the period 1989–1994?

- (a) A

The following table shows production of cars in a company from 1989 to 1994. Study it carefully and answer the questions given below.

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
A	8	20	16	17	21	6
B	16	10	14	12	12	14
C	21	17	16	15	13	8
D	4	6	10	16	20	31
E	25	18	19	30	14	27
Total	74	71	75	90	80	86

Figure 1: Enter Caption

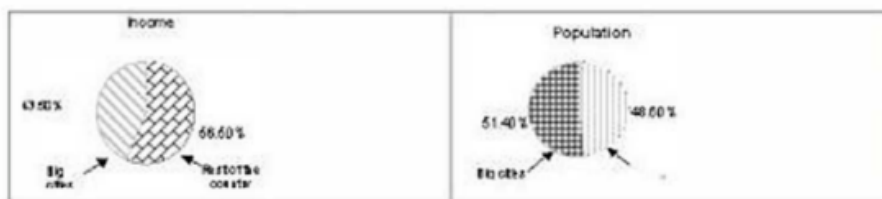
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

79. The production of which of the following types of cars was 25% of the total production of all the types produced during the year 1993?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

80. Find the percentage increase in the total production of all the types of cars in 1992 compared to that of 1991.

- (a) 15%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 30%
- (e) 20%



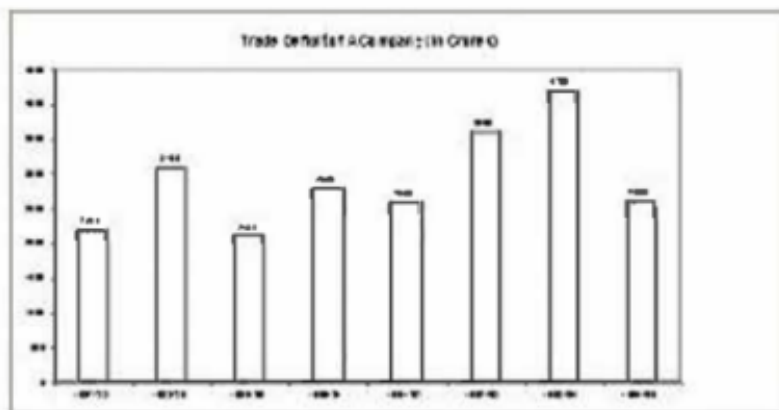
81. On a per capita basis, find the approximate average income of a big city resident.

- (a) Rs. 1635
- (b) Rs. 1235
- (c) Rs. 635

- (d) Rs. 235
(e) Rs. 1725
-

82. On a per capita basis, find the approximate average income of the rest of the country.

- (a) Rs. 1470
(b) Rs. 872
(c) Rs. 470
(d) Rs. 270
(e) Rs. 1420
-



86. Find the ratio of the number of years in which the deficit was more than the average deficit for the given period to the number of years when the deficit was below the average.

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

87. Find approximately what percent of the average deficit was the deficit in 1992–1993?

- (a) 150%
 - (b) 124%
 - (c) 81%
 - (d) 140%
 - (e) 135%
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88. Find approximately how many times the deficit in 1990–1991 was the deficit in 1993–94?

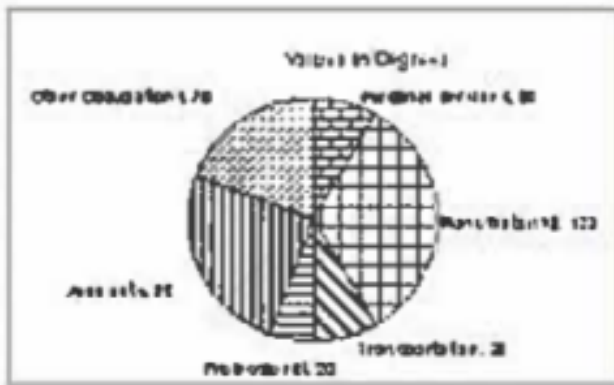
- (a) 1.4
 - (b) 1.5
 - (c) 2.5
 - (d) 0.5
 - (e) 2.2
-

89. By what percent did the deficit in 1993–1994 increase over the deficit in 1989–1990?

- (a) 200%
 - (b) 150%
 - (c) 100%
 - (d) 210%
 - (e) None of these
-

90. In which of the following years was the percentage increase of deficit the highest over its preceding year?

- (a) 1992–93
 - (b) 1990–91
 - (c) 1993–94
 - (d) 1988–89
 - (e) None of these
-



91. What percent of the wage earners were engaged in manufacturing in 1983?

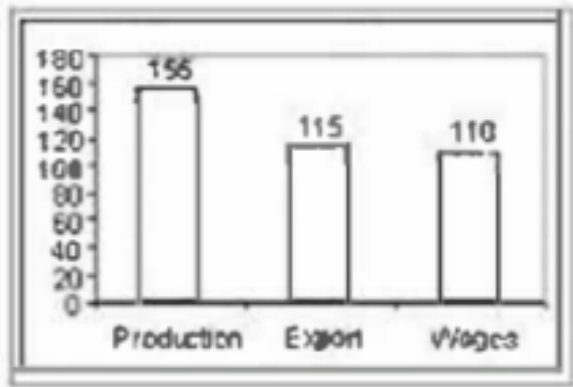
- (a) 6.33%
- (b) 18.5%
- (c) 27%
- (d) 33.33%
- (e) 35%

92. If 19,800 workers were engaged in Accounts, how many were engaged in Transportation?

- (a) 9,800
- (b) 9,900
- (c) 6,600
- (d) 660
- (e) None of these

93. The average income of professional workers was 50% greater than that of the transportation workers. If the total income of the workers engaged in transportation services was Rs. 2376 million, what was the total income of the professional workers?

- (a) Rs. 2376 million
- (b) Rs. 1188 million
- (c) Rs. 3564 million
- (d) Rs. 3284 million
- (e) Rs. 2465 million



94. Find the approximate ratio of losses due to production to wages.

- (a) 2:11
- (b) 11:2
- (c) 7:5
- (d) 6:8
- (e) None of these

95. Find the approximate percentage loss due to export as compared to the loss in production.

- (a) 34.7%
- (b) 43.7%
- (c) 37%
- (d) 42%
- (e) None of these

States	Narrow gauge (km)	Metre Gauge (km)	Broad Gauge (km)
Andhra Pradesh	440	180	580
Assam	40	120	72
Gujarat	190	248	216
Jammu and Kashmir	175	35	244
Karnataka	65	122	365
Kerala	18	45	190
Madhya Pradesh	220	185	536
Orissa	154	136	190
Punjab	62	110	238
Rajasthan	125	181	276
Tamil Nadu	110	293	390
Union Territories	25	45	65

96. What percentage of Karnataka's Railway Network has broad gauge tracks?

- (a) 66.1%
 - (b) 69.16%
 - (c) 71.2%
 - (d) 75%
 - (e) None of these
-

97. What percentage of Madhya Pradesh's Railway Network does not have broad gauge tracks?

- (a) 43%
 - (b) 49%
 - (c) 57%
 - (d) 63%
 - (e) 65%
-

98. What percentage of Orissa's Railway Network has meter gauge tracks?

- (a) 18.5%
 - (b) 21.25%
 - (c) 24.75%
 - (d) 23%
 - (e) None of these
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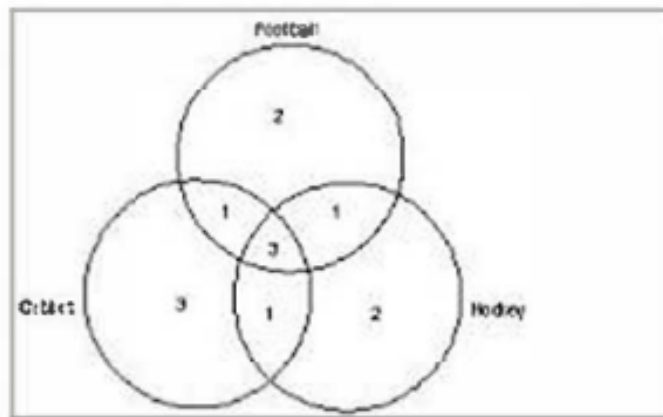
99. What percentage of Rajasthan's Railway Network is narrow gauge and broad gauge combined?

- (a) 31%
 - (b) 46%
 - (c) 59%
 - (d) 48%
 - (e) None of these
-

100. If Delhi accounts for 35% of the total length of Railway tracks within union territories, then what is the length of Railway tracks within the capital?

- (a) 47.25 km
 - (b) 51.25 km
 - (c) 54.75 km
 - (d) 44.25 km
 - (e) 48 km
-

The figure given below consists of three intersecting circles, which represent sets of people who play cricket, hockey and football. A number represents each region in the figure. Study the figure carefully and answer the questions carefully.



101. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play all the three games?

- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
 - (e) None of these
-

102. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play cricket and football but not hockey?

- (a) 6

- (b) 5
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 2
 - (e) 7
-

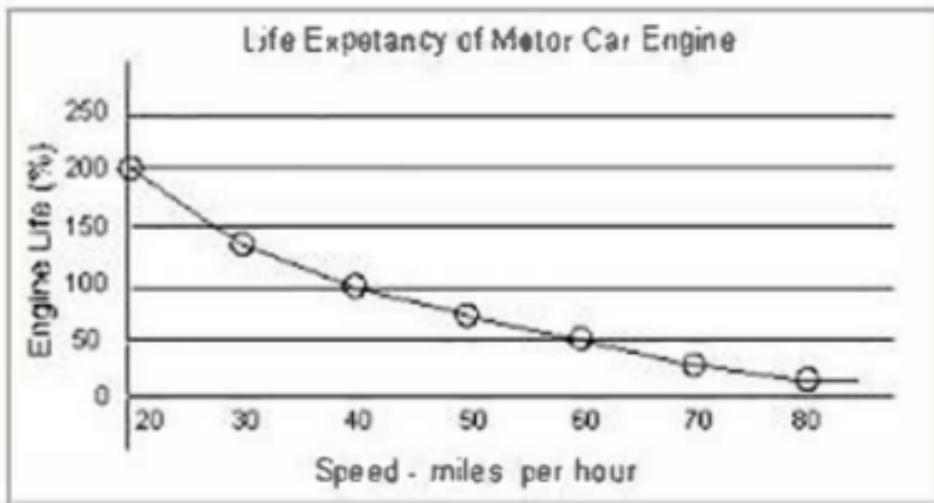
103. Which of the following numbers represents the set of people who play cricket but neither hockey nor football?

- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4
 - (e) None of these
-

104. Which of the following numbers represents the set of persons who play cricket and hockey but not football?

- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 6
 - (e) None of these
-

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.



105. At what speed (mph) is the engine considered to have its normal length of life?

- (a) 20
- (b) 30
- (c) 40
- (d) 50
- (e) 60

106. The life of an engine driven at 20 miles per hour is how many times more than the life of an engine driven at 40 miles per hour?

- (a) 1
- (b) 1.5
- (c) 2
- (d) 1.75
- (e) 2.5

107. If an engine, usually driven at a speed of 60 miles per hour, had a lifespan of 30,000 miles, what will be the lifespan of an engine which is usually driven at a speed of 40 miles per hour?

- (a) 15,000 miles
- (b) 60,000 miles
- (c) 84,000 miles

- (d) 120,000 miles
 - (e) None of these
-

108. Given that the normal lifespan of an engine is 60,000 miles, what was the lifespan of an engine, which was driven for 20,000 miles at a speed of 60 miles per hour and later at a speed of 40 miles per hour?

- (a) 40,000 miles
 - (b) 20,000 miles
 - (c) 48,000 miles
 - (d) 50,000 miles
 - (e) None of these
-

109. Running an engine between 60 miles per hour and 40 miles per hour, the life span increases by what percent?

- (a) 40%
 - (b) 100%
 - (c) 60%
 - (d) 200%
 - (e) 150%
-

110. At what speed (mph) would the engine have the maximum life?

- (a) 20
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 50
 - (e) 60
-

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.

There are four products – AB, CD, EF and GH. The following table shows the quantity sold in four cities in 1983 and 1984

Products	Bangalore		Calcutta		Delhi		Chennai	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
AB	30	25	45	40	30	25	30	40
CD	30	35	40	25	25	20	30	25
EF	55	25	35	20	45	45	20	20
GH	50	30	45	40	20	20	60	55

111. For which of the products did the quantity sold not decrease between 1983–84 for all the cities together?

- (a) AB
 - (b) CD
 - (c) EF
 - (d) GH
 - (e) None of these
-

112. Find the number of products which doubled the quantity sold in one or more cities.

- (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 2
 - (d) 3
 - (e) None of these
-

113. Find the largest percentage drop in the quantity sold for any of the products.

- (a) 50%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 37.5%
- (e) 42.5%

115. Find the city in which the minimum number of products increased the quantity sold in 1983–84.

- (a) Bangalore
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Chennai
 - (e) Cannot say
-

Read the given data and answer the questions that follow.

A company produces five types of shirts P,Q,R,S and T using cloths of 3 qualities – High, medium, low and also using dyes of 3 qualities – High, medium and low. The following table gives the information about

1. The number of shirts (of each category) produced in thousands.
2. The percentage distribution of cloth quality in each type of shirt
3. The percentage distribution of dye quality in each type of shirt

Note: Each shirt requires two metres of cloth.

		Distribution of Cloth(%)				Distribution of dye(%)			
Shirt type	Number(000)	Shirt type	High	Medium	Low	Shirt type	High	Medium	Low
P	25	P	70	30	—	P	60	20	20
Q	25	Q	30	50	20	Q	20	50	30
R	25	R	—	70	30	R	—	70	30
S	15	S	—	60	40	S	—	50	50
T	10	T	—	20	80	T	—	20	80

116. What is the total requirement of cloth?

- (a) 1,50,000 m
 - (b) 2,00,000 m
 - (c) 2,50,000 m
 - (d) 3,00,000 m
 - (e) 3,50,000 m
-

117. How many metres of high quality cloth is required for manufacturing P type shirts?

- (a) 12,000 m
 - (b) 24,000 m
 - (c) 35,000 m
 - (d) 32,000 m
 - (e) None of these
-

118. What is the ratio of the low quality dye used for R type shirts to that used for S type shirts?

- (a) 2:3
 - (b) 3:2
 - (c) 1:1
 - (d) 2:2
 - (e) 3:4
-

119. What is the ratio of the 3 qualities of dye in high quality cloth?

- (a) 2:3:5
 - (b) 1:3:5
 - (c) 6:8:10
 - (d) 4:7:9
 - (e) None of these
-

120. How many metres of low quality cloth is required for manufacturing R type shirts?

- (a) 12,000
 - (b) 10,000
 - (c) 15,000
 - (d) 20,000
 - (e) 25,000
-