IBSAT Data Adequacy & Data Interpretation

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 26 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 30**

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Data Adequacy and Data Interpretation section of **IBSAT** (ICFAI Business School Aptitude Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers, so attempt every question.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- IBSAT is a computer-based test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **26 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, log tables, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Table Interpretation

Directions (Q1–Q5): The table below shows the loans (in Rs. crore) disbursed by the five branches of Meridian Bank across four loan types in a financial year. Study it and answer the questions.

Branch	Home	Auto	Education	Personal	Total
Delhi	60	40	30	20	150
Mumbai	80	30	20	40	170
Chennai	50	45	35	30	160
Kolkata	70	35	25	30	160
Pune	90	50	40	20	200

Q1. What is the total loan disbursed by the Mumbai branch across all four loan types (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 150

(B) 160

(C) 170

(D) 200

Q2. Which branch disbursed the highest total loans?

(A) Pune

(B) Mumbai

(C) Chennai

(D) Delhi

Q3. What is the total Home loan disbursed across all five branches (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 200

(B) 350

(C) 150

(D) 140

Q4. What is the ratio of Auto loans in the Pune branch to Education loans in the Delhi branch?

(A) 3 : 5

(B) 3 : 2

(C) 2 : 1

(D) 5 : 3

Q5. What is the average Personal loan disbursed per branch (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 28

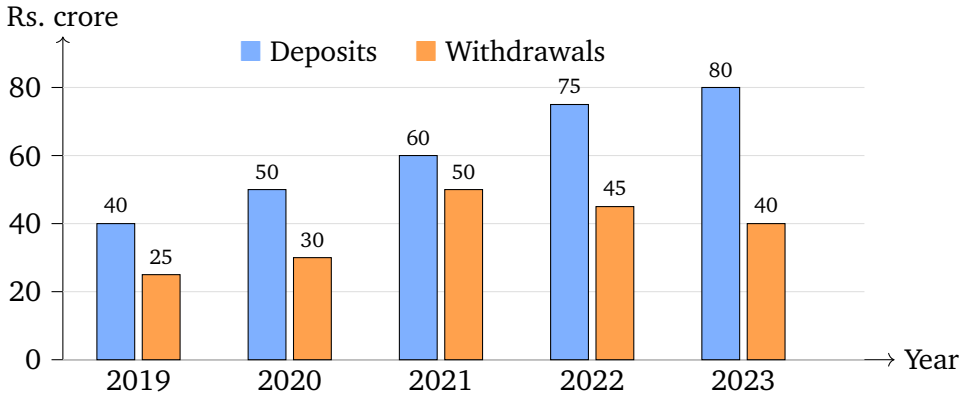
(B) 30

(C) 35

(D) 26

Part B: Bar Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q6–Q10): The bar graph shows the total Deposits and total Withdrawals (in Rs. crore) at Meridian Bank over five years. Study it and answer the questions.



Q6. What was the total of Deposits and Withdrawals at Meridian Bank in 2021 (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 95

(B) 100

(C) 110

(D) 120

Q7. In which year was the gap between Deposits and Withdrawals the largest?

(A) 2020

(B) 2022

(C) 2021

(D) 2023

Q8. What is the percentage increase in Deposits from 2019 to 2023?

(A) 50%

(B) 100%

(C) 80%

(D) 120%

Q9. What is the total Withdrawals over the five years (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 190

(B) 185

(C) 200

(D) 180

Q10. What is the ratio of Deposits to Withdrawals in the year 2021?

(A) 5 : 6

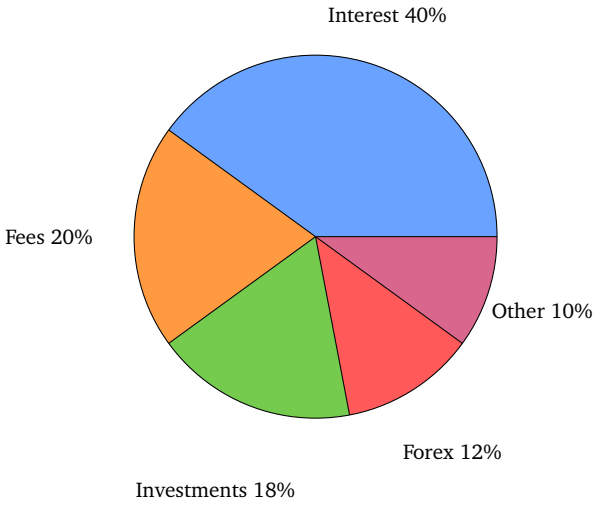
(B) 5 : 4

(C) 6 : 5

(D) 11 : 5

Part C: Pie Chart Interpretation

Directions (Q11–Q14): The pie chart shows the percentage distribution of Meridian Bank's total annual income, which is Rs. 800 crore, across its income sources. Study it and answer the questions.



Q11. How much income does Meridian Bank earn from Fees & Commission (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 144

(B) 160

(C) 176

(D) 96

Q12. Which income source has the second highest share of the total income?

(A) Interest on Loans

(B) Investments

(C) Forex

(D) Fees & Commission

Q13. By how much does the Interest on Loans income exceed the Investments income (in Rs. crore)?

(A) 176

(B) 160

(C) 144

(D) 200

Q14. What is the central angle of the Forex slice in the pie chart?

(A) 36°

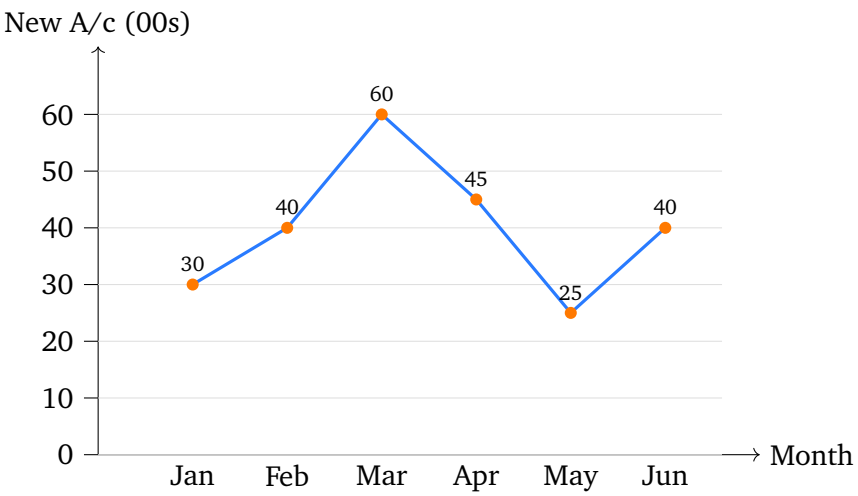
(B) 72°

(C) 43.2°

(D) 64.8°

Part D: Line Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q15–Q18): The line graph shows the number of new accounts opened (in hundreds) at a Meridian Bank branch from January to June. Study it and answer the questions.



Q15. What is the total number of new accounts opened over the six months (in hundreds)?

(A) 220

(B) 240

(C) 210

(D) 250

Q16. In which month was the increase in new accounts over the previous month the highest?

(A) February

(B) April

(C) June

(D) March

Q17. What is the percentage drop in new accounts from March to April?

(A) 15%

(B) 20%

(C) 25%

(D) 33.3%

Q18. What is the average number of new accounts opened per month (in hundreds)?

(A) 40

(B) 38

(C) 42

(D) 45

Part E: Caselet Interpretation

Directions (Q19–Q22): Read the caselet and answer the questions.

The Park Street branch of Meridian Bank has **2000** account holders. Of these, **55%** hold Savings accounts and the rest hold Current accounts. Among the Savings account holders, **40%** are below 30 years of age and the rest are 30 years or above. Among the Current account holders, **25%** are below 30 years of age and the rest are 30 years or above.

Q19. How many account holders hold Current accounts?

(A) 1100

(B) 900

(C) 1000

(D) 800

Q20. How many Savings account holders are 30 years or above?

(A) 440

(B) 675

(C) 660

(D) 720

Q21. What is the total number of account holders who are below 30 years of age?

(A) 440

(B) 225

(C) 700

(D) 665

Q22. What is the ratio of Savings account holders to Current account holders?

(A) 9 : 11

(B) 11 : 9

(C) 5 : 4

(D) 6 : 5

Part F: Data Sufficiency

Directions (Q23–Q30): Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question, and mark:

(A) if Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not;

(B) if Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not;

(C) if both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient;

(D) if even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q23. What is the simple interest earned on a deposit over 2 years?

I. The principal is Rs. 40,000 and the rate is 10% per annum. **II.** The deposit would double itself in 10 years under simple interest.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q24. By what percent did Meridian Bank's annual profit increase from 2022 to 2023?

I. The profit in 2023 was Rs. 250 crore. **II.** The profit in 2022 was Rs. 200 crore and in 2023 was Rs. 250 crore.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q25. What is the total value of an investor's portfolio?

I. Her equity holdings are worth Rs. 3 lakh. **II.** Her debt holdings are worth Rs. 2 lakh.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q26. What is the age of account holder Mr. Sen?

I. He is older than 30 years. **II.** He is younger than 40 years.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q27. What is the maturity value of a fixed deposit?

I. The rate of interest is 10% per annum. **II.** Rs. 1,00,000 was deposited for 2 years at 10% per annum simple interest.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q28. What is the cost of one share bought by an investor?

I. She bought 200 shares for a total of Rs. 1,00,000. **II.** She later sold all the shares at a profit.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q29. How many accounts did the branch open in March?

I. It opened 500 accounts in the first quarter (January to March). **II.** It opened 150 accounts in January and 180 in February.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Q30. What is the interest rate offered on the bank's recurring deposit?

I. It is higher than the savings account rate. **II.** It lies between 6% and 8% per annum.

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient, but Statement II alone is not.

(B) Statement II alone is sufficient, but Statement I alone is not.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is sufficient.

(D) Even both statements together are not sufficient.

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Table Reading: The total for a branch is the sum of its four loan-type values, which is already given in the last column.

Step 1 — Locate the Mumbai row:

$$\text{Home} = 80,\ \text{Auto} = 30,\ \text{Education} = 20,\ \text{Personal} = 40.$$

Step 2 — Add the first two values:

$$80 + 30 = 110.$$

Step 3 — Continue the addition:

$$110 + 20 = 130, \qquad 130 + 40 = 170.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 150 is the Delhi total.
- Option B: 160 is the Chennai (and Kolkata) total.
- Option D: 200 is the Pune total.

Final Answer: Mumbai total $= 170$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Comparing Totals: Read the Total column and pick the largest value.

Step 1 — List the branch totals:

$$\text{Delhi} = 150,\ \text{Mumbai} = 170,\ \text{Chennai} = 160,\ \text{Kolkata} = 160,\ \text{Pune} = 200.$$

Step 2 — Compare the values:

$$200 > 170 > 160 = 160 > 150.$$

Step 3 — Identify the highest:

$$\text{Pune} = 200 \text{ is the maximum.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Mumbai is second at 170.
- Option C: Chennai is 160.
- Option D: Delhi is the lowest at 150.

Final Answer: Pune has the highest total $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Column Sum: Add the Home value down every branch row.

Step 1 — List the Home values:

$$60,\ 80,\ 50,\ 70,\ 90.$$

Step 2 — Add in pairs:

$$60 + 80 = 140, \qquad 50 + 70 = 120.$$

Step 3 — Combine the running totals:

$$140 + 120 = 260, \qquad 260 + 90 = 350.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 200 is the Auto column total.
- Option C: 150 is the Education column total.
- Option D: 140 is the Personal column total.

Final Answer: Total Home loans $= 350$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Ratio: Write the two required values as a ratio, then divide both by their common factor.

Step 1 — Read the two values:

$$\text{Pune Auto} = 50, \qquad \text{Delhi Education} = 30.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$50 : 30.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 10:

$$50 : 30 = 5 : 3.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $3 : 5$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $3 : 2$ uses the wrong values.
- Option C: $2 : 1$ misreads the Education value.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 50 : 30 = 5 : 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Average: Average $= \dfrac{\text{sum of the values}}{\text{number of values}}$.

Step 1 — List the Personal loan values:

$$20,\ 40,\ 30,\ 30,\ 20.$$

Step 2 — Add them:

$$20 + 40 + 30 + 30 + 20 = 140.$$

Step 3 — Divide by the 5 branches:

$$\frac{140}{5} = 28.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 30 divides a wrong total.
- Option C: 35 overstates the sum.
- Option D: 26 undercounts the sum.

Final Answer: Average Personal loan $= \frac{140}{5} = 28$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Grouped Bars: For a single year, add the Deposits bar and the Withdrawals bar.

Step 1 — Read the 2021 bars:

$$\text{Deposits} = 60, \qquad \text{Withdrawals} = 50.$$

Step 2 — Add the two:

$$60 + 50 = 110.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 95 reads both bars too low.
- Option B: 100 drops 10 from the total.
- Option D: 120 uses the wrong bars.

Final Answer: Total 2021 $= 60 + 50 = 110$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Difference of Two Bars: For each year subtract Withdrawals from Deposits and find the largest gap.

Step 1 — Compute each gap:

$$2019: \ 40-25=15, \quad 2020: \ 50-30=20, \quad 2021: \ 60-50=10.$$

Step 2 — Compute the last two gaps:

$$2022: \ 75-45=30, \qquad 2023: \ 80-40=40.$$

Step 3 — Pick the largest gap:

$$40 \text{ in } 2023 \text{ is the maximum.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2020 has a gap of 20.
- Option B: 2022 has a gap of 30.
- Option C: 2021 has the smallest gap of 10.

Final Answer: The largest gap (40) occurs in 2023 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Percentage Increase: Percentage increase $= \dfrac{\text{final} - \text{initial}}{\text{initial}} \times 100.$

Step 1 — Read the two Deposits values:

$$2019 = 40, \qquad 2023 = 80.$$

Step 2 — Find the increase:

$$80 - 40 = 40.$$

Step 3 — Divide by the initial value and multiply by 100:

$$\frac{40}{40} \times 100 = 100\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 50% uses an increase of 20.
- Option C: 80% has no valid basis here.
- Option D: 120% overstates the increase.

Final Answer: Increase $= \frac{40}{40} \times 100 = 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Series Sum: Add the Withdrawals value across all five years.

Step 1 — List the Withdrawals values:

$$25,\ 30,\ 50,\ 45,\ 40.$$

Step 2 — Add in convenient pairs:

$$25 + 45 = 70, \qquad 30 + 40 = 70.$$

Step 3 — Add the remaining term:

$$70 + 70 + 50 = 190.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 185 undercounts the series.
- Option C: 200 adds an extra 10.
- Option D: 180 drops 10 somewhere.

Final Answer: Total Withdrawals $= 190$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Ratio from a Bar Graph: Read both bars for the year and reduce the ratio.

Step 1 — Read the 2021 bars:

$$\text{Deposits} = 60, \qquad \text{Withdrawals} = 50.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$60 : 50.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 10:

$$60 : 50 = 6 : 5.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $5 : 6$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $5 : 4$ misreads the bars.
- Option D: $11 : 5$ adds the bars instead of comparing them.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 60 : 50 = 6 : 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a Total: A slice value = slice percent $\times$ total.

Step 1 — Read the Fees & Commission share:

$$\text{Fees \& Commission} = 20\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply it to the total income Rs. 800 crore:

$$\frac{20}{100} \times 800.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.20 \times 800 = 160.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 144 is the Investments income (18%).
- Option C: 176 is the gap between Interest and Investments.
- Option D: 96 is the Forex income (12%).

Final Answer: Fees & Commission $= 20\%$ of $800 = 160$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ranking Shares: Order the percentages and pick the second largest.

Step 1 — List the shares:

$$\text{Interest} = 40,\ \text{Fees} = 20,\ \text{Investments} = 18,\ \text{Forex} = 12,\ \text{Other} = 10.$$

Step 2 — Identify the top two:

$$\text{Largest} = \text{Interest } 40\%, \qquad \text{Second} = \text{Fees } 20\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Interest on Loans is the largest, not the second.
- Option B: Investments (18%) is third.
- Option C: Forex (12%) is fourth.

Final Answer: Fees & Commission (20%) is the second highest $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Difference of Two Shares: Convert the percentage gap into a value using the total.

Step 1 — Find the gap in percentage:

$$40\% - 18\% = 22\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply the gap to Rs. 800 crore:

$$\frac{22}{100} \times 800.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.22 \times 800 = 176.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 160 is the Fees income, not the gap.
- Option C: 144 is the Investments income alone.
- Option D: 200 uses a 25% gap.

Final Answer: Interest exceeds Investments by 22% of $800 = 176$ Rs. crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Percentage to Angle: A full circle is $360°$, so a slice angle $=$ slice percent $\times 360°$.

Step 1 — Read the Forex share:

$$\text{Forex} = 12\%.$$

Step 2 — Multiply by $360°$:

$$\frac{12}{100} \times 360.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.12 \times 360 = 43.2°.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $36°$ is the Other (10%) angle.
- Option B: $72°$ is the Fees (20%) angle.
- Option D: $64.8°$ is the Investments (18%) angle.

Final Answer: Forex angle $= 12\%$ of $360° = 43.2° \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Series Sum: Add the value read at each of the six points.

Step 1 — List the monthly values:

$$30,\ 40,\ 60,\ 45,\ 25,\ 40.$$

Step 2 — Add in convenient pairs:

$$30 + 40 = 70, \qquad 60 + 40 = 100, \qquad 45 + 25 = 70.$$

Step 3 — Combine the partial sums:

$$70 + 100 + 70 = 240.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 220 drops 20 from the total.
- Option C: 210 undercounts.
- Option D: 250 adds an extra 10.

Final Answer: Total new accounts $= 240$ hundred $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Month-on-Month Change: Subtract each month's value from the previous month and find the largest positive jump.

Step 1 — Compute the first changes:

$$\text{Feb} : 40 - 30 = +10, \quad \text{Mar} : 60 - 40 = +20, \quad \text{Apr} : 45 - 60 = -15.$$

Step 2 — Compute the last changes:

$$\text{May} : 25 - 45 = -20, \qquad \text{Jun} : 40 - 25 = +15.$$

Step 3 — Pick the largest rise:

$$+20 \text{ in March is the highest.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: February rose only 10.
- Option B: April fell by 15.
- Option C: June rose 15.

Final Answer: The largest rise $(+20)$ occurs in March $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Percentage Drop: Percentage drop $= \dfrac{\text{fall}}{\text{original}} \times 100$, where the original is the earlier value.

Step 1 — Read March and April:

$$\text{March} = 60, \qquad \text{April} = 45.$$

Step 2 — Find the fall:

$$60 - 45 = 15.$$

Step 3 — Divide by March and multiply by 100:

$$\frac{15}{60} \times 100 = 25\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 15% mistakes the fall for the percentage.
- Option B: 20% divides by 75 instead of 60.
- Option D: 33.3% divides by 45 instead of 60.

Final Answer: Drop $= \frac{15}{60} \times 100 = 25\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Average of a Series: $\text{Average} = \dfrac{\text{total}}{\text{number of months}}$.

Step 1 — Use the total from Q15:

$$\text{Total} = 240.$$

Step 2 — Divide by the 6 months:

$$\frac{240}{6} = 40.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 38 divides a smaller total.
- Option C: 42 divides a larger total.
- Option D: 45 is a single month's value, not the average.

Final Answer: Average $= \frac{240}{6} = 40$ hundred $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a Whole: Current account holders are the part of the base left after removing the Savings share.

Step 1 — Current holders are $100\% - 55\% = 45\%$ of the total:

$$\text{Current} = 45\% \text{ of } 2000.$$

Step 2 — Compute the value:

$$\frac{45}{100} \times 2000 = 900.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1100 is the number of Savings holders (55%).
- Option C: 1000 is half the base, not 45%.
- Option D: 800 uses a 40% share.

Final Answer: Current holders $= 45\%$ of $2000 = 900 \Rightarrow \boxed{B}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Successive Percentages: First find the Savings holders, then the share aged 30 or above.

Step 1 — Number of Savings holders:

$$55\% \text{ of } 2000 = 1100.$$

Step 2 — Those aged 30+ are the $100\% - 40\% = 60\%$ not below 30:

$$60\% \text{ of } 1100.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$\frac{60}{100} \times 1100 = 660.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 440 is the Savings holders below 30 (40%).
- Option B: 675 is the Current holders aged 30+.
- Option D: 720 uses the wrong share.

Final Answer: Savings holders 30+ $= 60\%$ of $1100 = 660 \Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Combining Two Groups: Add the Savings holders below 30 and the Current holders below 30.

Step 1 — Savings holders below 30:

$$40\% \text{ of } 1100 = 440.$$

Step 2 — Current holders below 30:

$$25\% \text{ of } 900 = 225.$$

Step 3 — Add the two:

$$440 + 225 = 665.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 440 counts only the Savings holders below 30.
- Option B: 225 counts only the Current holders below 30.
- Option C: 700 rounds both figures up.

Final Answer: Holders below $30 = 440 + 225 = 665 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Ratio of Two Counts: Form the ratio of the two account-type counts and reduce it.

Step 1 — Recall the two counts:

$$\text{Savings} = 1100, \qquad \text{Current} = 900.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$1100 : 900.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 100:

$$1100 : 900 = 11 : 9.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $9 : 11$ inverts the ratio.
- Option C: $5 : 4$ does not reduce from $1100 : 900$.
- Option D: $6 : 5$ misreads the counts.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 1100 : 900 = 11 : 9 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: The simple interest is fixed only when the principal, rate and time are all known.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{SI} = \frac{40000 \times 10 \times 2}{100} = 8000.$$

The principal, rate and time (2 years) are all present, so I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Doubling in 10 years} \Rightarrow \text{rate} = 10\%, \text{ but the principal is unknown.}$$

So the interest cannot be found; II alone is not sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

$$\text{I alone works, II alone does not} \Rightarrow \text{answer (A)}.$$

Final Answer: Statement I alone is sufficient $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Percentage Change: The percent increase needs both the 2022 and 2023 profit figures.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{2023 profit} = 250 \text{ only; the 2022 figure is missing} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Increase} = \frac{250 - 200}{200} \times 100 = \frac{50}{200} \times 100 = 25\%.$$

Both years are given, so II alone is sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Only II settles it} \Rightarrow \text{answer (B)}.$$

Final Answer: Statement II alone is sufficient $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Combining Statements: The portfolio total is the sum of equity and debt holdings; check if either alone gives it.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Equity} = \text{Rs. } 3 \text{ lakh only; debt unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient}.$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Debt} = \text{Rs. } 2 \text{ lakh only; equity unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient}.$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$3 + 2 = \text{Rs. } 5 \text{ lakh}.$$

Together they give a unique total.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Both needed, neither alone} \Rightarrow \text{answer (C)}.$$

Final Answer: Both statements together are needed $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Range vs Unique Value: An exact age is needed; a band of possible ages means insufficiency.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Age} > 30\text{: many possible ages} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Age} < 40\text{: still many possible ages} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$30 < \text{Age} < 40 \text{ — still not a single value.}$$

Step 4 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Even together, no unique age} \Rightarrow \text{answer (D).}$$

Final Answer: Even both statements together are not sufficient $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Maturity Value: The maturity value is fixed once principal, rate and time are all known.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Rate} = 10\% \text{ only; principal and time unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{SI} = \frac{100000 \times 10 \times 2}{100} = 20000, \qquad \text{Maturity} = 100000 + 20000 = 120000.$$

Principal, rate and time are all present, so II alone is sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

Only II fixes the maturity value $\Rightarrow$ answer (B).

Final Answer: Statement II alone is sufficient $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Unit Cost: The cost of one share is the total cost divided by the number of shares.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\frac{100000}{200} = 500 \text{ per share.}$$

So I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Sold at a profit later gives no buying price $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

Only I fixes the cost per share $\Rightarrow$ answer (A).

Final Answer: Statement I alone is sufficient $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Part from a Total: March equals the quarter total minus January and February.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

Quarter total $= 500$ only; the monthly split is unknown $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Jan $= 150,$ Feb $= 180$ only; March and the total are unknown $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$\text{March} = 500 - 150 - 180 = 170.$$

Together they give a unique count.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

Both needed, neither alone $\Rightarrow$ answer (C).

Final Answer: Both statements together are needed $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Range vs Unique Value: An exact rate is needed; comparisons and bands leave a range of possibilities.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

Higher than the savings rate: no exact figure $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Between 6% and 8%: many possible rates $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

Still a band of rates, not one value.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

Even together, no unique rate $\Rightarrow$ answer (D).

Final Answer: Even both statements together are not sufficient $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

IBSAT Data Adequacy & Data Interpretation – Sample Paper 5									
Q	**Ans**	**Q**	**Ans**	**Q**	**Ans**	**Q**	**Ans**	**Q**	**Ans**
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	C
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	D	17	C	18	A	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	B	23	A	24	B	25	C
26	D	27	B	28	A	29	C	30	D