IBSAT Data Adequacy & Data Interpretation

Sample Paper – 6

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 yield (in quintals) of four crops across the five districts of Harit region in a season. Study it and answer the questions.

District	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Pulses	Total
Rampur	60	40	30	20	150
Sitapur	50	55	45	30	180
Girna	70	45	35	25	175
Kesla	45	65	40	35	185
Barwa	55	35	55	45	190

Q1. What is the total yield of the Sitapur district across all four crops (in quintals)?

(A) 175

(B) 180

(C) 185

(D) 150

Q2. Which district recorded the highest total yield?

(A) Kesla

(B) Sitapur

(C) Girna

(D) Barwa

Q3. What is the total Wheat yield across all five districts (in quintals)?

(A) 280

(B) 240

(C) 205

(D) 155

Q4. What is the ratio of the Wheat yield to the Rice yield in the Rampur district?

(A) 2 : 3

(B) 4 : 3

(C) 3 : 2

(D) 3 : 4

Q5. What is the average Pulses yield per district (in quintals)?

(A) 31

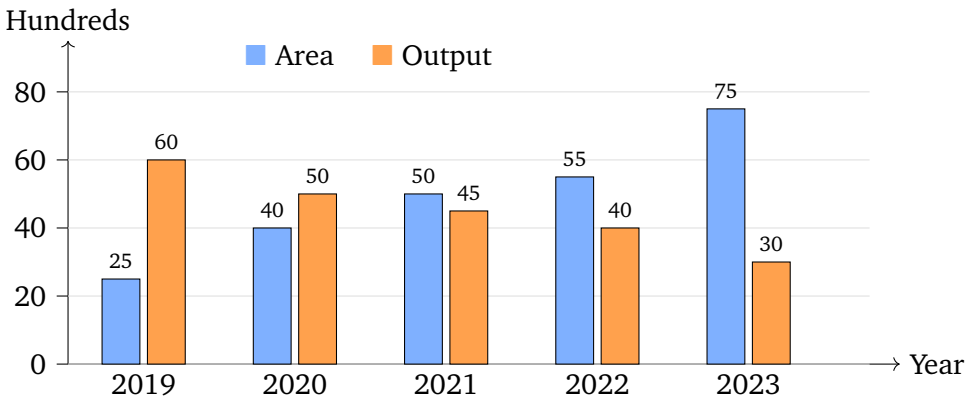
(B) 30

(C) 32

(D) 29

Part B: Bar Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q6–Q10): The bar graph shows the Area sown (in hundred hectares) and the Output (in hundred quintals) of a farming cooperative over five years. Study it and answer the questions.



Q6. What was the combined value of Area and Output in 2021 (in hundreds)?

(A) 90

(B) 100

(C) 95

(D) 105

Q7. In which year did the Area first exceed the Output?

(A) 2020

(B) 2021

(C) 2022

(D) 2023

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

(A) 150%

(B) 250%

(C) 100%

(D) 200%

Q9. What is the total Output over the five years (in hundreds)?

(A) 225

(B) 235

(C) 215

(D) 220

Q10. What is the ratio of Area to Output in the year 2020?

(A) 5 : 4

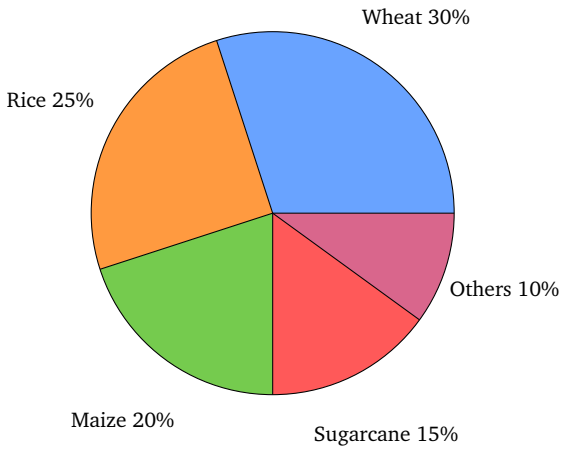
(B) 3 : 5

(C) 4 : 5

(D) 5 : 6

Part C: Pie Chart Interpretation

Directions (Q11–Q14): The pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the total farm produce of a village, which is 1200 quintals, by crop. Study it and answer the questions.



Q11. How much Wheat does the village produce (in quintals)?

(A) 300

(B) 360

(C) 240

(D) 180

Q12. Which crop has the second highest share of the total produce?

(A) Rice

(B) Maize

(C) Wheat

(D) Sugarcane

Q13. By how much does the Wheat produce exceed the Maize produce (in quintals)?

(A) 60

(B) 100

(C) 150

(D) 120

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

(A) 36°

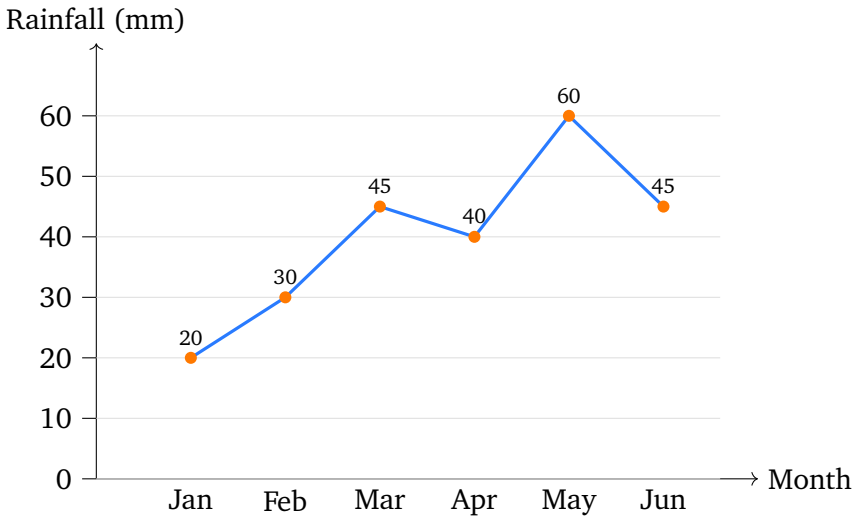
(B) 45°

(C) 54°

(D) 60°

Part D: Line Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q15–Q18): The line graph shows the monthly rainfall (in mm) recorded in a farming block from January to June. Study it and answer the questions.



Q15. What is the total rainfall over the six months (in mm)?

(A) 230

(B) 240

(C) 250

(D) 235

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

(A) March

(B) February

(C) June

(D) May

Q17. What is the percentage drop in rainfall from May to June?

(A) 25%

(B) 20%

(C) 30%

(D) 15%

Q18. What is the average monthly rainfall over the six months (in mm)?

(A) 36

(B) 38

(C) 40

(D) 42

Part E: Caselet Interpretation

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

A village has **1500** farmers. Of these, **60%** are small landholders and the rest are large landholders. Among the small landholders, **40%** use irrigation and the rest are rain-fed. Among the large landholders, **50%** use irrigation and the rest are rain-fed.

Q19. How many large landholders are there in the village?

(A) 540

(B) 600

(C) 660

(D) 900

Q20. How many small landholders are rain-fed?

(A) 540

(B) 360

(C) 300

(D) 600

Q21. What is the total number of farmers who use irrigation?

(A) 600

(B) 840

(C) 540

(D) 660

Q22. What is the ratio of small irrigated farmers to large irrigated farmers?

(A) 5 : 6

(B) 3 : 2

(C) 6 : 5

(D) 5 : 4

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 area of a rectangular field?

I. The length of the field is 40 m. **II.** The perimeter of the field is 140 m.

(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. How many quintals of rice did the farmer harvest this year?

I. Last year he harvested 500 quintals and this year the harvest rose by 20%. **II.** This year's harvest was more than last year's.

(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. How many goats are there on the farm?

I. The farm has more goats than cows. **II.** The farm has 45 goats and 30 cows.

(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 price of 1 kg of fertilizer?

I. 3 kg of fertilizer and 2 kg of seed together cost Rs. 260. **II.** 6 kg of fertilizer and 4 kg of seed together cost Rs. 520.

(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 average yield of three plots of land?

I. The total yield of the three plots is 270 quintals. **II.** The largest plot yielded 120 quintals.

(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 width of a rectangular plot?

I. The area of the plot is 600 m^2. **II.** The length of the plot is 30 m.

(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. By what percent did the wheat output increase this year?

I. The output this year was higher than last year. **II.** The output rose from 400 quintals to 500 quintals.

(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. Is the number of tractors in the village more than 10?

I. The number of tractors is a multiple of 3. **II.** The number of tractors is less than 15.

(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 district is the sum of its four crop values, which is already given in the last column.

Step 1 — Locate the Sitapur row:

$$\text{Wheat} = 50,\ \text{Rice} = 55,\ \text{Maize} = 45,\ \text{Pulses} = 30.$$

Step 2 — Add the first two values:

$$50 + 55 = 105.$$

Step 3 — Continue the addition:

$$105 + 45 = 150, \qquad 150 + 30 = 180.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 175 is the Girna total, not Sitapur.
- Option C: 185 is the Kesla total.
- Option D: 150 is the Rampur total.

Final Answer: Sitapur total $= 180$ quintals $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the district totals:

$$\text{Rampur} = 150,\ \text{Sitapur} = 180,\ \text{Girna} = 175,\ \text{Kesla} = 185,\ \text{Barwa} = 190.$$

Step 2 — Compare the values:

$$190 > 185 > 180 > 175 > 150.$$

Step 3 — Identify the highest:

$$\text{Barwa} = 190 \text{ is the maximum.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kesla is second at 185.
- Option B: Sitapur is 180.
- Option C: Girna is 175.

Final Answer: Barwa has the highest total $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Column Sum: Add the Wheat value down every district row.

Step 1 — List the Wheat values:

$$60,\ 50,\ 70,\ 45,\ 55.$$

Step 2 — Add in pairs:

$$60 + 50 = 110, \qquad 70 + 45 = 115.$$

Step 3 — Combine the running totals:

$$110 + 115 = 225, \qquad 225 + 55 = 280.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 240 is the Rice column total.
- Option C: 205 is the Maize column total.
- Option D: 155 is the Pulses column total.

Final Answer: Total Wheat yield $= 280$ quintals $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) 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:

$$\text{Rampur Wheat} = 60, \qquad \text{Rampur Rice} = 40.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$60 : 40.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 20:

$$60 : 40 = 3 : 2.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $2 : 3$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $4 : 3$ uses the wrong values.
- Option D: $3 : 4$ inverts a wrong reading.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 60 : 40 = 3 : 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the Pulses values:

$$20,\ 30,\ 25,\ 35,\ 45.$$

Step 2 — Add them:

$$20 + 30 + 25 + 35 + 45 = 155.$$

Step 3 — Divide by the 5 districts:

$$\frac{155}{5} = 31.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 30 undercounts the sum.
- Option C: 32 overcounts the sum.
- Option D: 29 rounds incorrectly.

Final Answer: Average Pulses yield $= \frac{155}{5} = 31$ quintals $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the 2021 bars:

$$\text{Area} = 50, \qquad \text{Output} = 45.$$

Step 2 — Add the two:

$$50 + 45 = 95.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 90 reads one bar too low.
- Option B: 100 rounds both bars up.
- Option D: 105 uses the 2019 values.

Final Answer: Combined 2021 value $= 50 + 45 = 95 \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Trend Comparison: Find the first year in which the Area bar is taller than the Output bar.

Step 1 — Compare the early years:

$$2019: \ 25 < 60, \qquad 2020: \ 40 < 50.$$

Step 2 — Continue to the next year:

$$2021: \ 50 > 45.$$

Step 3 — Identify the first crossing:

$$\text{Area first exceeds Output in } 2021.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: In 2020 Area (40) is still below Output (50).
- Option C: 2022 is a later year; the crossing already happened in 2021.
- Option D: 2023 is later still.

Final Answer: Area first exceeds Output in 2021 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) 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 Area values:

$$2019 = 25, \qquad 2023 = 75.$$

Step 2 — Find the increase:

$$75 - 25 = 50.$$

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

$$\frac{50}{25} \times 100 = 200\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 150% uses an increase of 37.5.
- Option B: 250% overstates the rise.
- Option C: 100% uses an increase of 25.

Final Answer: Increase $= \frac{50}{25} \times 100 = 200\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the Output values:

$$60,\ 50,\ 45,\ 40,\ 30.$$

Step 2 — Add in pairs:

$$60 + 30 = 90, \qquad 50 + 40 = 90.$$

Step 3 — Add the remaining term:

$$90 + 90 + 45 = 225.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 235 adds an extra 10.
- Option C: 215 drops 10 somewhere.
- Option D: 220 undercounts the series.

Final Answer: Total Output $= 225 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

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 2020 bars:

$$\text{Area} = 40, \qquad \text{Output} = 50.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$40 : 50.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 10:

$$40 : 50 = 4 : 5.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $5 : 4$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $3 : 5$ misreads the Area bar.
- Option D: $5 : 6$ does not reduce from $40 : 50$.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 40 : 50 = 4 : 5 \Rightarrow$ 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 Wheat share:

$$\text{Wheat} = 30\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply it to the total produce 1200 quintals:

$$\frac{30}{100} \times 1200.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.30 \times 1200 = 360.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 300 uses the 25% Rice share.
- Option C: 240 uses the 20% Maize share.
- Option D: 180 uses the 15% Sugarcane share.

Final Answer: Wheat produce $= 30\%$ of $1200 = 360$ quintals $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the shares:

$$\text{Wheat} = 30,\ \text{Rice} = 25,\ \text{Maize} = 20,\ \text{Sugarcane} = 15,\ \text{Others} = 10.$$

Step 2 — Identify the top two:

$$\text{Largest} = \text{Wheat } 30\%, \qquad \text{Second} = \text{Rice } 25\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Maize (20%) is third.
- Option C: Wheat is the largest, not the second.
- Option D: Sugarcane (15%) is fourth.

Final Answer: Rice (25%) is the second highest $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) 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:

$$30\% - 20\% = 10\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply the gap to 1200 quintals:

$$\frac{10}{100} \times 1200.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.10 \times 1200 = 120.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 60 uses a 5% gap.
- Option B: 100 has no valid basis.
- Option C: 150 uses a 12.5% gap.

Final Answer: Wheat exceeds Maize by 10% of $1200 = 120$ quintals $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) 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 Sugarcane share:

$$\text{Sugarcane} = 15\%.$$

Step 2 — Multiply by $360°$:

$$\frac{15}{100} \times 360.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.15 \times 360 = 54°.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $36°$ is the Others (10%) angle.
- Option B: $45°$ uses a 12.5% share.
- Option D: $60°$ uses a 16.67% share.

Final Answer: Sugarcane angle $= 15\%$ of $360° = 54° \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the monthly values:

$$20,\ 30,\ 45,\ 40,\ 60,\ 45.$$

Step 2 — Add in convenient pairs:

$$20 + 30 = 50, \qquad 45 + 40 = 85, \qquad 60 + 45 = 105.$$

Step 3 — Combine the partial sums:

$$50 + 85 + 105 = 240.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 230 drops 10 from the total.
- Option C: 250 adds an extra 10.
- Option D: 235 undercounts.

Final Answer: Total rainfall $= 240$ mm $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

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:

$$\text{Feb} : 30 - 20 = +10, \quad \text{Mar} : 45 - 30 = +15, \quad \text{Apr} : 40 - 45 = -5.$$

Step 2 — Continue for the last two months:

$$\text{May} : 60 - 40 = +20, \qquad \text{Jun} : 45 - 60 = -15.$$

Step 3 — Pick the largest rise:

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: March rose only 15.
- Option B: February rose 10.
- Option C: June actually fell.

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

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 May and June:

$$\text{May} = 60, \qquad \text{June} = 45.$$

Step 2 — Find the fall:

$$60 - 45 = 15.$$

Step 3 — Divide by May and multiply by 100:

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 20% understates the fall.
- Option C: 30% overstates the fall.
- Option D: 15% uses the raw fall as a percent.

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

Answer: (A) 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 A: 36 divides a smaller total.
- Option B: 38 rounds incorrectly.
- Option D: 42 divides a larger total.

Final Answer: Average rainfall $= \frac{240}{6} = 40$ mm $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a Whole: The large landholders are the part left after removing the small landholders' share.

Step 1 — Large are $100\% - 60\% = 40\%$ of the farmers:

$$\text{Large} = 40\% \text{ of } 1500.$$

Step 2 — Compute the value:

$$\frac{40}{100} \times 1500 = 600.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 540 is the small rain-fed count.
- Option C: 660 is the total irrigated count.
- Option D: 900 is the number of small landholders (60%).

Final Answer: Large landholders $= 40\%$ of $1500 = 600 \Rightarrow \boxed{B}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Successive Percentages: First find the small landholders, then the share of them that is rain-fed.

Step 1 — Number of small landholders:

$$60\% \text{ of } 1500 = 900.$$

Step 2 — Rain-fed are the $100\% - 40\% = 60\%$ not irrigated:

$$60\% \text{ of } 900.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$\frac{60}{100} \times 900 = 540.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 360 is the small irrigated count (40%).
- Option C: 300 is the large irrigated (or rain-fed) count.
- Option D: 600 is all the large landholders.

Final Answer: Small rain-fed $= 60\%$ of $900 = 540 \Rightarrow \boxed{A}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Combining Two Groups: Add the small irrigated farmers and the large irrigated farmers.

Step 1 — Small irrigated:

$$40\% \text{ of } 900 = 360.$$

Step 2 — Large irrigated:

$$50\% \text{ of } 600 = 300.$$

Step 3 — Add the two:

$$360 + 300 = 660.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 600 is the number of large landholders.
- Option B: 840 overcounts both groups.
- Option C: 540 is the small rain-fed count.

Final Answer: Irrigated farmers $= 360 + 300 = 660 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Ratio of Two Counts: Form the ratio of the two irrigated figures and reduce it.

Step 1 — Recall the two counts:

$$\text{Small irrigated} = 360, \qquad \text{Large irrigated} = 300.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$360 : 300.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 60:

$$360 : 300 = 6 : 5.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $5 : 6$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $3 : 2$ misreads the counts.
- Option D: $5 : 4$ does not reduce from $360 : 300$.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 360 : 300 = 6 : 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: The area needs both the length and the width of the rectangle.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Length} = 40 \text{ only; width unknown} \Rightarrow \text{area not fixed.}$$

So I alone is not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Perimeter} = 140 \Rightarrow \text{L} + \text{W} = 70, \text{ many area values.}$$

So II alone is not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$\text{L} = 40 \Rightarrow \text{W} = 70 - 40 = 30, \quad \text{Area} = 40 \times 30 = 1200.$$

Together they give a unique area.

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 Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: A statement is sufficient if it fixes a single value of the harvest.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$500 \times 1.20 = 600 \text{ quintals.}$$

This gives one value, so I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{“more than last year”} \Rightarrow 501, 520, 600, \ldots \text{ (many values)}.$$

So 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 Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: The count of goats is settled only when a statement states it directly.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{goats} > \text{cows: no actual number} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient}.$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{goats} = 45 \text{ (and cows} = 30).$$

The goat count is 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 Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: Two unknown prices need two *independent* equations.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$3f + 2s = 260$: two unknowns, one equation $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$6f + 4s = 520 \;\Rightarrow\; 3f + 2s = 260$ (same equation) $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

Both reduce to $3f + 2s = 260$: still two unknowns, one equation.

No unique price of fertilizer.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

Even together, not sufficient $\Rightarrow$ answer (D).

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

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: The average of three plots needs only their total.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Total} = 270 \Rightarrow \text{Average} = \frac{270}{3} = 90.$$

So I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Largest $= 120$ only; other two unknown $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Only I fixes the average} \Rightarrow \text{answer (A)}.$$

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

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: The width follows from area and length together.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Area} = 600 \text{ only; length unknown} \Rightarrow \text{width not fixed}.$$

So I alone is not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Length} = 30 \text{ only; area unknown} \Rightarrow \text{width not fixed}.$$

So II alone is not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$\text{Width} = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Length}} = \frac{600}{30} = 20 \text{ m}.$$

Together they give a unique width.

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 Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: A percentage increase needs both the initial and final output values.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

"higher than last year": no numbers $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\frac{500-400}{400} \times 100 = 25\%.$$

This gives one value, so II alone is sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

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

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

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: If the conditions leave more than one possibility for the answer, the data is not sufficient.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

Multiples of $3: 3, 6, 9, 12, \ldots$ — some ≤ 10, some > 10.

So I alone is not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Less than $15: 1, 2, \ldots, 14$ — again both cases possible.

So II alone is not sufficient.

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

Multiple of 3 and $< 15 \Rightarrow \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$.

Here $9 \leq 10$ but $12 > 10$, so the yes/no answer is still not fixed.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Even together, not decided} \Rightarrow \text{answer (D)}.$$

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

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

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