IBSAT Data Adequacy & Data Interpretation

Sample Paper – 8

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 points scored by five teams across the four rounds of the Meridian Sports League. Study it and answer the questions.

Team	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Total
Falcons	20	25	30	15	90
Tigers	30	20	25	35	110
Sharks	25	30	20	25	100
Eagles	15	35	40	30	120
Lions	40	20	30	15	105

Q1. What is the total number of points scored by the Tigers across all four rounds?

(A) 90

(B) 110

(C) 100

(D) 105

Q2. Which team scored the highest total points in the league?

(A) Tigers

(B) Lions

(C) Eagles

(D) Sharks

Q3. What is the total number of points scored by all five teams in Round 3?

(A) 145

(B) 130

(C) 135

(D) 120

Q4. What is the ratio of the Lions' Round 1 points to the Falcons' Round 4 points?

(A) 3 : 8

(B) 5 : 2

(C) 8 : 5

(D) 8 : 3

Q5. What is the average number of points scored by the Sharks per round?

(A) 30

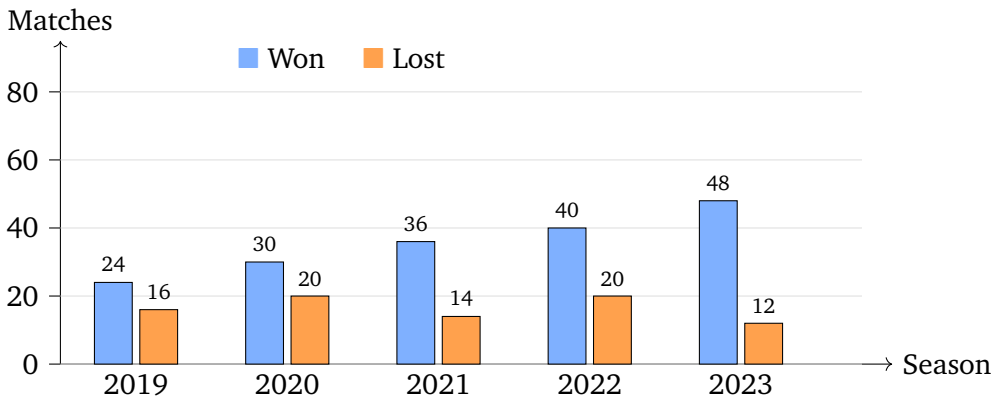
(B) 20

(C) 25

(D) 27

Part B: Bar Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q6–Q10): The bar graph shows the number of matches Won and Lost by the Falcons club over five seasons. Study it and answer the questions.



Q6. How many matches in total (Won + Lost) did the Falcons play in the 2022 season?

(A) 55

(B) 60

(C) 50

(D) 62

Q7. In which season did the Falcons win the highest number of matches?

(A) 2021

(B) 2022

(C) 2020

(D) 2023

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

(A) 100%

(B) 50%

(C) 150%

(D) 200%

Q9. What is the total number of matches lost by the Falcons over the five seasons?

(A) 80

(B) 84

(C) 82

(D) 78

Q10. What is the ratio of matches won to matches lost in the 2020 season?

(A) 2 : 3

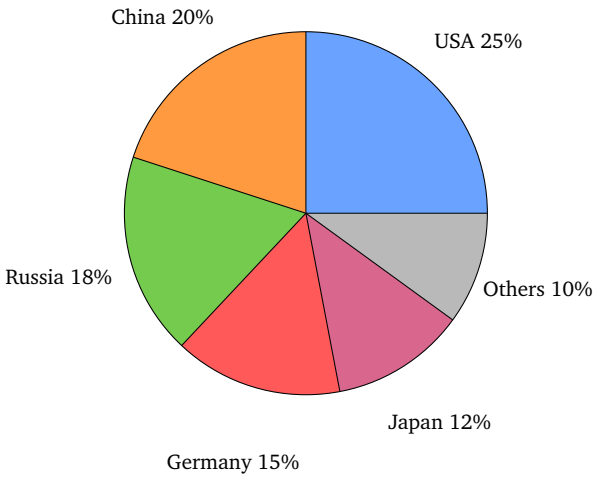
(B) 3 : 2

(C) 5 : 3

(D) 5 : 4

Part C: Pie Chart Interpretation

Directions (Q11–Q14): The pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the total **500** medals won by six countries at the Continental Athletics Meet. Study it and answer the questions.



Q11. How many medals did China win at the meet?

(A) 90

(B) 125

(C) 75

(D) 100

Q12. Which country won the second highest number of medals?

(A) China

(B) Russia

(C) USA

(D) Germany

Q13. By how many medals does the USA tally exceed the Germany tally?

(A) 40

(B) 45

(C) 50

(D) 60

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

(A) 36°

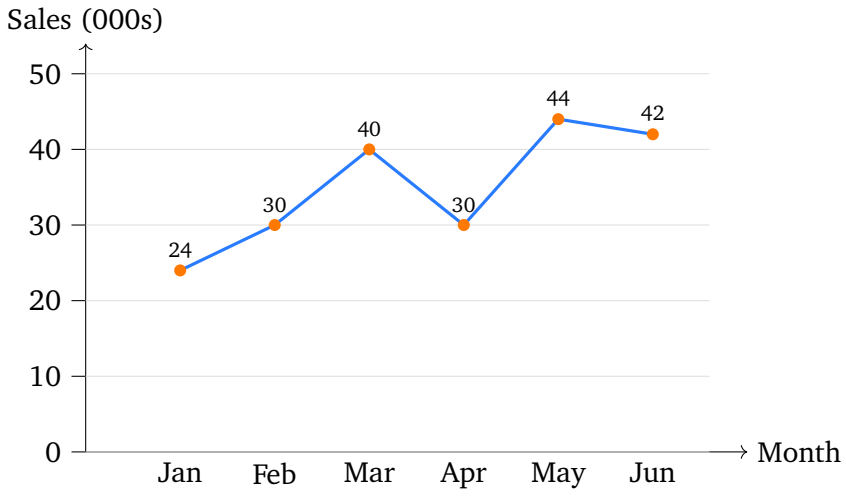
(B) 43.2°

(C) 48°

(D) 40°

Part D: Line Graph Interpretation

Directions (Q15–Q18): The line graph shows the monthly ticket sales (in thousands) at the Meridian Stadium from January to June. Study it and answer the questions.



Q15. What is the total ticket sales over the six months (in thousands)?

(A) 200

(B) 205

(C) 220

(D) 210

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

(A) May

(B) March

(C) June

(D) February

Q17. What is the percentage drop in ticket sales from March to April?

(A) 20%

(B) 25%

(C) 10%

(D) 30%

Q18. What is the average monthly ticket sales over the six months (in thousands)?

(A) 34

(B) 32

(C) 35

(D) 36

Part E: Caselet Interpretation

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

The Meridian Sports Academy enrols **1200** players. Of these, **60%** play team sports and the rest play individual sports. Among the team-sport players, **40%** are juniors and the remaining are seniors. Among the individual-sport players, **25%** are juniors and the remaining are seniors.

Q19. How many players play individual sports at the academy?

(A) 720

(B) 540

(C) 600

(D) 480

Q20. How many of the team-sport players are seniors?

(A) 432

(B) 288

(C) 360

(D) 480

Q21. What is the total number of junior players in the academy?

(A) 400

(B) 420

(C) 408

(D) 468

Q22. What is the ratio of team-sport juniors to individual-sport juniors?

(A) 5 : 12

(B) 12 : 5

(C) 6 : 5

(D) 5 : 6

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. How many goals did Team A score in the match?

I. Team A scored 2 goals in the first half and 2 goals in the second half.

II. Team A scored more goals than Team B.

(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 matches did the Tigers win in the tournament?

I. The Tigers played 10 matches in all. **II.** They lost 3 matches and drew 2.

(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 runner's speed?

I. The runner is one of the fastest in the squad. **II.** The runner covered 100 metres in 10 seconds.

(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 jersey number of the team captain?

I. It is a two-digit multiple of 5. **II.** It is less than 40.

(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 total prize money won by the team?

I. The prize was shared equally among the 11 players. **II.** Each player received Rs. 50,000.

(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 match ticket?

I. Four tickets together cost Rs. 1000. **II.** The tickets are sold at the stadium counter.

(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 players are there in the squad?

I. The number of players is a multiple of 4. **II.** There are 16 players in the squad.

(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 two-digit squad number of the star player?

I. The sum of its digits is 9. **II.** The number is divisible by 9.

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

Step 1 — Locate the Tigers row:

$$\text{R1} = 30,\ \text{R2} = 20,\ \text{R3} = 25,\ \text{R4} = 35.$$

Step 2 — Add the first two values:

$$30 + 20 = 50.$$

Step 3 — Continue the addition:

$$50 + 25 = 75, \qquad 75 + 35 = 110.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 90 is the Falcons total, not the Tigers.
- Option C: 100 is the Sharks total.
- Option D: 105 is the Lions total.

Final Answer: Tigers total $= 110$ points $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the team totals:

$$\text{Falcons} = 90,\ \text{Tigers} = 110,\ \text{Sharks} = 100,\ \text{Eagles} = 120,\ \text{Lions} = 105.$$

Step 2 — Compare the values:

$$120 > 110 > 105 > 100 > 90.$$

Step 3 — Identify the highest:

$$\text{Eagles} = 120 \text{ is the maximum.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Tigers are second at 110.
- Option B: Lions score 105.
- Option D: Sharks score 100.

Final Answer: Eagles have the highest total $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Column Sum: Add the Round 3 value down every team row.

Step 1 — List the Round 3 values:

$$30,\ 25,\ 20,\ 40,\ 30.$$

Step 2 — Add in pairs:

$$30 + 25 = 55, \qquad 20 + 40 = 60.$$

Step 3 — Combine the running totals:

$$55 + 60 = 115, \qquad 115 + 30 = 145.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 130 is the Round 1 (and Round 2) column total.
- Option C: 135 miscounts the column by 10.
- Option D: 120 is the Round 4 column total.

Final Answer: Round 3 total $= 145$ points $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

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:

$$\text{Lions Round 1} = 40, \qquad \text{Falcons Round 4} = 15.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$40 : 15.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 5:

$$40 : 15 = 8 : 3.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $3 : 8$ inverts the ratio.
- Option B: $5 : 2$ uses the wrong values.
- Option C: $8 : 5$ misreads the Falcons value.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 40 : 15 = 8 : 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the Sharks total:

$$\text{Sharks total} = 100 \text{ over } 4 \text{ rounds}.$$

Step 2 — Divide by the 4 rounds:

$$\frac{100}{4} = 25.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 30 divides a larger total.
- Option B: 20 divides by 5 rounds instead of 4.
- Option D: 27 rounds incorrectly.

Final Answer: Average Sharks points $= \frac{100}{4} = 25 \Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Grouped Bars: For a single season, add the Won bar and the Lost bar.

Step 1 — Read the 2022 bars:

$$\text{Won} = 40, \qquad \text{Lost} = 20.$$

Step 2 — Add the two:

$$40 + 20 = 60.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 55 reads one bar too low.
- Option C: 50 drops 10 from the Lost bar.
- Option D: 62 adds an extra 2.

Final Answer: Total 2022 matches $= 40 + 20 = 60 \Rightarrow \boxed{B}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading the Tallest Bar: Find the season whose Won bar is the tallest.

Step 1 — List the Won values:

$$2019 : 24,\ 2020 : 30,\ 2021 : 36,\ 2022 : 40,\ 2023 : 48.$$

Step 2 — Compare the values:

$$48 > 40 > 36 > 30 > 24.$$

Step 3 — Identify the maximum:

$$2023 \text{ with } 48 \text{ wins is the highest.}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2021 has only 36 wins.
- Option B: 2022 has 40 wins.
- Option C: 2020 has 30 wins.

Final Answer: Most wins occur 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 Won values:

$$2019 = 24, \qquad 2023 = 48.$$

Step 2 — Find the increase:

$$48 - 24 = 24.$$

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

$$\frac{24}{24} \times 100 = 100\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 50% uses an increase of 12.
- Option C: 150% overstates the increase.
- Option D: 200% would need a final value of 72.

Final Answer: Increase $= \frac{24}{24} \times 100 = 100\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Series Sum: Add the Lost value across all five seasons.

Step 1 — List the Lost values:

$$16,\ 20,\ 14,\ 20,\ 12.$$

Step 2 — Add in pairs:

$$16 + 14 = 30, \qquad 20 + 20 = 40.$$

Step 3 — Add the remaining term:

$$30 + 40 + 12 = 82.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 80 drops 2 from the total.
- Option B: 84 adds an extra 2.
- Option D: 78 undercounts the series.

Final Answer: Total matches lost $= 82 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the 2020 bars:

$$\text{Won} = 30, \qquad \text{Lost} = 20.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$30 : 20.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 10:

$$30 : 20 = 3 : 2.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $2 : 3$ inverts the ratio.
- Option C: $5 : 3$ misreads the bars.
- Option D: $5 : 4$ does not reduce from $30 : 20$.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 30 : 20 = 3 : 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Read the China share:

$$\text{China} = 20\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply it to the total of 500 medals:

$$\frac{20}{100} \times 500.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.20 \times 500 = 100.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 90 is the Russia (18%) tally.
- Option B: 125 is the USA (25%) tally.
- Option C: 75 is the Germany (15%) tally.

Final Answer: China medals $= 20\%$ of $500 = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the shares:

$$\text{USA} = 25,\ \text{China} = 20,\ \text{Russia} = 18,\ \text{Germany} = 15,\ \text{Japan} = 12,\ \text{Others} = 10.$$

Step 2 — Identify the top two:

$$\text{Largest} = \text{USA } 25\%, \qquad \text{Second} = \text{China } 20\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Russia (18%) is third.
- Option C: USA is the largest, not the second.
- Option D: Germany (15%) is fourth.

Final Answer: China (20%) 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 count using the total.

Step 1 — Find the gap in percentage:

$$25\% - 15\% = 10\%.$$

Step 2 — Apply the gap to 500 medals:

$$\frac{10}{100} \times 500.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$0.10 \times 500 = 50.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 40 uses an 8% gap.
- Option B: 45 uses a 9% gap.
- Option D: 60 uses a 12% gap.

Final Answer: USA exceeds Germany by 10% of $500 = 50$ medals $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) 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 Japan share:

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

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 Others (10%) angle.
- Option C: $48°$ uses a 13.33% share.
- Option D: $40°$ uses an 11.1% share.

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

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the monthly values:

$$24,\ 30,\ 40,\ 30,\ 44,\ 42.$$

Step 2 — Add in convenient pairs:

$$24 + 30 = 54, \qquad 40 + 30 = 70, \qquad 44 + 42 = 86.$$

Step 3 — Combine the partial sums:

$$54 + 70 + 86 = 210.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 200 drops 10 from the total.
- Option B: 205 undercounts.
- Option C: 220 adds an extra 10.

Final Answer: Total ticket sales $= 210$ thousand $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) 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 each change:

$$\text{Feb} : 30 - 24 = +6, \quad \text{Mar} : 40 - 30 = +10, \quad \text{Apr} : 30 - 40 = -10.$$

Step 2 — Continue for the last two months:

$$\text{May} : 44 - 30 = +14, \qquad \text{Jun} : 42 - 44 = -2.$$

Step 3 — Pick the largest rise:

$+14$ in May is the highest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: March rose only 10.
- Option C: June fell by 2.
- Option D: February rose only 6.

Final Answer: The largest rise ($+14$) occurs in May $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) 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:

$$\text{March} = 40, \qquad \text{April} = 30.$$

Step 2 — Find the fall:

$$40 - 30 = 10.$$

Step 3 — Divide by March and multiply by 100:

$$\frac{10}{40} \times 100 = 25\%.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 20% divides by 50 instead of 40.
- Option C: 10% understates the fall.
- Option D: 30% overstates the fall.

Final Answer: Drop $= \frac{10}{40} \times 100 = 25\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Use the total from Q15:

$$\text{Total} = 210.$$

Step 2 — Divide by the 6 months:

$$\frac{210}{6} = 35.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 34 divides a smaller total.
- Option B: 32 divides a much smaller total.
- Option D: 36 divides a larger total.

Final Answer: Average ticket sales $= \frac{210}{6} = 35$ thousand $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a Whole: The individual-sport players are the part left after removing the team-sport share.

Step 1 — Individual players are $100\% - 60\% = 40\%$ of the total:

$$\text{Individual} = 40\% \text{ of } 1200.$$

Step 2 — Compute the value:

$$\frac{40}{100} \times 1200 = 480.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 720 is the number of team-sport players (60%).
- Option B: 540 has no valid basis here.
- Option C: 600 is half the academy, not 40%.

Final Answer: Individual players $= 40\%$ of $1200 = 480 \Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Successive Percentages: First find the team-sport players, then the share of them who are seniors.

Step 1 — Number of team-sport players:

$$60\% \text{ of } 1200 = 720.$$

Step 2 — Seniors are the $100\% - 40\% = 60\%$ who are not juniors:

$$60\% \text{ of } 720.$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$\frac{60}{100} \times 720 = 432.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 288 is the team-sport juniors (40%).
- Option C: 360 is the individual-sport seniors.
- Option D: 480 is all the individual-sport players.

Final Answer: Team-sport seniors $= 60\%$ of $720 = 432 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Combining Two Groups: Add the team-sport juniors and the individual-sport juniors.

Step 1 — Team-sport juniors:

$$40\% \text{ of } 720 = 288.$$

Step 2 — Individual-sport juniors:

$$25\% \text{ of } 480 = 120.$$

Step 3 — Add the two:

$$288 + 120 = 408.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 400 rounds the total down.
- Option B: 420 overcounts by 12.
- Option D: 468 uses the wrong individual share.

Final Answer: Total juniors $= 288 + 120 = 408 \Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Recall the two counts:

$$\text{Team-sport juniors} = 288, \qquad \text{Individual-sport juniors} = 120.$$

Step 2 — Form the ratio:

$$288 : 120.$$

Step 3 — Divide both parts by 24:

$$288 : 120 = 12 : 5.$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $5 : 12$ inverts the ratio.
- Option C: $6 : 5$ does not reduce from $288 : 120$.
- Option D: $5 : 6$ misreads the counts.

Final Answer: Ratio $= 288 : 120 = 12 : 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{B}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Data Sufficiency: A statement is sufficient if it fixes the total number of goals.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$2 \text{ (first half)} + 2 \text{ (second half)} = 4 \text{ goals.}$$

This gives one value, so I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Team A} > \text{Team B gives no fixed count.}$$

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 Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Combining Statements: Wins = total matches − losses − draws; check what each statement supplies.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Total} = 10 \text{ only; losses and draws unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Lost} = 3, \ \text{Drew} = 2 \text{ only; total unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$\text{Wins} = 10 - 3 - 2 = 5.$$

Together they give a unique count.

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 Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Fixing a Rate: Speed $= \dfrac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$, so both a distance and a time are needed.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{“One of the fastest” is vague} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{100 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ s}} = 10 \text{ m/s}.$$

So II alone is sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Only II fixes the speed} \Rightarrow \text{answer (B)}.$$

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

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Insufficient Data: A unique value is needed; a range of possibilities means insufficiency.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Two-digit multiples of } 5 : 10, 15, 20, \ldots, 95 \text{ (many)}.$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Less than } 40 \text{ still allows many numbers.}$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$\{10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35\} \text{ — still not unique.}$$

Step 4 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Even together, no single value} \Rightarrow \text{answer (D).}$$

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

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Combining Statements: The total prize = share per player $\times$ number of players.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$11 \text{ players share equally, but the share is unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Share} = \text{Rs. } 50{,}000, \text{ but the count is unknown} \Rightarrow \text{not sufficient.}$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

$$11 \times 50{,}000 = \text{Rs. } 5{,}50{,}000.$$

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 Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Unit Cost from a Bundle: If the price of a fixed number of tickets is known, one ticket's cost is fixed.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$4 \text{ tickets} = \text{Rs. } 1000 \Rightarrow \text{one ticket} = \frac{1000}{4} = \text{Rs. } 250.$$

So I alone is sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

"Sold at the counter" gives no price $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

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

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

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Unique Value: A statement is sufficient only if it pins the count to one number.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

A multiple of $4 : 4, 8, 12, 16, \ldots$ (many) $\Rightarrow$ not sufficient.

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

Exactly 16 players $\Rightarrow$ sufficient.

Step 3 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Only II fixes the count} \Rightarrow \text{answer (B)}.$$

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

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Multiple Solutions: If the two conditions allow more than one number, the data is not sufficient.

Step 1 — Test Statement I:

$$\text{Digit sum} = 9 : 18, 27, 36, 45, \ldots \text{ (many)}.$$

Step 2 — Test Statement II:

$$\text{Divisible by } 9 : 18, 27, 36, 45, \ldots \text{ (many)}.$$

Step 3 — Combine I and II:

Every two-digit multiple of 9 has digit sum 9, so $\{18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90\}$.

The two conditions describe the same large set, so the number is still not unique.

Step 4 — Conclusion:

$$\text{Even together, many possible numbers} \Rightarrow \text{answer (D)}.$$

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