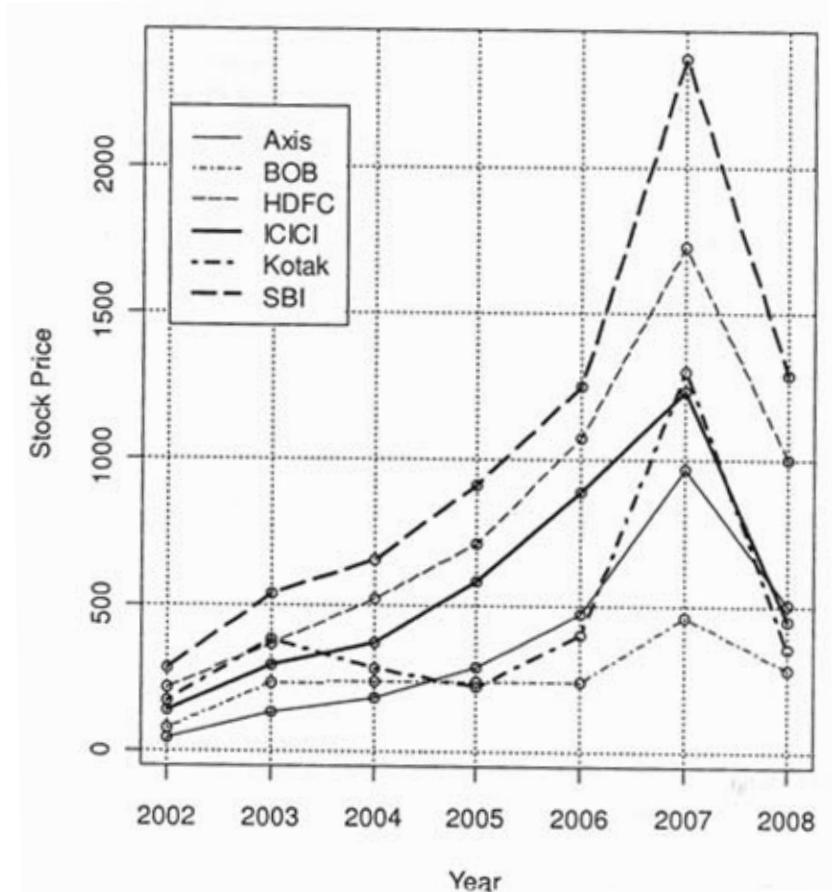


JMET PAPER: (13-12-2009)

SECTION 4: DATA INTERPRETATION (Questions 91-120)

**Directions:** Questions 91 to 95 are based do the following line-graph which depicts the yearly closing price of stocks of six banks from 2002 to 2008 traded in BSE:



91. Consider a portfolio of Rs.2750 investing Rs.750 each in the stocks of HDFC and Kotak and remaining in the stocks of axis in the end of 2003, which remain invested till the end of 2005. Then the simple average (not compounded) annual percentage return obtained from the portfolio is:

- (A) less than 10% (B) more than 50%  
 (C) between 25% and 50% (D) between 10% and 25%

Ans. (C)

92. For which of the following banks has the absolute amounts of change in yearly closing stock price from 2004 to 2005 and then again from 2005 to 2006 been most similar?

- (A) Axis (B) HDFC (C) Kotak (D) SBI

Ans. (D)

93. Stock prices of all the banks have boomed by the end of 2007 compared to that of 2006. Stock price of which bank has almost. trebled at the end of 2007 compared to its closing price of 2006?

- (A) Axis (B) BOB (C) SBI (D) Kotak

Ans. (D)

94. Consider the following statements, with the abbreviation PIICSP standing for "Percentage Increase In Closing Stock Price":
- I. PIICSP of HDFC from 2003 to 2004 is approximately same as its PIICSP from 2004 to 2005.
  - II. PIICSP of HDFC from 2003 to 2005 is approximately three times the PIICSP of ICICI from 2004 to 2005.
  - III. PIICSP of ICICI from 2004 to 2007 is approximately same as the PIICSP of Kotak from 2006 to 2007.
- Which of the following is true?

(A) II and III only      (B) I and III only      (C) I and II only      (D) I, II and III

Ans. (B)

95. During which of the following two year time-periods did one of the banks exhibit a near-zero rate of change in its closing stock price?
- (A) 2002 to 2004      (B) 2006 to 2008      (C) 2005 to 2007      (D) 2004 to 2006

Ans. (D)

**Directions: Questions 96 to 99 are based on the following table:**

The following table presents data on monthly per capita consumption of different food items in rural as well as urban India for 1988 and 2002.

96. In rural India, which food item has shown maximum percentage increase in per capita consumption from 1988 to 2002?

(A) Edible Oils      (B) Meat/fish/eggs      (C) Vegetables/fruit      (D) Dairy

Ans. (B)

- Q.97. In the year 1988, which food item has maximum share in the per capita consumption for the whole of India?

(A) Vegetable/fruit      (B) Total Cereals      (C) Rice      (D) Wheat

Ans. (B)

98. Which food item has shown maximum percentage decline in per capita consumption from 1988 to 2002 for the whole of India?

(A) Rice      (B) Wheat      (C) Pulses      (D) Other Cereals

Ans. (D)

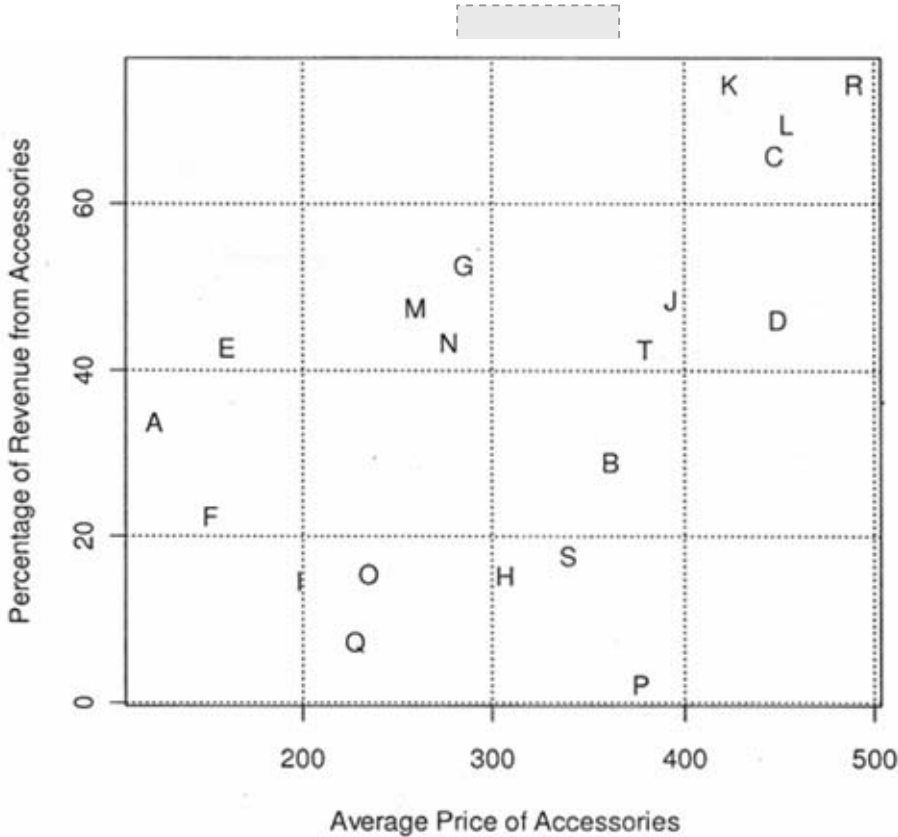
99. How many products show an increase in their per capita consumption from 1988 to 2002 for the whole of India?

(A) 3      (B) 4      (C) 5      (D) 6

Ans. (B)

Directions: Questions 100 to 102 are based on the following scatter plot:

A chain of stores having 20 showrooms all over the country specialize in men's garments and accessories. For each of these stores the percentage of revenue that is generated from the sales of accessories is plotted against the average price (in Rs.) of the accessories in the following scatter plot:



100. If the volume (in terms of quantity) of sale of garments and accessories are same for store H, then the average price of garments in that store is:

- (A) Rs. 33      (B) Rs. 53      (C) Rs. 1133      (D) Rs. 1700

Ans. (D)

101. If the volume (in terms of quantity) of sale of accessories are same for stores B and F, then the ratio of revenues earned from garment sale of B to F is approximately:

- (A) 0.30      (B) 0.60      (C) 1.67      (D) 3.33

Ans. (C)

102. If the total revenues are same for stores E and L, then the ratio of volume (in terms of quantity) of sales of accessories of L to E is approximately:

- (A) 0.22      (B) 0.57      (C) 1.75      (D) 4.60

Ans. (B)

**Directions: Questions 103 to 106 are based on the following information:**

A business school is offering three MBA programs: Regular Day Time Program (RDTP), Regular Evening Program (REP) and the Distance Learning Program (DLP). The following table provides information about the students enrolled in these programs in a particular year.

Work experience in years	RDTP		REP		DLP		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Mal	Femal
0	10	20	0	0	1	5	20	25
1 to 5	20	15	30	12	3	25	80	52
above 5	8	7	20	18	2	10	48	25
Total	38	42	50	20	6	40	148	102

103. What percentage of non-DLP students have work experience of 1 to 5 years?  
 (A) 32.5% (B) 45.6 % (C) 51.3% (D) 65.2%

**Ans. (C)**

104. What proportion of the on-campus (doing a regular program) male students have work experience of more than 5 years?  
 (A) 9/37 (B) 6/29 (C) 7/22 (D) 8/25

**Ans. (C)**

105. What fraction of all inexperienced students is made up of female students doing the daytime or evening MBA program?  
 (A) 11/13 (B) 10/21 (C) 17/23 (D) 4/9

**Ans. (D)**

106. What is the difference between the percentage of experienced male students in the regular program and the percentage of experienced male students in the DLP program?  
 (A) 11.2 (B) 14.2 (C) 16.5 (D) 12.8

**Ans. (A)**

**Directions: Questions 107 to 111 are based on the following information:**

The following pie charts present the relative break-up of the sources of income and the heads of expenditure for a family for the year 2007. The total annual income of the family is Rs. 8,00,000. Due to the revised pay scales, the incomes of the father and the mother have increased by 40% and 30% respectively in 2008. Education cost doubled in 2008 whereas, all other expenses (in Rs.) remain same in 2008.

107. Assuming that the relative contribution of different sources of income remains the same across all heads of expenditure, how much of the father's income is spent on medical expenses for the year 2007?  
 (A) Rs. 32,000 (B) Rs. 25,000 (C) Rs. 54,000 (D) Rs. 80,000

**Ans. (A)**

108. What percentage of the total income is spent on education in 2008?  
 (A) 20% (B) 30% (C) 50% (D) 40%

Ans. (D)

109. In 2008, what is the amount saved by the family?

- (A) Rs. 50,000 (B) Rs. 40,000 (C) Rs. 10,000 (D) Rs.15,000

Ans. (B)

110. What is the total amount spent on clothing and medical expenses during 2007 and 2008?

- (A) Rs: 3,20,000 (B) Rs. 2,40,000 (C) Rs. 4,40,000 (D) Rs. 5,20,000

Ans. (A)

111. In 2008, what percentage of income is spent on bills and miscellaneous expenses'?

- (A) 5 % (B) 12 % (C) 16% (D) 25%

Ans. (C)

**Directions: Questions 112 to 115 are based on the following diagram:**

The following diagram depicts the annual production, exports and profits (all in Million Rupees) of MDR Ltd. from 1999 to 2007. This firm is into manufacturing and selling of refrigerators. Every year, some part of the total production is exported and the rest is sold in the domestic market. In the diagram below, the production and exports are measured on the primary Y-axis whereas profits are measured on the secondary Y-axis.

112. For the given time-period, how many times do all the variables show similar trend (increasing or decreasing) in year-on-year movement?

- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8

Ans. (C)

113. In which of the following years have the profits of MDR Ltd. registered maximum year-on-year percentage of growth'?

- (A) 2000 (B) 2002 (C) 2004 (D) 2005

Ans. (A)

114. In which of the following time-periods do the profits and exports of MDR Ltd. show similar patterns?

- (A) 2005 to 2007 (B) 2003 to 2005 (C) 2002 to 2004 (D) 2004 to 2006

Ans. (C)

115. In which of the following years have the domestic sales of MDR Ltd. exhibited minimum positive change (in terms of million of rupees)?

- (A) 2000 (B) 2001 (C) 2005 (D) 2007

Ans. (B)

**Directions: Questions 116 to 120 are based on the following bar chart which provides data of exports (million \$) for 6 products from 7 different regions in the world for the year 2007:**

116. Which product has the maximum market share in total world manufacturing exports?

- (A) Chemicals (B) Office and telecom equipment  
(C) Textile and Clothing (D) Automotive products

Ans. (B)

117. Which of the following regions has the maximum share of exports of Iron and steel and Automotive products?

- (A) Europe (B) Asia  
(C) South and Central America (D) North America

Ans. (C)

118. What percentage of total world exports of Textile and Clothing comes from Asia?

- (A) 49.6 % (B) 35.3 % (C) 56.7 % (D) 60.2

Ans. (A)

119. In which region is the ratio of Chemicals to Textiles the maximum?

- (A) South and Central America (B) Europe  
(C) North America (D) Commonwealth of Independent States

Ans. (D)

120. By what percentage are the total exports of the largest exporter higher than that of the second largest exporter in the total world exports'?

- (A) 21.7 % (B) 23.5 % (C) 27.6 % (D) 29.6%

Ans. (C)