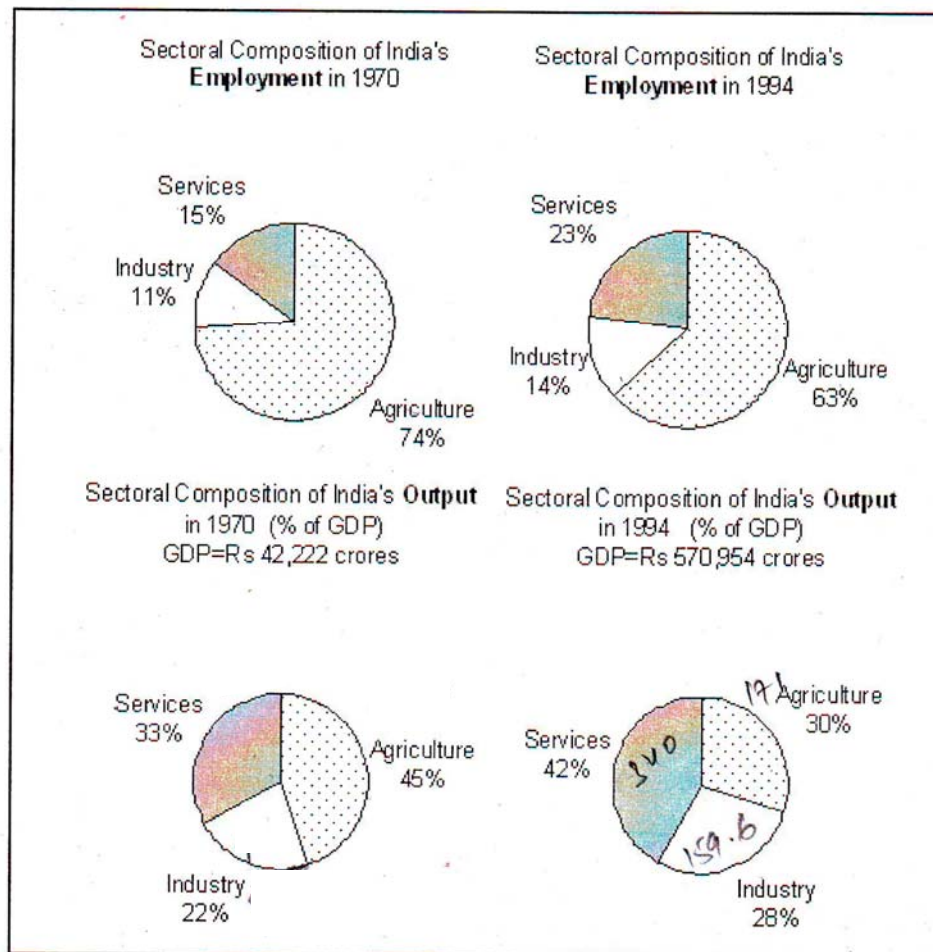


JMET – 2008

Question Paper Code – C

SECTION – 4  
DATA INTERPRETATION (Questions 91 – 120)

Direction: Refer to the four pie charts relating to the sectoral composition of output and their respective share in employment in 1970 and 1994 and answer Questions 91 – 95:

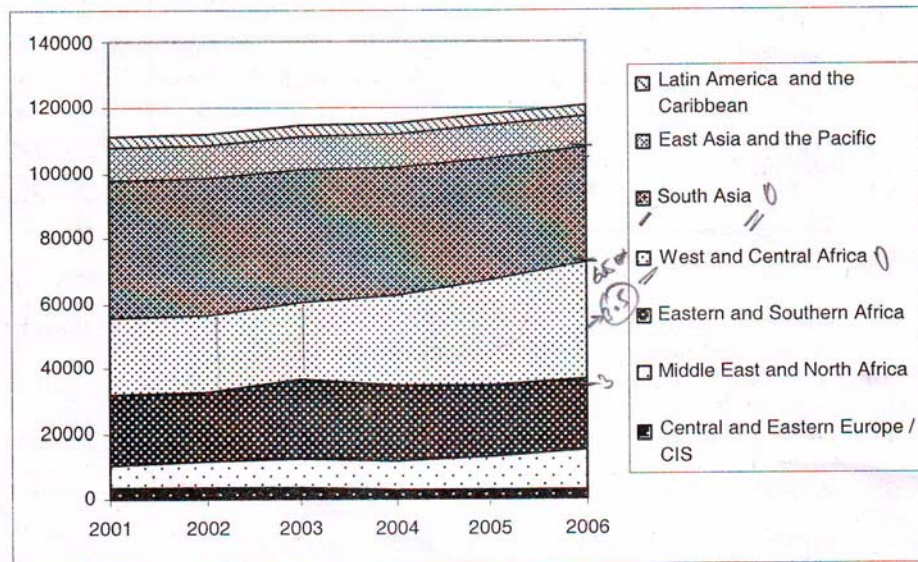


91. Which of the following is FALSE:
- (A) While the share of agriculture in the GDP has come down, the share of services and industry has increased.
  - (B) Agriculture continues to be the predominant provider of employment in India.
  - (C) The share of employment in services has increased more than its share in GDP.**
  - (D) None of the above

92. Between 1970 and 1994 the Indian GDP, in Rupee terms  
 (A) has increased only marginally in services  
 (B) has increased most significantly for agriculture  
**(C) has risen by more than 15 times for both services and industry**  
 (D) none of the above
93. Between 1970 and 1994 the GDP of India in agriculture  
 (A) decreased by 15% **(B) increased by about 9 times**  
 (C) cannot be calculated based on the data given (D) none of the above
94. In 1970 the contribution to GDP from services in rupee terms was  
 (A) less than Rs 10,000 crores (B) more than Rs. 15,000 crores  
**(C) between Rs. 10,000 and 15,000 crores** (D) none of the above
95. In 1994 if the share of industry in output (GDP) was 30% instead of 28%, then in Rupee terms, it would have been  
 (A) less than Rs. 100,000 crores  
 (B) more than Rs. 200,000 crores  
**(C) more than Rs. 150,000 crores**  
 (D) between Rs. 100,000 and Rs. 150,000 crores

**Direction: Questions 96 – 100 are based on the following graph:**

**Number of out of School Children in Different Regions of the World from 2001 to 2006**



96. Which of the following is FALSE:  
 (A) The number of children out of school in West and Central Africa has increased over the year.  
 (B) The number of children out of school in South Asia has come down over the years.  
 (C) The number of children out of school in the Middle East and North Africa region has increased over the years.  
**(D) None of the above.**
97. Which of the following is TRUE:  
 (A) Over the years the largest number of out of school children have been in Eastern and South African region.

- (B) The smallest number of out of school children have been in the East Asia and Pacific region over the years.  
**(C) Over the years, the largest number of out of school children has been in the South Asian region.**  
 (D) None of the above
98. The ratio of out of school children in South Asia to those in West and Central African from 2001 to 2006 has become.  
 (A) higher (B) approximately half **(C) marginally lower** (D) none of the above.
99. From 2001 to 2003, which of the following options CANNOT be deduced from the graph?  
 (A) Overall, the out of school children have gone up  
 (B) In West and Central Africa the number of out of school children have remained almost the same over three years.  
 (C) The largest numbers of out of school children are in South Asia  
**(D) None of the above**
100. The total number of children who did not get to school.  
**(A) increased from 112,000 to 120,100 from 2001 to 2006.**  
 (B) was over 120,000 in 2004  
 (C) peaked in 2003  
 (D) cannot be estimated from the above graph

**Directions: Questions 101- 106 are based on the following information:**

The results of a competitive exam, where candidates were tested on their knowledge in English, Science, Maths and Art. The shaded cells in the title row represent the range of marks secured and the columns below each such cell represent the number of candidates scoring within the specified range of marks.

Subject	Total Marks	81-100	71-80	61-70	51-60	41-50	31-40	21-30	11-20	0-10
English	100	0	1	4	85	730	4205	10885	9170	1920
Science	100	2	5	875	3350	6775	7778	5065	1800	1350
Maths	100	0	0	0	6	199	3400	15045	6975	1375
Art	50	0	0	0	0	220	2145	10140	11858	2637

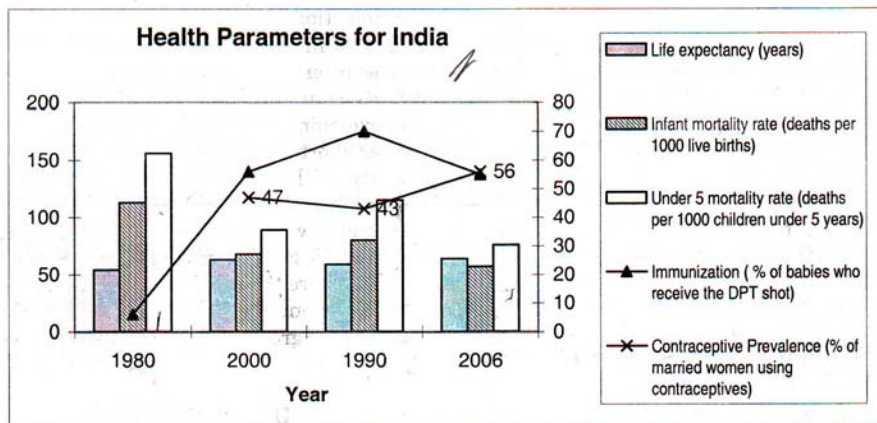
101. The model range for English is  
**(A) 21-30** (B) 31-40 (C) 41-50 (D) 51-60
102. The subject in which the maximum number of candidates scored more than 30 marks in the examination is  
 (A) English (B) Maths (C) Art **(D) None of the above**
103. The total number of candidates who appeared for the exam, assuming that there were no absentees, are  
 (A) more than 50,000 (B) 25,635 (C) 26,973 **(D) 27,000**
104. The average marks scored in Art, rounded off to the tenth place, are  
 (A) 10 **(B) 20** (C) 30 (D) 40
105. The subject in which average marks were the highest is  
 (A) English **(B) Science** (C) Maths (D) Art
106. If securing over 40% is the qualifying criteria for each subject, the ratio of students who qualify in Maths to those who qualify in Art is  
 (A) 15 : 42 (B) 1 : 1.1 (C) 56 : 1 **(D) 1 : 61**

**Direction: Questions 107 – 110 are based on the following passage:**

Deregulation and competition have reduced communication costs. The average cost of a three minute call to the United States fell from \$ 4.00 in 1999 to \$1.40 in 2004. Over that period, the share of people with access to the internet tripled. But diffusion of technology around the world and within countries is unequal. Average contracted capacity for international internet connections in developing economies grew from 3 bits per second per person in 2000 to 150 in 2006, still far short of the high income countries' average, estimated at 5000. The internet capacity of low income (less developed) countries was lower than even the developing countries, at an average of 20 bits per second per person in 2006, and international voice traffic was less than 5% that of high income countries. With only 1 personal computers. However, there are positive indications of change. Between 2000 and 2006, fixed line and mobile phone subscribers per 100 people increased from 3 per thousand to 150 per thousand. This growth was driven mainly by 7 fold increase in mobile hone subscribers.

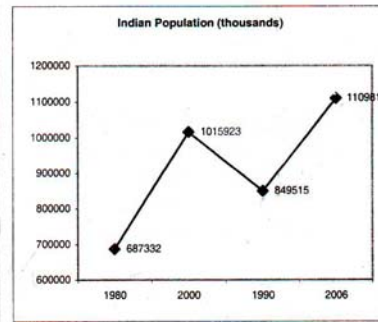
107. Between 1999 and 2004, average calling costs to the United States fell by  
 (A) approximately 65% (B) approximately 186%  
 (C) approximately half (D) insufficient information
108. In 2006, the contracted capacity for internet connections for developing economies  
 (A) grew by 50% on per capita basis from its capacity in 2000  
 (B) was 3% of average contracted capacity of high income countries on per capita basis  
 (C) grew 500 times the capacity in 2000  
 (D) was 3 bits per second
109. For low income economies  
 (A) internet capacity was 0.4% of the capacity of high income countries in per capita terms  
 (B) internet capacity was 20% of the capacity of developing countries in per capita terms  
 (C) international voice traffic was 250 bits per second  
 (D) share of people with access to the internet tripled over six years
110. During 2000 to 2006, in South Asia, access to telephones increased by  
 (A) 7% (B) 7 times (C) 500 times (D) 4900%

**Direction: Questions 111 – 115 are based on the following information :**



Values for the columns are represented on the left and values for the lines are represented on the right

Health and Population Parameters	All Low Income Countries		South Asia	
	1990	2006	1990	2006
Year	1990	2006	1990	2006
Population (in thousands)	1747930	2419656	1120092	1499368
Life expectancy	57	60	59	64
Infant mortality rate	93	74	86	62
Under 5 mortality rate	143	112	123	83
Immunization	65	68	67	64
Contraceptive Prevalence	33	44	40	53



111. In India, the infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate and DPT Immunization incidence  
 (A) have been falling over the years  
 (B) have been rising over the years  
**(C) have been following different trends**  
 (D) none of the above
112. In 1990, contraceptive prevalence for India was  
**(A) close to the South Asian average in 1990**  
 (B) close to the low income countries' average in 1990  
 (C) double the low income countries' average in 2006  
 (D) exactly same as the South Asian average in 2006
113. Under 5 mortality rate for low income countries in 1990 is  
 (A) less than that of India for 1990  
 (B) less than that of South Asia for 1990  
 (C) more than that of South Asia for 1990 by 10 per thousand births  
**(D) more than that of South Asia for 1990 by 20 per thousand births**
114. The growth rate of population in Indian between 1990 and 2006 was  
**(A) much more than the growth rate of population in South Asia between 1990 and 2006**  
 (B) almost same as the growth rate of population in Low income countries between 1990 and 2006  
 (C) much less than the growth rate of population in South Asia between 1990 and 2006  
 (D) much less than the growth rate of population in Low income countries between 1990 and 2006
115. In 2006, infant mortality rate in South Asia  
 (A) contributed to approximately half of the under 5 mortality rate in the same year  
 (B) is not related to the under 5 mortality rate in the same year  
**(C) contributed to approximately 75% of the under 5 mortality rate in the same year**  
 (D) contributed to approximately 85% of the under 5 mortality rate in 2006

**Direction: Questions 116 – 120 are based on the following information:**

**Foreign Direct Investment flows**

116. Amongst all the high income countries, the region / country which has the maximum share in FDI flows is  
 (A) U.S.A. **(B) Europe** (C) Japan (D) Oceania
117. Amongst all the high income countries, the region / country which gained the most in terms of percentage points of net FDI inflows is  
**(A) USA** (B) Europe (C) Japan (D) Oceania

118. Based on the above table, which of the following statements is false for the developing and transition countries
- (A) Asia's outflow in terms of percentage points is steadily increasing
  - (B) Asia has been the biggest gainer in terms of percentage points of FDI inflow
  - (C) Africa has been marginalized in the share of FDI flows
  - (D) Eastern Europe has not gained in net percentage points of FDI inflows**
119. Based on the above table, which of the following statements is false
- (A) FDI inflows into USA have risen by almost 45 times in two decades
  - (B) Though outflows have risen for high income countries, inflows have risen even faster for them
  - (C) Both outflows and inflows have risen for Asia
  - (D) Oceania has become a net FDI provider to the world**
120. Based on the table, which of the following statements is true
- (A) While flows have increased for the developing and transition countries, outflows have decreased for them
  - (B) Eastern Europe has not seen much growth of FDI inflows relative to other developing and transition countries
  - (C) The greatest increase in net outflow has been for Eastern Europe
  - (D) Though inflows have increased for the developing and transition countries, outflows have increased at a much faster rate**