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Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The given bar graph shows the total number of persons and the number of males who cast their votes in five different constituencies.
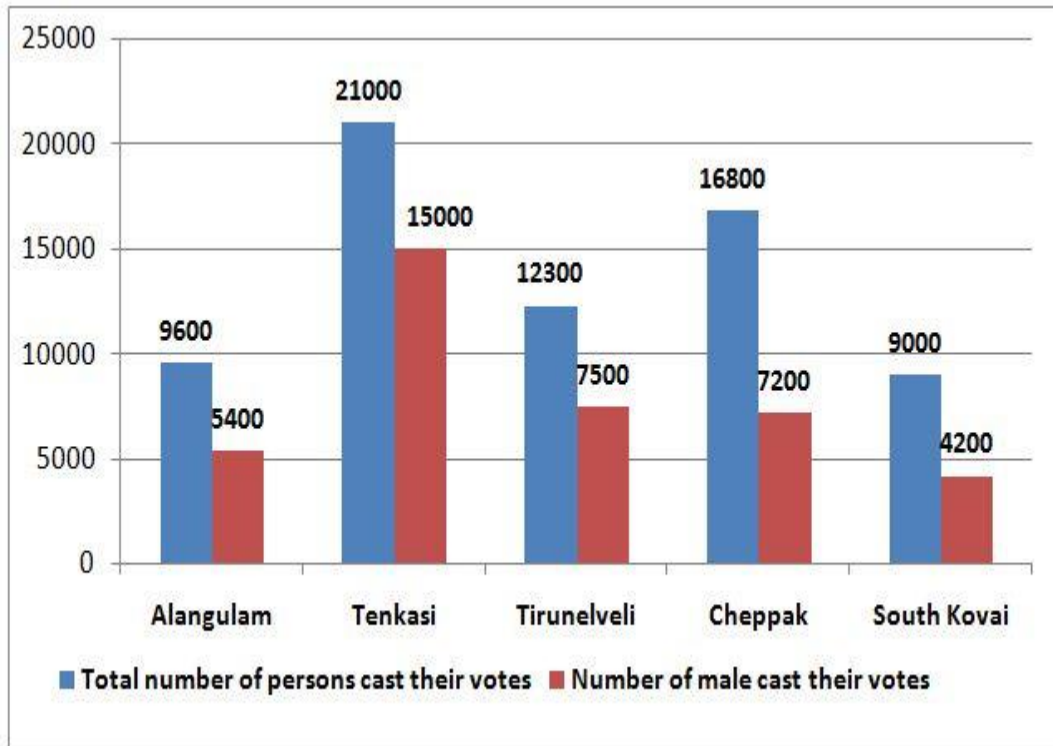
1) The ratio of the number of females who cast their votes to DMK and ADMK party in Cheppak is 5:3 and the ratio of the number of males who cast their votes to DMK and ADMK party in Tenkasi is 3:2. Find the difference between the number of females who cast their votes to DMK in Cheppak and the number of males who cast their votes to DMK in Tenkasi?

A. 2000
B. 3000
C. 2400
D. 3600
E. 1500

2) If the number of females who cast their votes in Kolathur is 20% less than the number of females who cast their votes in Alangulam and the number of females who cast their votes in Nagarkoil is 25% more than the number of females who cast their votes in South Kovai, then find the difference between the number of females who cast their votes in Kolathur and Nagarkoil?

A. 2620
B. 2660
C. 2640
D. 2680
E. 2690

3) The average number of males who cast their votes in Cheppak and South Kovai is what

percent of the average number of females who cast their votes in the same two constituencies?

A. 79.16%

B. 81.23%

C. 83.45%

D. 77.77%

E. 75.15%

4) The number of females who cast their votes in Kanyakumari is 20% more than the number of females who cast their votes in Tirunelveli. If the total number of persons who cast their votes in Kanyakumari is 10600, then find the number of males who cast their votes in Kanyakumari?

A. 4810

B. 4820

C. 4830

D. 4840

E. 4850

5) Find the ratio of the number of males to females who cast their votes in Alangulam?

A. 9:7

B. 6:5

C. 9:5

D. 6:3

E. None of these

Directions (6-10): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given pie chart shows the percentage distribution of the number Non AC buses manufactured in five different years (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020) and the number of AC buses manufactured is 6.25%, 33.33%, 16.66%, 8.33% and 37.5% more than the number of Non AC buses manufactured in five different years.

Note: The number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2018 is 180 more than the number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2017.

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in five different years
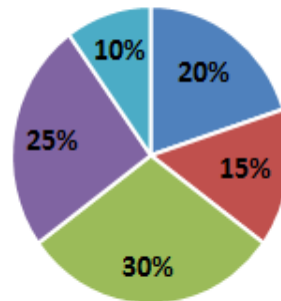
■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

6) If the number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2021 is 28.56% more than that of 2017, out of which 40% of the buses are Non AC buses and then find the number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2021?

A. 324

B. 345

C. 361

D. 352

E. None of these

7) The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the years 2018 and 2019 together is how much more/less than the number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2016?

A. 125 less

B. 145 more

C. 115 less

D. 165 more

E. None of these

8) If 75% and 80% of the number of buses manufactured in the years 2018 and 2019 is sold, the number of Non AC buses unsold in the years 2018 and 2019 is 95 and 60, then find the sum of the number of AC buses unsold in the years 2018 and 2019?

A. 125

B. 165

C. 145

D. 185

E. None of these

9) Find the ratio of the number of Non AC buses manufactured in the years 2016 and 2020 together to the number of AC buses manufactured in the years 2017 and 2018 together?

A. 2:3

B. 4:5

C. 6:11

D. 9:7

E. None of these

10) The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2017 is how much percentage more/less than the number of Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2019?

A. 40% more

B. 30% less

C. 50% less

D. 25% more

E. None of these

Directions (11-15): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

A survey was taken on a certain children in a school and 80% of the children like any one of the five different candies i.e. snickers, dove, twix, milka and toblerone. The ratio of the total number of children who like dove, twix and toblerone candy is 3:5:6 and the ratio of the total number of children who like snickers, milka and toblerone is 2:1:3 respectively. The ratio of the total number of boys to girls who like snickers and twix candy is 7:5 and 2:3 respectively. The total number of boys who like milka candy is 30 and the total number of girls who like snickers is 83.33% of the total number of girls who like dove candy. The total number of girls who like toblerone is 80 more than the total number of boys who like toblerone candy and the total number of boys who like milka is 25% of the total number of boys who like twix candy.

11) If the total number of children who like butter finger candy is 8.33% more than the total number of children who like milka candy of which 40% of the children are boys, then find the total number of girls who like butter finger candy?

A. 72

B. 78

C. 76

D. 74

E. None of these

12) Find the ratio of the total number of boys who like dove, twix and milka candy together to the total number of girls who like twix and milka candy together?

A. 11:7

B. 3:2

C. 5:4

D. 7:9

E. None of these

13) The total number of children who like milka candy is what percentage of the total number of children who like snickers candy?

A. 40%

B. 35%

C. 50%

D. 25%

E. None of these

14) Find the sum of the average number of boys and girls together who like snickers candy and the average number of girls who like dove, twix and milka candy together?

A. 210

B. 250

C. 230

D. 270

E. None of these

15) The total number of boys who like dove, twix and milka candy together is approximately how much percentage more/less than the total number of girls who like twix candy?

A. 17% more

B. 15% less

C. 12% more

D. 18% less

E. None of these

Directions (16-20): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given line graph shows the total number of three different clothes i.e. coat, sweater and jacket manufactured in five different months (January, February, March, April and May).
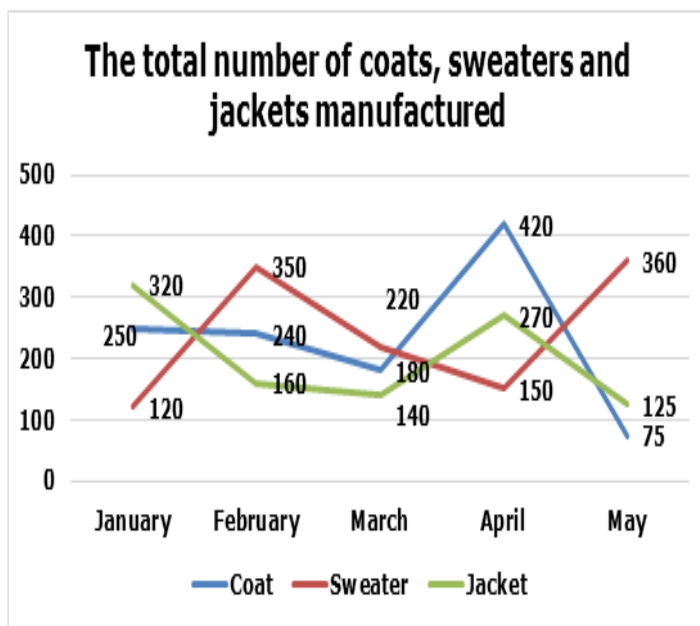
16) Find the difference between the average number of coats manufactured in February, March and April together and the average number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in January?

A. 30

B. 50

C. 20

D. 40

E. None of these

17) If the total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in June is 16.66% less than that of March, out of which 20% of the clothes are coats and then find the total number of sweaters and jackets manufactured in June?

A. 360

B. 340

C. 310

D. 350

E. None of these

18) If the average number of shirts, coats and jackets manufactured in May is 120 and then find the ratio of the total number of shirts and sweaters is manufactured in May?

A. 7:8

B. 3:2

C. 5:6

D. 4:9

E. None of these

19) The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in March is what

percentage of the total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in February?

A. 48%

B. 55%

C. 72%

D. 64%

E. None of these

20) The total number of jackets manufactured in March and May together is how much percentage more/less than the total number of coats manufactured in January?

A. 6% more

B. 12% less

C. 10% more

D. 21% less

E. None of these

Directions (21-25): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given table chart shows the percentage distribution of the number of headphones manufactured by three different companies i.e. Bose, Sony and Boat in five different months (January, February, March, April and May), also given the number of headphones manufactured by Bose in five different months and ratio of the number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Boat in five different months.

Note: The number of headphones manufactured by Boat in March is 210.

Months	Percentage distribution of the number of headphones manufactured by Bose, Sony and Boat	The number of headphones manufactured by Bose	Ratio of the number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Boat
January	16.66%	250	3:2
February	20%	350	5:6
March	18%	240	12:7
April	33.33%	400	6:5
May	12%	160	9:10

21) Out of the number of headphones manufactured by Boat in April, 20% of the headphones are unsold and then find the number of headphones sold by boat in April?

A. 460

B. 420

C. 400

D. 440

E. None of these

22) If the average number of headphones manufactured by Sony in June and April together is 480 and the ratio of the number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Bose in June is 9:7 and then find the number of headphones manufactured by Bose in June?

A. 280

B. 220

C. 240

D. 260

E. None of these

23) The number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Boat in March is how much percentage more/less than the number of headphones manufactured by Sony in January?

A. 50% less

B. 90% more

C. 30% more

D. 10% less

E. None of these

24) If in February, the number of headphones manufactured by Beats and Boat is 540 and 12.5% of the number of headphones manufactured by Beats are defective then find the number of headphones manufactured by Beats that are non-defective?

A. 240

B. 270

C. 210

D. 290

E. None of these

25) Find the ratio of the number of headphones manufactured by Sony in January to the number of headphones manufactured by Boat in May?

A. 6:7

B. 4:5

C. 3:2

D. 9:8

E. None of these

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

The given pie chart shows the number of people who have two different cards (Credit and Debit cards) in five different cities in 2018.

Total number of cards = 21000
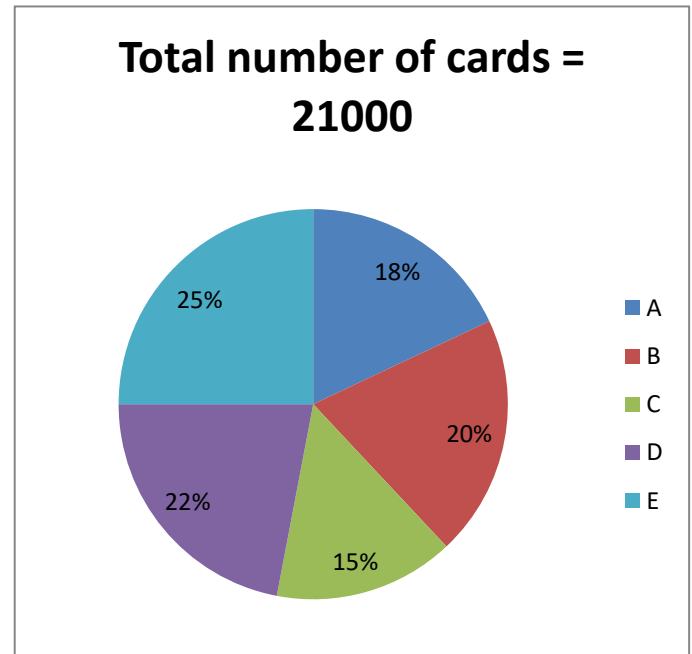
26) If the ratio of the number of people who have Credit to Debit cards in C and D is 7:8 and 3:2 respectively, then what is the difference between the number of people who have Credit cards in C and D together and Debit cards in C and D together?

A. 714

B. 715

C. 716

D. 717

E. None of these

27) What is the difference between the number of people who have cards in B and E?

A. 1040

B. 1020

C. 1030

D. 1050

E. None of these

28) If the number of people who have credit to debit cards in A, B and E is in the ratio of 5:4, 3:1 and 3:2 respectively, then find the average number of people who have debit cards in A, B and E together?

A. 1580

B. 1570

C. 1610

D. 1620

E. 1640

29) The number of people who have cards in F and G is 20% and 10% respectively more than the number of people who have cards in A and D respectively. What is the difference between the number of people who have cards in F and G?

A. 542

B. 544

C. 549

D. 546

E. 548

30) The number of people who have debit cards in B is 1140 which is equal to 76% of the number of people who have debit cards in E. What is the difference between the number of people who have debit cards and credit cards in E?

A. 2220

B. 2250

C. 2260

D. 2240

E. 2280

Directions (31-35): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Certain number of students who visited the public library on four different days i.e. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Chennai and the number of girls who visited the public library on four different days is 300 less than that of boys. The ratio of the number of boys to girls who visited the public library on Monday and Tuesday is 4:3 and 8:7 respectively. 44.44% of students who visited the public library on Thursday are girls and the ratio of the number of boys who visited the public library on Wednesday and Thursday is 4:5. The number of students who visited the public library on Monday and Tuesday is 250 and 60 less than that of Thursday and the number of boys who visited the public library on Wednesday is 360.

31) If the ratio of the number of students who visited the public library on Friday and Wednesday is 5:8 and the ratio of the number of girls and boys who visited the public library on Friday is 3:5 and then find the number of boys who visited the public library on Friday?

A. 250

B. 210

C. 270

D. 220

E. None of these

32) The number of boys who visited the public library on Thursday is how much percentage more than the number of girls who visited the public library on Monday?

A. 12.5%

B. 37.5%

C. 62.5%

D. 87.5%

E. None of these

33) On Monday, the number of students who visited the public library in Mumbai is 12.5% more than that of Chennai in which 30% of the students are girls and then find the number of boys who visited the public library in Mumbai?

A. 452

B. 414

C. 441

D. 478

E. None of these

34) Find the ratio of the number of boys who visited the public library on Monday and Tuesday together to the number of students who visited the public library on Thursday?

A. 5:4

B. 8:9

C. 3:2

D. 7:5

E. None of these

35) Find the difference between the number of boys who visited the public library on Tuesday

and the number of girls who visited the public library on Wednesday?

A. 120

B. 160

C. 140

D. 180

E. None of these

Directions (36-40): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given bar graph shows the percentage distribution of the number of notepads and notebooks manufactured in five different months (January, February, March, April and May) and also given the percentage of the number of notepads manufactured in five different months.

Note: The number of notepads and notebooks manufactured in five different months is 4200.
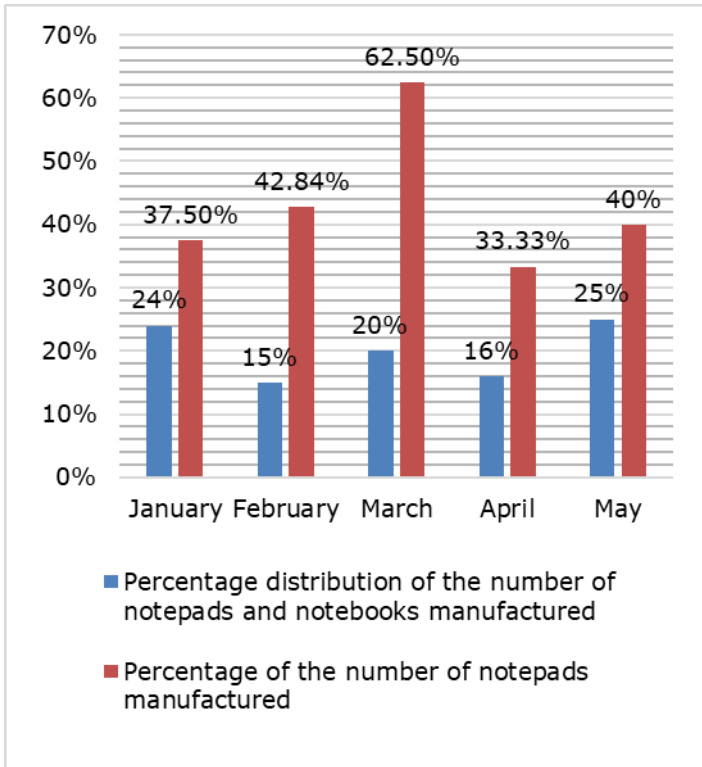
36) If the average number of notebooks manufactured in May and June is 420 and then the number of notebooks manufactured in June is what percentage of the number of notepads manufactured in May?

A. 20%

B. 50%

C. 40%

D. 30%

E. None of these

37) The number of notepads manufactured in February and April together is how much less than the number of notebooks manufactured in February and April together?

A. 335

B. 352

C. 314

D. 378

E. None of these

38) If 16.66% and 8.33% of the notepads and notebooks manufactured in February are unsold, then find the difference between the number of notebooks and notepads sold in February?

A. 105

B. 175

C. 135

D. 155

E. None of these

39) Find the ratio of the number of notebooks manufactured in January to the number of notepads manufactured in February?

A. 8:9

B. 5:4

C. 2:1

D. 7:3

E. None of these

40) Find the sum of the difference between the number of notepads manufactured in January and February and the difference between the number of notebooks manufactured in January and February?

A. 342

B. 378

C. 315

D. 367

E. None of these

Directions (41-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given table chart shows the number of three different power banks i.e. Mi, Redmi and Realme sold in five different shops (P, Q, R, S and T).

Shops	The number of Mi power banks sold	Ratio of the number of Mi and Redmi power banks sold	Percentage of the number of Realme power banks sold
P	210	7:5	25%
Q	160	8:7	40%
R	350	5:3	20%
S	420	6:5	30%
T	280	4:3	30%

41) If the number of Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop U is 14.28% and 16.66% more than that of shop S, then find the total number of Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop U?

A. 785
B. 625
C. 945
D. 565
E. None of these

42) The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop P is what percentage of the number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop Q?

A. 64%
B. 82%
C. 75%
D. 96%
E. None of these

43) If the number of Ambrane power banks sold in shop Q is 6.25% more than that of Mi power banks in shop Q and then find 33.33% of the sum of the number of Ambrane, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop Q?

A. 150
B. 170
C. 110
D. 190
E. None of these

44) If the selling price of a Mi and Redmi power banks in shop T is Rs.180 and Rs.110 and then find the difference between the total amount earned on Mi and Redmi power banks in shop T?

A. Rs.21500
B. Rs.25800
C. Rs.27300
D. Rs.22400
E. None of these

45) The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop S is how much more/less than the number of Mi power banks sold in shops R, S and T together?

A. 50 more
B. 70 less
C. 20 more
D. 40 less
E. None of these

Directions (46-50): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

The given line graph shows the percentage of males, the percentage of females and the number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on five different days (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday).

Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal= Number of males who visited the Taj Mahal + Number of females who visited the Taj Mahal + Number of children who visited the Taj Mahal
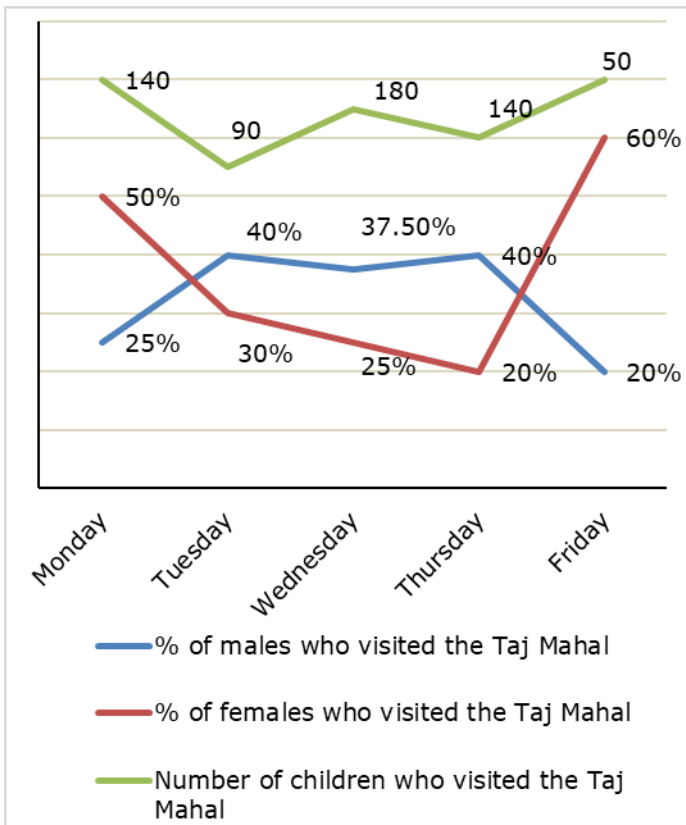
46) If the total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Saturday is 33.33% more than that of Tuesday. Then find the average number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Saturday and Wednesday.

A. 440
B. 400
C. 420
D. 460
E. None of these

47) Number of males who visited the Taj Mahal on Monday and Wednesday together is how much more/less than the number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday and Thursday together?

A. 70 more
B. 150 less
C. 90 less
D. 100 more
E. None of these

48) Find the ratio of the number of males and children who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday together to the number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday and Friday together.

A. 1:1
B. 3:2
C. 7:8
D. 5:6
E. None of these

49) If the entry fees for each male and female on Friday is Rs.40 and Rs.30 respectively and the total revenue generated on Friday is Rs.7100, then find the entry fee for each child on Friday?

A. Rs.12
B. Rs.15
C. Rs.18

D. Rs.10

E. None of these

50) Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Thursday is what percentage more than the number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Monday and Thursday together?

A. 10%

B. 25%

C. 45%

D. 30%

E. None of these

Answer With Explanation

1) Answer: B

Number of females who cast their votes to DMK in Cheppak = 5/8 * (16800 – 7200) = 6000

Number of males who cast their votes to DMK in Tenkasi = 3/5 * 15000 = 9000

Difference = 9000 – 6000 = 3000

2) Answer: C

Number of females who cast their votes in Kolathur = 80/100 * (9600 – 5400) = 3360

Number of females who cast their votes in Nagarkoil = 125/100 * (9000 – 4200) = 6000

Difference = 6000 – 3360 = 2640

3) Answer: A

Required % = ((7200 + 4200)/2)/((16800 – 7200) + (9000 – 4200))/2) * 100

= 79.16%

4) Answer: D

Number of females who cast their votes in Kanyakumari = 120/100 * (12300 – 7500)

= 5760

Number of males who cast their votes in Kanyakumari = 10600 – 5760 = 4840

5) Answer: A

Required ratio = 5400:(9600 – 5400)

= 5400:4200

= 9:7

Directions (6-10):

Let consider the number of Non AC buses manufactured in five different years=100x

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2017=100x*15/100=15x

The number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2017=15x*4/3=20x

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2018=100x*30/100=30x

The number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2018=30x*7/6=35x

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in five different years=100x*180/(35x-20x)=100x*180/15x=1200

Years	The number of Non AC buses manufactured	The number of AC buses manufactured	The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured
2016	1200*1/5=240	240*17/16=255	495
2017	1200*3/20=180	180*4/3=240	420
2018	1200*3/10=360	360*7/6=420	780
2019	1200*1/4=300	300*13/12=325	625
2020	1200*1/10=120	120*11/8=165	285

6) Answer: A

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2017=420

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2021=420/7*9=540

The number of AC buses manufactured in the year 2021=540*3/5=324

7) Answer: D

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2018 and 2019=360+300=660

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2016=495

Required difference=660-495=165 more

8) Answer: B

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2018=780

The number of AC and Non AC buses unsold in the year 2018=780*1/4=195

The number of AC buses unsold in the year 2018=195-95=100

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2019=625

The number of AC and Non AC buses unsold in the year 2019=625/5=125

The number of AC buses unsold in the year 2019=125-60=65

Required sum=100+65=165

9) Answer: C

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the years 2016 and 2020=240+120=360

The number of AC buses manufactured in the years 2017 and 2018=240+420=660

Required ratio=360:660=6:11

10) Answer: A

The number of AC and Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2017=420

The number of Non AC buses manufactured in the year 2019=300

Required percentage=(420-300)/300*100=120/3=40% more

Directions (11-15):

Let us considered the total number of children in the school=100x

The total number of children who like chocolate in the school=100x*4/5=80x

The ratio of the total number of children who like snickers, dove, twix, milka and toblerone= 4:3:5:2:6

The total number of children who like twix candy=80x*5/(4+3+5+2+6)=80x*5/20 =20x

The total number of boys who like twix candy=20x*2/5=8x

The total number of boys who like milka candy=30

The total number of boys who like twix candy=30*4/1=120

The total number of girls who like twix candy=120*3/2=180

The total number of children in school=120*100/8=1500

The total number of children who like candy=1500*80/100=1200

The total number of children who like milka candy=1200/20*2=120

The total number of girls who like milka candy=120-30=90

The total number of children who like snickers candy=1200/20*4=240

The total number of boys who like snickers candy=240/12*7=140

The total number of girls who like snickers candy=240-140=100

The total number of girls who like dove candy=100*6/5=120

The total number of children who like dove candy=1200/20*3=180

The total number of boys who like dove candy=180-120=60

The total number of children who like toblerone candy=1200/20*6=360

The total number of boys who like toblerone candy=140

The total number of girls who like toblerone candy=220

Candy	The total number of children who like candy	The total number of boys who like candy	The total number of girls who like candy
Snickers	240	140	100
Dove	180	60	120
Twix	300	120	180
Milka	120	30	90
Toblerone	360	140	220

11) Answer: B

The total number of children who like milka candy=120

The total number of children who like butter finger candy=120/12*13=130

The total number of girls who like butter finger candy=130/100*60=78

12) Answer: D

The total number of boys who like dove, twix and milka candy=60+120+30=210

The total number of girls who like twix and milka candy=180+90=270

Required ratio=210:270=7:9

13) Answer: C

The total number of children who like snickers candy=240

The total number of children who like milka candy=120

Required percentage=120/240*100=50%

14) Answer: B

The total number of boys and girls who like snickers candy=240

The average number of boys and girls who like snickers candy=240/2=120

The number of girls who like dove, twix and milka candy=120+180+90=390

The average number of girls who like dove, twix and milka candy=390/3=130

Required sum=120+130=250

15) Answer: A

The total number of boys who like dove, twix and milka candy=60+120+30=210

The total number of girls who like twix candy=180

Required percentage=(210-180)/180*100=300/18=16.66%=17% more

16) Answer: B

The total number of coats manufactured in February, March and April=240+180+420 =840

The average number of coats manufactured in February, March and April=840/3=280

The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in January =250+120+320=690

The average number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in January=690/3 =230

Required difference=280-230=50

17) Answer: A

The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in March=180+220+140 =540

The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in June=540*5/6=450

The total number of sweaters and jackets manufactured in June=450*4/5=360

18) Answer: D

The total number of shirts, coats and jackets manufactured in May=120*3=360

The total number of shirts manufactured in May=360-75-125=160

Required ratio=160:360=4:9

19) Answer: C

The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in March=180+220+140 =540

The total number of coats, sweaters and jackets manufactured in February =240+350+160=750

Required percentage=540/750*100=72%

20) Answer: A

The total number of jackets manufactured in March and May=125+140=265

The total number of coats manufactured in January=250

Required percentage=(265-250)/250*100=15/250*100=6% more

Directions (21-25):

The number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Boat in March=210/7*19=570

The number of headphones manufactured by Bose, Sony and Boat in March=570+240 =810

The number of headphones manufactured by Bose, Sony and Boat in five different months=100*810/18=4500

Months	The number of headphones manufactured by Bose, Sony and Boat	The number of headphones manufactured by Bose	The number of headphones manufactured by Sony	The number of headphones manufactured by Boat
January	4500/6=750	250	500*3/5=300	500-300=200
February	4500/5=900	350	550*5/11=250	550-250=300
March	810	240	570-210=360	210
April	4500/3=1500	400	1100*6/11=600	1100-600=500
May	4500*12/100=540	160	380*9/19=180	380-180=200

21) Answer: C

The number of headphones sold by boat in April=500*4/5=400

22) Answer: A

The number of headphones manufactured by Sony in June=480*2-600=360

The number of headphones manufactured by Bose in June=360*7/9=280

23) Answer: B

The number of headphones manufactured by Sony and Boat in March=360+210=570

Required percentage=(570-300)/300*100=270/3=90% more

24) Answer: C

The number of headphones manufactured by Beats in February=540-300=240

The number of headphones manufactured by beats in February that are non-defective =240/8*7=210

25) Answer: C

Required ratio=300:200=3:2

26) Answer: A

Number of people who have Credit cards in C = 15/100 * 21000 * 7/15 = 1470

Number of people who have Debit cards in C = 15/100 * 21000 * 8/15 = 1680

Number of people who have Credit cards in D = 22/100 * 21000 * 3/5 = 2772

Number of people who have Debit cards in D = 22/100 * 21000 * 2/5 = 1848

Required difference = (1470 + 2772) – (1680 + 1848) = 714

27) Answer: D

Required difference = (25-20)/100 * 21000 = 1050

28) Answer: C

Debit cards in A = 18/100 * 21000 * 4/9 = 1680

Debit cards in B = 20/100 * 21000 * ¼ = 1050

Debit cards in E = 25/100 * 21000 * 2/5 = 2100

Required average = (1680 + 1050 + 2100)/3 = 1610

29) Answer: D

Number of people who have cards in F = 18/100 * 21000 * 120/100 = 4536

Number of people who have cards in G = 22/100 * 21000 * 110/100 = 5082

Required Difference = 5082 - 4536 = 546

30) Answer: B

Total Number of people who have debit cards in E = 100/76 * 1140 = 1500

Total Number of people who have cards in E = 25/100 * 21000 = 5250

Number of people who have credit cards in E = 5250 – 1500 = 3750

Difference = 3750 – 1500 = 2250

Directions (31-35):

The number of boys who visited the public library on Wednesday=360

The number of boys who visited the public library on Thursday=360/4*5=450

The number of students who visited the public library on Thursday=450*9/5=810

The number of girls who visited the public library on Thursday=810-450=360

The number of students who visited the public library on Monday=810-250=560

The number of boys who visited the public library on Monday=560*4/7=320

The number of girls who visited the public library on Monday=560-320=240

The number of students who visited the public library on Tuesday=810-60=750

The number of boys who visited the public library on Tuesday=750*8/15=400

The number of girls who visited the public library on Tuesday=750-400=350

The number of boys who visited the public library on four different days =320+400+360+450=1530

The number of girls who visited the public library on four different days=1530-300 =1230

The number of girls who visited the public library on Wednesday=1230-240-350-360 =280

Days	The number of students who visited the public library	The number of boys who visited the public library	The number of girls who visited the public library
Monday	560	320	240
Tuesday	750	400	350
Wednesday	640	360	280
Thursday	810	450	360

31) Answer: A

The number of students who visited the public library on Friday=640*5/8=400

The number of boys who visited the public library on Friday=400*5/8=250

32) Answer: D

Required percentage=(450-240)/240*100=210/240*100=87.5%

33) Answer: C

The number of students who visited the public library in Mumbai on Monday=560*9/8 =630

The number of boys who visited the public library in Mumbai on Monday=630*70/100 =441

34) Answer: B

The number of boys who visited the public library on Monday and Tuesday=320+400 =720

Required ratio=720:810=8:9

35) Answer: A

Required difference=400-280=120

Directions (36-40):

Months	The number of notepads and notebooks manufactured	The number of notepads manufactured	The number of notebooks manufactured
January	4200*24/100=1008	1008*3/8=378	630
February	4200*3/20=630	630*3/7=270	360
March	4200/5=840	840*5/8=525	315
April	4200*16/100=672	672/3=224	448
May	4200/4=1050	1050*2/5=420	630

36) Answer: B

The number of notebooks manufactured in June=420*2-630=840-630=210

Required percentage=210/420*100=50%

37) Answer: C

The number of notebooks manufactured in February and April=360+448=808

The number of notepads manufactured in February and April=270+224=494

Required difference=494-808=314 less

38) Answer: A

The number of notepads sold in February=270/6*5=225

The number of notebooks sold in February=360/12*11= 330

Required difference=330-225=105

39) Answer: D

Required ratio=630:270=7:3

40) Answer: B

The difference between the number of notepads manufactured in January and February =378-270=108

The difference between the number of notebooks manufactured in January and February =630-360=270

Required sum=108+270=378

Directions (41-45):

Shops	The number of Mi power banks sold	The number of Redmi power banks sold	The number of Realme power banks sold	The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold
P	210	210/7*5=150	(210+150)*1/3=120	210+150+120=480
Q	160	160/8*7=140	(160+140)*2/3=200	160+140+200=500
R	350	350/5*3=210	(350+210)*1/4=140	350+210+140=700
S	420	420/6*5=350	(420+350)*3/7=330	420+350+330=1100
T	280	280/4*3=210	(280+210)*3/7=210	280+210+210=700

41) Answer: A

The number of Redmi power banks sold in shop S=350

The number of Redmi power banks sold in shop U=350*8/7=400

The number of Realme power banks sold in shop S=330

The number of Realme power banks sold in shop U=330*7/6=385

Required total=400+385=785

42) Answer: D

The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop P=480

The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop Q=500

Required percentage=480/500*100=96%

43) Answer: B

The number of Mi power banks sold in shop Q=160

The number of Ambrane banks sold in shop Q=160/16*17=170

The number of Redmi and Realme banks sold in shop Q=140+200=340

Required total=(170+340)/3=510/3=170

44) Answer: C

The number of Mi power banks sold in shop T=280

The total amount earned on Mi power banks in shop T=280*180=Rs.50400

The number of Redmi power banks sold in shop T=210

The total amount earned on Redmi power banks in shop T=210*110=Rs.23100

Required difference=50400-23100=Rs.27300

45) Answer: A

The number of Mi, Redmi and Realme power banks sold in shop S=1100

The number of Mi power banks sold in shops R, S and T=350+420+280=1050

Required difference=1100-1050=50 more

46) Answer: A

Let the number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday (%)=100-40-30=30

Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday=90*100/30=300

Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Saturday=300*4/3=400

Let the number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Wednesday (%)=100-37.5-25=37.5

Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Wednesday=180*100/37.5 =180*8/3=480

Required average = (400 + 480) / 2 = 880 / 2 = 440

47) Answer: D

Let the number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Monday (%)=100-25-50=25

Total number of males who visited the Taj Mahal on Monday=140*25/25=140

Let the total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Wednesday (%)=100-37.5-25=37.5

Total number of males who visited the Taj Mahal on Wednesday=180*37.5/37.5=180

Let the Total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Thursday (%)=100-40-20=40

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Thursday=140*20/40=70

Let the Total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday (%) = 100-20-60=20

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday=50*60/20=150

Required difference = (140 + 180) - (70 + 150) = 100

48) Answer: C

Let the Total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday (%)=100-40-30=30

Total number of males who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday=90*40/30=120

Total number of males and children who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday=90+120=210

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday=90*30/30=90

Let the Total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday (%)=100-20-60=20

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday=50*60/20=150

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Tuesday and Friday=150+90=240

Required ratio=210:240=7:8

49) Answer: A

Total number of males who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday=50*20/20=50

Total number of females who visited the Taj Mahal on Friday=50*60/20=150

The total revenue generated by males and females on Friday=50*40+150*30=Rs.6500

The total revenue generated by children on Friday=7100-6500=Rs.600

Required answer=600/50=Rs.12

50) Answer: B

Total number of children who visited the Taj Mahal on Monday and Thursday=140+140=280

Total number of people who visited the Taj Mahal on Thursday=140*100/40=350

Required percentage = (350 – 280) / 280 * 100 = 70/280*100=25%

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