

# Data Interpretation Basics & Practice Questions Booklet



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Data Interpretation forms a major part of the Quantitative Aptitude section for all major banking exams. In the exact sense Data Interpretation means making sense out of the numerical that has been collected and analyzed. When it comes to interpreting data it is counted as an important critical thinking skill. The examinee tests this skill of the aspirants by giving data interpretation questions. As far as data interpretation questions are concerned majority of questions asked from DI are based on the following:

- Percentages
- Ratio
- Averages

In order to attempt DI questions in the most accurate manner it is extremely important that the above mentioned concepts are clear. If these sections are clear then it gets comparatively easy to answer DI questions in the actual exam. Moreover, candidates will be able to comprehend these questions in a better way by practicing as much as you can. Practice RRB PO and RRB Clerk prelims 2020 mock tests in order to practice these questions in a better way.

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### **Types of DI Graphs/Charts**

Different types of DI which candidates may encounter in the actual exam are:

- Bar Graphs
- Pie Charts
- Line Graphs
- Tabular Charts
- Mixed Graphs
- Paragraph/Caselet
- Data Sufficiency

#### How to Solve Data Interpretation Questions - RRB PO Prelims & RRB Clerk 2020

Solving Data Interpretation section requires lot of focus and concentration. Level of questions asked from this topic range from moderate to difficult level. Below we have compiled some important tips and tricks as how one can accurately solve DI questions for RRB Clerk and RRB PO prelims exam.

Master Calculation Speed

First step towards improving upon your DI skills is to master your calculations. DI is a topic in which both speed and accuracy goes hand in hand and if you really wish to get a good score then you have to maintain both. Try and practice doing calculations mentally without using any pen and paper.

Effective Analysis of the Given Data

It is important to analyse the given data well as some questions are usually framed in a way that if you will look at the data carefully, you will get the answer. Try and understand the problem well by carefully analyzing the data. Moreover, try and read the data from the correct spot. This should be taken care of while taking any data from chart, table or a graph etc as there are chances that the candidate mistakenly copy wring numbers from the wrong graph. In order to avoid that pay very close attention to the units given.

Be Familiar with all types of Data

Try to be familiar with all types of data and different types of format. Practice more and more prelims mock tests in order to encounter different types of questions. Also, aspirants can take RRB PO and RRB Clerk memory based tests in order to get a clarity that what all questions were asked from this topic in the actual exam. Practice is the only key to score good in this section.



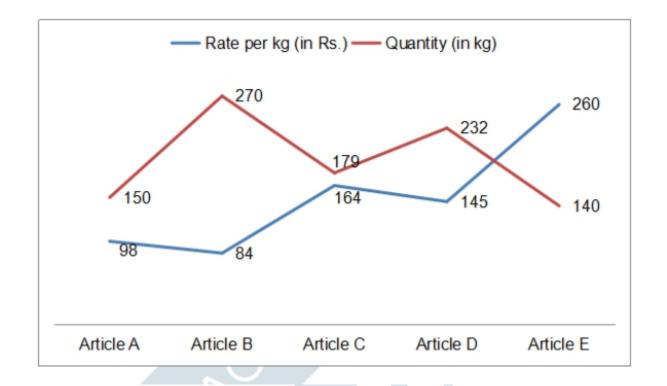
Don't Ignore Accuracy

Always try and attempt those DI questions first which are you are 100% sure that you will do it accurately. Try and prevent any negative marking. Speed and accuracy is to be considered both well, else DI can get a little difficult topic to master.

### **DI Practice Questions - RRB PO Prelims 2020**

**Directions:** Answer the questions based on the information given below. Sapna buys five articles. The quantity (in kg) of each article and the rate per kg

#### (in Rs.) of each article has been given in the line chart.



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1. The amount incurred for buying article C is how much less or more than the amount incurred for buying article D?

a.Rs. 3978 b.Rs. 4386

c.Rs. 4182

d.Rs. 4080

e.Rs. 4284

#### Ans: e Solution:

#### Total amount incurred for buying article C = $164 \times 179$ = Rs. 29356 Total amount incurred for buying article D = $145 \times 232$ = Rs. 33640 So, the amount incurred for buying article C is Rs. (33640 – 29356) = Rs. 4284 less than the amount incurred for buying article D. Hence, option e.

2. Sapna sold 30% of article E at the rate of Rs. 264 per kg. He sold (4/7)th of the

rest at Rs. 273 per kg. If he sold the remaining article E at 252 per kg, then how much profit is earned by Sapna? a.Rs. 550 b.Rs. 570 c.Rs. 610
d.Rs. 560 e.Rs. 520 <b>Ans: d</b> <b>Solution:</b> The amount of article E sold at Rs. 264 per kg = 30% of 140 = 42 kg The amount of article E sold at Rs. 273 per kg = $4/7 \times 98 = 56$ kg The amount of article E sold at Rs. 252 per kg = $(140 - 56 - 42) = 42$ kg Total amount earned by Sapna after selling 140 kg of article E = $42 \times 264 + 56 \times 273 + 42 \times 252$ = $11088 + 15288 + 10584 = Rs. 36960$ Total amount incurred for buying 140 kg of article E = $260 \times 140 = Rs. 36400$ Required profit = $36960 - 36400 = Rs. 560$ Hence, option d.
3. What is the ratio of the amount incurred for buying article A to the amount incurred for buying article B? a.35:54 b.28:47 c.32:51 d.39:62 e.42:67 <b>Ans: a</b> <b>Solution:</b> Total amount incurred for buying article $A = 98 \times 150 = Rs. 14700$ Total amount incurred for buying article $B = 84 \times 270 = Rs. 22680$ Required ratio = 14700:22680 = 35:54 Hence, option a.
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4. What is the total quantity of articles bought by Sapna? a.984 kg b.027 kg

b.927 kg c.906 kg d.971 kg e.932 kg

#### Ans: d Solution:

# The total quantity of articles bought by Sapna = 150 + 270 + 179 + 232 + 140 = 971 kg

Hence, option d.

5. Price per kg of article F is 25% more than the price per kg of article B, and the quantity of article F bought by Sapna is 30% more than quantity of article E bought by Sapna. Find the cost incurred for buying article F by Sapna. a.Rs. 18470 b.Rs. 19870

c.Rs. 18760

d.Rs. 19110

e.Rs. 21540

Ans: d

#### Solution:

Required cost incurred =  $84 \times 1.25 \times 140 \times 1.3$  = Rs. 19110 Hence, option d.

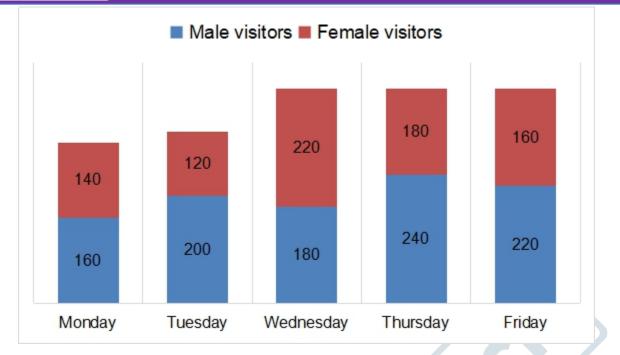


## **DI Practice Questions - RRB Clerk Prelims 2020**

**Directions:** Answer the questions based on the information given below. The bar graph given below shows the number of male visitors and female visitors to Sukhdev Da Dhaba on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, respectively.



PRACTICE MOCK



Common Solution:

Days	Male Visitors	Female Visitors	Total visitors	
Monday	160	140	300	
Tuesday	200	120	320	
Wednesday	180	220	400	
Thursday	240	180	420	
Friday	220	160	380	1. Wha

What

is the average of number of male visitors visiting on each of the given day?

a) 200

- b) 160
- c) 150
- d) 180

e) None of these

#### Ans: a

#### Solution:

Desired average = (160 + 200 + 180 + 240 + 220)/5 = 200Hence, option a.

2. What is the ratio of male visitors on Monday and Tuesday together to female visitors on Wednesday and Thursday together? a) 8:9

b) 9:10 c) 5:7 d) 3:5 e) None of these Ans: b Solution: Desired ratio = (160 + 200):(220 + 180) = 360:400 = 9:10Hence, option b. 3. Total number of visitors on Monday is how much percent more/less than total number of visitors on Wednesday? a) 10% b) 30% c) 20% d) 25% e) None of these Ans: d Solution: Desired difference = 400 - 300 = 100Desired percentage =  $100/400 \times 100 = 25\%$ Hence, option d.

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4. Number of male and female visitor who visited the Dhaba on Saturday is 25% and 35% more than that of the same on Thursday. Find total number of visitors who visited on Saturday.

- a) 443
- b) 540
- c) 543
- d) 549
- e) None of these

### Ans: c

#### Solution:

Total visitors on Saturday =  $1.25 \times 240 + 1.35 + 180 = 300 + 243 = 543$ Hence, option c.

5. Out of the total number of visitors who visited in all five days together, the ratio of vegetarian and non-vegetarian visitors is 11:9, respectively. Find the number of vegetarian visitors who visited from Monday to Friday to the Dhaba.

a) 1421 b) 1742 c) 1028 d) 1001
e) None of these <b>Ans: d</b> <b>Solution:</b> Total number of visitors to Dhaba from Monday to Friday = $300 + 320 + 400 + 420 + 380 = 1820$ Desired number = $11/20 \times 1820 = 11 \times 91 = 1001$ Hence, option d.
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