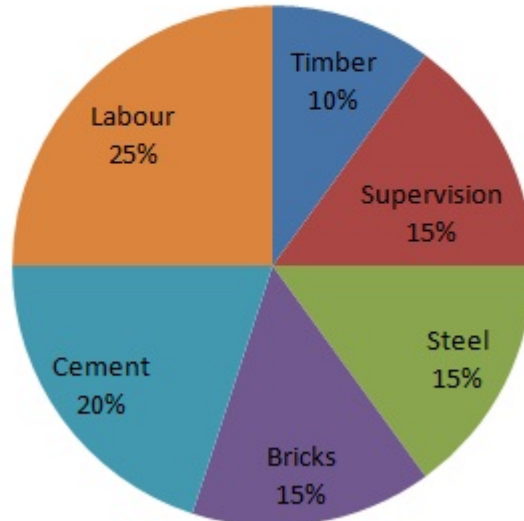


PIE CHARTS - SOLVED EXAMPLES

Advertisements

Directions(Q 1 to Q 4): The pie-graph given below shows the breakup of the cost of construction of a house. Assuming that the total cost of construction is Rs 600000, answer the question given below:

Cost of Construction of House



Q 1 - The sum spent on cement is:

- A - Rs 200000
- B - Rs 160000
- C - Rs 120000
- D - Rs 100000

Answer - C

Explanation

$$\text{Amount spent on cement} = \text{Rs } (20/100 * 600000) = \text{Rs } 120000$$

Q 2 - The sum spent on work surpasses the sum spent on steel by

- A - 5% of the aggregate expense
- B - 10% of the aggregate expense
- C - 12% of the aggregate expense
- D - 15% of the aggregate expense

Answer - B

Explanation

Amount spent on labor= $\text{Rs } (90/360 \times 600000) = \text{Rs } 150000$.
 Sum spent on steel = $\text{Rs } (54/360 \times 600000) = \text{Rs } 90000$
 Excess= $\text{Rs } (150000 - 90000) = \text{Rs } 60000$
 Let $60000 = x\%$ of 600000 . At that point $x/100 \times 600000 = 60000$.
 $\therefore x = 10\%$ of aggregate expense.

Q 3 - The sum spent on cement, steel and supervision is the thing that percent of the aggregate expense of development?

- A - 40%
- B - 45%
- C - half
- D - 55%

Answer - C

Explanation

Amount spent on concrete, steel and supervision
 = $\text{Rs } \{72 + 54 + 54/360 \times 600000\} = \text{Rs } 300000$
 = half of aggregate expense of development.

Q 4 - The sum spent on work surpasses the sum spent on supervision by:

- A - Rs 200000
- B - Rs 160000
- C - Rs 120000
- D - Rs 60000

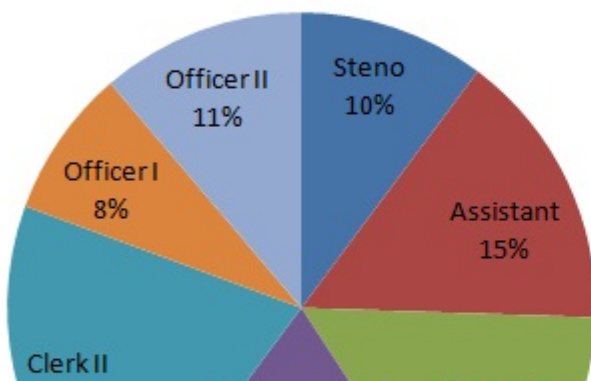
Answer - D

Explanation

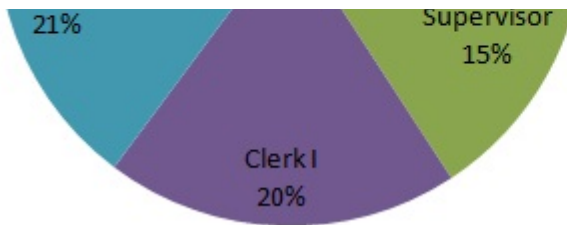
(Amount spent on work) - (Amount spent on supervision)
 = $\text{Rs } (90/360 \times 600000) - \text{Rs } (54/360 \times 600000)$
 = $\text{Rs } (150000 - 90000) = \text{Rs } 60000$.

Directions(Q 5 to Q 9): Study the following information to answer the question given below:

7000 Employees



| | Direct | Promote |
|------------|--------|---------|
| Steno | 30 | 70 |
| Assistant | 40 | 60 |
| Supervisor | 50 | 50 |
| Clerk I | 90 | 10 |
| Clerk II | 30 | 70 |



| | | |
|------------|----|----|
| Officer I | 90 | 10 |
| Officer II | 70 | 30 |

Q 5 - What is the distinction in direct enlists and promotee Assistants?

- A - 210
- B - 280
- C - 180
- D - None of these

Answer - A

Explanation

Total number of assistant = 15% of 7000 = $(15/100 \times 7000) = 1050$.
 Number of direct recruits = 40% of 1050 = $(40/100 \times 1050) = 420$
 Number of promotee associates = $(1050 - 420) = 630$.
 Required contrast = $(630 - 420) = 210$

Q 6 - The promotee representative - I is roughly what percent of that of that of direct enlist clerk - I?

- A - 10%
- B - 9%
- C - 10.8%
- D - 10.5%

Answer - C

Explanation

) Number of clerk I = 19% of 7000 = $(7000 \times 19/100) = 1330$.
 Number of direct selects = 90% of 1330 = $(90/100 \times 1330) = 1197$.
 Number of promotes = $(1330 - 1197) = 133$
 \therefore required % = $(133/1197 \times 100) \% = 13300/1197\% = 10.8\%$

Q 7 - What numbers of workers are supervisors?

- A - 1190
- B - 1019
- C - 1109
- D - 1290

Answer - A

Explanation

Number of supervisors = 17% of 7000 = $(7000 \times 17/100) = 1190$.

Q 8 - What number of aggregate direct enrolls among a wide range of workers arrive?

A - 4000

B - 3885

C - 3000

D - 3115

Answer - A

Explanation

Average rate of direct selects = $1/3 (30+40+50+90+30+90+70)=400/7\%$.
Required total= $400/7\%$ of 7000= $(7000*400/7*1/100) =4000$

Q 9 - Which sort of workers has most extreme number of direct enrolls?

A - Clerk I & Officer I

B - Officer I

C - Clerk I

D - Clerk II

Answer - A

Explanation

Total rate of clerk I and officer I= $(19+8)\%=27\%$.
Rate of direct Recruits=90% each.
Hence, clerk I and Officer I together have most extreme number of direct enrolls.