

# FREE COURSE FOR BBA BBM BMS BCA

DAY 21

MATHS

DATA

INTERPRETATION

*Critical Prep.*



**INVINCIBLE 2.0**  
MAH CET BBA BCA  
& CUET UG GT 2025

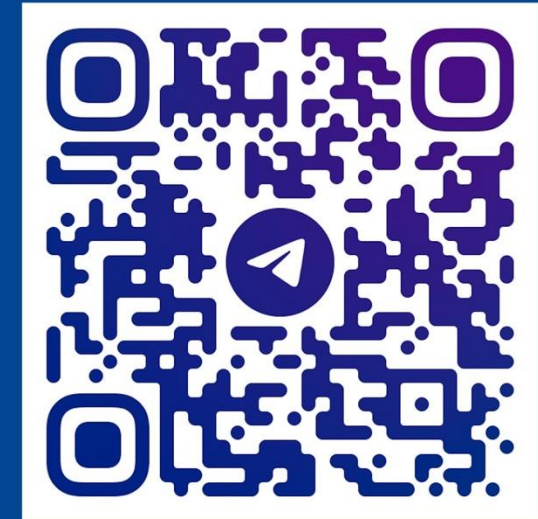




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FOR MAH CET FOR BBA BBM BMS BCA & CUET UG PAPER 3  
GENERAL TEST



# Data Interpretation

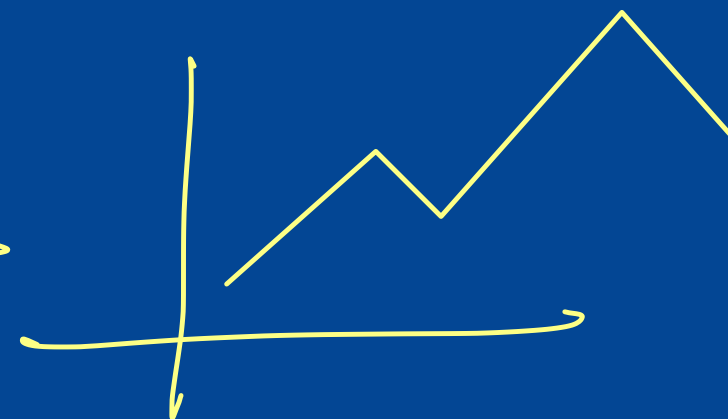
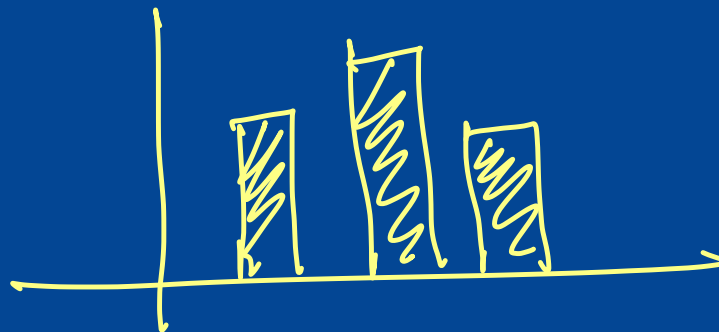
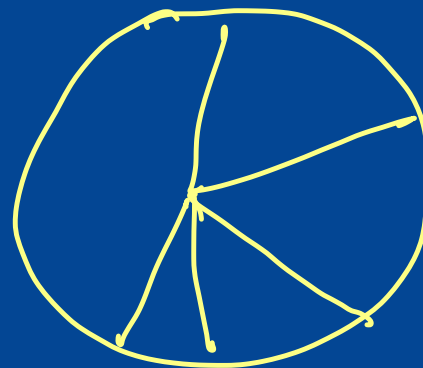
Data interpretation is the process of analyzing and deriving meaningful insights from collected data in tabular, graph or pie form.

It involves examining data patterns, trends, and relationships to understand the underlying narratives of the data.



# DI based topics for questions

1. Pie chart / Circle graph
2. Bar chart
3. Line graph
4. Tabular data





# Pie chart

For a person, whose monthly salary is Rs. 6,000 p.m., how many item are there on which he has to spends more than Rs. 1000 p.m.?

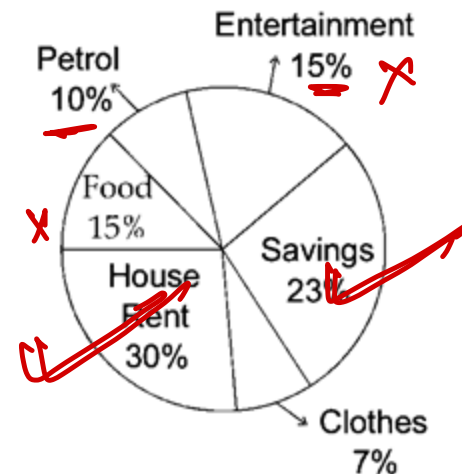
- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these

6000

$$\frac{1000}{6000} \times 100$$

$$\frac{100}{6} = 16.6\% \uparrow$$

Person's monthly salary distributed over different expense heads

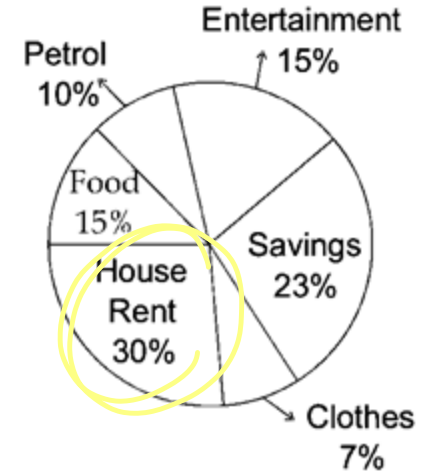




For the same person, an expenditure of Rs. 1800 p.m. takes place on

- (a) Petrol
- (b) House Rent
- (c) Food
- (d) Clothes
- (e) None of these

Person's monthly salary distributed over different expense heads



$$\frac{1800}{6000} \times 100$$

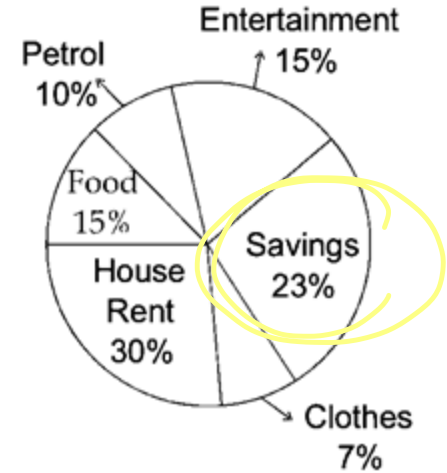
$$\frac{180}{6} = 30\%$$



The annual savings for such a person will be approximately?

- (a) Rs. 5,000
- (b) Rs. 10,000
- (c) Rs. 15,000
- (d) Rs. 16,560**
- (e) None of these

Person's monthly salary distributed over different expense heads



$$\frac{23}{100} \times 6000$$

$$1380 \times 12$$

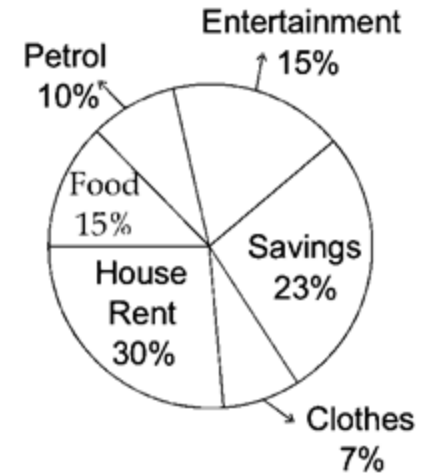
$$\underline{16560}$$



The monthly salary for a person who follows the same expense pattern but has a petrol expense for Rs. 500 p.m. is?

- (a) Rs. 2,500
- (b) Rs. 3,000
- ~~(c) Rs. 5,000~~
- (d) Rs. 6,500
- (e) None of these

Person's monthly salary distributed over different expense heads



$$6000 \rightarrow 10\% \rightarrow 600 \text{ petrol}$$

$$\boxed{500} \rightarrow 10\% \rightarrow 5000$$

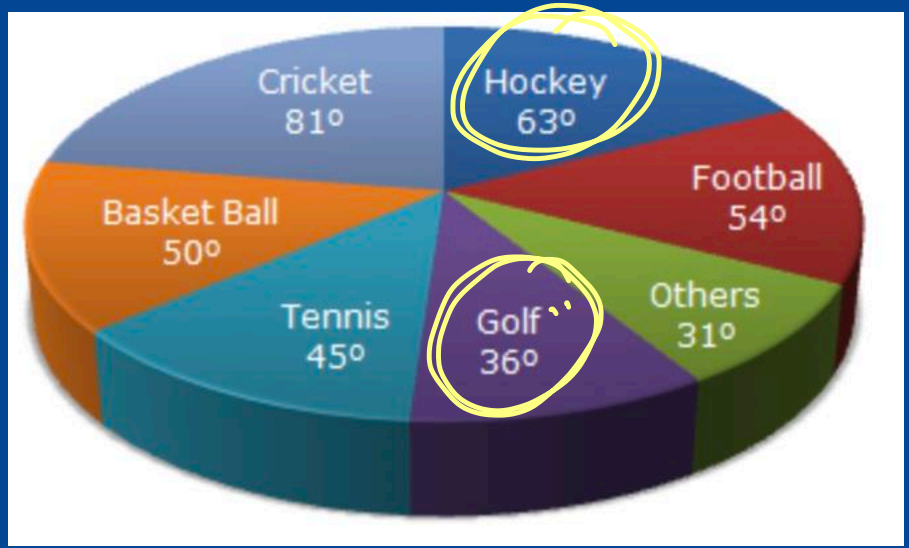


The circle-graph given here shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

*Pie chart*

How much percent more is spent on Hockey than that on Golf?

- a) 27%
- b) 35%
- c) 37.5%
- d) 75%



*Golf = 36°*  
*Hockey = 63°*

*27%*

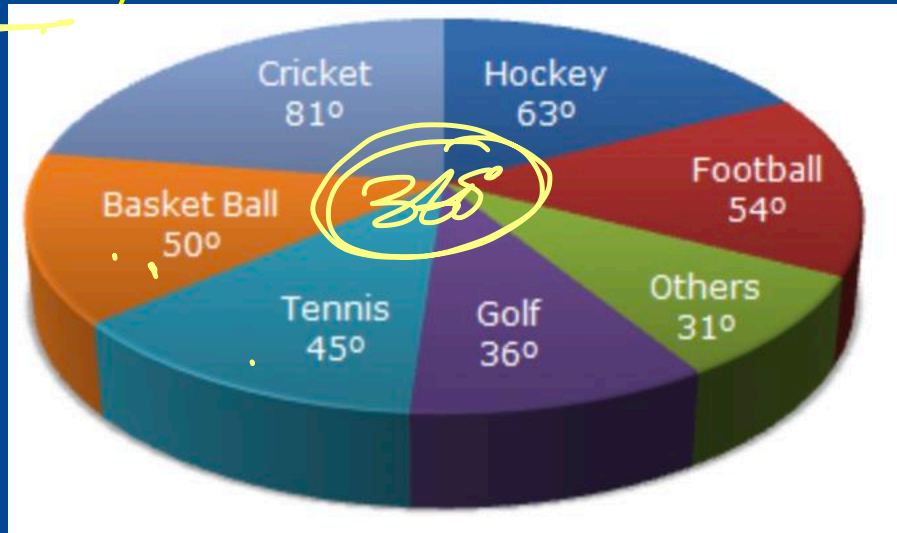
$$\frac{3}{27} \times 100 = 75\%$$



The circle-graph given here shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

If the total amount spent on sports during the year be Rs. 1,80,00,000, the amount spent on Basketball exceeds on Tennis by:

- a) Rs. 2,50,000
- b) Rs. 3,60,000
- c) Rs. 3,75,000
- d) Rs. 4,10,000 50,000



Handwritten calculation:

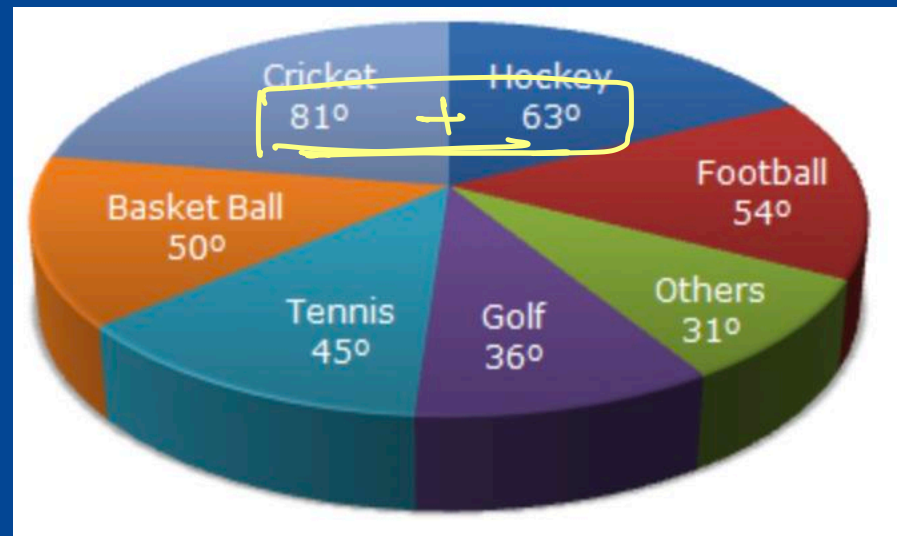
$$\frac{50^\circ}{365^\circ} \times \frac{1,80,00,000}{1} = 2,50,000$$



The circle-graph given here shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

If the total amount spent on sports during the year was Rs. 2 crores, the amount spent on Cricket and Hockey together was:

- a) Rs. 8,00,000
- b) Rs. 80,00,000**
- c) Rs. 1,20,00,000
- d) Rs. 1,60,00,000



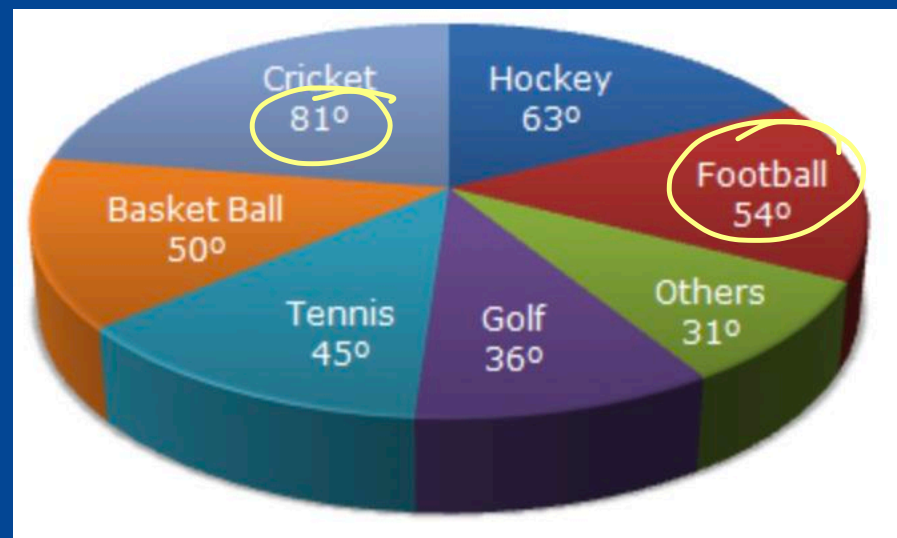
$$\frac{4 \times 1244^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \underline{\underline{20,00,00,000 \text{ ₹}}}$$

31

The circle-graph given here shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

How much percent less is spent on Football than that on Cricket?

- a)  $22 \frac{2}{9} \%$
- b)  $27\%$
- c)  $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$
- d)  $37 \frac{1}{7} \%$



$$33 \frac{1}{3} \%$$

54

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{27}{81} \times 100$$

$$\frac{100}{3} = 33.33\%$$



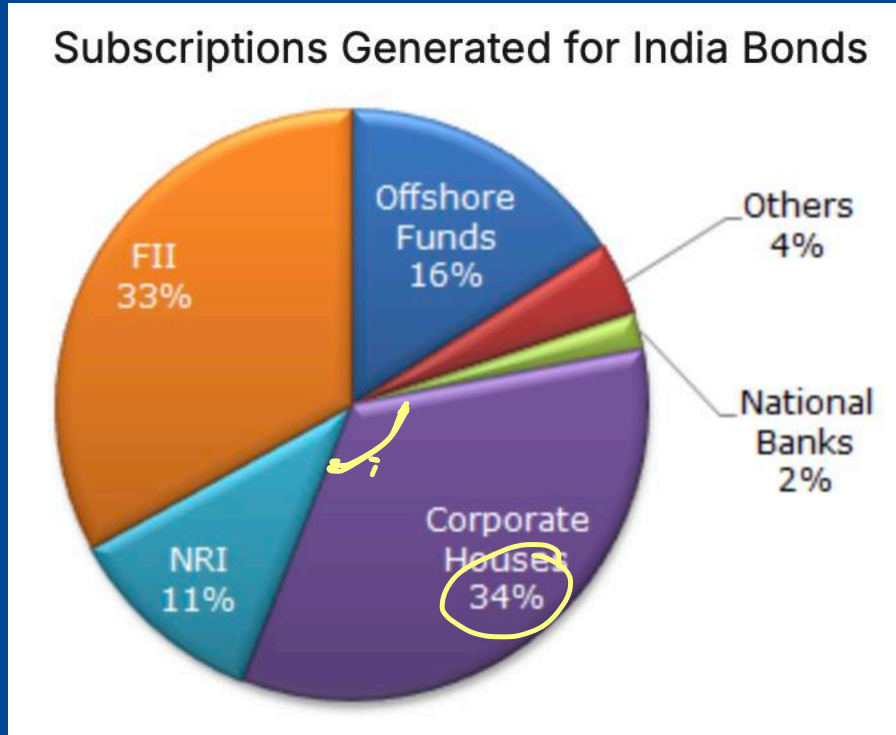
The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

In the corporate sector, approximately how many degrees should be there in the central angle ?

- a) 120
- b) 121
- c) 122
- d) 123

$$\frac{34}{100} \times 360 = 122.4$$

$$122.4$$





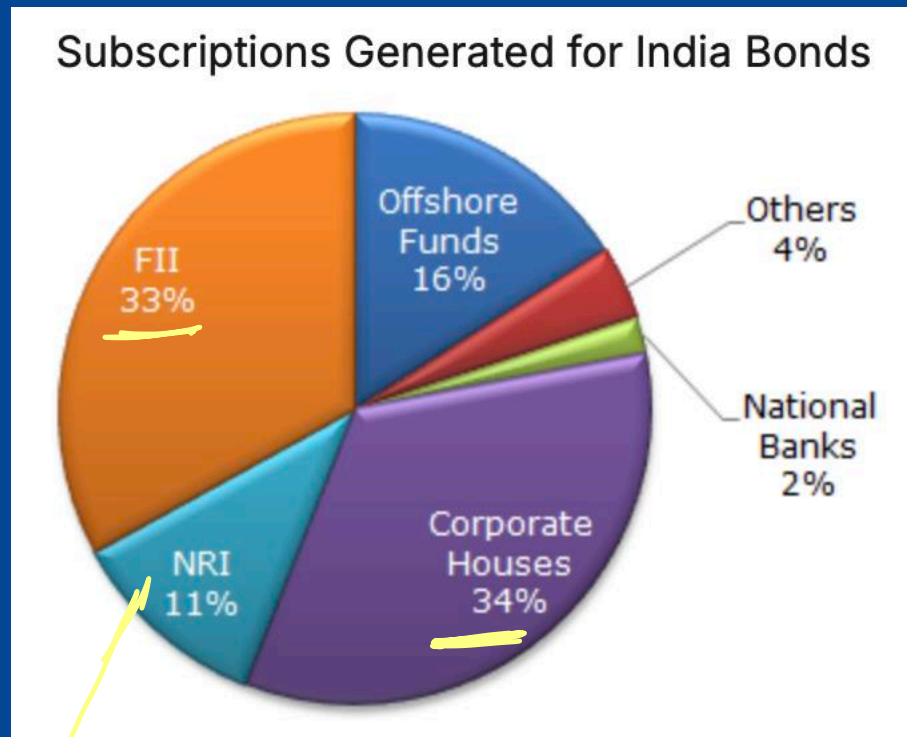
The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

If the investment by NRI's are Rs 4,000 crore, then the investments by corporate houses and FII's together is:

- a) 24,000 crore
- b) 24,363 crore
- c) 25,423 crore
- d) 25,643 crore

64

11 → 4000  
66 → 24000



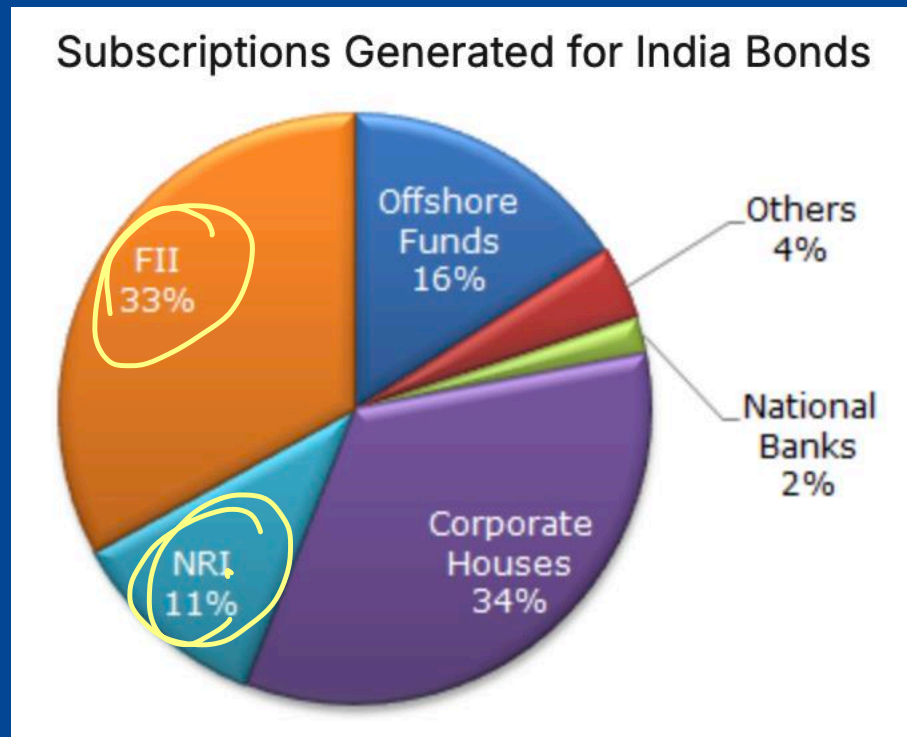
4000

The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

What percentage of the total investment is coming from FII's and NRI's ?

- a) 33 %
- b) 11 %
- c) 44 %**
- d) 22 %

LM





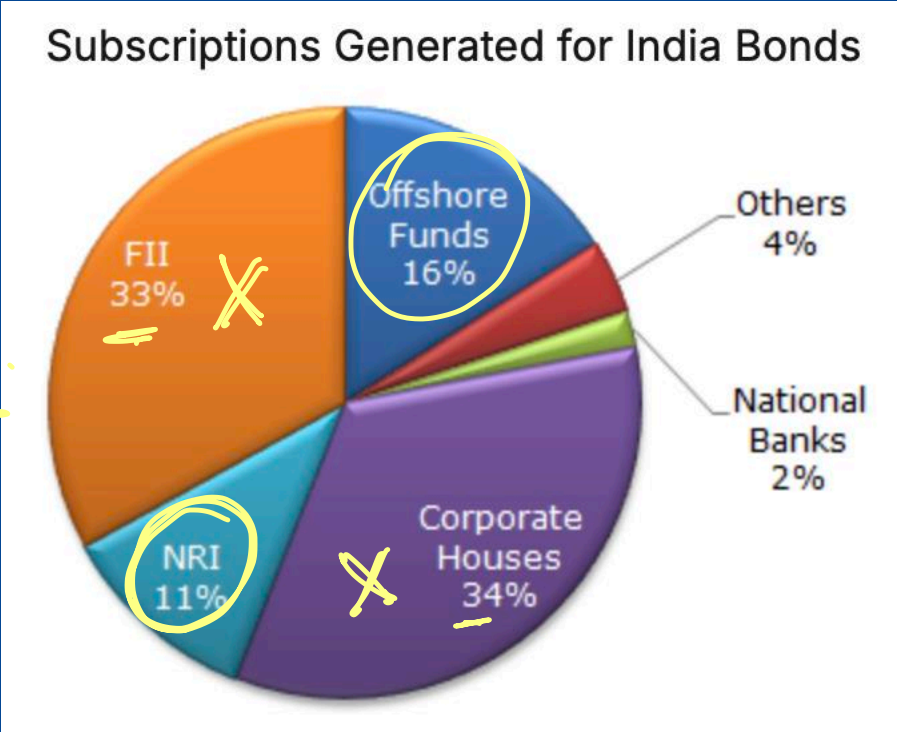
The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

If the total investment other than by FII and corporate houses is Rs 335,000 crore, then the investment by NRI's and Offshore funds will be (approximately) ?

- a) 274,100
- b) 285,600
- c) 293,000
- d) Cannot be determined

Handwritten calculation:  $335000 \times \frac{27}{33} = 30454.$

Handwritten calculation:  $274086$



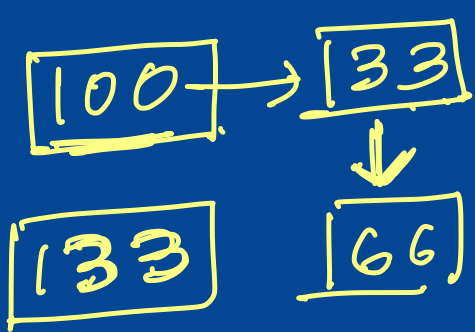




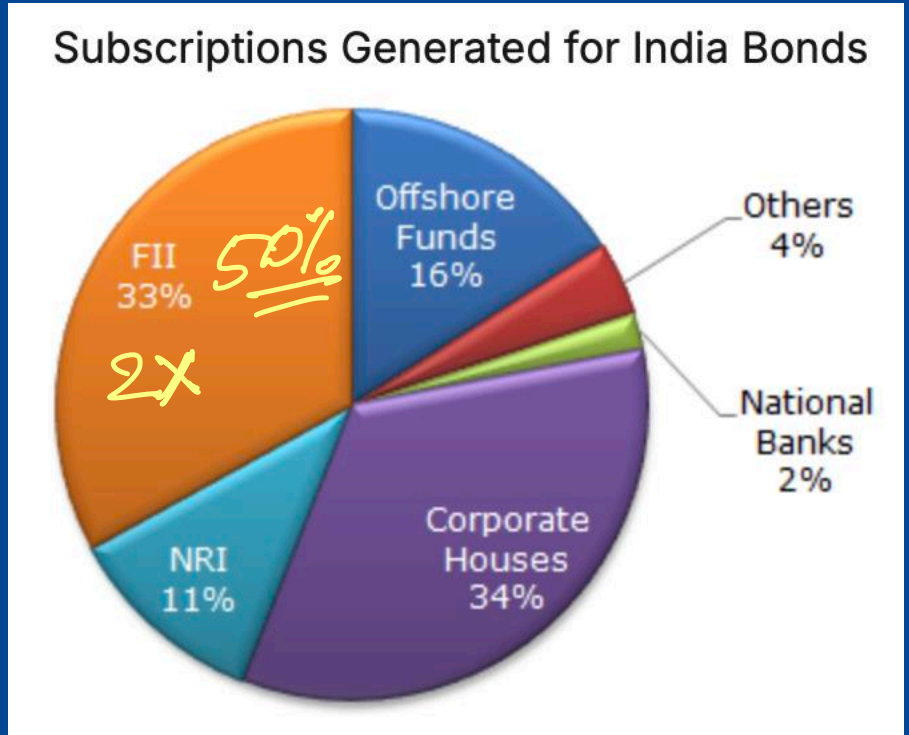
The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

If the total investment flows from FII's were to be doubled in the next year and the investment flows from all other sources had remained constant at their existing levels for this year, then what would be the proportion of FII investment in the total investment into India Bonds next year (in US \$ millions) ?

- a) 40 %
- b) 50 %**
- c) 60 %
- d) 70 %



$$\frac{66}{133} \times 100$$

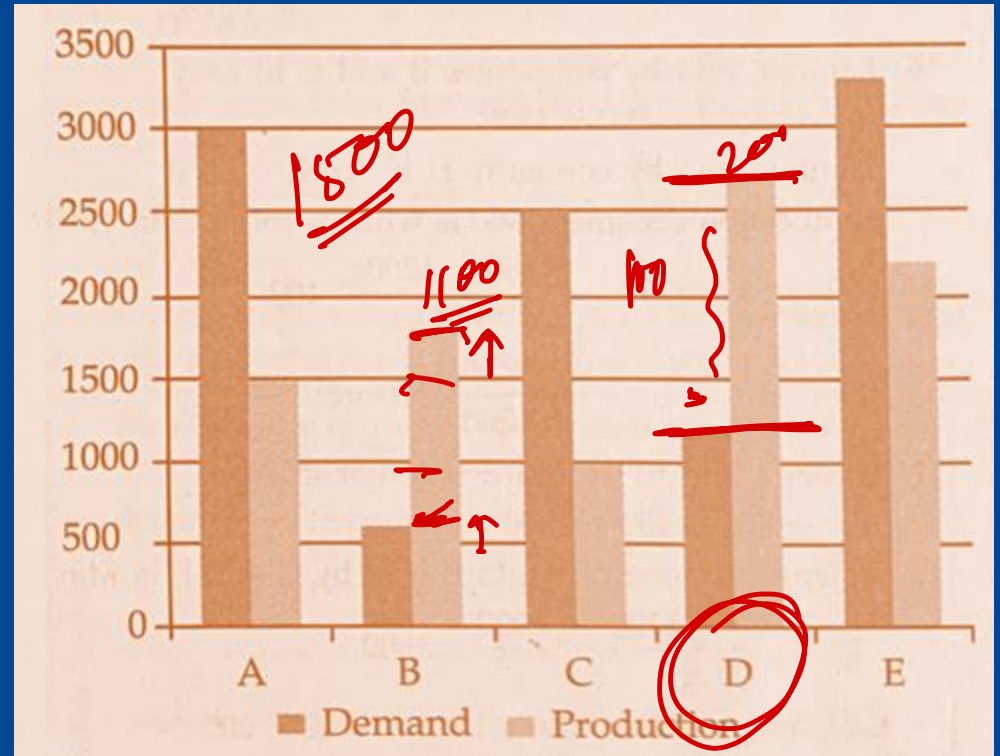


50%



1. If company A desires to meet the demand by purchasing surplus production of company, then the most suitable company is

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) E
- (d) B





2. If  $x\%$  of demand for company C equals demand for company B, then  $x$  equals.

(a) 24

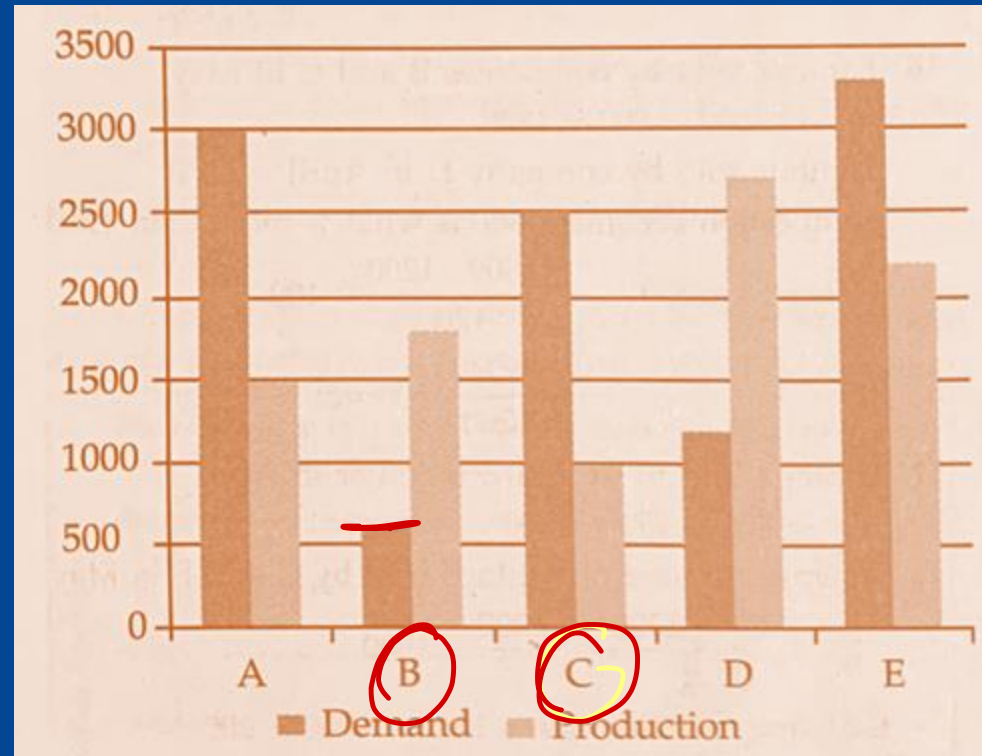
(b) 20

(c) 60

(d) 4

$$\frac{6000}{2500} \times 100 = 240$$

24%





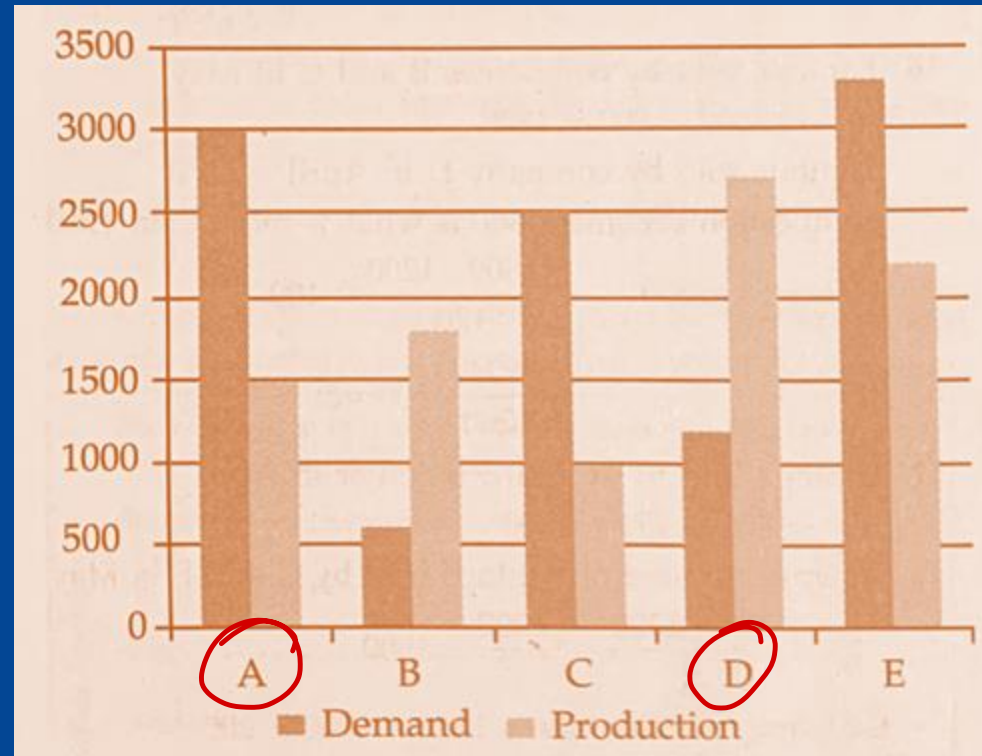
3. If the production of company D is h times of the production of company A. Then h equals:

- (a) 1.5
- (b) 2.5
- (c) 1.2
- (d) 1.8

$$\frac{D}{A} = \frac{2700}{1500} = 1.8$$

$$\frac{D}{A} = 1.8$$

$$D = 1.8A$$



4. The difference between average demand and average production of the five companies taken together is

(a) 400

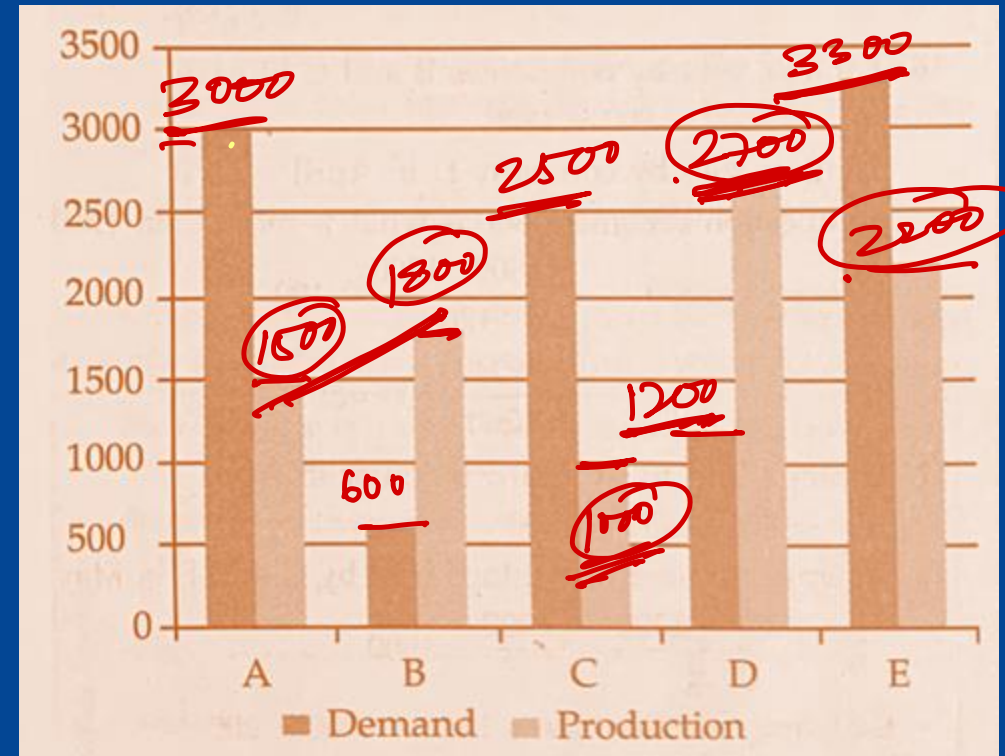
(b) 280

(c) 130

(d) 620

$$\frac{10600}{5} - \frac{9200}{5}$$

$$\frac{1400}{5} = \boxed{280}$$



5. The ratio of the number of companies having more demand than production to those having more production than demand is

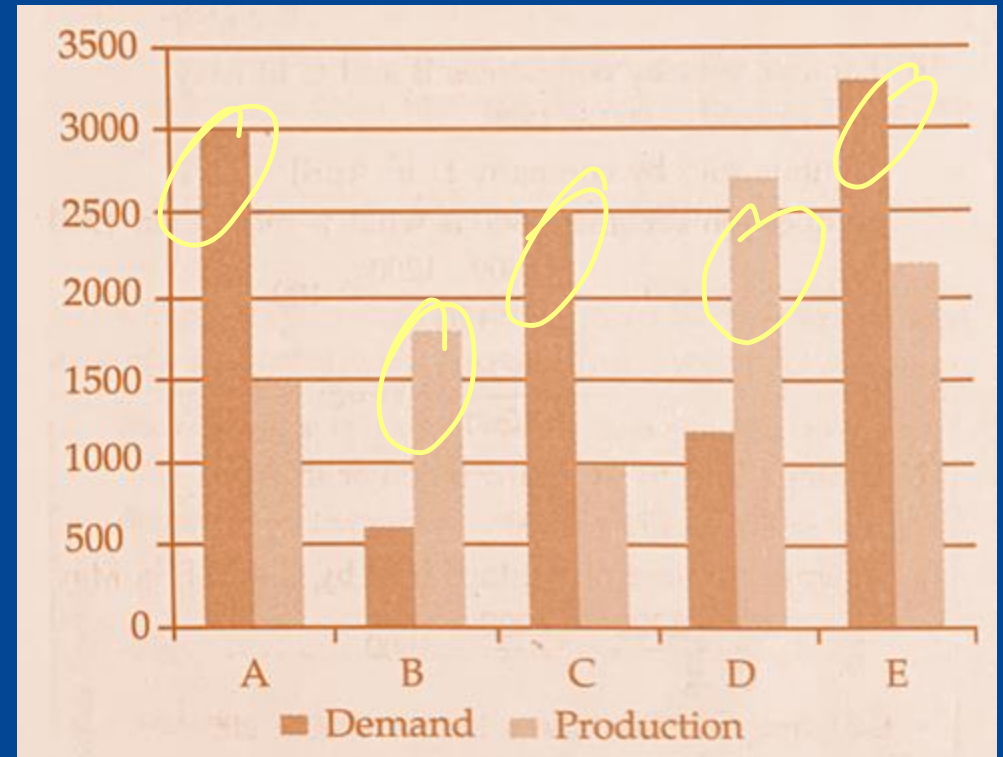
(a) 4: 1

(b) 2:2

(c) 3: 2

(d) 2: 3

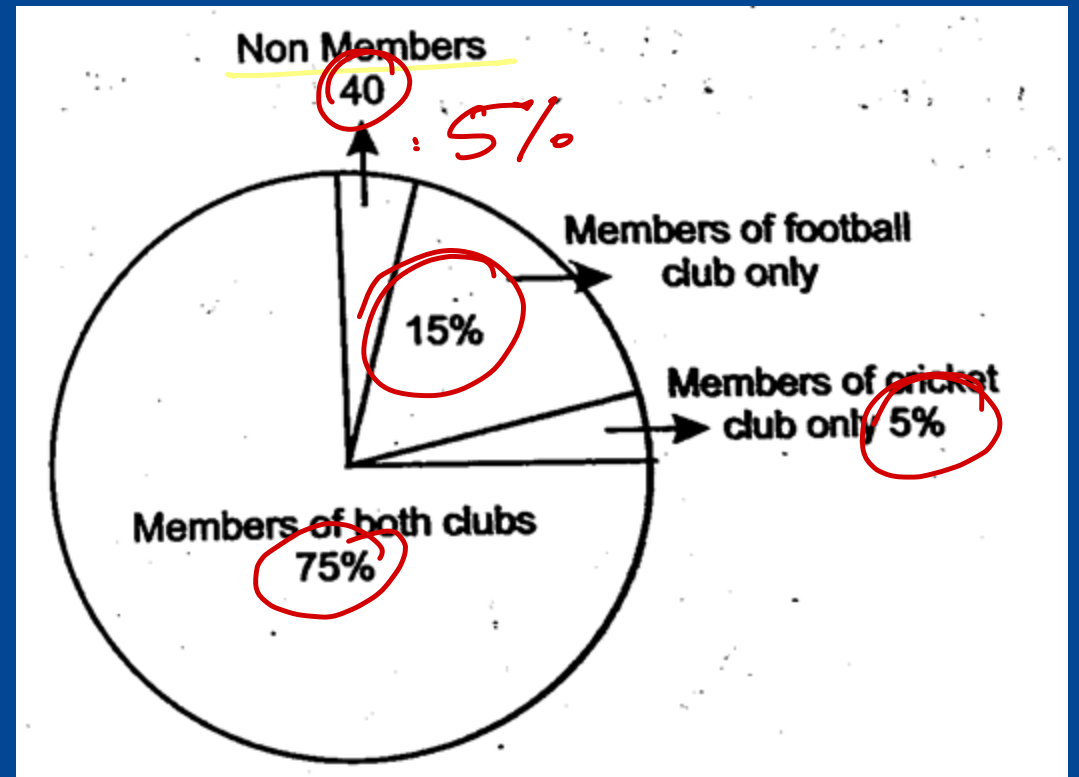
$$\frac{D}{P} = \frac{3}{2}$$





Percentage of students who are not members of any club is

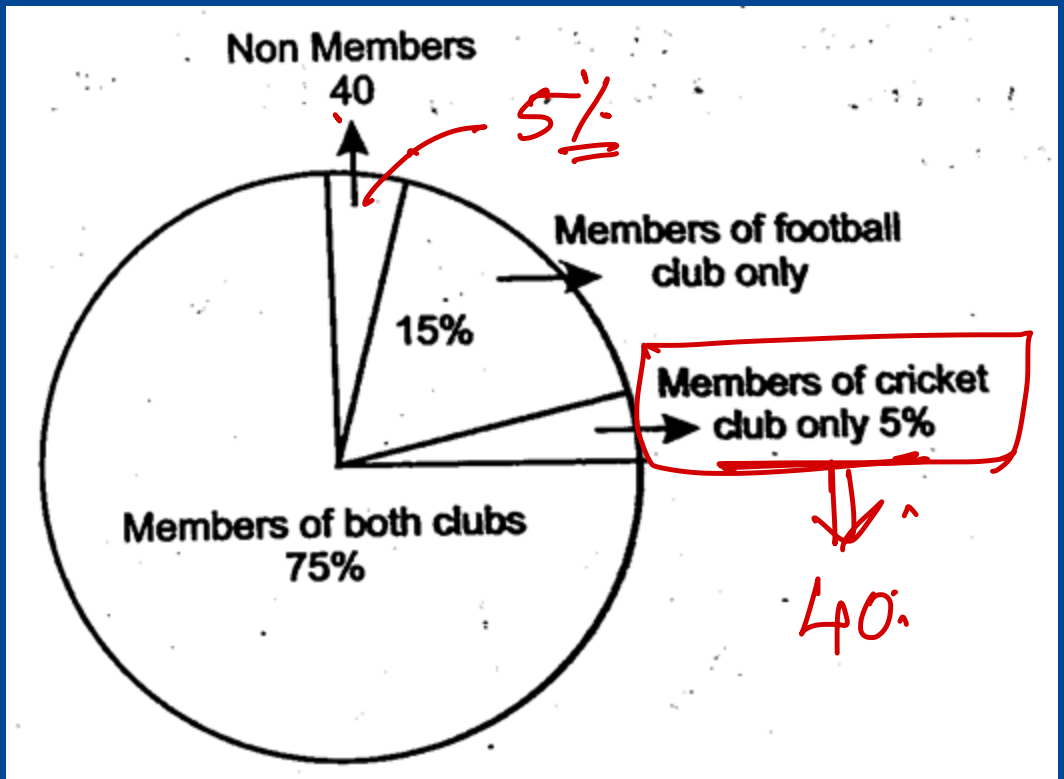
- (a) 5%
- (b) 8%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 6%





Number of students who are members of cricket club only

- (a) 35
- (b) 40**
- (c) 42
- (d) 41

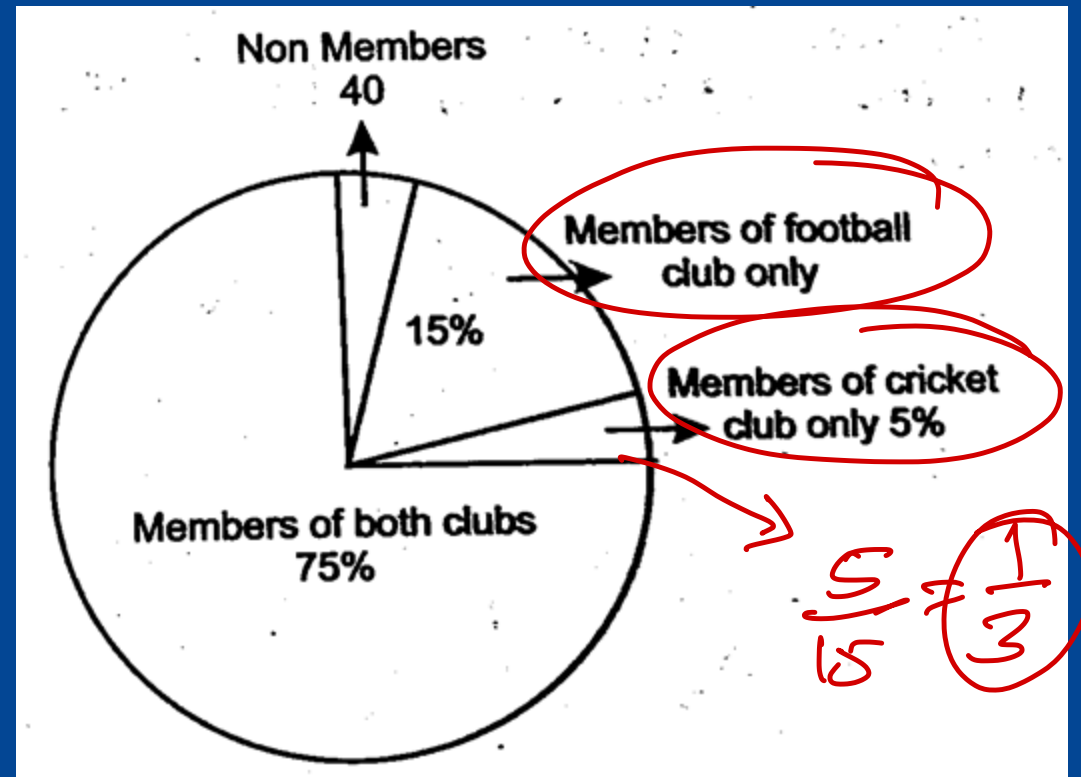






Ratio of members of cricket club only and football club only respectively is

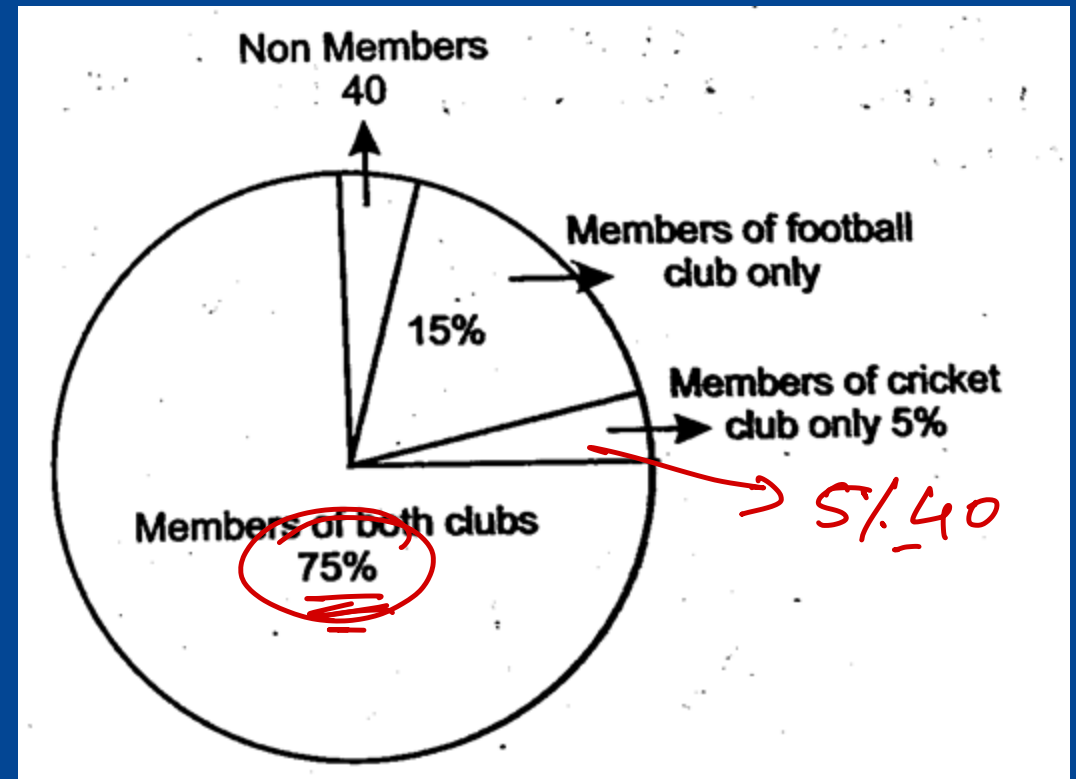
- (a) 1 : 3
- (b) 2:1
- (c) 1: 2
- (d) 3:1





The number of students who are members of both the clubs is

- (a) 500
- (b) 650
- (c) 550
- (d) 600**



$$\begin{matrix} 5 & \rightarrow & 40 \\ 75 & \rightarrow & x \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \frac{40 \times 75}{5}$$

**600**



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