DATA INTERPRETATION

Data Interpretation is one of the easy sections of Bank PO Examination. It is an extension of Mathematical skills and accuracy. Data Interpretation is nothing but drawing conclusions and inferences from a comprehensive data presented numerically in tabular form by means of an illustration, viz., Graph, Pie chart etc. Sound knowledge of quantitative techniques is a prerequisite for good performance in this section. The thumb rule, as in the case of reading comprehension—read the passage rapidly but carefully and comprehend it at the same time—applies in this section too. However, unlike reading comprehension where one can afford to skip irrelevant portions of the passage, here even the minutest of details cannot be overlooked.

A good grasp of basic geometric as well as arithmetic formulae is must to score high in this section. Since such questions may require a fair amount of calculations, one should be able to multiply and divide quickly using short-cut methods. Familiarity with graphical representation of data like venn diagrams, graphs, pie diagrams, histogram, polygon etc. should be thorough. Once the data are grasped well, questions based on tables and graphs take little time.

In some Bank PO Exams data are presented in more than one table or graph. The aim is to test not only quantitative skills but also relative, comparative and analytical ability. The crux of the matter is to find a relationship between the two tables or graphs before attempting the questions.

EXERCISE

Directions (Qs. 1 to 5): *Study the following tables carefully and answer the questions given below:*

Number of Males and Females staying in various societies

Societies	Males	Females
A	250	350
B	400	150
C	300	275
D	280	300
E	180	250
F	325	300

Percentage of Children (Males and Females) in the societies

Societies	Children	Males	Females
A	25%	40%	60%
B	40%	75%	25%
C	16%	25%	75%
D	25%	80%	20%
E	40%	50%	50%
F	24%	46%	54%

1. What is the respective ratio of the number of the adult females to the total number of female children staying in all the societies together?
(*a*) 82 : 243
(*b*) 243 : 82
(*c*) 71 : 112
(*d*) 112 : 71
(*e*) None of these

2. What is the respective ratio of the total number of adult males in the societies A and B together

to the total number of adult males in the societies E and F together?
(*a*) 14 ; 17 (*b*) 17 : 14
(*c*) 75 : 79 (*d*) 79 : 75
(*e*) None of these

3. What is the difference between the number of male children in society B and the number of male children in society F?
(*a*) 14 (*b*) 26
(*c*) 84 (*d*) 96
(*e*) None of these

4. What is the total number of female children staying in all the societies together?
(*a*) 314 (*b*) 343
(*c*) 410 (*d*) 433
(*e*) None of these

5. What is the total number of members staying in all the societies together?
(*a*) 3000 (*b*) 3360
(*c*) 4100 (*d*) 4289
(*e*) None of these

Directions (Qs. 6 to 10): *Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below:*

Quantity of Rice produced by Various states over the years (Quantity in Tonnes)

States ↓	YEARS					
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
A	1500	1480	1620	1700	1540	1650
B	1250	1190	1400	1450	1320	1380
C	1160	1190	1310	1300	1340	1360
D	1520	1500	1480	1590	1630	1580
E	1440	1350	1430	1280	1380	1400
F	1600	1620	1510	1610	1580	1590

6. In which state has the production of rice increased continuously over the years?
(*a*) B (*b*) C
(*c*) D (*d*) A
(*e*) None of these

7. Which state produced the lowest quantity of rice over the years?
(*a*) A (*b*) C
(*c*) D (*d*) E
(*e*) None of these

8. Rice produced by State C in the year 2006 is approximately what per cent of the rice produced by State A in the same year?
(*a*) 69% (*b*) 72%
(*c*) 76% (*d*) 82%
(*e*) None of these

9. In which year was the production of rice the highest in all the states together?
(*a*) 2005 (*b*) 2006
(*c*) 2007 (*d*) 2008
(*e*) None of these

10. What is the respective ratio of the average quantity of rice produced by State D to the average quantity of rice produced by State F over the years?
(*a*) 69 : 79 (*b*) 138 : 155
(*c*) 276 : 317 (*d*) 310 : 317
(*e*) None of these

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

1. (*b*) : **In society A:**
Number of children

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times (250 + 350) = \frac{1}{4} \times 600 = 150$$

$$\text{Number of male children} = \frac{40}{100} \times 150 = 60$$

$$\text{Number of female children} = 150 - 60 = 90$$

In society B:
Number of children

$$= \frac{40}{100} \times (400 + 150) = \frac{2}{5} \times 550 = 220$$

Number of male children

$$= \frac{75}{100} \times 220 = 165$$

Number of female children
= 220 – 165 = 55

In society C:

Number of children

$$= \frac{16}{100} \times (300 + 275)$$

$$= \frac{4}{25} \times 575 = 92$$

Number of male children $= \frac{25}{100} \times 92 = 23$

Number of female children = 92 – 23 = 69

In society D:

Number of children

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times (280 + 300)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 580 = 145$$

Number of male children

$$= \frac{80}{100} \times 145 = 116$$

Number of female children
= 145 – 116 = 29

In society E:

Number of children

$$= \frac{40}{100} \times (180 + 250) = \frac{2}{5} \times 430 = 172$$

Number of male children

$$= \frac{50}{100} \times 172 = 86$$

Number of female children
= 172 – 86 = 86

In society F :

Number of children

$$= \frac{24}{100} \times (325 + 300) = \frac{6}{25} \times 625 = 150$$

Number of male children

$$= \frac{46}{100} \times 150 = 69$$

Number of female children
= 150 – 69 = 81

Hence, total number of female children
= 90 + 55 + 69 + 29 + 86 + 81 = 410

Total number of adult females
= (350 + 150 + 275 + 300 + 250 + 300) – 410
= 1625 – 410 = 1215

Hence, required ratio = 1215 : 410 = 243 : 82

2. (*b*) : Total number of adult males in the society A and B = (250 + 400) – (60 + 165)
(As shown in solution : 1)
= 650 – 225 = 425

Total number of adult males in the society E and F = (180 + 325) – (86 + 69)
(As shown in solution : 1)
= 505 – 155 = 350

Hence, required ratio = 425 : 350 = 17 : 14

3. (*d*) : Male children in society B = 165

Male children in society F = 69
(As shown in solution : 1)

Hence, their difference = 165 – 69 = 96

4. (*c*) : Total number of female children = 410
(As shown in solution : 1)

5. (*b*) : Number of members
= (250 + 350) + (400 + 150) + (300 + 275) + (280 + 300) + (180 + 250) + (325 + 300)
= 600 + 550 + 575 + 580 + 430 + 625
= 3360

6. (*e*) : It is clear from the table that none of the state has the production of rice increased continuously over the years.

7. (*b*) : Production of rice by different states over the years:

A → 1500 + 1480 + 1620 + 1700 + 1540 + 1650 = 9490 tonnes

B → 1250 + 1190 + 1400 + 1450 + 1320 + 1380 = 7990 tonnes

C → 1160 + 1190 + 1310 + 1300 + 1340 + 1360 = 7660 tonnes

D → 1520 + 1500 + 1480 + 1590 + 1630 + 1580 = 9300 tonnes

E → 1440 + 1350 + 1430 + 1280 + 1380 + 1400 = 8280 tonnes

F → 1600 + 1620 + 1510 + 1610 + 1580 + 1590 = 9510 tonnes

Hence, the State C produced the lowest quantity of rice.

8. (*c*) : Required percentage

$$= \frac{1300}{1700} \times 100$$

$$= 76.47\% \approx 76\%$$

9. (*d*) : Production of rice in different years by all states together:

$2003 \rightarrow 1500 + 1250 + 1160 + 1520 + 1440 + 1600 = 8470$ tonnes

$2004 \rightarrow 1480 + 1190 + 1190 + 1500 + 1350 + 1620 = 8330$ tonnes

$2005 \rightarrow 1620 + 1400 + 1310 + 1480 + 1430 + 1510 = 8750$ tonnes

$2006 \rightarrow 1700 + 1450 + 1300 + 1590 + 1280 + 1610 = 8930$ tonnes

$2007 \rightarrow 1540 + 1320 + 1340 + 1630 + 1380 + 1580 = 8790$ tonnes

$2008 \rightarrow 1650 + 1380 + 1360 + 1580 + 1400 + 1590 = 8960$ tonnes

Hence, in year 2008 the production of rice was the highest.

10. (*d*) : Average quantity of rice produced by State

$$D = \frac{9300}{6} = 1550 \text{ tonnes}$$

(As shown in soluton : 7)

Average quantity of rice produced by State

$$F = \frac{9510}{6} = 1585 \text{ tonnes}$$

(As shown in soluton : 7)

Hence, required ratio = 1550 : 1585

= 310 : 317