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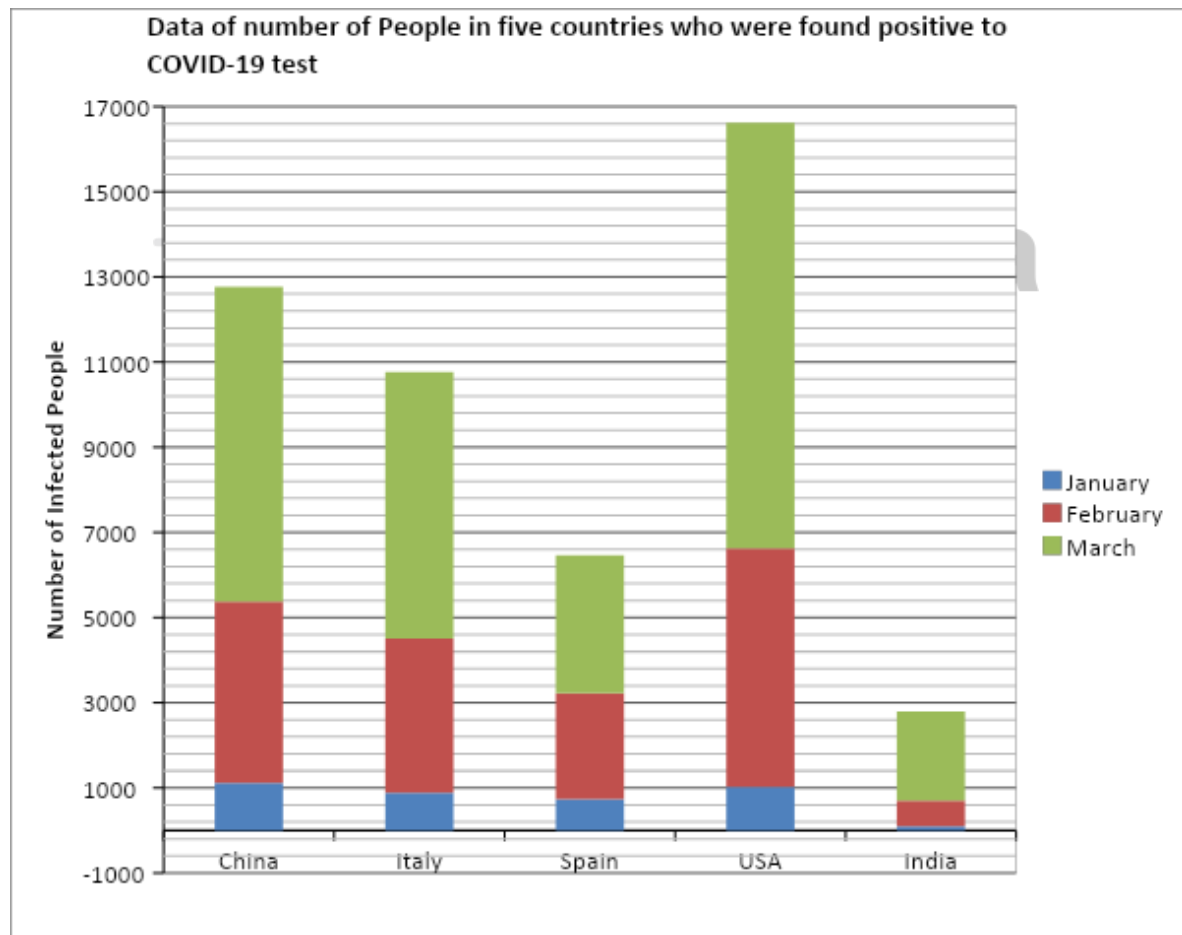
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Data Interpretation Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains & LIC AAO Exam

Direction: Read the given stack bar chart and other information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

SET – 1

Data regarding the number of people who were tested positive of COVID-19 during January, February, and March in five countries is given in the stack bar chart.



1. Find the average number of people per day who were tested positive in India in March.

- A. 60.73 B. 67.74 C. 72.34
D. 76.47 E. 80.55

2. Which countries in February showed more than 3000 positive tests?

- A. China and Italy only B. China and the USA only C. Italy and the USA only
D. China, Italy and the USA only
E. China, Italy, Spain and the USA only

3. By what percent the number of positive tested people grew in Spain in February from January?

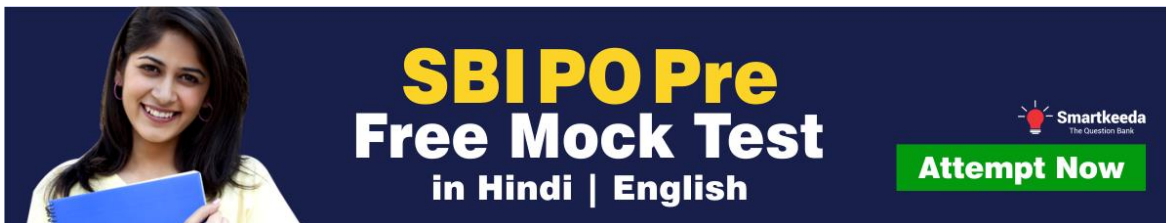
- A. 335.13% B. 235.13% C. 353.13%
D. 253.13% E. None of these

4. Japan in January had twice the number of cases that India had in January while 50% more cases in February than India that India had in February. Find the number of cases in Japan in March if cases in March were twice the total cases till February end.

- A. 900 B. 1000 C. 2200
D. 2000 E. 1800

5. Find the ratio of the the number of cases in February and March together in USA to the number of cases in China in February and the number of cases in Italy in March together.

- A. 41 : 52 B. 55 : 47 C. 54 : 35
D. 50 : 33 E. None of these



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SET – 2

To identify and treat people with COVID-19, numbers of tests were conducted on people. The bar chart below shows the data for four countries

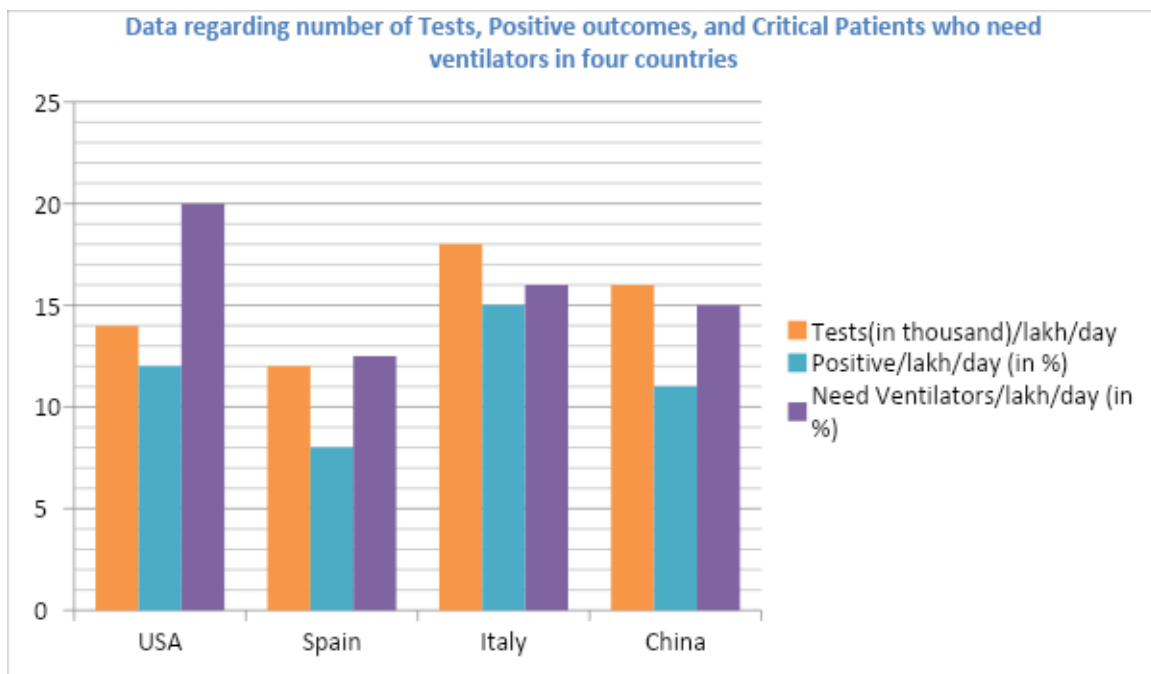
The bar chart gives information about:

Numbers of tests in thousand for each one lakh population in a day,

Number of people as percentage, who were found positive to test, and

The number of people who were found positive and needed Ventilators, as they were critically affected due to the virus.

Data regarding number of Tests, Positive outcomes and Critical Patients who need ventilators in four countries



6. Find average number of tests per day per lakh in the four countries.

A. 12000

B. 10000

C. 14000

D. 15000

E. 16000

7. Find the numbers of tests USA and Italy together conducted if 3012 lakh and 720 lakh people respectively were living in these two countries.

- A. 452.18 lakh B. 151.48 lakh C. 231.28 lakh
D. 151.48 lakh E. 551.28 lakh

8. China tested 80000 people per day for 20 days. How many people were found positive in China in these 20 days?

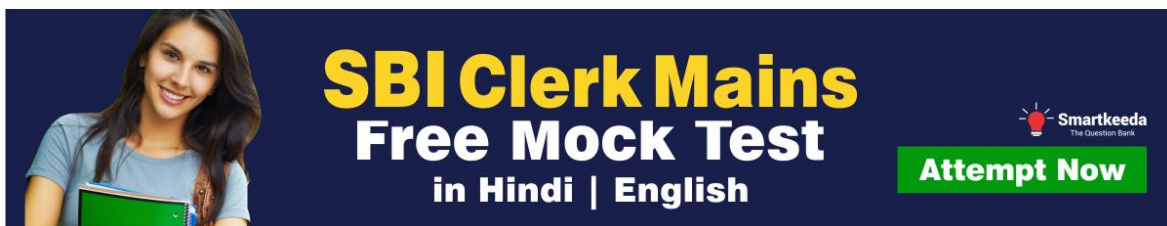
- A. 162500 B. 176000 C. 168500
D. 212500 E. 222000

9. In Spain, 5760 were found positive on a particular day. Find how many tests were conducted that day.

- A. 54000 B. 48000 C. 72000
D. 36000 E. 84000

10. Find average number of ventilators for all the four countries together if 1 lakh people are tested in each of the four countries.

- A. 288 B. 336 C. 120
D. 432 E. 264

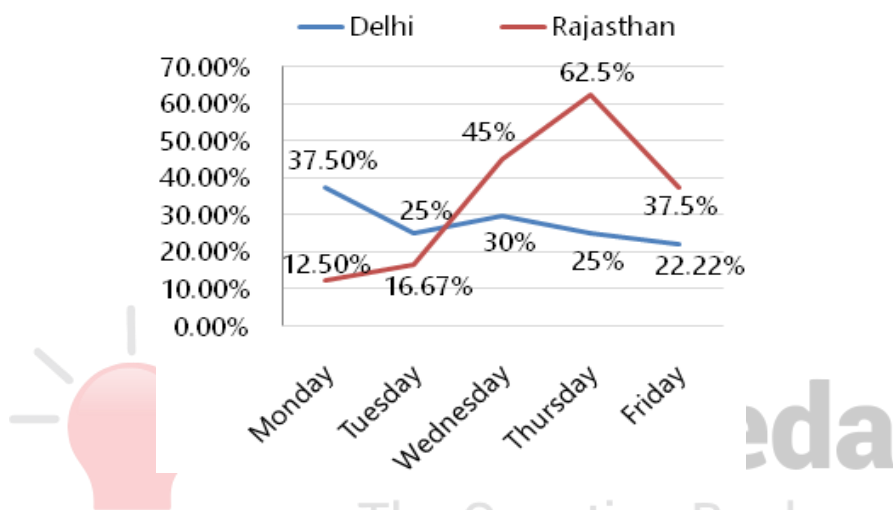


The advertisement features a smiling woman with long dark hair holding a green folder. To her right, the text 'SBI Clerk Mains Free Mock Test in Hindi | English' is displayed in large, bold, yellow and white fonts. In the bottom right corner, there is a green button with the text 'Attempt Now' in white. Above the button, the Smartkeeda logo is visible, consisting of a red lightbulb icon and the text 'Smartkeeda The Question Bank'.

SET – 3

In Delhi, UP and Rajasthan together there were 80 COVID-19 cases on Monday. On Tuesday cases increased by 80% as compared to Monday. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the number of cases of COVID-19, increased by 150%, 220% and 350% as compared to the respective previous day.

The chart given below shows the cases on each day in Delhi and Rajasthan as a percentage of total cases that day in Delhi, UP and Rajasthan together.



11. What is the increase in the number of COVID -19 cases in Delhi and Rajasthan together from Monday to Wednesday?

- A. 250 B. 230 C. 225
D. 180 E. 245

12. The number of cases in UP on Thursday is what percent of the number of cases in Delhi on Friday?

- A. 9.33% B. 16.67% C. 15%
D. 12.5% E. 8.25%

13. What is the difference between the number of cases in Delhi and Rajasthan on Friday?

- A. 724 B. 792 C. 1080
D. 856 E. 742

14. What is the ratio of the increase in the number of COVID-19 cases from Tuesday to Thursday in UP to that in Delhi?

A. 5 : 21

B. 7 : 20

C. 11 : 25

D. 5 : 18

E. None of these

15. The percentage increase in UP from Wednesday to Thursday is what percent of the percentage increase in Delhi from Tuesday to Wednesday?

A. 50%

B. 25%

C. 45%

D. 37.5%

E. 30%



This is a promotional banner for a mock test. On the left, there is a photograph of a young woman with dark hair in a ponytail, wearing a light blue school uniform and a blue backpack, smiling. To her right, the text 'LICAAO' is written in large, bold, yellow letters, followed by 'Free Mock Test' in large, bold, white letters, and 'in Hindi | English' in smaller white letters below it. On the far right, there is a small Smartkeeda logo and a green button with the text 'Attempt Now' in white.

SET – 4

Direction: Read the given mixed chart and other information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

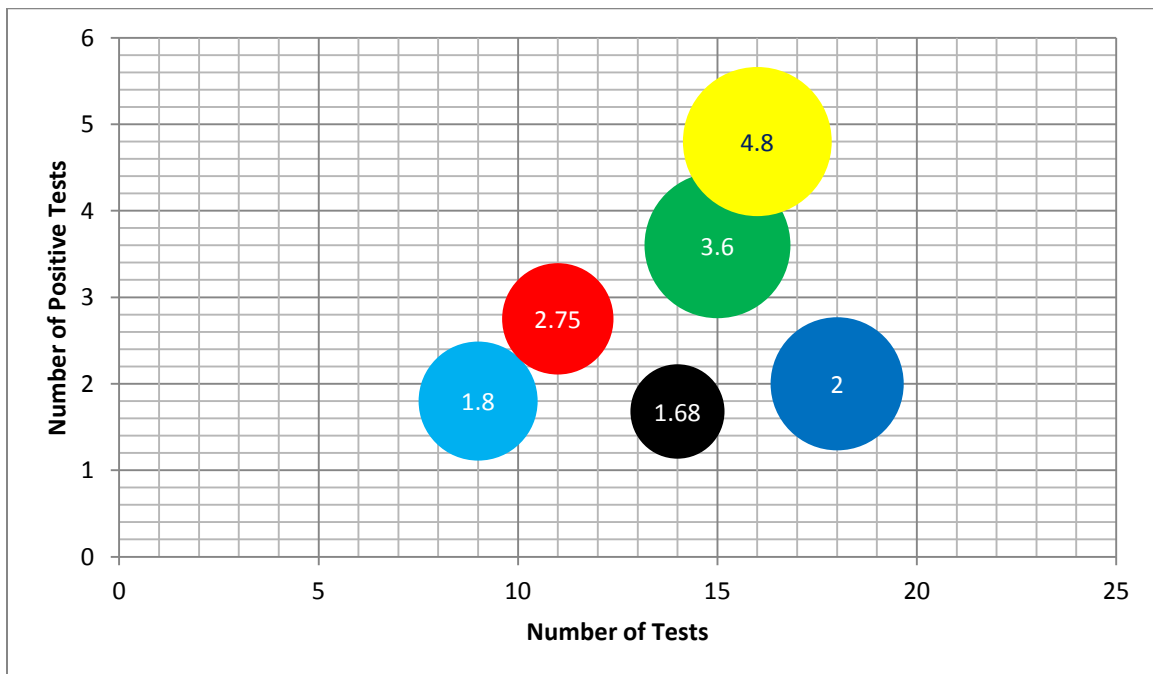
To test people for COVID-19, a city was divided into six zones. Name of zones were on the name of colours – Skyblue Zone, Yellow Zone, Green Zone, Red Zone, Blue Zone, Black Zone as shown below in bubble chart.

The bubble chart below shows numbers of tests that were conducted for COVID-19 and the number of positive outcomes in various zones.

The number of positive outcomes is shown on each bubble for the corresponding zone.

The numbers of tests are to be found by the x-axis value of the vertical line that passes through the centre of a given bubble.

All data is in thousand.



16. Find what percent of people were found positive out of those who were tested in Yellow zone?

- A. 10%
- B. 16%
- C. 3%
- D. 30%
- E. 8%

17. Find the average number of people that were tested in Green Zone, Skyblue Zone, Red Zone and Black Zone.

- A. 11550 B. 12250 C. 13125
D. 12500 E. 11950

18. The number of people who were found positive in Yellow Zone was what percent more than the number of people who were found positive in Skyblue Zone?

- A. $164\frac{2}{3}\%$ B. $166\frac{1}{3}\%$ C. $166\frac{2}{3}\%$
D. $136\frac{2}{3}\%$ E. $126\frac{2}{3}\%$

19. Find total number of people who were found positive in all the Zones combined.

- A. 1663 thousand B. 16.3 thousand C. 13.63 thousand
D. 16.6 thousand E. 16.63 thousand

20. A number of new people, which is twice the already tested number of people, are tested in Blue Zone, and the numbers of positive outcomes are more than 50% of previous outcomes. Find approximately what percent people are found positive (old + new positive) in Blue Zone out of total tests.

- A. 7.8% B. 8.1% C. 9.2%
D. 10% E. 6.4%

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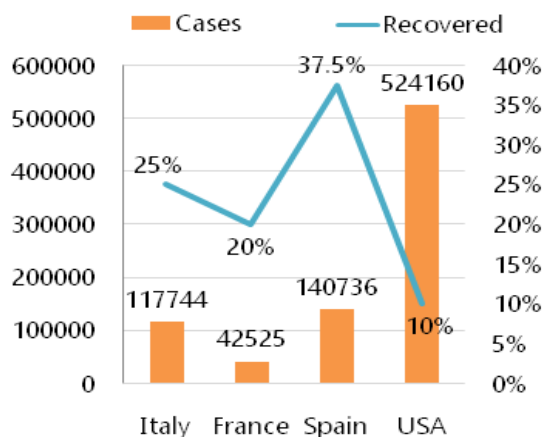
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SET – 5

The chart given below shows the total number of COVID-19 cases registered and also the percentage of people who recovered in four countries Italy, France, Spain and USA.



The table given below shows the number of cases per Million population in four countries.



Country	Cases/1 M
Italy	2453
France	1215
Spain	1466
USA	234

$$\text{Cases per million} = \frac{\text{Total cases}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000,000$$

Total cases = Active + Recovered

21. What is the difference between the number of active cases and recovered cases in France?

- A. 25815 B. 24155 C. 25515
D. 23850 E. 26255

22. What is the ratio of the population of Italy to the population of Spain?

- A. 1 : 2 B. 3 : 7 C. 1 : 3
D. 2 : 5 E. 2 : 3

23. What is the difference between the number of recovered cases in Spain and USA?

- A. 420 B. 450 C. 280
D. 345 E. 360


24. If 37.5% of the USA population is uneducated, what is the number (in crores) of educated people in USA?

- A. 156 B. 140 C. 160
D. 124 E. 142


25. What is the difference between the Active cases of Italy and Spain?

- A. 348 B. 424 C. 328
D. 358 E. 384





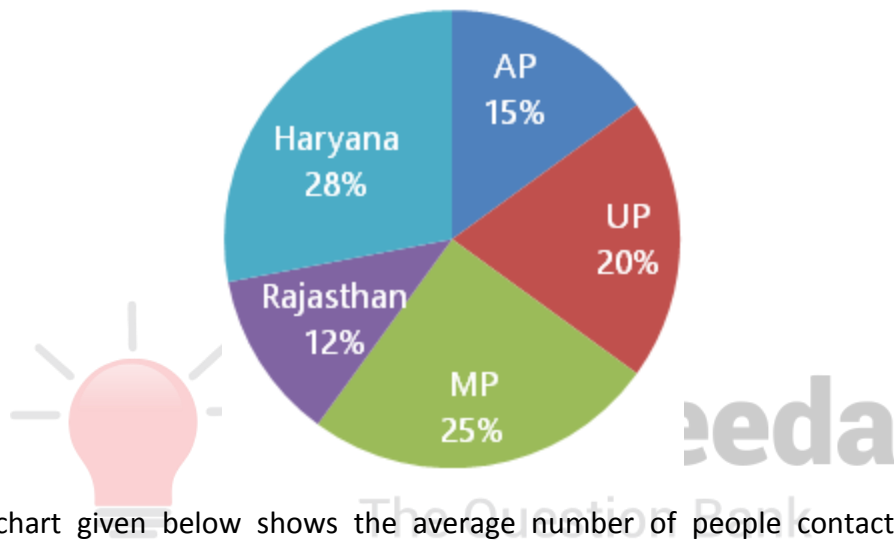
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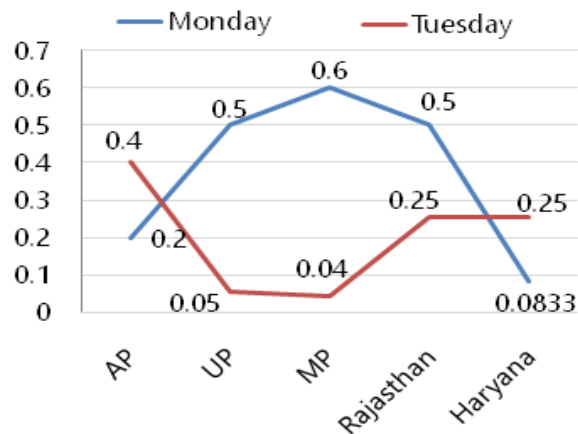
SET – 6

From a TG congregation in Delhi, 2100 TG members travel to five different states AP, MP, UP, Rajasthan and Haryana. All the members reached their respective states on Monday. All the TG members were COVID-19 positive and when they come in contact with other people those people become COVID-19 suspects.

The pie chart given below shows the percentage breakup of the 2100 members who travel to five different states.



The line chart given below shows the average number of people contacted per TG member in each state on Monday and Tuesday.



The suspects of a particular day are quarantined on that particular day only and they are no longer suspects on next day.

26. What is the total number of suspects in MP on Monday and Tuesday together?

- A. 324 B. 296 C. 364
D. 336 E. 318

27. What is the difference between the total suspects of UP and Haryana on Monday and Tuesday together?

- A. 35 B. 41 C. 32
D. 45 E. 27

28. The total number of suspects of UP and MP on Tuesday are what percent of the total suspects of Haryana on Monday and Tuesday together?

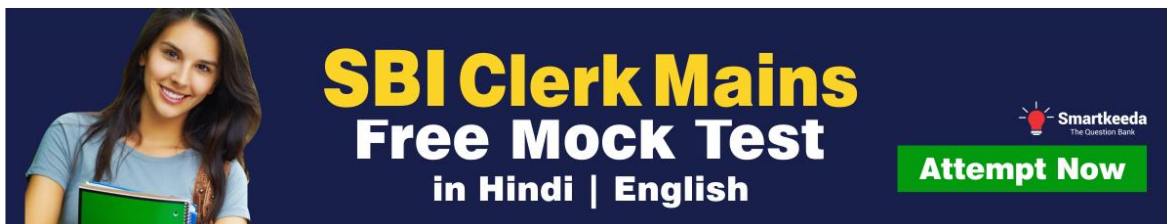
- A. 23.33% B. 18.45% C. 21.42%
D. 19.33% E. None of these

29. What is the average number of suspects in AP, MP and UP on Monday?


- A. 178 B. 196 C. 204
D. 188 E. None of these

30. What is the difference between the suspects on Monday and Tuesday in Rajasthan?

- A. 58 B. 72 C. 63
D. 54 E. None of these



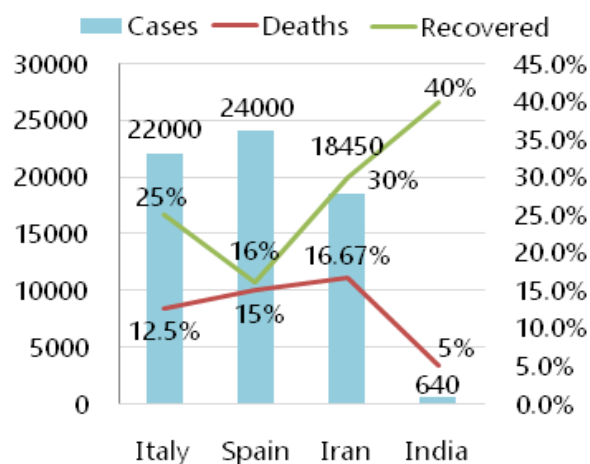
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SET – 7

The chart given below shows the number of positive COVID-19 cases reported in four countries and percentage of people who died and those who recovered from the reported cases. Rest of them are active cases.



31. What is the difference between the death count in Italy and Spain?

A. 890

B. 840

C. 825

D. 750

E. None of these

32. What is the total number of active cases in Spain?

A. 16560

B. 13750

C. 17260

D. 16860

E. 15650

33. What is the total number of deaths in four countries?

A. 10012

B. 9457

C. 9324

D. 9487

E. 9557

34. If 25% of the active cases in Iran are females, what is the number of active male cases in Iran?

A. 7250

B. 7380

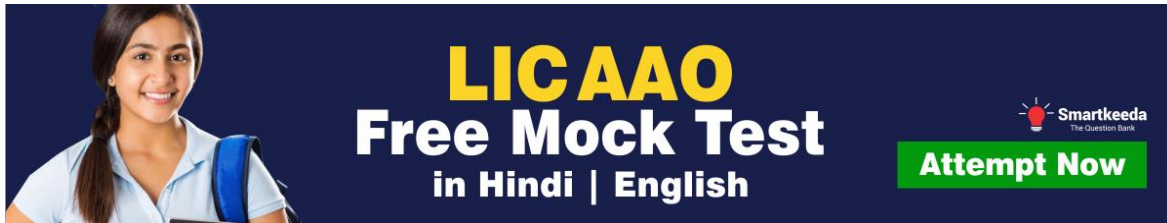
C. 6450

D. 7460

E. None of these

35. The number of people who recovered in India are what percent of the people who recovered in Spain?

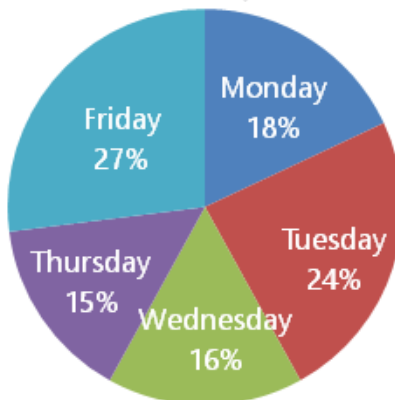
- A. 5.83% B. 7.14% C. 8.25%
- D. 6.67% E. 6.25%

A banner for LICAAO Free Mock Test. On the left is a smiling girl with a blue backpack. The text in the center reads 'LICAAO Free Mock Test in Hindi | English'. On the right is the Smartkeeda logo and a green button that says 'Attempt Now'.

SET – 8

Tinka Nupoor was in a country where COVID-19 was widespread. She came to India on Monday, 17 Feb 2020. She was tested and found positive on 22 Feb, Saturday. Within the five days from Monday to Friday, she came in physical contact with 900 people, whose number for each day is given in the pie chart.

Number of People in Physical Contact



Out of those whom she came in contact with during these five days, only 40% were found positive when tested after three days on Tuesday, 25 Feb. Each person, who was found positive, came in physical contact with on an average 12 uninfected people each day in the these three days (i.e. on Saturday, Sunday and Monday) before being tested and isolated on Tuesday.

36. What percent more people Tinka Nupoor came in contact with on Friday than on Tuesday?

- A. 10% B. 12% C. 12.5%
D. 16.67% E. 20%

37. How many people she infected before being found positive?

- A. 900 B. 450 C. 720
D. 540 E. 360

38. Ratio of men to women she came in contact with on Wednesday was 4:5. Number of men who were above age of 50 years were 40% less than those who were equal to or below age of 50 years. None of the men equal to or below age of 50 years was found positive. How many men were found positive?

- A. 40 B. 64 C. 80
D. 24 E. 16

39. On Monday, number of men she came in contact with were 35% of the number of women. All the men whom she came in contact with on Monday were found positive and number of women who were found positive were equal to the number of men. How many people were found negative, from the people she came in contact with on Monday?

- A. 78 B. 84 C. 42
D. 126 E. None of these

40. Out of all the people who came in physical contact, from Saturday to Monday, with those who came in physical contact with Tinka Nupoor and were found positive, only 45% were found positive when tested on Wednesday, 26 Feb. How many people were found positive on 26 Feb?

- A. 4562 B. 1296 C. 5832
D. 3258 E. 9612

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SET – 9

Information about number of patients who were tested positive to COVID-19 tests in five different cities of India is as follows.

Delhi has 60% more patients than Jaipur, which has 400 more than Chennai. Number of patients in Calcutta was half the number of patients in Chennai. Number of patients in Mumbai was 100 less than Chennai. Total patients were 9100 as on 31 March 2019 in all the five cities together.

It was found that out of every 200 patients, 180 recovered within 14 days, 18 took 30 days to recover and 2 died.

41. Find average number of patients in Chennai, Calcutta and Mumbai.

- A. 1100 B. 1200 C. 1300
D. 1400 E. None of these

42. Number of patients in Jaipur was what percent more than Calcutta?

- A. 100% B. 150% C. 200%
D. 250% E. None of these

43. For each 1000 tests the numbers of people who were found positive were 130. Find out how many tests were conducted that produced 9100 total positive cases?

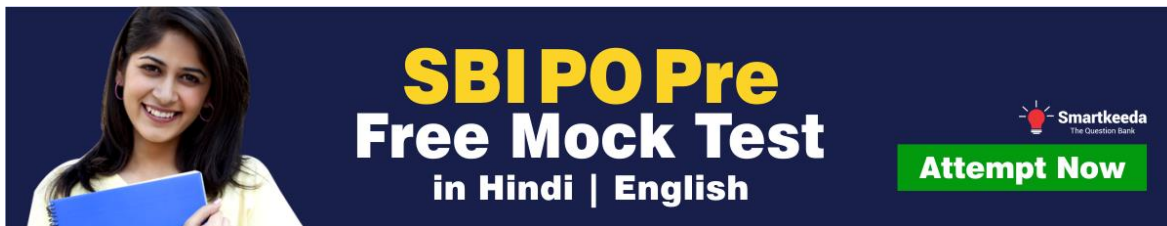
- A. 35,000 B. 40,000 C. 91,000
D. 130,000 E. 70,000

44. How many patients recovered till 30 April 2020, if all the patients in Delhi, Jaipur and Calcutta are considered?

- A. 5400 B. 5540 C. 4590
D. 5940 E. 5990

45. How many people died in Jaipur, Mumbai and Chennai together?

- A. 41 B. 51 C. 55
D. 112 E. 102

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SET – 10

Three districts A, B and C of Agra receive a certain number of N95 masks from manufacturers in five different cities.

The table given below shows the average number of masks received by each district from each city, ratio of masks received by C and that received by A and B together and also the ratio of masks received by A and B.

	Average Masks	$C/(A + B)$	A : B
Varanasi	4200	$1/8$	2 : 3
Jaipur	5400	$1/5$	7 : 2
Bhilwara	2400	$2/7$	2 : 5
Surat	2650	$1/4$	3 : 7
Ajmer	2420	$2/9$	2 : 7

46. The masks received by A from Ajmer is what percent of the masks received by B from Bhilwara?

- A. 27.5% B. 25% C. 35%
D. 33% E. 32.5%

47. What is the average number of masks received by B from Surat and Ajmer?

- A. 4482 B. 4223 C. 4536
D. 4584 E. 4566

48. What is the difference between the masks received by A and B together from Varanasi and Bhilwara?

- A. 5600 B. 4200 C. 5240
D. 5800 E. 5400

49. What is the ratio of the total number of masks received by C from Surat and Ajmer to that received by B and C from Jaipur?


- A. 97 : 190 B. 82 : 185 C. 17 : 52
D. 32 : 85 E. None of these

50. What is the difference between the number of masks received by A from Jaipur, Bhilwara, and Surat and the number of masks received by B from Varanasi, Surat, and Ajmer?


- A. 1748 B. 786 C. 1640
D. 1790 E. None of these



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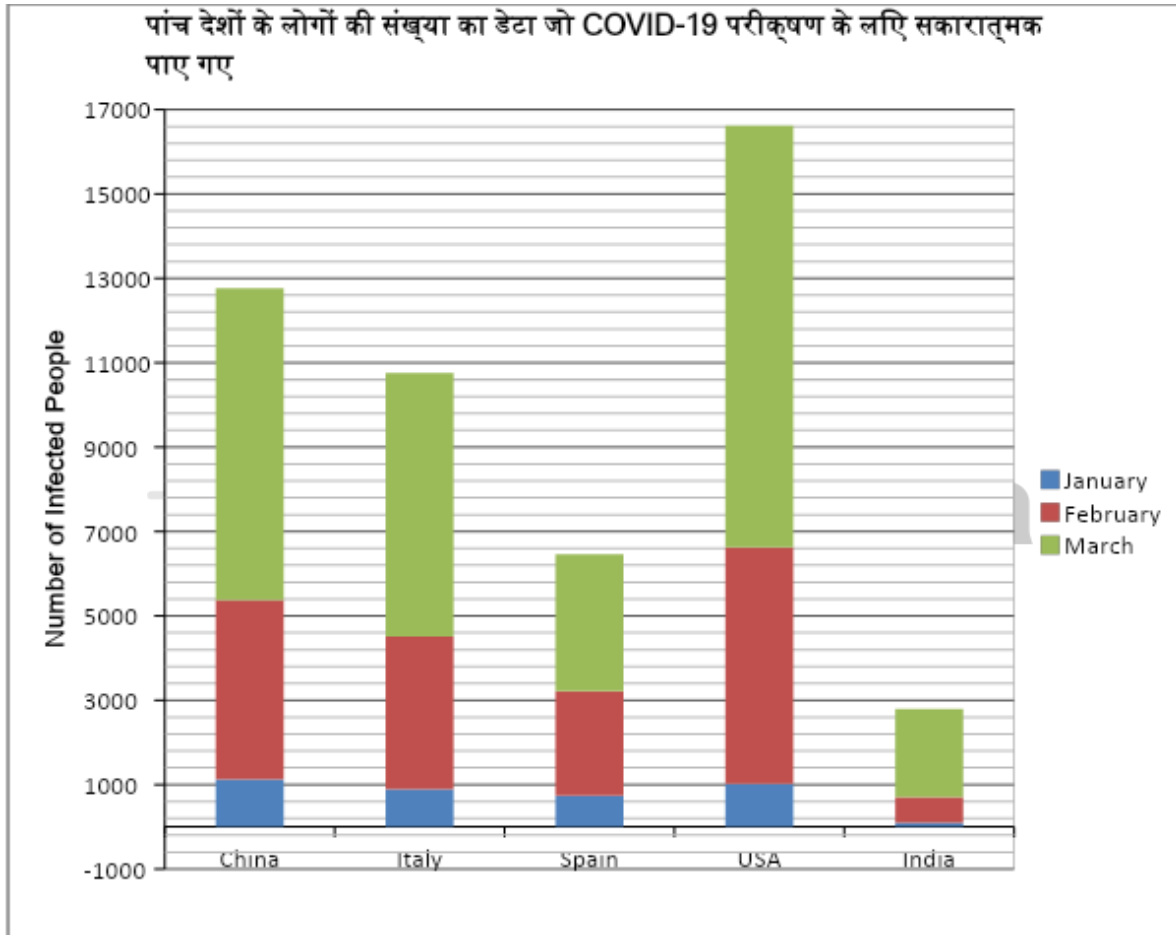
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दिशानिर्देश: दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

SET – 1

पांच देशों में जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च के दौरान COVID-19 के परीक्षण में संक्रमित पाये गए लोगों की संख्या के बारे में डेटा स्टैक बार चार्ट में दिया गया है।



1. मार्च में भारत में प्रति दिन संक्रमित पाए गए लोगों की औसत संख्या का पता लगाएं।

- A. 60.73 B. 67.74 C. 72.34
D. 76.47 E. 80.55

2. फरवरी में किन देशों ने 3000 से अधिक लोग संक्रमित पाए गए?

A. केवल चीन और इटली B. केवल चीन और अमेरिका C. केवल इटली और अमेरिका

D. केवल चीन, इटली और अमेरिका

E. केवल चीन, इटली, स्पेन और अमेरिका

3. स्पेन में जनवरी से फरवरी तक के परीक्षण में संक्रमित पाए गए लोगों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत बृद्धि हुई?

A. 335.13%

B. 235.13%

C. 353.13%

D. 253.13%

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

4. जनवरी में जापान में मामलों की संख्या जनवरी में भारत में मामलों की संख्या के दोगुनी थी, जबकि फरवरी में भारत की तुलना में फरवरी में जापान में मामलों की संख्या 50% अधिक थी। मार्च में जापान में मामलों की संख्या ज्ञात करें यदि मार्च में मामले फरवरी के अंत तक कुल मामलों के दोगुने थे।

A. 900

B. 1000

C. 2200

D. 2000

E. 1800

5. फरवरी और मार्च में अमेरिका में मामलों की कुल संख्या और फरवरी में चीन में और मार्च में इटली में मामलों की कुल संख्या का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

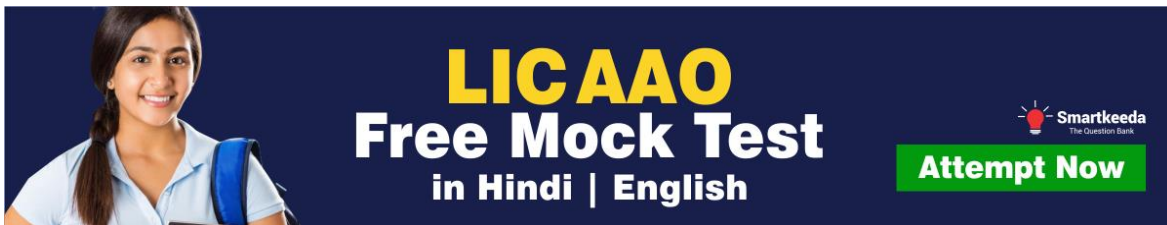
A. 41 : 52

B. 55 : 47

C. 54 : 35

D. 50 : 33

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।



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COVID-19 वाले लोगों की पहचान करने और उनका इलाज करने के लिए, लोगों पर कई परीक्षण किए गए। नीचे दिए गए बार चार्ट में चार देशों के डेटा को दिखाया गया है।

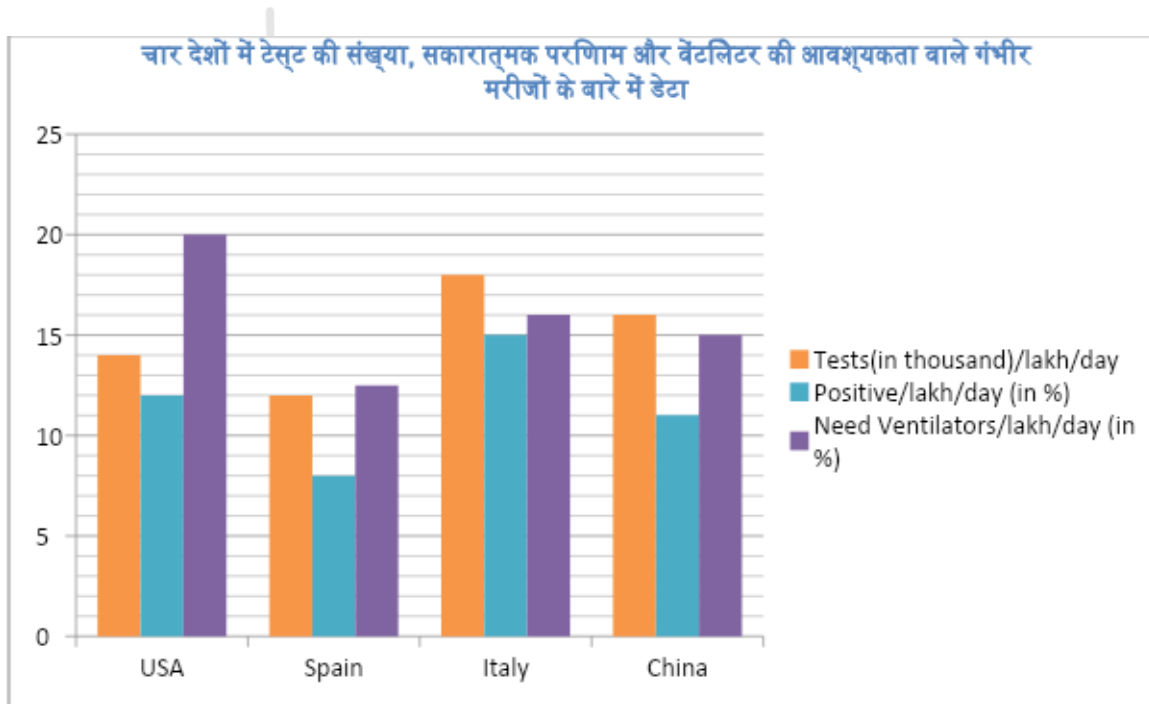
बार चार्ट निम्न के बारे में जानकारी देता है:

एक दिन में प्रत्येक एक लाख की आबादी के लिए हजार में परीक्षणों की संख्या,

प्रतिशत के रूप में लोगों की संख्या, जो परीक्षण में पॉजिटिव पाए गए, और

जितने लोग पॉजिटिव पाए गए और उन्हें वेंटिलेटर की आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि वे वायरस के कारण गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित थे।

चार देशों में टेस्ट की संख्या, पॉजिटिव परिणाम और वेंटिलेटर की आवश्यकता वाले गंभीर मरीजों के बारे में डेटा



6. चारों देशों में प्रति लाख प्रति दिन औसत परीक्षण की संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- A. 12000 B. 10000 C. 14000
D. 15000 E. 16000

7. अमेरिका और इटली में टेस्टों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात करें यदि क्रमशः इन दोनों देशों में 3012 लाख और 720 लाख लोग रहते थे।

- A. 452.18 लाख B. 151.48 लाख C. 231.28 लाख
D. 151.48 लाख E. 551.28 लाख

8. चीन ने 20 दिनों में प्रति दिन 80000 लोगों का परीक्षण किया। इन 20 दिनों में चीन में कितने लोग पॉजिटिव पाए गए?

- A. 162500 B. 176000 C. 168500
D. 212500 E. 222000

9. स्पेन में, 5760 एक विशेष दिन पर पॉजिटिव पाए गए। ज्ञात करें उस दिन कितने परीक्षण किए गए थे।

- A. 54000 B. 48000 C. 72000
D. 36000 E. 84000

10. यदि चारों देशों में से प्रत्येक में 1 लाख लोगों का परीक्षण किया जाता है, तो सभी चार देशों के लिए वेंटिलेटर की औसत संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- A. 288 B. 336 C. 120
D. 432 E. 264

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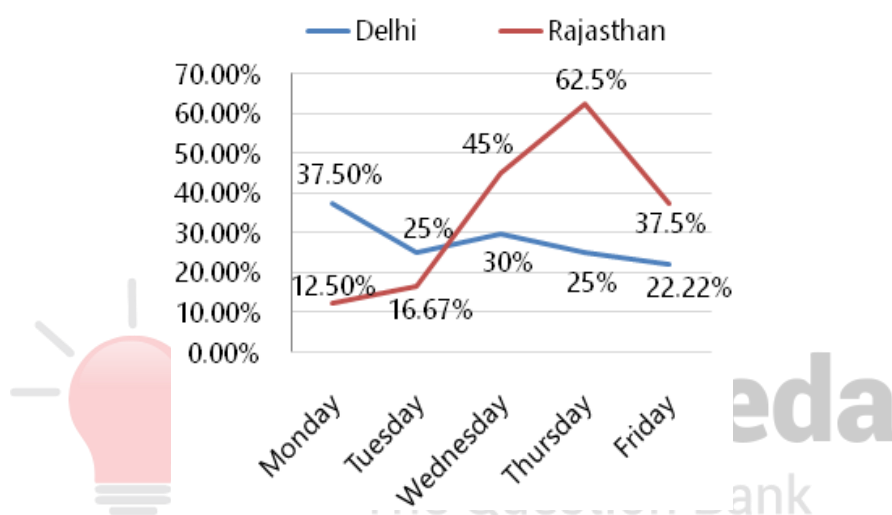
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सोमवार को COVID-19 के दिल्ली, यूपी और राजस्थान में कुल 80 मामले थे। सोमवार की तुलना में मंगलवार के मामलों में 80% की वृद्धि हुई। पिछले दिन की तुलना में बुधवार, गुरुवार और शुक्रवार को COVID-19 के मामलों की संख्या में पिछले दिनों की तुलना में क्रमशः 150%, 220% और 350% की वृद्धि हुई।

नीचे दिया गया चार्ट दिल्ली और राजस्थान में प्रत्येक दिन दिल्ली, यूपी और राजस्थान में कुल मामलों के प्रतिशत के रूप में मामलों को दर्शाता है।



11. दिल्ली और राजस्थान में COVID -19 मामलों की कुल संख्या में सोमवार से बुधवार तक कुल वृद्धि क्या है?

- A. 250 B. 230 C. 225
D. 180 E. 245

12. गुरुवार को यूपी में मामलों की संख्या शुक्रवार को दिल्ली में मामलों की संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है?

- A. 9.33% B. 16.67% C. 15%
D. 12.5% E. 8.25%

13. शुक्रवार को दिल्ली और राजस्थान में मामलों की संख्या के बीच क्या अंतर है?

A. 724

B. 792

C. 1080

D. 856

E. 742

14. यूपी और दिल्ली में मंगलवार से गुरुवार तक COVID-19 मामलों की संख्या में वृद्धि का अनुपात क्या है?

A. 5 : 21

B. 7 : 20

C. 11 : 25

D. 5 : 18

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

15. बुधवार से गुरुवार तक यूपी में प्रतिशत वृद्धि मंगलवार से बुधवार तक दिल्ली में प्रतिशत वृद्धि का कितना प्रतिशत है?

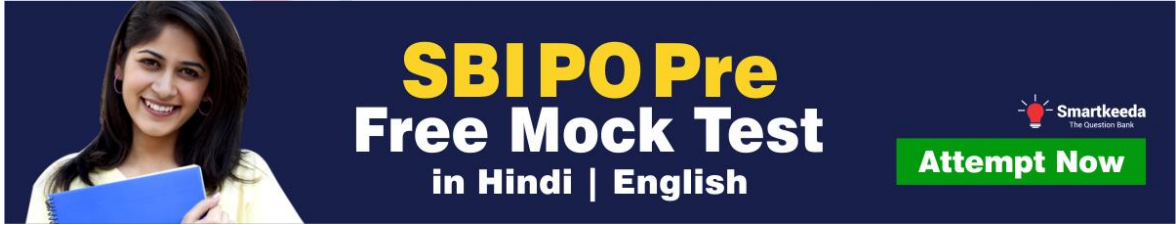
A. 50%

B. 25%

C. 45%

D. 37.5%

E. 30%



SET – 4

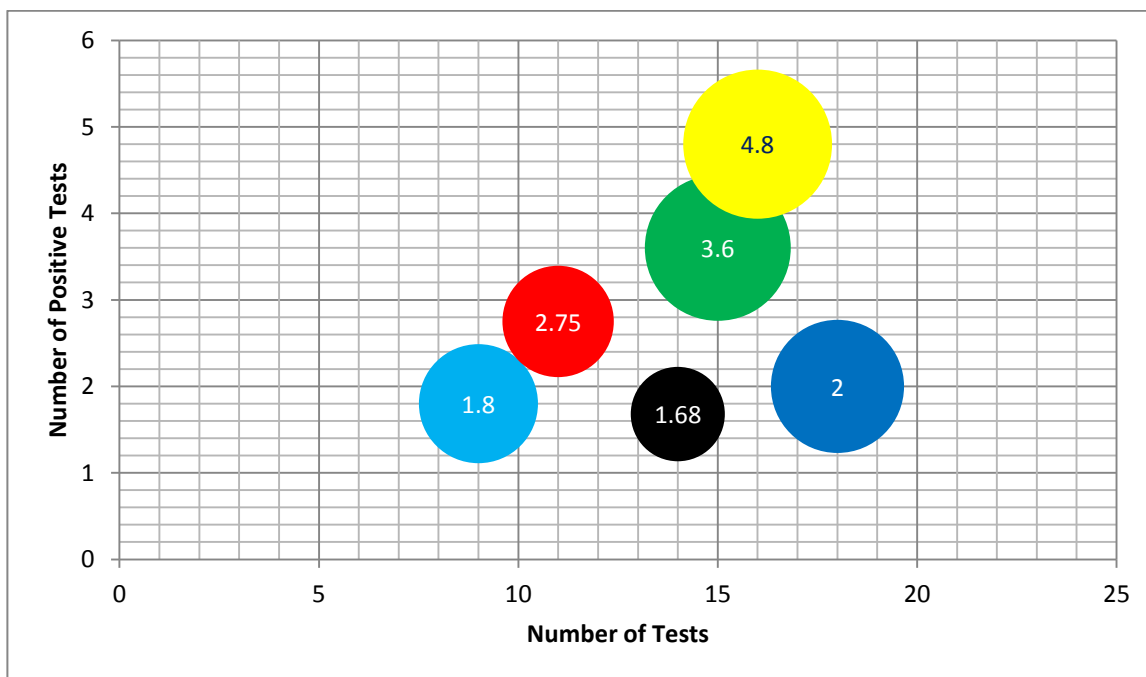
COVID-19 के लिए लोगों का परीक्षण करने के लिए, एक शहर को छह क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया था। ज़ोन का नाम रंगों के नाम पर था - स्काईब्लू ज़ोन, यलो ज़ोन, ग्रीन ज़ोन, रेड ज़ोन, ब्लू ज़ोन, ब्लैक ज़ोन जैसा कि बबल चार्ट में नीचे दिखाया गया है।

नीचे दिया गया बबल चार्ट उन परीक्षणों की संख्या दिखाता है जो COVID-19 और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पॉजिटिव परिणामों की संख्या के लिए आयोजित किए गए थे।

संबंधित क्षेत्र के लिए प्रत्येक बबल पर पॉजिटिव परिणामों की संख्या दर्शाई गई है।

परीक्षणों की संख्या ऊर्ध्वाधर रेखा के x-अक्ष मान से पाई जानी है जो किसी दिए गए बुलबुले के केंद्र से गुजरती है।

सारा डाटा हजार में है।



16. ज्ञात करें कि येलो ज़ोन में परीक्षण किए गए लोगों में से कितने प्रतिशत लोग पॉजिटिव पाए गए?

- A. 10% B. 16% C. 3%
- D. 30% E. 8%

17. ग्रीन ज़ोन, स्काईब्लू ज़ोन, रेड ज़ोन और ब्लैक ज़ोन में परीक्षण किए गए लोगों की औसत संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- A. 11550 B. 12250 C. 13125
- D. 12500 E. 11950

18. येलो ज़ोन में पॉजिटिव पाए जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या स्काईब्लू ज़ोन में पॉजिटिव पाए जाने वालों की संख्या से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक थी?

A. $164\frac{2}{3}\%$

B. $166\frac{1}{3}\%$

C. $166\frac{2}{3}\%$

D. $136\frac{2}{3}\%$

E. $126\frac{2}{3}\%$

19. उन सभी लोगों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात करें जो संयुक्त रूप से सभी क्षेत्रों में संक्रमित पाए गए थे।

A. 1663 हजार

B. 16.3 हजार

C. 13.63 हजार

D. 16.6 हजार

E. 16.63 हजार

20. नए लोगों की संख्या, जो पहले से ही परीक्षण किए गए लोगों की संख्या का दोगुना है, ब्लू ज़ोन में परीक्षण किए जाते हैं, और पॉजिटिव परिणामों की संख्या पिछले परिणामों से 50% अधिक है। कुल परीक्षणों में से ब्लू ज़ोन में लगभग कितने प्रतिशत लोग पॉजिटिव (पुराने + नए) पाए जाते हैं।

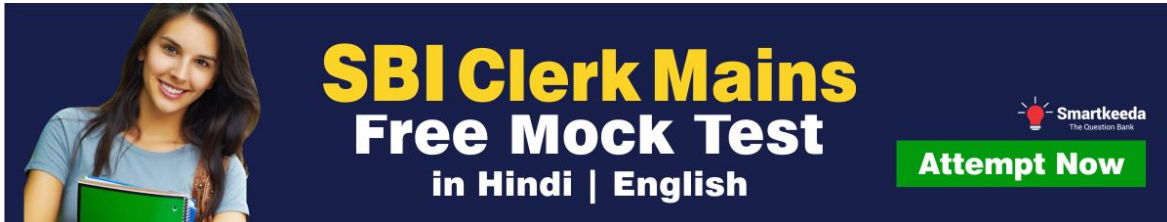
A. 7.8%

B. 8.1%


C. 9.2%

D. 10%

E. 6.4%

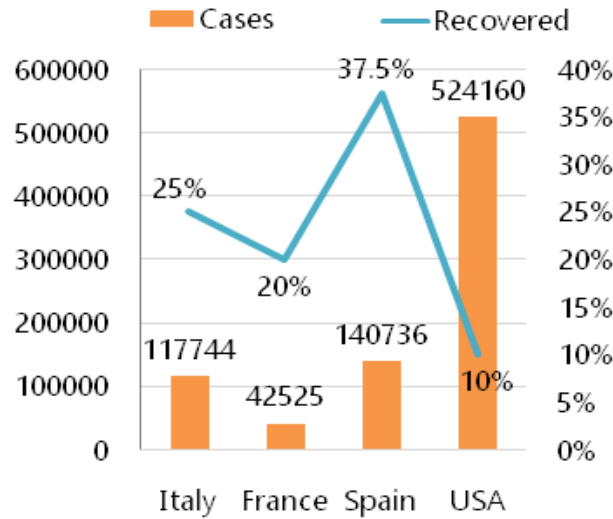


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SET – 5

नीचे दिए गए चार्ट में COVID -19 मामलों की कुल संख्या और चार देशों इटली, फ्रांस, स्पेन और अमेरिका में स्वस्थ किए गए लोगों के प्रतिशत को दिखाया गया है।



नीचे दी गई तालिका चार देशों में प्रति मिलियन आबादी के मामलों की संख्या को दर्शाती है।

देश	मामले/1 M
इटली	2453
फ्रांस	1215
स्पेन	1466
अमेरिका	234

$$\text{मामले प्रति मिलियन} = \frac{\text{कुल मामले}}{\text{आबादी}} \times 1,000,000$$

$$\text{कुल मामले} = \text{सक्रिय} + \text{स्वस्थ}$$

21. फ्रांस में सक्रिय मामलों और स्वस्थ मामलों की संख्या के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- A. 25815 B. 24155 C. 25515
D. 23850 E. 26255

22. स्पेन की जनसंख्या और इटली की जनसंख्या का अनुपात क्या है?

- A. 1 : 2 B. 3 : 7 C. 1 : 3
D. 2 : 5 E. 2 : 3

23. स्पेन और अमेरिका में स्वस्थ मामलों की संख्या के बीच अंतर क्या है?

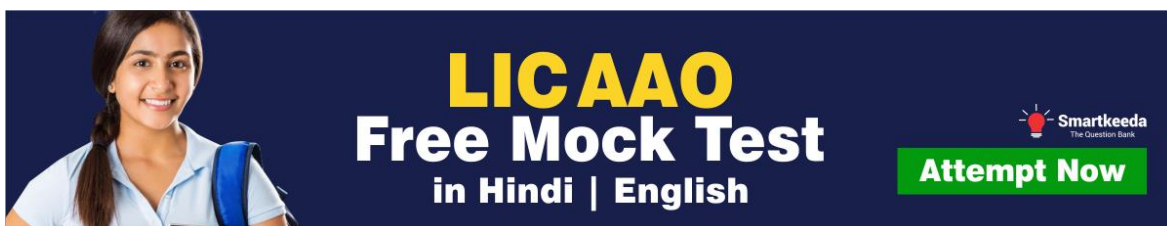
- A. 420 B. 450 C. 280
D. 345 E. 360

24. यदि अमेरिका की आबादी का 37.5% अशिक्षित है, तो अमेरिका में शिक्षित लोगों की संख्या (करोड़ों में) क्या है?

- A. 156 B. 140 C. 160
D. 124 E. 142

25. इटली और स्पेन के सक्रिय मामलों में क्या अंतर है?

- A. 348 B. 424 C. 328
D. 358 E. 384



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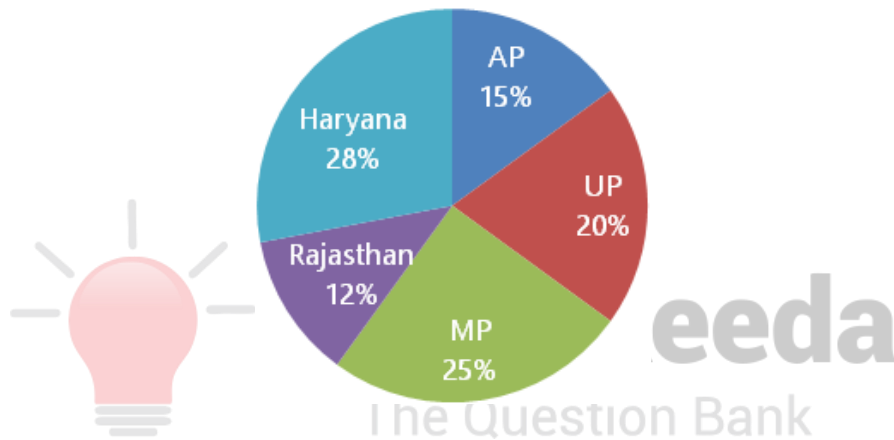
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The Question Bank

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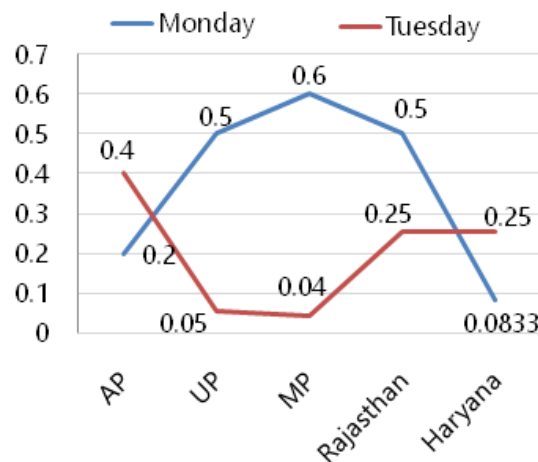
SET – 6

दिल्ली में एक टीजी मण्डली से, 2100 टीजी सदस्य पांच अलग-अलग राज्यों एपी, एमपी, यूपी, राजस्थान और हरियाणा की यात्रा करते हैं। सभी सदस्य सोमवार को अपने-अपने राज्यों में पहुंच गए। सभी टीजी सदस्य COVID-19 पॉजिटिव थे और जब वे अन्य लोगों के संपर्क में आते हैं तो वे लोग COVID-19 संदिग्ध बन जाते हैं।

नीचे दिया गया पाई चार्ट उन 2100 सदस्यों के प्रतिशत ब्रेकअप को दर्शाता है जो पांच अलग-अलग राज्यों की यात्रा करते हैं।



नीचे दिए गए लाइन चार्ट में सोमवार और मंगलवार को प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति टीजी सदस्य के संपर्क में आने वाले लोगों की औसत संख्या दर्शाई गई है।



एक विशेष दिन के संदिग्धों को केवल उस विशेष दिन पर ही क्वारंटाइन किया जाता है और वे अगले दिन संदिग्ध नहीं होते हैं।

26. एमपी में सोमवार और मंगलवार को संदिग्धों की कुल संख्या क्या है?

- A. 324 B. 296 C. 364
D. 336 E. 318

27. सोमवार और मंगलवार को यूपी और हरियाणा के कुल संदिग्धों के बीच क्या अंतर है?

- A. 35 B. 41 C. 32
D. 45 E. 27

28. मंगलवार को यूपी और एमपी के संदिग्धों की कुल संख्या सोमवार और मंगलवार को हरियाणा के कुल संदिग्धों का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- A. 23.33% B. 18.45% C. 21.42%
D. 19.33% E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

29. सोमवार को एपी, एमपी और यूपी में संदिग्धों की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- A. 178 B. 196 C. 204
D. 188 E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

30. राजस्थान में सोमवार और मंगलवार को संदिग्धों में क्या अंतर है?

- A. 58 B. 72 C. 63
D. 54 E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

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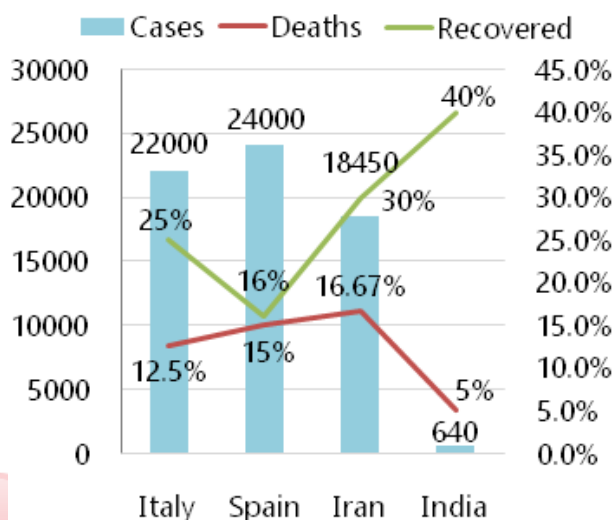
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SET – 7

नीचे दिए गए चार्ट में चार देशों में सकारात्मक COVID-19 मामलों की संख्या दर्ज की गई और मरने वाले लोगों का प्रतिशत और रिपोर्ट किए गए मामलों से उबरने वाले लोगों का प्रतिशत दर्शाया गया है। उनमें से बाकी सक्रिय मामले हैं।



31. इटली और स्पेन में मरने वालों की संख्या में क्या अंतर है?

- A. 890 B. 840 C. 825
D. 750 E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

32. स्पेन में सक्रिय मामलों की कुल संख्या क्या है?

- A. 16560 B. 13750 C. 17260
D. 16860 E. 15650

33. चारो देशों में होने वाली मृत्यु की कुल संख्या क्या है?

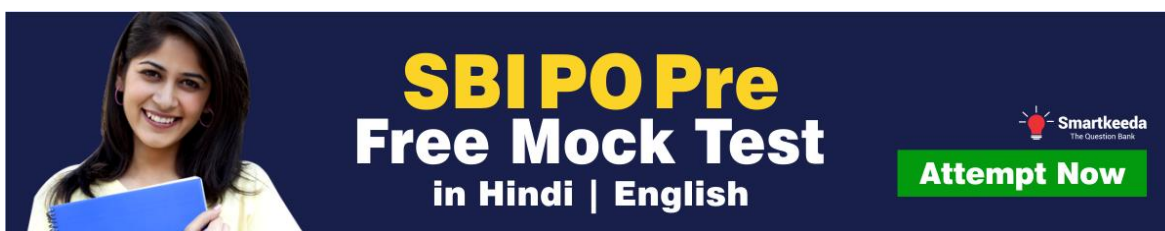
- A. 10012 B. 9457 C. 9324
D. 9487 E. 9557

34. यदि ईरान में सक्रिय मामलों में 25% महिलाएँ हैं, तो ईरान में सक्रिय पुरुष मामलों की संख्या कितनी है?

- A. 7250 B. 7380 C. 6450
D. 7460 E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

35. भारत में उभरने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या स्पेन में उभरने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- A. 5.83% B. 7.14% C. 8.25%
D. 6.67% E. 6.25%

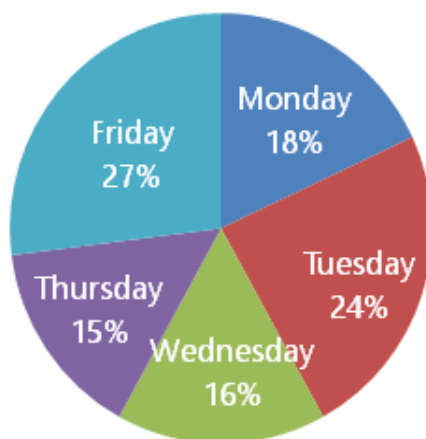


A banner for SBI PO Pre Free Mock Test. It features a smiling woman on the left holding a blue folder. The text in the center reads 'SBI PO Pre Free Mock Test in Hindi | English'. On the right, there is a 'Smartkeeda' logo and a green button that says 'Attempt Now'.

SET - 8

तिनका नूपुर एक ऐसे देश में थी जहां COVID-19 व्यापक था। वह सोमवार, 17 फरवरी 2020 को भारत आई। उनका परीक्षण किया गया और वो 22 फरवरी, शनिवार को पॉजिटिव पायी गयी। सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक पांच दिनों के भीतर, वह 900 लोगों के साथ शारीरिक संपर्क में आई, जिनकी संख्या प्रत्येक दिन पाई चार्ट में दी गई है।

शारीरिक संपर्क में आने वाले लोगों की संख्या



इन पांच दिनों के दौरान वह जिनके संपर्क में आई, उनमें से केवल 40% पॉजिटिव पाए गए जब तीन दिनों के बाद 25 फरवरी, मंगलवार को परीक्षण किया गया। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, जो सकारात्मक पाया गया था, औसत 12 असंक्रमित लोगों के साथ शारीरिक संपर्क में आये थे इन तीन दिनों में प्रत्येक दिन (यानी शनिवार, रविवार और सोमवार को) परीक्षण से पहले और मंगलवार को अलग रखने तक।

36. मंगलवार की तुलना में शुक्रवार को तिनका नुपुर कितने प्रतिशत अधिक लोगों के संपर्क में आई?

- A. 10% B. 12% C. 12.5%
D. 16.67% E. 20%

37. संक्रमित पाए जाने से पहले तिनका नुपुर ने कितने लोगों को संक्रमित किया?

- A. 900 B. 450 C. 720
D. 540 E. 360

38. बुधवार को उनके संपर्क में आई महिलाओं तथा पुरुषों का अनुपात 4: 5 था। 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले पुरुषों की संख्या उन लोगों की तुलना में 40% कम थी जो 50 वर्ष की आयु के बराबर या उससे कम थे। 50 वर्ष या उससे कम आयु के पुरुषों में से कोई भी पॉजिटिव नहीं पाया गया। तो कितने पुरुष पॉजिटिव पाए गए?

- A. 40 B. 64 C. 80
D. 24 E. 16

39. सोमवार को, वह जितने पुरुषों के संपर्क में आई, वह महिलाओं की संख्या की 35% थी। सोमवार को उसके संपर्क में आने वाले सभी पुरुष पॉजिटिव पाए गए और पॉजिटिव पाए जाने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या पुरुषों की संख्या के बराबर थी। कितने लोग नेगेटिव पाए गए, जिन लोगों से वह सोमवार को संपर्क में आई थी?

- A. 78 B. 84 C. 42
D. 126 E. इनमे से कोई नहीं

40. शारीरिक संपर्क में आने वाले सभी लोगों में से, शनिवार से सोमवार तक, उन लोगों के साथ, जो तिनका नूपुर के साथ शारीरिक संपर्क में आए और पॉजिटिव पाए गए, 26 फरवरी, बुधवार को परीक्षण किए जाने पर केवल 45% पॉजिटिव पाए गए। तो कितने लोग 26 फरवरी को पॉजिटिव पाए गए?

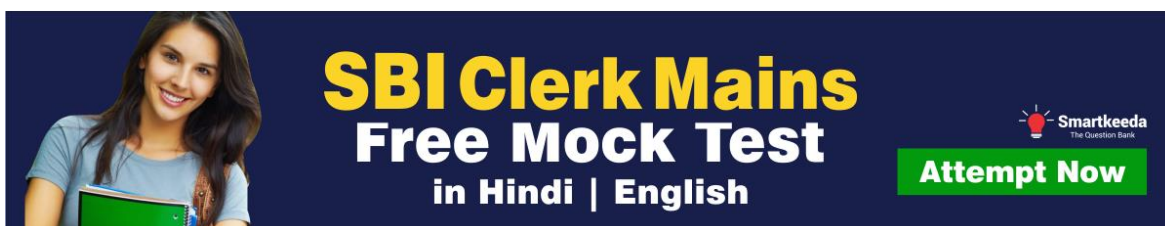
A. 4562

B. 1296

C. 5832

D. 3258

E. 9612



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SET – 9

भारत के पांच अलग-अलग शहरों में COVID-19 परीक्षणों में सकारात्मक पाए गए रोगियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी निम्नानुसार है।

जयपुर की तुलना में दिल्ली में 60% अधिक मरीज हैं, और जयपुर में चेन्नई से 400 अधिक मरीज हैं। कलकत्ता में रोगियों की संख्या चेन्नई में रोगियों की संख्या से आधी थी। मुंबई में मरीजों की संख्या चेन्नई से 100 कम थी। 31 मार्च 2019 तक पांचो शहरों में कुल मरीज की संख्या 9100 थी।

यह पाया गया है कि प्रत्येक 200 रोगियों में से 14 दिनों के भीतर 180 ठीक हुए, 18 को ठीक होने में 30 दिन लगे और 2 की मृत्यु हो गई।

41. चेन्नई, कलकत्ता और मुंबई में रोगियों की औसत संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 1100

B. 1200

C. 1300

D. 1400

E. इनमे से कोई नहीं।

42. जयपुर में रोगियों की संख्या कलकत्ता से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक थी?

- A. 100% B. 150% C. 200%
D. 250% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

43. प्रत्येक 1000 परीक्षणों करने पर पॉजिटिव पाए गए लोगों की संख्या 130 थी। पता करें कि 9100 पॉजिटिव मामलों को पता करने के लिए कुल कितने परीक्षण किए गए थे?

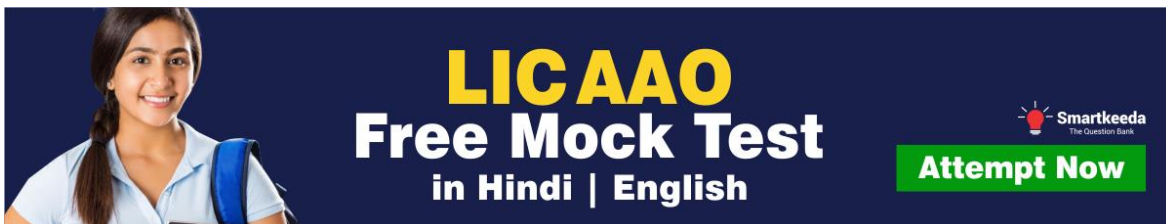
- A. 35,000 B. 40,000 C. 91,000
D. 130,000 E. 70,000

44. दिल्ली, जयपुर और कलकत्ता के सभी रोगियों को जोड़ा जाए तो 30 अप्रैल 2020 तक कितने मरीज ठीक हुए?

- A. 5400 B. 5540 C. 4590
D. 5940 E. 5990

45. जयपुर, मुंबई और चेन्नई में एक साथ कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई?

- A. 41 B. 51 C. 55
D. 112 E. 102



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SET – 10

आगरा के तीन जिलों A, B और C को पांच अलग-अलग शहरों में निर्माताओं से एक निश्चित संख्या में N95 मास्क लेते हैं।

नीचे दी गई तालिका प्रत्येक शहर से प्रत्येक जिले द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क की औसत संख्या को दर्शाती है, C द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क और A और B द्वारा प्राप्त कुल मास्क का अनुपात है और A और B द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क का अनुपात भी है।

	औसत मास्क	$C/(A + B)$	A : B
वाराणसी	4200	$1/8$	2 : 3
जयपुर	5400	$1/5$	7 : 2
भीलवाड़ा	2400	$2/7$	2 : 5
सूरत	2650	$\frac{1}{4}$	3 : 7
अजमेर	2420	$2/9$	2 : 7

46. अजमेर से A द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क भीलवाड़ा से B द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- A. 27.5% B. 25% C. 35%
D. 33% E. 32.5%

47. सूरत और अजमेर से B को प्राप्त मास्क की औसत संख्या क्या है?

- A. 4482 B. 4223 C. 4536
D. 4584 E. 4566

48. वाराणसी और भीलवाड़ा से A और B द्वारा प्राप्त कुल मास्क में क्या अंतर है?

- A. 5600 B. 4200 C. 5240
D. 5800 E. 5400

49. सूरत और अजमेर से C द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क और जयपुर से B और C द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क की कुल संख्या का अनुपात क्या है?

A. 97 : 190

B. 82 : 185

C. 17 : 52

D. 32 : 85

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

50. जयपुर, भीलवाड़ा, और सूरत से A द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क और वाराणसी, सूरत और अजमेर से B द्वारा प्राप्त मास्क की संख्या में क्या अंतर है?

A. 1748

B. 786

C. 1640

D. 1790

E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।



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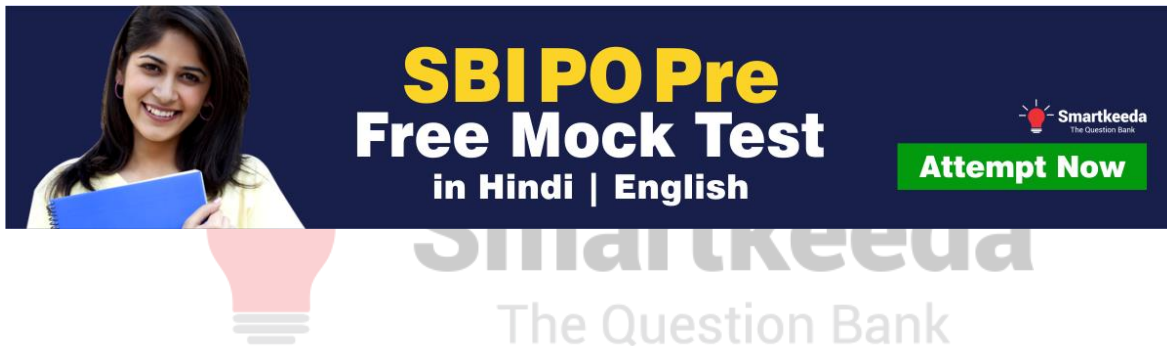
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Correct answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	B	C	E	D	E	B	C	A	B	D	B	A	E
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	B	C	E	C	C	A	E	B	A	D	A	C	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
E	A	B	B	D	C	E	D	A	C	C	B	E	D	B
46	47	48	49	50										
D	C	A	A	E										



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Explanations:

1. Number of people tested positive in March = 2100.

Number of days in March = 31

$$\text{Average} = \frac{2100}{31} = 67.74$$

Hence, option B is correct.

2. We can see that China, Italy and the USA showed more than 3000 positive tests.

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Number of people found positive in January = 740

Number of people found positive in February = 2480

$$\text{Percentage growth} = \frac{2480 - 740}{740} \times 100 = 235.13\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

4. Number of cases in India in January = 100

Number of cases in Japan in January = $2 \times 100 = 200$

Number of cases in February in India = 600

Number of cases in Japan in February = $600 + 50\% \text{ of } 600 = 900$

Total cases in Japan till Feb end = $200 + 900 = 1100$

Number of cases in March = $2 \times 1100 = 2200$

Hence, option C is correct..

5. Total number of cases in USA in February and March = $(5600 + 10000) = 15600$

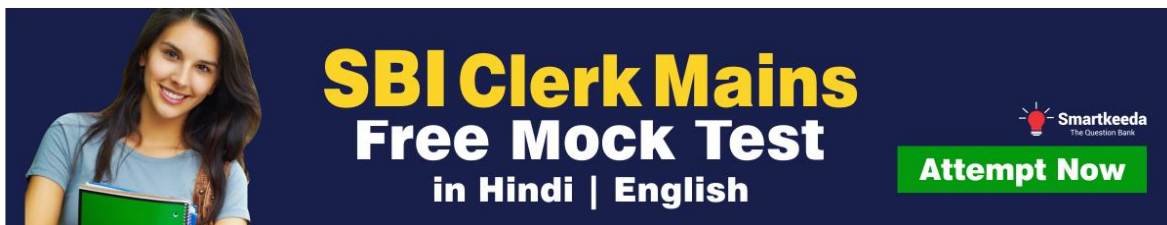
Number of cases in China in February = 4250

Number of cases in Italy in March = 6250


Total = $(4250 + 6250) = 10500$

Required ratio = $15600 : 10500 = 52 : 35$

Hence option (E) is correct.



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06 - 10.

Common explanation:

We evaluate number of patients who were found positive and number of patients who needed ventilators.

	Number of Tests/lakh/day	Positive cases	Number of patients for Ventilators
USA	14000	12% of 14000 = 1680	20% of 1680 = 336
Spain	12000	8% of 12000 = 960	12.5% of 960 = 120
Italy	18000	15% of 18000 = 2700	16% of 2700 = 432
China	16000	11% of 16000 = 1760	15% of 1760 = 264

6. From common explanation, we have

total number of tests per day per lakh in the four countries = 14000 + 12000 + 18000 + 16000 = 60,000

$$\text{Average} = \frac{60000}{4} = 15000$$

Hence, option D is correct.

7. From common explanation, we have that USA tests 14,000 for each 1 lakh, so for 3012 lakh, number of tests = (3012 lakh) \times (14thousand/lakh) = 42,168 thousand.

Similarly, for Italy = (720lakh) \times (18 thousand/lakh) = 12,960 thousand

Total = 55128 thousand = 551.28 lakh

Hence, option E is correct.

8. From common explanation, we have

80,000 people are tested each day

Thus in 20 days, number of tests = 20 \times 80 thousand = 1600 thousand

Number of people who have been found positive = 11% of 1600 thousand = 176 thousand = 176,000

Hence, option B is correct.

9. From common explanation, we know that in Spain, out of each 12,000 tests, 960 were found positive.

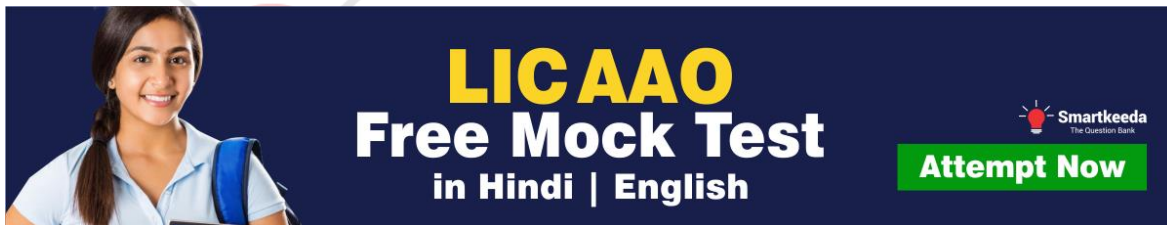
$$\text{Number of tests when 5760 were found positive} = \frac{5760}{960} \times 12000 = 72,000$$

Hence, option C is correct.

10. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Average number} = \frac{336 + 120 + 432 + 264}{4} = 288$$

Hence, option A is correct.

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11 - 15.

Common explanation:

Number of cases on Monday = 80

On Wednesday = $80 \times 1.8 = 144$

Similarly, calculating for each day we get:

Day	Cases
Monday	80
Tuesday	144
Wednesday	360
Thursday	1152
Friday	5184

On Monday,

$$\text{Cases in Delhi} = 37.5\% = \frac{3}{8} \times 80 = 30$$

$$\text{Cases in Rajasthan} = 12.5\% = \frac{80}{8} = 10$$

$$\text{Cases in UP} = 80 - 30 - 10 = 40$$

Similarly, calculating for each state we get:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Delhi	30	36	108	288	1152
Rajasthan	10	24	162	720	1944
UP	40	84	90	144	2088
Total	80	144	360	1152	5184

11. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Total cases in Delhi and Rajasthan on Monday} = 30 + 10 = 40$$

$$\text{Total cases in Delhi and Rajasthan on Wednesday} = 108 + 162 = 270$$

$$\text{Increase} = 270 - 40 = 230$$

Hence, option B is correct.

12. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Number of cases in UP on Thursday} = 144$$

$$\text{Number of cases in Delhi on Friday} = 1152$$

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{144}{1152} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

13. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required difference} = 1944 - 1152 = 792$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 14.** From common explanation, we have

From Tuesday to Thursday,

$$\text{Increase in Delhi} = 288 - 36 = 252$$

$$\text{Increase in UP} = 144 - 84 = 60$$

$$\text{Required Ratio} = 60 : 252 = 5 : 21$$

Hence, option A is correct.

- 15.** From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Percentage increase in UP from Wednesday to Thursday} = \frac{144 - 90}{90} \times 100 = 60\%$$

$$\text{Percentage increase in Delhi from Tuesday to Wednesday} = \frac{108 - 36}{36} \times 100 = 200\%$$

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{60}{200} \times 100 = 30\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

- 16.** 16,000 people were tested for COVID-19 in yellow zone.

Now, 4.8 thousand = 4800 were found positive.

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{4800}{16000} \times 100 = 30\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

- 17.** Number of people tested in

Green Zone = 15,000

Skyblue Zone = 9,000

Red Zone = 11,000

Black Zone = 14,000

$$\text{Average} = \frac{(15 + 9 + 11 + 14) \times 1000}{4} = 12250$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 18.** The number of people who were found positive in Yellow Zone = 4.8 thousand

The number of people who were found positive in Skyblue Zone = 1.8 thousand

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{(4.8 - 1.8)}{1.8} \times 100 = 166\frac{2}{3} \%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

- 19.** Total number of people = 2 + 3.6 + 4.8 + 1.8 + 2.75 + 1.68 = 16.63 thousand

Hence, option E is correct.

- 20.** Number in previous tests = 18 thousand

Number of new tests = $18 \times 2 = 36$ thousand

Total tests after new tests = 54 thousand

Positive outcome in previous tests = 2 thousand

Positive outcome in new tests = $2 + 50\% \text{ of } 2 = 3$ thousand

Total positive after new tests = 5 thousand

$$\text{Percent} = \frac{5}{54} \times 100 = 9.2\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

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21 - 25.

Common explanations:

In Italy,

Total cases = 117744

Cases per million = 2453

$$\frac{\text{Total cases}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000,000 = \text{Cases per million}$$

$$\text{Population} = \frac{\text{Total cases}}{\text{Cases per million}} \times 1,000,000$$

$$\text{Population} = \frac{117744}{2453} \times 1,000,000$$

$$= 4,80,000,000 = 4.8 \text{ cr}$$

$$\text{Recovered} = 25\% (117744) = 29436$$

$$\text{Active cases} = 117744 - 29436 = 88308$$

Similarly calculating for each country, we get:

Country	Total Cases	Recovered	Active	Population
Italy	117744	29436	88308	4,80,00,000
France	42525	8505	34020	3,50,00,000
Spain	140736	52776	87960	9,60,00,000
USA	524160	52416	471744	2,24,00,00,000

21. From the common solution:

Active cases in France = 34020

Recovered Cases in France = 8505

Required difference = $34020 - 8505 = 25515$

Hence, option C is correct.

22. From common explanation, we have

Required ratio = $4.8Cr : 9.6Cr = 1 : 2$

Hence, option A is correct.

23. From common explanation, we have

Required difference = $52776 - 52416 = 360$

Hence, option E is correct.

24. From common explanation, we have

37.5% population is uneducated so 62.5% population is educated.

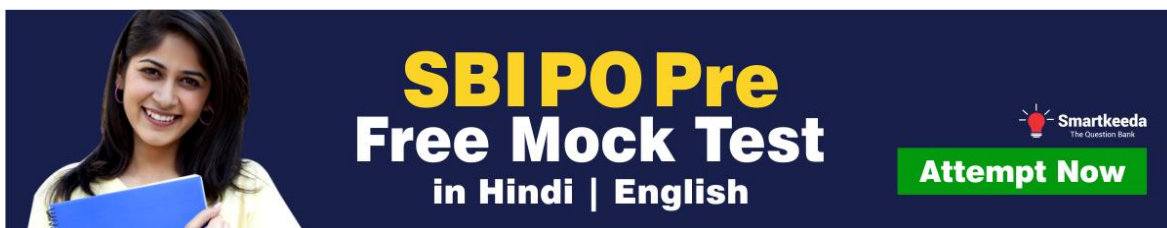
Educated people in USA = $\frac{62.5}{100} \times 224 \text{ Cr} = 140 \text{ Cr}$

Hence, option B is correct.

25. From common explanation, we have

Required difference = $88308 - 87960 = 348$

Hence, option A is correct.



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26 - 30.

Common explanation:

Total TG Members = 2100

TG Members who go to AP = 15% (2100) = 315

Number of people contacted by TG members (suspects) in AP on Monday = $315 \times 0.2 = 63$

Tuesday = $315 \times 0.4 = 126$

Wednesday = $315 \times 0.1111 = 35$

Similarly, calculating for each state we get:

State	TG members	Suspects		Total
		Monday	Tuesday	
AP	315	63	126	189
UP	420	210	21	231
MP	525	315	21	336
Rajasthan	252	126	63	189
Haryana	588	49	147	196
Total	2100	763	378	1141

26. From common explanation, we have

Required sum = $315 + 21 = 336$

Hence, option D is correct.

27. From common explanation, we have

Required difference = $231 - 196 = 35$

Hence, option A is correct.

28. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{21 + 21}{196} \times 100 = 21.42\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

29. From the common explanation, we have

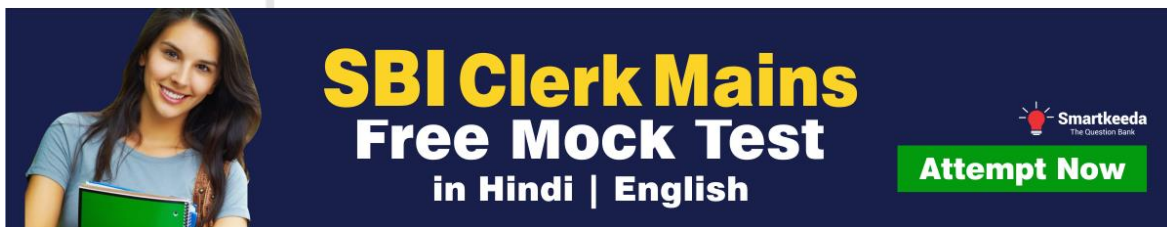
$$\text{Reqd. average} = \frac{63 + 210 + 315}{3} = 196$$

Hence, option B is correct.

30. From the common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required difference} = 126 - 63 = 63$$

Hence, option C is correct.

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31 - 35.

Common explanation:

In Italy,

Total cases = 22000

$$\text{Deaths} = 12.5\% (22000) = \frac{22000}{8} = 2750$$

$$\text{Recovered} = 25\% (22000) = \frac{22000}{4} = 5500$$

$$\text{Active cases} = 22000 - 2750 - 5500 = 13750$$

Similarly, calculating for each country we get:

Country	Cases	Deaths	Recovered	Active
Italy	22000	2750	5500	13750
Spain	24000	3600	3840	16560
Iran	18450	3075	5535	9840
India	640	32	256	352

31. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required difference} = 3600 - 2750 = 850$$

Hence, option E is correct.

32. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Active cases in Spain} = 16560$$

Hence, option A is correct.

33. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required sum} = 2750 + 3600 + 3075 + 32 = 9457$$

Hence, option B is correct.

34. From common explanation, we have


$$\text{Active male cases} = 75\% = \frac{75}{100} \times 9840 = 7380$$

Hence, option B is correct.

35. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{256}{3840} \times 100 = 6.67\%$$


Hence, option D is correct.



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36 - 40.

Common explanation:

Let us find the number of people who came in physical contact with TinkaNupoor on various given days:

Monday = 18% of 900 = 162

Tuesday = 24% of 900 = 216

Wednesday = 16% of 900 = 144

Thursday = 15% of 900 = 135

Friday = 27% of 900 = 243

Only 40% of 900 were found positive on tests on Tuesday, thus 40% of 900 = 360 were found positive.

36. From common explanation, we have

Tuesday = 24% of 900 = 216

Friday = 27% of 900 = 243

$$\text{Percent difference} = \frac{243 - 216}{216} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

Alternative:

We can directly use the values on pie chart since the '900' is common to all values of pie chart.

$$\frac{27 - 24}{24} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

- 37.** From common explanation, we have

Only 40% of people were found positive who she came in physical contact with.

Thus 40% of 900 = 360

Hence, option E is correct.

- 38.** From common explanation, we have

On Wednesday, from common explanation, total 144 people came in contact with her.

$$\text{Number of men} = \frac{4}{4 + 5} \times 144 = 64$$

Let the number of men below 50 years were 'y', then

Number of men who were above 50 years age = y - 40% of y = 0.6y

Total men = y + 0.6y = 1.6y = 64 or y = 40

Men above 50 years of age found positive = 64 - 40 = 24

Hence, option D is correct.

- 39.** From common explanation, we have

Total people she came in contact with on Monday from common explanation = 162

Let total 'y' men she came in contact with, then, we have

$$\frac{y}{162 - y} \times 100 = 35$$

$$135y = 162 \times 35$$

$$y = 42$$

Number of women who found positive = number of men = all men = 42

Total people who found positive = $42 + 42 = 84$

Number of people found negative = $162 - 84 = 78$

Alternative:

To calculate number of men, we have

Let Men = M, Women = W

Men are 35% of women

$$M = 35\% \text{ of } W = 0.35W$$

$$\text{Also, } M + W = 162$$

$$0.35W + W = 162$$

$$1.35W = 162$$

$$W = \frac{162}{1.35} = 120$$

$$M = 162 - 120 = 42$$

Hence, option A is correct.

- 40.** From common explanation, we have 360 people who were found positive on 25 feb.

Each of whom came in contact with an average of 12 people each day. Thus in three days, they would have come in contact with $3 \times 12 = 36$ people.

There were 360 people, so all would have come in contact with 36×360 people

Only 45% of these were found positive, thus = 45% of $36 \times 360 = 5832$

Hence, option C is correct.

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41 - 45.

Common explanation:

Let the number of patients in Delhi, Jaipur, Chennai, Calcutta, Mumbai were D, J, Ch, Cal, M respectively.

Then we have

$$D = 1.6J = 1.6(400 + \text{Ch})$$

$$\text{Cal} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ch}$$

$$M = \text{Ch} - 100$$

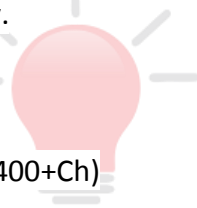
Therefore, we have

$$D + J + \text{Ch} + \text{Cal} + M = 9100$$

$$1.6(400 + \text{Ch}) + (400 + \text{Ch}) + \text{Ch} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Ch} + \text{Ch} - 100 = 9100$$

$$940 + 5.1\text{Ch} = 9100$$

$$\text{Ch} = 1600$$



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Thus, patients in various cities are

Delhi = 3200

Jaipur = 2000

Chennai = 1600

Calcutta = 800

Mumbai = 1500

41. From common explanation, we have

Chennai = 1600

Calcutta = 800

Mumbai = 1500

Total = 3900

Average = 1300

Hence, option C is correct.

42. From common explanation, we have

Jaipur = 2000

Calcutta = 800

$$\text{Percent difference} = \frac{2000 - 800}{800} \times 100 = 150\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

43. From common explanation, we have

For each 1000 tests we have 130 positive.



Thus for $9100 = 70 (\times 130)$, we should have $70 (\times 1000) = 70,000$ tests.

Hence, option E is correct.

44. From common explanation, we have

It is given that out of 200 patients, 180 recovered within 14 days, 18 takes 30 days to recover

Number of patients in Delhi, Jaipur and Calcutta = 3200, 2000, and 800 = 6000

From 31 March to 30 April, $180 + 18 = 198$ people out of 200 will recovered,

means $\frac{198}{200} \times 100 = 99\%$ people will recover.

Thus, number of people who will recover from the three cities = 99% of 6000 = 5940.

Hence, option D is correct.

45. From the common explanation, we have

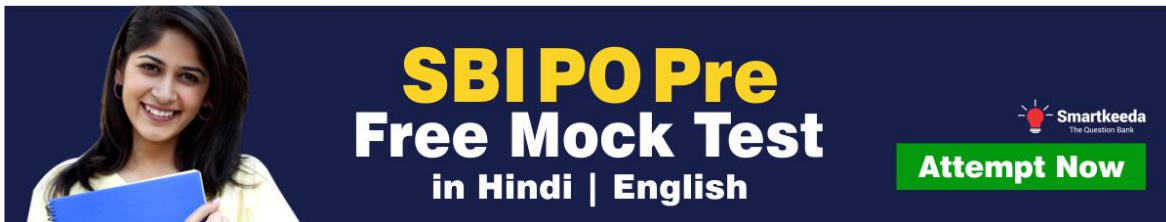
It is given that out of 200 patients, only 2 dies,

thus $\frac{2}{200} \times 100 = 1\%$ die.

Number of patients in Jaipur, Mumbai and Chennai = 2000 + 1500 + 1600 = 5100

Number of people who will die = 1% of 5100 = 51

Hence, option B is correct.



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46 - 50.

Common explanation:

Total masks received from Varanasi = $3 \times 4200 = 12600$

$$\frac{C}{A+B} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Adding 1 on both sides

$$\frac{C}{A+B} + 1 = \frac{1}{8} + 1$$

$$\frac{C+A+B}{A+B} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\frac{4200 \times 3}{A+B} = \frac{9}{8}$$

Masks delivered to A+B = $\frac{8}{9} \times 4200 \times 3 = 11200$

$$A+B = 11200$$

$$A:B = 2:3$$

Masks received to A = $\frac{2}{5} \times 11200 = 4480$

Masks received by B = $11200 - 4480 = 6720$

Masks received by C = $4200 \times 3 - 11200 = 1400$

Similarly calculating for each state, we get:

City	Total	A	B	C
Varanasi	12600	4480	6720	1400
Jaipur	16200	10500	3000	2700
Bhilwara	7200	1600	4000	1600
Surat	7950	1908	4452	1590
Ajmer	7260	1320	4620	1320

46. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{1320}{4000} \times 100 = 33\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

47. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Reqd. average} = \frac{4452 + 4620}{2} = 4536$$

Hence, option C is correct.

48. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required difference} = (4480 + 6720) - (1600 + 4000) = 5600$$

Hence, option A is correct.

49. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Required ratio} = (1320 + 1590) : (3000 + 2700) = 97 : 190$$

Hence option A is correct

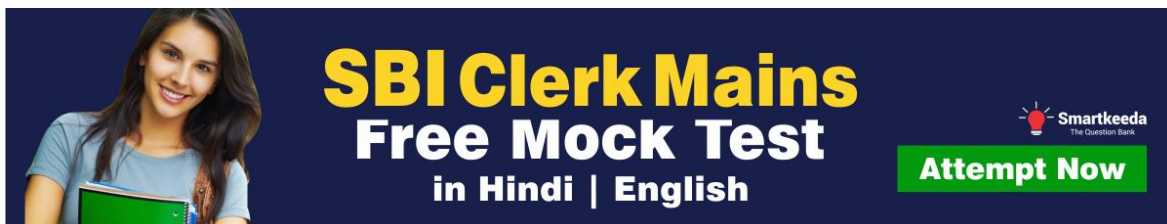
50. From common explanation, we have

$$\text{Masks receive by A from Jaipur, Bhilwara and Surat} = 10500 + 1600 + 1908 = 14008$$


$$\text{Masks received by B from Varanasi, Surat and Ajmer} = 6720 + 4452 + 4620 = 15792$$

$$\text{Required difference} = 15792 - 14008 = 1784$$

Hence, option E is correct.



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