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## Date Interpretation Pie Chart Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains and IBPS Clerk Mains Exams.

DI Pie Chart Quiz 39
Directions: Study the following pie chart carefully \& answer the questions given below it.
Percentage of politicians of various political parties in a country


Percentage of politicians accused of various crimes in a country


Total politicians $=\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$

## Questions:

1. If $10 \%$ of party $\mathrm{E}, \mathbf{2 0 \%}$ of party A and $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ of party B politicians are not accused of crimes then what is the average number of politicians of these parties who are accused of criminal offences? (Calculate approximate value)
A. 362
B. 378
C. 315
D. 385
E. 316
2. What is the ratio of the number of politicians who are accused of crime $U$ to the number of politicians who belong to party A?
A. $2: 3$
B. $1: 4$
C. $4: 1$
D. $3: 2$
E. $5: 6$
3. If $20 \%$ politicians of party $D$ left the party, and out of these $60 \%$ are not accused of crimes, then the number of politicians who left party $D$ who are not accused of any crime is what per cent of the total number of politicians who are not accused of crimes?
A. $14 \%$
B. $18 \%$
C. $16 \%$
D. $22 \%$
E. 12\%
4. If $50 \%$ politicians of party $A$ and $40 \%$ of party $B$ are accused of crime $W$ then what is their ratio?
A. $25: 22$
B. $21: 19$
C. $22: 37$
D. $23: 47$
E. 17 : 11
5. The percentage of politicians who are accused of crime $Z$ are same ( $20 \%$ ) in all parties. What is the difference between the number of politicians of party B and party A who are accused of crime $Z$ ?
A. 12
B. 18
C. 10
D. 16
E. 15

## Correct Answers:

| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D | B | E | A | C |

## Explanations :

1. Number of politicians of party $\mathbf{E}$ accused of crimes $=(100-10) \%$ of $12 \%$ of 2500
$=90 \%$ of $12 \%$ of $2500=270$

Similarly,

In party A = (100-20)\% of $20 \%$ of 2500
$=80 \%$ of $20 \%$ of $2500=400$
In party B = (100-12)\% of $22 \%$ of 2500
$=88 \%$ of $22 \%$ of $2500=484$

Therefore, average no. of politicians who are accused of crimes in these parties
$=\frac{270+400+484}{3}=\frac{1154}{3}=384.66 \approx 385$

Hence, option D is correct.
2. As per the given information, we get

Required ratio $=5 \%$ of total politicians : 20\% of total politicians
= $5: 20=1: 4$

Hence, option B is correct.
3. Total number of politicians who left the party $D=15 \%$ of $20 \%$ of $2500=75$

Now, politicians who left the party D and are not accused of crimes $=60 \%$ of $75=45$
Total number of politicians of all parties who are not accused of crimes $=15 \%$ of $2500=375$
Reqd. \% = $\frac{45 \times 100}{375}=12 \%$

Hence, option E is correct.
4. Total number of politicians of party $A$ who are accused in crime $W=50 \%$ of $20 \%$ of $2500=250$ And, the total number of politicians of party B who are accused in crime $\mathrm{W}=40 \%$ of $22 \%$ of $2500=220$ Therefore, Reqd. ratio $=250: 220=25: 22$

Hence, option A is correct.
5. Total number of politicians of party A accused of crime $Z=20 \%$ of $20 \%$ of $2500=100$

And, the total number of politicians of party B accused of crime $Z=22 \%$ of $20 \%$ of $2500=110$
$\therefore$ Reqd. difference $=110-100=10$

Hence, option C is correct.


## 12 Month Plan

2019-20 All Test Series

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