

CAT based DILR – Fill in blanks



DI/LR:

Direction for questions 1 to 5 Answer the questions based on the following information (1995).

A company produces five types of shirts — A, B, C, D and E — using cloth of three qualities — high, medium and low —, using dyes of three qualities — high, medium and low. One shirt requires 1.5 m of cloth. The following table gives respectively:

- The number of shirts (of each category) produced, in thousands
- The percentage distribution of cloth quality in each type of shirt, and
- The percentage distribution of dye quality in each type of shirt.

Shirt type	Number in thousands	Distribution of cloth (%)			Distribution of dye (%)				
		Shirt type	High	Medium	Low	Shirt type	High	Medium	Low
A	20	A	80	20	–	A	70	15	15
B	30	B	30	40	30	B	20	50	30
C	30	C	–	70	30	C	–	60	40
D	10	D	–	60	40	D	–	40	60
E	10	E	–	10	90	E	–	20	80

Q1. What is the total requirement of cloth?
a. 1,50,000 m b. 2,00,000 m c. 2,25,000 m d. 2,50,000 m

Q2. How many metres of low-quality cloth is consumed?
a. 22,500 m b. 46,500 m c. 60,000 m d. 40,000 m

Q3. How many metres of high quality cloth is consumed by A-type shirts?
a. 8,000 m b. 112,000 m c. 24,000 m d. 30,000 m

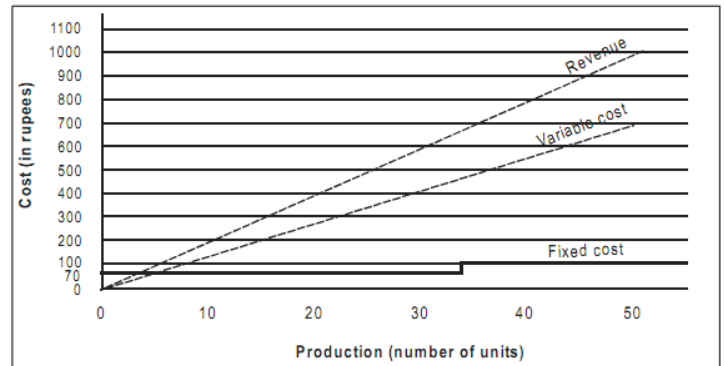
Q4. What is the ratio of the three qualities of dyes in high-quality cloth?
a. 2 : 3 : 5 b. 1 : 2 : 5 c. 7 : 9 : 10 d. Cannot be determined

Q5. What is the ratio of low-quality dye used for C-type shirts to that used for D- type shirts?
a. 3 : 2 b. 2 : 1 c. 1 : 2 d. 2 : 3

Direction for questions 6 to 10 Answer the questions based on the following information(1998).

Ghosh Babu has a manufacturing unit. The following graph gives the cost for various number of units.
Given: Profit = Revenue – Variable cost – Fixed cost. The fixed cost remains constant up to 34 units after which additional investment is to be done in fixed assets. In any case, production cannot exceed 50 units.

Q6. What is the minimum number of units that need to be produced to make sure that there was no loss?
a. 5 b. 10 c. 20 d. Indeterminable



Q7 How many units should be manufactured such that the profit was at least Rs. 50?
a. 20 b. 34 c. 45 d. 30

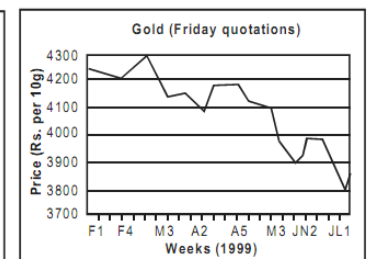
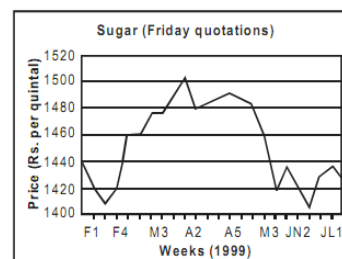
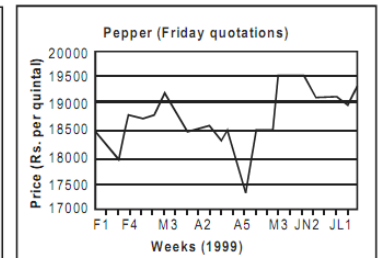
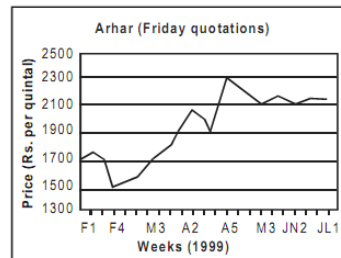
Q8 If at the most 40 units can be manufactured, then what is the number of units that can be manufactured to maximise profit per unit?
a. 40 b. 34 c. 35 d. 25

Q9. If the production cannot exceed 45 units, then what is the number of units that can maximise profit per unit?
a. 40 b. 34 c. 45 d. 35

Q10. If the fixed cost of production goes up by Rs. 40, then what is the minimum number of units that need to be manufactured to make sure that there is no loss?
a. 10 b. 19 c. 15 d. 20

Directions for questions 11 to 14 Answer the questions based on the following information (1999):

These questions are based on the price fluctuations of four commodities — arhar, pepper, sugar and gold during February-July 1999 as described in the figures below :



Q11. Price change of a commodity is defined as the absolute difference in ending and beginning prices expressed as a percentage of the beginning. What is the commodity with the highest price change?
a. Arhar b. Pepper c. Sugar d. Gold

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Q12 Price volatility (PV) of a commodity is defined as follows:

$PV = \frac{\text{Highest price during the period} - \text{Lowest price during the period}}{\text{Average price during the period}}$. What is the commodity with the lowest price volatility?

- a. Arhar b. Pepper c. Sugar d. Gold

Q13 Mr X, a fund manager with an investment company invested 25% of his funds in each of the four commodities at the beginning of the period. He sold the commodities at the end of the period. His investments in the commodities resulted in

- a. 17% profit b. 5.5% loss c. No profit, no loss d. 5.4% profit

Q14. The price volatility(PV) of the commodity with the highest PV during the February-July period is approximately equal to

- a. 3% b. 40% c. 20% d. 12%