

CAT based DILR – Fill in blanks



Long Table :

DIRECTIONS Q1 to Q3 Answer these questions based on the table given below(2002) :

S. No.	Country	Capitals	Latitude	Longitude
1	Argentina	Buenos Aires	34.30 S	58.20 E
2	Australia	Canberra	35.15 S	149.08 E
3	Austria	Vienna	48.12 N	16.22 E
4	Bulgaria	Sofia	42.45 N	23.20 E
5	Brazil	Brasilia	15.47 S	47.55 E
6	Canada	Ottawa	45.72 N	75.42 E
7	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	11.33 N	104.55 E
8	Eqaudor	Malabo	0.15 S	78.35 E
9	Ghana	Accra	1.35 N	0.6 E
10	Iran	Tehran	35.44 N	51.30 E
11	Ireland	Dublin	53.20 N	6.18 E
12	Libya	Tripoli	32.49 N	13.07 E
13	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.99 N	101.41 E
14	Peru	Lima	12.05 S	77.0 E
15	Poland	Warsaw	52.13 N	21.0 E
16	New Zealand	Wellington	41.17 S	174.47 E
17	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	24.41 N	46.42 E
18	Spain	Madrid	10.25 N	3.45 W
19	Sri Lanka	Colombo	6.56 N	79.58 E
20	Zambia	Lusaka	15.28 S	28.16 E

Q1 What percentage of cities located within 10° E and 40° E (10° east and 40° east) lie in the Southern Hemisphere?

- (1) 15% (2) 20% (3) 25% (4) 30%

Q2. The number of cities whose name begin with a consonant and are in the Northern Hemisphere in the table

- (1) exceed the cities whose names begin with a consonant of Southern Hemisphere by 4.
(2) exceed the cities whose names begin with a consonant of Southern Hemisphere by 6.
(3) is less than the number of cities whose name begin with a consonant of east of the meridian by 1.
(4) is less than the number of cities whose name begin with a consonant of east of the meridian by 2.

Q3 The ratio of the number of countries whose name starts with vowel and located in the Southern Hemisphere, to the number of countries, the name of whose capital cities starts with a vowel in the table above is

- (1) 3 : 2 (2) 3 : 3 (3) 3 : 1 (4) 4 : 3

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DIRECTIONS for Q4 to Q7 (2002) : The following table shows the earnings of employees in the month of June 2002. They generally worked 25 days in the month.

Employment No.	Total Earning				Total Days			
	Complex	Medium	Simple	Total	Complex	Medium	Simple	Total
2001147	82.98		636.53	719.51	3	0	23	26
2001148	51.53		3	513.26	3.33	1.67	16	21
2001151	171.71		79.1	282.81	5.5	4	8.5	18
2001155	100.47		497.47	517.85	6	4.67	7.33	18
2001159	594.43	159.64		754.06	9.67	13.33	0	23
2001161	83.7			89.7	8	0	1	9
2001162	472.51	109.73		582.04	1.29	9.61	0	11
2001165	402.25	735.72	213.67	1351.14	5.27	12.07	0.67	18
2001167	576.57			576.57	21	0	0	21
2001169	288.48	6.1		292.57	8.38	4.25	0.38	13
2001170	812.1	117.46		629.56	10	8.5	3.5	22
2001171	1203.88			1303.88	28.8	0	0.5	26
2001174	1017.94			1017.94	26	0	0	23
2001177	46.56	726.19		822.75	2	19	0	21
2001180	116.4	1262.79		1379.19	5	19	0	33

Q4 . The number of employees who have earned more than Rs. 50 per day in complex operation is
 (1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 6 (4) 7

Q5. The number of employees who have earned more than Rs. 600 and having more than 80% attendance (there are 25 regular working days in June 2002; some might be coming on overtime too) is
 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 7

Q6 . The employee number of the person who has earned the maximum earnings per day in medium operations is
 (1) 2001180 (2) 2001164 (3) 2001172 (4) 2001179

Q7. Among the employees who were, engaged in complex and medium operations, the number of employees whose average earning per day in complex operations is more than average earning per day in medium operations is
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 5 (4) 7

DIRECTIONS Q8 to Q15 (2002): Following table shows the REPSOL YPF's Operations of oil and gas producing activities.

Q8. How many operations (Spain, North Africa and Middle East,) of the company account for less than 5% of the total revenue earned in the year 1999?
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) None of the above

Q9. How many operations (Spain, North Africa and Middle East,) of the company account for less than 5% of the total revenue earned in the year 1999 to 2000?
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) None of the above

REPSOL YPF's Operations of oil and gas producing activities										
S.No.	Item	Year	Total World	Spain	North Africa and Middle East	Argentina	Rest of Latin America	Far East	Northern Sea	Rest of the World
1	Revenue	1998	916	70	366	281	34	82	78	5
		1999	3374	55	666	2006	115	301	140	31
		2000	5328	394	1290	5539	482	603	0	20
2	Expenses	1998	668	39	255	187	57	63	52	15
		1999	1999	48	325	1168	131	244	65	58
		2000	3709	43	530	2840	252	311	0	33
3	Income before Taxes and Charges (Revenue - Expenses) (2 - 1)	1998	248	31	111	94	-23	19	26	-10
		1999	1375	7	341	838	16	97	75	33
		2000	4619	351	760	2999	230	292	0	-13
4	Taxes and charges	1998	152	6	104	33	-3	9	6	-3
		1999	561	3	169	338	-6	39	24	-3
		2000	1845	126	404	1150	61	103	0	1
5	Net Income after Taxes and charges (3-4)	1998	96	25	7	61	-20	10	24	-7
		1999	814	4	172	5000	-10	58	54	36
		2000	2774	225	356	1849	169	189	0	-14

Q10. How many operations registered a sustained yearly increase in income before taxes and charges from 1998 to 2000?

- (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) None of the above

Q11. Ignoring the loss making operations of the company in 1998, for how many operations was the percentage increase in net income before taxes and charges higher than the average from 1998 to 1999?

- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) None of the above

Q12. If profitability is defined as the ratio of net income after taxes and charges to expenses, then what is the profitability of Argentina in the year 1999?

- (1) 7.2 (2) 4.3 (3) 2.7 (4) 3.4

Q13. In the year 2000, which among the following countries had the best profitability?

- (1) North Africa and Middle East (2) Spain
(3) Rest of Latin America (4) Far East

Q14. If efficiency is defined as the ratio of revenue to expenses, then which operation was the least efficient in the year 2000?

- (1) Spain (2) Argentina (3) Far East (4) None of the above

Q15. Of the following statements which is not true?

- (1) The operations in Spain had the best efficiency in 2000.
(2) The Far East is 3rd in rule in terms of revenues in year 1998.
(3) In the year 2000 expenses and charges are proportional to expenditure.
(4) None of the above.

Answer Questions 16 to 18 on the basis of the information given below (2005):

The table below reports annual statistics related to rice production in select states of India for a particular year.

State	Total Area	% of Area Under	Production	Population
Himachal Pradesh	6	20	1.2	6
Kerala	4	60	4.8	32
Rajasthan	34	20	6.8	56
Bihar	10	60	12	83
Karnataka	19	50	19	53
Haryana	4	80	19.2	21
West Bengal	9	80	21.6	80
Gujarat	20	60	24	51
Punjab	5	80	24	24
Madhya Pradesh	31	40	24.8	60
Tamilnadu	13	70	27.3	62
Maharashtra	31	50	48	97
Uttar Pradesh	24	70	67.2	166
Andhra Pradesh	28	80	112	76

Q16. Which two states account for the highest productivity of rice (tons produced per hectare of rice cultivation)?

- (1) Haryana and Punjab
- (2) Punjab and Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Andhra Pradesh and Haryana
- (4) Uttar Pradesh and Haryana

Q17. How many states have a per capita production of rice (defined as total rice production divided by its population) greater than Gujarat?

- (1) 3
- (2) 4
- (3) 5
- (4) 6

Q18 An intensive rice producing state is defined as one whose annual rice production per million of population is at least 400,000 tons. How many states are intensive rice producing states?

- (1) 5
- (2) 6
- (3) 7

(4) 8

Answer Questions 19 to 21 on the basis of the information given below(2005):

The table below reports the gender, designation and age-group of the employees in an organization. It also provides information on their commitment to projects coming up in the months of January (Jan), February (Feb), March (Mar) and April (Apr), as well as their interest in attending workshops on: Business Opportunities (BO), Communication Skills (CS), and E-Governance (EG).

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Age Group	Committed to problems during	Interested in workshop on
1	Anshul	M	Mgr	Y	Jan, Mar	CS, EG
2	Bushkant	M	Dir	I	Feb, Mar	BO, EG
3	Charu	F	Mgr	I	Jan, Feb	BO, CS
4	Dinesh	M	Exe	O	Jan, Apr	BO, CS, EG
5	Eashwaran	M	Dir	O	Feb, Apr	BO
6	Fatima	F	Mgr	Y	Jan, Mar	BO, CS
7	Gayatri	F	Exe	Y	Feb, Mar	EG
8	Hari	M	Mgr	I	Feb, Mar	BO, CS, EG
9	Indira	F	Dir	O	Feb, Apr	BO, EG
10	John	M	Dir	Y	Jan, Mar	BO
11	Kalindi	F	Exe	I	Jan, Apr	BO, CS, EG
12	Lavanya	F	Mgr	O	Feb, Apr	CS, EG
13	Mandeep	M	Mgr	O	Mar, Apr	BO, EG
14	Nandlal	M	Dir	I	Jan, Feb	BO, EG
15	Parul	F	Exe	Y	Feb, Apr	CS, EG
16	Rahul	M	Mgr	Y	Mar, Apr	CS, EG
17	Sunita	F	Dir	Y	Jan, Feb	BO, EG
18	Urvashi	F	Exe	I	Feb, Mar	EG
19	Yamini	F	Mgr	O	Mar, Apr	CS, EG
20	Zeena	F	Exe	Y	Jan, Mar	BO, CS, EG

For each workshop, exactly four employees are to be sent, of which at least two should be Females and at least one should be Young. No employee can be sent to a workshop in which he or she is not interested in. An employee cannot attend the workshop on Communication Skills, if he or she is committed to internal projects in the month of January; Business Opportunities, if he or she is committed to internal projects in the month of February; E-governance, if he or she is committed to internal projects in the month of March.

Q19. Assuming that Parul and Hari are attending the workshop on Communication Skills (CS), then which of the following employees can possibly attend the CS workshop?

- (1) Rahul and Yamini
- (2) Dinesh and Lavanya
- (3) Anshul and Yamini
- (4) Fatima and Zeena

Q20. How many Executives (Exe) cannot attend more than one workshop?

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 15
- (4) 16

Q21. Which set of employees cannot attend any of the workshops?

- (1) Anshul, Charu, Eashwaran and Lavanya
- (2) Anshul, Bushkant, Gayatri and Urvashi
- (3) Charu, Urvashi, Bushkant and Mandeep
- (4) Anshul, Gayatri, Eashwaran and Mandeep

Directions for Questions 22 to 26(2007): Answer the following questions based on the information given below.

A low-cost airline company connects ten Indian cities, A to J. The table below gives the distance between a pair of airports and the corresponding price charged by the company. Travel is permitted only from a departure airport to an arrival airport. The customers do not travel by a route where they have to stop at more than two intermediate airports.

Sector No.	Airport of Departure	Airport of Arrival	Distance between the Airports(km.)	Price (Rs.)
1	A	B	560	670
2	A	C	790	1350
3	A	D	850	1250
4	A	E	1245	1600
5	A	F	1345	1700
6	A	G	1350	2450
7	A	H	1950	1850
8	B	C	1650	2000
9	B	H	1750	1900
10	B	I	2100	2450
11	B	J	2300	2275
12	C	D	460	450
13	C	F	410	430
14	C	G	910	1100
15	D	E	540	590
16	D	F	625	700
17	D	G	640	750
18	D	H	950	1250
19	D	J	1650	2450
20	E	F	1250	1700
21	E	G	970	1150
22	E	H	850	875
23	F	G	900	1050
24	F	I	875	950
25	F	J	970	1150
26	G	I	510	550
27	G	J	830	890
28	H	I	790	970
29	H	J	400	425
30	I	J	460	540

Q22. What is the lowest price, in rupees, a passenger has to pay for travelling by the

shortest route from A to J?

- (1) 2275
- (2) 2850
- (3) 2890
- (4) 2930
- (5) 3340

Q23. The company plans to introduce a direct flight between A and J. The market research results indicate that all its existing passengers travelling between A and J will use this direct flight if it is priced 5% below the minimum price that they pay at present. What should the company charge approximately, in rupees, for this direct flight?

- (1) 1991
- (2) 2161
- (3) 2707
- (4) 2745
- (5) 2783

Q24. If the airports C, D and H are closed down owing to security reasons, what would be the minimum price, in rupees, to be paid by a passenger travelling from A to J?

- (1) 2275
- (2) 2615
- (3) 2850
- (4) 2945
- (5) 3190

Q25. If the prices include a margin of 10% over the total cost that the company incurs, what is the minimum cost per kilometer that the company incurs in flying from A to J?

- (1) 0.77
- (2) 0.88
- (3) 0.99
- (4) 1.06
- (5) 1.08

Q26. If the prices include a margin of 15% over the total cost that the company incurs, which among the following is the distance to be covered in flying from A to J that minimizes the total cost per kilometer for the company?

- (1) 2170
- (2) 2180
- (3) 2315
- (4) 2350
- (5) 2390