CAT based DILR - Betting

Betting :

Direction for questions 1 to 4 Answer the questions based on the following information (1995):

Four sisters — Suvarna, Tara, Uma and Vibha are playing a game such that the loser doubles the money ofeach of the other players from her share. They played four games and each sister lost one game in alphabeticalorder. At the end of fourth game, each sister had Rs. 32.

Q1. How many rupees did Suvarna start with?
a. Rs. 60 b. Rs. 34 c. Rs. 66 d. Rs. 28

Q2. Who started with the lowest amount?
a. Suvarna b. Tara c. Uma d. Vibha

Q3. Who started with the highest amount?
a. Suvarna b. Tara c. Uma d. Vibha

Q4. What was the amount with Uma at the end of the second round?
a. 36 b. 72 c. 16 d. None of these

Answer Questions 5 to 8 on the basis of the information given below(2005):

Venkat, a stockbroker, invested a part of his money in the stock of four companies - A, B, C and D. Each of these companies belonged to different industries, viz., Cement, Information Technology (IT), Auto, and Steel, in no particular order. At the time of investment, the price of each stock was Rs.100. Venkat purchased only one stock of each of these companies. He was expecting returns of 20%, 10%, 30%, and 40% from the stock of companies A, B, C and D, respectively. Returns arc defined as the change in the value of the stock after one year, expressed as a percentage of the initial value. During the year, two of these companies announced extraordinarily good results. One of these two companies belonged to the Cement or the IT industry, while the other one belonged to either the Steel or the Auto industry. As a result, the returns on the stocks of these two companies were higher than the initially expected returns. For the company belonging to the Cement or the IT industry with extraordinarily good results, the returns were twice that of the initially expected returns. For the company belonging to the Steel or the Auto industry, the returns on announcement of extraordinarily good results were only one and a half times that of the initially expected returns. For the remaining two companies, which did not announce extraordinarily good results, the returns realized during the year were the same as initially expected.

Q5. What is the minimum average return Venkat would have earned during the year?
(1) 30%
(2) 31.25%
(3) 32.5%
(4) Cannot be determined

Q6. If Venkat earned a 35% return on average during the year, then which of these statements would necessarily be true?
I. Company A belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
II. Company B did not announce extraordinarily good results.
III. Company A announced extraordinarily good results.
IV. Company D did not announce extraordinarily good results.
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and IV only
(4) II and IV only

Q7. If Venkat earned a 38.75% return on average during the year, then which of
these statement(s) would necessarily be true?
I. Company C belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
II. Company D belonged either to Auto or to Steel Industry.
III. Company A announced extraordinarily good results.
IV. Company B did not announce extraordinarily good results.
(1) I and II only
(2) II and III only
(3) I and IV only
(4) II and IV only

Q8. If Company C belonged to the Cement or the IT industry and did announce
extraordinarily good results, then which of these statement(s) would necessarily
be true?
I. Venkat earned not more than 36.25% return on average.
II. Venkat earned not less than 33.75% return on average.
III. If Venkat earned 33.75% return on average, Company A announced
extraordinarily good results.
IV. If Venkat earned 33.75% return on average, Company B belonged either to Auto
or to Steel Industry.
(1) I and II only
(2) II and IV only
(3) II and III only
(4) III and IV only

Answer the questions 9 to 13 on the basis of the information given below (2006).

Two traders, Chetan and Michael, were involved in the buying and selling of MCS shares over five trading days. At the beginning of the first day, the MCS share was priced at Rs 100, while at the end of the fifth day it was priced at Rs 110. At the end of each day, the MCS share price either went up by Rs 10, or else, it came down by Rs 10. Both Chetan and Michael took buying and selling decisions at the end of each trading day. The beginning price of MCS share on a given day was the same as the ending price of the previous day.
Chetan and Michael started with the same number of shares and amount of cash, and had enough of both. Below are some additional facts about how Chetan and Michael traded over the five trading days.

Each day if the price went up, Chetan sold 10 shares of MCS at the closing price. On the other hand, each day if the price went down, he bought 10 shares at the closing price.If on any day, the closing price was above Rs 110, then Michael sold 10 shares of MCS, while if it was below Rs 90, he bought 10 shares, all at the closing price.

Q9. If Chetan sold 10 shares of MCS on three consecutive days, while Michael sold 10
shares only once during the five days, what was the price of MCS at the end of day 3?
(1) Rs 90
(2) Rs 100
(3) Rs 110
(4) Rs 120
(5) Rs 130

Q10. If Michael ended up with Rs 100 less cash than Chetan at the end of day 5, what was the difference in the number of shares possessed by Michael and Chetan (at the end of day 5)?
(1) Michael had 10 less shares than Chetan.
(2) Michael had10 more shares than Chetan.
(3) Chetan had 10 more shares than Michael.
(4) Chetan had 20 more shares than Michael.
(5) Both had the same number of shares.

Q11. If Chetan ended up with Rs 1300 more cash than Michael at the end of day 5, what was the price of MCS share at the end of day 4?
(1) Rs 90
(2) Rs 100
(3) Rs 110
(4) Rs 120
(5) Not uniquely determinable

Q12. What could have been the maximum possible increase in combined cash balance of
Chetan and Michael at the end of the fifth day?
(1) Rs 3700
(2) Rs 4000
(3) Rs 4700
(4) Rs 5000
(5) Rs 6000

Q13. If Michael ended up with 20 more shares than Chetan at the end of day 5, what was the price of the share at the end of day 3?
(1) Rs 90
(2) Rs 100
(3) Rs 110
(4) Rs 120
(5) Rs 130

Directions for Questions 14 to 18 Answer the following questions based on the information given below (2008):

Abdul, Bikram and Chetan are three professional traders who trade in shares of a company XYZ Ltd. Abdul follows the strategy of buying at the opening of the day at 10 am and selling the whole lot at the close of the day at 3 pm. Bikram follows the strategy of buying at hourly intervals: 10 am , 11 am, 12 noon, 1 pm and 2 pm, and selling the whole lot at the close of the day. Further, he buys an equal number of shares in each purchase. Chetan follows a similar pattern as Bikram but his strategy is somewhat different. Chetan's total investment amount is divided equally among his purchases. The profit or loss made by each investor is the difference between the sale value at the close of the day less the investment in purchase. The "return" for each investor is defined as the ratio of the profit or loss to the investment amount expressed as a percentage.

Q14. On a "boom" day the price of XYZ Ltd. keeps rising throughout the day and peaks at the close of the day. Which trader got the minimum return on that day?
(1) Bikram (2) Chetan (3) Abdul (4) Abdul or Chetan (5) cannot be determined

Q15. On a day of fluctuating market prices, the share price of XYZ Ltd. ends with a gain, i.e., it is higher at the close of the day compared to the opening value. Which trader got the maximum return on that day?
(1) Bikram (2) Chetan (3) Abdul (4) Bikram or Chetan (5) cannot be determined

Q16. Which one of the following statements is always true?
(1) Abdul will not be the one with the minimum return
(2) Return for Chetan will be higher than that of Bikram
(3) Return for Bikram will be higher than that of Chetan
(4) Return for Chetan cannot be higher than that of Abdul
(5) none of the above

One day, two other traders, Dane and Emily joined Abdul , Bikram and Chetan for trading in the shares of XYZ Ltd. Dane followed a strategy of buying equal numbers of shares at 10 am, 11 am and 12 noon, and selling the same numbers at 1 pm, 2 pm and 3 pm. Emily, on the other hand, followed the strategy of buying shares using all her money at 10 am and selling all of them at 12 noon and again buying the shares for all the money at 1 pm and again selling all of them at the close of the day at 3 pm. At the close of the day the following was observed:
i. Abdul lost money in the transactions.
ii. Both Dane and Emily made profits.
iii. There was an increase in share price during the closing hour compared to the price
at 2 pm.
iv. Share price at 12 noon was lower than the opening price.

Q17. Which of the following is necessarily false?
(1) Share price was at its lowest at 2 pm
(2) Share price was at its lowest at 11 am

(3) Share price at 1 pm was higher than the share price at 2 pm
(4) Share price at 1 pm was higher than the share price at 12 noon
(5) none of the above

Q18. Share price was at its highest at
(1) 10 am (2) 11 am (3) 12 noon (4) 1 pm (5) cannot be determined

Answer Questions 19 to 22 on the basis of the information given below (2005):

The year is 2089. Beijing, London, New York, and Paris are in contention lo host the 2096 Olympics. The eventual winner is determined through several rounds of voting by members of the IOC with each member representing a different city. All the four cities in contention are also represented in IOC.

- In any round of voting, the city receiving the lowest number of votes in that round gets eliminated. The survivor after the last round of voting gets to host the event.

- A member is allowed to east votes for at most two different cities in all rounds of voting combined. (Hence, a member becomes ineligible to cast a vote in a given round if both the cities (s)he voted for in earlier rounds are out of contention in that round of voting).

- A member is also ineligible to cast a vote in a round if the city (s)he represents is in contention in that round of voting.

- As long as the member is eligible, (s)he must vote and vote for only one candidate city in any round of voting.

The following incomplete table shows the information on cities that received the maximum and minimum votes in different rounds, the number of votes cast in their favour, and the total votes that were cast in those rounds.

Round	Total votes cast	Maximum votes cast		Eliminated	
		City	No. of votes	City	No. of votes
1		London	30	New York	12
2	83	Paris	32	Beijing	21
3	75				

It is also known that:
All those who voted for London and Paris in round 1, continued to vote for the same cities in subsequent rounds as long as these cities were in contention. 75% of those who voted for Beijing in round 1, voted for Beijing in round 2 as well.
Those who voted for New York in round 1, voted either for Beijing or Paris in round 2.
The difference in votes cast for the two contending cities in the last round was 1.
50% of those who voted for Beijing in round 1, voted for Paris in round 3.

Q19. What percentage of members from among those who voted for New York in
round I, voted for Beijing in round 2?
(1) 33.33
(2) 50
(3) 66067
(4) 75

Q20. What is the number of votes cast for Paris in round 1?
(1) 16
(2) 18
(3) 22
(4) 24

Q21. What percentage of members from among those who voted for Beijing in round 2
and were eligible to vote in round 3, voted for London?
(1) 33.33
(2) 38.10
(3) 50
(4) 66067

Q22. Which of the following statements must be true?
a. IOC member from New York must have voted for Paris in round 2.
b. IOC member from Beijing voted for London in round 3.
(1) Only a
(2) Only b
(3) Both a and b
(4) Neither a nor b