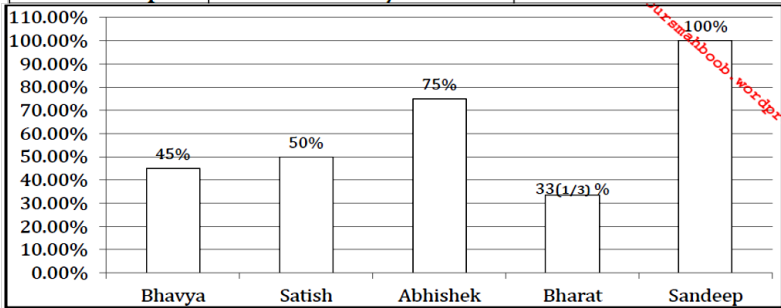


**DI Test 5**

**Directions (1-5):** Read the following table and bar graph carefully and answer the following questions- Five persons are travelling on different days of a week. Table shows the speed of the person on Monday and Ratio of time taken on Monday to the time taken on Tuesday for same distance. Bar graph shows the time (as of percentage) taken by these five persons on Wednesday with respect to that on Monday for same distance.

Person	Speed on Monday (in km/hr)	Ratio of time taken on Monday to time taken on Tuesday for same distance
Bhavya	45 km/h	4 : 9
Satish	60 km/h	11 : 12
Abhishek	120 km/h	2 : 3
Bharat	15 km/h	7 : 5
Sandeep	45 km/h	13 : 9



1. Bhavya covers a certain distance from his house to his office on Tuesday then he is late by 10 min. but if he travels the same distance on Wednesday then he reaches his office 5 min earlier. Find the distance from his home to his office.

- (a)  $6\frac{3}{4}$ km (b)  $6\frac{1}{4}$ km (c)  $5\frac{3}{4}$  (d)  $5\frac{1}{4}$  km (e) None of these

2. Abhishek goes to a certain place on Monday in a certain time and back to his initial point on Tuesday in a certain time find his average speed during the entire journey.

- (a) 96 km/hr (b) 108 km/hr (c) 82 km/hr (d) 72 km/hr (e) None of these

3. Bharat goes Delhi to his home on Monday in certain hours and return on Wednesday in certain hours. If he takes overall 10 hrs during the journey. Find the distance from Delhi to his home?

- (a) 150 km (b) 110 km (c) 125 km (d) 112.5 km (e) None of these

4. Arunoday daily starts from his home at a certain time with a certain speed to pick up his girlfriend from office at 6 : 00 PM. One day his girlfriend left his office at 4 : 00 pm and starts walking towards Arunoday home with a speed of 40 km/hr and meet Arunoday in the way who left his home at his usual time. They reached Arunodaya home 40 min. earlier than their usual time.

Then speed of Arunday is what percentage of the speed of Abhishek on Wednesday?

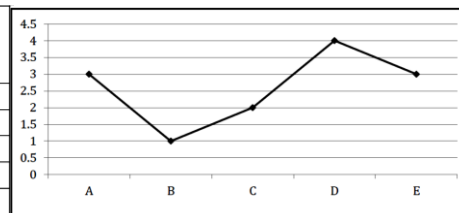
- (a) 75% (b) 100% (c) 150% (d) 175% (e) None of these

5. To cover a certain distance on Wednesday, Sandeep takes 15 hrs more than Satish to reach the destination. Find the time taken by Satish to reach the destination?

- (a) 5 hrs (b) 7 hrs (c) 9 hrs (d) 11 hrs (e) None of these

**Directions (6-10):** Given below is the table which shows the ratio of Efficiency of X and Y in completing five different works and time taken by X alone to complete these five works. Line Graph shows the number of days Y actually worked on these five works.

Work	Ratio of Efficiency of X and Y	Time taken by X alone to complete work (in days)
A	3 : 2	6
B	4 : 5	5
C	1 : 2	8
D	7 : 6	6
E	3 : 4	6



6. After Y had worked for the given number of days on work C and work D, X completes the remaining of work C and work D. Time taken by X in completing the remaining of work C is what percent more or less than time taken by him in completing the remaining of work D.

- a. 100/9% (b) 500/9% (c) 200/3 % (d) 100/6 % (e) 200/9 %

7. X and Y together started working on work D but both left after working for 2 days. Remaining work is completed by M and N together in 4 days. If ratio of efficiency of X and M in completing work D is 7 : 3, then in how much time N alone will complete the work D.

- (a) 14 days (b) 28 days (c) 21 days (d) 42 days (e) 35 days

8. If percentage of work C completed by X in 4 days is equal to the percentage of work C completed by 4 women in 5 days and ratio of efficiency of a woman and a child in completing work C is 5 : 3, then in how much time work C will be completed by 6 children.

- a. 100/9 days (b) 100/6days (c) 50/7days (d) 200/3days (e) 20/3days

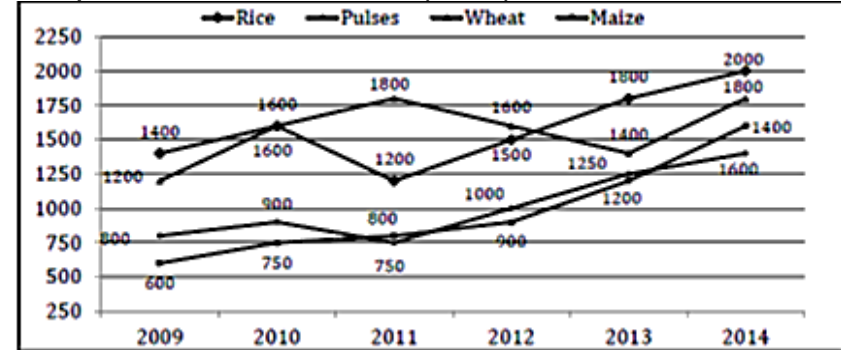
9. If another person Z can complete work B in (Q – P) days where P and Q are the times taken by X and Y together to complete work B and C respectively, then what is the ratio of efficiency of Y and Z in completing work B?

- (a) 2 : 9 (b) 1 : 9 (c) 9 : 17 (d) 5 : 23 (e) 2 : 5

10. After Y had worked for the given numbers of days on work C, D and E, what is the sum of times taken by X in completing the remaining of work C, D and E?

- (a) 90/7days (b) 25/7days (c) 50/7days (d) 100/7days (e) 60/7 days

**Directions (11-15):** Study the following line graph and table carefully to answer the given questions.



Year	Export	PDS Supply	Supply in open market
2009	42%	38%	---
2010	55%	---	25%
2011	48%	22%	---
2012	---	20%	18%
2013	---	33%	32%
2014	40%	---	35%

11. The average production of wheat and Mazes in 2011 is what percent of the supply in open market in year 2009 ?

- (a) 162.5% (b) 150.4% (c) 170% (d) 165.4% (e) None of these

12. What is the ratio of export in 2012 to PDS supply in 2014 ?

- (a) 31 : 19 (b) 31 : 17 (c) 41 : 31 (d) 19 : 13 (e) None of these

13. What is the difference between the overall production of maize in years 2009 to 2014 and production that exported in 2012 ?

- (a) 3000 tons (b) 2500 tons (c) 2550 tons (d) 2200 tons (e) None of these

14. The average production of all four crops in 2012 is what percent less than the average export in year 2009 and 2014 ? (Calculate up to two decimal points)

- (a) 52.8% (b) 40.46% (c) 53.71% (d) 43.18% (e) None of these

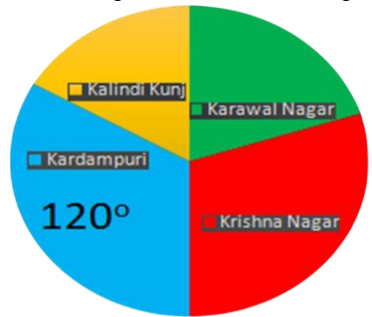
15. If 20% of the supply in open market in 2011 is retained and stored, then calculate the approximate percent decrease/increase in supply in open market in 2011 as compared to 2010 ?

- (a) 10% (b) 13% (c) 12% (d) 15% (e) 8%

{16 – 20}. Read the following information carefully and Answer the question based on it.

A company have four manufacturing units in four Different states, Karawal Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Kardampuri and in Kalindi Kunj. Company manufactured bags of two Category: Formal Bags and Sports

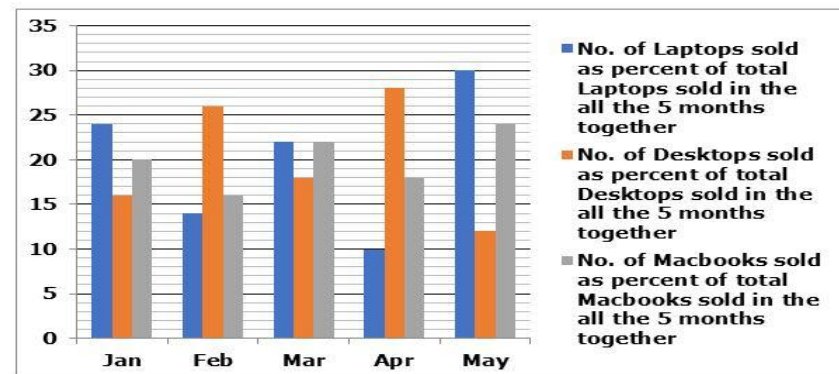
bags. Total bags manufactured by the company = total number of Formal bags manufactured in all four manufacturing units + total number of Sports bags manufactured in all four manufacturing units. Number of Formal bags manufactured in Krishna nagar is 80% more than formal bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj. Number of formal bags manufactured in Karawal nagar is 13/19 less than sum of formal bags manufactured in Krishna nagar and Kardampuri Together. Total number of Sports bags manufactured by the company is 40% of total number of bags manufactured by the company. The pie chart given below shows the degree distribution of Formal bags manufactured in a manufacturing units out of total number of Formal bags manufactured in all given manufacturing units. {Formal Bags}



16. Find the Central Angle corresponding to Number of Formal Bags manufactured in Karawal Nagar? 1.72 2.108 3.60 4.96 5.None of these
17. If difference b/w number of Formal bags manufactured in Karawal nagar and Krishna Nagar is 972, then find what % of Sports bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj, it is given that total bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj is 2784? 1.43.81% 2.42.81% 3.42.71% 4.41.71% 5.41.81%
18. Total number of formal bags manufactured in Karawal Nagar is how much % more or less than total number of formal bags manufactured in Krishna Nagar? 1.40%more 2.33.33% less 3.25% more 4.50% less 5.None of these
19. If total number of formal bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj is 480. 62.5% of total manufactured formal bags by the company is sold at Rs. 154/bag and 93.33% of total manufactured Sports bag sold by the company @ Rs. 172/bag remaining bags were not sold. Find the approx. total revenue generated by the company? 1.Rs. 585434 2.Rs. 585464 3.Rs. 585493 4.Rs. 585413 5.None of these

20. Number of Formal bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj is how much % more or less than number of formal bags manufactured in Karawal Nagar? 1.25% less 2.20%more 3.16.66% less 4.33.33% more 5.None of these
- {21 – 25}. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions:

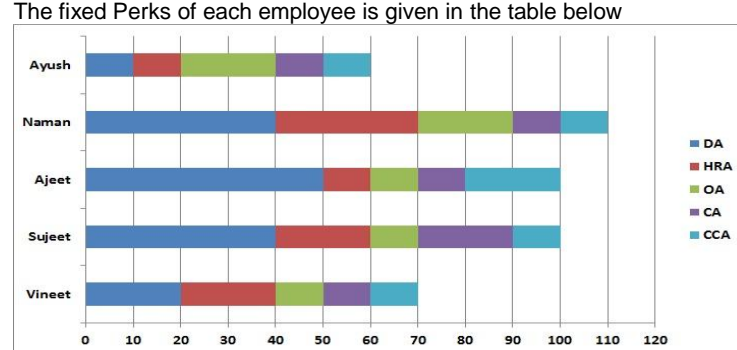
Data given below is related to the number of Laptops, Desktops and MacBooks sold by a shopkeeper in five different months Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr and May. Bar graph given below shows the number of laptops sold in the given months as percent of total number of laptops sold in all the 5 months together and also shows the same information about Desktops and MacBooks.



Note: 1: Ratio of the number of Laptops sold in Jan to that of Desktops sold in Jan is 12:5.  
2: Number of Laptops and MacBooks together sold in Jan is 272.

- 3: Number of Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Jan is 160.
21. Number of Mac Books sold in May is what percent of total number of Laptops and Desktops together sold in May? 1.16% 2.32% 3.24% 4.12% 5.48%
22. Total number of Laptops sold in Jan, Feb and Mar together is what percent more or less than total number of Desktops sold in Jan, Feb and Mar together? 1.75% 2.80% 3.60% 4.90% 5.50%
23. Find the ratio of the total number of Laptops sold in all the 5 months together to that of MacBooks sold in all the 5 months together. 1.3:2 2.4:3 3.3:1 4.5:4 5.2:1
24. Find the ratio of the total number of Laptops, Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Feb to the total number of Laptops, Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Mar. 1.55: 59 2.56: 57 3.51: 55 4.51: 59 5.55: 57
25. In Apr, if the shopkeeper sold 66(2/3) % of total available Laptops, 70% of total available Desktops and 72% of total available MacBooks, then find the average of number of Laptops, number of Desktops and Number of MacBooks, which were available in the shop in Apr. 1.150 2.120 3.140 4.160 5.130

Direction (26-30): Study the following information and answer the questions that follow: The data given below shows the salary of five employees. The gross salary of a person consists of three parts: basic salary, fixed perks and variable allowance. Employees get 5 types of variable allowance as different percentage of their Basic Salary. The graph below shows the different variable allowance as the percentage to the basic salary of each employee



Employee	Fixed Perks in (Rupees)
Ayush	30,000
Naman	50,000
Ajeet	45,000
Sujeet	30,000
Vineet	20,000

26. If OA for Vineet is Rs 5,000 and the Gross Salary of Naman is Rs 2,39,000. Find the difference between gross salary of Vineet and basic salary of Naman. A) Rs 30,000 B) Rs 15,000 C) Rs 45,000 D) Rs 20,000 E) Cannot Be determined
27. If the variable allowance of Vineet is Rs 15,000 less than his Basic salary and the variable allowance of Sujeet is Rs 40,000 greater than the variable allowance of Vineet, then find the sum of Gross Salary of Vineet and Sujeet. A) Rs 3,00,000 B) Rs 3,10,000 C) Rs 2,85,000 D) Rs 2,55,000 E) Cannot be Determined
28. If the difference between the DA of Ajeet and CA of Ayush is Rs 38,000. While the difference of Gross salary of Ajeet and Ayush is Rs 23,000, then find the sum of their basic salary. A) Rs 2,95,000 B) Rs 2,10,000 C) Rs 3,10,000 D) Rs 2,20,000 E) Rs 3,20,000
29. If in a month Ayush doesnot gets CCA allowance his Gross salary reduces by Rs 12,000 from previous month. Then find his gross salary excluding CCA. A) Rs 2,22,000 B) Rs 2,34,000 C) Rs 2,10,000 D) Rs 2,50,000 E) None of these
30. Ratio of Basic Salary of Ajeet and Naman is 10:9 and the difference between the gross salary of Ajeet and Naman is Rs 6,000. Find the gross salary of Ayush if CA of Ayush is Rs 3000 greater than the CA of Naman. A) Rs 2,00,000 B) Rs 1,90,000 C) RS 2,10,000 D) Rs 2,22,000 E) Rs 3,10,000

{1 - 5}

26. (b); Speed of Bhavya on Tuesday =  $\frac{45}{9} \times 4 = 20$  km/h  
 Ratio of time taken by Bhavya on Monday to Wednesday is 100:45.  
 So, Ratio of speed on Monday to Wednesday is 45:100.  
 Speed of Bhavya on Wednesday =  $\frac{45}{45} \times 100$   
 = 100 km/h  
 Let distance = d km  
 $\therefore \frac{d}{20} - \frac{d}{100} = \frac{15}{60}$   
 $\frac{4d}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $d = \frac{25}{4} = 6\frac{1}{4}$  km

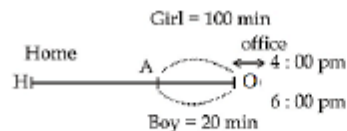
27. (a); Speed of Abhishek on Monday = 120 km/hr  
 Speed of Abhishek on Tuesday =  $\frac{120}{2} \times 2 = 80$  km/hr  
 Required average speed =  $\frac{2 \times 80 \times 120}{(120+80)}$   
 =  $\frac{2 \times 80 \times 120}{200} = 96$  km/hr

28. (d); Speed of Bharat on Monday = 15 km/hr  
 Speed of Bharat on Wednesday =  $15 \times 3 = 45$  km/hr  
 Let distance from his home to Delhi = d  
 $\therefore \frac{d}{15} + \frac{d}{45} = 10$

$$\frac{4d}{45} = 10$$

$$d = 45 \times 2.5 \Rightarrow d = 112.5 \text{ km}$$

29. (e);



Today Arunoday don't have to go from A to O or O to A. Hence he saved 20 minutes each on one way and they meet at 5:40 pm on the way

	Time	Speed
Girl friend	100	1 $\xrightarrow{*40}$ 40 km/hr
Arunoday	20	5 $\xrightarrow{*40}$ 200 km/hr

Speed of Abhishek on Wednesday =  $\frac{120}{3} \times 4$   
 = 160 km/hr

Required % =  $\frac{200}{160} \times 100 = \frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 125\%$

30. (c); Time taken by Satish =  $\frac{1}{5} \times 45 = 9$  hrs

{6 - 10}

31. (b); Y alone will complete work C in =  $\frac{8 \times 1}{2} = 4$  days

Y alone will complete work D in =  $\frac{6 \times 7}{6} = 7$  days

Part of work C and work D completed by Y in given time =  $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{7}$

Remaining of work C and work D is completed by X  
 So,

X will complete remaining of work C =  $(1 - \frac{2}{4}) \times 8$   
 = 4 days

X will complete remaining of work D =  $(1 - \frac{4}{7}) \times 6$   
 =  $\frac{18}{7}$  days

Required percentage =  $\frac{4 - \frac{18}{7}}{\frac{18}{7}} \times 100 = \frac{500}{9} \%$

32. (d); Y can complete work D in =  $\frac{6 \times 7}{6} = 7$  days

Part of work D completed by X and Y in 2 days =  $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{7}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{7+6}{21} = \frac{13}{21}$$

Time taken by M in completing work D =  $\frac{6}{3} \times 7$   
 = 14 days

So,

In 4 days M will complete =  $\frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$  part

M and N together complete =  $(1 - \frac{13}{21}) = \frac{8}{21}$

But M completes  $\frac{2}{7}$  of work D.

Remaining  $(\frac{8}{21} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{2}{21})$  is completed by N in 4 days

So, N alone will complete work D in =  $4 \div \frac{2}{21} = 42$  days

33. (a); Percentage of work C completed by X in 4 days

$$= \frac{4}{8} \times 100 = 50\%$$

This is equal to work C completed by 4 women in 5 days

So, one woman will complete it in = 40 days

One child will complete it in  $\frac{40}{3} \times 5$

6 children will complete it in =  $\frac{40 \times 5}{3 \times 6} = \frac{100}{9}$  days

34. (b); Y will complete work B in =  $\frac{4 \times 5}{5} = 4$  day

Y will complete work C in =  $\frac{8 \times 1}{2} = 4$  day

P =  $\frac{5 \times 4}{9} = \frac{20}{9}$  days  $\Rightarrow$  Q =  $\frac{8 \times 4}{12} = \frac{8}{3}$  days

Z will complete work B in =  $\frac{8}{3} - \frac{20}{9} = \frac{24-20}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$  days

Ratio of time taken by Y and Z in completing work I  
 =  $4 : \frac{4}{9} = 9 : 1$

Ratio of efficiency will be = 1 : 9

35. (e); Y alone will complete work C, D and E in 4, 7 and  $\frac{9}{2}$  days respectively  
Part of work of C, D and E done by Y is  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{4}{7}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  days respectively  
Remaining of work C, D and E is completed by X in  $\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ,  $\frac{2}{7} \times 6$  and  $\frac{1}{3} \times 6$  days respectively  
Required sum =  $4 + \frac{18}{7} + 2 = 6 + \frac{18}{7} = \frac{60}{7}$  days.

{11 – 15}

11

(a); Supply in open market in 2009 =  $\frac{20}{100} \times 4000 = 800$  tons

Average production of wheat and mazes in 2011 =  $\frac{1800+800}{2} = 1300$  tons

Req. Percentage =  $\frac{1300}{800} \times 100 = 162.5\%$

12

(b); Export in 2012 =  $\frac{62}{100} \times (1600 + 1500 + 1000 + 900) = 3100$  tons.

PDS supply in 2014 =  $\frac{25}{100} \times (2000 + 1800 + 1400 + 1600) = 1700$  tons

Ratio =  $3100 : 1700 = 31 : 17$

13

(c); Export in 2012 = 3100 tons

Overall production of maize in the given years =  $600 + 750 + 800 + 900 + 1200 + 1400 = 5650$  tons

Difference =  $5650 - 3100 = 2550$  tons

14

(d); Average production of all four crops in 2012 =  $\frac{1600+1500+1000+9000}{4} = 1250$  tons

Average export in 2009 and 2014

=  $\frac{(\frac{42}{100} \times 4000 + \frac{40}{100} \times 6800)}{2} = 2200$  tons

Required % =  $\frac{2200-1250}{2200} \times 100$

=  $\frac{950}{2200} \times 100 = 43.18\%$

15

(a); Actual amount of crop supplied in open market in 2011

=  $\frac{80}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} \times 4550 = 1092$  tons.

Amount supplied in open market in 2010 =  $\frac{25}{100} \times 4850 = 1212.5$

Decrease% =  $\frac{1212.5-1092}{1212.5} \times 100 = 9.9\% \approx 10\%$

{16 – 20}

Solution

Total number of formal bags manufactured in Kardampuri = 120°

Number of formal Bags Manufactured in (Karawal Nagar + Krishna Nagar + Kalindi Kunj) =  $360 - 120 = 240^\circ$

Let number of formal Bags Manufactured in Kalindi Kunj = 5a

Number of formal bags Manufactured in Krishna Nagar = 180% of 5a = 9a

Number of formal bags manufactured in Karawal nagar is 13/19 less than sum of formal bags manufactured in Krishna nagar and Kardampuri Together.

Number of formal bags in Karawal Nagar =  $(1 - 13/19) \times (9a + 120^\circ)$   
=  $6/19 \times (9a + 120^\circ) = 54a/19 + 720^\circ/19$

So,  $54a/19 + 720/19 + 9a + 5a = 240$

$320a = 4560 - 720 = 3840$

So value of a = 12

Angle corresponding to Karawal Nagar =  $(54 \times 12 + 720)/19 = 72^\circ$

Angle corresponding to Krishna Nagar =  $9 \times 12 = 108^\circ$

Angle Corresponding to Kardampuri =  $120^\circ$

Angle corresponding to Kalindi Kunj =  $5 \times 12 = 60^\circ$

16. Answer: A

17. Answer: E

According to question,

$(108 - 72) = 972$

=  $972/36 \times 360$

Total formal bags manufactured = 9720

Formal bags manufactured on Kalindi Kunj =  $60/360 \times 9720 = 1620$

Total bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj = 2784

Sports bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj =  $2784 - 1620 = 1164$

Required % =  $1164/2784 \times 100 = 41.81\%$

18. Answer: B

Angle corresponding to Karawal Nagar = 72

Angle corresponding to Krishna Nagar = 108

Required % change =  $(108 - 72)/108 \times 100 = 33.33\%$  less

19. Answer: D

Number of formal bags manufactured in Kalindi Kunj = 480

Total number of formal bags manufactured by the company =  $480/60 \times 360 = 2880$

% of formal bags manufactured by the company = 60% of total bags

% of sports bags manufactured by the company = 40% of total bags

Total bags manufactured by the company =  $2880/60 \times 100 = 4800$

Number of sports bags manufactured by the company = 40% of 4800 = 1920

Total revenue generated by the company =  $62.5\% \times 2880 \times 154 + 93.33\% \times 1920 \times 172 = 277200 + 308213 = \text{Rs. } 585413$

20. Answer: C

Angle corresponding to Karawal Nagar = 72

Angle corresponding to Kalindi Kunj = 60

Required % change =  $(72 - 60)/72 \times 100 = 16.66\%$  less

{21 – 25}

**Solution**

Let total number of Laptops sold in all the 5 months together =  $100x$   
 So, number of Laptops sold in Jan = 24% of  $100x = 24x$   
 Let number of Desktops sold in all the 5 months together =  $100y$   
 So, number of Desktops sold in Jan = 16% of  $100y = 16y$   
 Let number of MacBooks sold in all the 5 months together =  $100z$   
 So, number of MacBooks sold in Jan = 20% of  $100z = 20z$   
 Since, ratio of number of Laptops sold in Jan to that of Desktops sold in Jan is 12: 5.

$$\text{So, } 24x/16y = 12/5$$

$$x = 8y/5 \text{ -----(1)}$$

Since, number of Laptops and MacBooks together sold in Jan is 272.

$$\text{So, } 24x + 20z = 272$$

$$6x + 5z = 68 \text{ -----(2)}$$

Since, number of Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Jan is 160.

$$\text{So, } 16y + 20z = 160$$

$$4y + 5z = 40 \text{ -----(3)}$$

From equations (2) and (3):

$$6x - 68 = 4y - 40$$

$$3x - 2y = 14 \text{ -----(4)}$$

From equations (1) and (4):

$$(24y/5) - 2y = 14$$

$$y = 5, x = 8, z = 4$$

Total number of Laptops sold in all the 5 months together =  $8 * 100 = 800$

Total number of Desktops sold in all the 5 months together =  $5 * 100 = 500$

Total number of MacBooks sold in all the 5 months together =  $4 * 100 = 400$

Months	No. of Laptops sold	No. of Desktops sold	No. of MacBooks sold
Jan	24% of 800 = 192	16% of 500 = 80	20% of 400 = 80
Feb	14% of 800 = 112	26% of 500 = 130	16% of 400 = 64
Mar	22% of 800 = 176	18% of 500 = 90	22% of 400 = 88
Apr	10% of 800 = 80	28% of 500 = 140	18% of 400 = 72
may	30% of 800 = 240	12% of 500 = 60	24% of 400 = 96

**21. Answer: B**

Number of Laptops sold in May = 240

Number of Desktops sold in May = 60

Number of MacBooks sold in May = 96

Required percentage =  $[96 / (240 + 60)] * 100 = 32\%$

**22. Answer: C**

Total number of Laptops sold in Jan, Feb and Mar together:

$$192 + 112 + 176 = 480$$

Total number of Desktops sold in Jan, Feb and Mar together:

$$80 + 130 + 90 = 300$$

Required percentage =  $[(480 - 300) / 300] * 100 = 60\%$

**23. Answer: E**

Total number of Laptops sold in all the 5 months together:

$$192 + 112 + 176 + 80 + 240 = 800$$

Total number of MacBooks sold in all the 5 months together:

$$80 + 64 + 88 + 72 + 96 = 400$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 800:400 = 2:1$$

**24. Answer: D**

Total number of Laptops, Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Feb:

$$112 + 130 + 64 = 306$$

Total number of Laptops, Desktops and MacBooks together sold in Mar:

$$176 + 90 + 88 = 354$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 306:354 = 51:59$$

**25. Answer: C**

Number of Laptops sold in Apr = 80

So, number of Laptops, which were available in the shop in Apr:

$$80 * (300/200) = 120$$

Number of Desktops sold in Apr = 140

So, number of Desktops, which were available in the shop in Apr:

$$140 * (100/70) = 200$$

Number of MacBooks sold in Apr = 72

So, number of MacBooks, which were available in the shop in Apr:

$$72 * (100/72) = 100$$

$$\text{Required average} = (120 + 200 + 100) / 3 = 140$$

**{26 - 30}****26. Option B**

**Explanation:** OA of vineet = 10% = 5000; total variable allowance of vineet = 70% hence basic + variable allowance = 170%; hence  $170\% = 170/10 * 5000 = 85000$ ; gross sal =  $85000 + 20,000$  (fixed part) = Rs 1,05,000

Gross salary of Naman = Rs 2,39,000

B.S + Variable =  $239000 - 50000 = 189000$

Variable part = 110% hence basic + variable = 210% = 189000

hence basic =  $100\% = 100/210 * 189000 = 90000$ ;

Difference =  $105000 - 90000 = 15000$

**27. Option C**

**Explanation:** For Vineet: Basic - VA = 15000 =>  $(100 - 70) = 30\% = 15000$ ; VA of Vineet = 70%

=>  $70\% = 70/30 * 15000 = \text{Rs } 35000$ ;

basic + va of vineet =  $170\% = 170/30 * 15000 = 85000$ ; + fixed perk = 20,000 = 105000

VA of Sujeet =  $40000 + 35000 = 75000$ ;

VA of Sujeet = 100%; hence Basic + VA =  $100 + 100 = 200\% = 200/100 * 75000 = \text{Rs } 150000$ ;

+FP =  $150000 + 30000 = 1,80,000$

Sum =  $1,80,000 + 1,05,000 = \text{Rs } 2,85,000$

**28. Option D**

**Explanation:** Let basic salary of Ajeet = x and of Ayush = y

$$50/100x - 10/100y = 38000 \Rightarrow 5x - y = 3800000 \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$200/100x + 45000 - 160/100y - 30000 = 23000 \Rightarrow 5x - 4y = 200000 \text{ --- (ii)}$$

solve i and ii get;  $y = 120000$ ;  $x = 100000$ ; Sum = 220000

**29. Option C**

**Explanation:** CCA for Ayush = 10% = 12,000

$$\Rightarrow 160\% = 192000 + \text{FP} = 222000 ; -12000 = 210000$$

**30. Option D**

**Explanation:** Let Basic salary of Ajeet = 10x ; Basic of Naman = 9x

$$200/100 * 10x + 45000 - 210/100 * 9x - 50,000 = 6000$$

$$x = 10000$$

hence CA of Naman =  $10/100 * 90000 = 9000$

Ca of Ayush = 12000 = 10%

Hence 160% = 192000; +FP = 222000