## GMAT INTEGRATED REASONING PRACTICE PAPER

## National Account

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| GDP | -3.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Private Consumption | -0.2 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Fixed Investments | -7.7 | 15.6 | 16.7 |
| Public Consumption | -3.2 | -3.1 | -2.8 |
| Exports | 1.1 | 6.2 | 0.5 |
| Imports | 3.9 | 7.6 | -2.3 |
| Output Gap | -7.6 | -5.3 | -4.2 |

## Labor Market

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Unemployment | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 |

## Price and Wages

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CPI (year-average) | 5.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Wages | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 |

External Balances

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trade Balance | 7.8 | 11.2 | 9.2 |
| Current Account | -7.9 | -1.1 | -2.5 |

Public Consumption and Current Account have been improved over the years from 2010 to 2013.

## Q: 2

The following table shows the United States Electricity Producers of the year 2009.

|  | Electric Producers | Public Utilities | Independents | Other Produce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal \#1 | 149156 | 113180 | 34363 |  |
| Natural Gas \#3 | 84098 | 32438 | 45150 |  |
| Nuclear | 69435 | 36633 | 32801 |  |
| Hydroelectric | 28866 | 26386 | 2291 |  |
| Other Renewables | 10667 | 965 | 7424 |  |
| Wind | 4957 | 620 | 4337 |  |
| Wood \& Wood Derived \#5 | 3027 | 145 | 782 |  |
| Petroleum Liquids \#2 | 2092 | 1662 | 296 |  |
| Other Biomass \#6 | 1420 | 101 | 1141 |  |
| Geothermal | 1170 | 99 | 1071 |  |
| Petroleum Coke | 1159 | 478 | 567 |  |
| Other Sources \#8 | 958 | 48 | 553 |  |
| Other Gases \#4 | 864 | 7 | 243 |  |
| Solar Thermal, Photovoltaic | 94 | 2 | 92 |  |
| Hydro Pumped Storage | -226 | -139 | -87 |  |
| Total | 347069 | 211656 | 123690 |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 3
The following table shows the United States Electricity Producers of the year 2009.

|  | Electric <br> Producers | Public Utilities | Independents | Other <br> Produce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal \#1 | 149156 | 113180 | 34363 |  |
| Natural Gas \#3 | 84098 | 32438 | 45150 |  |
| Nuclear | 69435 | 36633 | 32801 |  |
| Hydroelectric | 28866 | 26386 | 2291 |  |
| Other Renewables | 10667 | 965 | 7424 |  |
| Wind | 4957 | 620 | 4337 |  |
| Wood \& Wood Derived \#5 | 3027 | 145 | 782 |  |
| Petroleum Liquids \#2 | 2092 | 1662 | 296 |  |
| Other Biomass \#6 | 1420 | 101 | 1141 |  |
| Geothermal | 1170 | 99 | 1071 |  |
| Petroleum Coke | 1159 | 478 | 567 |  |
| Other Sources \#8 | 958 | 48 | 553 |  |
| Other Gases \#4 | 864 | 7 | 243 |  |
| Solar Thermal, Photovoltaic | 94 | 2 | 92 |  |
| Hydro Pumped Storage | -226 | -139 | -87 |  |
| Total | 347069 | 211656 | 123690 |  |

Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary)

Using the resources Natural Gas\#3, Nuclear and Hydroelectric, the production capacity of Public Utilities is higher than that of Independent producers.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 4:
The following table shows the United States Electricity Producers of the year 2009.

|  | Electric Producers | Public Utilities | Independents | Other Produce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal \#1 | 149156 | 113180 | 34363 |  |
| Natural Gas \#3 | 84098 | 32438 | 45150 |  |
| Nuclear | 69435 | 36633 | 32801 |  |
| Hydroelectric | 28866 | 26386 | 2291 |  |
| Other Renewables | 10667 | 965 | 7424 |  |
| Wind | 4957 | 620 | 4337 |  |
| Wood \& Wood Derived \#5 | 3027 | 145 | 782 |  |
| Petroleum Liquids \#2 | 2092 | 1662 | 296 |  |
| Other Biomass \#6 | 1420 | 101 | 1141 |  |
| Geothermal | 1170 | 99 | 1071 |  |
| Petroleum Coke | 1159 | 478 | 567 |  |
| Other Sources \#8 | 958 | 48 | 553 |  |
| Other Gases \#4 | 864 | 7 | 243 |  |
| Solar Thermal, Photovoltaic | 94 | 2 | 92 |  |
| Hydro Pumped Storage | -226 | -139 | -87 |  |
| Total | 347069 | 211656 | 123690 |  |

Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary)
The capacity of Electricity produced by Electric Producers using Hydroelectric is greater than that of capacity of Electricity produced by Independents using a Nuclear source.

```
C Yes
- No
```

Q: 5
he following table shows the temperature in Celsius of different cities of Pakistan from Monday to Friday.

|  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday |  | Thursday |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Islamabad | 29 | 30 | 28 |  |  |
| Rawalpindi | 32 | 34 | 30 |  |  |
| Karachi | 28 | 29 | 27 |  |  |
| Multan | 31 | 34 | 35 |  |  |
| Lahore | 32 | 33 | 31 |  |  |
| Faisalabad | 34 | 31 | 28 |  |  |
| Gujranwala | 35 | 32 | 30 |  |  |
| Sheikhupura | 33 | 29 | 32 |  |  |
| Sialkot | 32 | 30 | 29 |  |  |
| Murree | 16 | 19 | 20 |  |  |
| Quetta | 14 | 15 | 13 |  |  |
| Peshawar | 34 | 32 | 33 |  |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |

The temperatures of Multan and Sialkot keeps on increasing with the subsequent days from Monday to Friday.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 6
The following table shows the temperature in Celsius of different cities of Pakistan from Monday to Friday.

|  | Monday |  | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Islamabad | 29 | 30 | 28 |  |  |
| Rawalpindi | 32 | 34 | 30 |  |  |
| Karachi | 28 | 29 | 27 |  |  |
| Multan | 31 | 34 | 35 |  |  |
| Lahore | 32 | 33 | 31 |  |  |
| Faisalabad | 34 | 31 | 28 |  |  |
| Gujranwala | 35 | 32 | 30 |  |  |
| Sheikhupura | 33 | 29 | 32 |  |  |
| Sialkot | 32 | 30 | 29 |  |  |
| Murree | 16 | 19 | 20 |  |  |
| Quetta | 14 | 15 | 13 |  |  |
| Peshawar | 34 | 32 | 33 |  |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |

Quetta is the coolest city compared to other cities mentioned in the table throughout the week.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 7
The following table shows the temperature in Celsius of different cities of Pakistan from Monday to Friday.

|  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Islamabad | 29 | 30 | 28 |  |
| Rawalpindi | 32 | 34 | 30 |  |
| Karachi | 28 | 29 | 27 |  |
| Multan | 31 | 34 | 35 |  |
| Lahore | 32 | 33 | 31 |  |


|  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Faisalabad | 34 | 31 | 28 |  |
| Gujranwala | 35 | 32 | 30 |  |
| Sheikhupura | 33 | 29 | 32 |  |
| Sialkot | 32 | 30 | 29 |  |
| Murree | 16 | 19 | 20 |  |
| Quetta | 14 | 15 | 13 |  |
| Peshawar | 34 | 32 | 33 |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |
| Monday is a hotter day in all the cities as compared to Wednesday except Multan. |  |  |  |  |

[^0]Q: 8

The following table shows the results of different countries in the Olympics Games in 2000 and 2002. Analyzing the table, answer the following questions.

| Country | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Japan | 17 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 14 |  |
| Canada | 19 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 11 |  |
| China | 30 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 16 |  |
| America | 24 | 29 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 15 |  |
| Spain | 19 | 16 | 27 | 19 | 13 | 17 |  |
| Australia | 35 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 19 |  |
| Finland | 15 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 14 |
| France | 26 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 19 |  |
| Sweden | 22 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 |  |
| Greece | 19 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 21 |  |


| Country | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Belgium | 30 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Korea | 25 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 25 |
| Brazil | 21 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 20 |
| Kenya | 16 | 24 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 19 |
| Italy | 18 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 18 | 19 |

Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary)
The countries that got less than 20 Gold medals in 2000 also got less than 20 Gold medals in 2002.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 9

The following table shows the results of different countries in the Olympics Games in 2000 and 2002. Analyzing the table, answer the following questions.

| Country | Bronze <br> 2000 | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> 2000 | Silver <br> 2002 | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> 2002 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Japan | 17 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 14 |  |
| Canada | 19 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 11 |  |
| China | 30 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 16 |  |
| America | 24 | 29 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 15 |  |
| Spain | 19 | 16 | 27 | 19 | 13 | 17 |  |
| Australia | 35 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 19 |  |
| Finland | 15 | 31 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 14 |
| France | 26 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 19 |  |
| Sweden | 22 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 |  |
| Greece | 19 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 21 |  |


| Country | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Belgium | 30 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Korea | 25 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 25 |
| Brazil | 21 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 20 |
| Kenya | 16 | 24 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 19 |
| Italy | 18 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 18 | 19 |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

All the countries except France and Spain show the advancement in the total number of medals won from 2000 to 2002.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 10
The following table shows the results of different countries in the Olympics Games in 2000 and 2002. Analyzing the table, answer the following questions.

| Country | Bronze <br> 2000 | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> 2000 | Silver <br> 2002 | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> 2002 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Japan | 17 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 14 |  |
| Canada | 19 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 11 |  |
| China | 30 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 16 |  |
| America | 24 | 29 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 15 |  |
| Spain | 19 | 19 | 16 | 27 | 19 | 13 | 17 |
| Australia | 35 | 31 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 19 |  |
| Finland | 15 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 10 | 14 |  |
| France | 26 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 19 |  |
| Sweden | 22 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 18 |  |
| Greece | 19 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 21 |  |


| Country | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Bronze <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Silver <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | Gold <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Belgium | 30 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Korea | 25 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 25 |
| Brazil | 21 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 24 | 20 |
| Kenya | 16 | 24 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 19 |
| Italy | 18 | 25 | 31 | 27 | 18 | 19 |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

All the countries who won greater than 20 Bronze Medals in 2000, also won greater than 20 Bronze medals in 2002 too.

```
O Yes
O No
```

Q: 11

The following table shows the sales of different shops of different locations in the United States and the names of the buyers of different items. Analyze the table and answer the following questions.

| Location | Buyer |  | Item | Units | Cost <br> Per Unit (\$) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| New York | Stewart | Geometry Box | 70 |  |  |
| California | Smith | Pencil | 48 |  |  |
| Hollywood | Kristen | Pen Set | 32 |  |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Binder | 52 |  |  |
| New York | Stewart | Binder | 31 |  |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Maria | Beometry Box | 62 |  |
| New York | Smith | Pencil Ser | 30 | 45 |  |
| California | Kristen | Pencil | 90 |  |  |
| Hollywood | Jones | Pen Set | 65 |  |  |
| Los Angeles |  |  |  |  |  |


| Location | Buyer |  | Item | Units | Cost <br> Per Unit (\$) |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| New York | Stewart | Pencil Set | 58 |  |  |
| Arkansas | Andrews | Pencil | 60 |  |  |
| New Jersey | Howard | Pen | 72 |  |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jones and Stewart bought different kinds of items in different locations. |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Q: 12

| Location | Buyer | Item | Units | Cost <br> Per Unit (\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Stewart | Geometry Box | 70 |  |
| California | Smith | Pencil | 48 |  |
| Hollywood | Kristen | Pen Set | 32 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Binder | 52 |  |
| New York | Stewart | Binder | 31 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Geometry Box | 62 |  |
| New York | Maria | Binder | 30 |  |
| California | Smith | Pencil Set | 45 |  |
| Hollywood | Kristen | Pencil | 90 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Pen Set | 65 |  |
| New York | Stewart | Pencil Set | 58 |  |
| Arkansas | Andrews | Pencil | 60 |  |
| New Jersey | Howard | Pen | 72 |  |

If there is a discount of $10 \%$ for buying the items worth above $\$ 1050$ then Jones and Stewart both got the discount.
$\bigcirc$ Yes
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{No}$
Q: 13

| Location | Buyer | Item | Units | Cost <br> Per Unit (\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Stewart | Geometry Box | 70 |  |
| California | Smith | Pencil | 48 |  |
| Hollywood | Kristen | Pen Set | 32 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Binder | 52 |  |
| New York | Stewart | Binder | 31 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Geometry Box | 62 |  |
| New York | Maria | Binder | 30 |  |
| California | Smith | Pencil Set | 45 |  |
| Hollywood | Kristen | Pencil | 90 |  |
| Los Angeles | Jones | Pen Set | 65 |  |
| New York | Stewart | Pencil Set | 58 |  |
| Arkansas | Andrews | Pencil | 60 |  |
| New Jersey | Howard | Pen | 72 |  |
| Note: Click on the Table Columns to Sort (if necessary) |  |  |  |  |

Kristen bought the most pencils.

[^2]Q: 14

Two cities 1 and 2 currently have population 12 million and 15 million respectively. The population of city 1 increases at a constant rate of $x$ number of persons per year and the population of city 2 also increases at a different constant rate of y number of persons per year. After five years, the population of both the cities is estimated to become equal. What should be the values of rates $x$ and $y$ to meet the given condition?

| City 1 | City 2 | Rate of in |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | G | 1.3 mi |
| B | H | 1.7 mi |
| C | I | 0.7 mi |
| D | J | 0.6 mi |
| E | K | 0.3 mi |
| F | L | 0.2 mi |

Select one response for City 1 (A-F) and one response for City 2 (G-L)

A-1.3 Million
Г
B-1.7 Million
$\ulcorner$
C - 0.7 Million
$\square$ D-0.6 Million

E-0.3 Million
F-0.2 Million
G-1.3 Million
H-1.7 Million
I - 0.7 Million
J - 0.6 Million
K-0.3 Million
L- 0.2 Million
Q: 15
There are two cars 1 and 2. Car 1 has a maximum speed of $120 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ consuming 12 liters fuel in one hour at maximum speed and car 2 has a maximum speed of $100 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ consuming 8 liters fuel in one hour at maximum speed. Both the cars are 960 km away from each other. These cars must reach at a point in 6 hours by running towards each other. We have a limit of availability of fuel for both cars. The available amount of fuel is 84 liters. How many hours will both the cars run to meet a point in 6 hours by consuming the limited amount of 84 liters of fuel.

| Car 1 | Car 2 | Number o |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| A | F | 6 |
| B | G | 5 |
| C | H | 4 |
| D | I | 3 |
| E | J | 2 |

Select one response for Car 1 (A-E) and one response for Car 2 (F-J)

| - | A - 6 Hours |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\Gamma$ | B-5 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | C-4 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | D - 3 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | E-2 Hour |
| $\Gamma$ | F-6 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | G-5 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | H-4 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | I - 3 Hours |
| $\Gamma$ | J - 2 Hours |

Q: 16
A person requires 52 bikes in 4 months with a budget of $\$ 25,440$. He has taken offers from two companies 1 and 2. Company 1 can provide him with 8 bikes per month at the rate of $\$ 500$ per bike. Company 2 can provide him with 7 bikes per month at the rate of $\$ 480$ per bike. If the person utilizes both the offers to get 50 bikes in his budget, what will be the number of bikes that he will buy from both companies?

| Company 1 | Company 2 | Number o |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| A | G | 20 |
| B | H | 24 |
| C | I | 28 |
| D | J | 32 |
| E | K | 36 |
| F | L | 40 |

Select one response for Company 1 (A-F) and one response for Company 2 (G-L)
$\ulcorner$ A - 20 Bikes
「 B - 24 Bikes
$\square_{\text {C }-28 \text { Bikes }}$
「 D - 32 Bikes

E-36 Bikes
F - 40 Bikes
G-20 Bikes
H-24 Bikes
I-28 Bikes
J - 32 Bikes
K - 36 Bikes
L-40 Bikes
Q: 17
Two companies X and Y have the current number of employees as 80 and 110 respectively. Both the companies are increasing the number of employees after every three months at a constant rate. After 15 months, the number of employees of both companies becomes the same. What will be the rate of increase of the companies X and Y ?

| Company X | Company Y | Rate of incr <br> three mo |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| A | G | 3 |
| B | H | 4 |
| C | I | 5 |
| D | J | 7 |
| E | K | 9 |
| F | L | 12 |

Select one response for Company $\mathrm{X}(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{F})$ and one response for Company $\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{L})$

A-3 Months
Г
B-4 Months
C-5 Months
$\ulcorner$ D-7 Months
「 E-9 Months
$\square_{\mathrm{F}-12 \text { Months }}$
$\ulcorner$ G-3 Months
「 H-4 Months

I-5 months
J - 7 Months
K - 9 Months
「
L-12 Months

Q: 18

The demand of a product $A$ increases at the same rate per year as the income of the person decreases. If the income of the person was I in 2008 and changes to (I^2-2I)/4I in 2009. At the same rate, what will be the demand of product in terms of I and D if the demand in 2008 is D and what will be the rate of change of income of the person?

| Demand D | Rate of change of Income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | G | $\frac{3 I+2}{4}$ |
| B | H | $\frac{-3 I-2}{4}$ |
| C | I | $\frac{4 D-3 I-2}{4}$ |
| D | J | $\frac{7 D+6 I+2}{4}$ |
| E | I | $\frac{4 D+3 I+2}{4}$ |
| F | L | $\frac{4 D+5 I-6}{4}$ |

Select one response for Demand (A-F) and one response for Rate of Change of Income (GL)
$\ulcorner\mathrm{A}$
$\Gamma_{B}$

```
\square
    C
\Gamma
D
\Gamma
    E
\Gamma
    F
\Gamma
    G
\Gamma
    H
\Gamma
    I
\Gamma
    J
\Gamma
    K
\Gamma
    L
Q: 19
```

| Introduction | Email from Boss | Email from Product Manufacturing Manager |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | | Electronics Board designing Company has the policy that if for two successive months the production efficiency of Product |
| :--- |
| Manager is less than 80\% (The efficiency corresponds to faults other than machinery faults) then the Product Manufacturing |
| Manager is fired. In the month of June, the Product Manufacturing Manager had the production efficiency of $78 \%$ (lot of boards |
| were wasted). In the month of July there was a problem in the manufacturing machine. |

Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?
The total probability of wasted boards in July was 0.3.
O Yes

○ No

| Introduction | Email from Boss |
| :--- | :--- |
| Email from Product Manufacturing Manager |  |
| Email from Boss to Product Manufacturing Manager |  |
| It has come into my notice that our production of circuit boards has been reduced in the last month (July). We always maintain |  |
| above 85\% efficiency in the production and manufacturing of the circuit boards but last month progress is not good for our |  |
| Company. Send me the progress report of last month (July) and the reason for decline in efficiency of product. |  |

Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?

The total probability of wasted boards in July was 0.3 .

O Yes
O No

| Introduction | Email from Boss | Email from Product Manufacturing Manager |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?
The total probability of wasted boards in July was 0.3.

O Yes
O No

Q: 20


Electronics Board designing Company has the policy that if for two successive months the production efficiency of Product Manager is less than $80 \%$ (The efficiency corresponds to faults other than machinery faults) then the Product Manufacturing Manager is fired. In the month of June, the Product Manufacturing Manager had the production efficiency of $78 \%$ (lot of boards were wasted). In the month of July there was a problem in the manufacturing machine.

Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?
The efficiency of the Product Manufacturing Manager in July was 70\%.

O Yes
○ No
Introduction Email from Boss Email from Product Manufacturing Manager
Email from Boss to Product Manufacturing Manager
It has come into my notice that our production of circuit boards has been reduced in the last month (July). We always maintain
above 85\% efficiency in the production and manufacturing of the circuit boards but last month progress is not good for our
Company. Send me the progress report of last month (July) and the reason for decline in efficiency of product.

Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?
The efficiency of the Product Manufacturing Manager in July was 70\%.

O Yes
O No
Introduction Email from Boss
Email from Product Manufacturing Manager
Email from Product Manufacturing Manager to Boss
Sir, in the last month (July) we produced 1000 circuit boards, as we do every month. Out of which the manufacturing machine
wrongly produced (wasted) 300 boards and 210 were wasted due to bad work. There was a fault in the machine mechanical part
such that it was not routing the circuit boards well so that's why 300 circuit boards were wasted. But in this current month
(August) I have noticed the fault in the machine and I got it right now. Hopefully this will not happen again.

## Consider the following statement. Does the information presented in the three tabs support the inference as stated?

## The efficiency of the Product Manufacturing Manager in July was 70\%.

O Yes
O No


[^0]:    $\bigcirc$ Yes
    $\bigcirc$ No

[^1]:    $\bigcirc$ Yes
    $\bigcirc$ No

[^2]:    Yes
    $\bigcirc$ No

