September Sprint for CAT 2025

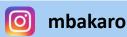
Class 6

Data Interpretation



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Preparing for MBA exams for 2025-26?



- Recorded concept videos
- Solved questions basic to advanced
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- **Doubt Resolution Group**
- Doubt session live classes
- In VA, grammar and vocab also covered
- In LR, OMET topics covered

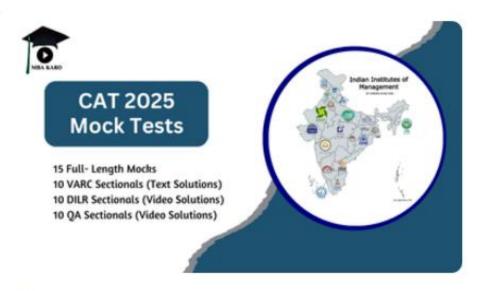
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Section-wise modules are also available









CAT and OMETs Mock Test Bundle

All Mocks Based on the Latest Exam Pattern

CAT 2025: 15 mocks + 10 sectionals each NMAT 2025: 15 Mocks SNAP 2025: 20 Mocks XAT 2026: 5 Mocks CMAT 2026: 10 Mocks MAHCET 2026: 10 Mocks CUET PG 2026: 10 Mocks MICAT 2025: 5 Mocks XGMT 2026: 5 Mocks SRCC GBO 2026: 5 Mocks

NMAT – 15

SNAP - 20

XAT - 10

CMAT - 10

MAHCET – 20

CUET PG - 10

MICAT - 5

XGMT – 5

SRCC GBO - 5

Ö Expires On Nov 30, 2025

₹ 1,500

Texpires On Apr 30, 2026

₹ 6,000

CAT and OMETs Mocks by MBA Karo



September Sprint Schedule

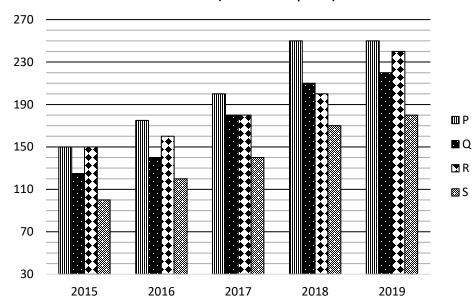


Date	Торіс	Date	Торіс	Date	Торіс
01-Sep	Number System - 1	11-Sep	Games and Tournament	21-Sep	Algebra - 3
02-Sep	Arrangement	12-Sep	Odd One Out	22-Sep	Logical DI
03-Sep	Number System - 2	13-Sep	Chart Based DI - 3	23-Sep	Geometry - 1
04-Sep	Para Completion	14-Sep	Arithmetic - 4	24-Sep	Reading Comprehension - 3
05-Sep	Arithmetic - 1	15-Sep	Venn Diagram	25-Sep	Geometry - 2
06-Sep	Chart Based DI - 1	16-Sep	Reading Comprehension - 2	26-Sep	Quantitative Reasoning
07-Sep	Arithmetic - 2	17-Sep	Algebra - 1	27-Sep	Geometry - 3
08-Sep	Reading Comprehension - 1	18-Sep	Routes and Network	28-Sep	Parajumbles
09-Sep	Chart Based DI - 2	19-Sep	Algebra - 2	29-Sep	Misc. LR topics
10-Sep	Arithmetic - 3	20-Sep	Para Summary	30-Sep	Modern Maths



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Revenue(in Lakh Rupees)



In which of the years was the year-on-year growth (in percentage) in any single year during these five years the least?

A. 2016

B. 2017

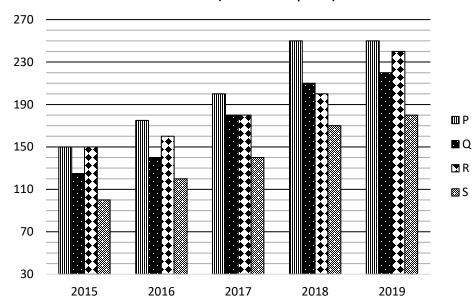
C. 2018

D. 2019



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Revenue(in Lakh Rupees)

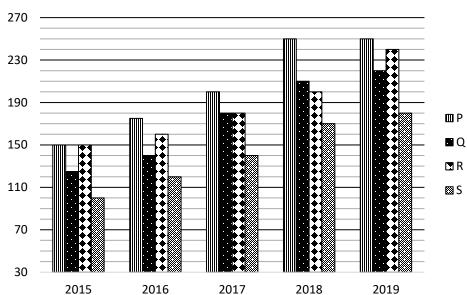


Which of the given companies has seen the highest year-on-year growth (in percentage) in any single year during this five-year period?

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. S

During 2015-2019, the revenues of four companies P-S were as follows:

Revenue(in Lakh Rupees)



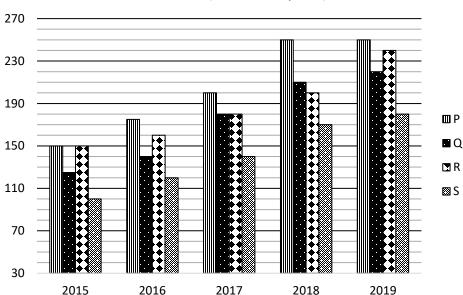


It was discovered later that one of the companies misreported its revenue for one of the years. If the misreported revenue is replaced by the correct revenue, the revenues of that company over the five years will be in an arithmetic progression. The company that misreported its revenue was

- A. P or S
- B. S only
- C. P only
- D. P or R

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Revenue(in Lakh Rupees)





During the period from 2014 to 2015, the revenue increased by 25% for three of the companies and by 50% for the remaining company. The total increase in revenue, for all four companies put together, was Rs. 125 lakhs.

Which of the following CANNOT be true?

- A. The 2014 revenues of P and R cannot be determined uniquely.
- B. From 2014 to 2015, the revenues of P and R increased by different amounts.
- C. From 2014 to 2015, the increases in revenues of at least two companies were the same.
- D. The company that experienced the 50% increase in revenue also experienced the maximum increase in revenue in absolute terms.











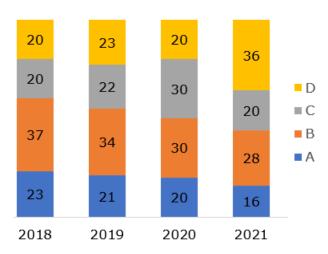




A factory produces only four kinds of goods – A, B, C, and D. The following graph gives the percentage production of each kind of good with respect to the total production during the four years.

Percentage of total production





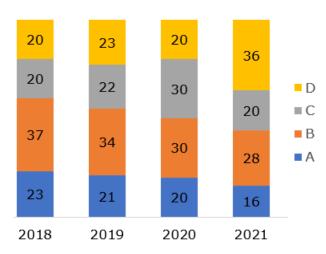
- The overall production increased by 20% each year with respect to the previous year.
- The production of C in 2021 was 40800 tons more than its production in 2019

What was the total production (in tons) in 2021?

A factory produces only four kinds of goods – A, B, C, and D. The following graph gives the percentage production of each kind of good with respect to the total production during the four years.

Percentage of total production





- The overall production increased by 20% each year with respect to the previous year.
- The production of C in 2021 was 40800 tons more than its production in 2019

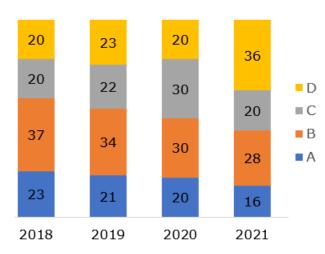
What was the percent increase in the production of D in 2021 with respect to 2020?

- A. 16%
- B. 80%
- C. 96%
- D. 116%

A factory produces only four kinds of goods – A, B, C, and D. The following graph gives the percentage production of each kind of good with respect to the total production during the four years.

Percentage of total production





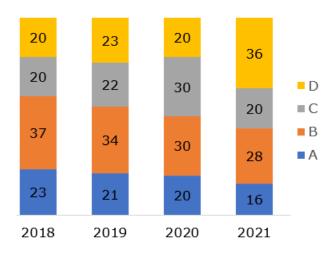
- The overall production increased by 20% each year with respect to the previous year.
- The production of C in 2021 was 40800 tons more than its production in 2019

By how many tons did the production of A increase in 2021 as compared to 2019?

A factory produces only four kinds of goods – A, B, C, and D. The following graph gives the percentage production of each kind of good with respect to the total production during the four years.

Percentage of total production





- The overall production increased by 20% each year with respect to the previous year.
- The production of C in 2021 was 40800 tons more than its production in 2019

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in the production of B from 2018 to 2020 is closest to

- A. 8%
- B. 6.5%
- C. 5%
- D. 3.5%

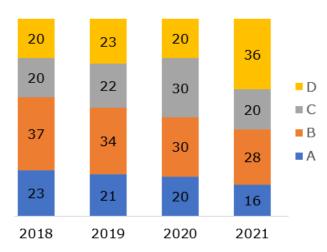
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A factory produces only four kinds of goods – A, B, C, and D. The following graph gives the percentage production of each kind of good with respect to the total production during the four years.

Percentage of total production





- The overall production increased by 20% each year with respect to the previous year.
- The production of C in 2021 was 40800 tons more than its production in 2019

The average annual production of C from 2018-2021 is

- A. 1.416 lakh tons
- B. 1.488 lakh tons
- C. 1.552 lakh tons
- D. 1.614 lakh tons





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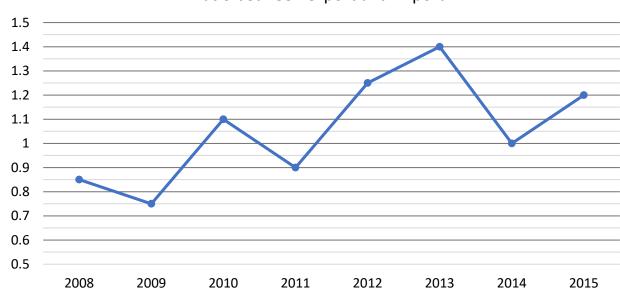
Section-wise modules are also available





Ratio between export and import





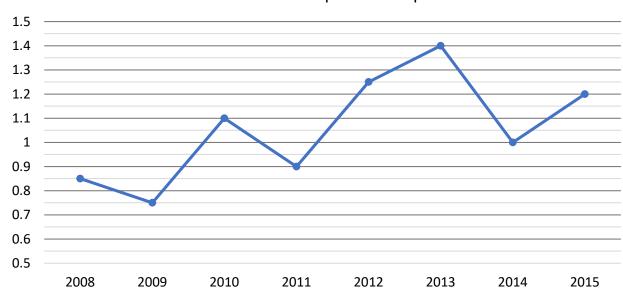
The imports increased by 100 crores while the exports decreased by 35 crores from 2008 to 2009. What was the import in 2009?

- A. 1100 crores
- B. 1200 crores
- C. 1000 crores
- D. 900 crores



Ratio between export and import

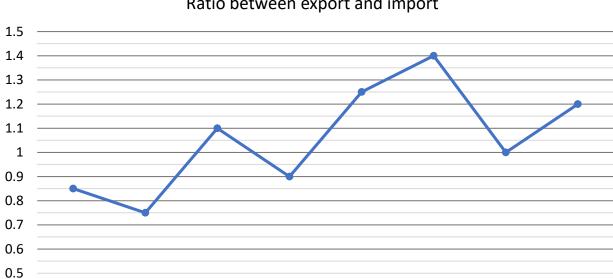




The exports in 2012 were 20% more than the imports in 2010. What was the % change in imports in 2012 with respect to 2010?

- A. 4%
- B. 6%
- C. 8%
- D. 10%

Ratio between export and import



2011

2012



The exports doubled from 2009 to 2012. What was the % increase in imports from 2009 to 2012?

2014

2015

2013

A. 50%

2008

2009

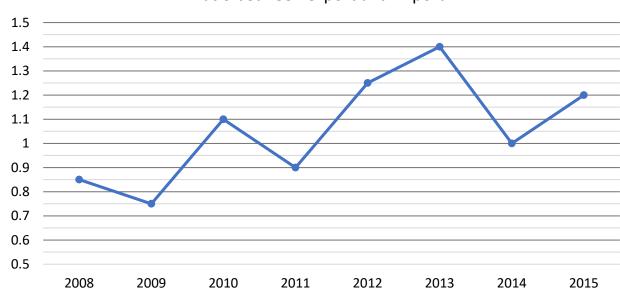
2010

- B. 30%
- C. 25%
- D. 20%



Ratio between export and import



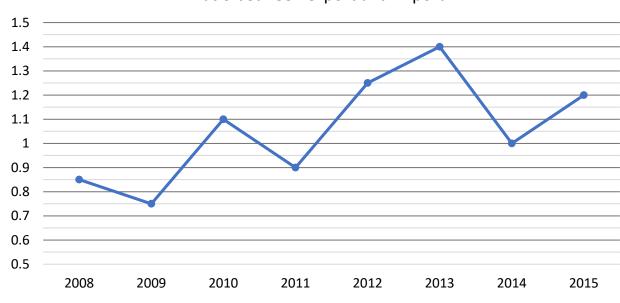


The total imports in 2011 and 2014 were 3300 crores while the total exports in these years were 3170. What is the difference between the imports in 2011 and 2014?

- A. 830 crores
- B. 800 crores
- C. 700 crores
- D. 720 crores

Ratio between export and import





If there was a 20% increase in imports from 2013 to 2015, exports in 2015 were how much more than the exports in 2013?

- A. 35 crores
- B. 50 crores
- C. 60 crores
- D. Cannot be determined

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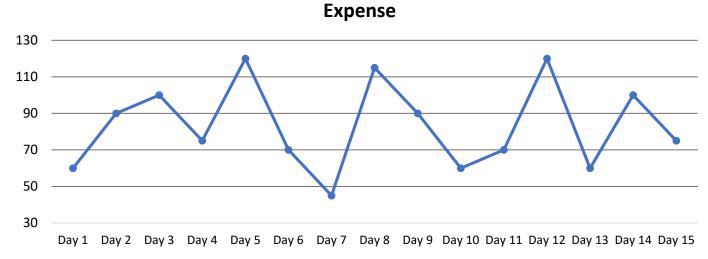






During a 15-day stay in Kolkata, Anmol purchased six items for breakfast – bread, butter, cheese, milk, noodles, and yogurt. Two items were purchased each day and every item was purchased on an equal number of occasions. The prices of these items are 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, and 80 but not necessarily in the same order. The graph below gives the expenses for each of the 15 days.





- Noodles are the cheapest, while cheese is the costliest item.
- Starting from day 1, milk was purchased every third day.
- He purchased yogurt and butter together on two occasions.
- He never purchased butter and cheese same day.

What is the price of bread?

Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		
Day 5		
Day 6		
Day 7		
Day 8		
Day 9		
Day 10		
Day 11		
Day 12		
Day 13		
Day 14		
Day 15		

During a 15-day stay in Kolkata, Anmol purchased six items for breakfast – bread, butter, cheese, milk, noodles, and yogurt. Two items were purchased each day and every item was purchased on an equal number of occasions. The prices of these items are 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, and 80 but not necessarily in the same order. The graph below gives the expenses for each of the 15 days.



	Expense					
130						
110						
90						
70						
50						
30	Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4 Day 5 Day 6 Day 7 Day 8 Day 9 Day 10 Day 11 Day 12 Day 13 Day 14 Day 15					

•	Noodles are	e the	cheapest,	while	cheese	is the	costliest item.
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- Starting from day 1, milk was purchased every third day.
- He purchased yogurt and butter together on two occasions.
- He never purchased butter and cheese same day.

Which is the only	item purchased	on two	consecutive days	s?
-------------------	----------------	--------	------------------	----

- A. Noodles
- B. Bread
- C. Butter
- D. Yogurt

Day 1	Milk	Bread
Day 2	Yogurt	Butter
Day 3	Cheese	Noodles
Day 4	Milk	Butter
Day 5	Cheese	Yogurt
Day 6	Noodles	Butter
Day 7	Milk	Noodles
Day 8	Cheese	Bread
Day 9	Yogurt	Butter
Day 10	Milk	Bread
Day 11	Noodles	Butter
Day 12	Cheese	Yogurt
Day 13	Milk	Bread
Day 14	Cheese	Noodles
Day 15	Bread	Yogurt



During a 15-day stay in Kolkata, Anmol purchased six items for breakfast – bread, butter, cheese, milk, noodles, and yogurt. Two items were purchased each day and every item was purchased on an equal number of occasions. The prices of these items are 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, and 80 but not necessarily in the same order. The graph below gives the expenses for each of the 15 days.



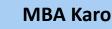
	Expense
130	
110	
90	
70	
50	
30	
İ	Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4 Day 5 Day 6 Day 7 Day 8 Day 9 Day 10 Day 11 Day 12 Day 13 Day 14 Day 15

- Noodles are the cheapest, while cheese is the costliest item.
- Starting from day 1, milk was purchased every third day.
- He purchased yogurt and butter together on two occasions.
- He never purchased butter and cheese same day.

On	which	of the	following	days	did	Anmol	purchase	yogurt?
----	-------	--------	-----------	------	-----	-------	----------	---------

- A. Day 6
- B. Day 9
- C. Day 11
- D. Day 14

Day 1 Milk	
Yogurt	Butter
Cheese	Noodles
Milk	Butter
Cheese	Yogurt
Noodles	Butter
Milk	Noodles
Cheese	Bread
Yogurt	Butter
Day 10 Milk	
Noodles	Butter
Cheese	Yogurt
Milk	Bread
Cheese	Noodles
Bread	Yogurt
	Yogurt Cheese Milk Cheese Noodles Milk Cheese Yogurt Milk Noodles Cheese Milk Cheese





During a 15-day stay in Kolkata, Anmol purchased six items for breakfast – bread, butter, cheese, milk, noodles, and yogurt. Two items were purchased each day and every item was purchased on an equal number of occasions. The prices of these items are 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, and 80 but not necessarily in the same order. The graph below gives the expenses for each of the 15 days.



	Expense
130	
110	
90	
70	
50	
30	
	Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4 Day 5 Day 6 Day 7 Day 8 Day 9 Day 10 Day 11 Day 12 Day 13 Day 14 Day 15

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- He never purchased butter and cheese same day.

Day 1	Milk	Bread
Day 2	Yogurt	Butter
Day 3	Cheese	Noodles
Day 4	Milk	Butter
Day 5	Cheese	Yogurt
Day 6	Noodles	Butter
Day 7	Milk	Noodles
Day 8 Cheese		Bread
Day 9 Yogurt		Butter
Day 10	Milk	Bread
Day 11	Noodles	Butter
Day 12	Cheese	Yogurt
Day 13	Milk	Bread
Day 14	Cheese	Noodles
Day 15	Bread	Yogurt

Which item was purchased along with milk the most times?

- A. Butter
- B. Cheese
- C. Yogurt
- D. Bread





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Our Telegram Group

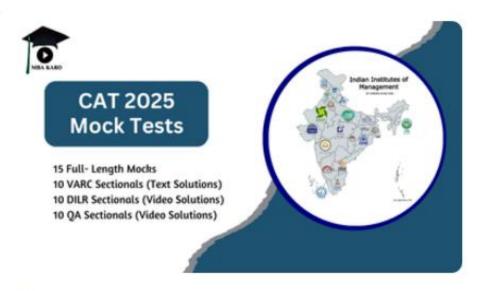
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