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# Inequalities questions for IBPS PO Pre, IBPS SO Pre, IBPS Clerk, SBI PO Pre and SBI Clerk

## INEQUALITIES QUIZ 13

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the various statements which is followed by three conclusions. Choose the correct answer on the basis of information given below.

- (1). **Statements:**  $M \geq S$ ,  $K < A$ ,  $S = T$ ,  $A > Y$ ,  $K > M$ ,  $Y \leq O$ ,  $T \geq E$   
**Conclusions:**  $M > E$ ,  $M = E$ ,  $O > S$

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Both conclusions I and III follow
- C. Only conclusion III follows
- D. Either conclusion I or II follows
- E. All the conclusions follow

- (2). **Statements:**  $A < B$ ,  $C = D$ ,  $E < F$ ,  $B > D$ ,  $G \geq C$ ,  $A > F$ ,  $H = E$   
**Conclusions:**  $G > B$   $A > H$   $C = H$

- A. Only conclusion (I) follows
- B. Both conclusions (I) and (III) follow
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows
- D. Either conclusion (I) or (II) follows
- E. None of the conclusions follow

- (3). **Statements:**  $S < U$ ,  $N \geq V$ ,  $U = Q$ ,  $R > N$ ,  $S \leq G$ ,  $Q > T$ ,  $V = G$   
**Conclusions:**  $U > T$   $R > S$   $R = S$

- A. Only conclusion (I) follows
- B. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows
- D. Either conclusion (I) or (II) follows
- E. None of the conclusions follow

- (4). **Statements:**  $M \geq P$ ,  $U < K$ ,  $K < A$ ,  $G = J$ ,  $P < U$ ,  $G > A$   
**Conclusions:**  $P < G$   $J > K$   $U < G$

- A. Only conclusion (I) follows

- B. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows
- D. Either conclusion (I) or (II) follows
- E. All the conclusions follow

**(5). Statements:  $B < A$ ,  $G = H$ ,  $O > A$ ,  $H < I$ ,  $J = I$ ,  $G < O$**   
**Conclusions:  $J > A$     $B > H$     $I < O$**

- A. Only conclusion (I) follows
- B. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows
- D. Either conclusion (I) or (II) follows
- E. None of the conclusions follow

**(6). Statements:  $G \leq S = Q \leq P$ ,  $R > G \geq I = A$ ,  $N < M < A < B$**   
**Conclusions:  $Q > R$ ,    $S > B$ ,    $M < G$**

- A. None of the conclusions follows
- B. Only conclusion III follows
- C. Either conclusion I or II follows
- D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follows
- E. All the conclusions follow

**(7). Statements:  $A \geq T > V = U$ ,  $M < V < Q \leq O$ ,  $J < Q = R \geq S$**   
**Conclusions:  $U < Q$ ,    $A > M$ ,    $V < R$**

- A. None of the conclusions follow
- B. Only conclusion I follows
- C. Either conclusion I or III follows
- D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follows
- E. All the conclusions follow

**(8). Statements:  $Y \geq I > S$ ,  $H \leq A \leq I$ ,  $K > J > A$ ,  $Z = H < W$**   
**Conclusions:  $Z < Y$ ,    $J \geq W$ ,    $Z = Y$**

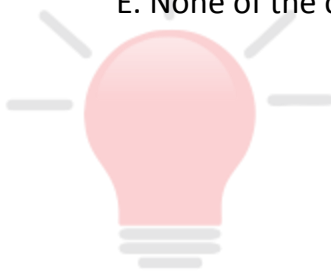
- A. None of the conclusions follow
- B. Only conclusion I follows
- C. Either conclusion I or III follows
- D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follow
- E. All the conclusions follow

**(9). Statements:  $L > A = B$ ,  $T < M > K$ ,  $X < B < T$ ,  $L > B > C$   
Conclusions:  $K < A$ ,  $M > C$ ,  $L > X$**

- A. None of the conclusions follows
- B. Only conclusions I and III follow
- C. Either conclusion I or II follows
- D. Only conclusions II and III follow
- E. All the conclusions follow

**(10). Statements:  $H = V \leq Y$ ,  $Y \geq F < Z$ ,  $H \geq P = R$ ,  $Z = M > X$   
Conclusions:  $Y > R$ ,  $M < F$ ,  $Y = R$**

- A. Both conclusions I and III follow
- B. Either conclusion I or III follows
- C. Only conclusion III follows
- D. All conclusions follow
- E. None of the conclusions follows



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**Correct answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	E	E	B	E	C	D	B

**Explanations:**

**1.**

Statements:  $M \geq S, K < A, S = T, A > Y, K > M, Y \leq O, T \geq E$

Conclusions: (I)  $M > E$  (II)  $M = E$  (III)  $O > S$

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$$O \geq Y < A > K > M \geq S = T \geq E$$

For conclusion (I):  $M > E$

Here, the common sign between M and E is ' $\geq$ '. Thus  $M \geq E$ .

Hence conclusion (I) does not follow individually.

For conclusion (II):  $M = E$

Here, the common sign between M and E is ' $\geq$ '. Thus  $M \geq E$ .

Thus conclusion (II) does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions I and II we get " $M \geq E$ ".

Therefore either conclusion (I) or (II) follows.

For conclusion (III):  $O > S$

Here we can see the opposite signs between O and S, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (III) does not follow.

Hence option D is correct.

**2.**

Statements:  $A < B$ ,  $C = D$ ,  $E < F$ ,  $B > D$ ,  $G \geq C$ ,  $A > F$ ,  $H = E$

Conclusions:  $G > B$     $A > H$     $C = H$

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$G \geq C = D < B > A > F > E = H$

For conclusion (I):  $G > B$

Here we can see the opposite signs between G and B, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion (I) does not follow.

For conclusion (II):  $A > H$

Here, the common sign between A and H is '>'. Thus  $A > H$ .

Thus conclusion (II) follows.

For conclusion (III):  $C = H$

Here we can see the opposite signs between C and H, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (III) does not follow.

Hence option C is correct.

**3.**

Statements:  $S < U$ ,  $N \geq V$ ,  $U = Q$ ,  $R > N$ ,  $S \leq G$ ,  $Q > T$ ,  $V = G$

Conclusions:  $U > T$     $R > S$     $R = S$

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$$R > N \geq V = G \geq S < U = Q > T$$

For conclusion (I):  $U > T$

Here, the common sign between U and T is '>'. Thus  $U > T$ .

Hence conclusion (I) follows.

For conclusion (II):  $R > S$

Here, the common sign between R and S is '>'. Thus  $R > S$ .

Thus conclusion (II) follows.

For conclusion (III):  $R = S$

Here, the common sign between R and S is '>'. Thus  $R > S$ .

Therefore conclusion (III) does not follow.

Hence option B is correct.

**4.**

Statements:  $M \geq P$ ,  $U < K$ ,  $K < A$ ,  $G = J$ ,  $P < U$ ,  $G > A$

Conclusions:  $P < G$     $J > K$     $U < G$

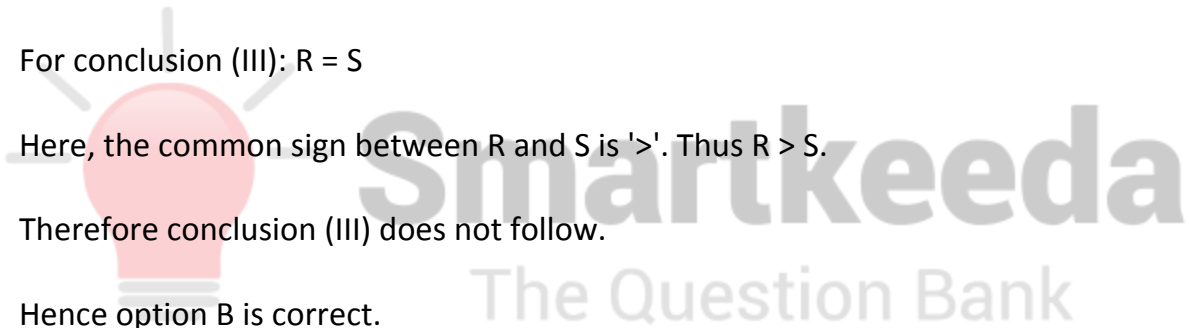
By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$$M \geq P < U < K < A < G = J$$

For conclusion (I):  $P < G$

Here, the common sign between P and G is '<'. Thus  $P < G$ .

Hence conclusion (I) follows.



For conclusion (II):  $J > K$

Here, the common sign between K and J is '<'. Thus  $K < J$  or  $J > K$ .

Thus conclusion (II) follows.

For conclusion (III):  $U < G$

Here, the common sign between U and G is '<'. Thus  $U < G$ .

Therefore conclusion (III) follows.

Hence option E is correct.

**5.**

Statements:  $B < A, G = H, O > A, H < I, J = I, G < O$

Conclusions:  $J > A, B > H, I < O$

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$J = I > H = G < O > A > B$

For conclusion (I):  $J > A$

Here we can see opposite sign between J and A, thus no relationship can be established between them.

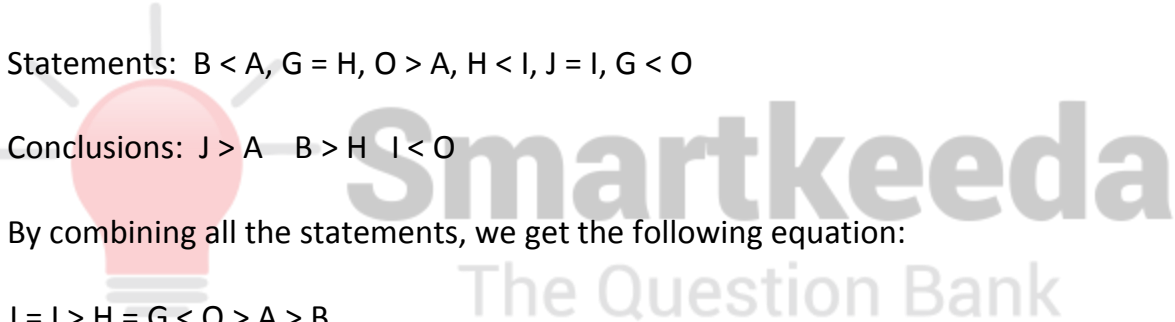
Hence conclusion (I) does not follow.

For conclusion (II):  $B > H$

Here we can see opposite sign between B and H, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion (II) does not follow.

For conclusion (III):  $I < O$





Here we can see opposite sign between I and O, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (III) does not follow.

Hence option E is correct.

**6.**

Statements:  $G \leq S = Q \leq P$ ,  $R > G \geq I = A$ ,  $N < M < A < B$

Conclusions:  $Q > R$ ,  $S > B$ ,  $M < G$

For conclusion I:  $Q > R$

From statements I and II, we get:

$$R > G \leq S = Q$$

Here, we can see the common sign between Q and R, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II:  $S > B$

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$$S \geq G \geq I = A < B$$

Here, we can see the common sign between S and B, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For conclusion III:  $M < G$

From statements II and III, we get:

$$G \geq I = A > M$$

Here, common sign between G and M is '>'. Thus  $G > M$  or  $M < G$ .

Hence conclusion III follows.

Therefore Conclusion III follows.

Hence option B is correct.

**7.**

Statements:  $A \geq T > V = U$ ,  $M < V < Q \leq O$ ,  $J < Q = R \geq S$

Conclusions:  $U < Q$ ,  $A > M$ ,  $V < R$

For conclusion I:  $U < Q$

From statements I and II, we get:

$$U = V < Q$$

Here, common sign between U and Q is '<'. Thus  $U < Q$ .

Hence conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II:  $A > M$

From statements I and II, we get:

$$A \geq T > V > M$$

Here, common sign between A and M is '>'. Thus  $A > M$ .

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III:  $V < R$

From statements II and III, we get:

$$V < Q = R$$

Here, common sign between V and R is '<'. Thus  $V < R$ .

Hence conclusion III follows.

Therefore, All conclusions follow.

Hence option E is correct.

**8.**

Statements:  $Y \geq I > S$ ,  $H \leq A \leq I$ ,  $K > J > A$ ,  $Z = H < W$

Conclusions:  $Z < Y$ ,  $J \geq W$ ,  $Z = Y$

For conclusion I:  $Z < Y$

From statements I, II and IV, we get:

$$Y \geq I \geq A \geq H = Z$$

Here, common sign between Y and Z is ' $\geq$ '. Thus  $Y \geq Z$  or  $Z \leq Y$ .

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II:  $J \geq W$

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

$$J > A \geq H < W$$

Here, we can see that there is opposite sign between J and W, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For conclusion III:  $Z = Y$

From statements I, II and IV, we get:

$$Y \geq I \geq A \geq H = Z$$

Here, common sign between Y and Z is ' $\geq$ '. Thus  $Y \geq Z$  or  $Z \leq Y$ .

Hence conclusion III does not follow individually.

Combining conclusions I and III:

While combining conclusion I i.e.  $Z < Y$  and conclusion III i.e.  $Z = Y$ , we'll get  $Z \leq Y$ , which is the actual relationship between them.

Therefore, Either conclusion I or conclusion III follows.

Hence option C is correct.

**9.**

Statements:  $L > A = B$ ,  $T < M > K$ ,  $X < B < T$ ,  $L > B > C$

Conclusions:  $K < A$ ,  $M > C$ ,  $L > X$

For conclusion I:  $K < A$

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$$A = B < T < M > K$$

Here, there are opposite sign between A and K. Thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II:  $M > C$

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

$$M > T > B > C$$

Here, the common sign between M and C is ' $>$ '. Thus  $M > C$ .

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III:  $L > X$

From statements I and III, we get:

$$L > B > X$$

Here, the common sign between L and X is '>'. Thus  $L > X$ .

Hence conclusion III follows.

Therefore conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

**10.**

Statements:  $H = V \leq Y$ ,  $Y \geq F < Z$ ,  $H \geq P = R$ ,  $Z = M > X$

Conclusions:  $Y > R$ ,  $M < F$ ,  $Y = R$

For Conclusion I:  $Y > R$

From statements I and III, we get:

$$Y \geq V = H \geq P = R$$

Here, the common sign between Y and R is '≥'. Thus  $Y \geq R$ .

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For Conclusion II:  $M < F$

From statements II and IV, we get:

$$F < Z = M$$

Here, we the common sign between F and M is '<'. Thus  $F < M$  or  $M > F$ .

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For Conclusion III:  $Y = R$

From statements I and III, we get:

$$Y \geq V = H \geq P = R$$

Here, the common sign between Y and R is ' $\geq$ '. Thus  $Y \geq R$ .

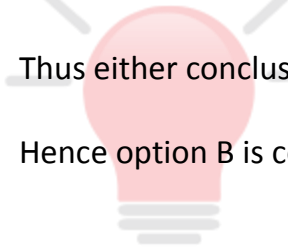
Hence conclusion III does not follow individually.

Combining conclusion I and III

Since conclusion I is that " $Y > R$ " and conclusion III is that " $Y = R$ " and we have the true relationship as " $Y \geq R$ ", so if we combine both the conclusions, we will arrive at the conclusion that Y is either equal to or greater than R i.e.  $Y \geq R$ .

Thus either conclusion I or III follows.

Hence option B is correct.





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