SmartKeeda
The Question Bank

Presents

TestZone
India’s least priced Test Series platform

JOIN

12 Month Plan
2018-19 All Test Series

@ Just

₹ 399/-
300+ Full Length Tests

✔ Brilliant Test Analysis
✔ Excellent Content
✔ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW
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.

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

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 ≥ V, U = Q, R > N, S ≤ 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

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 ≤ S = Q ≤ P, R > G ≥ I = A, N < M < A < B  
**Conclusions:** Q > R, S > B, M < G

A. None of the conclusions follow  
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 ≥ T > V = U, M < V < Q ≤ O, J < Q = R ≥ 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 ≥ I > S, H ≤ A ≤ I, K > J > A, Z = H < W  
**Conclusions:** Z < Y, J ≥ 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
Correct answers:

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:  \( G > B \quad A > H \quad C = H \)

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:  \( U > T \quad R > S \quad R = S \)
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: \( P < G \quad J > K \quad U < G \)

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.


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 ≥ T > V = U,   M < V < Q ≤ O,   J < Q = R ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ I ≥ A ≥ H = Z

Here, common sign between Y and Z is '≥'. Thus Y ≥ Z or Z ≤ 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 ≤ 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: \( H = V \leq Y, \quad Y \geq F < Z, \quad H \geq P = R, \quad Z = M > X \)

Conclusions: \( Y > R, \quad M < F, \quad Y = R \)

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 ‘\( \geq \)’. 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, 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.
TestZone
भारत की सबसे किफायती टेस्ट सीरीज
अभी जुड़ें

12 Month Plan
2018-19 All Test Series
@ Just

₹ 399/-
300+ फुल लेन्थ टेस्ट

☑ श्रेष्ठ विश्लेषण
☑ उत्कृष्ट विषय सामग्री
☑ बेरोज़गार व्याख्या

अभी जुड़ें