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

INEQUALITIES QUIZ 14

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Choose the correct Answer given below:

1. Statements: R > I = N > P Y ≥ R > K N ≤ E < Z

Conclusions: K > I, I < Z

A. Only conclusion II follows.

B. Only conclusion I follows.

C. Both conclusion I and II follow.

D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

2. Statements: T > K > Y , J ≤ K = G , I > C ≥ G , M ≤ I < N

Conclusions: N > K , C ≤ T, M < J

A. Both conclusions II and III follow

B. Either conclusion I or III follows

C. Only conclusion I follows

D. Only conclusion I follows

E. None of the conclusions follows

3. Statements: B ≥ P = M , X > B < T, Y = H ≤ X , R > Y > N

Conclusions: P > H , P = H, R > X

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

4. Statements: $F < G < D$, $D < H > C$, $F = C < A$

Conclusions: $G < C$, $H = A$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow

B. Either conclusion I or II follows

C. Only conclusion I follows

D. Only conclusion II follows

E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

5. Statements: $C < H = J$, $X \leq Y < J$, $N > X \geq Z$

Conclusions: $Y > Z$, $Y = Z$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow

B. Either conclusion I or II follows

C. Only conclusion I follows

D. Only conclusion II follows

E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

6. Statements: $W \geq Q > U$, $T = L \geq Q$, $V \leq A < L$

Conclusions: $T > U$, $W > T$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow

B. Either conclusion I or II follows

C. Only conclusion I follows

D. Only conclusion II follows

E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

7. Statements: $F > K \geq H$, $G = L \geq K$, $V \leq B < L$

Conclusions: $H > V$, $B < F$

A. Both conclusions I and II follow

B. Either conclusion I or II follows

C. Only conclusion I follows

D. Only conclusion II follows

E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

8. Statements: $H > K = O > R$ $K \geq M > L$ $O \leq F < Y$

Conclusions: $F > R$, $M < H$

A. Only conclusion II follows.

B. Only conclusion I follows.

C. Both conclusion I and II follow.

D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

9. Statements: $A > B = S$, $E \geq B > J$, $H < S \leq E$, $A > S \geq T$

Conclusions: $E > T$, $E = T$, $A > J$

A. None of the conclusions follow

B. Only conclusion I and either conclusion II or II follow

C. Either conclusion I or II follows

D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follow

E. All the conclusions follow

10. Statements: T = K > L , D > K > U , C = Z < T , F ≥ V > U

Conclusions: U < T, F = K, C < L

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Either conclusion I or II follows

C. Only conclusions II and III follow

D. None of the conclusions follows

E. All the conclusions follow

Correct answers:

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

Explanations:

1.

Statements: R > I = N > P Y ≥ R > K N ≤ E < Z

Conclusions: K > I, I < Z

For conclusion I: K > I

From the statements I and II, we get:

I < R > K

Here, the signs on inequalities between I and R are getting reversed. Conclusion I hence doesn't follow.

For conclusion II: I < Z

Combining statements I and III, we get:

I = N ≤ E < Z

Here, the common sign between I and Z is '<' and the given conclusion is also I < Z. Hence, conclusion II follows.

Hence, the correct answer is would be 'Only conclusion II follows'.

2.

Statements: T > K > Y , J ≤ K = G , I > C ≥ G , M ≤ I < N

Conclusions: $N > K$, $C \leq T$, $M < J$

For Conclusion I: $N > K$

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

$N > I > C \geq G = K$

Here, the common sign between N and K is '>'. Thus $N > K$.

Hence conclusion I follows.

For Conclusion II: $C \leq T$

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$C \geq G = K < T$

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

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For Conclusion III: $M < J$

From statements II, III and IV, we get:

$M \leq I > C \geq G = K \geq J$

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

Hence conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.

3.

Statements: $B \geq P = M$, $X > B < T$, $Y = H \leq X$, $R > Y > N$

Conclusions: $P > H$, $P = H$, $R > X$

For Conclusion I: $P > H$

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$H \leq X > B \geq P$

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For Conclusion II: $P = H$

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$H \leq X > B \geq P$

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

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For Conclusion III: $R > X$

From statements II and III, we get:

$R > Y = H \leq X$

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

Hence conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore none of the conclusions follows.

Hence option E is correct.

4.

Statements: F < G < D , D < H > C , F = C < A

Conclusions: G < C , H = A

For conclusion I: G < C

From statements I and III, we get:

C = F < G

Here, the common sign between C and G is '<'. Hence C < G. Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion I: H = A

From statements II and III, we get:

H > C < A

Here, we get opposite signs between H and A. Thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Hence option E is correct.

5.

Statements: $C < H = J$, $X \leq Y < J$, $N > X \geq Z$

Conclusions: $Y > Z$, $Y = Z$

For conclusion I: $Y > Z$

From statements I and III, we get:

$Y \geq X \geq Z$

Here, the common sign between Y and Z is '≥'. Hence $Y \geq Z$ Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: $Y = Z$

From statements I and III, we get:

$Y \geq X \geq Z$

Here, the common sign between Y and Z is '≥'. Hence $Y \geq Z$. Thus conclusion II also does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions I and II, we get: $Y \geq Z$, which is the true relationship.

Thus either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

6.

Statements: $W \geq Q > U$, $T = L \geq Q$, $V \leq A < L$

Conclusions: $T > U$, $W > T$

For conclusion I: T > U

From statements I and II, we get:

T = L ≥ Q > U

Here, the common sign between T and U is '>'. Thus T > U.
Hence conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: W > T

From statements I and II, we get:

W ≥ Q ≤ L = T

Here, we can see the opposite sign between W and T, thus no relationship can be established between them.
Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Thus only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.

7.

Statements: F > K ≥ H , G = L ≥ K , V ≤ B < L

Conclusions: H > V , B < F

For conclusion I: H > V

From statements I, II and III, we get:

V ≤ B < L ≥ K ≥ H

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: B < F

From statements I, II and III, we get:

B < L ≥ K < F

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

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Thus neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Hence option E is correct.

8.

Statements: H > K = O > R K ≥ M > L O ≤ F < Y

Conclusions: F > R, M < H

For conclusion I: F > R

Combining statements I and III, we get:
F ≥ O > R

Here, the common sign between F and R is '>' and the given conclusion is F > R. Hence, conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: M < H

Combining statements I and II, we get:

H > K ≥ M

Here, the common sign between H and M is '>' and the given conclusion is M < H. Conclusion II follows.

Hence, the correct answer is would be 'Both the statements I and II follow'.

9.

Statements: A > B = S , E ≥ B > J , H < S ≤ E , A > S ≥ T

Conclusions: E > T, E = T , A > J

For conclusion I: E > T

From statements III and IV, we get:

T ≤ S ≤ E

Here, common sign between T and E is '≤'. Thus T ≤ E or E ≥ T.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

E ≥ B = S ≥ T

Here, common sign between E and T is '≥'. Thus T ≤ E or E ≥ T.

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: E = T

From statements III and IV, we get:

T ≤ S ≤ E

Here, common sign between T and E is '≤'. Thus T ≤ E or E ≥ T.

Also, From statements I, III and IV, we get:

$E \geq B = S \geq T$

Here, common sign between E and T is '≥'. Thus $T \leq E$ or $E \geq T$.

Hence conclusion II does not follow individually.

For conclusion III: $A > J$

From statements I and II, we get:

$A > B > J$

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

Hence conclusion III follows.

Combining conclusions I and II:

As the final conclusion is $E \geq T$, so if we combine both the conclusions I and II i.e. $E > T$ and $E = T$, we get $E \geq T$.
Thus either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Therefore, either conclusion I or II and conclusion III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

10.

Statements: $T = K > L$, $D > K > U$, $C = Z < T$, $F \geq V > U$

Conclusions: $U < T$, $F = K$, $C < L$

For conclusion I: $U < T$

From statements I and II, we get:

T = K > U

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

Hence conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: F = K

From statements II and IV, we get:

K > U < V ≤ F

Here, we can see the opposite signs between K and F. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

For conclusion III: C < L

From statements I, II and III, we get:

Z = C < T = K > L

Here, we can see the opposite signs between C and D. Thus no relation can be established between them.

Hence conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.