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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 \quad Y \geq R > K \quad N \leq E < Z
   
   Conclusions: K > I, \quad 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, \quad J \leq K = G, \quad I > C \geq G, \quad M \leq I < N
   
   Conclusions: N > K, \quad C \leq T, \quad 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 \geq P = M, \quad X > B < T, \quad Y = H \leq X, \quad R > Y > N
   
   Conclusions: P > H, \quad P = H, \quad 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:  \( F < G < D, \quad D < H > C, \quad F = C < A \)
Conclusions:  \( G < C, \quad H = A \)
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:  \( C < H = J, \quad X \leq Y < J, \quad N > X \geq Z \)
Conclusions:  \( Y > Z, \quad Y = Z \)
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:  \( W \geq Q > U, \quad T = L \geq Q, \quad V \leq A < L \)
Conclusions:  \( T > U, \quad W > T \)
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:  \( H > K = O > R \quad K \geq M > L \quad O \leq F < Y \)
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: $T = K > L$, $D > K > U$, $C = Z < T$, $F \geq V > U$

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:

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Explanations:

1.

Statements:  $R > I = N > P$   $Y \geq R > K$   $N \leq E < Z$

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:

$I = N \leq E < Z$

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:  $T > K > Y$,   $J \leq K = G$,   $I > C \geq G$,   $M \leq I < N$
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:  \( B \geq P = M , \quad X > B < T , \quad Y = H \leq X , \quad R > Y > N \)

Conclusions:  \( P > H , \quad P = H , \quad R > X \)

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:  \( F < G < D , \quad D < H > C , \quad F = C < A \)

Conclusions:  \( G < C , \quad H = A \)

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: \( C < H = J, \quad X \leq Y < J, \quad N > X \geq Z \)

Conclusions: \( Y > Z, \quad Y = Z \)

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 ‘\( \geq \)’. 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 ‘\( \geq \)’. 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: \( W \geq Q > U, \quad T = L \geq Q, \quad V \leq A < L \)

Conclusions: \( T > U, \quad W > T \)
For conclusion I: \( T > U \)

From statements I and II, we get:

\[ T = L \geq Q > U \]

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:

\[ W \geq Q \leq L = T \]

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: \( F > K \geq H, \ G = L \geq K, \ V \leq B < L \)

Conclusions: \( H > V, \ B < F \)

For conclusion I: \( H > V \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[ V \leq B < L \geq K \geq H \]

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:

\[ B < L \geq K < F \]

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: \( H > K = O > R \) \quad \( K \geq M > L \) \quad \( O \leq F < Y \)

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

For conclusion I: \( F > R \)

Combining statements I and III, we get:

\[ F \geq O > R \]

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:

\[ H > K \geq M \]
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:
Here, common sign between $E$ and $T$ is $\geq$. 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.
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