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

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: $T > K > Y$, $J \leq K = G$, $I > C \geq G$, $M \leq I < N$

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

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

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

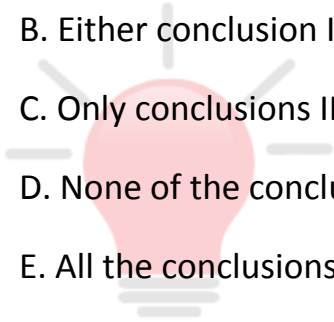
Conclusions: $E > T$, $E = T$, $A > J$

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

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



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

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

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 ' \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: $W \geq Q > U$, $T = L \geq Q$, $V \leq A < L$

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



For conclusion I: $T > U$

From statements I and II, we get:

$$T = L \geq Q > U$$

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

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

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

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

For conclusion I: $E > T$

From statements III and IV, we get:

$$T \leq S \leq E$$

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

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

$$E \geq B = S \geq T$$

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: $E = T$

From statements III and IV, we get:

$$T \leq S \leq E$$

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

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:

$$K > U < V \leq F$$

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:

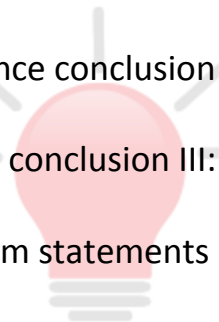
$$Z = C < T = K > L$$

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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