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Inequalities Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains and IBPS Clerk Mains Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 15

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. The statements are followed by two or three 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.

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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. All the conclusions follow
E. None of the conclusions follows

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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

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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

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5. **Statements:** C < H = J , X ≤ Y < J , N > X ≥ 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

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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. Only conclusion 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

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 ≤ T, M < J
For Conclusion I: N > K

From statements II, III and IV, we get:
N > I > C ≥ G = K
Here, the common sign between N and K is '>'. Thus N > K.
Hence conclusion I follows.

For Conclusion II: C ≤ T
From statements I, II and III, we get:
C ≥ 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 ≤ I > C ≥ G = K ≥ 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 > P = M , X > B ≤ T, Y = H ≤ 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 ≤ X > B ≥ 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 ≤ X > B ≥ 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 ≤ 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 ≤ Y < J , N > X ≥ Z
Conclusions: Y > Z , Y = Z

For conclusion I: Y > Z

From statements I and III, we get:
Y ≥ X ≥ Z
Here, the common sign between Y and Z is '≥'. Hence Y ≥ Z Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: Y = Z

From statements I and III, we get:
Y ≥ X ≥ Z
Here, the common sign between Y and Z is '≥'. Hence Y ≥ Z. Thus conclusion II also does not follow individually.
On combining conclusions I and II, we get: Y ≥ Z, which is the true relationship.

Thus either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

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6. **Statements:** W ≥ Q > U , T = L ≥ Q , V ≤ 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:** $F > K \geq H$, $G = L \geq K$, $V \leq B < L$

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.

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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 '≤'. 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 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 '≤'. 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 ≥ 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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