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

## Inequalities Quiz 17

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:**  $P \geq Q = W$ ;  $Q > O \geq U$ ;  $O \geq V < W$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $P > U$       II.  $V < Q$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
C. if either conclusion I or II is true.          D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

2. **Statements:**  $Z > X = G \geq H \geq L$ ;  $P < O \leq V < L$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $Z > P$       II.  $G \geq L$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
C. if either conclusion I or II is true.          D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

3. **Statements:**  $Y > U \geq V \leq O$ ;  $J \geq G \geq H = Y$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $G > O$       II.  $O \geq G$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
C. if either conclusion I or II is true.          D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

4. **Statements:**  $C \geq D = E$ ;  $Z = X \leq H \geq C$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $C < Z$       II.  $D \leq X$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
C. if either conclusion I or II is true.          D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

5. **Statements:**  $P \geq Q > F \geq I$ ;  $Y > F \geq U$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $P > Y$       II.  $P > U$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
C. if either conclusion I or II is true.          D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

**6. Statements:**  $P < K \leq W < H \leq B < Y$ ,  $R \geq Q \geq B = M = T$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $R > P$  II.  $P < Q$

- A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows.                      B. Only C1 follows.  
 C. Both C1 and C2 follow.                      D. Only C2 follows.  
 E. Either C1 or C2 follows.

**7. Statements:**  $X > N = Z = G \geq C < D$ ,  $Y = J \leq C < I < P$ ,  $A = Q \neq Y = U \geq V > B$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $V < N$  II.  $X > Y$

- A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows.                      B. Only C1 follows.  
 C. Only C2 follows.                      D. Both C1 and C2 follow.  
 E. Either C1 or C2 follows.

**8. Statements:**  $B < C \leq J = I \leq H$ ,  $O = J < T \leq A \leq D > P$ ,  
**Conclusions:** I.  $D < C$  II.  $A \geq B$

- A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows.                      B. Only C1 follows.  
 C. Both C1 and C2 follow.                      D. Only C2 follows.  
 E. Either C1 or C2 follows.

**9. Statements:**  $M > T \geq F$ ,  $X < P \leq N = F$ ,  $X < G \leq Y$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $M > N$  II.  $T > X$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
 C. if either conclusion I or II is true.                      D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

**10. Statements:**  $X \geq E = C < D$ ,  $K \leq E < H = G$ ,  $F \geq D > N \leq J$   
**Conclusions:** I.  $E > F$  II.  $X < G$

- A. if only conclusion I is true.                      B. if only conclusion II is true.  
 C. if either conclusion I or II is true.                      D. if neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. if both conclusion I and II are true.

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
E	E	C	D	B	C	C	A	E	D

## Explanations:

1. **Given Statements:**  $P \geq Q = W$ ;  $Q > O \geq U$ ;  $O \geq V < W$

**Given Conclusions:** I.  $P > U$       II.  $V < Q$

**Checking C1:**  $P > U$

Combining eq. 1 and 2, we get

$$P \geq Q > O \geq U$$

Clearly, common sign of inequalities between P and U is '>' and the given conclusion is also  $P > U$ . Therefore, C1 follows.

**Checking C2:**  $V < Q$

Combining eq 3 and 1, we get

$$V < W = Q$$

Clearly,  $V < Q$  here. Therefore, C2 follows as well.

Option E is hence the correct answer.

2. **Given Statements:**  $Z > X = G \geq H \geq L$ ;  $P < O \leq V < L$

**Given Conclusions:** I.  $Z > P$       II.  $G \geq L$

**Checking C1:**  $Z > P$

Combining eq 1 and 2, we get

$$Z > X = G \geq H \geq L > V \geq O > P$$

Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between Z and P is '>' and the given conclusion is also  $Z > P$ . Therefore, C1 follows.

**Checking C2:**  $G \geq L$

From eq 1,

$$G \geq H \geq L$$

We can see that the common sign of inequalities between G and L is '≥' and the given conclusion is also  $G \geq L$ . Therefore, C2 follows as well.

Option E is hence the correct answer.

**3. Given Statements:**  $Y > U \geq V \leq O$ ;  $J \geq G \geq H = Y$

**Given Conclusions:** I.  $G > O$       II.  $O \geq G$

**Checking C1:**  $G > O$

Combining eq 2 and 1, we get

$$G \geq H = Y > U \geq V \leq O$$

Here, the signs of inequalities between G and O are getting reversed and therefore no definite relationship between G and O can be established. Hence, C1 doesn't follow individually.

**Checking C2:**  $O \geq G$

Here too, we need to define a relationship between the same elements. Clearly, C2 doesn't follow individually either.

However, we observe both the conclusions together, we find that they form a complementary pair as in any scenario,

O must be greater than G, Or

O must be less than G, Or

O must be equal to G.

Therefore, either conclusion 1 or conclusion 2 follows.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

**4. Given Statements:**  $C \geq D = E$ ;  $Z = X \leq H \geq C$

**Given Conclusions:** I.  $C < Z$       II.  $D \leq X$

**Checking C1:**  $C < Z$

From eq 2, we get

$$C \leq H \geq X = Z$$

Here, signs of inequalities are getting reversed and therefore we can't establish a definite relationship between these two elements. Hence, C1 doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:**  $D \leq X$

Combining eq 1 and 2, we get

$$D \leq C \leq H \geq X$$

Once again the signs are getting reversed and therefore no definite relation can be established between D and X. Hence, C2 doesn't follow either.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

**5. Given Statements:**  $P \geq Q > F \geq I$ ;  $Y > F \geq U$

**Given Conclusions:** I.  $P > Y$       II.  $P > U$

**Checking C1:**  $P > Y$

Combining eq 1 and 2, we get

$$P \geq Q > F < Y$$

Clearly, signs of inequalities are getting reversed here between P and Y. Therefore, no relationship between P and Y can be established. Hence, C1 doesn't follow.

**Checking C2:**  $P > U$

Combining eq 1 and 2, we get

$$P \geq Q > F \geq U$$

Here, the common sign of inequalities between P and U is '>' and the conclusion given is also  $P > U$ . Therefore, C2 follows.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

**6. Statements:**  $P < K \leq W < H \leq B < Y$ ,  $R \geq Q \geq B = M = T$

**Conclusions:** I.  $R > P$     II.  $P < Q$

Combining the equations to derive the relationships between R & P and P & Q, we get

$$P < K \leq W < H \leq B \leq Q \leq R \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

Moving from R to P we can observe that the common sign of inequalities between these two is of '>'. It confirms that  $R > P$ . Clearly, conclusion I follows.

Similarly, moving from P to Q, we can see that the common sign of inequalities between P and Q is of '<'. It confirms that  $P < Q$ . Clearly, conclusion II also follows.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

**7. Statements:**  $X > N = Z = G \geq C < D$ ,  $Y = J \leq C < I < P$ ,  $A = Q \neq Y = U \geq V > B$

**Conclusions:** I.  $V < N$  II.  $X > Y$

Combining equations to find the relationship between V and N, we get

$$V \leq U = Y = J \leq C \leq G = Z = N$$

Here, the common sign of inequalities between V and N is of ' $\leq$ ' and the given conclusion is  $V < N$ . Hence, C1 doesn't follow.

Similarly, combining equations to find the relationship between X and Y, we get

$$X > N = Z = G \geq C \geq J = Y$$

Here, the common sign between X and Y is of '>' and the conclusion is  $X > Y$ . Hence C2, follows.

Hence option C is the correct answer.

**8. Statements:**  $B < C \leq J = I \leq H$ ,  $O = J < T \leq A \leq D > P$ ,

**Conclusions:** I.  $D < C$  II.  $A \geq B$

Combining equations to derive the relationship between D & C and A & B, we get

$$B < C \leq I = O = J < T \leq A \leq D$$

Moving from D to C we can observe that the common sign of inequalities between these two elements is of '>'. It means  $D > C$  whereas the given conclusion is  $D < C$ . Clearly, conclusion I does not follow.

Similarly, moving from A to B we can observe that the common sign of inequalities between these two elements is of '>'. It means  $A > B$  whereas the given conclusion is  $A \geq B$ . Clearly, conclusion II doesn't follow either.

Hence option A is the correct answer.

**9. Statements:**  $M > T \geq F$ ,  $X < P \leq N = F$ ,  $X < G \leq Y$

**Conclusions:** I.  $M > N$  II.  $T > X$

Combining Statements I, II and III, we get

$$Y \geq G > X < P \leq N = F \leq T < M$$

Then,  $N < M$  or  $M > N$  is true. Hence conclusion I is true.

Again,  $X < T$  or  $T > X$  is true. Hence conclusion II is true.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

**10.** Statements:  $X \geq E = C < D$ ,  $K \leq E < H = G$ ,  $F \geq D > N \leq J$

Conclusions:  $E > F$     $X < G$

Combining both equations I and II to find the relation between E and F we get:

$$E = C < D \leq F$$

Clearly we can see that common sign of inequalities between E and F is of '<' and the given conclusion is  $E > F$ . Hence, C1 does not follow.

To find the relation between X and G we need not to combine the equations but have a glance on:

$$X \geq E$$

Clearly we can see that X is '>=' in comparison to rest of the letters whereas in the conclusion C2 ' $X < G$ ' which is not a possible case. Hence, C2 does not follow.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.



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