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Inequalities questions for IBPS Clerk Pre exam

INEQUALITIES QUIZ 2

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

'A @ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B.'

'A % B' means 'A is not greater than B.'

'A # B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B.'

'A © B' means 'A is not smaller than B.'

'A δ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B.'

(1). **Statements:** J # K, K @ P, P δ R

Conclusions: I. J # R II. R δ J

- 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 conclusions I and II are true

(2). **Statements:** M δ N, Q % S, N © Q

Conclusions: I. M δ Q II. N % S

- 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 conclusions I and II are true

(3). Statements: P # R, R @ L, L © T

Conclusions: I. L δ P II. P # T

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 conclusions I and II are true

(4). Statements: C @ D, D © P, K δ P

Conclusions: I. C © P II. D # K

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 conclusions I and II are true

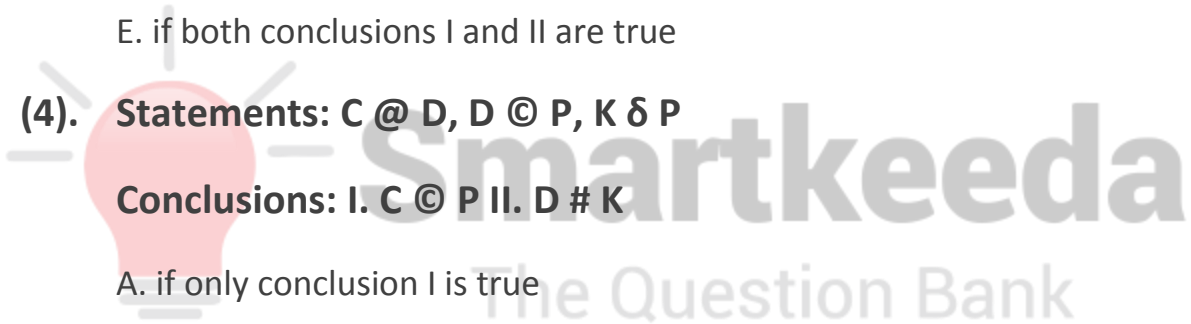
(5). Statements: C δ D, D @ M, M # L

Conclusions: I. C @ M II. L # C

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 conclusions I and II are true



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Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5
D	D	E	E	D

Explanations:

1.

As per the information given,

1. $C \delta D$ means $C < D$
2. $D @ M$ means $D = M$
3. $M \# L$ means $M > L$

So, the final equation will be,

$$C < D = M > L$$

Now, the Conclusion I. $C @ M$ means $C = M$
the Conclusion II. $L \# C$ means $L > C$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From J to R} \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ J > K = P < R \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From J to R} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ J > K = P < R \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Hence, neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

2.

As per the information given,

1. $M \delta N$ means $M < N$
2. $Q \% S$ means $Q \leq S$
3. $N \textcircled{C} Q$ means $N \geq Q$

So, the final equation will be,

$$M < N \geq Q \leq S$$

Now, the Conclusion I. $M \delta Q$ means $M < Q$
the Conclusion II. $N \% S$ means $N \leq S$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From M to Q} \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ M < N \geq Q \leq S \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From N to S} \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ M < N \geq Q \leq S \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Hence, neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

3.

As per the information given,

1. $P \# R$ means $P > R$
2. $R @ L$ means $R = L$
3. $L \odot T$ means $L \geq T$

So, the final equation will be,

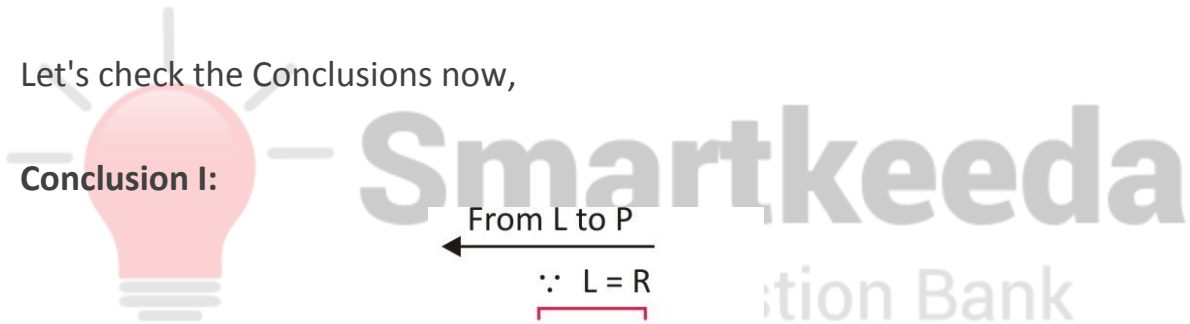
$$P > R = L \geq T$$

Now, the Conclusion I. $L \delta P$ means $L < P$

the Conclusion II. $P \# T$ means $P > T$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From L to P} \\ \leftarrow \\ \therefore L = R \\ P > R = L \geq T \\ \leftarrow \\ \therefore L < P \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From P to T} \\ \xrightarrow{} \\ P > R = L \geq T \\ \xrightarrow{} \\ \text{Common sign is } > \\ \therefore P > T \end{array}$$

Hence, both Conclusion I and II are true.

4.

As per the information given,

1. C @ D means C = D
2. D © P means D ≥ P
3. K δ P means K < P

So, the final equation will be,

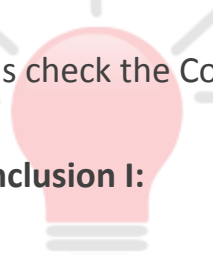
$$C = D \geq P > K$$

Now, the Conclusion I. C © P means C ≥ P

the Conclusion II. D # K means D > K

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



From C to P →

$$\begin{array}{l} \because C = D \\ \underline{C = D} \geq P > K \\ \underline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \therefore C \geq P \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

From D to K →

$$\begin{array}{l} C = \underline{D} \geq P > K \\ \underline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \text{Common sign is } > \\ \therefore D > K \end{array}$$

Hence, both Conclusions I and II are true.

5.

As per the information given,

1. $C \delta D$ means $C < D$
2. $D @ M$ means $D = M$
3. $M \# L$ means $M > L$

So, the final equation will be,

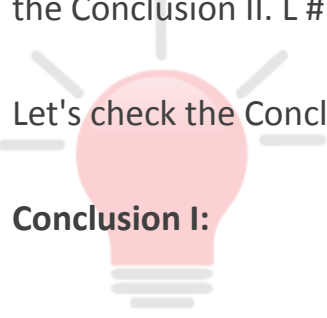
$$C < D = M > L$$

Now, the Conclusion I. $C @ M$ means $C = M$

the Conclusion II. $L \# C$ means $L > C$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:



From C to M \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c} \therefore D = M \\ C < D = M > L \\ \hline \therefore C < M \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

From C to L \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{c} C < D = M > L \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Hence, neither Conclusion I nor II is true.



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