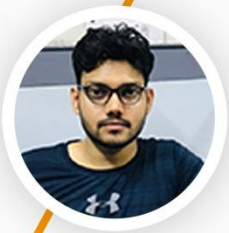
Bipin Nambiar
(SBI PO 2018)

Shiraz Khan
(SBI Clerk 2018)

Kuldeep Yadav
(SBI PO 2018)

Rajat Saxena
(IBPS Clerk 2018)



Anupam Tyagi
(IBPS PO 2018)

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AND CRACKED BANK EXAMS

बैंक परीक्षाओ के लिए निश्चित
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The Question Bank

Inequalities Questions for IBPS Clerk Pre, LIC Asst., SBI Clerk Pre and IBPS RRB Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 20

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Choose the correct answer on the basis of information given below.

1. **Statements:** W < K , Z < M ≤ W , B > Z , R ≤ K
Conclusions: W < B , R > W

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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2. **Statements:** I ≥ H > A , Q < A = P , H ≥ B , I ≤ G
Conclusions: G = H , G > H

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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3. **Statements:** I ≥ H > A , Q < A = P , H ≥ B , I ≤ G
Conclusions: P < I , G > B

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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4. **Statements:** L ≤ M , O ≥ H , F = M , K ≥ H , I < J > F
Conclusions: L < J , O ≥ K

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:** X > Y , M = X < Z , T < S , G ≥ T
Conclusions: G > S , 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:** $H > A > R$, $E < Y = A$, $U \geq H = M$
Conclusions: $U > A$, $E < H$

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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7. **Statements:** $L \geq U \geq C$, $K = Y \leq C$, $H > W \leq K$
Conclusions: $W < U$, $U = W$

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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8. **Statements:** $T = A > R$, $S < A < O$, $P \geq R > Y$
Conclusions: $O > R$, $T > Y$

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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9. **Statements:** $L > H = A$, $O \geq G < H$, $Y < L < P$
Conclusions: $P > O$, $G < P$

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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10. **Statements:** $G \leq H \leq Y$, $I > K \geq H$, $M > U = I$
Conclusions: $M > Y$, $K > G$

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

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	B	C	C	D	A	B	A	D	A

Explanations:

1. **Statements:** $W < K$, $Z < M \leq W$, $B > Z$, $R \leq K$

Conclusions: $W < B$, $R > W$

For conclusion I: W < B
From statements II and III, we get:

$W \geq M > Z < B$

Here, we can see the sign of inequalities are getting opposite between W and B, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: R > W
From statements I and IV, we get:

$R \leq K > W$

Here too, we can see the opposite sign between R and W, thus no relationship can be established between them either.

Thus conclusion II does not follow either.

Therefore neither conclusion I nor II follows.
Hence option E is correct.

2. **Statements:** $I \geq H > A$, $Q < A = P$, $H \geq B$, $I \leq G$

Conclusions: $G = H$, $G > H$

For conclusion I: G = H
From statements I and IV, we get:

$G \geq I \geq H$

Here, the common sign between G and H is '≥', thus $G \geq H$.
Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: G > H
From statements I and IV, we get:

$G \geq I \geq H$

Here, the common sign between G and H is '≥', thus $G \geq H$.

Thus conclusion II does not follow individually.
On combining both the conclusions we get , $G \geq H$.
Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.
Hence option B is correct.

3. **Statements:** I ≥ H > A , Q < A = P , H ≥ B , I ≤ G

Conclusions: P < I , G > B

For conclusion I: P < I
From statements I and II , we get:

I ≥ H > A = P

Here, the common sign between I and P is '>', thus I > P or P < I.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: G > B

From statements III and IV, we get:

G ≥ I ≥ H ≥ B

Here, the common sign between G and B is '≥', thus G ≥ B.

Thus conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.

4. **Statements:** L ≤ M , O ≥ H , F = M , K ≥ H , I < J > F

Conclusions: L < J , O ≥ K

For conclusion I: L < J
From statements I, III and V, we get:

L ≤ M = F < J

Here, the common sign between L and J is '<', thus L < J.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: O ≥ K
From statements II and IV, we get:

O ≥ H ≤ K

Here, we can see the opposite sign between O and K, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.

5. **Statements:** $X > Y$, $M = X < Z$, $T < S$, $G \geq T$

Conclusions: $G > S$, $Y < Z$

For conclusion I: G > S
From statements III and IV, we get:

$G \geq T < S$

Here, we can see the opposite sign between G and S, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: Y < Z
From statements I and II, we get:

$Z > M = X > Y$

Here, the common sign between Z and Y is '>'. Hence $Z > Y$.

Thus conclusion II follows.

Therefore only conclusion II follows.

Hence option D is correct.

6. **Statements:** $H > A > R$, $E < Y = A$, $U \geq H = M$

Conclusions: $U > A$, $E < H$

For conclusion I: U > A
From statements I and III, we get:

$U \geq H > A$

Here, the common sign between U and A is '>', hence $U > A$.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: E < H
From statements I and II, we get:

$E < Y = A < H$

Here, the common sign between E and H is '< '. Hence $E < H$.

Hence conclusion II follows.

Therefore both conclusions I and II follow.

Hence option A is correct.

7. **Statements:** $L \geq U \geq C$, $K = Y \leq C$, $H > W \leq K$

Conclusions: $W < U$, $U = W$

For conclusion I: W < U
From statements I, II and III, we get:

$W \leq K = Y \leq C \leq U$

Here, the common sign between W and U is '≤', hence $W \leq U$.

Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: U = W
From statements I, II and III, we get:

$W \leq K = Y \leq C \leq U$

Here, the common sign between W and U is '≤', hence $W \leq U$.

Thus conclusion II does not follow individually.

On combining conclusion I and II we get W ≤ U.

Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

8. **Statements:** $T = A > R$, $S < A < O$, $P \geq R > Y$

Conclusions: $O > R$, $T > Y$

For conclusion I: O > R
From statements I and II, we get:

$O > A > R$

Here, the common sign between O and R is '>', hence $O > R$.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: T > Y
From statements I and III, we get:

$T = A > R > Y$

Here, the common sign between T and Y is '> '. Hence $T > Y$.

Hence conclusion II follows.

Therefore both conclusions I and II follow.

Hence option A is correct.

9. **Statements:** L > H = A , O ≥ G < H , Y < L < P

Conclusions: P > O , G < P

For conclusion I: P > O
From statements II and III, we get:

O ≥ G < H < L < P

Here, we can see the opposite sign between P and O, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: G < P
From statements I, II and III, we get:

G < H < L < P

Here, the common sign between G and P is '< '. Hence G < P.

Hence conclusion II follows.

Therefore only conclusion II follows.

Hence option D is correct.

10. **Statements:** G ≤ H ≤ Y , I > K ≥ H , M > U = I

Conclusions: M > Y , K > G

For conclusion I: M > Y
From statements I, II and III, we get:

M > U = I > K ≥ H ≤ Y

Here, we can see the opposite sign between M and Y, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: K > G
From statements I and II, we get:

K ≥ H ≥ G

Here, the common sign between K and G is '≥ '. Hence K ≥ G.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Hence option E is correct.