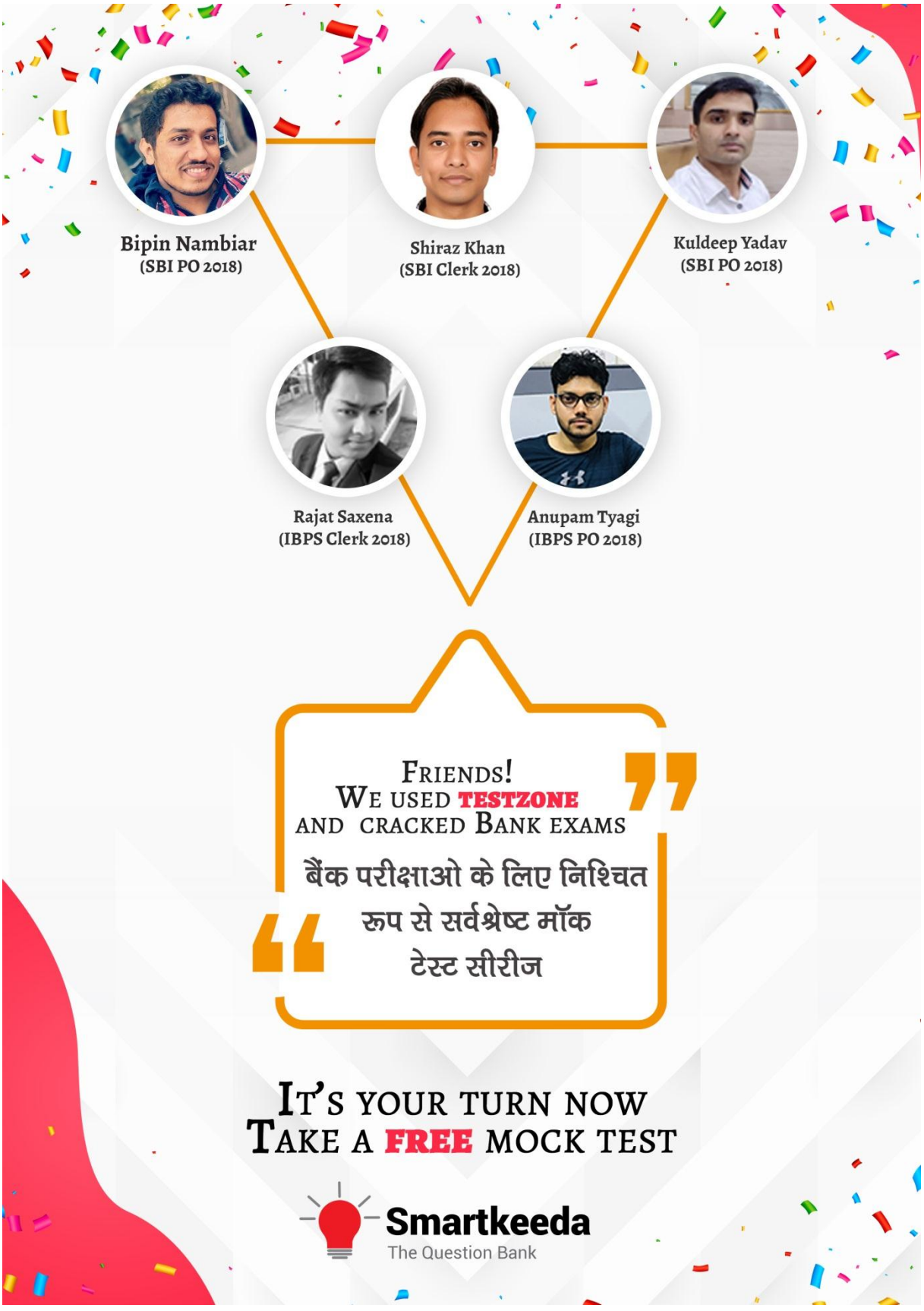
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The Question Bank

Inequalities Questions for IBPS PO Pre, RRB Scale I Pre, SBI PO Pre, Syndicate Bank PO, Canara Bank PO, IBPS SO Pre, IBPS Clerk Mains and SBI Clerk Mains Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 23

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

1. **Statements:** $D \geq S$, $X < W$, $S = J$, $W > Y$, $X > D$, $Y \leq O$, $J \geq E$

Conclusions: (i) $D > E$ (ii) $D = E$ (iii) $O > S$

A. Only conclusion (i) follows
B. Both conclusions (i) and (iii) follow
C. Only conclusion (iii) follows
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows
E. All the conclusions follow

2. **Statements:** $W < X$, $Y = Z$, $V < U$, $X > Z$, $G \geq Y$, $W > U$, $H = V$

Conclusions: (i) $G > X$ (ii) $W > H$ (iii) $Y = H$

A. Only conclusion (i) follows
B. Both conclusions (i) and (iii) follow
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows
E. None of the conclusions follow

3. **Statements:** $P < K$, $B \geq D$, $K = E$, $H > B$, $P \leq G$, $E > T$, $D = G$

Conclusions: (i) $K > T$ (ii) $B > P$ (iii) $B = P$

A. Only conclusion (i) follows
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow
C. Both A and D follows
D. Either conclusion (ii) or (iii) follows
E. None of the conclusions follow

4. **Statements:** $S < V$, $P = M$, $T > V$, $M < I$, $R = I$, $P < T$

Conclusions: (i) $I > P$ (ii) $S > M$ (iii) $I < T$

A. Only conclusion (i) follows
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows
E. None of the conclusions follow

5. **Statements:** $X \geq T, Z < K, K < H, F = Q, T < Z, F > H$

Conclusions: (i) $T < F$ (ii) $Q > K$ (iii) $Z < F$

A. Only conclusion (i) follows
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows
E. All the conclusions follow

6. **Statements:** $C = W \leq T$, $V > T > L$, $E \leq V = I$, $C > G = E$

Conclusions: $G < T$, $C < I$

A. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
D. Only conclusion I follows
E. Both the conclusions follow

7. **Statements:** $A \geq C > K$, $J < K \geq H$, $L = W \geq J$, $B \leq W = M$

Conclusions: $A > L$, $C > H$

A. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Both the conclusions follow

8. **Statements:** $A \geq C > K$, $J < K \geq H$, $L = W \geq J$, $B \leq W = M$

Conclusions: $A > L$, $C > H$

A. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
D. Only conclusion II follows
E. Both the conclusions follow

9. **Statements:** $W < H \leq L < J \leq N < V$, $M = F \neq J = G \geq I > Q$, $U \leq P < E = C = I$

Conclusions: I. $E < V$ II. $W < P$

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

10. **Statements:** $A > C = B = F \geq J < M$, $K = Q \leq J < Z < N$, $X = U \neq K = S \geq Z > X$

Conclusions: I. $Z < C$ II. $A > K$

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

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations :

1. **Statements:** D ≥ S , X < W, S = J, W > Y, X > D, Y ≤ O, J ≥ E

Conclusions: (i) D > E (ii) D = E (iii) O > S

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

O ≥ Y < W > X > D ≥ S = J ≥ E

For conclusion (i): D > E

Here, the common sign between D and E is '≥'. Thus D ≥ E.

Hence conclusion (i) does not follow individually.

For conclusion (ii): D = E

Here, the common sign between D and E is '≥'. Thus D ≥ E.

Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions I and II we get "D ≥ E".

Therefore either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows.

For conclusion (iii): O > S

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

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.

Hence option D is correct.

2. **Statements:** W < X, Y = Z , V < U, X > Z, G ≥ Y, W > U, H = V

Conclusions: (i) G > X (ii) W > H (iii) Y = H

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

G ≥ Y = Z < X > W > U > V = H

For conclusion (i): G > X

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

Hence conclusion (i) does not follow.

For conclusion (ii): W > H

Here, the common sign between W and H is '>'. Thus W > H.

Thus conclusion (ii) follows.

For conclusion (iii): Y = H

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

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.

Hence option C is correct.

3. **Statements:** P < K, B ≥ D, K = E, H > B, P ≤ G, E > T, D = G

Conclusions: (i) K > T (ii) B > P (iii) B = P

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

H > B ≥ D = G ≥ P < K = E > T

For conclusion (i): K > T

Here, the common sign between K and T is '>'. Thus K > T.

Hence conclusion (i) follows.

For conclusion (ii): B ≥ P

Here, the common sign between B and P is '≥'. Thus B ≥ P.

Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow individually.

For conclusion (iii): B = P

Here, the common sign between B and P is '≥'. Thus B ≥ P.

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions (ii) and (iii) we get : B ≥ P

Therefore either conclusion (ii) or conclusion (iii) follows and conclusion (i) follows.

Hence option C is correct.

4. **Statements:** S < V, P = M, T > V, M < I, R = I, P < T

Conclusions: (i) R > V (ii) S > M (iii) I < T

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

R = I > M = P < T > V > S

For conclusion (i): I > P

Here we can see the common sign between I and P is '>', thus I > P.

Hence conclusion (i) follows.

For conclusion (ii): S > M

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

Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow.

For conclusion (iii): I < T

Here we can see opposite sign between I and T, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.

Hence option A is correct.

5. **Statements:** $X \geq T, Z < K, K < H, F = Q, T < Z, F > H$

Conclusions: (i) $T < F$ (ii) $Q > K$ (iii) $Z < F$

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

$X \geq T < Z < K < H < F = Q$

For conclusion (i): T < F

Here, the common sign between T and F is '<'. Thus T < F.

Hence conclusion (i) follows.

For conclusion (ii): Q > K

Here, the common sign between K and Q is '<'. Thus K < Q or Q > K.

Thus conclusion (ii) follows.

For conclusion (iii): Z < F

Here, the common sign between Z and F is '<'. Thus Z < F.

Therefore conclusion (iii) follows.

Hence option E is correct.

6. **Statements:** $C = W \leq T$, $V > T > L$, $E \leq V = I$, $C > G = E$

Conclusions: $G < T$, $C < I$

For conclusion I: G < T
From statements I and IV, we get:

$T \geq W = C > G$

Here, the common sign between T and G is '>'. Thus T > G or G < T.

Hence conclusion I follows.

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

$C \leq T < V = I$

Here, we can see the common sign between C and I as '<', thus C < I.

Hence conclusion II follows.
Therefore both the conclusions follow.
Hence option E is correct.

7. **Statements:** $A \geq C > K$, $J < K \geq H$, $L = W \geq J$, $B \leq W = M$

Conclusions: $A > L$, $C > H$

For conclusion I: A > L

From statements I, II and III, we get:

$A \geq C > K > J \leq W = L$

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: C > H

From statements I and II, we get:

$C > K \geq H$

Here, we can see the common sign between C and H as '>'. Thus C > H.

Hence conclusion II follows.
Therefore only conclusion II follows.
Hence option B is correct.

8. **Statements:** $A \geq C > K$, $J < K \geq H$, $L = W \geq J$, $B \leq W = M$

Conclusions: $A > L$, $C > H$

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

$A \geq C > K > J \leq W = L$

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

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

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

$C > K \geq H$

Here, we can see the common sign between C and H as '>'. Thus C > H.
Hence conclusion II follows.
Therefore only conclusion II follows.
Hence option B is correct.

9. **Statements:** $W < H \leq L < J \leq N < V$, $M = F \neq J = G \geq I > Q$, $U \leq P < E = C = I$

Conclusions: I. $E < V$ II. $W < P$

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

$E = C = I \leq G = J \leq N < V$

Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between E and V is of '<'. Conclusion $E < V$ is hence stays true. C1, hence, follows.

Similarly, combining equations to find the relationship between W and P, we get

$W < H \leq L < J = G \geq I = C = E > P$

Clearly, the signs are getting reversed and hence we can't define a relationship between W and P. C2, hence, doesn't follow.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

10. **Statements:** $A > C = B = F \geq J < M$, $K = Q \leq J < Z < N$, $X = U \neq K = S \geq Z > X$

Conclusions: I. $Z < C$ II. $A > K$

Combining equations to find the relationship between Z and C, we get

$Z \leq S = K = Q \leq J \leq F = B = C$

Here, the common sign of inequalities between Z and C is of '≤' and the given conclusion is $Z < C$. C1, hence, doesn't follow.

Similarly, combining equations to find the relationship between A and K, we get

$A > C = B = F \geq J \geq Q = K$

Here, the common sign between A and K is of '>' and the conclusion is $A > K$. C2, hence, follows.

Option D is hence the correct answer.