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The Question Bank

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

Inequalities Quiz 26

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

1. **Statements:** C > A ≥ T , S < E = T
Conclusions: A > E , C > S

A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Both conclusions follow
E. Neither of the conclusions follow

2. **Statements:** F < U ≤ N , D > H < U = B
Conclusions: H < N , H = N

A. Only conclusion I follows
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or II follows
D. Both conclusions follow
E. Neither of the conclusions follow

3. **Statements:** G ≤ L ≥ O ≥ W ≥ I < N
Conclusions: I. I < L II. L = I

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:** G ≤ L ≥ O ≥ W ≥ I < N
Conclusions: I. O > G II. W < N

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:** R > M ≥ T ≤ Q = S
Conclusions: I. R > Q, II. Q ≥ M

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:** T = H ≤ F < B ≤ A = R

Conclusions: I. R ≥ F II. T < B

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 conclusion II is true.
E. If both conclusion I and II are true.

7. **Statements:** P ≥ I = J ≤ K < N = O

Conclusions: I. P ≥ K II. K > P

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 conclusion II is true.
E. If both conclusion I and II are true..

8. **Statements:** J = K < M ≤ P > Q, S ≥ U = V > K

Conclusions: U ≤ P, V ≥ M

A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II 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:** J = K < M ≤ P > Q, S ≥ U = V > K

Conclusions: J < S, U > Q

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

10. **Statements:** Z > W > V = K < L < I

Conclusions: I. W > K II. I > K

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

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations :

1. **Statements:** C > A ≥ T , S < E = T

Conclusions: A > E , C > S

After combining both the statements, we get:

C > A ≥ T = E > S

Thus A > E is false as the true relationship is A ≥ E.

C > S is true.

Hence only conclusion II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

2. **Statements:** F < U ≤ N , D > H < U = B

Conclusions: H < N , H = N

From statements I and II , we get:

H < U ≤ N

Thus H < U is true whereas H = N is false.

Hence only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.

3. Given statement: G ≤ L ≥ O ≥ W ≥ I < N

Thus, L ≥ I or I ≤ L is true.

It means either I < L or L = I is true.

Thus, Conclusion I and II make a complementary pair.
Hence, either conclusion I or II is true.
Hence, option C is correct.

4. Given statement: $G \leq L \geq O \geq W \geq I < N$

Thus, we can't compare G and O or W and N,

Hence neither conclusion I (O > G) nor II (W < N) is true.

Hence, option D is correct.

5. Given statement:

$R > M \geq T \leq Q = S$

Thus, we can't compare R and Q or Q and M.

Hence neither I (R > Q) nor II ($Q \geq M$) is true.

Hence, option D is correct.

6. Given statement:

$T = H \leq F < B \leq A = R$ ..... (i)

Check for conclusion I.

From (i) F < R or R > F is true. But conclusion I ($R \geq F$) is not true.

Check for conclusion II

From (i), T < B is true.

Hence, option B is correct.

7. Given statement:

$P \geq I = J \leq K < N = O R$ ..... (i)

Check for conclusion II.

Similarly, K > P is not ture.

But both make a complementary pair. Either conclusion I or II is true.

Hence, option C is correct.

8. **Statements:** J = K < M ≤ P > Q, S ≥ U = V > K

Conclusions: U ≤ P, V ≥ M

For conclusion I: U ≤ P

Combining statements I and II, we get:

U = V > K < M ≤ P

Here, we get opposite signs between U and P and the given conclusion is 'U ≤ P', thus we cannot define any relation between U and P. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: V ≥ M

Combining statements I and II, we get:

V > K < M

Here, again, we get opposite signs between V and M and the given conclusion is 'V ≥ M', thus we cannot define any relation between V and M. Hence, conclusion II does not follows.

Hence, the correct answer would be 'neither conclusion I or conclusion II follows'.

Hence, option D is correct.

9. **Statements:** J = K < M ≤ P > Q, S ≥ U = V > K

Conclusions: J < S, U > Q

Checking C1: J < S

From (i) and (ii) we get

J = K < V = U ≤ S

Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between J and S is '<' and the conclusion is also J < S. C1, hence, follows.

Checking C2: U > Q

From (i) and (ii), we can observe that signs of inequalities between K and Q and therefore we won't be able to find a definite relationship between U and Q. C2, hence, doesn't follow.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

10. Given statement: Z > W > V = K < L < I

Thu, W > K is true.

Again, K < I or I> K is also true.

Hence, conclusion I and II are true.

Hence, option B is correct.