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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:**\[ T = H \leq F < B \leq A = R \]

**Conclusions:** I. \( R \geq F \) 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:**\[ P \geq I = J \leq K < N = O \]

**Conclusions:** I. \( P \geq K \) 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:**\[ J = K < M \leq P > Q, \quad S \geq U = V > K \]

**Conclusions:** \( U \leq P, \quad V \geq M \)

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:**\[ J = K < M \leq P > Q, \quad S \geq U = V > K \]

**Conclusions:** \( J < S, \quad U > Q \)

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:

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Explanations:

1. **Statements:** $C > A \geq T, S < E = T$

   **Conclusions:** $A > E, C > S$

   After combining both the statements, we get:
   
   $C > A \geq T = E > S$

   Thus $A > E$ is false as the true relationship is $A \geq E$.

   $C > S$ is true.

   Hence only conclusion II follows.

   Hence option B is correct.

2. **Statements:** $F < U \leq N, D > H < U = B$

   **Conclusions:** $H < N, H = N$

   From statements I and II, we get:
   
   $H < U \leq N$

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

   Hence only conclusion I follows.

   Hence option A is correct.

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

   Thus, $L \geq I$ or $I \leq L$ 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:

\( T = H \leq F < B \leq A = R \) \hspace{1cm} (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:

\( P \geq I = J \leq K < N = O \) \hspace{1cm} (i)

Check for conclusion II.

Similarly, \( K > P \) is not true.

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

Hence, option C is correct.
8. **Statements:** \( J = K < M \leq P > Q, \quad S \geq U = V > K \)

**Conclusions:** \( U \leq P, \quad V \geq M \)

**For conclusion I:** \( U \leq P \)

Combining statements I and II, we get:

\[ U = V > K < M \leq P \]

Here, we get opposite signs between \( U \) and \( P \) and the given conclusion is ‘\( U \leq P \)’, thus we cannot define any relation between \( U \) and \( P \). Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II:** \( V \geq M \)

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 ‘\( V \geq M \)’, thus we cannot define any relation between \( V \) and \( M \). Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

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

Hence, option D is correct.

9. **Statements:** \( J = K < M \leq P > Q, \quad S \geq U = V > K \)

**Conclusions:** \( J < S, \quad U > Q \)

**Checking C1:** \( J < S \)

From (i) and (ii) we get

\[ J = K < V = U \leq S \]

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.

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.
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