Inequalities Questions for SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains, SBI PO Pre and IBPS PO Pre Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 27

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

1. **Statements :** $B > A \geq T > F = Y \leq S < D$
Conclusions : $F < D$, $A > S$

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

2. **Statements :** $Y < O \leq G \leq K = U > L > P$
Conclusions : $O = U$, $U > O$

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

3. **Statements :** $M < T < G \leq J = U > Y > R$
Conclusions : $G < U$, $J > R$

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

4. **Statements :** $3 \geq 9 < 7 \leq 10 = 2 \leq 6$
Conclusions : I. $6 > 9$ II. $9 \leq 2$

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

5. **Statements :** $P \leq R \leq C = S > Q > T$
Conclusions : I. $P < Q$ II. $S \geq P$

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

6. **Statements :** $L \geq Y \geq A < R$, $S > Q = A \geq I$
Conclusions : I. $S > Y$, II. $R > Q$

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

7. **Statements :** $M < A \leq P > X$, $P \geq B = C < Y$, $C \geq D > F = L$
Conclusions : I. $P \geq D$, II. $M < C$

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

8. **Statements :** $J = X \leq U > Z$, $M = N \geq U = P$, $L = O < N \geq T$
Conclusions : I. $J < N$, II. $O > U$

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

9. **Statements :** $H \geq V = O > R$, $X \leq D > Y > R$, $Y > N = L < Z$
Conclusions : I. $O < D$, II. $R > N$

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

10. **Statements :** $C < R = X$; $M = L > O = C$; $X > L = I$
Conclusions : I. $O = X$, II. $I < R$

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

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations :

1. **Statements:** B > A ≥ T > F = Y ≤ S < D

Conclusions: F < D , A > S

For conclusion I: F < D
Here, the common sign between F and D is '<', hence F < D.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: A > S
Here, we can see the opposite sign between A and S, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.

2. **Statements:** Y < O ≤ G ≤ K = U > L > P

Conclusions: O = U , U > O

Here, the common sign between O and U is '≤', hence O ≤ U.

Thus, either O < U or O = U.

Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

3. **Statements:** M < T < G ≤ J = U > Y > R

Conclusions: G < U , J > R

Here, the common sign between G and U is '≤', hence G < U does not follow.

Therefore conclusion I does not follow.

And, the common sign between J and R is '>', thus J > R follows.

Therefore conclusion II follows.
Hence option C is correct.

4. **Statement:** $3 \geq 9 < 7 \leq 10 = 2 \leq 6$
Conclusions: I. $6 > 9$ II. $9 \leq 2$

Checking conclusion I: $6 > 9$
From the given statement, we get:

While moving from 6 towards 9, the common sign of inequalities is '>' and the given conclusions is also '6 > 9'. Clearly, C1 follows.

Checking conclusion II: $9 \leq 2$
In the statement $9 < 7 \leq 10 = 2$, the common sign of inequalities between 9 and 2 is '<' whereas the given conclusion is '$9 \leq 2$'. Therefore, C2 doesn't follow.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

5. **Statement:** $P \leq R \leq C = S > Q > T$
Conclusions: I. $P < Q$ II. $S \geq P$

Checking conclusion I: $P < Q$
From the given statement, we get: $P \leq R \leq C = S > Q$

The common sign of inequalities between P and Q are reversed and therefore no definite conclusion can be withdrawn between these two elements. Hence, C1 doesn't follow.

Checking conclusion II: $S \geq P$
As we can see that in the given statement while moving from S towards P, the common sign between these two elements is '≥' and the given conclusion is also $S \geq P$. Therefore, C2 follows here.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

6. **Statements:** $L \geq Y \geq A < R$, $S > Q = A \geq I$
Conclusions: $S > Y$, $R > Q$

For conclusion I: $S > Y$
Combining statements I and II, we get:

$S > Q > A \leq Y$

Here, we get opposite signs between S and Y and given conclusion is $S > Y$, thus we cannot define any relation between S and Y. Hence, $S > Y$ does not follows.

For conclusion II: $R > Q$
Combining statements I and II, we get:

$Q = A < R$

Here, the common sign between R and Q is '>' and the given conclusion is $R > Q$. Hence, $R > Q$ follows.
Hence, the correct answer is option B.

7. **Statements:** $M < A \leq P > X$, $P \geq B = C < Y$, $C \geq D > F = L$

Conclusions: $P \geq D$, $M < C$

For conclusion I: $P \geq D$
Combining statements II and III, we get:

$P \geq B = C \geq D$

Here, the common sign between P and D is '≥' and given conclusion is $P \geq D$. Hence, $P \geq D$ follows.

For conclusion II: $M < C$

Combining statements I and II, we get:

$M < A \leq P \geq B = C$

Here, we get opposite signs between M and C and given conclusion is $M < C$, thus we cannot define any relation between M and C. Hence, $M < C$ does not follow.

Hence, the correct answer would be only conclusion I follows.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

8. **Statements:** $J = X \leq U > Z$, $M = N \geq U = P$, $L = O < N \geq T$

Conclusions: $J < N$, $O > U$

For conclusion I: $J < N$
Combining statements I and II, we get:

$J = X \leq U \leq N$

Here, the common sign between J and N is '≤' and the given conclusion is $J < N$. Hence, $J < N$ does not follow.

For conclusion II: $O > U$
Combining statements II and III, we get:

$O < N \geq U$

Here, we get opposite sign between O and U and the given conclusion is $O > U$, thus we cannot define any relation between O and U. Hence, $O > U$ does not follow.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

9. **Statements:** $H \geq V = O > R$, $X \leq D > Y > R$, $Y > N = L < Z$

Conclusions: $O < D$, $R > N$

For conclusion I: $O < D$
Combining statements I and II, we get:

$O > R < Y < D$

Here, we get opposite signs and the given conclusion is $O < D$, thus we cannot define the relation between O and D. Hence, $O < D$ does not follow.

For conclusion II: $R > N$
Combining statements II and III, we get:

$N < Y > R$

Here, also we get opposite signs and the given conclusion is $R > N$, thus we cannot define the relation between R and N. Hence, $R > N$ does not follow.

Hence, the correct answer would be neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

10. For conclusion I: $O = X$
Combining statement I and II, we get:

$O = C < R = X$

Here, the common sign between O and K is '<' and the given conclusion is $O = X$, hence, $O = X$ does not follow.

For conclusion II: $I < R$
Combining the statements I and III, we get:

$I = L < X = R$

Here, the common sign between I and R is '<' and the given conclusion $I < R$, hence, the $I < R$ follows.

Hence, the correct answer would be only conclusion II follows.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.