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# Inequalities questions for IBPS clerk Mains, IBPS clerk pre, IBPS PO pre, IBPS RRB, IBPS SO pre, IBPS clerk, SBI clerk pre, SBI PO pre and SBI clerk exams

## INEQUALITIES QUIZ 6

**Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.**

'A © B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B.'

'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B.'

'A @ B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B.'

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B.'

'A # B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B.'

(1). **Statements: P © R, R # F, F @ T**

**Conclusions: I. T © R II. F # 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 II is true
- E. if both conclusions I and II are true

(2). **Statements: L @ R, R % T, T # M**

**Conclusions: I. M \$ R II. T \$ L**

- 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 conclusions I and II are true

(3). **Statements: C % F, F @ G, G © M**

**Conclusions: I. M % F II. C @ G**

- 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 conclusions I and II are true

**(4). Statements:  $W \$ K, K © G, G @ R$**

**Conclusions: I.  $R \$ K$  II.  $G \% W$**

- 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 conclusions I and II are true



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### Correct answers:

1	2	3	4
A	E	D	B

### Explanations:

1.

As per the information given,

1.  $P \odot R$  means  $P \leq R$

2.  $R \# F$  means  $R = F$

3.  $F @ T$  means  $F \geq T$

So, the final equation will be,

$$P \leq R = F \geq T$$

Now, the Conclusion I.  $T \odot R$  means  $T \leq R$

the Conclusion II.  $F \# P$  means  $F = P$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{From T to R} \\ \therefore F = R \\ P \leq \underbrace{R = F}_{\therefore T \leq R} \geq T \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \text{From F to P} \\ \therefore F = R \\ \text{P} \leq \text{R} = \text{F} \geq \text{T} \\ \therefore F \geq P \end{array}$$

Hence, only Conclusion I is true.

2.

As per the information given,

1. L @ R means  $L \geq R$

2. R % T means  $R > T$

3. T # M means  $T = M$

So, the final equation will be,

$$L \geq R > T = M$$

Now, the Conclusion I. M \$ R means  $M < R$

the Conclusion II. T \$ L means  $T < L$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \text{From M to R} \\ \therefore M = T \\ L \geq R > T = M \\ \therefore M < R \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{From T to L}} \\ L \geq R > T = M \\ \hline \text{Common sign is } < \\ \therefore T < L \end{array}$$

Hence, both Conclusions I and II are true.

3.

As per the information given,

1. C % F means  $C > F$

2. F @ G means  $F \geq G$

3. G © M means  $G \leq M$

So, the final equation will be,

$$C > F \geq G \leq M$$

Now, the Conclusion I. M % F means  $M > F$

the Conclusion II. C @ G means  $C \geq G$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\text{From M to F}} \\ C > F \geq G \leq M \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From C to G} \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ C > F \geq G \leq M \\ \hline \text{Common sign is } > \\ \therefore C > G \end{array}$$

Hence, neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

4.

As per the information given,

1.  $W \$ K$  means  $W < K$

2.  $K \text{ © } G$  means  $K \leq G$

3.  $G \text{ @ } R$  means  $G \geq R$

So, the final equation will be,

$$W < K \leq G \geq R$$

Now, the Conclusion I.  $R \$ K$  means  $R < K$

the Conclusion II.  $G \% W$  means  $G > W$

Let's check the Conclusions now,

Conclusion I:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From R to K} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ W < K \leq G \geq R \\ \hline \text{Can't be compared} \end{array}$$

Conclusion II:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{From G to W} \\ \leftarrow \\ W < K \leq G \geq R \\ \hline \text{Common sign is } > \\ \therefore G > W \end{array}$$

Hence, only Conclusion II is true.



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