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 7

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

(1). Statement: M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D
Conclusions: I. D ≤ OII. M ≥ E

A. Both conclusion I and II are true.
B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
C. Only conclusion II is true.
D. Either conclusion I or II is true.
E. Only conclusion I is true.

(2). Statement: B < C = D ≤ X ≤ Y < Z
Conclusions: I. B < X II. Z ≤ C

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

(3). Statement: R < O ≤ L ≤ E; G = E ≥ S; P ≤ S
Conclusions: I. R > PII. P ≤ E

A. Both conclusion I and II are true.
B. Either conclusion I or II is true.
C. Only conclusion I is true.
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
E. Only conclusion II is true.

(4). Statement: M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D
Conclusions: I. T < OII. T = O

A. Only conclusion I is true.
B. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
D. Both conclusion I and II are true.
E. Only conclusion II is true.

(5). Statement: S ≤ P ≤ A = R > E ≤ D
Conclusions: I. A > D II. S ≤ E

A. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
B. Only conclusion II is true.
C. Both conclusion I and II are true.
D. Either conclusion I or II is true.
E. Only conclusion I is true.

(6). Statement: R < O ≤ L ≤ E; G = E ≥ S; P ≤ S
Conclusions: I. O < G II. G = O

A. Both conclusion I and II are true.
B. Either conclusion I or II is true.
C. Only conclusion I true.
D. Only conclusion II is true.
E. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(7). Statements: A > B ≤ C = D ≤ E, C ≥ F = G > H
Conclusions: I. C < HII. A > H

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

(8). Statements: F > K ≥ L, R > K = H
Conclusions: I. H ≥ L II. R > F

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

(9). Statements: H ≥ T > S ≤ Q, T ≥ U = V > B
Conclusions: I. V > S II. B ≤ H

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

(10). Statements: L ≤ K < J ≥ U; R ≥ T ≥ J
Conclusion: I.T > L II. U ≤ R

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

Correct answers:

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

Explanations:

(1).

Given statement: M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D

Check conclusion I:

From D to O

M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D

Common sign ≥

∴ D ≤ O

Check conclusion II:

From M to E

M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D

Common sign ≥

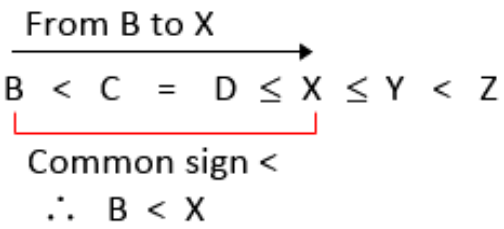
∴ M ≥ E

Hence, both conclusion I and II are true.

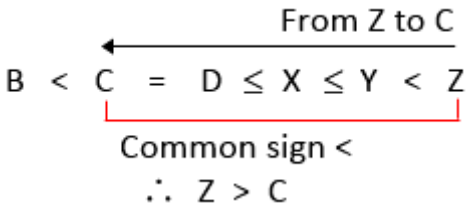
(2).

Given statement: B < C = D ≤ X ≤ Y < Z

Check conclusion I:



Check conclusion II:



Hence, only conclusion I is true.

(3).

Given statements:

R < O ≤ I ≤ E ...(i)

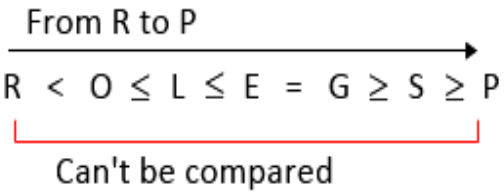
G = E ≥ S...(ii)

P ≤ S ...(iii)

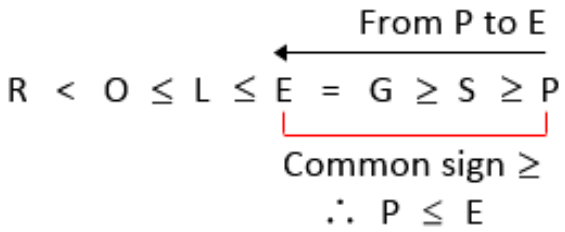
Combining (i), (ii) and (iii) , we get

R < O ≤ L ≤ E = G ≥ S ≥ P

Check conclusion I:



Check conclusion II:

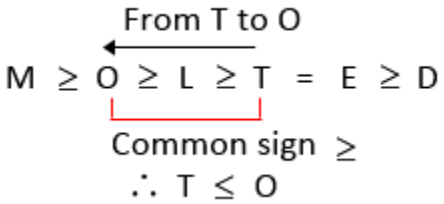


Hence, only conclusion II is true.

(4).

Given statement: M ≥ O ≥ L ≥ T = E ≥ D

Check conclusions I and II:

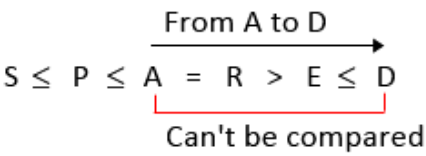


Hence, either conclusion I or II is true.

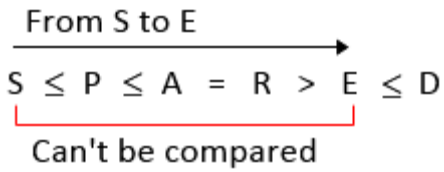
(5).

Given statement: S ≤ P ≤ A = R > E ≤ D

Check conclusion I:



Check conclusion II:



Hence, neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(6).

Given statements:

R < O ≤ L ≤ E...(i)

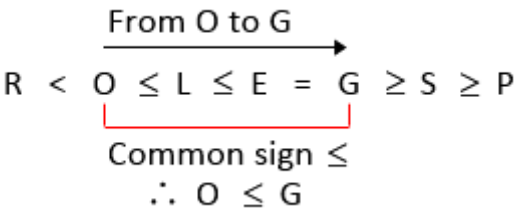
G = E ≥ S...(ii)

P ≤ S ...(iii)

Combining (i), (ii) and (iii) , we get

R < O ≤ L ≤ E = G ≥ S ≥ P

Check conclusions I and II:



Hence, either conclusion I or II is true.

(7).

Given Statements:

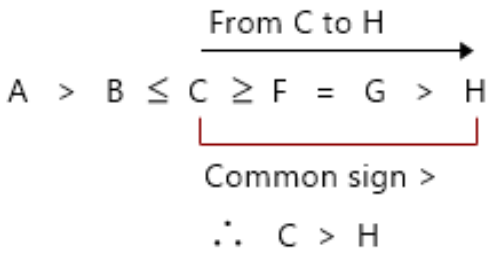
$A > B \leq C = D \leq E$ ....(i)

$C \geq F = G > H$ ...(ii)

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

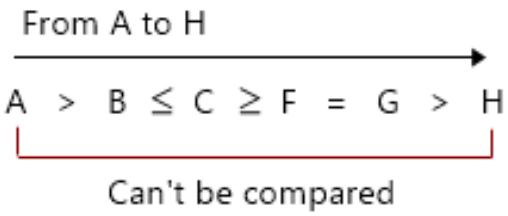
$A > B \leq C \geq F = G > H$

Check Conclusion I:



As the relation between C & H clearly confirms that C is greater than H while the given conclusion states that C is less than H.
Hence C1 doesn't follow.

Check Conclusion II:



As it's clear that inequality signs are opposite, we therefore can't find a definite relationship between A & H.

(8).

Given Statements:

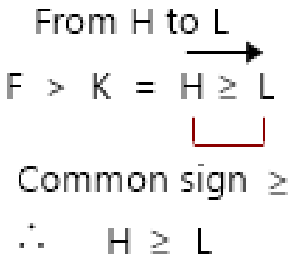
$F > K \geq L$ ...(i)

R > K = H ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii) , we get

F>K=H ≥ L

Check Conclusion I:

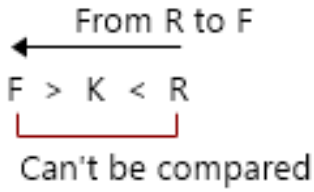


As the relation between H & L clearly confirms that H is greater than equal to L. Hence C1 is true.

Again, From (i) and (ii) , we get

F > K < R

Check Conclusion II:



As it's clear that inequality signs are opposite, we therefore can't find a definite relationship between R & F.

Hence, C2 (R > F) is not true.

(9).

Given Statements:

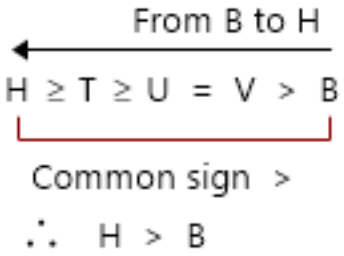
$H \geq T > S \leq Q$...(i)

$T \geq U = V > B$ ...(ii)

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$H \geq T \geq U = V > B$

Check Conclusion II:

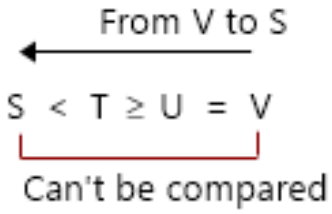


As we can see that the relationship between B & H clearly concludes that B is only less than H (B < H). Therefore C2 (B ≤ H) is not true.

Again, from (i) and (ii), we get

$S < T \geq U = V$

Check Conclusion I:



As it's clear that inequality signs are opposite, we therefore can't find a definite relationship between V & S. Hence CI (V > S) is not true.

(10).

Given statements:

$L \leq K < J \geq U$ ….(i)

$R \geq T \geq J$ ….(ii)

Check conclusion I:

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$L \leq K < J \leq T \leq R$

While comparing L and T, we get common sign of '<'

Then, $L < T$ or $T > L$ is true.

Hence, conclusion I follows.

Check conclusion II:

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$R \geq T \geq J \geq U$

While comparing R and U, we get common sign of '≥'

Then, $R \geq U$ Or $U \leq R$ is true.

Hence, conclusion II follows.