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

Inequalities Quiz 9

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:** U > Y ≥ W ≤ K; W = X ≥ Z

Conclusion: I. U > K, II. Z ≤ K

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

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2. **Statements:** G ≥ H > J ≤ K; M < H; J > U

Conclusion: I. H > U, II. M < G

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

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3. **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.

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4. **Statements:** F > J = L > Q W ≥ F > H L ≤ T < X

Conclusions: H > J, J < X

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

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5. **Statements:** $D > B = A > T \quad B \geq N > V \quad A \leq Z < X$

Conclusions: $Z > T, \quad N < D$

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

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6. **Statements:** $W < H \leq L < J \leq N < V, \quad M = F \neq J = G \geq I > Q, \quad U \leq P < E = C = I$

Conclusions: I. $E < V$ II. $W < P$

A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Both C1 and C2 follow
D. Only C2 follows
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

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7. **Statements:** $A > C = B = F \geq J < M, \quad K = Q \leq J < Z < N, \quad X = U \neq K = S \geq Z > X$

Conclusions: I. $Z < C$ II. $A > K$

A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Both C1 and C2 follow
D. Only C2 follows
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

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8. **Statements:** $4 = 6 \neq 9 < 7 = 2 \neq 1, \quad Y = 7 < 3 \leq 5 < 0 = Z$

Conclusions: I. $Z > 6$ II. $0 \leq 4$

A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Both C1 and C2 follow
D. Only C2 follows
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

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9. **Statements:** $2 > 3 > 4 = 1 < 5, \quad 9 \leq 7 = 8 < 4 < 0$

Conclusions: I. $3 > 7$ II. $9 \leq 1$

A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Both C1 and C2 follow
D. Only C2 follows
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

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10. **Statements:** $C < O \leq G = E \leq P < I, \quad J = P < H \leq S \leq V > N, \quad A \leq V < B = Z = W > U$

Conclusions: I. $O < B$ II. $S > G$

A. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Both C1 and C2 follow
D. Only C2 follows
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations:

1. Given statements:
U > Y ≥ W ≤ K …… (i)
W = X ≥ Z …… (ii)
Combining both statements, we get
K ≥ W = X ≥ Z …… (iii)
Check conclusion I:
From (i), we can't compare U and K because of opposite signs. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

Check conclusion II:
From (iii) K ≥ W = X ≥ Z
While comparing K and Z, we get common sign of '≥'
Then, K ≥ Z or Z ≤ K is true.
Hence, conclusion II follow.
Hence, option B is correct.

2. Given statements:
G ≥ H > J ≤ K **… (i)**
M < H **… (ii)**
J > U **… (iii)**

Check conclusion I:
Combining (i) and (iii), we get
G ≥ H > J > U **…(iv)**
While comparing H and U, we get common sign of '>'
Then, H > U is true.
Hence, conclusion I follows.

Check conclusion II:
Combining (i) and (ii), we get
G ≥ H > M **… (v)**
While comparing G and M, we get common sign of '>'
Then, G > M or M < G is true.
Hence, conclusion II follow.
Hence, option D is correct.

3. **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.
Hence, option E is correct.

4. **Statements:** $F > J = L > Q$ $W \geq F > H$ $L \leq T < X$
Conclusions: H > J, J < X
For conclusion I: H > J
From the statements I and II, we get:
J < F > H
Here, the signs on inequalities between J and F are getting reversed. Conclusion I hence doesn't follow.
For conclusion II: J < X
Combining statements I and III, we get:
$J = L \leq T < X$
Here, the common sign between J and X is '<' and the given conclusion is also J < X. Hence, conclusion II follows.
Hence, the correct answer would be 'Only conclusion II follows'.
Hence option A is correct.

5. **Statements:** $D > B = A > T$ $B \geq N > V$ $A \leq Z < X$
Conclusions: Z > T, N < D
For conclusion I: Z > T
Combining statements I and III, we get:
$Z \geq A > T$
Here, the common sign between Z and T is '>' and the given conclusion is Z > T. Hence, conclusion I follows.
For conclusion II: N < D
Combining statements I and II, we get:
$D > B \geq N$
Here, the common sign between D and N is '>' and the given conclusion is N < D. Conclusion II follows.
Hence, the correct answer would be 'Both the statements I and II follow'.
Hence option C is correct.

6. **Statements:** W < H ≤ L < J ≤ N < V, M = F ≠ J = G ≥ I > Q, U ≤ P < E = C = I
Conclusions: I. E < V II. W < P
Combining the equations to find the relationship between E and V, we get
E = C = I ≤ G = J ≤ N < V
Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between E and V is of '<'. Conclusion E < V is hence stays true. C1, hence, follows.
Similarly, combining equations to find the relationship between W and P, we get
W < H ≤ L < J = G ≥ I = C = E > P
Clearly, the signs are getting reversed and hence we can't define a relationship between W and P. C2, hence, doesn't follow.
Option B is hence the correct answer.

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7. **Statements:** A > C = B = F ≥ J < M, K = Q ≤ J < Z < N, X = U ≠ K = S ≥ Z > X
Conclusions: I. Z < C II. A > K
Combining equations to find the relationship between Z and C, we get
Z ≤ S = K = Q ≤ J ≤ F = B = C
Here, the common sign of inequalities between Z and C is of '≤' and the given conclusion is Z < C. C1, hence, doesn't follow.
Similarly, combining equations to find the relationship between A and K, we get
A > C = B = F ≥ J ≥ Q = K
Here, the common sign between A and K is of '>' and the conclusion is A > K. C2, hence, follows.
Option D is hence the correct answer.

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8. **Statements:** 4 = 6 ≠ 9 < 7 = 2 ≠ 1, Y = 7 < 3 ≤ 5 < 0 = Z
Conclusions: I. Z > 6 II. 0 ≤ 4
Combining equations to find the relationship between Z and 6, we get
Z = 0 > 5 ≥ 3 > 7 > 9 ≠ 6 = 4
Clearly, we can't find a definite relationship between Z and 6.
Same goes with in case of 0 and 4. But when observe we find that
Z = 0 and 4 = 5
Therefore, in any scenario, Z or 0 must be either greater than, equal to or less than 4 or 5.
Clearly, either C1 or C2 follows.
Option E is hence the correct answer.

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9. **Statements:** 2 > 3 > 4 = 1 < 5, 9 ≤ 7 = 8 < 4 < 0
Conclusions: I. 3 > 7 II. 9 ≤ 1
Combining equations to find the relationship between 3 and 7, we get
2 > 3 > 4 > 8 = 7
Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between 3 and 7 is of '>' and the conclusion given is 3 > 7. C1, hence, follows.
Similarly, for 9 and 1 we get,
9 ≤ 7 = 8 < 4 = 1
Here, the common sign of inequalities between 9 and 1 is of '<' whereas the conclusion given is 9 ≤ 1. C2, hence, doesn't follow.
Hence option B is the correct answer.

10. **Statements:** C < O ≤ G = E ≤ P < I, J = P < H ≤ S ≤ V > N, A ≤ V < B = Z = W > U

Conclusions: I. O < B II. S > G

Combining both the equations to find the relationship between O and B, we get

O ≤ G = E ≤ P < H ≤ S ≤ V < B

Clearly, the common sign of inequalities between O and B is of '<' and the given conclusion is O < B. C1, hence, follows.

Similarly, for S and G, we get

S ≥ H > P ≥ E = G

Clearly, the common sign between S and G is of '>' and the given conclusion is S > G. C2, hence, follows as well.

Option C is hence the correct answer.