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Reasoning Inequalities Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, LIC AAO, RBI Assistant and other Competitive Exams

Directions: In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. Some statements are followed by some 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. Statement:  \( 3 \geq 9 < 7 \leq 10 = 2 \leq 6 \)
   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 nor conclusion II follows

5. Statement:  \( P \leq R \leq C = S > Q > T \)
   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 nor conclusion II follows

6. Statements:  \( L \geq Y \geq A < R, \quad S > Q = A \geq I \)
   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 ≤ P > X, \hspace{0.5cm} P ≥ B = C < Y, \hspace{0.5cm} C ≥ D > F = L  
**Conclusions:** I. P ≥ D, \hspace{0.5cm} II. M < C  
A. Only conclusion I follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion II follows.  
C. Both conclusions follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

8. **Statements:**  
J = X ≤ U > Z, \hspace{0.5cm} M = N ≥ U = P, \hspace{0.5cm} L = O < N ≥ T  
**Conclusions:** I. J < N, \hspace{0.5cm} II. O > U  
A. Only conclusion I follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion II follows.  
C. Both conclusions follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

9. **Statements:**  
H ≥ V = O > R, \hspace{0.5cm} X ≤ D > Y > R, \hspace{0.5cm} Y > N = L < Z  
**Conclusions:** I. O < D, \hspace{0.5cm} II. R > N  
A. Neither conclusion I nor II follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion I follows.  
C. Both conclusions I and II follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Only conclusion II follows.  
E. Either conclusion I or II follows.

10. **Statements:**  
C < R = X; \hspace{0.5cm} M = L > O = C; \hspace{0.5cm} X > L = I  
**Conclusions:** I. O = X, \hspace{0.5cm} II. I < R  
A. Neither conclusion I nor II follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion I follows.  
C. Both conclusions I and II follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Only conclusion II follows.  
E. Either conclusion I or II follows.

11. **Statements:**  
Y ≥ P = O, \hspace{0.5cm} P < R ≤ J  
**Conclusions:** R > Y, \hspace{0.5cm} J > O  
A. Only conclusion I follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion II follows.  
C. Both conclusion I and II follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

12. **Statements:**  
T > D ≥ P, \hspace{0.5cm} F ≥ P = R  
**Conclusions:** T > R, \hspace{0.5cm} D > F  
A. Only conclusion I follows. \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only conclusion II follows.  
C. Both conclusion I and II follow. \hspace{0.5cm} D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

13. **Statements:**  
C < D, E ≥ B, B > D, A = E  
**Conclusions:** B > C, \hspace{0.5cm} A < D  
A. Either C1 or C2 follows \hspace{0.5cm} B. Only C1 follows  
C. Only C2 follows \hspace{0.5cm} D. Both C1 and C2 follow  
E. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
14. Statement: \[ M = X < Z \geq W = N \leq Q < T \leq V = U \]
   Conclusions: I. \( V \geq W \)  \quad II. \( T > U \)
   A. Only C2 follows  \quad B. Only C1 follows
   C. Neither C1 nor C2 follows  \quad D. Both C1 and C2 follow
   E. Either C1 or C2 follows

15. Statement: \[ P < Q < S = T \geq U \geq W < Z \]
   Conclusion: I. \( S > W \),  \quad II. \( W = T \)
   A. Only I follows.  \quad B. Only II follows.
   C. Both I and II follow.  \quad D. Either I or II follows.
   E. Neither I nor II follows.

16. Statements: \[ P \geq I, \quad N < J, \quad R > A = P, \quad I = J \]
   Conclusions: \[ R \geq I, \quad A > N \]
   A. Only conclusion II follows.  \quad B. Only conclusion I follows.
   C. Both conclusion I and II follow.  \quad D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
   E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

17. Statements: \[ N > U \geq M = B, \quad D \geq R \leq E > B \]
   Conclusions: \[ E > M, \quad N < D \]
   A. Only conclusion II follows.  \quad B. Only conclusion I follows.
   C. Both conclusion I and II follow.  \quad D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
   E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

18. Statements: \[ U < I, \quad V = E, \quad R \geq V, \quad I < N < R \]
   Conclusions: \[ R > U, \quad I \geq E \]
   A. Only conclusion II follows.  \quad B. Only conclusion I follows.
   C. Both conclusion I and II follow.  \quad D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
   E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

19. Statement: \[ S > M = Z > T < Q > V \]
   Conclusions: \[ V = S, \quad Q > M \]
   A. Only conclusion I follows.  \quad B. Only conclusion II follows.
   C. Both conclusion I and II follow.  \quad D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
   E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

20. Statement: \[ T < U = V \geq S > P \geq Q \]
   Conclusions: \[ S > T, \quad V > Q \]
   A. Only conclusion I follows.  \quad B. Only conclusion II follows.
   C. Both conclusion I and II follow.  \quad D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
   E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
21. Statements: \(D \geq S, X < W, S = J, W > Y, X > D, Y \leq O, J \geq E\)

Conclusions: (i) \(D > E\)  (ii) \(D = E\)  (iii) \(O > S\)

A. Only conclusion (i) follows  
B. Both conclusions (i) and (iii) follow  
C. Only conclusion (iii) follows  
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows  
E. All the conclusions follow


Conclusions: (i) \(G > X\)  (ii) \(W > H\)  (iii) \(Y = H\)

A. Only conclusion (i) follows  
B. Both conclusions (i) and (iii) follow  
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows  
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows  
E. None of the conclusions follow

23. Statements: \(P < K, B \geq D, K = E, H > B, P \leq G, E > T, D = G\)

Conclusions: (i) \(K > T\)  (ii) \(B > P\)  (iii) \(B = P\)

A. Only conclusion (i) follows  
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow  
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows  
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows  
E. None of the conclusions follow

24. Statements: \(S < V, P = M, T > V, M < I, R = I, P < T\)

Conclusions: (i) \(I > P\)  (ii) \(S > M\)  (iii) \(I < T\)

A. Only conclusion (i) follows  
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow  
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows  
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows  
E. None of the conclusions follow

25. Statements: \(X \geq T, Z < K, K < H, F = Q, T < Z, F > H\)

Conclusions: (i) \(T < F\)  (ii) \(Q > K\)  (iii) \(Z < F\)

A. Only conclusion (i) follows  
B. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow  
C. Only conclusion (ii) follows  
D. Either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows  
E. All the conclusions follow

26. Statements: \(C = W \leq T, V > T > L, E \leq V = I, C > G = E\)

Conclusions: \(G < T, C < I\)

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

27. Statements: \(A \geq C > K, J < K \geq H, L = W \geq J, B \leq W = M\)

Conclusions: \(A > L, C > H\)

A. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows  
D. Only conclusion II follows  
E. Both the conclusions follow
28. **Statements:** \( A \geq C > K, \ J < K \geq H, \ L = W \geq J, \ B \leq W = M \)

**Conclusions:** \( A > L, \ C > H \)

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

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

**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

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

**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

31. **Statements:** \( B > A \geq T > F = Y \leq S < D \)

**Conclusions:**  
I. \( F < D \)  
II. \( A > S \)

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

32. **Statements:** \( Y < O \leq G \leq K = U > L > P \)

**Conclusions:**  
I. \( O = U \)  
II. \( U > O \)

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

33. **Statements:** \( M < T < G \leq J = U > Y > R \)

**Conclusions:**  
I. \( G < U \)  
II. \( J > R \)

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

34. **Statements:** \( L \geq A \geq C, \ K = Y \leq C, \ H > D \leq K, \ A > E < Y \)

**Conclusions:**  
I. \( D < A \)  
II. \( A = D \)  
III. \( L > Y \)

A. All the conclusions follow  
B. Either conclusion I or II follows  
C. Only conclusion III follows  
D. Only conclusion II and III follow  
E. None of the conclusions follows
35. **Statements:** M > H = A, X ≥ G < H, Y < M < P, G > O > K  
**Conclusions:** P > X, G < P, Y < H  
A. All the conclusions follow  
B. Either conclusion I or II follows  
C. Only conclusion I and III follow  
D. Only conclusion II follows  
E. None of the conclusions follows

36. **Statements:** B > A ≥ T, F = Y ≤ T, S > D ≤ F, Y ≤ X ≤ T  
**Conclusions:** A ≥ F, T > D, B > Y  
A. All the conclusions follow  
B. Either conclusion I or II follows  
C. Only conclusion I and III follow  
D. Only conclusion III follows  
E. None of the conclusions follows

37. **Statements:** L ≥ Y ≥ A < R, S > Q = A ≥ 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.

38. **Statements:** M < A ≤ P > X, P ≥ B = C < Y, C ≥ D > F = L  
**Conclusions:** I. P ≥ 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.

39. **Statements:** J = X ≤ U > Z, M = N ≥ U = P, L = O < N ≥ 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.

40. **Statements:** H ≥ V = O > R, X ≤ 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.

41. **Statements:** P < D ≤ U, U = G > B, Y < G ≤ L  
**Conclusions:** L > B, P > Y  
A. Both conclusions I and II follow  
B. Either conclusion I or II follows  
C. Only conclusion I follows  
D. Only conclusion II follows  
E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
42. **Statements:**  \( X > Y \geq Z, \quad O \geq X < E, \quad R < O > K \)

**Conclusions:**  \( Z < E, \quad O > Y \)

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

43. **Statements:**  \( F < H < E, \quad J < D > C, \quad F = C < G \)

**Conclusions:**  \( H < C, \quad D = G \)

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

44. **Statements:**  \( C < D = A, \quad J \leq G < A, \quad T > J \geq V \)

**Conclusions:**  \( G > V, \quad G = V \)

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

45. **Statements:**  \( N \geq K > J, \quad P = M \geq K, \quad Q \leq L < M \)

**Conclusions:**  \( P > J, \quad N > P \)

A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusions II and III follow 
C. Only conclusion III follows 
D. All the conclusions follow 
E. None of the conclusions follow

46. **Statements:**  \( M > A > R, \quad G = R < S, \quad F \leq R \leq C, \quad Q = C > J \)

**Conclusions:**  \( M > F, \quad Q = F, \quad Q > F \)

A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Either conclusion II or III follows 
C. Only conclusion III follows 
D. Both option A and B.  
E. Both option A and C

47. **Statements:**  \( J = O \leq P, \quad T > P > X, \quad Y \leq X = W, \quad S > Y > R \)

**Conclusions:**  \( T > S, \quad J < Y, \quad W > R \)

A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusions II and III follow 
C. Only conclusion III follows 
D. All the conclusions follow 
E. None of the conclusions follow

48. **Statements:**  \( B \leq A < C, \quad M = O > A, \quad V \geq O > I, \quad I < K = V \)

**Conclusions:**  \( B < V, \quad A = K, \quad I > C \)

A. Only conclusion I follows  
B. Only conclusions II and III follow 
C. Either conclusion I or III follows 
D. All the conclusions follow 
E. None of the conclusions follow
49. **Statements:** Y > U = X < E, L ≥ X > A = W, B < L = C < Z

**Conclusions:** B > E, U < Z, A < Y

A. None of the conclusions follow  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or II follows  
D. Only conclusions II and III follow  
E. All the conclusions follow

50. **Statements:** M < U ≤ D < E, L ≥ O > A = D, K < L = N ≤ F

**Conclusions:** F > E, M < O, N ≥ U

A. None of the conclusions follow  
B. Only conclusion II follows  
C. Either conclusion I or II follows  
D. Only conclusion III and either conclusion I or II follows  
E. All the conclusions follow
## Correct answers:

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## Explanation:

1. **Statements:**  
   \[ B > A \geq T > F = Y \leq S < D \]

   **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:**  
   \[ Y < O \leq G \leq K = U > L > P \]

   **Conclusions:**  
   \[ O = U, \ U > O \]

   Here, the common sign between \( O \) and \( U \) is '\(\leq\)', hence \( O \leq U \).

   Thus, either \( O < U \) or \( O = U \).

   **Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.**

   Hence option B is correct.
3. **Statements:** \( Y < O \leq G \leq K = U > L > P \)  

**Conclusions:** \( O = U, \ U > O \)  
Here, the common sign between \( O \) and \( U \) is '≤', hence \( O \leq U \).  
Thus, either \( O < U \) or \( O = U \).  
**Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.**  
Hence option B 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 ≤ 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:** \( L \geq Y \geq A < R, \quad S > Q = A \geq I \)

**Conclusions:** \( S > Y, \quad R > Q \)

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 follow.

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:** \( M < A \leq P > X, \quad P \geq B = C < Y, \quad C \geq D > F = L \)

**Conclusions:** \( P \geq D, \quad M < C \)

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 ‘\( \geq \)’ 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:**  
\[J = X \leq U > Z, \quad M = N \geq U = P, \quad L = O < N \geq T\]

**Conclusions:**  
\[J < N, \quad O > U\]

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 ‘\(\leq\)’ 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:**  
\[H \geq V = O > R, \quad X \leq D > Y > R, \quad Y > N = L < Z\]

**Conclusions:**  
\[O < D, \quad R > N\]

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.

11. **Statements:** \(Y \geq P = O, \quad P < R \leq J\)

**Conclusions:** \(R > Y, \quad J > O\)

**For conclusion I: \(R > I\)**

Combining statements I and II, we get:

\(Y \geq P < R\)

Here, we get opposite signs between \(Y\) and \(R\) and the given conclusion is \(R > Y\), thus we cannot define any relation between \(R\) and \(Y\). Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II: \(J > O\)**

Combining statements I and II, we get:

\(O = P < R \leq J\)

Here, the common sign between \(O\) and \(J\) is < and the given conclusion is \(J > O\).

Therefore, conclusion II follows.

Hence option B is correct.
12. **Statements:** T > D ≥ P, F ≥ P = R  
**Conclusions:** T > R, D > F  

**For conclusion I:** T > R  
Combining statements I and II, we get:  
T > D ≥ P = R  
Here, we can see the common sign between P and R is ‘>’.  
Hence, conclusion I follows.  

**For conclusion II:** D > F  
Combining statements I and II, we get:  
D ≥ P ≤ F  
Here, we can see the opposite sign between D and F, thus no relationship can be established between them.  
Therefore, conclusion II does not follow.  
Hence option A is correct.

13. **Checking C1:**  
B > D > C  
Thus C1 follows.  

**Checking C2:**  
A = E ≥ B > D  
Thus C2 does not follow.  
Hence option B is correct.

14. **Statement:** M = X < Z ≥ W = N ≤ Q < T ≤ V = U  
**Conclusions:** I. V ≥ W  II. T ≮ U  

**Checking C1:**  
Here, if we move from V to W, we can observe the common sign of inequalities is '>' whereas the given conclusion I is V ≥ W. Hence, conclusion I doesn’t follow.  

**Checking C2:**  
Here, moving from T to U, the common sign of inequalities is of '<=' which confirms that T is either less than or equal to U and the same can be interpreted as T is not greater than U. Conclusion II, which is T ≮ U, hence follows.  

Option A is hence the correct answer.
15. **Statement:** P ≤ Q < S = T ≥ U ≥ W < Z

**Conclusion:** S > W, W = T

**For conclusion I and II:** S > W and W = T

From the given statement, we get:

S = T ≥ U ≥ W

Here, the common sign between S and W is ‘≥’ and the given conclusions are S > W and W = S.

Moreover, we are aware that 'S = T' which means we can replace T with S in conclusion 2.

Hence, either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

16. **Statements:** P ≥ I, N < J, R > A = P, I = J

**Conclusions:** R ≥ I, A > N

**For conclusion I:** R ≥ I

Combining statement I and III, we get:

R > A = P ≥ I

Here, the common sign between R and I is ‘>’ and the given conclusion is R ≥ I. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II:** A > N

Combining all the statements, we get:

A = P ≥ I = J > N

Here, the common sign between A and N is ‘>’ and the given conclusion is ‘A > N’. Hence, conclusion II follows.

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

17. **Statements:** N > U ≥ M = B, D ≥ R ≤ E > B

**Conclusions:** E > M, N < D

**For conclusion I:** E > M

Combining statement I and II, we get:

E > B = M
Here, the common sign between E and M is ‘>’ and the given conclusion is E > M. Hence, conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: N < D**

N > U ≥ M = B < E ≥ R ≤ D

Here, we get opposite signs between N and D and the given conclusion is ‘N < D’, thus, we cannot define any relation between N and D. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Hence the correct answer would be ‘only conclusion I follows’.

18. **Statements:** U < I, V = E, R ≥ V, I < N < R

**Conclusions:** R > U, I ≥ E

**For conclusion I: R > U**

Combining statement I and IV, we get:

U < I < N < R

Here, the common sign between U and R is ‘<’ and the given conclusion is ‘R > U’. Hence, conclusion I follows.

Combing statement II, III and IV, we get:

I < N < R ≥ V = E

Here, we get opposite signs between I and I and the given conclusion is ‘I ≥ E’, thus, we cannot define any relation between I and E. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

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

19. **Statement:** S > M = Z > T < Q > V

**Conclusions:** V = S, Q > M

**For conclusion I: V = S**

From the given statements, we have:

S > M = Z > T < Q > V

Here, we get opposite signs between S and V and the given conclusion is ‘V = S’, thus, we cannot define any relation between V and S. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II: Q > M**

From the given statement, we have:
Here, we get opposite signs between M and Q and the given conclusion is ‘Q > M’, thus, we cannot define any relation between Q and M. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

Thus ‘Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows’.

Hence, the correct answer would be option D.

20. **Statement**: T < U = V ≥ S > P ≥ Q

**Conclusions**: S > T, V > Q

**For conclusion I**: S > T
From the given statement, we have:
T < U = V ≥ S
Here, we get opposite signs between T and S and the given conclusion is ‘S > T’, thus, we cannot define any relation between S and T. Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II**: V > Q
From the given statement, we have:
V ≥ S > P ≥ Q
Here, the common sign between V and Q is ‘>’ and the given conclusion is V > Q. Hence, conclusion II follows.
Thus, ‘Only conclusion II follows’.
Hence, the correct answer would be option B.


**Conclusions**: (i) D > E  (ii) D = E  (iii) O > S

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:
O ≥ Y < W > X > D ≥ S = J ≥ E

**For conclusion (i)**: D > E
Here, the common sign between D and E is ‘≥’. Thus D ≥ E.
Hence conclusion (i) does not follow individually.

**For conclusion (ii)**: D = E
Here, the common sign between D and E is \( \geq \). Thus \( D \geq E \).

Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions I and II we get "\( D \geq E \)".

Therefore either conclusion (i) or (ii) follows.

For conclusion (iii): \( O > S \)

Here we can see the opposite signs between O and S, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.

Hence option D is correct.

22. **Statements:** \( W < X, Y = Z, V < U, X > Z, G \geq Y, W > U, H = V \)

**Conclusions:** (i) \( G > X \)  (ii) \( W > H \)  (iii) \( Y = H \)

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

\[ G \geq Y = Z < X > W > U > V = H \]

For conclusion (i): \( G > X \)

Here we can see the opposite signs between G and X, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion (i) does not follow.

For conclusion (ii): \( W > H \)

Here, the common sign between W and H is '>'. Thus \( W > H \).

Thus conclusion (ii) follows.

For conclusion (iii): \( Y = H \)

Here we can see the opposite signs between Y and H, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.

Hence option C is correct.
23. **Statements:** P < K, B ≥ D, K = E, H > B, P ≤ G, E > T, D = G

**Conclusions:** (i) K > T (ii) B > P (iii) B = P

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

H > B ≥ D = G ≥ P < K = E > T

**For conclusion (i): K > T**

Here, the common sign between K and T is ‘>’. Thus K > T.

**Hence conclusion (i) follows.**

**For conclusion (ii): B ≥ P**

Here, the common sign between B and P is ‘≥’. Thus B ≥ P.

**Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow individually.**

**For conclusion (iii): B = P**

Here, the common sign between B and P is ‘≥’. Thus B ≥ P.

**Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow individually.**

On combining conclusions (ii) and (iii) we get: B ≥ P

Therefore either conclusion (ii) or conclusion (iii) follows and conclusion (i) follows.

Hence option C is correct.

24. **Statements:** S < V, P = M, T > V, M < I, R = I, P < T

**Conclusions:** (i) R > V (ii) S > M (iii) I < T

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

R = I > M = P < T > V > S

**For conclusion (i): I > P**

Here we can see the common sign between I and P is ‘>’, thus I > P.

**Hence conclusion (i) follows.**

**For conclusion (ii): S > M**

Here we can see opposite sign between S and M, thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow.**

**For conclusion (iii): I < T**
Here we can see opposite sign between I and T, thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Therefore conclusion (iii) does not follow.**

Hence option A is correct.

25. **Statements:** \(X \geq T, \ Z < K, \ K < H, \ F = Q, \ T < Z, \ F > H\)

**Conclusions:** (i) \(T < F\)  (ii) \(Q > K\)  (iii) \(Z < F\)

By combining all the statements, we get the following equation:

\[X \geq T < Z < K < H < F = Q\]

**For conclusion (i):** \(T < F\)

Here, the common sign between T and F is '<'. Thus \(T < F\).

**Hence conclusion (i) follows.**

**For conclusion (ii):** \(Q > K\)

Here, the common sign between K and Q is '<'. Thus \(K < Q\) or \(Q > K\).

**Thus conclusion (ii) follows.**

**For conclusion (iii):** \(Z < F\)

Here, the common sign between Z and F is '<'. Thus \(Z < F\).

**Therefore conclusion (iii) follows.**

Hence option E is correct.

26. **Statements:** \(C = W \leq T, \ V > T > L, \ E \leq V = I, \ C > G = E\)

**Conclusions:** \(G < T, \ C < I\)

**For conclusion I:** \(G < T\)

From statements I and IV, we get:

\[T \geq W = C > G\]

Here, the common sign between T and G is '>'. Thus \(T > G\) or \(G < T\).

**Hence conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II:** \(C < I\)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[C \leq T < V = I\]

Here, we can see the common sign between C and I as '<', thus \(C < I\).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**Therefore both the conclusions follow.**

Hence option E is correct.
27. **Statements:** \( A \geq C > K, \ J < K \geq H, \ L = W \geq J, \ B \leq W = M \)

**Conclusions:** \( A > L, \ C > H \)

**For conclusion I:** \( A > L \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( A \geq C > K > J \leq W = L \)

Here, we can see the opposite sign between \( L \) and \( A \), thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II:** \( C > H \)

From statements I and II, we get:

\( C > K \geq H \)

Here, we can see the common sign between \( C \) and \( H \) as ‘\( > \)’. Thus \( C > H \).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**Therefore only conclusion II follows.**

Hence option B is correct.

28. **Statements:** \( A \geq C > K, \ J < K \geq H, \ L = W \geq J, \ B \leq W = M \)

**Conclusions:** \( A > L, \ C > H \)

**For conclusion I:** \( A > L \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( A \geq C > K > J \leq W = L \)

Here, we can see the opposite sign between \( L \) and \( A \), thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II:** \( C > H \)

From statements I and II, we get:

\( C > K \geq H \)

Here, we can see the common sign between \( C \) and \( H \) as ‘\( > \)’. Thus \( C > H \).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**Therefore only conclusion II follows.**

Hence option B is correct.
29. **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. \( W < P \)

Combining the equations to find the relationship between \( E \) and \( V \), we get
\[
E = C = I \leq G = J \leq N < V
\]
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
\[
W < H \leq L < J = G \geq I = C = E > P
\]
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.

30. **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. \( A > K \)

Combining equations to find the relationship between \( Z \) and \( C \), we get
\[
Z \leq S = K = Q \leq J \leq F = B = C
\]
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
\[
A > C = B = F \geq J \geq Q = K
\]
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.

31. **Statements:** \( B > A \geq T > F = Y \leq S < D \)

**Conclusions:** F, A  

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.

32. **Statements:**  \( Y < O \leq G \leq K = U > L > P \)

**Conclusions:**  \( O = U, \ U > O \)

Here, the common sign between O and U is ‘≤’, hence \( O \leq U \).

Thus, either \( O < U \) or \( O = U \).

Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

33. **Statements:**  \( M < T < G \leq J = U > Y > R \)

**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.

34. **Statements:**  \( L \geq A \geq C, \ K = Y \leq C, \ H > D \leq K \)

**Conclusions:**  \( D < A, \ A = D, \ L > Y \)

For conclusion I: \( D < A \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( D \leq K = Y \leq C \leq A \)

Here, the common sign between D and A is ‘≤’, hence \( D \leq A \).

Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: \( A = D \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( D \leq K = Y \leq C \leq A \)

Here, the common sign between D and A is ‘≤’, hence \( D \leq A \).
Thus conclusion II does not follow individually.

On combining conclusion I and II we get D ≤ A.

Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.

For conclusion III: L > Y

From statements I and II, we get:
Y ≤ C ≤ A ≤ L

Thus the common sign between Y and L is '≤', Therefore Y ≤ L is the true relationship

Hence conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.


Conclusions:  P > X, G < P, Y < H

For conclusion I: P > X

From statements II and III, we get:
X ≥ G < H < M < P

Here, we can see the opposite sign between P and X, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion I does not follow.

For conclusion II: G < P

From statements I, II and III, we get:
G < H < M < P

Here, the common sign between G and P is ‘<’. Hence G < P.

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: Y < H

From statements I and III, we get:
Y < M > H

Here, we can see the opposite sign between Y and H, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion II follows.

Hence option D is correct.
36. **Statements:** \( B > A \geq T, \ F = Y \leq T, \ S > D \leq F, \ Y \leq X \leq T \)

**Conclusions:** \( A \geq F, \ T > D, \ B > Y \)

**For conclusion I: A \geq F**

From statements I and II, we get:

\[ F = Y \leq T \leq A \]

Here, the common sign between \( F \) and \( A \) is \( \leq \), hence \( F \leq A \).

**Thus conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: T > D**

From statements II and III, we get:

\[ D \leq F = Y \leq T \]

Here, the common sign between \( D \) and \( T \) is \( \leq \), hence \( D \leq T \) is the true relationship.

**Thus conclusion II does not follow.**

**For conclusion III: B > Y**

From statements I and II, we get:

\[ Y \leq T \leq A < B \]

Thus the common sign between \( Y \) and \( B \) is \( < \), Therefore \( Y < B \).

**Hence conclusion III follows.**

**Therefore only conclusion I and III follow.**

Hence option C is correct.

37. **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.

38. Statements: \( M < A \leq P > X, \quad P \geq B = C < Y, \quad C \geq D > F = L \)

Conclusions: \( P \geq D, \quad M < C \)

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.

39. Statements: \( J = X \leq U > Z, \quad M = N \geq U = P, \quad L = O < N \geq T \)

Conclusions: \( J < N, \quad O > U \)

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.

40. **Statements:**  
   H ≥ V = O > R,  
   X ≤ 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.

41. **Statements:**  
P < D ≤ U,  
U = G > B,  
Y < G ≤ L

**Conclusions:**  
L > B,  
P > Y

**For conclusion I: L > B**

From statements II and III, we get:
B < G ≤ L

Here, the common sign between B and L is ‘<’. Hence B < L or L > B.

Thus conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: P > Y**

From statements I, II and III, we get:
Y < G = U ≥ D > P

Here, we can see the opposite sign between P and Y, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.
42. **Statements:**  \( X > Y \geq Z, \quad O \geq X < E, \quad R < O > K \)

**Conclusions:**  \( Z < E, \quad O > Y \)

**For conclusion I: Z < E**

From statements I and II, we get:

\( E > X > Y \geq Z \)

Here, the common sign between \( E \) and \( Z \) is ‘\( > \)’. Hence \( Z < E \) or \( E > Z \).

**Thus conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: O > Y**

From statements I and II, we get:

\( O \geq X > Y \)

Here, the common sign between \( O \) and \( Y \) is ‘\( > \)’. Hence \( O > Y \) or \( Y < O \).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

Therefore both conclusion I and II follows.

Hence option A is correct.

43. **Statements:**  \( F < H < E, \quad J < D > C, \quad F = C < G \)

**Conclusions:**  \( H < C, \quad D = G \)

**For conclusion I: H < C**

From statements I and III, we get:

\( C = F < H \)

Here, the common sign between \( C \) and \( H \) is ‘\( < \)’. Hence \( C < H \) or \( H > C \).

**Thus conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II: D = G**

From statements II and III, we get:

\( D > C < G \)

Here, we get opposite signs between \( D \) and \( G \). Thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion II does not follow.**

Therefore neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Hence option E is correct.
44. **Statements:**  
C < D = A, \quad J ≤ G < A, \quad T > J ≥ V

**Conclusions:**  
G > V, \quad G = V

**For conclusion I: G > V**

From statements I and III, we get:

G ≥ J ≥ V

Here, the common sign between G and V is ‘≥’. Hence G ≥ V.

Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

**For conclusion II: G = V**

From statements I and III, we get:

G ≥ J ≥ V

Here, the common sign between G and V is ‘≥’. Hence G ≥ V. Thus conclusion II also does not follow individually.

**On combining conclusions I and II, we get: G ≥ V, which is the true relationship.**

Thus either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence option B is correct.

45. **Statements:**  
N ≥ K > J, \quad P = M ≥ K, \quad Q ≤ L < M

**Conclusions:**  
P > J, \quad N > P

**For conclusion I: P > J**

From statements I and II, we get:

P = M ≥ K > J

Here, the common sign between P and J is ‘>'. Thus P > J.

**Hence conclusion I follows.**

**For conclusion II: N > P**

From statements I and II, we get:

N ≥ K ≤ M = P

Here, we can see the opposite sign between N and P, thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion II does not follow.**

Thus only conclusion I follows.

Hence option C is correct.
46. **Statements:** M > A > R, G = R < S, F ≤ R ≤ C, Q = C > J

**Conclusions:** M > F, Q = F, Q > F

**For conclusion I: M > F**

From statements I and II, we get:

M > A > R ≥ F

Here, the common sign between M and F is ‘>’. Thus M > F.

Hence conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: Q = F**

From statements III and IV, we get:

F ≤ R ≤ C = Q

Here we can see that the common sign between F and Q is ‘≤’. Hence F ≤ Q.

Thus conclusion II does not follow individually.

**For conclusion III: Q > F**

From statements III and IV, we get:

F ≤ R ≤ C = Q

Here we can see that the common sign between F and Q is ‘≤’. Hence F ≤ Q.

Thus conclusion III does not follow individually.

**Combining conclusions II and III, we get:** F ≤ Q

Thus either conclusion II or III follows.

Therefore conclusion I and either conclusion II or III follows.

Hence option D is correct.

47. **Statements:** J = O ≤ P, T > P > X, Y ≤ X = W, S > Y > R

**Conclusions:** T > S, J < Y, W > R

**For conclusion I: T > S**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

T > P > X ≥ Y < S

Here, we can see the opposite sign between T and S, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion I does not follow.

**For conclusion II: J < Y**
From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[ J = O \leq P > X \geq Y \]

Here, we can see the opposite sign between J and Y, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

**For conclusion III: W > R**

From statements III and IV, we get:

\[ W = X \geq Y > R \]

Here we can see that the common sign between W and R is '>'. Hence \( W > R \).

Thus conclusion III follows.

Therefore only conclusion III follows.

Hence option C is correct.

48. **Statements:** \( B \leq A < C, \ M = O > A, \ V \geq O > I, \ I < K = V \)

**Conclusions:** \( B < V, \ A = K, \ I > C \)

**For conclusion I: B < V**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[ B \leq A < O \leq V \]

Here, common sign between B and V is '<'. Thus \( B < V \).

Hence conclusion I follows.

**For conclusion II: A = K**

From statements I, II, III and IV, we get:

\[ K = V \geq O > A \]

Here, the common sign between K and A is '>'. Thus \( K > A \).

Hence conclusion II does not follow.

**For conclusion III: I > C**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[ C > A < O > I \]

Here we can see the opposite sign between I and C, thus no relationship can be established between them.

Thus conclusion III does not follow.

Therefore only conclusion I follows.

Hence option A is correct.
49. **Statements:** \( Y > U = X < E, \ L \geq X > A = W, \ B < L = C < Z \)

**Conclusions:** \( B > E, \ U < Z, \ A < Y \)

**For conclusion I: B > E**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( B < L \geq X < E \)

Here, we can see the opposite sign between \( B \) and \( E \), thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**

**For conclusion II: U < Z**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( Z > C = L \geq X = U \)

Here, common sign between \( Z \) and \( U \) is '>'. Thus \( Z > U \) or \( U < Z \).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

**For conclusion III: A < Y**

From statements I and II, we get:

\( Y > U = X > A \)

Here, common sign between \( Y \) and \( A \) is '>'. Thus \( Y > A \) or \( A < Y \).

**Hence conclusion III follows.**

Therefore only conclusions II and III follow.

Hence option D is correct.

50. **Statements:** \( M < U \leq D < E, \ L \geq O > A = D, \ K < L = N < F \)

**Conclusions:** \( F > E, \ M < O, \ N \geq U \)

**For conclusion I: F > E**

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\( E > D = A < O \leq L < F \)

Here, we can see the opposite sign between \( E \) and \( F \), thus no relationship can be established between them.

**Hence conclusion I does not follow.**
For conclusion II: \( M < O \)

From statements I and II, we get:

\[ M < U \leq D = A < O \]

Here, common sign between \( M \) and \( O \) is ' < '. Thus \( M < O \).

**Hence conclusion II follows.**

For conclusion III: \( N \geq U \)

From statements I, II and III, we get:

\[ N = L \geq O > A = D \geq U \]

Here, common sign between \( N \) and \( U \) is ' > '. Thus \( N > U \).

**Hence conclusion III does not follow.**

**Therefore only conclusion II follows.**

Hence option B is correct.
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