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The Question Bank

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 ≥ T > F = Y ≤ 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 ≤ G ≤ 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 ≤ 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 ≥ 9 < 7 ≤ 10 = 2 ≤ 6
Conclusions: I. 6 > 9 II. 9 ≤ 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 ≤ R ≤ C = S > Q > T
Conclusions: I. P < Q II. S ≥ 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 ≥ 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.

7. **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.

8. **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.

9. **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.

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.

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

12. **Statements:** T > D ≥ P, F ≥ P = R
Conclusions: T > R, D > F
A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Both conclusion I and II follow.
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, A < D
A. Either C1 or C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Only C2 follows
D. Both C1 and C2 follow
E. Neither C1 nor C2 follows

14. **Statement**: M = X < Z ≥ W = N ≤ Q < T ≤ V = U
Conclusions: I. V ≥ W II. T ≯ U
A. Only C2 follows
B. Only C1 follows
C. Neither C1 nor C2 follows
D. Both C1 and C2 follow
E. Either C1 or C2 follows

15. **Statement:** P ≤ Q < S = T ≥ U ≥ W < Z
Conclusion: I. S > W, II. W = T
A. Only I follows.
B. Only II follows.
C. Both I and II follows.
D. Either I or II follows.
E. Neither I nor II follows.

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

17. **Statements:** N > U ≥ M = B, D ≥ R ≤ E > B
Conclusions: E > M, N < D
A. Only conclusion II follows.
B. Only conclusion I follows.
C. Both conclusion I and II follow.
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

18. **Statements:** U < I, V = E, R ≥ V, I < N < R
Conclusions: R > U, I ≥ E
A. Only conclusion II follows.
B. Only conclusion I follows.
C. Both conclusion I and II follow.
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, Q > M
A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Both conclusion I and II follow.
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

20. **Statement:** T < U = V ≥ S > P ≥ Q
Conclusions: S > T, V > Q
A. Only conclusion I follows.
B. Only conclusion II follows.
C. Both conclusion I and II follow.
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
E. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

21. **Statements:** D ≥ S, X < W, S = J, W > Y, X > D, Y ≤ O, J ≥ 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

22. **Statements:** W < X, Y = Z, V < U, X > Z, G ≥ Y, W > U, H = V
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 ≥ D, K = E, H > B, P ≤ 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. Both A and D follows
D. Either conclusion (ii) or (iii) 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 ≥ 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 ≤ T, V > T > L, E ≤ 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 ≥ C > K, J < K ≥ H, L = W ≥ J, B ≤ 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: $F < D,\ A > S$
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

32. **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

33. **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

34. **Statements:** $L \geq A \geq C,\ K = Y \leq C,\ H > D \leq K,\ A > E < Y$
Conclusions: $D < A,\ A = D,\ L > Y$
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 ≥ Z, O ≥ X < E, R < O > K
Conclusions: Z < E, 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, J < D > C, F = C < G
Conclusions: H < C, 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, J ≤ G < A, T > J ≥ V
Conclusions: G > V, 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 ≥ K > J, P = M ≥ K, Q ≤ L < M
Conclusions: P > J, N > P
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

46. **Statements:** M > A > R, G = R < S, F ≤ R ≤ C, Q = C > J
Conclusions: M > F, Q = F, 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 ≤ P, T > P > X, Y ≤ X = W, S > Y > R
Conclusions: T > S, J < Y, 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 ≤ A < C, M = O > A, V ≥ O > I, I < K = V
Conclusions: B < V, A = K, 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:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A	B	B	A	B	B	A	E	A	D	B	A	B	A	D	A	B	B	D	B	D	C	C	A	E
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
E	B	B	B	D	A	B	C	B	D	C	B	A	E	A	C	A	E	B	C	D	C	A	D	B

Explanation:

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:** 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.

4. **Statement:** 3 ≥ 9 < 7 ≤ 10 = 2 ≤ 6

Conclusions: I. 6 > 9 II. 9 ≤ 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 ≤ 2

In the statement 9 < 7 ≤ 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 ≤ R ≤ C = S > Q > T

Conclusions: I. P < Q II. S ≥ P

Checking conclusion I: P < Q

From the given statement, we get: P ≤ R ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ P. Therefore, C2 follows here.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

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

Conclusions: S > Y, R > Q

For conclusion I: S > Y

Combining statements I and II, we get:

S > Q > A ≤ 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 ≤ P > X, P ≥ B = C < Y, C ≥ D > F = L

Conclusions: P ≥ D, M < C

For conclusion I: P ≥ D

Combining statements II and III, we get:

P ≥ B = C ≥ D

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

For conclusion II: M < C

Combining statements I and II, we get:

M < A ≤ P ≥ 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 ≤ U > Z, M = N ≥ U = P, L = O < N ≥ T

Conclusions: J < N, O > U

For conclusion I: J < N

Combining statements I and II, we get:

J = X ≤ U ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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.

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 ≥ P = O, P < R ≤ J

Conclusions: R > Y, J > O

For conclusion I: R > I

Combining statements I and II, we get:

Y ≥ 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 ≤ 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:

M = Z > T < Q

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.

21. **Statements:** D ≥ S, X < W, S = J, W > Y, X > D, Y ≤ O, J ≥ E

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 '≥'. Thus D ≥ E.

Thus conclusion (ii) does not follow individually.

On combining conclusions I and II we get "D ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≤ T, V > T > L, E ≤ V = I, C > G = E

Conclusions: G < T, C < I

For conclusion I: G < T

From statements I and IV, we get:

T ≥ 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 ≤ 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 ≥ C > K, J < K ≥ H, L = W ≥ J, B ≤ W = M

Conclusions: A > L, C > H

For conclusion I: A > L

From statements I, II and III, we get:

A ≥ C > K > J ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ C > K, J < K ≥ H, L = W ≥ J, B ≤ W = M

Conclusions: A > L, C > H

For conclusion I: A > L

From statements I, II and III, we get:

A ≥ C > K > J ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≤ 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.

30. **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.

31. **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.

32. **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.

33. **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.

34. **Statements:** L ≥ A ≥ C, K = Y ≤ C, H > D ≤ K

Conclusions: D < A, A = D, L > Y

For conclusion I: D < A

From statements I, II and III, we get:

D ≤ K = Y ≤ C ≤ A

Here, the common sign between D and A is '≤', hence D ≤ A.

Thus conclusion I does not follow individually.

For conclusion II: A = D

From statements I, II and III, we get:

D ≤ K = Y ≤ C ≤ A

Here, the common sign between D and A is '≤', hence D ≤ 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.

35. **Statements:** M > H = A, X ≥ G < H, Y < M < P, G > O > K

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 ≥ T, F = Y ≤ T, S > D ≤ F, Y ≤ X ≤ T

Conclusions: A ≥ F, T > D, B > Y

For conclusion I: A ≥ F

From statements I and II, we get:

F = Y ≤ T ≤ A

Here, the common sign between F and A is '≤', hence F ≤ A.

Thus conclusion I follows.

For conclusion II: T > D

From statements II and III, we get:

D ≤ F = Y ≤ T

Here, the common sign between D and T is '≤', hence D ≤ T is the true relationship.

Thus conclusion II does not follow.

For conclusion III: B > Y

From statements I and II, we get:

Y ≤ T ≤ 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 ≥ Y ≥ A < R, S > Q = A ≥ I

Conclusions: S > Y, R > Q

For conclusion I: S > Y

Combining statements I and II, we get:

S > Q > A ≤ 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 ≤ P > X, P ≥ B = C < Y, C ≥ D > F = L

Conclusions: P ≥ D, M < C

For conclusion I: P ≥ D

Combining statements II and III, we get:

P ≥ B = C ≥ D

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

For conclusion II: M < C

Combining statements I and II, we get:

M < A ≤ P ≥ 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 ≤ U > Z, M = N ≥ U = P, L = O < N ≥ T

Conclusions: J < N, O > U

For conclusion I: J < N

Combining statements I and II, we get:

J = X ≤ U ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ Z, O ≥ X < E, R < O > K

Conclusions: Z < E, O > Y

For conclusion I: Z < E

From statements I and II, we get:

E > X > Y ≥ 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 ≥ 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, J < D > C, F = C < G

Conclusions: H < C, 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, J ≤ G < A, T > J ≥ V

Conclusions: G > V, 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, P = M ≥ K, Q ≤ L < M

Conclusions: P > J, 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 ≤ P > X ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≤ A < C, M = O > A, V ≥ 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 ≤ A < O ≤ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≥ 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 ≤ D < E, L ≥ O > A = D, K < L = N < F

Conclusions: F > E, M < O, N ≥ U

For conclusion I: F > E

From statements I, II and III, we get:

E > D = A < O ≤ 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 ≤ D = A < O

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

Hence conclusion II follows.

For conclusion III: N ≥ U

From statements I, II and III, we get:

N = L ≥ O > A = D ≥ 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.