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The Question Bank

Inequalities Questions for IBPS PO Pre, SBI PO Pre, IBPS SO Pre, Canara Bank PO, Syndicate Bank PO, IBPS Clerk Mains, SBI Clerk Mains and RRB Scale I Pre Exams.

Inequalities Quiz 25

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:** 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.

2. **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.

3. **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

4. **Statements:** 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

5. **Statements:** P ≤ Q < S = T ≥ U ≥ W < Z

    Conclusions: 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.

6.   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.

7.   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.

8.   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.

9.   Statements: 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.

10.   Statements: 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.

Correct Answers:

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

Explanations :

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **Checking C1:**

B > D > C

Thus C1 follows.

Checking C2:

A = E ≥ B > D

Thus C2 does not follow.

Hence option B is correct.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **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'.

7. **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'.

8. **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'.

9. **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.

10. **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.