

Inequality Questions for IBPS-SO PDF

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Instructions

In each of the following questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.

Give answer (a) if only Conclusion I is true

Give answer (b) if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

Give answer (c) if only Conclusion II is true

Give answer (d) if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

Give answer (e) if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Question 1

Statements

 $M > A \ge B = Q \le P < J \le Y = Z \ge A > X$

Conclusions:

I. B < Y

II. $X \ge J$

A if only Conclusion I is true

B if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

C if only Conclusion II is true

D if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

E if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement : $M > A \ge B = Q \le P < J \le Y = Z \ge A > X$

Conclusions:

I. B < Y : true

II. $X \ge J$: false

Thus, only Conclusion I is true.

=> Ans - (A)

Question 2

Statements

 $M > A \ge B = Q \le P < J \le Y = Z \ge A > X$

Conclusions

I. Z = Q

II. Z > Q

A if only Conclusion I is true

B if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

C if only Conclusion II is true

D if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

E if either Conclusion I or Conclusion I is true

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement : $M > A \ge B = Q \le P < J \le Y \Rightarrow Z \ge A > X$

Conclusions:

I. Z = Q: It cannot be true as J > P

II. Z > Q: It is true

Thus, only conclusion II is true.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 3

Statements

 $G < R = A \leq S ; T \leq R$

Conclusions

I. G < S

II. S > T

A if only Conclusion I is true

B if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

C if only Conclusion II is true

D if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

E if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statements : $G < R = A \le S$; T < R

 $=>S\geq R>G \text{ and } R>T$

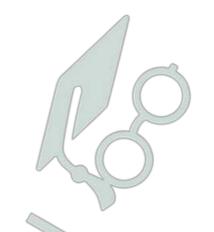
Conclusions:

I. G < S = true

II. S > T = true

Thus, both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true.

=> Ans - (D)



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Question 4

Statements

 $P = U < M < K \le I > N ; D \ge P ; I \ge C$

Conclusions

I. M < C

II. N > U

A if only Conclusion I is true

B if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

C if only Conclusion II is true.

D if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

E if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statements : $P = U < M < K \le I > N ; D \ge P ; I \ge C$

Conclusions:

I. M < C = false

II. N > U = false

Thus, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true.

=> Ans - (B)

Question 5

Statements

 $P = U < M < K \le I > N ; D \ge P ; I \ge C$

Conclusions

I. D ≥ K

II. I > P

A if only Conclusion I is true

B if neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II is true

C if only Conclusion II is true

D if both Conclusion I and Conclusion II are true

E if either Conclusion I or Conclusion II is true

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statements : $P = U < M < K \le I > N ; D \ge P ; I \ge I$

Conclusions:

I. $D \ge K = false$

II. I > P = true

Thus, only Conclusion II is true

=> Ans - (C)

Instructions

In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

Question 6

Statements: F < R > O = M < T = K

Conclusions: I. $K \ge O$

II.F < M

A if only conclusion I is true

B if only conclusion II is true

C if either conclusion for II is true

D if neither conclusion I nor II is true

E if both conclusion I and II are true

Answer: A

Explanation:

T is greater than or equal to M. But T is equal to K. K is greater than or equal to M. O is equal to M.

Therefore, K is greater than or equal to O. Hence, conclusion I follows.

We cannot establish a relation between F and M even both are known to be less than F. Hence, this conclusion II does not follow.

Option A is correct.

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Question 7

Statements: $G=N\leq O\geq P>Q=R$

Conclusions: I. O >R

II. $P \leq G$

A if only conclusion I is true

B if only conclusion II is true

C if either conclusion I or II is true

D if neither conclusion I nor II is true

E if both conclusion I and II are true

Answer: A

Explanation:

I. O > R. This is a correct coclusion because Q is greater than R. P is greater than Q while I is greater than or equal to R. Hence, O is greater than R.

II. $P \leq G$. We cannot draw any conclusion between relationship of P with G. Only conclusion I follows.

Question 8

Statements: $F < O = L \ge W = S$

Conclusions: I. $W \leq F$

II. $O \geq S$

A if only conclusion I is true

B if only conclusion II is true

C if either conclusion I or II is true

D if neither conclusion I nor II is true

E if both conclusion I and II are true

Answer: B

Explanation:

No relation can be established between W and F as data provided is inadequate. L is greater than W. O is equal to L. Therfore, O is greater than W. W is equal to S. Hence, we can say that, O is greater than S. Option B is correct option.

Question 9

Statements: $B = R \ge T < O = P \ge S$

Conclusions: I. B < O

II. T < S

- A if only conclusion I is true
- **B** if only conclusion II is true
- **C** if either conclusion I or II is true
- **D** if neither conclusion I nor II is true
- E if both conclusion I and II are true

Answer: D

Explanation:

Conclusions:

I. B < O, we cannot establish any direct relationship between B and O as no such data is provided. II. T < S, no relationship can be established between T and S as data provided is inadequate.

Hence, conclusions I and II do not follow.

Therefore, option D is correct.

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Question 10

Statements: $P > Q \ge A < R = I$

Conclusions:

I. A < P
II. I > A

- A if only conclusion I is true
- B if only conclusion II is true
- **C** if either conclusion I or II is true
- **D** if neither conclusion I nor II is true
- **E** if both conclusion I and II are true

Answer: E

Explanation:

P is greater than Q which is greater than or equal to R. Hence, we can say that P is greater than R. Hence, conclusion I follows.

R is greater than A but I and A are equal. Therefore, R is greater than I. Hence, conclusion II follows.

Both I and II follow. Option E is correct.

Instructions

In these questions, relationships between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements is followed by two conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statement and select the appropriate answer.



Question 11

Statement: $K > I \ge T \ge E$; O < R < KConclusions: I. R < E 2. O < T

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the given inequalities, K is largest among all but nothing specific can be said about O,R,I,T and E. Hence, no conclusion can be drawn from the given information. So answer will be A

Question 12

Statement C < L < O = U = D \geq S > Y Conclusions I. O > Y II. C<D

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

As it is given in statement 1 that O=U=D which is greater than S, Y, L and C hence, the conclusions O>Y and C<D can drawn from the given statements.

Hence, answer will be B

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Question 13

- A Both conclusions I and II follows
- B Neither conclusion I nor II follows

- C Either conclusion II or II follows
- **D** Only conclusion I follows
- E Only conclusion II follows

Answer:

Explanation:

In conclusion 1, it is given that $N \le K$. That's not possible as N is less than or equal to M which is absolutely less than K. Conclusion 2 is valid as it mentions that $N \le K$. Hence, only conclusion 2 will follow.

Question 14

Statement: $Z \ge Y = W \ge X$ Conclusions I. W<Z II. W=Z

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the given statement Z >= Y and Y = W So Z >= W

Hence, anyone of the conclusion might be followed. Hence, answer will be D

Question 15

Statement: B > A > S < I > C > L > Y

Conclusions I. B>L II. A>Y

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the given inequalities, nothing certain can be said about B, L and A, Y as no absolute measurement can be drawn from the given inequalities. Hence, answer will be D

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