







Inequality (Tough Question Practice)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: K ≤ I = W > O = M; S < R > Z > X ≥ K

Conclusions: I. O < R II. O ≤ R

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: Y < X ≥ W; V > X < U

Conclusions: I. Y > V II. Y < U

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $H \le X \le R = O > T$; $Y = F \ge R > D$

Conclusions: I. H ≥ Y II. Y > H

If F<J is definitely true, then F_T_R_J

a) ≤ , =, ≤
b) ≤ , >, =
c) <, ≥, >
d) <, ≤, =
e) None of the above

If $B \leq X$ is definitely true, then $B_H_ L_X$

a) ≤, <, =
b) ≤, =, ≤
c) ≥, =, >
d) ≥, <, =
e) None of the above



Conclusion: R<Q, M>L

a) R<T=M>Q>L
b) R<M>T>Q=L
c) L<M>Q>T>R
d) M>Q<L=T>R
e) None of these



Conclusion: H≥T

a) G≥H>I≥T
b) H≥G=T≥I
c) G≤T=I>H
d) I≥T=G>H
e) None of the above

Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark? If P < S is true, $P \le Q \le R ? T = S$

a) ≤ b) ≥ c) = d) < e) >

If $A \leq E$ is true, $B = A \leq G$? H = E

a) ≥
b) ≤
c) =
d) <
e) Either b or c

Which of the following is true if $K \le L < M = N > O$ is true?

a) L ≤ M
b) K<O
c) O<L
d) K<N
e) None of these

Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given statement in order to make conclusion 'S > O' definitely true? $S \ge |? \lor = O \ge B > E$

a) =
b) ≥
c) ≤
d) <
e) None of these

Which statement should be placed in the blank spaces respectively(from left to right)? If Z<Y is true, then __< __=_

a) X Z T Y
b) X Z Y T
c) X Y T Z
d) Z X T Y
e) Y X Z T

In which of the following expressions will the expression Y < R' be definitely true?

a) Y ≥ P = U = R
b) Y < U > R > P
c) Y ≤ U = P < R
d) U > Y ≥ R < P
e) R > U = P < Y

In the following question, how to place the symbols so that both the conditions, R > G and N < F, definitely hold true when all the expressions are considered together? $R = E > W < X \le F; W = S > G; X \ge U = N$

What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if 4 > 8 and $9 \ge 6$ is definitely true? $4 \ge 5 > 9$ (?) $8 \ge 7 = 6$

a) =
b) ≥
c) >
d) ≤
e) Either = or ≥

What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if 4 > 8 is definitely true? $2 \ge 3 = 4 \ge 5$ (?) $6 = 7 \ge 8$

a) = b) ≥ c) > d) ≤ e) <

<u>Statements / कथन</u> : B & Ø ≤ Ġ ≤ K /= F/ > L > P <u>Conclusions / निष्कर्ष</u> : I. Ø/= F II. P ≥ K

01. If only conclusion I is true.
 02. If only conclusion II is true.
 03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
 04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

<u>Statements / कथन</u> : B/> Z ≥ /T > F = Y ≥ S = W <u>Conclusions / निष्कर्ष</u> : I. T < W II. S = T

01. If only conclusion I is true.
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true
05. If both conclusions I and II are true

<u>Statements / कथन</u> : M /< T/ < Ġ ≰ J ≠ U > Y > R <u>Conclusions / निष्कर्ष</u> : I. U < M II. R < G

01. If only conclusion I is true
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

<u>Statements / कथन</u> : M /< T/ < G ≰ J ≠ U > Y > R <u>Conclusions / निष्कर्ष</u> : I. J/> R II. R/≤ U

01. If only conclusion I is true
02. If only conclusion II is true
03. If either conclusion I or II is true.
04. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
05. If both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $Z \neq A = K \geq B > J$

Conclusions: I. Z > J II. Z ≠ K

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $B < S \le Q < Y \ne X = C \ge J$

Conclusions: I) S < X II) Y ≠ C

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: K > Z < L ≠ A ≠ T = V

Conclusions: I. L ≠ T II. K < T

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $K > Z < L = A \neq T = V$

Conclusions: I. A > V II. L < T

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $O \neq P > Q \ge R \ge S = T$

Conclusions: I. O = S II. O ≠ T

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $C = H \le D \ne E \le F \ge G = Z$

Conclusions: I. C < F II. H ≥ F

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $C = H \le D \ne E \le F \ge G = Z$

Conclusions: I. C < F II. H ≥ F

A @B means "A is either smaller than or equal to B"
A % B means "A is smaller than B"
A & B means "A is equal to B"
A ^ B means "A is either greater than or equal to B"
A # B means "A is greater than B"

Statements: A#C, C@B, B&E, E@F Conclusions: I. C#F II. C@F

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A @B means "A is either smaller than or equal to B"
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A # B means "A is greater than B"

Statements: L^M, M#N, N&O, O#P Conclusions: I. L#O II. M%P

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

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A # B means "A is greater than B"

Statements: G%H, H&I, I@J, J^K Conclusions: I. G%J II. I#K

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

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A % B means "A is smaller than B"
A & B means "A is equal to B"
A ^ B means "A is either greater than or equal to B"
A # B means "A is greater than B"

Statements: Q&R, R@S, S#T, T%U Conclusions: I. Q%S II. S&Q

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A @B means "A is either smaller than or equal to B"
A % B means "A is smaller than B"
A & B means "A is equal to B"
A ^ B means "A is either greater than or equal to B"
A # B means "A is greater than B"

Statements: V^W, W#X, X&Y, Y%Z Conclusions: I. V#Y II. X%Z

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A%B means "A is neither smaller than nor equal to B" A&B means "A is not smaller than B" A*B means "A is neither smaller than nor greater than B" A^B means "A is neither greater than nor equal to B" A@B means "A is not greater than B"

Statements: P%Q, Q&R, R@S, S*T Conclusions: I. P%R II. R^T

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A%B means "A is neither smaller than nor equal to B" A&B means "A is not smaller than B" A*B means "A is neither smaller than nor greater than B" A^B means "A is neither greater than nor equal to B" A@B means "A is not greater than B"

Statements: C@D, D^E, E*F, F^G Conclusions: I. G%D II. C^F

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A%B means "A is neither smaller than nor equal to B" A&B means "A is not smaller than B" A*B means "A is neither smaller than nor greater than B" A^B means "A is neither greater than nor equal to B" A@B means "A is not greater than B"

Statements: X^Y, Y@Z, Z*A, A&B Conclusions: I. X^A II. A&Y

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only **II** follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A%B means "A is neither smaller than nor equal to B" A&B means "A is not smaller than B" A*B means "A is neither smaller than nor greater than B" A^B means "A is neither greater than nor equal to B" A@B means "A is not greater than B"

Statements: H¹, I&J, J%K, K@L Conclusions: I. J@H II. J%H

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows

A%B means "A is neither smaller than nor equal to B" A&B means "A is not smaller than B" A*B means "A is neither smaller than nor greater than B" A^B means "A is neither greater than nor equal to B" A@B means "A is not greater than B"

Statements: M&N, N%O, O@P, P^Q Conclusions: I. M&P II. O^Q

- a) Only I follows
- **b)** Only II follows
- c) Either I or II follows
- d) Neither I nor II follows
- e) Both I and II follows





