



## IBPS Clerical Marathon Prelims 2016

### INEQUALITIES

**Directions (1-4):** The symbols @, ©, \$, % and \* are used with different meanings as follows:

'P © Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'

'P \$ Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

'P \* Q' means 'P is greater than Q'

'P @ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'

In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the following of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true.

- Statements : F \* G, G © R, R © K  
Conclusions : I. K \* G    II. R @ F  
a) If only conclusion I is true  
b) If only conclusion II is true  
c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true  
e) If both conclusion I and II are true
- Statements : E © K, K @ M, M \* R  
Conclusions : I. R @ K    II. M @ E  
a) If only conclusion I is true  
b) If only conclusion II is true  
c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true  
e) If both conclusion I and II are true
- Statements : W \$ N, N % B, B \* F  
Conclusions : I. B % W    II. B \* W  
a) If only conclusion I is true

- b) If only conclusion II is true
- c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
- d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
- d) If both conclusion I and II are true

4. Statements :  $M \% T, T * J, J \odot D$   
 Conclusions : I.  $D @ T$  II.  $J @ M$
- a) If only conclusion I is true
  - b) If only conclusion II is true
  - c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
  - d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
  - e) If both conclusion I and II are true

**Directions (5-10):**  $P @ Q$  means P is either greater than or equal to Q  
 $P + Q$  means P is either smaller than or equal to Q  
 $P \% Q$  means P is greater than Q  
 $P X Q$  means P is smaller than Q  
 $P \$ Q$  means P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the two conditions I and II given below them is /are definitely true?

**Give answer.**

- a) If only conclusion I is true
- b) If only conclusion II is true
- c) If either I or II is true
- d) If neither I or II is true
- e) If both I and II is true

5. Statements :  $M @ R,$   $R \% T,$   $T \$ K$   
 Conclusion : I)  $K X M,$  II)  $T X M$

6. Statements :  $H \% J,$   $B + J,$   $B @ F$   
 Conclusion : I)  $F \$ J,$  II)  $J \% F$

7. Statements :  $D \$ M,$   $M \% W,$   $W @ R$   
 Conclusion : I)  $R X D,$  II)  $W + D$

8. Statements :  $A + N,$   $N X V,$   $V \$ J$   
 Conclusion : I)  $J @ N,$  II)  $A + V$

9. Statements : KXT, T@B, B+M  
Conclusion : I) M%T II) K+B
10. Statements : B@H, HXM, M\$N  
Conclusion : I) B@N, II) N%H
11. Statements :  $P < Q \leq S = T, R = Q < U, V > U$   
Conclusions : I.  $P > U$  II.  $V > T$   
a) if only conclusion I follows.  
b) if only conclusion II follows.  
c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
e) if both conclusions I and II follow.
12. Statements :  $A \geq P = S > T, V < B = T \geq X$   
Conclusions : I.  $A > X$  II.  $P < B$   
a) if only conclusion I follows.  
b) if only conclusion II follows.  
c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
e) if both conclusions I and II follow.
13. Statements :  $P = S < T \leq U ; Q \leq U = A \geq B$   
Conclusions : I.  $Q = B$  II.  $S \leq A$   
a) if only conclusion I follows.  
b) if only conclusion II follows.  
c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
e) if both conclusions I and II follow.
14. Statements :  $M = N \leq O \leq R; P < O \leq S < T$   
Conclusions : I.  $N = S$  II.  $N < S$   
a) if only conclusion I follows.  
b) if only conclusion II follows.  
c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
e) if both conclusions I and II follow.

15. Statements :  $J \leq K = M, N \geq P > K, Q > N = R$   
 Conclusions : I.  $R > J$  II.  $Q \geq M$   
 a) if only conclusion I follows.  
 b) if only conclusion II follows.  
 c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.  
 d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.  
 e) if both conclusions I and II follow

**Directions (16-20):** In the following questions, the symbols \$, @, %, © and # are used with the following meanings as illustrated below:

'P©Q' means 'P' is greater than 'Q'.

'P%Q' means 'P' is smaller than 'Q'.

'P@Q' means 'P' is either greater than or equal 'Q'.

'P\$Q' means 'P' is either smaller than or equal to 'Q'.

'P#Q' means 'P' is equal to 'Q'.

- 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 conclusions I and II are true.

16. Statements : M @ R, R ©F, F#L  
 Conclusions : I. R@L II. M@L

17. Statements : T % J, J @ V, V # W  
 Conclusions : I. T©W II. W@T

18. Statements : J @ D, D\$ L, L#N  
 Conclusions : I. J # L II. J \$ L

19. Statements : R \$ M, M%H, H\$F  
 Conclusions : I. R % F II. M\$F

20. Statements : K \$ H, H % I, I © F  
 Conclusions : I. K \$ I II. H % F

**Directions: (21-25):**

'A % B' means 'A is smaller than B'

'A @ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'  
 'A \$ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'  
 'A \* B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'  
 'A # B' means 'A is not greater than B'

21. statements : F @ J, J # R, R \* L, L % M  
 Conclusions : I. F \$ R      II. M # R      III. M % J  
 a) None is true      b) Only I is true      c) Only II is true  
 d) Only either II or III is true      e) All are true
22. statements : T # W, W \$ Q, Q % D, D @ J  
 Conclusions : I. J \$ T      II. T \$ J      III. T \$ Q  
 a) Only I and III are true      b) Only either I or II is true  
 c) Only II and III are true      d) Only III and either I or II are true  
 e) None of these
23. statements : L # V, V \$ E, E % U, U @ B  
 Conclusions : I. B \$ E      II. L \$ E      III. B \* L  
 a) Only I and II are true      b) Only III is true      c) Only either I or II is true  
 d) All are true      e) None of these
24. statements : M \$ T, T \* R, R @ H, H # G  
 Conclusions : I. M \$ H      II. R @ G      III. M # R  
 a) Only I is true      b) Only II is true      c) Only III is true  
 d) All are true      e) None is true
25. statements : H % R, R @ W, W \* F, J \$ F  
 Conclusions : I. H @ F      II. J \$ W      III. F @ J  
 a) Only I and II are true      b) Only II and III are true  
 c) Only III is true      d) Only either I or III is true  
 e) All are true

**Directions (26-30):** Read the information / statement given in such question carefully and answer the questions.

26. Which of the following expressions will be true if the expression 'H ≤ G = K > F' is definitely true?  
 a) K ≥ H      b) G = F      c) H ≥ F  
 d) F ≥ G      e) None is true

27. Which of the following expressions will not be true if the expression ' $P \leq Q < R = S$ ' is definitely true?  
a)  $S \geq P$                       b)  $P < R$                       c)  $S > Q$   
d)  $P > S$                       e) None of these
28. In which of the following expressions does the expression ' $W < Z$ ' hold true?  
a)  $W > Y < X \leq Z$               b)  $Z > X \leq Y \leq W$               c)  $Z \geq Y > X \geq W$   
d)  $Z > Y = X < W$               e)  $Z \geq X > Y \leq W$
29. In which of the following expressions will the expression ' $L < R$ ' be definitely true?  
a)  $L \geq M > N = R$               b)  $L = M < N > R$               c)  $L < M \leq N \leq R$   
d)  $R \geq M = N < L$               e) None of these
30. In which of the following expressions does the expression ' $D > A$ ' does not hold true?  
a)  $A < B \leq C = D$               b)  $D \geq B > C \geq A$               c)  $A \leq B = C < D$   
d)  $D \geq C \geq B > A$               e)  $A > B \leq C = D$

We Shine Academy™

## Inequalities Answer Key

1.b	2.d	3.c	4.e	5.e	6.c	7.a	8.d	9.d	10.b
11.d	12.a	13.d	14.c	15.a	16.d	17.c	18.d	19.a	20.d
21.c	22.c	23.a	24.e	25.e	26.a	27.a	28.c	29.c	30.e

  
We Shine Academy™