

CODED INEQUALITY

In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, \$ * are used with different meanings as follows:

'A @ B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

'A # B' means 'A is not greater 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'.

In each of the following questions assuming the given

statements to be true, find out which of the three conclusions

I, II and III given below them is definitely true.

1. Statements : R % Q, Q @ T, T * U, U # M.

Conclusions : I. M @ T

II. Q @ M

III. Q * M

- (a) Only either II or III follows
- (b) Only I follows
- (c) Only II follows
- (d) Only I and either II or III follow
- (e) None of these

2. Statements : M # K, K @ Z, Z % H, H * |D.

Conclusions : I. D \$ K

II. H \$ M

III. H @ M

- (a) Only I and either II or III follow.
- (b) Only Follows
- (c) Only either II or III follows
- (d) Only I & II follow
- (e) None of these

3. Statements : W @ V, V # T, T \$ P, P @ Q.

Conclusions : I. P % V

II. T \$ Q

III. Q @ V

- (a) Only I & II follow
- (b) Only II & III

(c) Only I & III follow

(d) All I, II & III follow

(e) None of these

4. Statements : J @ L, K # L, K \$ V, V % W.

Conclusions : I. J % K

II. L @ V

III. K \$ W

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Only II & III follow
- (d) Only 1 & II follow
- (e) None follows

5. Statements : L % F, F @ H, H \$ E, E * N.

Conclusions : I. H \$ L

II. H \$ N

III. L * N

- (a) Only I & III follow
- (b) Only I & II follow
- (c) Only II & III follow
- (d) Only either I or II and III follows
- (e) None of these

In these questions symbols \$, #, % © and @ are used with different meanings as follows:

'A \$ B' means 'A is smaller than 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 greater than B'.

'A @ B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

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

6. Statements: L @ R, R % J, J © N

Conclusions : I. L @ N

II. N \$ R

7. Statements: L % T, T @ J, J # k

Conclusions : I. L © K

II. T © K



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8. Statements : D\$H, L@V, V# W.
Conclusions : I. D \$ V
II. D @ W

9. Statements : G@K, K@F, F\$M
Conclusions : I. G@F
II. K @ M

10. Statements : M#T, T@H, F@H
Conclusions : I. II @ T
II. H @ T

11. Statements : V#F, F@J, J%D
Conclusions : I. V#D
II. F@D

In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, \$ and 5 are used with the following meanings illustrated.

'P % Q' means 'P Is greater than Q'.

'P 5 Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q',

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

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

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

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

Given(a) if only conclusion I is true.

Given(b) if only conclusion II is true.

Given(c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Given(d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Given(e) if both conclusions I and II are true.

12. Statements: M @ J, J © R, R 5 K
Conclusions : I. K8J
II. K%J

13. Statements: N \$ T, T 5 H, N @ W
Conclusions : I. W % T
II. H©N

14. Statements: F @ R, R © V, V \$ T
Conclusions : I. V % F
II. F@T

15. Statements: W © D, D \$ B, B @ H

Conclusions : 1. H % D
II. W@B

16. Statements: F 6 T, T \$ M, M © R
Conclusions : I. R \$ F
II. M©F

17. Statements: H \$ N, N % R, R@ J
Conclusions : I. R@H
II. J%H

18. Statements : V % B, B \$ D, D © E
Conclusions : I. F 5 B
II. D @ V

In the following questions, the symbols @, # %, * and \$ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

P @ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P * Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor greater than Q'.

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

Now is each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is are definitely true and give your answer accordingly

19. Statements : M % R, R # T, T * N
Conclusions : I. N * R
II. N \$ R
III. N \$ M

(a) All follow

(b) Only either I or II follows

(c) Only either I or II and III follow

(d) Only either I or III and II follow

(e) None of these

20. Statements : J # N, K@ N, T\$K
Conclusions : I. J % T
II. T \$ N
III. N @ J

(a) None follows

(b) Only I and II follow

(c) Only I and III follow

(d) Only II and III follow

(e) All follow



21. Statements : B * D, D @ H, H % F
Conclusions : I. B * F
II. B \$ F
III. D \$ F
(a) None follows
(b) Only either I or II follows
(c) Only either I or II and III follow
(d) Only III follows
(e) All follow

22. Statements : T \$ K, K # R, R * M
Conclusions: I. M * K
II. A M \$ H
III. M \$ K
(a) All follow
(b) Only either I or III follows
(b) Only either I or II follows
(d) Only either II or III follows
(e) None of these

23. Statements : V @ M, A \$ M, R # V
Conclusions : I. R # A
II. V @ A
III. R \$ M
(a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Only III follows
(d) None follows
(e) All follow

In the following questions, the symbols \$, @, ©, % and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P \$ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P © Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions I, II and III given below them is are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

24. Statements : M © T, T @ J, J # D
Conclusions : I. D # T
II. D % T

- III. D % M
(a) All are true
(b) Only I is true
(c) Only II is true
(d) Only either I or II true
(e) Only either I or II and are true

25. Statements: H \$ J, J @ M, M @ T
Conclusions : I. H % M
II. H \$ T
III. T % J
(a) Only I is true
(b) Only III is true
(c) Only II is true
(d) Only I and II are true
(e) None of these

26. Statements : R @ N, N % E, E # K
Conclusions : I. R © K
II. K % N
III. E % R
(a) None is true
(b) Only I is true
(c) Only II is true
(d) Only III is true
(e) Only II and III are true

27. Statements : M © K, K % T, T \$ R
Conclusions : I. R © K
II. R © M
III. T © M
(a) Only I is true
(b) Only II is true
(c) Only III is true
(d) Only I and II are true
(e) None of these

28. Statements : D # W, W \$ Z, Z % M
Conclusions : I. Z @ D
II. M © D
III. D \$ M
(a) Only I and II are true
(b) Only II and III are true
(c) Only I and III are true
(d) All are true
(e) None of these

29. Statements : K % N, N \$ B, B © D
Conclusions : I. D % N
II. K % N



III. B © K

- (a) None of true
- (b) Only II is true
- (3) Only III is true
- (d) Only I is true
- (e) Only II and III are true

30. Statements : T # A, A \$ B, B @ D

Conclusions : I. D # A

II. D # T

III. B @ T

- (a) None is true
- (b) Only I is true
- (c) Only II is true
- (d) Only III is true
- (e) Only II and III are true

Coded Inequality

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

