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CODED INEQUALITIES

MODEL1:

I.Direction(1-5): In the following questions, the symbols, (a), #, & and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'A @ B' means 'A' is greater than B'.

'A % B' means 'A is equal to B'.

CHANDAN LOGICS 9676578793 ,9494558793 'A # B' means 'A is either equal to or smaller than B'.

'A & B' means 'A is either equal to or greater than B'.

'A * B' means 'A is smaller than B'.

Now in each of the following questions. Assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true?

'A @ B' అంటే 'A' B కన్నా ఎక్కువ '.

'A% B' అంటే 'A B కి సమానం'.

'A # B' అంటే 'A B కి సమానం లేదా చిన్నది'.

'A & B' అంటే 'A B కి సమానం లేదా ఎక్కువ'.

'A * B' అంటే 'A B కన్స్టా చిన్నది'.

Mark answer

1) if only conclusion I follow.

2) if only conclusion II follow.

3) if either conclusion I or II follow.

4) if neither conclusion I nor II follow.

5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

1) I మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

2) II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

3) I లేదా II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

4) ఏదీ సరైనది కాదు

5) I మరియు II సరైన తీర్మానం

1. Statements:(ప్రకటనలు)

S% A. A & D. D * J

Conclusions: (ತಿರ್ಡಾನಾಲು:)

I. D # S II. A * J 2. Statements:

Q @ F, F % C, N * C

Conclusions:

I. Q @ C II. F * N

3. Statements:

R & P, P * K, K * F

Conclusions:

I. R @ F II. P * F

4. Statements:

M & F, F * C, C % K

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Conclusions:

I. M @ C II. F * K

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5. Statements:

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P & T, T * R, R # B

Conclusions:

I. P @ T II. B & T

II.Directions (6-10): In the following questions, the symbols (a, #, \$, *) and (a, #, \$, *) are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'A@B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'

'A#B' means 'A is not greater than 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 smaller than B'

' ${f A}$ @ ${f B}'$ అంటే ' ${f A}$ చిన్నది కాదు లేదా ${f B}$ కి సమానం కాదు'

'A # B' అంటే 'A B కంటే పెద్దది కాదు'

'A \$ B' అంటే 'A B కంటే పెద్దది లేదా సమానం కాదు'

'A * B' అంటే 'A B కన్నా పెద్దది లేదా చిన్నది కాదు'

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'A ^ B' అంటే 'A B కన్సా చిన్నది కాదు'

6. Statements: L#V, V\$E, E^U, U@B

Conclusions: I. B\$E II. LSE III. B*L 1)Only I and II are true 2) Only III is true

3) Only either I or II is true 4) All are true 5) None of these

7. Statements: M\$T, T*R, R@H, H#G

Conclusions: I. M\$H III. M#R II. R@G

1)Only I is true 2) Only II is true 3) Only III is true

4) All are true 5) None is true 8. Statements: T#W, W\$Q, Q^D, D@J

II. T#J Conclusions: I. J\$T III. T\$Q

2) Only either I or II is true 1) Only I and III are true

3) Only II and III are true

5) None of these 4) Only III and either I or II are true

9. Statements: F@J, J#R, R*L, L^M

Conclusions: I. F\$R II. M#R III. M^J

1) None is true 2) Only I is true 3) Only II is true

5) All are true 4) Only either II or III is true

10. Statements: H^R,R@W,W*F,J\$F

II. J\$W Conclusions: I. H@F III. RaJ

1) Only I and II are true 2) Only II and III are true

3) Only III is true 4) Only either I or III is true 5) All are true

III.Directions (11-16): In the following questions, the symbols (0, #, %, \$) and (0, #) are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'A\$B' means 'A is not smaller than B'

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9676578793 ,9494558793 'A#B' means 'A is not greater than B'

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'A@B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'

'AOB' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'

'A%B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

'A \$ B' అంటే 'A B కన్నా చిన్నది కాదు'

'A # B' అంటే 'A B కంటే పెద్దది కాదు'

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'A @ B' అంటే 'A చిన్నది కాదు లేదా B కి సమానం కాదు' 9676578793 ,9494558793

'A © B' అంటే 'A B కన్నా చిన్నది కాదు లేదా పెద్దది కాదు'

' ${f A}\%$ ${f B}'$ అంటే ' ${f A}$ ${f B}$ కంటే పెద్దది లేదా సమానం కాదు'.

11. Statements: H%J, J©N, N@R

Conclusions: I. R%J II. HaJ III. N@H

1)Only II is true 2) Only I and III are true 3) Only I is true

4) Only III is true 5) None is true

12. Statements: M@J, J\$T, T©N

Conclusions: I. N#J II. T%M III. M@N 1) Only I and II are true 2) Only II and III are true

3) Only I and III are true 4) None is true 5) All are true

13. Statements: DOK, K#F, F@P

II. K#P III. F\$D Conclusions: I. P@D

2) Only I and II are true 3) Only III is true 1) Only II is true

4) Only II and III are true. 5) None of these

14. Statements: R#D, D\$M, M©N

Conclusions: I. R#M II. N#D III. N\$R 1)Only I is true 2) Only II is true 3) Only III is true

4) None is true 5) All are true

15. Statements: K#N, N\$T, T%J **CHANDAN LOGICS**

Conclusions: I. J©N II. K@T III. T@K 9676578793 ,9494558793

1) None is true 2) Only I and II are true 3) Only II and III are true 4) Only I and III are true

5) None of these.

16. Statements: K©P, P@Q, Q\$R

Conclusions: I. K@R II. R%P III. Q%K

1)Only I and II are true 2) Only II is true 3) Only III is true

4) All are true 5) None of these

MODEL2:

IV.Directions (17-24): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer 1) if only conclusion I follow.

Mark answer 2) if only conclusion II follow.

Mark answer 3) if either conclusion I or II follow.

Mark answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor II follow.

Mark answer 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

1) I మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

2) II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

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3) I లేదా II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

4) ఏదీ సరైనది కాదు

5) I మరియు II సరైన తీర్మానం

17. Statements: (ప్రకటనలు)

T < R = U; L > U = K; P = RConclusions: (ಶಿರ್ಡ್ಡಾನಾಲು:)

I. K = RII. L > R

18. Statements: P = O < I; P > Y > M

Conclusions:

I. Y = III. O > M

19. Statements: A = B > C = F; Z < C = D < E

Conclusions:

I. A> Z II. F<E

20. Statements: Y < J = P = R > I

Conclusions:

I. J > III. Y < R

21. Statements: V = K > M = N; M > S; T < K

Conclusions: OPTION 4 I. T< N II. V = S

22. Statement: $Q \ge C < D < P \ge R \ge O = B$

Conclusions:

I. O > O**II. O** ≥ **O**

V.Directions (25-29): In these questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer 1) if only conclusion I follow.

Mark answer 2) if only conclusion II follow.

Mark answer 3) if either conclusion I or II follow.

Mark answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor II follow.

Mark answer 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

1) I మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

2) II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

3) I లేదా II మాత్రమే సరైన తీర్మానం

4) ఏదీ సరైనది కాదు

5) I మరియు II సరైన తీర్మానం

23. Statements: $T < P \le U$; $L > U \le K$; P > R

Conclusions:

I. $K \ge R$ II. L > R

24. Statements: $H = I \le R$; $M \ge R < S$

Conclusions:

I. M = III. M > I

25. Statements: $D > H \ge N$; $S > I \le H$

Conclusions:

I. $N \leq S$ II. N < D

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26. Statements: $P \le O < I$; P > Y > W

Conclusions:

I. $Y \leq I$ II. O > W

27. Statements: $A \ge B > C \ge F$; $Z < C \le D < E$

Conclusions:

I. A > ZII. F > E **CHANDAN LOGICS**

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MODEL3:

28. In which of the following expressions will the expression 'L < R' be definitely true?

కింది వాటిలో ఏది ' \mathbf{L} < \mathbf{R} ' అనే వ్యక్తీకరణ ఖచ్చితంగా నిజం అవుతుంది?

 $(1) L \ge M > N = R$

(2) L = M < N > R

 $(3) L < M \le N \le R$

 $(4) R \ge M = N < L$

(5) None of these

29. In which of the following expressions does the expression

'D > A' does not hold true?

ఈ క్రింది వ్యక్తీకరణలలో 'D > A' అనే వ్యక్తీకరణ నిజం కాదు?

(1) $A < B \le C = D$

 $(2) D \ge B > C \ge A$

 $(3) A \leq B = C < D$

 $(4) D \ge C \ge B > A$

(5) $A > B \le C = D$

30. In which of the given expression does the expression

F< N and R> M definitely hold true?

ఇచ్చిన వ్యక్తీకరణలో \mathbf{F} < \mathbf{N} మరియు \mathbf{R} > \mathbf{M} వ్యక్తీకరణ ఖచ్చితంగా నిజం?

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1) $M \le N \le L$; R > N; $P \le F \le L$

2) M \leq N> L; R< N; P< F \geq L 4) $M \le N > L$; R < N; $P < F \ge L$

3) $M \le N > L$; R > N; $P < F \le L$

5) $M \ge N > L$; R > N; $P < F \le L$

31. In which of the given expression does the expression

N> Q and L> P definitely hold True?

ఇచ్చిన వ్యక్తీకరణలో N> $\mathbf Q$ మరియు $\mathbf L>\mathbf P$ అనే వ్యక్తీకరణ ఖచ్చితంగా నిజం?

1) $L>M \ge N < O = P \le O < R$

2) L> M \geq N> O = P \leq O< R

3) L> M \geq N> O = P \geq Q< R

4) L> M \geq N \leq O = P \leq Q< R

5) $L \ge M \ge N \ge O = P \ge Q < R$

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