

Coded Inequalities

Model 1: Symbol Based Inequalities

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, \$, * and ^ 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'

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



II. L\$E

III. B*L

1) Only I and II are true

Conclusions: I. B\$E

2) Only III is true

3) Only either I or II is true

4) All are true

5) None of these

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



Conclusions: I. M\$H

II. R@G

III. M#R

1) Only I is true

2) Only II is true

3) Only III is true

4) All are true

5) None is true

3. Statements: T#W, W\$Q, Q^D, D@J



Conclusions: I. J\$T

II. T#J

III. T\$Q

1) Only I and III are true

2) Only either II or II is true

3) Only II and III are true

4) Only III and either I or II are true

5) None of these

4. 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

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

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

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

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

Directions (6-9): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, \$ and & are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'P#Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P&Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor smaller than Q'

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

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

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

6. Statements: K#T, T\$B, B@F

Conclusions: 1. F\$T II. K#B III.T\$F

1) None is true 2) Only I is true

3) Only I and II are true 4) Only II and III are true

5) All are true

7. Statements: R@D, D&W, B\$W

Conclusions: I. W#R II. B&D III. W\$R

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

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

8. Statements: M&R, R%D, D@N

Conclusions: I. M&N II. N\$R III. M&D

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

3) Only I and III are true 4) All are true

5) None of these

9. Statements: H\$V, V%M, K&M

Conclusions: I. K&V II. M@H III. H&K

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

3) Only I and II are true 4) All are true

5) None of these

Directions (10-14): In the following questions, the symbols @, #, %, \$ and& are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

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

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

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

'P&Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'

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

Give answer 1) if only conclusion I is true.

Give answer 2) if only conclusion II is true.

Give answer 3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Give answer 4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Give answer 5) if both conclusions I and II are true.

10. Statements: F\$W, W#T, T&K

Conclusions: I. F&K II. W\$K

11. Statements: R@M, M%D, D\$H

Conclusions: I. R@H II. D&R

12. Statements: J\$L, L#B, B@E

Conclusions: I. E\$L II. E%L

13. Statements: A\$V, V#R, R@U

Conclusions: I. U&R II. U#R

14. Statements: F%G, G@H, H&J

Conclusions: I. F@H II. G@J

Directions (15-20): In the following questions, the symbols @,#,%,\$ and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

'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 smaller than nor greater than B'

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

15. Statements: H%J, J©N, N@R

Conclusions: I. R%J II. H@J 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

l Chahamanta M@I I¢T 7	r@Ni						
[6. Statements: M@J, J\$T, T 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		I) Ivolic is true					
.7. Statements: D©K, K#F,	F@P						
Conclusions: I. P@D	II. K#P	III. F\$D					
1) Only II is true		2) Only I and II are true 3) Only III is t					
4) Only II and III are tr	ue	5) None of these					
18. Statements: R#D, D\$M,	, M©N						
Conclusions: I. R#M	II. N#D	III. N\$R					
1) Only I is true	1) Only I is true		2) Only II is true 3) Only III is true				
4) None is true		5) All are true					
19. Statements: K#N, N\$T,	T%J						
Conclusions: I. J©N	II. K@T	III. T@K					
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.							
20. 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					

Model 2: Direct Inequalities

Directions (21-25): 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.

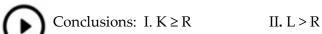
Mark answer 2) if only conclusion II follow.

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.

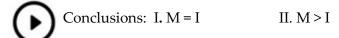
21. Statements: $T < R \le U$; $L > U \le K$; $P \ge R$



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



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



24. Statements: $P \le O < I$; P > Y > M

Conclusions: I. $Y \le I$ II. O > M

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

Conclusions: I. A > Z II. F < E

Directions (26-30): In these questions, the relationship between different element sis shown in the statements. These 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.

26. Statements: $A \ge B = C$; $B < D \le E$

Conclusions: I. D > A II. E > C

27. Statements: $L > U \ge K$: Z < U < R

Conclusions: I. L > Z II. K < R

28. Statements: $Y < J = P \ge R > I$

Conclusions: I. J > I II. Y < R

29. Statements: $V \ge K > M = N$; M > S; T < K

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

30. Statements: $F \le X < A$, $R < X \le E$

Conclusions: I. $F \le E$ II. R < F

Answers

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