BLOOD RELATION PRACTICE HANDOUT
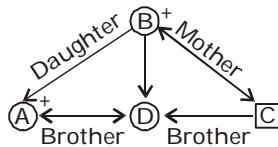
≋ EXPLANATIONS ≋

TYPE-I

Note : In solutions of questions '+' sign denote 'males' and '–' sign denotes 'females'.

1. (3) A is the daughter of B.
B is the mother of C.
Therefore, B is the mother of A and C.
D is the brother of C.
Therefore, D is the son of B.
Thus, D is the brother of A.

PICTORIAL METHOD

2. (2) P is brother of Q. Therefore, P is a male.
R is mother of P and Q and R is daughter of S. S is the son of T. S is the grandfather of P.
Therefore, P is great grandson of T.
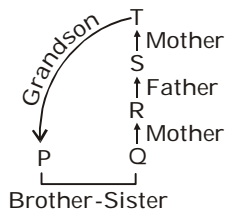
3. (4) A is the brother of B.
Therefore, A is a male.
C is the father of D.
Therefore, C is a male.
E is the mother of B.
Therefore, E is a female.
A and D are brothers.
Therefore, D is a male.

Deductions
(i) A and D are brothers of B.
(ii) C is the father of A, B and D.
(iii) C is the mother of A, B and D.
(iv) E is the wife of C.

4. (1) B is the brother of C.
C is the son of D.
A is the sister of B and C.
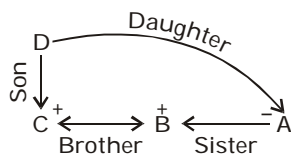
Thus, D is either father or mother of A, B and C.
According to the given options, we are left with no choice but to select option (1) as answer.

5. (2) Although the sex of A is not mentioned clearly in the question. But, on the basis of given information it seems that A is daughter of D.

6. (4) A's daughter is the sister of R and S.
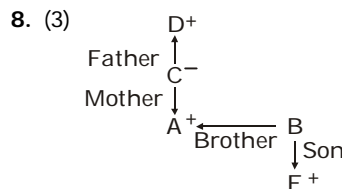B is sister of A.
Therefore, B is aunt of S.
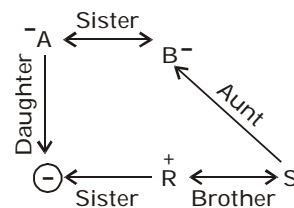
7. (1) B is the son of C and grandson of A.
E is sister of B.
Therefore, A is the grandfather of E.
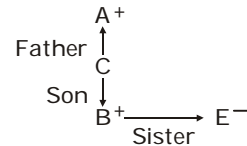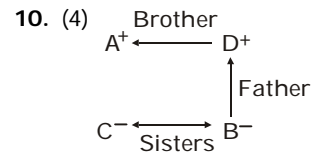

Here sex of C is not known.
Hence there are two possibilities:
(i) If C female then A is grand father (maternal) of E (and also B) and
(ii) If C is male than A is grand father (paternal) of E (and also B).
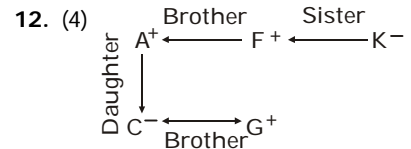
8. (3)

Clearly, D is father of A's mother (C) i.e., grandfather (maternal) of A.

9. (1) E is the daughter of B and D is brother of E. Therefore, D is son of B and A is mother of B. Thus, A is grandmother of D.

10. (4)

So C and B are daughters of D.
So, A is uncle of D's daughter (B and) C.

11. (4)

12. (4)
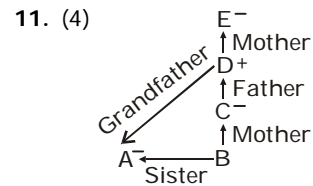
Here A's sex is not clear, hence there are two possibilities :
(i) When A is female — then no information is available regarding uncle (or father's brother) of A's Son (G) and daughter (C).
   Or
(ii) When A is male — then F is uncle (brother of father A) of G (and C).
Hence this is correct answer.

13. (1)
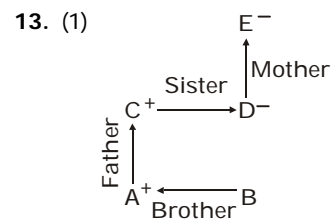
Clearly, mother of A (and B)'s father C (and his sister D) is E.
⇒ B is E's granddaughter.

14. (1)

Here B's sex is not clear but C and D both are children (daughter and son respectively) of A (male) and B.

Hence, obviously B is A's wife (i.e. female). Hence B is sister in law (Bhabhi) of brother (E) of her husband (A).

15. (4)

Though sex of D is not clear but clearly E+ is D's cousin.

16. (1)

Obviously, O is the husband of P, hence P is wife of O. Now M is son of P. So M's parents are P (mother) and O (father).
Hence M is O's son.

17. (2)

Clearly, S is maternal uncle (i.e., brother of mother) of X (and Y). So there are two possibilities :
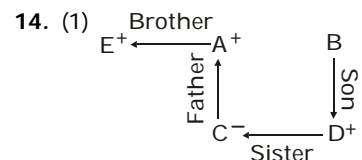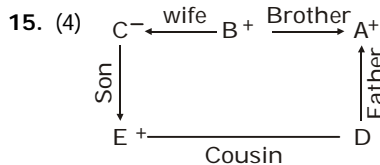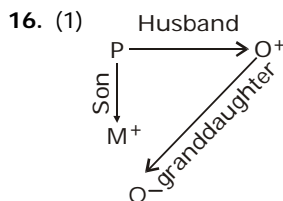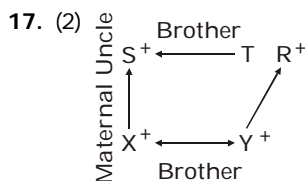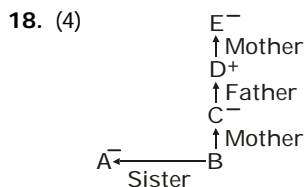(i) When T is male — then T will also be maternal uncle of X (and Y) i.e., he will be second brother in law of R.
   → Option not given.
(ii) When T is female — then either T will herself be mother of X and Y or will be sister of X and Y's mother. So either 'T' will be wife of R (i.e., father of X and Y) or 'T' will be sister in law of R. Only R's wife is given in options — option (2).
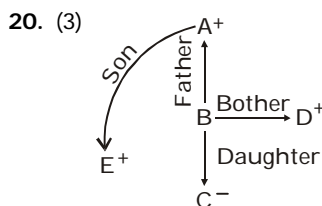
18. (4)

From above figure it is clear that D is grand father (maternal, i.e., mother's father) of A and B.

19. (3)
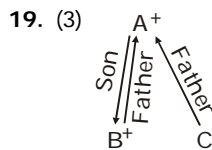
C's father is A but C is not son of A.
Hence, C is daughter of A.

20. (3)

Clearly, A is father of E, D and B of which E and D are sons and B's sex is not given and C is B's daughter hence two possibilities exist :
(i) When B is female — then E (and also D) is maternal uncle of C. So option (3).
(ii) When B is male — then E (and also D) is paternal uncle of C.
   Hence C and E are neice and uncle respectively.
   Option (3) is correct.

21. (4)
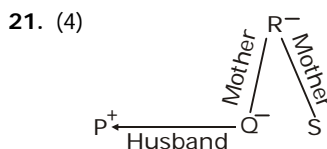
Clearly P is husband (male then Q is wife (female) and R is Q's mother. So R is P's mother-in-law.

22. (1)
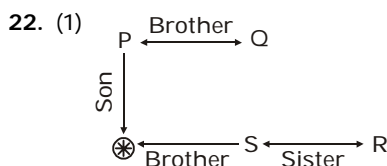
Clearly, 'R' and 'S' are daughters of P and ⊛ will be son of P.
So, Q is uncle (paternal) of his brother (P's) children 'S', ⊛ and R.

23. (4) X is the husband of Y.
Therefore Y is the wife of X.
W is the daughter of X and Y.
Z is the husband of W.
N is the daughter of Z and W.
Thus, N is the granddaughter of Y.

24. (1) B is the paternal uncle of C and C is the daughter of A. Hence B is the brother of A.

25. (2) Mother of A is sister of B. C is the daughter of A's mother.
The sex of B is not given.
Therefore, B could be either material uncle or aunt of C.
Considering all the four options the most appropriate is option (2).

26. (3)
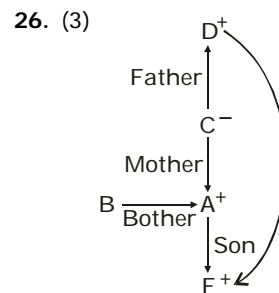
It is clear from above diagram that F is, son of D's daughter C's son of A.
So, F is great grandson of D.

27. (2) D is the father of C.
C is mother of A and B.
Therefore, B is granddaughter of D.

28. (4) A is brother of B.
C is mother of A.
D is father of C.
F is son of A.
A is grandfather of F's child.
Therefore, B is grand-father of F's child.
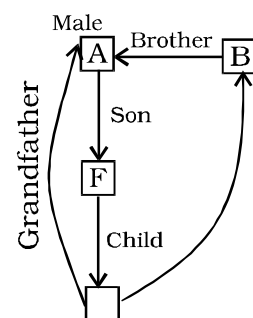
Note: The sex of B is not known. But considering the given options we must opt (4) as answer.

29. (3) A is daughter of B.
B is the mother of A and C.
D is brother of A and C.

30. (2) D is father of B and C. A is brother of D.
Therefore, C is niece of A.

31. (3) D is the father of C.
C is mother of A and B.
E is son of B.
Therefore, D is great grandfather of E.

32. (4) X and Y are children of A. Y is not son of A. Therefore, Y is daughter of A.

33. (2) E is the son of B.
A is the brother of B.
Therefore, E is nephew of A.

34. (1)

$$M^- \xleftarrow{\text{Sister}} K^+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} J$$
$$\downarrow \text{Daughter}$$
$$P^+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} N^-$$

Clearly, P is son of J. But J's sex is not known. Hence, there are two possibilities :
(i) When J is female — then P's (maternal) uncle is K.
(ii) When J is male — then P's (paternal) uncle is K.
Hence in both cases P's uncle (maternal or paternal) is K.

35. (1)

$$G^+ \xleftarrow{\text{Husband}} A^- \qquad \xleftrightarrow{\text{Sisters}} B^-$$
$$\text{Mother} \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \text{Daughter}$$
$$D \quad F^+ \xleftarrow{\text{Husband}} C^-$$

Clearly C is daughter of D's mother A's sister (B) i.e., C is D's cousin.

36. (1)

$$Y \xrightarrow{\text{Sister}} X^-$$
$$\uparrow$$
$$R^+ \xleftrightarrow{\text{Brother}} S^+$$

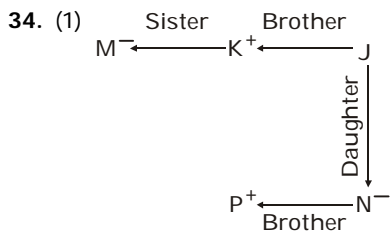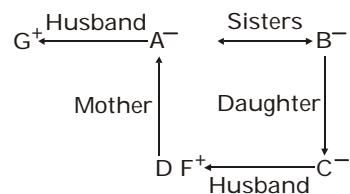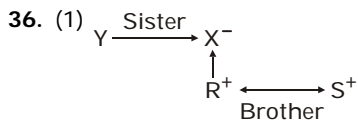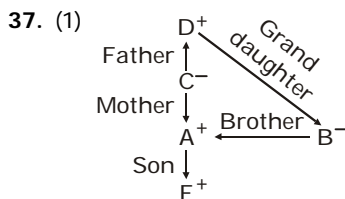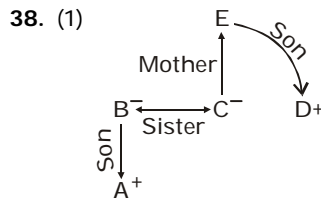Clearly, Y is S (and R's) mother's brother. i.e., Y is uncle (maternal of S (and R's).

37. (1)

$$D^+$$
$$\text{Father} \uparrow \qquad \searrow \text{Grand daughter}$$
$$C^-$$
$$\text{Mother} \downarrow$$
$$A^+ \xleftarrow{\text{Brother}} B^-$$
$$\text{Son} \downarrow$$
$$F^+$$

Clearly B is sister of F's father i.e., B is aunt of F.

38. (1)

$$E$$
$$\text{Mother} \downarrow \qquad \searrow \text{Son}$$
$$B^- \xrightarrow{\text{Sister}} C^- \qquad D+$$
$$\text{Son} \downarrow$$
$$A^+$$

Obviously, D is A's mother B (and her sister C's) brother. i.e, D is maternal uncle of A.

39. (4)

$$K$$
$$\downarrow \text{Daughter}$$
$$P^+ \qquad M^-$$
$$\text{Father} \uparrow \qquad \swarrow \text{Daughter}$$
$$T^-$$
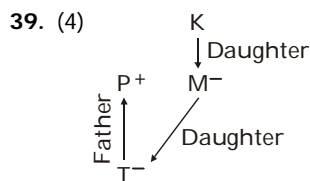
Obviously P and M are parents (father and mother respectively) of T. Hence P and M are husband-wife. Hence P is son-in-law of M's mother/father 'K'.

40. (3)

$$A^+ \xrightarrow{\text{Brother}} B^+ \xrightarrow{\text{Wife}} F^-$$
$$\text{Daughter} \downarrow$$
$$E^-$$
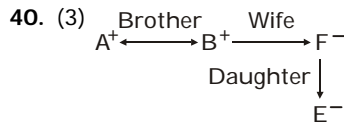
Obviously E's father is B and A is brother of (E's father) B hence, E is niece of A.

41. (2) B is sister of F.
Therefore, B is sister-in-law of M.

42. (1) A is mother of B and D.

43. (1) E is mother of C and D.
C is father of A and B.
Therefore, B is the granddaughter of E.

44. (1) L is son of R and R is daughter of P.
Therefore, L is grandson of P.

45. (1) The son of P is brother of R and S.
Q is uncle of R and S.

46. (3) C is the mother of A and B.
A is son of C.

47. (4) G is the husband of A.
A is the mother of D.
Hence, G is the father of D.

48. (2) The mothers of A and B are sisters. Therefore, A and B are cousins.

49. (1) Husband of B's wife means B. A is the brother B. Therefore, A is the brother of C.

50. (3) A's son is the brother of C and D. Therefore, C is the daughter of A. Now, B is the uncle of C.

51. (4) A is sister of B.
C is mother of A and B.
D is father of C.
So, A is granddaughter of D.

52. (3) T is a teacher. He is father of R and U.
T is husband of S, who is doctor.
Q is husband of P. P is housewife.
Q is father of T.
Grandson of the family is an engineer.
Grand daughter of the family is a student.

53. (3) C is the father B.
A is the wife of C.
B, E and F are sons of A and C.
D is a girl.
Male members $\Rightarrow$ A, B, E and F.

54. (1) The mother of A is sister of B.
Therefore, A may be niece of B.

55. (4) C and D are brothers.
C is the brother of A.
A and B are married couple.
Therefore, D is brother–in–law of B.

56. (1) X and Y are brothers of A.
A and B are married couple.
Therefore, Y is brother-in-law of B.
Rama is the aunt of that boy.

57. (3) P is brother of Q.
N is the son of Q.
Therefore, P is the uncle of N.

(58–59) :

Member	Gender	Profession	Relationship
P	Female	Lady Teacher	Wife of S ; Mother of Q ; Mother-in-law of R ; Grandmother of T and U.
Q	Male	Doctor	Son of P and S ; Husband of R ; Father of T and U
R	Female	Lawyer	Daughter-in-law of P and S ; Wife of Q ; Mother of T and U
S	Male	Salesman	Husband of P ; Father of Q ; Grandfather of T and U ; Father-in-law of R.
T	Not Given	Engineer	Child of Q and R ; Grandchild of P and S
U	Male	Manager	Son of Q and R ; Grandson of P and S ; Brother of T

58. (2) Married couples are : (Q and R) and (P and S).
59. (4) P is a Lady Teacher.

(60–61) :

Member	Gender	Profession	Relationship
A	Female	Nurse	Wife of B ; Mother of C and E
B	Male	Doctor	Father of E and C ; Son of D and F ; Husband of A
C	—	Student	Grandchild of D and F ; Child of A and B
D	Female	Housewife	Grandmother of E and C ; Mother of B; Wife of F
E	—	Student	Grandchild of D and F ; Child of A and B
F	Male	Contractor	Grandfather of C and E; Father of B ; Husband of D

60. (3) A is a Nurse.
61. (2) B is the husband of A.
62. (3) D is the husband of A.
E is the son of D's brother.
Therefore, A is the aunt of E.
63. (2) D is father of B and C.
A is brother of D.
B and C are daughters of D.
Therefore, C is niece of A.
64. (2) R is the father of Y and X.
S is the maternal uncle of X and Y.
So, T is the mother of X and Y.
Thus, T is the wife of R.
65. (4) P and Q are sisters.
R and S are sons of P.
Therefore, Q is aunt of S.
66. (4) W is the daughter of X and Y.
W is the wife of Z.

N is the daughter of W and Z.
Therefore, N is the granddaughter of Y.
67. (3) G is the daughter of B and D.
A is the sister of B.
Therefore, G is the niece of A.
68. (4) G is the brother of C.
C is the daughter of A.
G is the son of A.
F is the brother of A.
Therefore, F is the uncle of G.
69. (1) Z is the wife of P.
P is the son of A.
Therefore, Z is the daugher-in-law of A.
70. (1) O is the husband of P.
M is the son of O and P.
71. (1) A is the mother of B.
E is the daughter of B.

Therefore, A is the grandmother of E.
72. (4) C is the mother of A and B.
D is the father of C.
F is the son of A.
A is the father of F.
Therefore, A is the grandfather of F's child.
73. (4) Son of A is brother of D.
C and D are daughters of A.
B is brother of A.
Therefore, B is uncle of C.
74. (3) M and B are brothers of D and N.
N is the sister of B, D and M.

TYPE-II

1. (2) Sonia is mother of Atul and Rajiv.
Rajiv is son of Sonia.
2. (3) Sita is granddaughter of Lakshmi.
Gopal is father of Lakshmi.
Therefore, Sita is great grand-daughter of Gopal.
3. (4) Seema is the daughter-in-law of Sudhir
Mohan is the son of Sudhir.
Seema is the sister-in-law of Mohan's only brother Ramesh.
Therefore, Seema is the wife of Mohan
4. (2) Husband of Suresh's mother means father of Suresh.
Mother of Suresh's father means grandmother of Suresh.
The son of grandmother means either father or uncle.
Therefore, Suresh is the son of that man.
[Note : Nephew is not mentioned in the options]
5. (1) The wife of brother of woman in photograph is mother-in-law of Meera.
Meera is daughter-in-law of brother of that woman.
Therefore, the husband of Meera is nephew of that woman.
6. (3) The only son of grandfather (paternal) of Vikas means father of Vikas.
Therefore, the girl is sister of Vikas.
7. (4) Ram is brother of Rani.
Rohit is son of Ram.
Suresh is maternal uncle of Rohit.
Therefore, Rohit is nephew of Suresh.

8. (1) Wife of Vinod's father means the mother of Vinod.

Only brother of Vinod's mother means maternal uncle of Vinod.

Therefore, Vinod is cousin of Vishal.

9. (4) Mohan is son of Ram Lal and uncle of Ram and Rekha.

Mithun is uncle of Sharat who is son of Rekha.

Rekha is niece of Mohan.

Therefore, Mithun is brother of Rekha's husband. Hence, no blood relation between Mithun and Mohan.

10. (3) Shubha is granddaughter of Sheela, who is sister of Pramod.

Rahul is son of Pramod.

Therefore, Rahul is uncle of Sheela.

11. (3) Arun is the son of Preeti.

Ram is the brother of Preeti and Neeta.

Reema is the daughter of Neeta.

Thus, Arun is cousin of Reema.

Pictorial Method
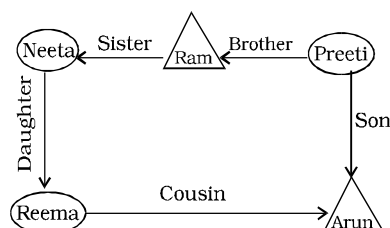
12. (4) One is the father and other is the son.

13. (2) Achyut is nephew of Ramu's mother.

Therefore, Achyut is cousin of Ramu.

14. (2) Rao is uncle of Rohit and Ravi. Therefore, Mohan is Grandfather of Ravi.

15. (3) Only daughter of Vijay's mother means sister of Vijay.

Sister of Vijay is mother of Anand.

Therefore, Anand is nephew of Vijay.

16. (2) Only daughter of woman's mother means the woman herself. Therefore, the woman is wife of that man.

17. (2) The son of prisoner's father means the prisoner himself. Therefore, the boy is son of the prisoner.

18. (2) Only son of man's father's wife means the man himself.

Therefore, that girl is the daughter of that man.

19. (2) Only sister of Kala's brother means Kala herself.

Therefore, Mala is daughter of Kala.

20. (2) Only son of woman's grandfather means the father of woman. Man's brother's father is the father of that woman. Therefore, the woman is sister of that man.

21. (1) Son of one's father means the person himself.

Therefore, that man is the son of the person.

22. (3) Only son of Mathew's mother means Mathew himself. Thus, the photograph is of Mathew's daughter.

23. (1) Reema is the daughter of Rajesh and Lakshmi.

Rajan is the husband of Reema.

Therefore, Rajesh is the father-in-law of Rajan.

24. (2) Shanthi is mother of Ravi, Ram and Deepa.

Sheela is the wife of Ram.

Therefore, Sheela is the daughter-in-law of Shanthi.

25. (2) Father of Rajiv's father means Grandfather of Rajiv.

Grandfather of Rajiv is the father of Shyama.

Therefore, Shyama is Rajiv's father's sister, i.e., Aunt.

26. (1) Rohit is the brother of Kala.

Kala is the wife of Dilip.

Therefore, Dilip is brother-in-law of Rohit.

27. (3) Ravi is brother of Govind and Prabhu. Prabhu is Brother-in-law of Kusuma.

28. (1) Only daughter of the father of Savitha's maternal uncle means the mother of Savitha. Therefore, the boy is brother of Savitha.

29. (4) Only son of Gopal's father means Gopal himself. Thus, Gopal is father of Govind.

30. (3) Sister of Vijay's brother means sister of Vijay also.

Father of Vijay's sister means father of Vijay also.

Therefore, the lady in the photograph is the sister of Vijay.

31. (4) Rajiv and Arun are sons of Sonia. Therefore, Rajiv is nephew of Sunil.

32. (2) Mother of boy's aunt means maternal grandmo-ther of boy.

Son of maternal grandmother means maternal uncle of the boy.

Therefore, the girl is cousin sister of the boy.

33. (2) Simran is the aunt of Sunil. Maruti is the son of Simran.

Therefore, Sunil is cousin of Maruti.

34. (2) The boy is the son of man's brother-in-law. Therefore, man's son is the cousin of that boy.

35. (3) Grandson of Arun's mother means either son or nephew of Arun. Therefore, Arun is the father-in-law of that girl.

36. (2) Maya's mother is the sister of Ranjeet. So, Ranjeet is the maternal uncle of Maya.

37. (2) Only son of Veena's grandfather means father of Veena. The boy is the son of Veena's father. Therefore, that boy is brother of Veena.

38. (4) Only son of Bhaskar's father means Bhaskar himself. Therefore, Asha is the daughter of Bhaskar.

39. (2) Husband of Amit's wife means Amit himself. So, that woman is the sister of Amit.

40. (1) Only daughter of lady's mother means the lady herself. Therefore, the lady is mother of that man.

41. (4) Only daughter of Radha's mother means Radha herself. Therefore, Radha is sister of Vinod.

42. (4) Only son of woman's grandfather means father of that woman.

Father of woman is the father of man's brother and hence father of that man.

Therefore, the woman is sister of the man in photograph.

43. (3) The father of Anjali's sister's brother means father of Anjali. Only son of Anjali's father means brother of Anjali.

44. (2) Son of Ram's father means Ram himself as he has no brothers and sisters.

Thus, man's mother is wife of Ram.

So, he was looking at the portrait of his son.

45. (2) Suket has three daughters. Each daughter has a brother. It means, Suket has one son.

Therefore, there two male members ⇒ Suket and his son.

46. (2) Only daughter of woman's father means the woman herself. Therefore, the man is the son of that woman.

47. (3) Ramesh and Suresh are sons of Gopal.
Govind is father of Gopal.
Therefore, Suresh is grandson of Govind.

48. (2) Naksha is the daughter of Karan.
Neesha is the sister of Karan.
Therefore, Naksha is niece of Neesha and Neesha is aunt of Naksha.

49. (4) Anand is the son of Prema.
Rashmi is the daughter of Neha.
Neha is the sister of Prema.
Therefore, Anand is cousin of Rashmi.

50. (4) Only daughter of Monica's father means Monica herself.
Therefore, Monica is the mother of Reeta.

51. (2) Only grandson of Rama's grandfather means brother of Rama.
Brother of Rama is the father of boy's sister. It means, the brother of Rama is also the father of boy.

52. (1) Babita is wife of Ajay.
Chiranjiv is father of Divya.
Wife of Divya's grandfather means grandmother of Divys.
Grandmother of Divya is mother-in-law of Ajay.
Therefore, Babita is daughter of Divya's grandmother.
Chiranjiv is brother of Babita.
Therefore, Babita is sister-in-law of Chiranjiv's wife.

53. (1) The brother of woman's uncle may be father of that woman.
The daughter of woman's father means sister of that woman.
The husband of woman's sister would be the brother-in-law of that woman.

54. (1) Rajiv is the brother of Arun.
Arun is the son of Sonia.
Rajiv is the son of Sonia.
Sonia is the sister of Sunil.
Therefore, Rajiv is the nephew of Sunil.

55. (4) Only son of Rajesh's mother means Rajesh himself.

Therefore, Sunita is the daughter of Rajesh.

56. (4) Mohan's grandfather is the father of husband of the lady who introduced other lady.
The introduced lady is the daughter of Mohan's grandfather.
Therefore, the lady is sister-in-law of the introduced lady.

57. (1) Son of Neha's only brother is brother of Mithilesh's wife. Therefore, Neha is aunt of the wife of Mithilesh.

58. (4) Benita is the mother of Ajay and Prema.
Benjamin is the father of Benita.
Leela is the mother of Benjamin.
Leela is the grandmother of Benita.
Therefore, Prema is the great granddaughter or Leela.

59. (2) Anand is son of Prema.
Neha is sister of Rajeev and Prema.
Rashmi is mother of Neha, Rajeev and Prema.
Therefore, Anand is grandson of Rashmi.

60. (4) Only daughter of man's mother-in-law means the wife of the man.
Man's wife is the mother of the woman in question.
Therefore, the man is the father of that woman.

61. (1) The sister of lady's mother's husband means aunt of the lady.
Aunt of the lady is the mother of man.
Therefore, that man is cousin of that lady.

62. (1) Only son of Rakesh's grandfather means father of Rakesh.
The daughter of Rakesh's father would be sister of Rakesh.

63. (1) Son-in-law of Seema's mother means brother-in-law of Seema.
Therefore, Seema is the sister of that lady.

64. (2) Only son of Meera's grandfather means father of Meera. Son of Meera's father means brother of Meera.

65. (1) Wife of Rita's husband means Rita herself.
Brother of Rita's daughter means son of Rita.
Therefore, B is uncle of C.

66. (2) The daughter of Rajan's mother means sister of Rajan.
The daughter of Rajan's sister would be niece of Rajan.

67. (3) Sheetal is a daughter of Golu.
Golu is son of Bhola.
Dilip is brother of Bhola.
Chitra is daughter of Dilip.
Sheetal is granddaughter of Bhola and Dilip.
Therefore, Chitra is aunt of Sheetal.

68. (1) Lady's brother's wife is mother-in-law of Meera. Meera's husband is nephew of that lady.

69. (2) Mohan is the son of Chanda and Bharat.
Ashish is the brother of Bharat and father of Dhruv.
Therefore, Mohan is cousin of Dhruv.

70. (4) Grandson of Mohan's mother means son of Mohan. Therefore, Mohan is father-in-law of that girl.~

71. (4) Father of woman's mother's brother means grandfather of the woman.
The sone of woman's grandfather's son means cousin of the woman.

72. (4) The only son of Mrs. Mira's grandfather's only child means the brother of Mrs. Mira.

73. (1) Woman's mother's father means maternal grandfather of the woman.
Only son of maternal grandfather means maternal uncle of the woman.
Thus, the woman is the niece of that man.

74. (3) Only son of the mother–in–law of girl's husband means brother of the girl. The daughter-in-law of the woman is obviously married to girl's brother.
Therefore, the girl is the daughter of the woman.

75. (1) Ankur is brother of Sandeep.
Ankur and Sandeep are sons of Kishan.
Baljor is Kishan's father.
Therefore, Ankur is grandson of Baljor.

76. (1) Wife of Rita's husband means Rita herself.
Brother of Rita's daughter means son of Rita.