

# Mastering Logical Reasoning: The Full 200-Question Compendium

Advanced Aptitude Research Division

February 1, 2026

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# 1 Part I: The Theory of Deductive Logic

## 1.1 Syllogistic Structures

A syllogism is a logical argument that applies deductive reasoning to arrive at a conclusion based on two or more propositions that are asserted or assumed to be true.

### 1.1.1 The Square of Opposition

- **Universal Affirmative (A):** "All S are P."
- **Universal Negative (E):** "No S are P."
- **Particular Affirmative (I):** "Some S are P."
- **Particular Negative (O):** "Some S are not P."

## 1.2 Kinship Complexity (Blood Relations)

Blood relations test the ability to construct familial networks based on fragmented data. Understanding the "Generation Gap" is crucial:

- **Gen +2:** Grandparents.
- **Gen +1:** Parents, Uncles, Aunts.
- **Gen 0:** Self, Siblings, Cousins, Spouse.
- **Gen -1:** Children, Nephews, Nieces.

## 2 Part II: 100 Syllogism Questions

1. **Statements:** All laptops are computers. No computer is a toaster.  
**Conclusions:** I. No laptop is a toaster. II. No toaster is a laptop.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Either I or II follows  
(D) Both I and II follow
2. **Statements:** Some pens are blue. All blue are markers.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some markers are pens. II. Some markers are blue.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows
3. **Statements:** No cat is a dog. No dog is a bird.  
**Conclusions:** I. No cat is a bird. II. Some birds are cats.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Either I or II follows  
(D) Neither I nor II follows
4. **Statements:** Only a few books are pencils. All pencils are erasers.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some books are not pencils. II. All books can be erasers.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows
5. **Statements:** All gold is silver. Some silver is platinum. No platinum is diamond.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some silver is not diamond. II. Some gold is platinum.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows
6. **Statements:** All A are B. All B are C.  
**Conclusions:** I. All A are C. II. Some C are A.  
(A) Only I follows  
(B) Only II follows  
(C) Both I and II follow  
(D) Neither I nor II follows
7. **Statements:** Some rain is water. No water is ice.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some rain is not ice. II. Some ice is not rain.

- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both I and II follow  
 (D) Neither I nor II follows
8. **Statements:** Only kings are brave. Some brave are soldiers.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some kings are soldiers. II. All soldiers are kings.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both I and II follow  
 (D) Neither I nor II follows
9. **Statements:** No X is Y. All Y is Z.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some Z is not X. II. Some Z is Y.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both I and II follow  
 (D) Neither I nor II follows
10. **Statements:** Some desks are chairs. Some chairs are tables.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some desks are tables. II. No desk is a table.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Neither I nor II follows
11. **Statements:** All mobile are pager. All pager are phone.  
**Conclusions:** I. All mobile are phone. II. All phone are mobile.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both follow  
 (D) None follow
12. **Statements:** Some A are not B. All B are C.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some C are not A. II. Some C are A.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Neither follows
13. **Statements:** All stars are moon. Some moon are planet.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some stars are planet. II. No star is planet.
- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Neither follows

14. **Statements:** No key is lock. All lock are door.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some door are not key. II. Some door are lock.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
15. **Statements:** Only a few M are N. No N is O.  
**Conclusions:** I. All M can be N. II. Some M are not O.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
16. **Statements:** All flowers are trees. No tree is fruit.  
**Conclusions:** I. No flower is fruit. II. Some trees are flowers.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) None follow
17. **Statements:** Some red are blue. Some blue are green.  
**Conclusions:** I. No red is green. II. Some red are green.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Both follow
18. **Statements:** All boxes are bags. All bags are cases.  
**Conclusions:** I. All cases are boxes. II. Some cases are boxes.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) None follow
19. **Statements:** No A is B. No B is C.  
**Conclusions:** I. No A is C. II. All A are C is a possibility.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
20. **Statements:** Some sun are moon. All moon are stars.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some sun are stars. II. Some stars are sun.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows

- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

21. **Statements:** All A are B. Some B are not C.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some A are not C. II. All A can be C.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II
  - (D) Neither follows
22. **Statements:** Only a few rats are cats. Some cats are dogs.  
**Conclusions:** I. All rats can be cats. II. All cats can be rats.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
23. **Statements:** No P is Q. Some Q are R.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some R are not P. II. All R can be P.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
24. **Statements:** All gold is metal. No metal is plastic.  
**Conclusions:** I. No gold is plastic. II. Some metal are gold.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
25. **Statements:** Some books are notes. No note is paper.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some books are not paper. II. All paper can be books.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
26. **Statements:** All circles are squares. Some squares are triangles.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some circles are triangles. II. No circle is triangle.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Both follow
27. **Statements:** Only A is B. Some A is C.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some B is C. II. No B is C.

- (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Both follow
28. **Statements:** All rain are clouds. All clouds are water.  
**Conclusions:** I. All rain are water. II. All water are rain.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both follow  
 (D) Neither follows
29. **Statements:** No fruit is vegetable. All vegetable are plants.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some plants are not fruits. II. Some plants are fruits.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Neither follows
30. **Statements:** Some pens are erasers. Some erasers are pencils.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some pens are pencils. II. No pen is pencil.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Either I or II follows  
 (D) Neither follows
31. **Statements:** All A are B. All B are C. No C is D.  
**Conclusions:** I. No A is D. II. At least some C are A.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both follow  
 (D) Neither follows
32. **Statements:** Some black is white. No white is blue.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some black is not blue. II. All black can be blue.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both follow  
 (D) Neither follows
33. **Statements:** Only a few rivers are seas. All seas are oceans.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some rivers are oceans. II. All rivers can be oceans.  
 (A) Only I follows  
 (B) Only II follows  
 (C) Both follow  
 (D) Neither follows

34. **Statements:** All cats are animals. Some animals are pet.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some cats are pet. II. No cat is pet.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
35. **Statements:** No S is T. All T is U.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some U is not S. II. Some U is T.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
36. **Statements:** All chairs are desks. All desks are tables.  
**Conclusions:** I. All chairs are tables. II. Some tables are chairs.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
37. **Statements:** Some men are kings. All kings are rich.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some men are rich. II. All rich are men.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
38. **Statements:** No coffee is tea. No tea is milk.  
**Conclusions:** I. No coffee is milk. II. All milk can be coffee.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
39. **Statements:** All apples are fruit. Some fruit are sweet.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some apples are sweet. II. No apple is sweet.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
40. **Statements:** Only a few P are Q. All Q are R.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some P are R. II. All P can be Q.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows



- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

41. **Statements:** All windows are doors. No door is a wall.  
**Conclusions:** I. No window is a wall. II. No wall is a door.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
42. **Statements:** Some sky is blue. All blue is clear.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some sky is clear. II. All clear is sky.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
43. **Statements:** No road is lane. Some lanes are streets.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some streets are not roads. II. All streets can be roads.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
44. **Statements:** All dogs are tigers. All tigers are lions.  
**Conclusions:** I. All dogs are lions. II. At least some lions are tigers.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
45. **Statements:** Some A are B. Some B are C. No C is D.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some B are not D. II. All B can be D.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
46. **Statements:** Only a few movies are hits. All hits are entertaining.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some movies are entertaining. II. All movies can be hits.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
47. **Statements:** All gold is silver. All silver is white.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some white is silver. II. All gold is white.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

48. **Statements:** No tree is a flower. Some flowers are plants.

**Conclusions:** I. Some plants are not trees. II. All plants can be trees.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

49. **Statements:** Some pens are boxes. No box is a tray.

**Conclusions:** I. Some pens are not trays. II. All trays can be pens.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

50. **Statements:** All A are B. Some B are C.

**Conclusions:** I. Some A are C. II. No A is C.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither follows

51. **Statements:** All goats are cows. All cows are animals.

**Conclusions:** I. All goats are animals. II. All animals are goats.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

52. **Statements:** Some houses are buildings. Some buildings are apartments.

**Conclusions:** I. Some houses are apartments. II. No house is an apartment.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Both follow

53. **Statements:** No blue is red. No red is black.

**Conclusions:** I. No blue is black. II. All black can be blue.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

54. **Statements:** Only a few cities are towns. All towns are villages.  
**Conclusions:** I. All cities can be villages. II. Some cities are villages.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
55. **Statements:** All pilots are captains. No captain is a sailor.  
**Conclusions:** I. No pilot is a sailor. II. Some captains are pilots.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
56. **Statements:** Some grapes are sour. All sour are fruits.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some fruits are grapes. II. All sour are grapes.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
57. **Statements:** No mouse is a keyboard. No keyboard is a monitor.  
**Conclusions:** I. No mouse is a monitor. II. Some monitors are mice.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
58. **Statements:** All schools are colleges. Some colleges are universities.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some schools are universities. II. No school is university.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Both follow
59. **Statements:** Only a few roses are red. All red are flowers.  
**Conclusions:** I. All roses can be flowers. II. Some roses are flowers.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
60. **Statements:** All men are mortal. Socrates is a man.  
**Conclusions:** I. Socrates is mortal. II. Some mortals are men.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows

- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

61. **Statements:** Some water is clean. No clean is dirty.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some water is not dirty. II. Some dirty is not water.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
62. **Statements:** All engineers are creative. Some creative are artists.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some engineers are artists. II. No artist is an engineer.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
63. **Statements:** Only a few papers are books. No book is a copy.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some papers are not copies. II. All papers can be copies.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
64. **Statements:** All cars are vehicles. No vehicle is a boat.  
**Conclusions:** I. No car is a boat. II. Some vehicles are cars.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
65. **Statements:** Some trees are tall. All tall are green.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some green are trees. II. All tall are trees.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
66. **Statements:** No A is B. All B are C.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some C are not A. II. Some C are B.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
67. **Statements:** Only a few kings are queens. Some queens are guards.  
**Conclusions:** I. All kings can be queens. II. Some guards are kings.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

68. **Statements:** All doors are locks. No lock is a key.

**Conclusions:** I. No door is a key. II. Some locks are doors.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

69. **Statements:** Some mobile are smart. No smart is slow.

**Conclusions:** I. Some mobile are not slow. II. All mobile can be slow.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

70. **Statements:** All planes are birds. All birds are clouds.

**Conclusions:** I. All planes are clouds. II. Some clouds are planes.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

71. **Statements:** Some roads are tracks. Some tracks are rails.

**Conclusions:** I. Some roads are rails. II. No road is rail.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither follows

72. **Statements:** No day is night. All nights are stars.

**Conclusions:** I. Some stars are not days. II. Some stars are nights.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

73. **Statements:** Only a few bags are leather. All leather is durable.

**Conclusions:** I. Some bags are durable. II. All bags can be durable.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

74. **Statements:** All poets are writers. No writer is a singer.  
**Conclusions:** I. No poet is a singer. II. Some writers are poets.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
75. **Statements:** Some apps are free. All free are useful.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some useful are apps. II. No free is an app.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
76. **Statements:** No cat is a rat. No rat is a bat.  
**Conclusions:** I. No cat is a bat. II. Some bats are cats.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
77. **Statements:** All hills are mountains. Some mountains are peaks.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some hills are peaks. II. No hill is a peak.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
78. **Statements:** Only a few games are sports. No sport is a fight.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some games are not fights. II. All games can be fights.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
79. **Statements:** All teachers are scholars. All scholars are readers.  
**Conclusions:** I. All teachers are readers. II. Some readers are teachers.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
80. **Statements:** Some actors are rich. Some rich are famous.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some actors are famous. II. No actor is famous.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows

- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither follows

81. **Statements:** No gold is iron. All iron is heavy.

**Conclusions:** I. Some heavy is not gold. II. Some iron is gold.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

82. **Statements:** Only a few men are brave. No brave is a coward.

**Conclusions:** I. Some men are not cowards. II. All men can be cowards.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

83. **Statements:** All A are B. All B are C. No C is D.

**Conclusions:** I. No A is D. II. All A are C.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

84. **Statements:** Some pens are blue. No blue is black.

**Conclusions:** I. Some pens are not black. II. All pens can be black.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

85. **Statements:** Only a few birds are flightless. All flightless are rare.

**Conclusions:** I. All birds can be rare. II. Some birds are rare.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

86. **Statements:** All windows are glass. No glass is wood.

**Conclusions:** I. No window is wood. II. Some glass are windows.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

87. **Statements:** Some books are heavy. All heavy are costly.

**Conclusions:** I. Some costly are books. II. All costly are books.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

88. **Statements:** No fruit is sweet. No sweet is candy.  
**Conclusions:** I. No fruit is candy. II. All candy can be fruit.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

89. **Statements:** All sun are moon. Some moon are stars.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some sun are stars. II. No sun is a star.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Neither follows

90. **Statements:** Only a few dogs are pets. No pet is wild.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some dogs are not wild. II. All dogs can be wild.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

91. **Statements:** All papers are white. All white are bright.  
**Conclusions:** I. All papers are bright. II. Some bright are white.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows

92. **Statements:** Some A are B. Some B are C.  
**Conclusions:** I. No A is C. II. Some A are C.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Either I or II follows
- (D) Both follow

93. **Statements:** No man is a bird. Some birds are flying.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some flying are not men. II. All flying can be men.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both follow
- (D) Neither follows



94. **Statements:** Only a few desks are wooden. All wooden are durable.  
**Conclusions:** I. All desks can be durable. II. Some desks are durable.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
95. **Statements:** All cats are feline. No feline is canine.  
**Conclusions:** I. No cat is canine. II. Some feline are cats.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
96. **Statements:** Some fruits are red. All red are sweet.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some sweet are fruits. II. No fruit is sweet.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
97. **Statements:** No road is clear. No clear is open.  
**Conclusions:** I. No road is open. II. Some open are roads.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
98. **Statements:** All hills are peaks. Some peaks are cold.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some hills are cold. II. No hill is cold.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Either I or II follows
  - (D) Neither follows
99. **Statements:** Only a few rivers are long. No long is short.  
**Conclusions:** I. Some rivers are not short. II. All rivers can be short.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows
100. **Statements:** All A are B. Some B are not C.  
**Conclusions:** I. No A is C. II. All A can be C.
- (A) Only I follows
  - (B) Only II follows
  - (C) Both follow
  - (D) Neither follows

### 3 Part III: 100 Blood Relation Questions

1. Pointing to a lady, a man said, "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." How is the lady related to the man?
  - (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Sister-in-law
2. A is the son of B. C, B's sister, has a son D and a daughter E. F is the maternal uncle of D. How is A related to D?
  - (A) Brother
  - (B) Cousin
  - (C) Uncle
  - (D) Nephew
3. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the woman related to the man?
  - (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Aunt
4. If P is the brother of Q; Q is the son of R; R is the husband of S, how is S related to P?
  - (A) Mother
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
5. Pointing to a photograph, a man says, "I have no brother or sister, but that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it?
  - (A) His own
  - (B) His son's
  - (C) His father's
  - (D) His nephew's
6. If  $A + B$  means A is the sister of B;  $A - B$  means A is the brother of B;  $A \times B$  means A is the daughter of B. Which of the following shows that E is the aunt of F?
  - (A)  $E + G \times F$
  - (B)  $E \times G + F$
  - (C)  $G \times E - F$
  - (D)  $E + G - K \times F$
7. A is B's brother. C is A's mother. D is C's father. E is B's son. How is D related to A?
  - (A) Son
  - (B) Grandson

- (C) Grandfather
  - (D) Great-grandfather
8. X and Y are brothers. R is the father of Y. S is the brother of T and maternal uncle of X. What is T to R?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Wife
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Daughter
9. B is the brother of A, whose only sister is the mother of C. D is the maternal grandmother of C. How is A related to D?
- (A) Daughter-in-law
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Mother
10. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Grandmother
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Daughter
11. A and B are sisters. R and S are brothers. A's daughter is R's sister. What is B to S?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Grandmother
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
12.  $P$  is the father of  $Q$  and  $R$ .  $S$  is  $R$ 's mother.  $T$  is  $P$ 's father. Which of the following is true?
- (A)  $T$  is  $Q$ 's father
  - (B)  $S$  is  $P$ 's mother
  - (C)  $T$  is  $R$ 's grandfather
  - (D)  $S$  is  $T$ 's daughter
13. A woman said to a man, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Niece
14.  $Q$  is the son of  $P$ ,  $X$  is the daughter of  $Q$ ,  $R$  is the maternal aunt of  $X$ . How is  $R$  related to  $Q$ ?
- (A) Sister-in-law
  - (B) Mother

- (C) Sister  
(D) Aunt
15. If  $M$  is the son of  $N$ ,  $O$  is the father of  $N$ ,  $P$  is the wife of  $O$ , how is  $M$  related to  $P$ ?
- (A) Son  
(B) Grandson  
(C) Nephew  
(D) Brother
16.  $A$  is the brother of  $B$ ,  $C$  is the mother of  $A$ ,  $D$  is the father of  $C$ ,  $E$  is the son of  $B$ . How is  $A$  related to  $E$ ?
- (A) Uncle  
(B) Father  
(C) Brother  
(D) Cousin
17. Pointing to a photograph, Vipul said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is Vipul related to the girl?
- (A) Father  
(B) Brother  
(C) Cousin  
(D) Data inadequate
18.  $K$  is the brother of  $N$  and  $X$ .  $Y$  is the mother of  $N$ .  $Z$  is the father of  $K$ . Which is definitely true?
- (A)  $N$  is the son of  $Z$   
(B)  $Y$  is the wife of  $Z$   
(C)  $K$  is the son of  $Y$   
(D)  $X$  is the son of  $Z$
19.  $A$ 's father is  $B$ 's son.  $C$  is the paternal uncle of  $A$  and  $D$  is the brother of  $B$ . How is  $D$  related to  $C$ ?
- (A) Father  
(B) Uncle  
(C) Brother  
(D) Grandfather
20. Pointing to a lady in a photograph, Meera said, "Her father's only son's wife is my mother-in-law." How is Meera's husband related to that lady?
- (A) Son  
(B) Nephew  
(C) Brother  
(D) Uncle
21. A man said to a lady, "Your mother's husband's sister is my mother." How is the man related to the lady?
- (A) Cousin  
(B) Brother

- (C) Uncle  
(D) Father
22. If P is the husband of Q and R is the mother of S and Q. What is R to P?
- (A) Mother  
(B) Sister  
(C) Mother-in-law  
(D) Aunt
23. Pointing to a photograph, a woman says, "This man's son's sister is my mother-in-law." How is the woman's husband related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Son  
(B) Grandson  
(C) Nephew  
(D) Son-in-law
24. A is B's sister. C is B's mother. D is C's father. E is D's mother. Then, how is A related to D?
- (A) Granddaughter  
(B) Daughter  
(C) Aunt  
(D) Mother
25. If A is the brother of B; B is the sister of C; and C is the father of D, how is A related to D?
- (A) Brother  
(B) Sister  
(C) Nephew  
(D) Uncle
26. P is the father of J. S is the mother of N, who is the brother of J. B is the son of S. How is J related to B?
- (A) Brother  
(B) Sister  
(C) Either A or B  
(D) Data inadequate
27. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my father." How is that man related to the woman?
- (A) Husband  
(B) Brother  
(C) Father-in-law  
(D) Maternal Uncle
28. A and B are a married couple. X and Y are brothers. X is the brother of A. How is Y related to B?
- (A) Brother-in-law  
(B) Brother  
(C) Son

(D) Cousin

29. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it?
- (A) His son
  - (B) His father
  - (C) His nephew
  - (D) His own
30. Deepa moved a distance of 75 metres towards the north. She then turned to the left... (Logic Question) How is Deepa's sister's daughter related to Deepa?
- (A) Niece
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Cousin
31. A is the mother of B and C. If D is the husband of C, what is A to D?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Mother-in-law
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
32. If A is the brother of B, B is the sister of C, and C is the father of D, how D is related to A?
- (A) Brother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Nephew
  - (D) Cannot be determined
33. Pointing to a lady, a man said, "She is the daughter of the only child of my grandmother." How is the lady related to the man?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Niece
  - (C) Cousin
  - (D) Mother
34. A is the son of C; C and Q are sisters; Z is the mother of Q and P is the son of Z. Which of the following is true?
- (A) P and A are cousins
  - (B) P is the maternal uncle of A
  - (C) Q is the maternal grandfather of A
  - (D) C and P are sisters
35. If  $P + Q$  means  $P$  is the brother of  $Q$ ;  $P - Q$  means  $P$  is the sister of  $Q$ ;  $P \times Q$  means  $P$  is the father of  $Q$ . Which of the following means  $R$  is the son of  $S$ ?
- (A)  $S \times R$
  - (B)  $S \times R + T$

(C)  $S - R + T$

(D)  $S + R \times T$

36. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of the mother of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Aunt
37. A told B, "Yesterday I defeated the only brother of the daughter of my grandmother." Whom did A defeat?
- (A) Son
  - (B) Father
  - (C) Brother
  - (D) Father-in-law
38. Pointing to a lady in the photograph, Shaloo said, "Her son's father is the son-in-law of my mother." How is Shaloo related to the lady?
- (A) Aunt
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Cousin
39. Anil introduces Rohit as the son of the only brother of his father's wife. How is Rohit related to Anil?
- (A) Cousin
  - (B) Brother
  - (C) Uncle
  - (D) Son
40.  $Q$  is the mother of  $P$ .  $P$  is the brother of  $R$ .  $R$  is the son of  $S$ .  $T$  is the brother of  $S$ . How is  $Q$  related to  $T$ ?
- (A) Wife
  - (B) Sister-in-law
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Mother
41. A is the brother of B. B is the brother of C. D is the father of A. Based on these three statements, which of the following cannot be definitely true?
- (A) B is the brother of A
  - (B) B is the son of D
  - (C) A is the brother of C
  - (D) C is the brother of A
42. If A is the brother of B, B is the sister of C, and C is the father of D, how is A related to D?

- (A) Uncle
  - (B) Father
  - (C) Brother
  - (D) Nephew
43. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Amar said, "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father." How is the girl's mother related to Amar?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Grandmother
44. A is the son of B, while B and C are sisters to one another. D is the mother of C. If E is the son of D, which of the following is true?
- (A) D is the brother of A
  - (B) E is the maternal uncle of A
  - (C) B is the sister of E
  - (D) Both B and C are true
45. A is the father of B and C. B is the son of A, but C is not the son of A. How is C related to A?
- (A) Daughter
  - (B) Son-in-law
  - (C) Father
  - (D) Nephew
46. X is the husband of Y. W is the daughter of X. Z is the husband of W. N is the daughter of Z. What is the relationship of N to Y?
- (A) Cousin
  - (B) Niece
  - (C) Daughter
  - (D) Granddaughter
47. A man said to a woman, "Your only brother's son is my wife's brother." How is the woman related to the man's wife?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Aunt
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Grandmother
48. If P is the brother of Q, R is the son of P, S is the sister of T and Q is the sister of S. How is T related to P?
- (A) Brother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Nephew
  - (D) Brother/Sister



49. Introducing a man to her husband, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." How is the woman related to this man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Daughter
50. A is the mother of B. B is the sister of C. C is the father of D. How is A related to D?
- (A) Grandmother
  - (B) Mother
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Sister
51. X and Y are the children of A. A is the father of X but Y is not his son. How is Y related to A?
- (A) Daughter
  - (B) Son-in-law
  - (C) Brother
  - (D) Cousin
52. Pointing to a lady, a man says, "She is the daughter-in-law of the grandmother of my father's only son." How is the lady related to the man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Mother-in-law
53. If A is B's brother, C is A's mother, D is C's father, B is D's granddaughter, how is B related to F who is A's son?
- (A) Aunt
  - (B) Cousin
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Grandmother
54. A is B's brother, C is A's mother, D is C's father, E is B's son. How is B related to D?
- (A) Son
  - (B) Grandson
  - (C) Granddaughter
  - (D) B or C
55. A and B are sisters. A is the mother of D. B has a daughter C who is married to F. G is the husband of A. How is C related to D?
- (A) Cousin
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Aunt

56.  $F$  is the brother of  $A$ .  $C$  is the daughter of  $A$ .  $K$  is the sister of  $F$  and  $G$  is the brother of  $C$ . Who is the uncle of  $G$ ?
- (A)  $A$
  - (B)  $F$
  - (C)  $K$
  - (D)  $C$
57. A woman introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is the man related to the woman?
- (A) Nephew
  - (B) Son
  - (C) Cousin
  - (D) Uncle
58. Prasanna said, "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother." Who is Prasanna to the girl?
- (A) Father
  - (B) Grandfather
  - (C) Husband
  - (D) Father-in-law
59. If  $A$  is the son of  $B$ ,  $C$  is the sister of  $A$ ,  $D$  is the mother of  $C$ , how is  $B$  related to  $D$ ?
- (A) Wife
  - (B) Husband
  - (C) Son
  - (D) Daughter
60. Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your father." How is the woman related to the person?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
61.  $A$  is the son of  $B$ .  $C$  is  $B$ 's sister and has a son  $D$  and a daughter  $E$ .  $F$  is the maternal uncle of  $D$ . How many nephews does  $F$  have?
- (A) 0
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 3
62. Introducing a man, a woman said, "His wife is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to that man?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Wife
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Grandmother

63. A is the brother of B. C is the father of D. E is the mother of B. A and D are brothers. How is E related to C?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Wife
  - (D) Cousin
64. X is the brother of Y. Y is the brother of Z. Z is the husband of P. O is the father of X. How is P related to O?
- (A) Daughter
  - (B) Daughter-in-law
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Mother
65. A and B are brothers. C and D are sisters. A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?
- (A) Father
  - (B) Brother
  - (C) Uncle
  - (D) Grandfather
66. If A is the brother of B, B is the sister of C, C is the father of D, how D is related to A?
- (A) Brother
  - (B) Cousin
  - (C) Nephew
  - (D) Data inadequate
67. Pointing to a lady, a man said, "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife." How is the lady related to the man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Mother-in-law
68. A is the son of B. C, B's sister, has a son D and a daughter E. F is the maternal uncle of D. How is A related to D?
- (A) Brother
  - (B) Cousin
  - (C) Uncle
  - (D) Nephew
69. Introducing a man, a woman said, "He is the only son of my mother's mother." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Niece
  - (D) Aunt

70. If P is the brother of Q; Q is the son of R; R is the husband of S, how is S related to P?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
71. Pointing to a photograph, a man says, "I have no brother or sister, but that man's father is my father's son." Whose photograph was it?
- (A) His son's
  - (B) His father's
  - (C) His own
  - (D) His nephew's
72. If  $A + B$  means A is the sister of B;  $A - B$  means A is the brother of B;  $A \times B$  means A is the daughter of B. Which of the following shows that E is the aunt of F?
- (A)  $E + G \times F$
  - (B)  $E \times G + F$
  - (C)  $E + G - K \times F$
  - (D)  $G \times E - F$
73. A is B's brother. C is A's mother. D is C's father. E is B's son. How is D related to A?
- (A) Grandfather
  - (B) Son
  - (C) Grandson
  - (D) Father
74. X and Y are brothers. R is the father of Y. S is the brother of T and maternal uncle of X. What is T to R?
- (A) Wife
  - (B) Mother
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Daughter
75. B is the brother of A, whose only sister is the mother of C. D is the maternal grandmother of C. How is A related to D?
- (A) Daughter
  - (B) Son
  - (C) Aunt
  - (D) Mother
76. Pointing to a man, a woman said, "His mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Mother
  - (B) Sister
  - (C) Grandmother
  - (D) Daughter

77. A and B are sisters. R and S are brothers. A's daughter is R's sister. What is B to S?
- (A) Aunt
  - (B) Mother
  - (C) Grandmother
  - (D) Sister
78.  $P$  is the father of  $Q$  and  $R$ .  $S$  is  $R$ 's mother.  $T$  is  $P$ 's father. Which of the following is true?
- (A)  $T$  is  $R$ 's grandfather
  - (B)  $S$  is  $P$ 's mother
  - (C)  $T$  is  $Q$ 's father
  - (D)  $S$  is  $T$ 's daughter
79. A woman said to a man, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt." How is the woman related to the man?
- (A) Sister
  - (B) Daughter
  - (C) Mother
  - (D) Niece
80.  $Q$  is the son of  $P$ ,  $X$  is the daughter of  $Q$ ,  $R$  is the maternal aunt of  $X$ . How is  $R$  related to  $Q$ ?
- (A) Sister-in-law
  - (B) Mother
  - (C) Sister
  - (D) Aunt
81. If  $M$  is the son of  $N$ ,  $O$  is the father of  $N$ ,  $P$  is the wife of  $O$ , how is  $M$  related to  $P$ ?
- (A) Grandson
  - (B) Son
  - (C) Nephew
  - (D) Brother
82.  $A$  is the brother of  $B$ ,  $C$  is the mother of  $A$ ,  $D$  is the father of  $C$ ,  $E$  is the son of  $B$ . How is  $A$  related to  $E$ ?
- (A) Uncle
  - (B) Father
  - (C) Brother
  - (D) Cousin
83. Pointing to a photograph, Vipul said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is Vipul related to the girl?
- (A) Brother
  - (B) Father
  - (C) Cousin
  - (D) Data inadequate
84.  $K$  is the brother of  $N$  and  $X$ .  $Y$  is the mother of  $N$ .  $Z$  is the father of  $K$ . Which is definitely true?

- (A)  $Y$  is the wife of  $Z$   
(B)  $N$  is the son of  $Z$   
(C)  $K$  is the son of  $Y$   
(D)  $X$  is the son of  $Z$
85. A's father is B's son. C is the paternal uncle of A and D is the brother of B. How is D related to C?  
(A) Uncle  
(B) Father  
(C) Brother  
(D) Grandfather
86. Pointing to a lady in a photograph, Meera said, "Her father's only son's wife is my mother-in-law." How is Meera's husband related to that lady?  
(A) Nephew  
(B) Son  
(C) Brother  
(D) Uncle
87. A and B are brothers. E is the daughter of F. F is the wife of B. What is the relation of E to A?  
(A) Niece  
(B) Sister  
(C) Sister-in-law  
(D) Mother
88.  $M$  is the father of  $N$ .  $L$  is the brother of  $M$ .  $P$  is the mother of  $L$ . How is  $N$  related to  $P$ ?  
(A) Grandson  
(B) Granddaughter  
(C) Either A or B  
(D) Son
89. Pointing to a man on the stage, Rita said, "He is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my husband." How is the man on the stage related to Rita?  
(A) Son  
(B) Husband  
(C) Cousin  
(D) Nephew
90.  $A$  and  $B$  are brothers.  $C$  and  $D$  are sisters.  $A$ 's son is  $D$ 's brother. How is  $B$  related to  $C$ ?  
(A) Uncle  
(B) Father  
(C) Brother  
(D) Grandfather
91. A is the mother of B. B is the sister of C. C is the father of D. How is A related to D?  
(A) Grandmother  
(B) Mother

- (C) Aunt  
(D) Sister
92. X is the husband of Y. W is the daughter of X. Z is the husband of W. N is the daughter of Z. What is the relationship of N to Y?
- (A) Granddaughter  
(B) Cousin  
(C) Niece  
(D) Daughter
93. A is B's sister. C is B's mother. D is C's father. E is D's mother. Then, how is A related to D?
- (A) Granddaughter  
(B) Daughter  
(C) Aunt  
(D) Mother
94. If A is the brother of B; B is the sister of C; and C is the father of D, how is A related to D?
- (A) Uncle  
(B) Brother  
(C) Sister  
(D) Nephew
95. Pointing to a photograph, a woman says, "This man's son's sister is my mother-in-law." How is the woman's husband related to the man in the photograph?
- (A) Grandson  
(B) Son  
(C) Nephew  
(D) Son-in-law
96. If  $P + Q$  means  $P$  is the brother of  $Q$ ;  $P - Q$  means  $P$  is the sister of  $Q$ ;  $P \times Q$  means  $P$  is the father of  $Q$ . Which of the following means  $R$  is the son of  $S$ ?
- (A)  $S \times R + T$   
(B)  $S \times R$   
(C)  $S - R + T$   
(D)  $S + R \times T$
97.  $Q$  is the mother of  $P$ .  $P$  is the brother of  $R$ .  $R$  is the son of  $S$ .  $T$  is the brother of  $S$ . How is  $Q$  related to  $T$ ?
- (A) Sister-in-law  
(B) Wife  
(C) Sister  
(D) Mother
98. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Amar said, "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father." How is the girl's mother related to Amar?
- (A) Mother

- (B) Sister
- (C) Aunt
- (D) Grandmother

99. A is the son of B, while B and C are sisters to one another. D is the mother of C. If E is the son of D, which of the following is true?

- (A) E is the maternal uncle of A
- (B) D is the brother of A
- (C) B is the sister of E
- (D) Both A and C

100. A is the father of B and C. B is the son of A, but C is not the son of A. How is C related to A?

- (A) Daughter
- (B) Son-in-law
- (C) Father
- (D) Nephew



## 4 Part IV: Comprehensive Answer Key

### 4.1 Syllogisms (1–100)

1. D, 2. C, 3. D, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. A, 8. A, 9. C, 10. C, 11. A, 12. C, 13. C, 14. C, 15. B, 16. C, 17. C, 18. B, 19. B, 20. C, 21. B, 22. B, 23. A, 24. C, 25. C, 26. C, 27. B, 28. A, 29. A, 30. C, 31. C, 32. A, 33. A, 34. C, 35. C, 36. C, 37. A, 38. B, 39. C, 40. A, 41. C, 42. A, 43. A, 44. C, 45. A, 46. A, 47. C, 48. A, 49. A, 50. C, 51. A, 52. C, 53. B, 54. A, 55. C, 56. A, 57. D, 58. C, 59. B, 60. C, 61. A, 62. C, 63. A, 64. C, 65. A, 66. C, 67. A, 68. C, 69. A, 70. C, 71. C, 72. A, 73. A, 74. C, 75. A, 76. C, 77. C, 78. A, 79. C, 80. C, 81. A, 82. A, 83. C, 84. A, 85. A, 86. C, 87. A, 88. B, 89. C, 90. A, 91. C, 92. C, 93. A, 94. C, 95. A, 96. A, 97. C, 98. C, 99. A, 100. B

### 4.2 Blood Relations (1–100)

1. C, 2. B, 3. C, 4. A, 5. B, 6. C, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. D, 12. C, 13. A, 14. A, 15. B, 16. A, 17. B, 18. B, 19. B, 20. B, 21. A, 22. C, 23. B, 24. A, 25. D, 26. C, 27. A, 28. A, 29. A, 30. A, 31. B, 32. D, 33. A, 34. B, 35. B, 36. C, 37. B, 38. B, 39. A, 40. B, 41. D, 42. A, 43. A, 44. D, 45. A, 46. D, 47. B, 48. D, 49. B, 50. A, 51. A, 52. A, 53. A, 54. D, 55. A, 56. B, 57. C, 58. D, 59. B, 60. A, 61. C, 62. B, 63. C, 64. B, 65. C, 66. D, 67. C, 68. B, 69. C, 70. A, 71. A, 72. C, 73. A, 74. A, 75. A, 76. A, 77. A, 78. A, 79. A, 80. C, 81. A, 82. A, 83. A, 84. A, 85. C, 86. B, 87. A, 88. C, 89. A, 90. A, 91. A, 92. A, 93. A, 94. A, 95. A, 96. A, 97. A, 98. A, 99. A, 100. A