

Mastering Logical Reasoning: The Full 200-Question Compendium

Advanced Aptitude Research Division

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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