HOW TO CRACK APTITUDE

Algonex

QUANTITATIVE:

- Number System
- LCM and HCF
- Pipes and Cisterns
- Time Speed Distance
- Trains, Boats and Streams
- Percentages
- Ratio Proportion and Partnership
- Mixtures and Alligation
- Algebra

- Profit and Loss
- Simple & Compound Interest
- Trigonometry & Height and Distance
- AP & GP
- Permutation and Combination
- Probability
- Clocks
- Calendars
- Simplification and Approximation

VERBAL APTITUDE/ ENGLISH:

- Passage/Sentence Rearrangement
- Error Detection and Correction
- Sentence Completion
- Fill in the Blanks
- Comprehension Passages
- Idioms and Phrases
- Eassay Writing

LOGICAL REASONING:

- Coding Decoding
- Blood Relation
- Direction
- Series [Number Series , Odd man out]
- Seating Arrangement
- Visual Reasoning
- Statement and Assumption / Conclusion

Blood Relations in Logical Reasoning:
Impactful Learning Approaches

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Blood relation questions test your ability to analyze family connections logically. Here are some proven, impactful strategies to master them:

- ## MASTER RELATIONSHIP TERMS:
Be clear on terms like maternal, paternal, uncle, cousin, etc. This helps you interpret questions accurately.

- ## DRAW FAMILY TREES:
For complex problems, sketch a family tree or diagram. Use symbols (like ♂ for male, ♀ for female, or +/-) and keep generations on the same level. This visual method prevents confusion, especially with multi-generation questions.

- ## BREAK DOWN STATEMENTS:
Tackle each relationship in the question one by one. Don't try to solve everything at once—analyze each link and add it to your diagram as you go.

- ## AVOID GENDER ASSUMPTIONS:
Only assign gender if it's clearly stated. Don't rely on names or your own assumptions.

- ## IDENTIFY THE TWO KEY PEOPLE:
Focus on the two individuals whose relationship you need to find. Work through the connections step by step to link them.

- ## PRACTICE CODED RELATIONS:
For coded questions (like A + B means A is the mother of B), decode each symbol and build the relationships stepwise.

- ## PRACTICE REGULARLY:
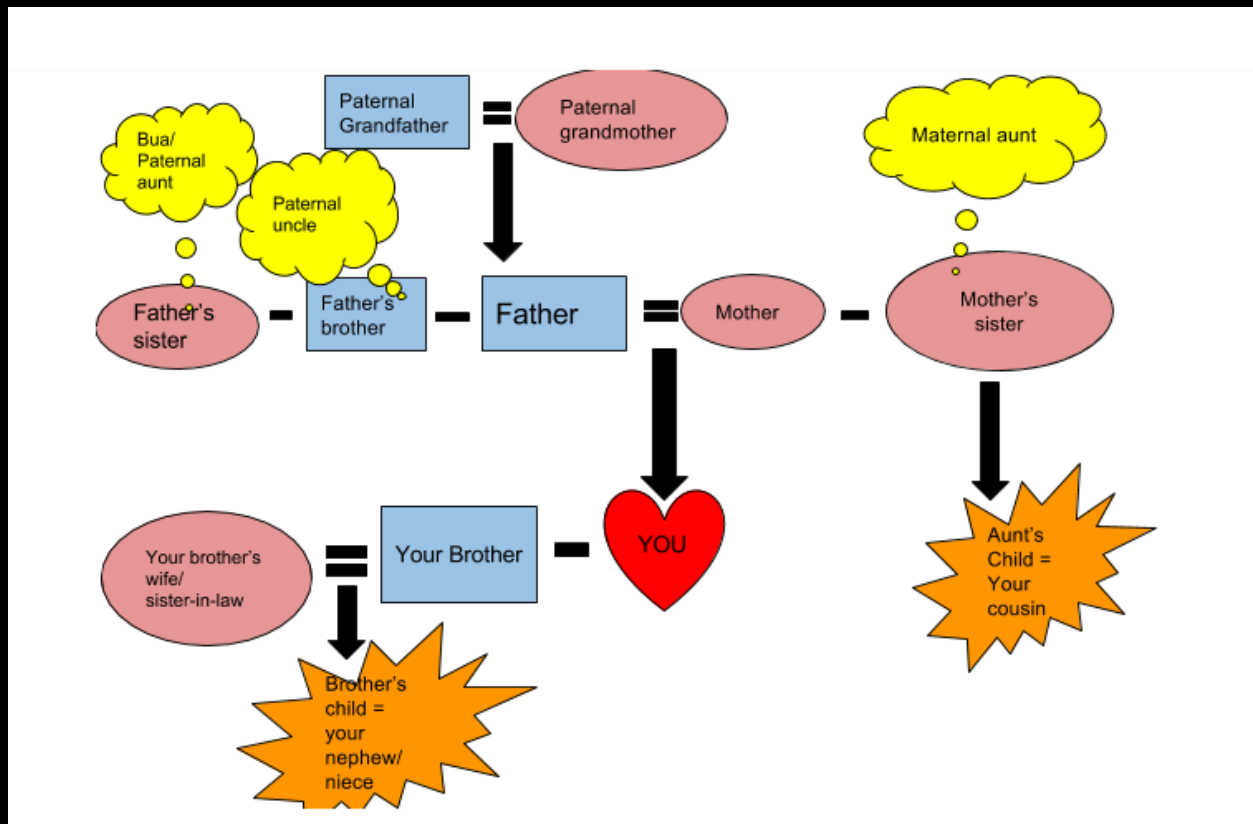Exposure to a variety of question types (direct, puzzle-based, coded) will sharpen your speed and accuracy.

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Quick Activity:

- Try drawing a family tree for this: "A is the father of B. B is the sister of C. C is the son of D. How is D related to A?" (Don't solve yet—just sketch the relationships.)

"A + B = A is the father of B"
"A – B = A is the sister of B"
Then question: If P + Q – R, how is P related to R?
(Answer: Father's sister → Aunt)

- **NEVER SOLVE IN YOUR HEAD — DRAW ARROWS AND CIRCLES.**
- **MALE → SQUARE/BOX**
- **FEMALE → CIRCLE**
- **MARRIAGE LINK → DOUBLE LINE (=)**
- **CHILDREN LINK → VERTICAL LINE ↓**

- **MINI-CHECK:**

A (M) = B (F)
|
C (M)

Here A is husband of B, and C is son of A and B.
This avoids confusion when questions get long

Try this: "A is the mother of B. B is the brother of C. C is the daughter of D. How is D related to A?" Draw the tree and see if you can answer without guessing.

Blood Relation Test

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Introduction:

The questions which are asked in this section depend upon Relation. You should have a sound knowledge of the blood relation in order to solve the questions.

To remember easily the relations may be divided into two sides as given below:

- Father's son = Brother
- Father's daughter = Sister
- Mother's brother = Maternal Uncle
- Father's brother = Uncle
- Father's sister = Aunt
- Brother's son/daughter = Nephew/Niece
- Sister's son/daughter = Nephew/Niece
- Grandfather's son = Uncle or Father

1. RELATIONS OF PATERNAL SIDE:

Father's father → Grandfather
Father's mother → Grandmother
Father's brother → Uncle
Father's sister → Aunt
Children of uncle → Cousin
Wife of uncle → Aunt
Children of aunt → Cousin
Husband of aunt → Uncle

2. RELATIONS OF MATERNAL SIDE:

Mother's father → Maternal grandfather
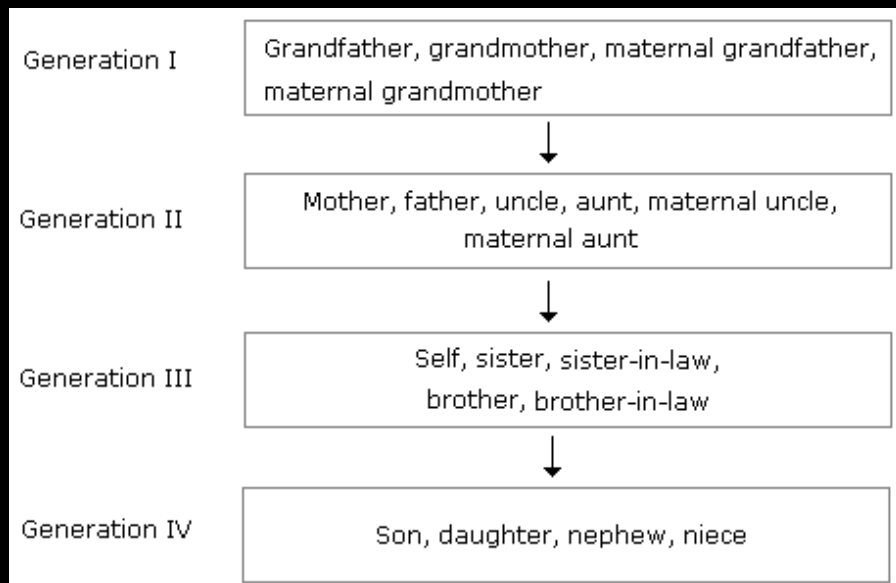Mother's mother → Maternal grandmother
Mother's brother Maternal uncle
Mother's sister → Aunt
Children of maternal uncle → Cousin
Wife of maternal uncle → Maternal aunt

Relations from one generation to next:

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Generation I	Grandfather, grandmother, maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother
Generation II	Mother, father, uncle, aunt, maternal uncle, maternal aunt
Generation III	Self, sister, sister-in-law, brother, brother-in-law
Generation IV	Son, daughter, nephew, niece

Different types of questions with explanation:

Type 1:
If A + B means A is the mother of B; A x B means A is the father of B; A $ B means A is the brother of B and A @ B means A is the sister of B then which of the following means P is the son of Q?

(A) Q + R @ P @ N   (B) Q + R * P @ N
(C) Q x R $ P @ N   (D) Q x R $ P $ N

Solution: (D)

Q x R = Q is the father of R [-Q, ±R]
R $ P = R is the brother of P [+ R, ±P]
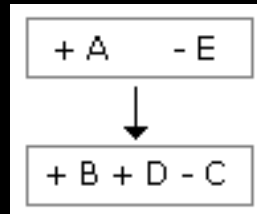P $ N = P is the brother of N [+ P, ±N]
Therefore P is the son of Q.

Type 2:

A has 3 children. B is the brother of C and C is the sister of D, E who is the wife of A is the mother of D. There is only one daughter of the husband of E. what is the relation between D and B?

Solution: With the chart

```
+ A    - E
   ↓
+ B + D - C
```

Therefore, D is a boy because there is only one daughter of E. Hence, B is the brother of D.

Type 3:

Pointing to a photograph, Rekha says to Lalli, "The girl in the photo is the second daughter of the wife of only son of the grandmother of my younger sister." How this girl of photograph is related to Rekha?

Solution:
First Method - By Generating Charts:

```
Step 1    [    ]
             ↓
          [    ]
             ↓
Daughter  [    ]    These are two in number

Step 2    [    ]
             ↓
        husband - wife
             ↓
      daughter - daughter

Step 3    grandmother
             ↓
        husband - wife
             ↓
      daughter - daughter

Step 4    grandmother
             ↓
        husband - wife
             ↓
      daughter - daughter
             ↓
      Rekha, her sister
```

Second method:
1. Grandmother of younger sister of Rekha → Grandmother of Rekha
2. Wife of only son of grandmother → Mother of Rekha
3. Younger daughter of the mother → Younger sister.

Note: While solving the question (+) can be used for male and (-) can be used for female.