

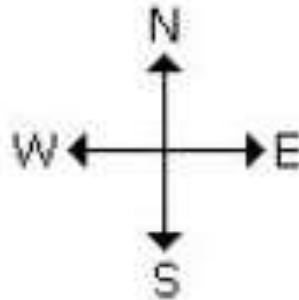
# Direction Sense



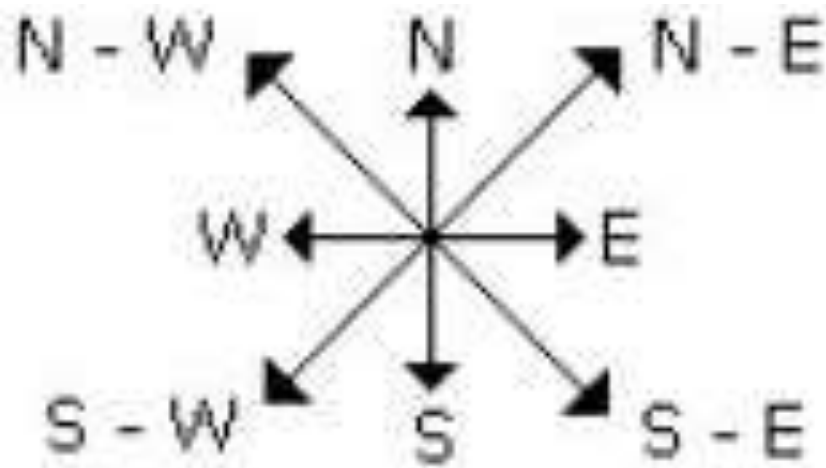
- Direction sense is one of the prime topics in logical reasoning.
- Questions from this topic generally involve an individual travelling certain distances in certain directions.
- The best way to solve these problems is to represent the traces of the path traversed by the person, as found in the information provided by the question.



- There are four main directions – **North, South, East and West.**



- There are four cardinal directions – **North-East (N-E), North-West (N-W), South-East (S-E), South-West (S-W).**



## ***Things to be noted:***

- At the time of sunrise if a man stands facing the east, his shadow will be towards west.
- At the time of sunset the shadow of an object is always in the east.
- If a man stands facing the North, at the time of sunrise his shadow will be towards his left and at the time of sunset it will be towards his right.
- At 12.00 noon, the rays of the sun are vertically downward hence there will be no shadow.
- Always rainbow will occur opposite to the sun.
- Always shortest distance should be calculated.

Examples:

1. Ashiq walks southwards, then takes a half right turn and then a left turn. In which direction is he walking now?
  - a) South-East
  - b) South-West
  - c) South
  - d) North

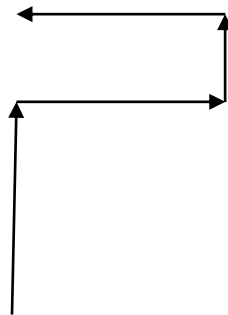
Ans: a)South-East



2. A man walks northwards. After a while he turns to his right and a little further to his left. Finally, after walking a distance of 1km, he turns towards his left again. In which direction is he moving now?

- a) South
- b) North
- c) West
- d) East

Ans:c) West



Man is facing towards West direction.

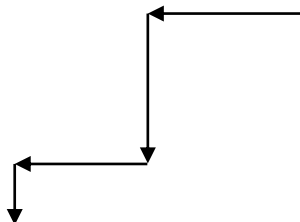
3. A man started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After sometime, he turned left, then turned right and then towards the left again. In which direction is he going now?

- a) North or South
- b) East or west
- c) North or West
- d) South or West

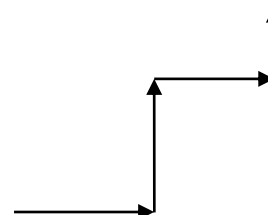
Ans: a) North or South

There is no clue to find whether the sun is in East side or West side. So there are two possible directions.

If sun is in East

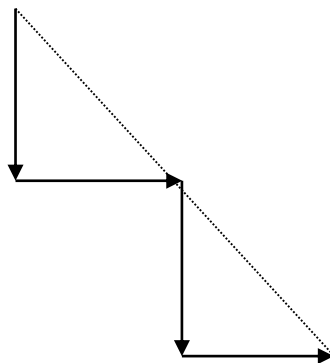


If sun is in West



4. A man went 10 kms towards south. Then turned East and covered 10 kms and turned to the right. Again after 10 kms he turned to the left and covered 10kms to reach the destination. How far and in which direction is he to his starting point?
- a)  $20\sqrt{2}$  km, South- East
  - b)  $20\sqrt{2}$  km, North- East
  - c)  $20\sqrt{2}$  m, South- East
  - d) 20 km, South East

Ans: a)  $20\sqrt{2}$  km, South- East

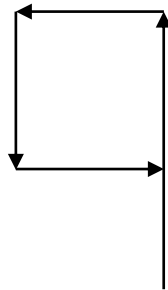




5. A man went 15 kms to the North. Then he turned West and covered 10 kms. Then he turned south and covered 5 kms. Finally, turned to East, he covered 10 kms. In which direction is he from his house?

- a) West
- b) East
- c) North
- d) South

Ans: c) North



6. Roshan walks 10 metres westwards, then turns left and walks 10 metres. He then again turns left and walks 10 metres. He takes a 45 degree turn to his right and walks straight. In which direction is he walking now?
- a) South-East
  - b) South
  - c) South-West
  - d) East

Ans: a)South-East

7. After his office hours in the evening, Gowtham starts walking facing the sun. First he turns to his right, then he turns to his left and after walking for some metres to his left, he turns to his right. In what direction is he moving now?

- a) South
- b) North
- c) East
- d) West

Ans: b)North

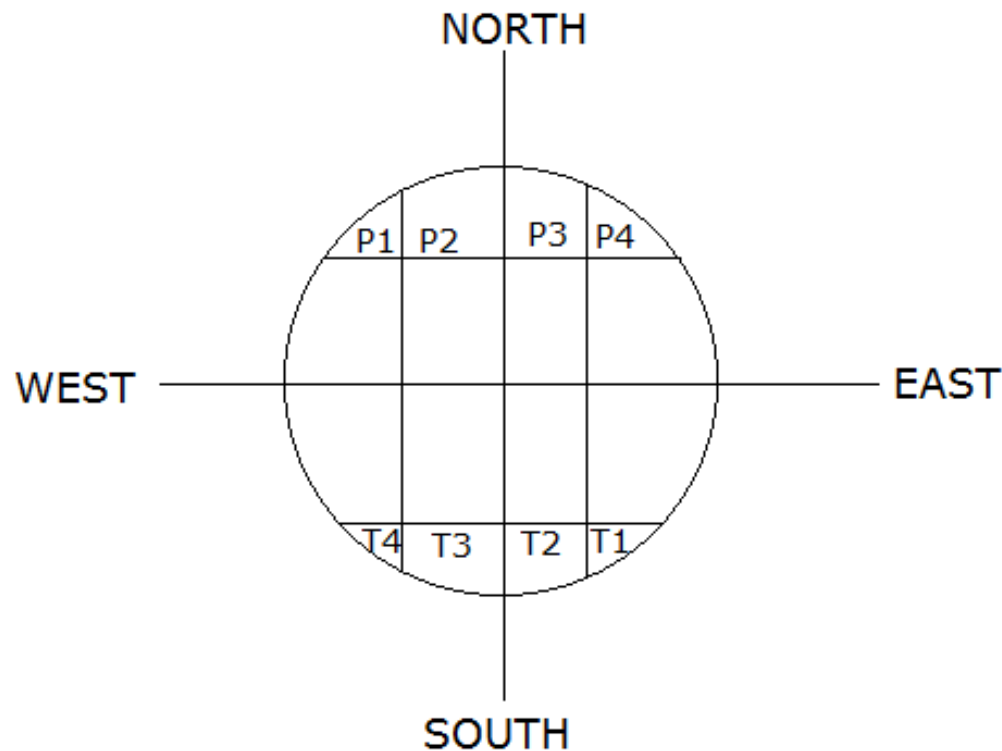


8. Amit's office is situated 5 kilometres North of Ben's office. Ben starts from his office and walks 2 kilometres towards Amit's office. He then turns right and walks 3 kilometres and then turns left and walks 3 kilometres. To which direction will he turn to reach Amit's office?
- a) West
  - b) North
  - c) South
  - d) East

Ans: a) West

Directions for Q9 to Q12:

Four Policemen P1, P2, P3 and P4 are combing a circular park which is divided into 16 plots. The thieves T1, T2, T3 and T4 who are in the park are to be arrested. The figure below shows their position.



9. From the given alternatives, identify the pair where one is positioned in the North-West and the other in the South-East?

- a) P2,T3      b) T1,P1      c) T4,P4      d) T2,P3

Ans: b) T1,P1

10. If P1,P2,P3,P4 move four plots in a clockwise direction and T1,T2,T3,T4 move six plots in an anti-clockwise direction, who would be in the North-South direction?

- a) P2,T2  
b) T3,P4  
c) T4,P1  
d) T1,P3

Ans:b) T3,P4

11. If the four policemen move two plots clockwise and T1,T2,T3,T4 move two plots vertically up, who will be able to catch whom?

- a) P3,T1
- b) P4,T2
- c) P1,T3
- d) P2,T4

Ans: a) P3,T1

12. If the policemen move four plots anti-clockwise and the criminals move two plots vertically up, who would be facing North-Southwards?

- a) P2,T1
- b) P1,T3
- c) P1,T4
- d) P4,T4

Ans: b) P1,T3

13. A lady leaves her home and walks 30 metres in North-West direction and then 30 metres in South-West. Next, she walks 30 metres in South-East direction. Finally, she turns towards her house. In which direction is she moving now?

- a) North-East
- b) South-East
- c) North-West
- d) South-West

Ans: a) North-East





14. Deepak walks 8 kilometres East, turns South-West and walks another 8 kilometres. He again takes a turn towards North-West and walks another 8 kilometres. In which direction from his starting point is he standing now?

- a) North-East
- b) South
- c) West
- d) East

Ans: c)West

15. The school is to the West of the hospital. The hospital is to the South of the police post. The workshop is to the North of the school. If the 4 places are equidistant from each other, then to which direction of workshop is the police post?

- a) East
- b) West
- c) North
- d) South

Ans: a)East



Directions for Q16 to Q20:

Joe walks 2 kilometres towards North and turns to his right and walks 4 kilometres more. He then turns to his right and walks 4 kilometres and turns again to his right and walks another 4 kilometres. Here he meets Renu who is coming from the opposite direction. They both stop there.

16. After taking the first turn, in which direction was Joe going?

- a) South
- b) North
- c) West
- d) East

Ans: d) East



17. If the starting point is marked 'A' and finishing point is marked 'B'. What will be the distance between these points?

- a) 10Km
- b) 8km
- c) 6km
- d) 2km

Ans: d)2km

18. From which direction was Renu coming?

- a) West
- b) North
- c) East
- d) South-East

Ans: a)West

19. After taking the second turn, in which direction was Joe walking?

- a) South
- b) West
- c) North
- d) East

Ans: a) South

20. If Joe is to again reach the point from where he started, in which direction will he have to go from where he's standing now?

- a) East
- b) North
- c) South-East
- d) North-East

Ans: b) North



21. A clock is so placed that at 12 noon its minute hand points towards North-East. In which direction does its hour hand point at 1.30 pm?

- a) North
- b) South
- c) East
- d) West

Ans: c)East

22. One evening before sunset, two friends Jane and Jackie were talking facing each other. If Jackie's shadow was exactly to his right side, which direction was Jane facing?

- a) North
- b) South
- c) East
- d) West

Ans: b)South

23. From her house, Mamta walked 6 kilometres to the North-East to reach a shop. From there she took a right turn, walked another 6 kilometres to reach her friend's house. How far is her friend's house from her house (along the eastern direction)?

a)  $\sqrt{72}$

b) 12

c)  $\sqrt{50}$

d) 6

Ans: a)  $\sqrt{72}$





24. One Morning after sunrise, Sumesh and Ratheesh were standing on a lawn with their back towards each other. Sumesh's shadow fell exactly towards his left hand side. Which direction was Ratheesh facing?

- a) East
- b) West
- c) South
- d) North

Ans: c)South



25. Q is to the South-West of P; R is to the East of Q and South-East of P; and S is to the North of R in line with QP. In which direction of P, is S located?

- a) East
- b) North
- c) South-East
- d) North-East

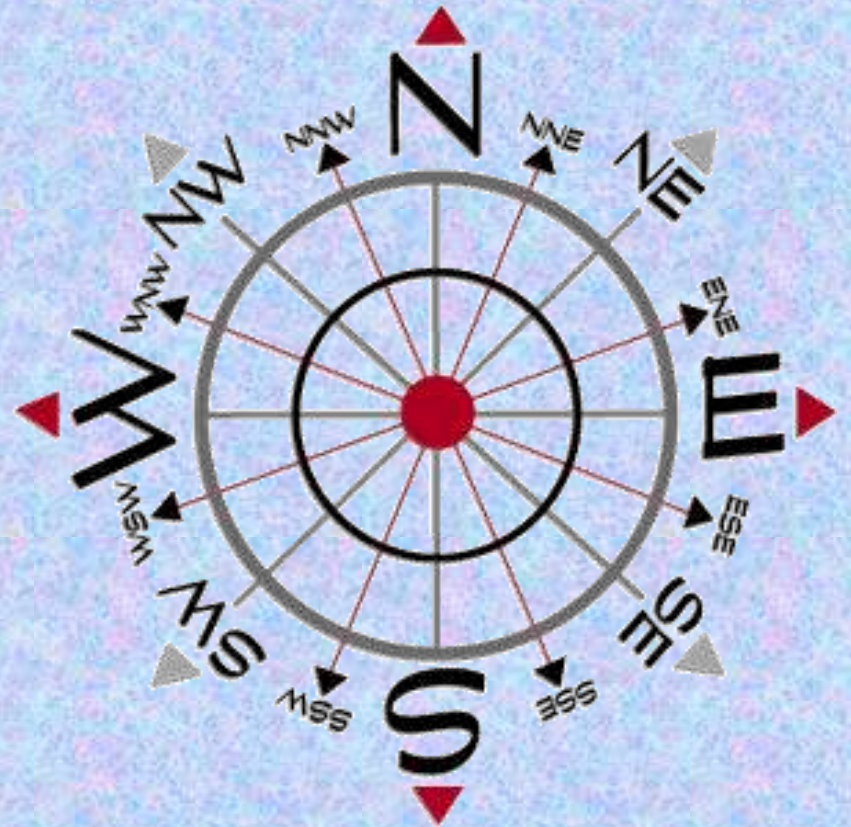
Ans: d) North-East



# Thank You!



# Direction Sense

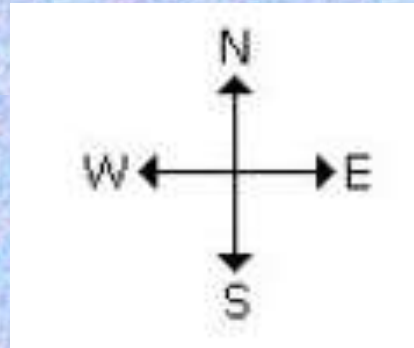




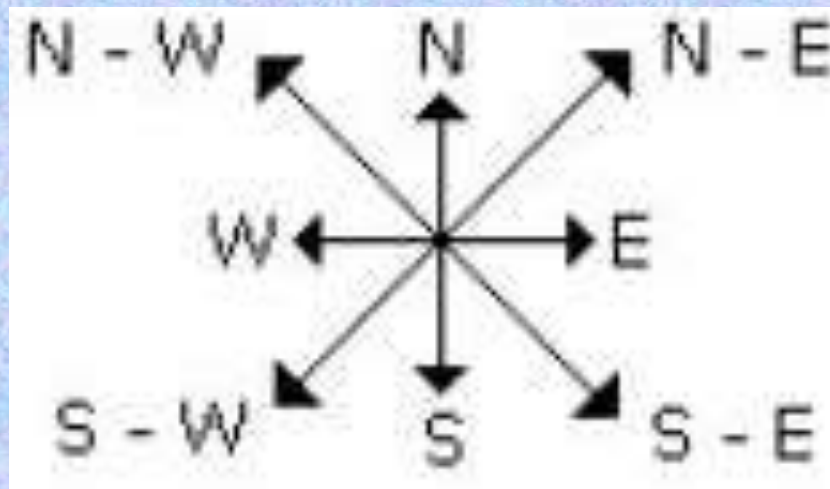
- Direction sense is one of the prime topics in logical reasoning.
- Questions from this topic generally involve an individual travelling certain distances in certain directions.
- The best way to solve these problems is to represent the traces of the path traversed by the person, as found in the information provided by the question.



- There are four main directions – **North, South, East and West.**



- There are four cardinal directions – **North-East(N-E), North-West(N-W), South-East (S-E), South-West(S-W).**



*Things to be noted:*

- At the time of sunrise if a man stands facing the east, his shadow will be towards west.
- At the time of sunset the shadow of an object is always in the east.
- If a man stands facing the North, at the time of sunrise his shadow will be towards his left and at the time of sunset it will be towards his right.
- At 12.00 noon, the rays of the sun are vertically downward hence there will be no shadow.
- Always rainbow will occur opposite to the sun.
- Always shortest distance should be calculated.

# Practice Questions

1. Santosh goes first 7 Km north then turns left and move 10 Km, again he turns left and moves 7 Km, how far is he from the starting point?

[A] 7 Km

[B] 10 Km

[C] 17 Km

[D] 24 Km



2. Mohan travels 7 Km to north direction from where he is standing and turns to his right. He then walks straight for another 3 Km. Turning to his right he moves 7 Km. How many Km away from starting point is he?

[A] 1

[B] 2

[C] 3

[D] 5



3. A man walks 5 Km towards south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 Km he turns to the left and walks 5 Km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?

[A] West

[B] South

[C] North east

[D] South west

4. Ranuka started walking from her house, she first walked for 3 Km towards west, then she turned towards north and moved 4 Km in that direction. How far is Ranuka from her house?

[A] 3 Km South

[B] 3 Km South-East

[C] 5 Km West

[D] 5 Km North-West

5. Ashiq walks southwards, then takes a half right turn and then a left turn. In which direction is he walking now?

[A] South-East

[B] South-West

[C] South

[D] North

6. A man walks northwards. After a while he turns to his right and a little further to his left. Finally, after walking a distance of 1km, he turns towards his left again. In which direction is he moving now?

[A] South

[B] North

[C] West

[D] East

7. A man started walking positioning his back towards the sun. After sometime, he turned left, then turned right and then towards the left again. In which direction is he going now?

[A] North or South

[B] East or West

[C] North or West

[D] South or West



8. A man went 10 Km towards south. Then turned East and covered 10 Km and turned to the right. Again after 10 Km he turned to the left and covered 10kms to reach the destination. How far and in which direction is he to his starting point?

[A]  $20\sqrt{2}$  km, South- East

[B]  $20\sqrt{2}$  km, North- East

[C]  $20\sqrt{2}$  m, South- East

[D] 20 km, South East

9. A man went 15 Km to the North. Then he turned West and covered 10 Km. Then he turned south and covered 5 Km. Finally, turned to East, he covered 10 Km. In which direction is he from his house?

[A] West

[B] East

[C] North

[D] South

10. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?

[A] North East

[B] North West

[C] South East

[D] South West



11. Rahul put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 PM hour hand points to north. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9:15 PM?

[A] South East

[B] South

[C] North

[D] West

12. K is 40m South-West of L. If M is 40m South-East of L, then M is in which direction of K?

[A] East

[B] West

[C] North-East

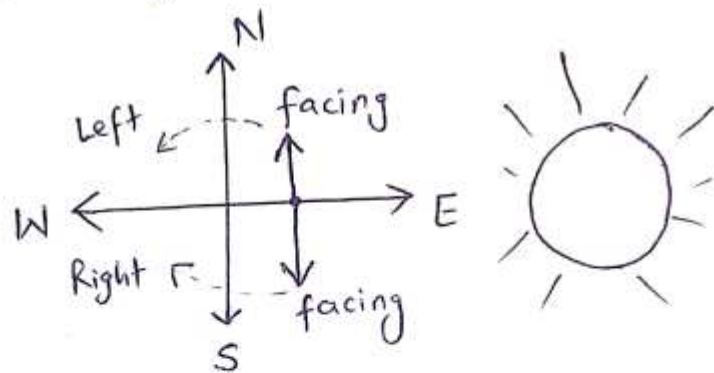
[D] South

# Shadow Type Questions:

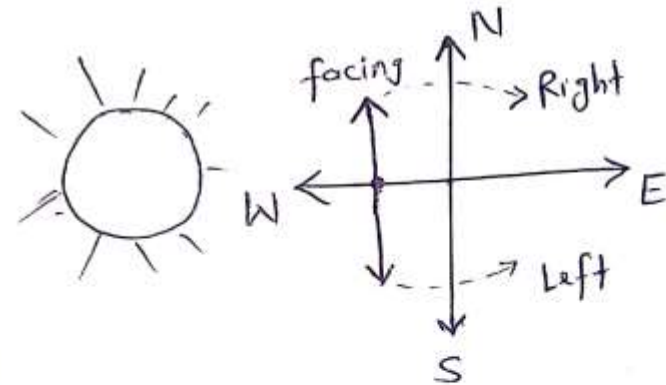
- Shadow of any object is always opposite of SUN, if it is the case of **Morning** then Shadow will fall in the **WEST** and if it is the case of **Evening** then shadow will fall in the **EAST**.

- Shadow Concepts :
- (1) At the time of sunrise shadow of object will be towards West direction.
  - (2) At the time of sunset (Evening) shadow of object will be towards East direction.

Morning



Evening



➤ If a man stands facing **North** in the **Morning** his shadow will be towards his **left** and if he is facing **North** in **Evening** his shadow will be towards his **Right**.

➤ If a man stands facing **South** in the **Morning** his shadow will be towards his **Right** and if he is facing **South** in **Evening** his Shadow will be towards his **Left**.



13. One evening before sunset Rekha and Hema were talking to each other face to face. If Hema's shadow was exactly to the right of Hema, which direction was Rekha facing?

[A] North

[B] South

[C] East

[D] West

14. One morning Udai and Vishal were talking to each other face to face at a crossing. If Vishal's shadow was exactly to the left of Udai, which direction was Udai facing?

[A] East

[B] West

[C] North

[D] South



15. Roshan walks 10 meters westwards, then turns left and walks 10 meters. He then again turns left and walks 10 meters. He takes a 45 degree turn to his right and walks straight. In which direction is he walking now?

[A] South-East

[B] South

[C] South West

[D] East

16. After his office hours in the evening, Gautam starts walking facing the sun. First he turns to his right, then he turns to his left and after walking for some meters to his left, he turns to his right. In what direction is he moving now?

[A] South

[B] North

[C] West

[D] East

17. Amit's office is situated 5 kilometers North of Ben's office. Ben starts from his office and walks 2 kilometers towards Amit's office. He then turns right and walks 3 kilometers and then turns left and walks 3 kilometers. To which direction will he turn to reach Amit's office?

[A] West

[B] North

[C] South

[D] East

18. A lady leaves her home and walks 30 meters in North-West direction and then 30 meters in South-West. Next, she walks 30 meters in South-East direction. Finally, she turns towards her house. In which direction is she moving now?

[A] North-East

[B] North-West

[C] South-East

[D] South-West



19. Deepak walks 8 kilometers East, turns South-West and walks another 8 kilometers. He again takes a turn towards North-West and walks another 8 kilometers. In which direction from his starting point is he standing now?

[A] North-East

[B] South

[C] West

[D] East

20. The school is to the West of the hospital. The hospital is to the South of the police post. The workshop is to the North of the school. If the 4 places are equidistant from each other, then to which direction of workshop is the police post?

[A] East

[B] West

[C] North

[D] South

## Directions for Q21 to Q25:

Joe walks 2 kilometers towards North and turns to his right and walks 4 kilometers more. He then turns to his right and walks 4 kilometers and turns again to his right and walks another 4 kilometers. Here he meets Renu who is coming from the opposite direction. They both stop there.

21. After taking the first turn, in which direction was Joe going?

[A] South

[B] North

[C] West

**[D] East**



22. If the starting point is marked 'A' and finishing point is marked 'B'. What will be the distance between these points?

[A] 10 Km

[B] 8 Km

[C] 6 Km

**[D] 2 Km**

23. From which direction was Renu coming?

**[A] West**

[B] North

[C] East

[D] South-East

24. After taking the second turn, in which direction was Joe walking?

**[A] South**

[B] West

[C] North

[D] East

25. If Joe is to again reach the point from where he started, in which direction will he have to go from where he's standing now?

[A] East

**[B] North**

[C] North-East

[D] South-East

26. A clock is so placed that at 12 noon its minute hand points towards North-East. In which direction does its hour hand point at 1.30 pm?

[A] North

[B] South

**[C] East**

[D] West

27. One evening before sunset, two friends Jane and Jackie were talking facing each other. If Jackie's shadow was exactly to his right side, which direction was Jane facing?

[A] North

**[B] South**

[C] East

[D] West



thank you!



# Blood Relationship



## **Definition and Concept**

- Questions in Test of Reasoning on Family/Blood Relationship are about the relationship of a particular person with another person of the family, based on the chain of relationships between other members of that family.
- Family/Blood Relation Tests are an exercise to test the student's ability to comprehend and come to the crux of an issue from complex, lengthy and even confusing data.

<b>Relation</b>	<b>Commonly Used Terms</b>
Grandfather's or Grandmother's only son	Father
Grandfather's or Grandmother's only daughter-in-law	Mother
Father's father or Mother's	Grandfather
Father's Mother or Mother's	Grandmother
Father's brother or Mother's	Uncle
Father's sister or Mother's	Aunt
Son's wife	Daughter-in-law
Daughter's husband	Son-in-law
Husband's or wife's sister	Sister-in-law
Husband's or wife's brother	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Brother's or sister's son	Nephew
Brother's or sister's daughter	Niece
Uncle's or aunt's son or daughter	Cousin
Sister's husband	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Grand son's or grand daughter's daughter	Grand Grand Daughter
Grand son's or grand daughter's son	Great Grand Son



**Great-Uncle/Aunt:** A brother/sister to any of one's grandparents.

## **In-laws**

In-laws only apply to brother, sister, and parents.

e.g. There is no relationship between you and your spouses cousins.

My sister-in-law could be:

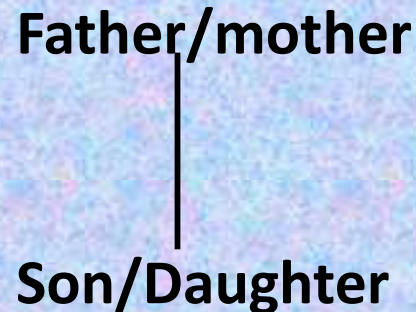
1. the sister of my spouse, or
2. the wife of my brother, or
3. the wife of my spouse's brother.

**UNCLE:** Uncle in American society this term can refer to a man in four different relative positions: father's brother; mother's brother; father's sister's husband; mother's sister's husband.

**NEPHEW - NIECE:** Nephew or Niece is one who is the child of a sibling (or a half-sibling, or step-sibling, or a child of a spouse's sibling, or your spouse's sibling. Since the term derives from the Latin term, "Nepos" meaning grandson, it is possible an early colonial reference may have this meaning.

# Four thumb rule to solve Blood Relation Problems

1. Male is denoted by + sign and female by - sign in a family tree.
2. Father/mother and Son/daughter are joined by a vertical line to show generation gap between them.



3. Siblings(Brother sister) are joined by a horizontal line because there is no generation gap between them.

Brother ————— Sister

Note: We never joined cousins by any line in a family tree as they are siblings from different parents.

4. Married couples are always written adjacent to each other but joined by a couple sign.

Husband  Wife

- Only use the details provided in the question to form the tree. **DO NOT** assume values on your own-Unless specifically provided or logically concluded.
- Relations on the mother's side is called 'Maternal' while on Father's side is called 'Paternal'.



In every competitive exam and placement exam, Blood relation can be asked in the following three forms:

**Type 1** : Indicating type or Deciphering jumbled up description

**Type 2** : Relation puzzle ( A set of statements)

**Type 3** : Coded blood relation ( In the form of Symbols)

## Type 1: Indicating type Problems

1. Introducing Neeta, Anil(Male) said "She is the wife of my mother's only son". How is Neeta related to Anil?

- A. Wife
- B. Sister
- C. Mother
- D. Aunt



2. If Kamal says , " Ravi's mother is the only daughter of my mother", how is Kamal related to Ravi ?

- A. Grandfather
- B. Father
- C. Brother
- D. None of these

3. Pointing towards photograph, Vipul said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is Vipul related to the girl in the photograph ?

- A. Mother
- B. Sister
- C. Cousin
- D. Grand Mother

4. Pointing towards a person in a photograph, Anjali said, "He is the only son of the father of my sister's brother." How is that person is related to Anjali ?

- A. Father
- B. Cousin
- C. Brother
- D. Maternal Uncle

5. Pointing out to a lady, Rajan said, “She is the daughter of the woman who is the mother of the husband of my mother”. Who is that lady to Rajan?

- A. Aunt
- B. Grand daughter
- C. Daughter
- D. Sister

6. If Neha says, "Amrita's father Raj is the only son of my father-in-law Mahesh," then how Bindu, who is the sister of Amrita related to Mahesh?

- A. Daughter
- B. Wife
- C. Niece
- D. Grand daughter



7. The son of M is the father of N and grandfather of R. S is the daughter of N and sister of B. How is M related to B?

- A. Grand father
- B. Grand mother
- C. Grand father's father
- D. Data inadequate



## Type 2: Relation Puzzle

In these types of problems, relations will be given in the form of puzzle i.e. a set of statements. We need to draw the family tree according to given statements and answer the questions based on those relations.

1. 'Ram' is the father of 'Kusha' but 'Kusha' is not his son. 'Mala' is the daughter of 'Kusha'. 'Shalaka' is the spouse of 'Ram'. 'Gopal' is the brother of 'Kusha'. 'Hari' is the son of 'Gopal'. 'Meena' is the spouse of 'Gopal'. 'Ganpat' is the father of 'Meena'. Who is the grand daughter of 'Ram'?

A. Mala

B. Meena

C. Hari

D. Shalaka

2. 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. Grand daughter

**Directions (3-5):**In a family there are eight members. A is mother of B, who is brother of C. C and Q are siblings. Y is daughter of P. Z is brother in law of B, who is son of D. A has only one son. There are only two married couples in the family. P is married to B.

3. How is P related with Z?

- A. Brother
- B. Daughter
- C. Nephew
- D. None of these

4. How is C related with Y?

A. Aunt

B. Daughter in Law

C. Uncle

D. Grand father



5. How many male members are there in the family?

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. five
- D. Two



## **Type 3: Coded Blood Relation**

In these types of problems, relations will be given in the form of codes and symbols. We need to draw the family tree according to given symbols and answer the questions based on those relations.

1. 'P +Q' means that P is the son of Q, 'P-Q' means that P is the wife of Q, 'P\*Q' means that P is the brother of Q, 'P/Q' means that P is the mother of Q and 'P=Q' means that P is the sister of Q. then, what does X+Y-Z mean?

- A. Z is the father of X
- B. Z is the son of X
- C. Z is the uncle of X
- D. Z is the brother of X

2. If ' $A \times D$ ' mean ' $D$  is the sister of  $A$ ', ' $A + D$ ' means ' $D$  is the daughter of  $A$ ', ' $A \div D$ ' means ' $A$  is the wife of  $D$ ', and ' $A - D$ ' means ' $A$  is brother of  $D$ ' then which of the following expression shows ' $J$  is sister of  $K$ ' ?

- A.  $J - K \div P + L$
- B.  $K + P + M \times J$
- C.  $J - K \div L + P$
- D.  $K - J \div L + P$

**Direction for Q3 & Q4:** Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

‘A\$B’ means ‘A is mother of B’

‘A#B’ means ‘A is the father of B’

‘A@B’ means ‘A is the husband of B’

‘A%B’ means ‘A is daughter of B’

3. P@Q\$M#T indicates what relationship of P with T?

- A. Maternal Grandfather
- B. Maternal Grandmother
- C. Paternal Grandfather
- D. None of the above

4. Which of the following expressions indicates 'R is the sister of H'?

a)  $R\$D@F\#H$

b)  $H\%D@F\$R$

c)  $R\%D@F\$H$

d)  $H\$D@F\#R$



**Directions (5-6):**

'A  $\times$  B' means 'A is mother of B'.

'A  $-$  B' means 'A is brother of B'.

'A  $+$  B' means 'A is sister of B'.

'A  $\div$  B' means 'A is father of B'.

5. If the expression  $M \times N + R \div T$  is true, then which of the following is true?

A. M is father of R

B. N is aunt of T

C. M is grandfather of T

D. T is sister of N

6. Which of the following means 'Q' is brother of 'T'?

A.  $Y \div Q - T + R$

B.  $T \div Q - Y - R$

C.  $T \times M - R + Q$

D.  $T + M \div Y + Q$



thank you!

# Blood Relationship



# Definition and Concept

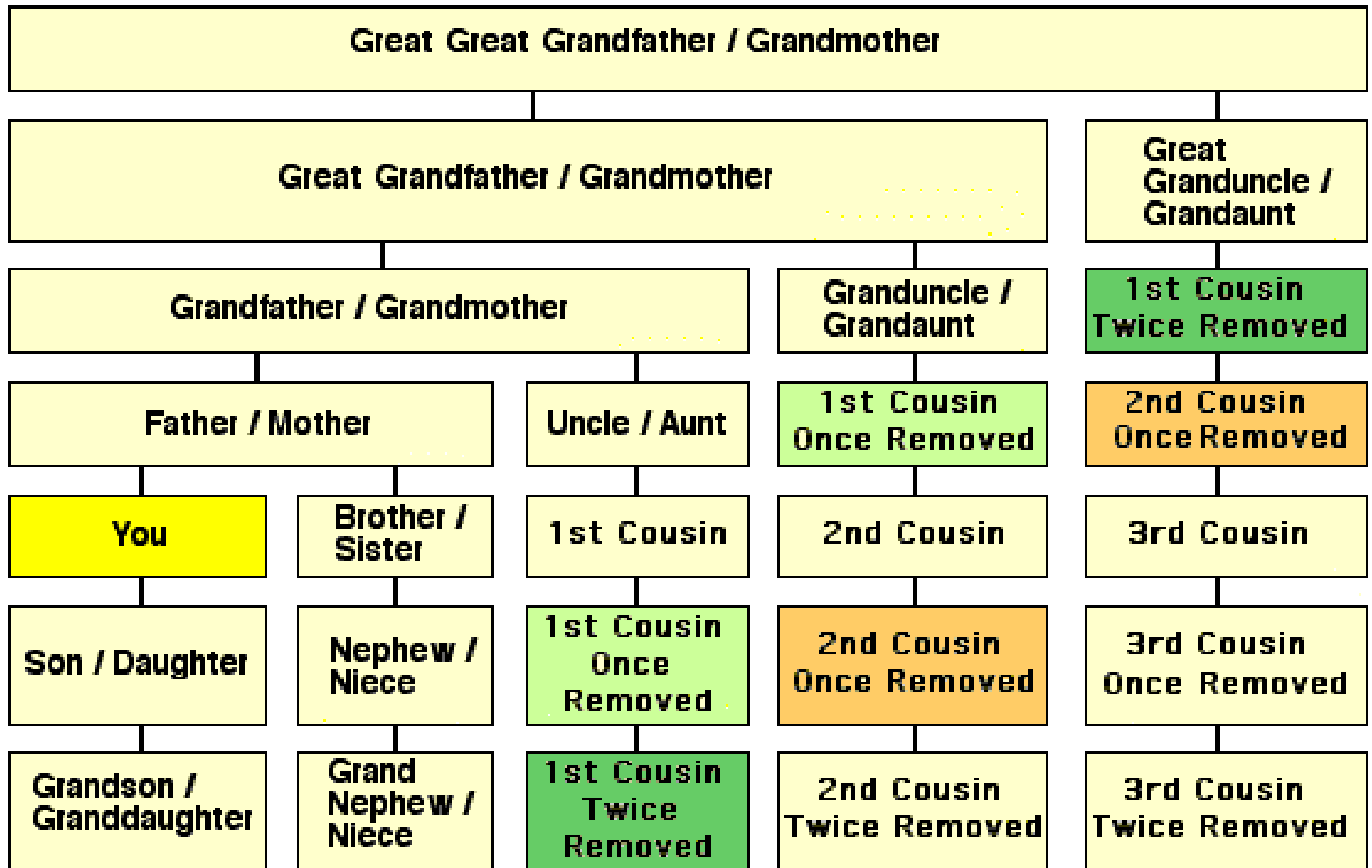
- Blood Relations mean persons of a family connected by relationships like father-mother, son-daughter, brother-sister, grandfather-grandmother, uncle-aunt, nephew-niece, brother-in-law - sister-in-law etc. In other words, it represents the Family Tree.
- Questions in Test of Reasoning on Family/Blood Relationship are about the relationship of a particular person with another person of the family, based on the chain of relationships between other members of that family.
- Family/Blood Relation Tests are an exercise to test the student's ability to comprehend and come to the crux of an issue from complex, lengthy and even confusing data.





Relation	Commonly Used Terms
Grandfather's or Grandmother's only son	Father
Grandfather's or Grandmother's only daughter-in-law	Mother
Father's father or Mother's	Grandfather
Father's Mother or Mother's	Grandmother
Father's brother or Mother's	Uncle
Father's sister or Mother's	Aunt
Son's wife	Daughter-in-law
Daughter's husband	Son-in-law
Husband's or wife's sister	Sister-in-law
Husband's or wife's brother	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Brother's or sister's son	Nephew
Brother's or sister's daughter	Niece
Uncle's or aunt's son or daughter	Cousin
Sister's husband	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Grand son's or grand daughter's daughter	Grand Grand Daughter
Grand son's or grand daughter's son	Great Grand Son

# Relationship Chart:



- The above chart is just to represent the family relations.
- We may or may not get all relations while dealing with questions.
- But it is recommended to know all relations before going to start solving questions.

**Cousins** 1st, 2nd & 3rd cousins etc. are on the same generation level as yourself.

For example:

If you have common Grandparents, then you are equally 2 generations away making you 1st cousins. If you have common great-grandparents, then you are equally 3 generations away making you 2nd cousins.

**Cousin or First Cousin:** You are a cousin or first cousin to the child of your uncle or aunt.

**Second Cousin:** You are a second cousin to the children of your parents' first cousins.

**Removed:** Used to describe a difference in generations. "once removed" means that there is a difference of one generation.

**First cousin Once Removed:** You are a first cousin once removed to the children of your first cousins and the parents of your second cousin (your parents first cousin).

**Second Cousin once Removed:** The child of one's second cousin is a second cousin once removed, sometimes called third cousin.

Cousin relationships are reciprocal. i.e. Your relation to a cousin is the same as their relation to you.

**Great-Uncle/Aunt:** A brother/sister to any of one's grandparents.

## **In-laws**

In-laws only apply to brother, sister, and parents.  
e.g. There is no relationship between you and your spouses cousins. My sister-in-law could be:

1. the sister of my spouse, or
2. the wife of my brother, or
3. the wife of my spouse's brother.



**UNCLE:** Uncle in American society this term can refer to a man in four different relative positions: father's brother; mother's brother; father's sister's husband; mother's sister's husband.

**NEPHEW - NIECE:** Nephew or Niece is one who is the child of a sibling (or a half-sibling, or step-sibling, or a child of a spouse's sibling, or your spouse's sibling. Since the term derives from the Latin term, "Nepos" meaning grandson, it is possible an early colonial reference may have this meaning.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Questions may be asked in Deduction Method or Pictorial Method.
- Try to draw diagram, for given relationships which help you to understand clear relationship.
- Identify the relationships, but not with names because there are certain names common for both genders.

Example:

- Introducing Neeta, Anil said "She is the wife of my mother's only son". How is Neeta related to Anil?

Solution :

Neeta is the wife of Anil's mother's only son, who is Anil himself. Hence, the answer is Neeta is Anil's wife.

- 'Ram' is the father of 'Kusha' but 'Kusha' is not his son. 'Mala' is the daughter of 'Kusha'. 'Shalaka' is the spouse of 'Ram'. 'Gopal' is the brother of 'Kusha'. 'Hari' is the son of 'Gopal'. 'Meena' is the spouse of 'Gopal'. 'Ganpat' is the father of 'Meena'. Who is the grand daughter of 'Ram'?

Solution:

'Mala' is the daughter of 'Kusha' and 'Ram' is the father of 'Kusha'. So, 'Mala' is the granddaughter of 'Ram'.

## Practice Questions:

1. Soni, who is Dubey's daughter, say to Preeti,  
"Your mother Shyama is the youngest sister of  
my father, who is third child of Prabhat." How is  
Prabhat related to Preeti?
  - a) Uncle
  - b) Father
  - c) Grandfather
  - d) None

Ans: c)Grandfather



2. Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your father." How was the woman related to the person ?

- A) Aunt
- B) Mother
- C) Wife
- D) Daughter



3. 'P + Q' means that P is the son of Q, 'P - Q' means that P is the wife of Q, 'P \* Q' means that P is the brother of Q, 'P / Q' means that P is the mother of Q and 'P = Q' means that P is the sister of Q. then, what does X + Y - Z mean?
- a) Z is the father of X
  - b) Z is the son of X
  - c) Z is the uncle of X
  - d) Z is the brother of X

Ans: a) Z is the father of X

4. Neelam, who is Rohit's daughter, says to Indu,"  
Your mother Reeta is the youngest sister of my  
father, who is the third child of Mr.Sohanji."  
How is Sohanji related to Indu?

- a) Maternal Uncle
- b) Father
- c) Grandfather
- d) Father-in-law

Ans: c) Grandfather

5. If Neha says, "Amrita's father Raj is the only son of my father-in-law Mahesh," then how Bindu, who is the sister of Amrita related to Mahesh?

- a) Daughter
- b) Wife
- c) Niece
- d) None of these

And: d)None of these  
Grand daughter



6. Poonam said to her friend, "Yesterday I attended the birthday party of the son of the only son-in-law of my mother's mother." How is Poonam related to the man, whose birthday party she attended?

- a) Niece
- b) Daughter
- c) Sister
- d) Mother

Ans: c) Sister





7. A woman walking with a boy meets another woman and on being asked about her relationship with the boy, she says, "My maternal uncle and his maternal uncle's maternal uncle are brothers." How is the boy related to the woman?
- a) Nephew
  - b) Son
  - c) Brother-in-law
  - d) Grandson

Ans: b)Son

Direction for Q8 & Q9: Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

- (a) 'A\$B' means 'A is mother of B'
- (b) 'A#B' means 'A is the father of B'
- (c) 'A@B' means 'A is the husband of B'
- (d) 'A%B' means 'A is daughter of B'

8. P@Q\$M#T indicates what relationship of P with T?

- a) Maternal Grandfather
- b) Maternal Grandmother
- c) Paternal Grandfather
- d) None of the above

Ans: c) Paternal Grandfather

9. Which of the following expressions indicates 'R is the sister of H'?

- a) R\$D@F#H
- b) H%D@F\$R
- c) R%D@F\$H
- d) H\$D@F#R

Ans: c) R%D@F\$H

10. In a family of six persons A, B, C, D, E and F, there are two married couples.

(ii) D is grandmother of A and mother of B.

(iii) C is wife of B and mother of F.

(iv) F is the grand daughter of E.

Who among the following is one of the couples ?

A) CD

B) DE

C) EB

D) none of these

11. A told B, "Yesterday I met the only brother of the daughter of my grandmother". Whom did A met?

- a) Cousin
- b) Brother
- c) Nephew
- d) Son
- e) Father

Ans:e) Father





12. Showing the lady in the park, Vineeth said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son". How is Vineeth related to that lady?

- a) Brother
- b) Grand father
- c) Father
- d) Uncle

Ans: a) Brother

13. P is the brother of Q and R. S is R's mother. T is P's father. Which of the following statements cannot be definitely true?

- a) Q is T's son
- b) T is Q's father
- c) S is P's mother
- d) P is S's son
- e) T is S's husband

Ans: a) Q is T's son

14. Pointing a lady, a man said, “The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife”. How is the lady related to that man?
- a) Mother’s sister
  - b) Grand mother
  - c) Sister of Father-in-law
  - d) Mother-in-law
  - e) Maternal uncle

15. A is the brother of B, C is the brother of A. To establish a relationship between B and C, which of the following information is required?

(i) Gender of C    (ii) Gender of B

- a) Only i is required
- b) Only ii is required
- c) Both i and ii are required
- d) Neither i nor ii is required

Ans: b) Only ii is required

16. In a beach, Rina is walking with her children's and there she met Samuel and Susan. Samuel introduces Susan to those children as "this person is the daughter of your mother's father's mother and is my sister. How is Samuel and Susan related to Rina?

- a) Brother, sister
- b) Uncle, aunt
- c) Cousin, aunt
- d) None of these

Ans: b) Uncle, aunt

17. A party consists of grandmother, father, mother, four sons and their wives and one son and two daughters to each of the sons. How many females are there in all?

- a) 14
- b) 18
- c) 12
- d) 16

Ans: a)14



18. In Mr. Mehta's family, there are one grandfather, one grandmother, two fathers, two mothers, one father-in-law, one mother-in-law, four children, three grandchildren, one brother, two sisters, two sons, two daughters and one daughter-in-law. How many members are there in Mr. Mehta's family?

- a) 17 members
- b) 23 members
- c) 25 members
- d) 7 members

Ans: 7 members

19. In one family there are several children in which each girl has as many brothers as she has sisters but each boy has sisters which are twice of brothers he has. Then how many brothers and sisters are there?

- a) 4 Brothers, 3 sisters
- b) 4 sisters, 3 brothers
- c) 4 brothers, 4 sisters
- d) Cannot say

Ans: b) 4 sisters, 3 brothers

20. Pointing out to a lady, Rajan said, "She is the daughter of the woman who is the mother of the husband of my mother". Who is that lady to Rajan?

- a) Aunt
- b) Grand daughter
- c) Daughter
- d) Sister

Ans: a) Aunt



thank you!