BLOOD RELATION

1. A man pointing to a photograph says, "The lady in the photograph is my nephew's maternal grandmother." How is the lady in the photograph related to the man's sister who has no other sister ?
   (a) Cousin   (b) Sister-in-law
   (c) Mother   (d) Mother-in-law

2. **Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :**
   There are six children playing football, namely A, B, C, D, E and F. A and E are brothers. F is the sister of E. C is the only son of A's uncle. B and D are the daughters of the brother of C's father.

   (i). How is C related to F ?
   (a) Cousin   (b) Brother   (c) Son   (d) Uncle
   (e) None of these

   (ii). How many male players are there ?
   (a) One   (b) Three   (c) Four   (d) Five
   (e) Six

   (iii). How many female players are there ?
   (a) One   (b) Two   (c) Three   (d) Four
   (e) Five

   (iv). How is D related to A ?
   (a) Uncle   (b) Sister   (c) Niece   (d) Cousin
   (e) None of these

3. Rita total Main, "The girl I met yesterday at the beach was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of may friend's mother." How is the girl related to Rita's friend.
   (a) Cousin   (b) Daughter (c) Friend (d) Aunt

4. Looking at a portrait of a man, Harsh said, His mother is the wife of my father's son. Brothers and sisters I have none." At whose portrait was Harsh looking ?
   (a) His son   (b) His cousin
   (c) his nephew   (d) None of these

5. Introducing a man, a woman said. "his wife is the only daughter of my father." How is That man related to the woman ?
   (a) Brother   (b) Father-in-law
   (c) Husband   (d) None of these

6. Pointing to a gentleman, Deepak said,. "His only brother is the father of my daughter's father." How is the gentleman related to Deepak ?
   (a) Grandfather   (b) Father
   (c) Brother-in-law   (d) Uncle
   (e) None of these

7. Arun said, "This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother." Who is Arun to the girl ?
   (a) Father   (b) Grandfather
   (c) Husband   (d) Father-in-law

8. **Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :**
   Prashant Aroro has three children – Sangeeta, Vimal and Ashish. Ashish married Monika, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy. The Roys married their youngest daughter to the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sharma, and they had two children named Amit and Shashi. The Roys have two more children, Roshan and Vandana, both elder to Veena, Sameer and Ajay are sons of Ashish and Monika. Rashmi is the daughter of Amit.

   (i). What is the surname of Rashmi ?
   (a) Sharma   (b) Roy   (c) Arora
   (d) Cannot be determined   (e) None of these

   (ii). How is Sameer related to Monika's father ?
   (a) Grandson   (b) Son   (c) Cousin   (d) Son-in-law
   (e) None of these

   (iii). What is the surname of Sameer ?
   (a) Roy   (b) Sharma   (c) Arora
   (d) Cannot be determined   (e) None of these

   (iv). How is Mrs. Roy related to Ashish ?
   (a) Aunt   (b) Mother-in-law
   (c) Mother   (d) Sister-in-law
   (e) None of these

9. Given that
   (1) A is the mother of B ;   (2) C is the son of A ;
   (3) D is the brother of E ;   (4) E is the daughter of B
   The grandmother of D is
   (a) A   (b) B   (c) C   (d) E

10. Deepak has a brother Anil. Deepak is the son of Prem. Bimal is Prem's father. In terms of relationship, what is Anil of Bimal ?
    (a) Son   (b) Grandson
    (c) Brother   (d) Grandfather

11. P's father is Q's son. M is the daughter of C and C is the daughter-in-law of P. How is A related to P ?
    (a) Brother   (b) Nephew
    (c) Data inadequate   (d) None of these

12. Shobha is the niece of Ashish. Ashish's mother is Priya. Kamla is Priya's mother. Kamla's husband is Hari. Krishna is the mother-in-law of Hari. How is shobha related to Hari ?
    (a) Daughter
    (b) Great grand daughter
    (c) Grand niece
    (d) Great grandson's daughter

Directions Q. 13 to Q. 17 : Read the information given below and answer the question that follow :

I. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family.
II. One couple has parents and their children in the family.
III. A is the son of C and E is the daughter of A.
IV. D is the daughter of F who is the mother of E.

13. Who are the male members in the family ?
    (a) A and C   (b) C and F
    (c) A, B and C   (d) Cannot be determined
    (e) None of these

14. Which of the following pairs is the parents of the children?
(a) BC (b) CF (c) BF
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

15. Which of the following pairs is the parents of the couple ?
(a) AB (b) BC (c) AF (d) CF
(e) None of these

16. How many female members are there in the family ?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

17. What relationship do D and E bear to each other ?
(a) Sister and Brother (b) Mother and son
(c) Grandmother and Grand daughter
(d) Sister (e) None of these

Direction Q. 18 to Q 20 : Following questions are based on the information given below :
(i) 'P × Q' means 'P is the father of Q' ;
(ii) 'P – Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' ;
(iii) 'P + Q' means 'P is the mother of Q' ;
(iv) 'P + Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' ;

18. In the expression B + D × M ÷ N, how is M related to B
(a) Granddaughter (b) Son (c) Grandson
(d) Granddaughter or Grandson
(e) None of these

19. Which of the following represents 'J is son of F' ?
(a) J ÷ R – T × F (b) J + R – T × F
(c) Cannot be determined (d) None of these

20. Which of the following represents 'R is niece of M' ?
(a) M ÷ K × T – R (b) M – J + R – N
(c) R – M × T ÷ W (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

Directions Q. 21 to Q. 23 : These questions are based on the following information :
'P @ Q' means 'P is mother of Q' ;
'P $ Q' means 'P is husband of Q' ;
'P # Q' means 'P is sister of Q' ;
'P * Q' means 'P is son of Q' ;

21. Which of the following indicates the relationship 'R is daughter of T' ?
(a) T @ B # F * R (b) T @ B # R * F
(c) R # F * B @ T (d) R # F * B $ T
(e) None of these

22. M * H @ D $ K represents what relation of H with K ?
(a) Mother (b) Father
(c) Father-in-law (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

23. If F # J * T $ R @ L ; then which of the following is definitely true ?
(a) L is brother of J (b) F is sister of L
(c) F is brother of J (d) F is brother of L

(e) None of these

Direction Q 24 to 26 : Study the following information and answer the question given below :
'P = Q' means 'Q is the father of P' ;
'P * Q' means 'P is the sister of Q' ;
'P ? Q' means 'Q is the mother of P' ;
'P $ Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' ;
'P & Q' means 'Q is the son of P' ;
'P × Q' means 'P is the daughter of Q'

24. Which of the following is not correct ?
(a) R × S ? T means R is the granddaughter of T.
(b) P = Q ? R means R is the grandmother of P.
(c) L $ M * O means O is the sister of L
(d) M * O & P = Q means Q and O are husband and wife.
(e) All are correct.

25. Which of the following is correct ?
(a) V × T * P means P is the maternal uncle of V.
(b) D > V × T means D is the granddaughter of T.
(c) L & M $ R means R is the paternal uncle of L.
(d) M & R * D ? V means M is the son of V.
(e) None of correct.

26. Which of the following indicates 'A is the grandfather of B' ?
(a) M × A = N = B (b) B $ L × Q × A
(c) B × L × A (d) L * B = S $ Q = A
(e) None of these

27. If 'A $ B' means 'A is the father of B', 'A * B' means 'A is the mother of B', 'A @ B' means 'A is the wife of B', then which of the following means 'M is the grandmother of N'
(a) M * T $ N @ R (b) M * T $ R @ N
(c) M * R $ T @ N (d) M * R @ T @ N
(e) None of these

28. If 'P + Q' means 'P is the father of Q', 'P × Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' ; 'P – Q' means 'P is the mother of Q' , then which of the following is definitely true about C – A + B ?
(a) B is the son of A (b) A is the son of C
(c) B is the father of A (d) C is the mother of B

Direction Q 29 : Read the following information and answer the questions given below :
29. Q's mother is sister of P and daughter of M. S is daughter of P and sister of T. How is M related to T ?
(a) Grandmother (b) Father
(c) Grandfather
(d) Grandfather or Grandmother
(e) None of these

30. Pointing to a man is a photograph, Asha said. "His mother's only daughter is my mother." How is Asha related to that man ?
(a) Nephew (b) Sister (c) Wife
(d) Niece (e) Grand daughter

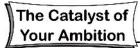**1. (c)** Clearly, the lady is the grandmother of man's sister's son i.e., the mother of the mother of man's sister's son i.e., the mother of the mother of man's sister's son i.e., the mother of man's sister.

2.(i) (a) F is E's and hence A's sister. So, C is also the son of F's uncle and is, therefore, F's cousin.

(ii) (b) As given, A and E are brothers, Hence both are males. F is the sister of E and hence female. C is the son and hence male. B and D are daughters and hence female. Thus, there are three males.

(iii) (c) Clearly, from the solution of 2, we find that there are three females.

(iv) (d) Clearly, D's father is the brother of C's father and C's father is A's uncle, Thus, D is A's cousin.

3. (a) The relations may be analysed as follows :

Daughter of brother-in-law – Niece; Mother's niece — Cousin.

So, the girl is the cousin of Rita's frind.

4. (a) Since Harsh has no brother or sister, so he is his father's only son.

So, wife of Harsh's father's son — Harsh's wife.

Thus, Harsh's wife is the man's mother or the man is Harsh's son.

5. (d) Only daughter of woman's father — woman herself. So, the man is woman's husband.

6. (d) Father of Deepak's daughter's father — Deepak's father. So, the man's brother is Deepak's father or the man is the brother of Deepak's father i.e., Deepak's uncle.

7. (d) Mother's grandson — Son; Son's wife — Daughter-in-law.

8. (i)(a) Rashmi is the daughter of Amit who is, therefore, the eldest son of Sharmas and married to Veena, the youngest daughter of the Roys. So, the surname of Rashmi is Sharma.

(ii) (a) Sammer is the son of Ashish who is the son of Prashant Arora. So, Sameer is the grandson of Monika's father.

(iii) (c) Sammer is the son of Ashish who is the son of Prashant Arora. So, surname of Sameer is Arora.

(iv) (b) Ashish is married to Monika who is the daughter of Mrs. Roy. So, Mrs. Roy is the mother-in-law of Ashish.

9. (a) D is the brother of E and E is the daughter of B. This means that D is the son of B. Also, A is the mother of B. So, A is the grandmother of D.

10. (b) Anil is the brother of Deepak and Deepak is the son of Prem. So, Anil is the son of Prem. Now, Bimal is the father of Pram. Thus, Anil is the grandson of Bimal.

11. (e) P's father is Q's son. So, Q is P's grandfather. M is the paternal uncle of P. So, M is the brother of P's father. This means that M is also Q's son. N is the brother of Q. Thus, N is the paternal uncle of P.

12. (b) Shobha is the niece of Ashish means Ashish is the uncle of Shobha. Now, Priya is Ashish's mother. So, Priya is the grandmother of Shobha. Hari is Priya's father. So, Shobha is the great grand daughter of Hari.

Direction 13 to 17 : E is the daughter of A and F is the mother of E. So, A is the father of E and hence the husband of F. Now D is the daughter of F. So, D and E are the daughters of A and F. Also, A is the son of C. Now, only B remains. Thus, B and C are the parents of A.

13. (d) The sex of B and C cannot be determined.

14. (e) Clearly, A and F are the parents of the children, D and E.

15. (b) Clearly, B and C are the parents of the couple.

16. (c) Clearly, the females in the family are : either B or C, F, D and E.

17. (d) Clearly, D and E are sisters.

18. (c) B + D × M ÷ N means B is the mother of D who is the father of M, who, in turn, is the brother of N. Thus, M is the son of D, whose mother is B i.e. M is B's grandson.

19. (e) J ÷ R – T × F means J is the brother of R who is the sister of T who is the father of F i.e. J is the uncle of F.

J + R – T × F means J is the mother of R who is the sister of T who is the father of F i.e. J is the grandmother of F.

J ÷ M – N × F means J is the brother of M who is the sister of N who is the father of F i.e. J is the uncle of F.

'J is son of F' means F is mother/father of J who is a male (brother of some person A) i.e. F × J ÷ A or F + J ÷ A.

20. (b) R is niece of M means R is the daughter of the brother or sister of M i.e. M – J + R – N or M – J × R – N or M ÷ K × R – N or M ÷ K × R – N.

21. (d) R is the daughter of T means

(i) T is the mother of R who is the sister of say, B i.e. T @ R # B ; or

(ii) T is the husband of the mother (say, F) of R who is the sister of say, B i.e. T $ F @ R # B ; or

(iii) .. .. ∗ T; or

(iv) R is the sister of the son (say, F) of the husband (say, B) of T i.e. R # F ∗ B $ T.

22. (e) M ∗ H @ D $ K means M is the son of H who is the mother of D who is the husband of K i.e. h is the mother of K's husband i.e. H is K's mother -in-law.

23. (b) F # J ∗ T $ R @ L means F is the sister of J who is son of T who is the Husband of R who is the mother of L i.e. T and R are respectively the father and mother of F. J and L of whom F is female and J is male. Thus, F is the sister of each one of J and L, while J is the brother of each one of F and L.

24.(c) R × S ? T means R is the daughter of S whose mother is T i.e. R is the granddaughter of T.

P = Q ? R means R is the mother of Q who is the father of P i.e. R is the grandmother of P.

L $ M ∗ O means L is the brother of M who is the sister of O i.e. L is the brother of O i.e. O is the brother or sister of L.

M ∗ O & P = Q means Q is the father of the son (P) of O i.e. Q is the father and O is the mother of P i.e. Q and O are husband and wife.

25.(d) V × T * P means V is the daughter of T who is the sister of P i.e. P is the brother/sister of the mother of V i.e. P is either maternal uncle or maternal aunt of V.

D ? V × T means V is the mother of D and daughter of T i.e. D is the son/daughter of T's daughter i.e. D is the grandson or grand daughter of T.

L & M $ R means M is the son of L and the brother of R i.e. R is the son of L.

M $ R * D ? V means M is the brother of R who is the sister of D whose mother is V i.e. M is the brother of R who is the daughter of V i.e. M is the son of V.

26.(d) M × A = N = B means B is the father of N who is the father of A i.e. B is the grandfather of A.

B $ L × Q × A means B is the brother of L who is the daughter of Q who is the daughter of A i.e. A is the grandfather or grandmother of B.

B × L × A means B is the daughter of L who is the daughter of A i.e. A is the grandfather or grandmother of B.

L * B = S $ Q = A means A is the father of Q whose brother is S who is the father of B i.e. A is the father of B's father i.e. A is the grandfather of B.

27. (a) 'M is the grandmother of N' means 'M is the mother of the father (say T) of N' i.e. M * T $ N.

28. (b) 'C – A + B' means 'C is the mother of A who is the father of B'. This clearly implies that A is male and hence the son of C.

29. (d) S is daughter of P and sister of T. So, T is daughter of P. Now, the sister of P is the daughter of M. This means that P is the son or daughter of M. Clearly, T is the grand daughter of M. So, M is the grandfather or grandmother of T.

30. (d) Asha's mother's mother is man's mother i.e., Asha's mother is man's sister or Asha is man's niece.