

Chapter 7

Blood Relation

While attempting questions on blood relations, one should be clear of all the relation patterns that can exist between any two individuals.

These type of questions are given mainly to test one's relationship ability.

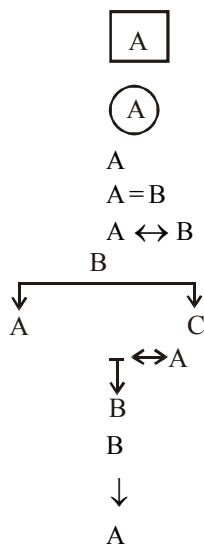
Mother's or father's son	Brother
Mother's or father's daughter	Sister
Mother's or father's brother	Uncle
Mother's or father's sister	Aunt
Mother's or father's father	Grandfather
Mother's or father's mother	Grandmother
Son's wife	Daughter-in-law
Daughter's husband	Son-in-law
Husband's or wife's sister	Sister-in-law
Husband's or wife's brother	Brother-in-law
Brother's son	Nephew
Brother's daughter	Niece
Uncle or aunt's son or daughter	Cousin
Sister's husband	Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	Sister-in-law
Grandson's or Grand daughter's daughter	Great granddaughter

A relation on the mother's side is called maternal while that on the father's side is called paternal. Thus, mother's brother is maternal uncle while father's brother is paternal uncle.

To solve problems on relationship you can construct family tree.

To build a family tree, certain standard notations are used to indicate a relationship between the members of the family. It is not necessary to follow them implicitly; you can formulate your own notations to draw the family tree quickly and accurately

1. A is male
2. A is a female
3. Sex of A not known
4. A and B are married to each other
5. A and B are siblings
6. A and C are B's children
7. A is the uncle/ aunt of B
8. A is the only child of B



To make a family tree from the given data, we will first identify the males and the females in the family and then try to put each member in their respective position in the tree. For example A, B, C, D, E and F are related to each other as given here, B is F's daughter-in-law. D is A's only grand child. C is D's only uncle. A has only 2 children F and C, one male and one female (not necessarily in the same order). E is the father of C.

- (i) Who is the grandmother of D ?
- (ii) Who is the mother-in-law of B?
- (iii) When a girl G is married into the family, what is the relationship between G and D?

Step I : Identify the elements A, B, C, D, E and F,

From the given conditions we can determine who are the males/ females in the above group.

(1) B is F's daughter-in-law B

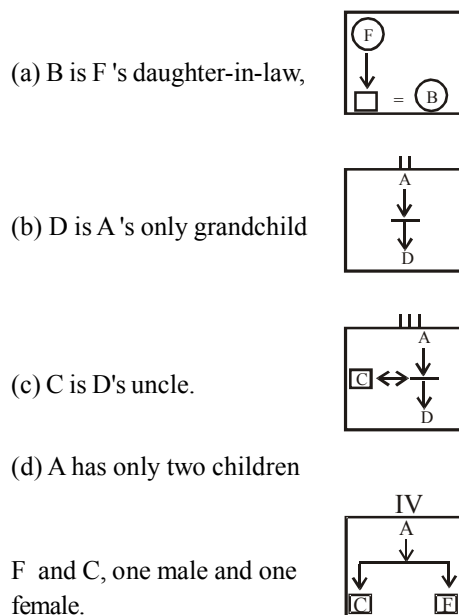
(2) C is D's only uncle C

(3) A has 2 children F and C, one male F

and one female, Since C is male, F is Female.

Step II : Try to identify the positions of the members in the family tree. For this , determine the number of generations involved from the statements. D is A's only grand child. Thus, we know that there are three generations.

Step III : Use the conditions to arrange A , B , C , D , E and F in these three generations.



F and C, one male and one female.

- Sol. (3)** Clearly, from the solution of 2, we find that there are three females. So, the answer is (3).

ILLUSTRATION 8:

How is D related to A?

- (1) Uncle (2) Sister
(3) Niece (4) Cousin

- Sol. (2)** Clearly, D's father is the brother of C's father and C's father is A's uncle. So D's father is also A's uncle. Thus D is A's cousin. Hence the answer is (2).

DIRECTIONS (ILLUSTRATION 9-11) : Read the information given below to answer these questions:

Rani and Shreshtha are a married couple having two daughters, Medha and Deepti. Deepti is married to Anurag who is the son of Garima and Tarun. Nidhi is the daughter of Anurag. Komal, who is Anurag's sister, is married to Harshit and has two sons, Aman and Prem. Prem is the grandson of Garima and Tarun.

ILLUSTRATION 9:

What is the relationship between Aman and Nidhi ?

- (1) Cousins (2) Husband-Wife
(3) Father-Daughter (4) Uncle-Niece

- Sol. (1)** Nidhi is the daughter of Anurag and Aman is the son of Anurag's sister so, Aman and Nidhi are cousins.

ILLUSTRATION 10:

How is komal related to deepiti ?

- (1) Aunt (2) Sister-in-law
(3) Sister (4) None of these

- Sol. (2)** Deepti is Anurag's wife and Komal is Anurag's sister. So, Komal is Deepti's sister in law

ILLUSTRATION 11 :

Which of the following is true?

- (1) Tarun is Deepti's maternal uncle
(2) Aman is the son of Medha.
(3) Garima is Harshit's mother-in-law
(4) Nidhi is the cousin of Komal.

- Sol. (3)** Tarun is the father of Anurag and Deepti is Anurag's wife. So, Tarun is Deepti's father-in-law.
Aman is the son of Komal and Harshit.
Garima is Anurag's and hence Komal's mother while Harshit is Komal's husband So, Garima is Harshit's mother-in-law.
Nidhi is Anurag's daughter and Komal is Anurag's sister. So, Nidhi is Komal's niece.

TYPE 3 :**Coded Relations**

In such questions, the relationships are represented by certain specific codes or symbols. The candidate is then required to analyse some given codes to determine the relationship between a set of persons, or to express a given relationship in the coded form.

DIRECTIONS (ILLUSTRATION 12-15) : Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow :

A + B ' means 'A is the daughter of B; A – B ' means 'A is the husband of B'. A × B means A is the brother of B.

ILLUSTRATION 12 :

If P + Q – R, which of the following is true ?

- (1) R is the mother of P.
(2) R is the sister in-law of P.
(3) R is the aunt of P.
(4) R is the mother-in-law of P.

- Sol. (1)** P + Q – R means P is the daughter of Q who is the husband of R i.e., R is the mother of P.

ILLUSTRATION 13 :

If P × Q + R, which of the following is true ?

- (1) P is the brother of R.
(2) P is the uncle of R.
(3) P is the son of R.
(4) P is the father of R.

- Sol. (3)** P × Q + R means P is the brother of Q, who is the daughter of R i.e., P is the son of R.

ILLUSTRATION 14 :

If P + Q × R which of the following is true ?

- (1) P is the niece of R.
(2) P is the daughter of R.
(3) P is the cousin of R.
(4) P is the daughter-in-law of R.

- Sol. (1)** P + Q × R means P is the daughter of Q, who is the brother of R i.e., P is the niece of R.

ILLUSTRATION 15 :

If P + Q means P is the son of Q and

P = Q means P is the sister of Q.

Then what does P = R + Q means ?

- Sol.** P = R + Q \Rightarrow P = R which means P is the sister of R.

R + Q means R is the son of Q.

\therefore P is the daughter of Q.

Useful Tips

1. The only son of your father — Yourself
2. Wife of the father — Mother
3. The only son of grand father or grand mother — father
4. The only daughter-in-law of grand father or grand mother — Mother
5. Mother-in-law of mother — Grand mother
6. Father-in-law of mother — Grand father
7. The only daughter of the father — Sister
8. Son of the father of the sister — Brother
9. Son of the only son of the father — son
10. Son of the only son of grand father — Brother
11. Daughter of the only son of Grand father — Sister

Miscellaneous Solved Examples

EXAMPLE 1:

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?

- (1) Grandmother (2) Grandfather
(3) Daughter (4) Granddaughter

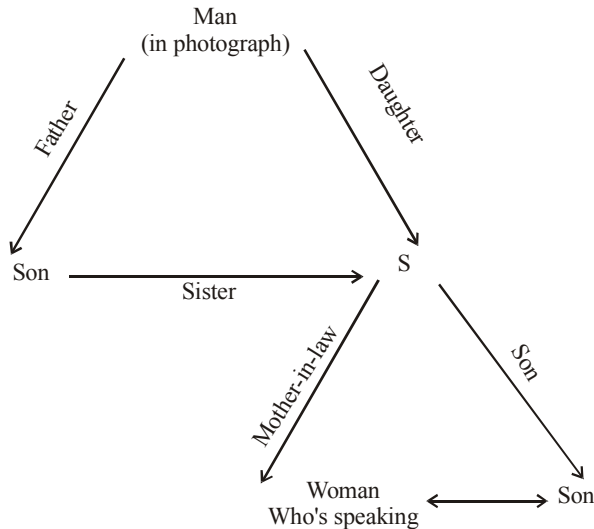
Sol. (2) A is the sister of B and B is the son/ daughter of C. So, A is the daughter of C.

EXAMPLE 2:

Pointing to a photograph, a woman said, "This man's sister is my mother-in-law" How is the woman's husband related to the man in the photograph?

- (1) Son (2) Grandson
(3) Nephew (4) Son-in-law

Sol. The relationship chart based on the given problem can be worked out given below



Man's son's sister (supposed as 's'), will be man's daughter. If this sister 'S' is the mother-in-law of the woman, who's speaking, then the woman is married to S's son. Mother of the man who is S and S is the daughter of man in photograph. Therefore woman's husband is grandson of the man in the photograph.

DIRECTIONS (Example 3-8) : Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follows :

There are five women, Anjali, Gayatri, Shilpa, Sunita and Sujju in a family of eleven members. There are two unmarried grandchildren and four married couples. 2 men, Ashok and Raja are married into the family. Paresh and Harish, 2 other men have only a nephew and a niece each. Gayatri has just one daughter-in-law. Sujju is Mahesh's granddaughter.

EXAMPLE 3:

Who of the following is definitely not a father ?

- (1) Mahesh (2) Paresh
(3) Raja (4) Ashok

EXAMPLE 4:

How many people are there in the second generation ?

- (1) Two (2) Seven
(3) Five (4) Six

EXAMPLE 5:

If Anjali is married to Ashok and Shilpa to Raja, who are Sujju's parents ?

- (1) Mahesh and Gayatri
(2) Anjali and Ashok
(3) Shilpa and Raja
(4) Can't be said

EXAMPLE 6:

Who of the following is definitely married ?

- (1) Paresh (2) Harish
(3) Sujju (4) None of these

EXAMPLE 7:

If a marriage takes place in the family, who of the following will become a spouse ?

- (1) Paresh (2) Mahesh
(3) Sujju (4) Can't be said

EXAMPLE 8:

The unnamed member of the family is

- (1) Mahesh's grand daughter
(2) Shilpa's son
(3) Sujju's cousin
(4) Mahesh's grandson

For answer to examples 3 to 8.

- There are eleven members in all, five of which are women and the other six are men.
- There are four married couples. This accounts for 8 people.
- There are two unmarried grand children. This makes $8 + 2 = 10$ people, i.e, apart from the two unmarried grand children, there is another unmarried person.
- Since there are only 4 married couples one woman is unmarried.
- Ashok and Raja are married into the family. They account for two married women while they are son-in-law.
- Paresh and Harish have a nephew and a niece each.
- Taking (5) or (6) together it can be seen that Ashok, Raja, Paresh and Harish are not the grandchildren.
- Mahesh (one more man) has a granddaughter called sujju. Therefore, Sujju is a grand child and the four women apart from sujju are married.
- Since Gayatri has just one daughter-in-law, who cannot be a grandchild, it means Gayatri comes from the first generation.
- Therefore. Mahesh, the grandfather, is perhaps married to Gayatri.

- Now we have a preliminary outline
Mahesh, Gayatri – 1st Generation
3 women + 4 men – 2nd Generation
Sujju – ?? – 3rd Generation.
 - Since the 3 women in the second generation are married and sujju is unmarried. The fourth married couple has to be Mahesh and Gayatri.
 - The 3 other couples are in the second generation. This means one of the second generation. Men is unmarried and this can be Paresh or Harish only.
 - Mahesh and Gayatri have two daughters and two sons.
 - Since Gayatri has only one daughter-in-law and Mahesh has two sons-in law, They have at least two married daughters and at least one married son. Paresh or Harish. Since these two are uncles of the two grandchildren Ashok or Raja are the father of the two grandchildren.
3. (2) Paresh is in the second generation he could be unmarried, as we have seen. While Ashok and Raja are not both Necessarily fathers, it can't be said that they are definitely not fathers. Mahesh is ruled out.
 4. (2)
 5. (4) The answer is {D} because it can't be said that (2) or (3) is definitely the right answer. Also (1) is ruled out as Mahesh is Sujju's grandfather.
 6. (4) It can't be said that Paresh is married or for that matter. Harish, though one of them is definitely married. Sujju is a grand child and unmarried.
 7. (4) (1) or (3) can become spouses. (1) if Harish is married, but we don't know for certain. (3) can become a spouse but not necessarily, because there are two other unmarried people in the family. (2) is ruled out.

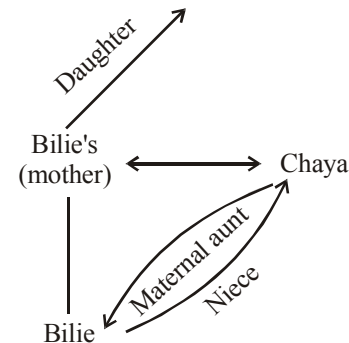
8. (4) One can't say with certainty that (2) or (3) is the right answer because the unnamed member, the grandson of Mahesh, could be Sujju's brother or Anjali's son or Sunita's son or the son of either Harish or Paresh, depending on which of the two is married.

EXAMPLE 9:

Bilie's mother is Chaya's mother's daughter. How is Bilie related to Chaya?

- (1) Sister (2) Niece
(3) Maternal Aunt (4) Mother

- Sol.** (2) The relationship chart based on the given statements is



Bilie's mother is Chaya's mother's daughter, so, Bilie's mother and Chaya are sisters. Sister's child is either a niece (girl) or a nephew (boy). Here, in the option given one is feminine. So, Bilie is the niece of Chaya.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 18) : Read the following information carefully to answer the questions.

- (i) 'A \$ B' means 'A' is mother of B'
(ii) 'A # B' means 'A' is father of B'
(iii) 'A @ B' Means 'A' is husband of B'
(iv) 'A % B' means A is daughter of B'

1. P @ Q \$ M # T indicates what relationship of P with T
(1) Paternal grandmother
(2) Maternal grandmother
(3) Paternal grandfather
(4) Maternal grandfather
2. Which of the following expressions indicates 'R is the sister of H'?
(1) H \$ D @ F # R (2) R % D @ F \$ H
(3) R \$ D @ F # H (4) H % D @ F \$ R
3. If F @ D % K # H, then how is F related to H?
(1) Brother-in-law (2) Sister
(3) Sister-in-law (4) Cannot be determined
4. Which of the following expressions indicates 'H is the brother of N'?
(1) H # R \$ D \$ N (2) N % F @ D \$ H # R
(3) N % F @ D \$ H (4) N % F @ D % H
5. If G \$ M @ K, how is K related to G?
(1) Daughter-in-law (2) Mother-in-law
(3) Daughter (4) Aunt
6. A lady said, 'The person standing there is my grandfather's only son's daughter' How is the lady related to the standing person? A Sister
(1) Sister (2) Mother
(3) Aunt (4) Cousin
7. 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
(1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) E
8. Deepak said to Nitin, "That boy playing football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?

- (1) Son (2) Brother
(3) Cousin (4) Niece
9. Pointing out to a lady, a girl said " she is the daughter-in-law of the grandmother of my father's only son." How is the lady related to the girl ?
(1) Sister-in-law (2) Mother
(3) Aunt (4) Mother-in-law
10. A and B are brothers. C and D are sisters A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C
(1) Father (2) Brother
(3) Grand father (4) Uncle
11. Pointing out to a photograph, a man tells his friend, " she is the daughter of the only son of my father's wife. How is the girls related to the man in the photograph?
(1) Daughter (2) Cousin
(3) Mother (4) Sister
12. X' is the wife of 'Y' and 'Y' and Y' is the brother of 'Z' , 'Z' is the son of 'P' . How is 'P' related to 'X'
(1) Sister (2) Aunt
(3) Brother (4) Father
13. Ajay is the brother of Vijay. Mili is the sister of Ajay. Sanjay is the brother of Rahul and Mehul is the daughter of Vijay. Who is Sanjay's Uncle ?
(1) Rahul (2) Ajay
(3) Mehul (4) Data inadequate
14. If $S - T$ means 'S' is the wife of 'T' is $S + T$ means 'S' is the daughter of 'T' and $S \div T$ means 'S' is the son of 'T' What will $M + J \div K$ means ?
(1) 'K' is the father of 'M'
(2) M' is the grand daughter
(3) 'J' is wife of 'K'
(4) 'K' and 'M' are brothers
15. 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.
(1) Cousin (2) Sister-in-law
(3) Mother (4) Mother-in-law
16. Pointing to Kapil, shilpa said, His mothers's brother is the father of my son Ashish" How is kapil related to shilpa
(1) Sister-in-law (2) Nephew
(3) Niece (4) Aunt
17. A is the uncle of B, who is the daughter of C and C is the daughter-in-law of P. How is A related to P?
(1) Brother (2) Son
(3) Son-in-law (4) Data inadequate
18. E is the son of A. D is the son of B. E is married to C. C is B's daughter. How is D related to E?
(1) Brother (2) Uncle
(3) Father-in-law (4) Brother-in-law

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 19 to 20) : Study the following information and answer the questions 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 ζ Q' means Q is the son of P'
'P x Q' means 'P' is the daughter of Q'

19. Which of the following is not correct ?
(1) $R \times S ? T$ means R is the granddaughter of T.
(2) $P = Q ? R$ means R is the grandmother of P.
(3) $L. \$ M * O$ means O is the sister of L.
(4) $M * O P \zeta P = Q$ means Q and O are husband and wife.
20. If P \$Q means P is the father of Q, P # Q means P is mother Q, & P * Q means P is the sister of then how is related to N if N # L \$ P * Q
(1) grandson (2) grand daughter
(3) nephew (4) data inadequate
21. A is the brother of B, C is the brother of A . To establish a relationship between B & C, which of the following information is required.
I Sex of C II. Sex of B
(1) Only I is required
(2) Only II is required
(3) Both I and II are required
(4) Neither required
22. Pointing towards a man in the photograph, lady said the father of his brother is the only son of my mother " How is the man related to lady ?
(1) Brother (2) Son
(3) Cousin (4) Nephew

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 23 to 26) :

- A + B means 'A is father of B'
A - B means 'A is wife of B'
A \times B means 'A is brother of B'
A \div B means 'A is daughter of B'

23. $P \div R + S + Q$, which of the following is true ?
(1) P is daughter of Q (2) Q is aunt of P
(3) P is aunt of Q (4) P is mother of Q
24. If $P - R + Q$, which of the following is true
(1) P is mother of Q (2) Q is daughter of P
(3) P is aunt of Q (4) P is sister of Q
25. $P \times R \div Q$, which of the following is true ?
(1) P is uncle of Q (2) P is father of Q
(3) P is brother of Q (4) P is son of Q
26. If $P \times R - Q$, which of the following true.
(1) P is brother is law of Q
(2) P is brother of Q
(3) P is uncle of Q
(4) P is father of Q
27. Soni, who is Dubey's daughter, says to Preeti, "Your mother Shyama is the yougest sister of my father, Dubey's Father's child is Prabhat". How is Prabhat related to Preeti ?
(1) Uncle (2) Father
(3) Grandmother (4) Father in law
28. Pointing towards a man in the photograph, Arachana said, " He is the son of only son of may grandmother". "How is man related to Archana ?
(1) Cousin (2) Nephew
(3) Brother (4) Son
29. Pointing towards a woman in the photograph, Rajesh said "the only daughter of her grandfather (Paternal) is my wife". How is Rajesh related to that woman
(1) Uncle (Fufa) (2) Father
(3) Maternal uncle (4) Brother

Exercise

2

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-2) : Study the following information and answer the questions 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 ζ Q' means Q is the son of P'

'P x Q' means 'P' is the daughter of Q.

- Which of the following is correct ?
 (1) $V \times T * P$ means P is the maternal uncle of V.
 (2) $D ? V \times T$ means D is the granddaughter of T.
 (3) $L \zeta M \$ R$ means R is the paternal uncle of L.
 (4) $M \zeta R * R D ? V$ means M is the son of V.
- Which of the following indicates 'A' is the grandfather of B' ?
 (1) $M \times A = N = B$ (2) $B \$ L \times Q \times A$
 (3) $B \times L \times A$ (4) $L * B = S \$ Q = A$

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 3-4) : S and R are brothers. T is daughter of S. U is the spouse of R and mother of Q. P is the daughter of V, who is the spouse of T.

- Who is the grand father of P ?
 (1) U (2) S
 (3) R (4) V
- Who is the cousin of Q ?
 (1) T (2) V
 (3) R (4) P

DIRECTIONS (Qs.5-10) : Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

There are six women, Shalini, Divya, Ritu, Rashmi, Nisha and Renu in a family of twelve members. There are a few married couples in the family and none of the grandchildren are married. Sunil is married into the family. Rohan, Mahesh and Jatin have a nephew Dipesh who is the only son of Rashmi. Ravi is the paternal grandfather of Nisha. Ritu is the daughter-in-law of shalini. Renu only one sister Rashmi and a sister-in-law Divya. Dipesh's only unmarried maternal uncle, Jatin is the brother-in-law of Sunil. Rohan is the paternal uncle of Nisha. Ritu has two daughters one of whom is Nisha.

- How many married couples are there in the second generation ?
 (1) 1 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 4
- Dipesh is
 (1) Mahesh's son (2) Ravi's grandson
 (3) Rohan's son (4) Sunil's nephew
- Nisha is
 (1) Rohan's Daughter (2) Jatin's mother
 (3) Renu's cousin (4) None of these
- Which one of the following is a married couple ?
 (1) Rohan and Ritu (2) Shalini and Mahesh
 (3) Renu and Sunil (4) Mahesh and Ritu
- Rashmi is
 (1) Mahesh's wife (2) Renu's aunt
 (3) Nisha's mother (4) None of these
- Which of the following is true ?
 (1) Dipesh is Mahesh's son.
 (2) Ravi has only two married children
 (3) Ravi is the paternal grandfather of Renu.
 (4) None

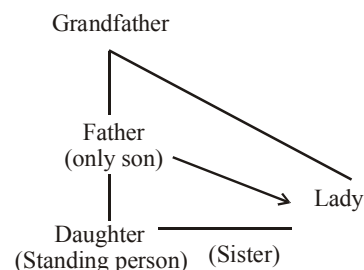
Hints & SOLUTIONS

Exercise 1

- (3) $P @ Q \$ \# T$ means P is the husband of Q who is the mother of M who is the father of T i.e., is the father of T's father i.e., P is T's paternal grandfather.
- (2) R is the sister of H means R is the daughter of the father of H i.e., R is the daughter of the husband (say D) of the mother (say F) of H i.e., $R \% D @ F \$ H$.
- (1) $F @ D \% K \# H$ means F is the husband of D who is the daughter of K who is the father of H i.e., F is the husband of D who is the sister of H i.e., F is H's F is H's brother-in-law.
- (2) H is the brother of N means N is the daughter of H's father and H is a male i.e., N is the daughter of the husband (say F) i.e., $N \% F @ D \$ H \# R$ or $N \% F @ D \$ H @ R$. husband of some other person (say, F) or the father (say, D) of H and H is the father or husband of some other person (say, R) i.e., $N \% F @ D \$ H \# R$ or $N \% F @ D \$ H @ R$.

- (1) $G \$ M @ K$ means G is the mother of M who is the husband of K i.e., K is the wife of G's son i.e., K is G's daughter-in-law

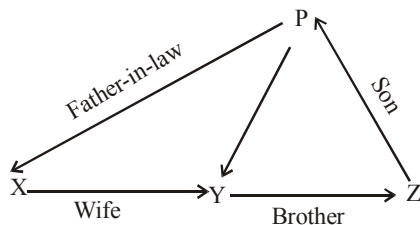
6.



Lady's grandfather's son is lady's father and father's daughter will only be lady's sister.

- (1) 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.

8. (2) Father's Wife — Mother; Mother's daughter — Sister Deepak's sister's younger brother— Deepak's brother.
9. (2) Girl's Father's only son— Girl's brother Grandmother of Girl's brother — Girl's Grandmother; Daughter-in-law of girl's grandmother — Girls' mother.
10. (4) Studying the statements carefully, was find that B is the brother of A and A's son is the brother of D, so D is the daughter of A. Since C and D are sister, so C is also the daughter of A. The B is the uncle of C. The answer is (4)
11. (1) Father's wife means mother ; mother's only son means himself and thus the girls is the daughter of the man.
12. (4) The relationship chart, based on the given problem can be worked out as given below.

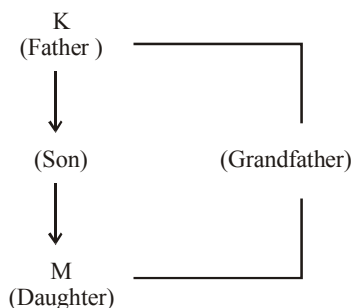


'Y' is the brother of 'Z' who is son of 'P' So, Z' is also the son of 'P' When 'P' is the father of 'Y' and X' is the wife of 'Y' then 'P' is the father-in-law of 'X'

13. (4)
- Mili $\xrightarrow{\text{(Sister)}}$ Ajay $\xrightarrow{\text{(Brother)}}$ Vijay $\xrightarrow{\text{(daughter)}}$ Mehul
 - Sanjay $\xrightarrow{\text{(brother)}}$ Rahul

There are two sets of relationship information given is incomplete and no relation can be established between the two sets.

14. (2) M + J means 'M' is the daughter of 'J' J + K means 'J' is the son of 'K'



15. (3) 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 man's sister.
16. (2) Father of shilpa's son— Shilpa's husband.
So, kapil is the son of sister of shilpa's husband. Thus, Kapil is shilpa's nephew.
17. (2) B is the daughter of C and C is the daughter in law of P. So P is the grandfather of B. Also, A is uncle of B i.e, A is the brother of B's father. Thus, A is the son of P.
18. (4) C is B's daughter and D is B's son. So, D is the brother of C.E is a male married to C so, E is the husband of C, whose brother is D. Thus, D But D is the brother-in-law of E.

19. (3) R x 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 of sister of L.

M * O L 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.

20. (4) The sex of Q is not given hence the exact relation ship between N & Q cannot be established.
21. (2) It is clear that C is the Brother of B but how B is related to C depends on the sex of B.
22. (4) The father of his brother means “ his father” is the only son of my mother means “ my brother” It means lady's is the father's sister of the man's father.
23. (3) 'S + Q' & 'P + S' means R is the grandfather of Q. Now P ÷ R means P is daughter of R. This clearly means P is aunt of Q.
24. (1) P – R ÷ Q, represents R is the father of Q, and P is the wife of R. ∴ P is the mother of Q
25. (4) R is the daughter of Q & P is brother of R.
∴ P is son of Q
26. (1) Clearly, P is related as brother in law to Q.
27. (1) Preeti's mother Shyama is youngest sister of Dubey & Sister of Prabhat. Therefore Prabhat is Preeti's uncle.
28. (3) Only son of Archana's grandfather means Archana's father & his son is Archana's brother.
29. (1) Rajesh is the husband of woman's father's sister.

Exercise 2

1. (4) V × T * P means V is the daughter of T who is the sister of P i.e, Pis the brother/ sister of the mother of V i.e, Pis 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 LL. 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.
2. (4) M x 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 x Q x A means B is the brother of L who is the daughter 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.
3. (2) P is the daughter of V, who is spouse of T. T is the daughter of S. So, T is the mother and V is the father of P. Therefore, S is the grandfather of P.
4. (1). R and S are brother Q is the child of R and T is the child of S. So, cousin of Q. is T.
5. (3) 3 married couples.
6. (2) Dipesh is Ravi grandson.
7. (4) None of the options.
8. (4) Mahesh and Ritu is the married couple.
9. (2) Rashmi is Renu's aunt.
10. (3) Ravi is the paternal grandfather of Renu.