

Blood Relations

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

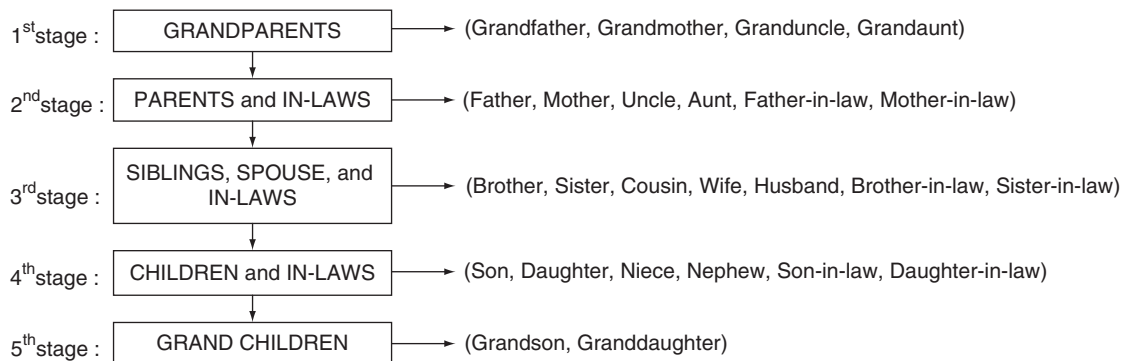
- ☞ Blood Relations
- ☞ Grandparents
- ☞ Parents and In-Laws
- ☞ Siblings, Spouse, and In-Laws
- ☞ Children and In-Laws
- ☞ Grand Children

BLOOD RELATIONS

There are two types of questions based on blood relations that are given in different competitive examinations. For the sake of convenience, we will refer to the two types of questions as Type I and Type II. (Please note that the questions on blood relationships are not categorised as above in the actual exam papers. It is being done purely from the point of better understanding.)

In the exams, the success of a candidate in the questions on blood relations depends upon his knowledge about various blood relations. Some of the relationships given below help in solving the problems.

The easiest and non-confusing way to solve these types of problems would be to draw a family tree diagram and increase the levels in the hierarchy as shown below:



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 mother : Grandmother

Mother's or Father's father : Grandfather
 Grandmother's brother : Granduncle
 Grandmother's sister : Grandaunt
 Grandfather's brother : Granduncle
 Grandfather's sister : Grandaunt

Sister's or Brother's son	: Nephew
Sister's or Brother's daughter	: Niece
Uncle or Aunt's son or daughter	: Cousin
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
Sister's husband	: Brother-in-law
Brother's wife	: Sister-in-law
Children of same parents	: Siblings (could be all brothers, all sisters or some brothers and some sisters)
Children	: Son, Daughter
Children's Children	: Grandchildren (Grandson, Granddaughter)

In addition, remember the word spouse, which means either husband or wife.

Grandfather and grandmother will come in the first stage; mother, father, uncle, and aunt will come in the second stage; sister, brother, and cousin will come at the third stage; son, daughter, niece, and nephew will come in the fourth stage; and finally, granddaughters and grandsons will come. These stages are made from the point of view of an individual.

In Type-I questions, the relationship between two people is given through a roundabout way of relating them through other people. We have to go through the series of relationships and finally determine the relationship between the two people given in the question. The relationship can be given as a simple statement or as a statement made by a person. In the first example given, a person is involved in making a statement, whereas in the second question, there is no person involved in making a statement.

Solved Examples

Example 1

A's father's mother-in-law's only daughter's son is B. How is A related to B?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Nephew
- (D) Cannot be determined

Solution

A's father's mother-in-law's only daughter is A's mother. A's mother's son is A's brother.

But A can be either brother or sister to B.

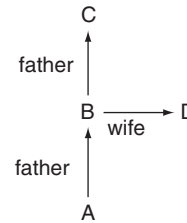
Example 2

If A's father is B, C is the father of B, and D is A's mother, then how is C related to D?

- (A) Father
- (B) Grandfather
- (C) Father-in-law
- (D) Uncle

Solution

A's father is B and mother is D. Therefore, D is B's wife and C is the father of B. Hence, C is D's father-in-law.



Example 3

$A + B$ means A is the son of B.

$A - B$ means A is the daughter of B.

$A \times B$ means A is the father of B.

$A \div B$ means A is the mother of B.

If $M \times N + O - P \div Q$, then how is M related to Q?

- (A) Husband
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Brother-in-law
- (D) Uncle

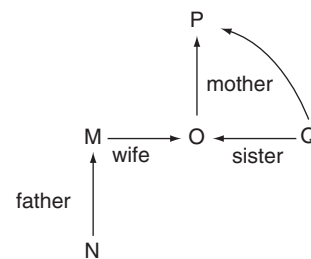
Solution

$M \times N + O - P \div Q$ means M is the father of N, N is the son of O, O is the daughter of P, P is the mother of Q.

M is the father of N and N is the son of O means M is the husband of O.

O is the daughter of P and P is the mother of Q means O is the sister of Q.

M is the husband of O and O is the sister of Q means M is the brother-in-law of Q.



Example 4

$A + B$ means A is the son of B.

$A - B$ means A is the daughter of B.

$A \times B$ means A is the father of B.

$A \div B$ means A is the mother of B.

Which of the following means S is the son-in-law of P?

- (A) $P + Q \div R \times S - T$
- (B) $P \times Q \div R - S + T$
- (C) $P + Q \times R - S \div T$
- (D) $P \times Q - R \div S \times T$

Solution

$P + Q \div R \times S - T$ means P is the son of Q. Q is the mother of R, R is the father of S, and S is the daughter of T. Hence, S is the nephew of P.

$P \times Q \div R - S + T$ means P is the father of Q, Q is the mother of R, R is the daughter of S, and S is the son of T. Hence, S is the son-in-law of P.

$P + Q \times R - S \div T$ means P is the son of Q, Q is the father of R, R is the daughter of S, and S is the mother of T. Hence, S is the mother of P.

$P \times Q - R \div S \times T$ means P is the father of Q, Q is the daughter of R, R is the mother of S, and S is the father of T. Hence, S is the son of P.

Example 5

Pointing to a person, Raju said, 'He is the only brother of my father's mother's daughter'. How is the person related to Raju?

- (A) Brother (B) Father
(C) Uncle (D) Nephew

Solution

Raju's father's mother's daughter is Raju's father's sister. Raju's father's sister's only brother is Raju's father. Hence, the person is Raju's father.

Example 6

A's mother's father is the husband of B's mother. How is A related to B, if A and B are both male.

- (A) Uncle (B) Father
(C) Nephew (D) Son

Solution

A's mother's father is the husband of B's mother. That means A's mother is the sister of B. Hence, all the nephew of B.

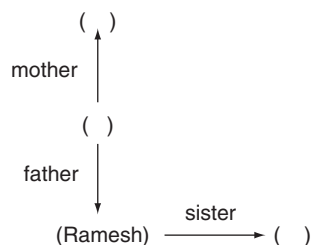
Example 7

Pointing to a photograph Ramesh said, 'she is the sister of my father's mother's only child's son.' How is the person in the photograph related to Ramesh?

- (A) Sister (B) Aunt
(C) Mother (D) Cousin

Solution

My father's mother's only child is my father. My father's son's sister is in the photograph. Hence, she is Ramesh's sister.

**Example 8**

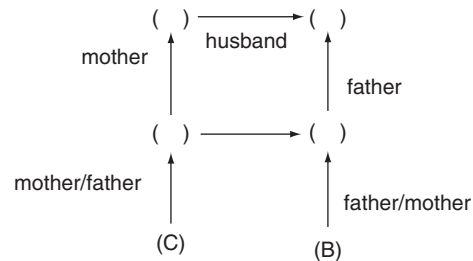
B's father's father is the husband of C's mother's mother. How is B related to C?

- (A) Brother
(B) Sister
(C) Cousin
(D) Cannot be determined

Solution

B's father's father is B's grandfather.

B's grandfather is the husband of C's mother's mother, i.e. grandmother. It is possible that B and C are sibling's and the persons mentioned are their paternal/maternal grandparents. It is also possible that B and C are cousins. Hence, the relationship cannot be determined.

**Direction for questions 9 and 10:**

$A \times B$ means A is the daughter of B

$A * B$ means A is the son of B

$A + B$ means A is the mother of B

$A - B$ means A is the brother of B

$A \div B$ means A is the sister of B

$A = B$ means A is the father of B

Example 9

Which of the following means S is the nephew of P?

- (A) $P - Q \div R = S$ (B) $P - Q \times R * S$
(C) $S * R - Q \div P$ (D) $P + Q - R \times S$

Solution

$P - Q \div R = S$ means P is the brother of Q, Q is the sister of R, and R is the father of S. As we do not know whether S is the son or daughter of R, we cannot determine that S is the nephew.

$P - Q \times R * S$ means P is the brother of Q, Q is the daughter of R, and R is the son of S. Here, S is the grandfather of P.

$S * R - Q \div P$ means S is the son of R. R is the brother of Q, and Q is the sister of P. Hence, S is the nephew of P.

Example 10

Which of the following means T is the husband of V?

- (A) $T = S - R * V$ (B) $T + S - R \times V$
(C) $R \times V - T * S$ (D) $R + S - T \times V$

Solution

$T = S - R * V$ means T is the father of S, S is the brother of R, and R is the son of V. Therefore, T is the husband of V.

EXERCISES

Direction for questions 1 to 15: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

- A person who is the husband of my son's sister is my
(A) Nephew (B) Son-in-law
(C) Son (D) Brother
- Y is the daughter of X's brother's wife's father-in-law. Y is X's _____.
(A) Niece (B) Daughter
(C) Sister (D) Sister-in-law
- Showing a photograph P said, 'She is my mother's mother's son's daughter'. How is the person in the photograph related to P?
(A) Sister (B) Cousin
(C) Niece (D) Mother
- How is my father's mother's only daughter-in-law's sister related to me?
(A) Aunt (B) Sister
(C) Cousin (D) Niece
- How is my grandmother's only child's husband's mother related to me?
(A) Mother (B) Grandmother
(C) Aunt (D) Sister
- How is Ramu's mother-in-law's only daughter's son related to Ramu?
(A) Nephew (B) Brother
(C) Son (D) Uncle
- How is my son's mother's daughter related to me?
(A) Niece (B) Granddaughter
(C) Daughter (D) Aunt
- How is my father's brother's only sibling's mother related to me?
(A) Mother (B) Cousin
(C) Daughter (D) Grandmother
- A is the father of B. C is the son of D. E is the brother of C while D is the sister of B. How is B related to E?
(A) Uncle (B) Aunt
(C) Mother (D) Either (A) or (B)
- My mother's sister's son's father's mother-in-law is related to me as
(A) Mother (B) Grandmother
(C) Mother-in-law (D) Aunt
- How is David's father's only daughter-in-law's son's wife related to David?
(A) Daughter (B) Daughter-in-law
(C) Niece (D) Granddaughter
- How is Ravi's mother's father's son related to Ravi's father?
(A) Cousin (B) Uncle
(C) Brother-in-law (D) Son-in-law

- Divya's father, pointing towards a person, said, 'He is the brother of my father's only sibling'. How is the person related to Divya?
(A) Father (B) Uncle
(C) Brother (D) Grandfather
- Tinku, introducing a person to Rinku, said 'He is the father of your sister's son and he is also my mother's husband'. How is Tinku's father related to Rinku's mother?
(A) Nephew (B) Uncle
(C) Son-in-law (D) Father
- A is B's father, B is C's daughter, E is D's only sibling. C is D's only daughter. How is B related to E's niece?
(A) Niece (B) Granddaughter
(C) Daughter (D) Mother

Direction for questions 16 to 20: Use the relations defined below and answer the following questions.

$A + B$ means A is the mother of B.

$A - B$ means A is the sister of B.

$A \times B$ means A is the father of B.

$A \div B$ means A is the son of B.

$A = B$ means A is the brother of B.

$A \neq B$ means A is the daughter of B.

- Which of the following means P is the aunt of Q?
(A) $P - R \div Q$ (B) $P + R \times Q$
(C) $P \neq R \times Q$ (D) $P - R + Q$
- Which of the following means, S is the son of T's daughter?
(A) $T \times M + S + N$ (B) $T \times M + S = N$
(C) $T + M \times S - N$ (D) $S \div M \div T - N$
- Which of the following means W is the uncle of Z?
(A) $W \times A - B + Z$ (B) $W = A + B - Z$
(C) $W = A + B + Z$ (D) $W \times A \times B = Z$
- Which of the following means C is the grandfather of both D and E?
(A) $C \times A \div D - E$ (B) $C + A + D \neq E$
(C) $C \div A \neq D = E$ (D) $C \times A \times D - E$
- Which of the following means I is the mother of L?
(A) $I + B - C \neq D \times L$ (B) $I \neq B + C \times L$
(C) $I + B \times C \neq D - L$ (D) $I + B - C \times L$

Direction for questions 21 to 25: These questions are based on the information given below.

A, B, C, D, E, and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.

- How is C related to A?
(A) Nephew
(B) Son-in-law
(C) Grandson
(D) Father

22. How is F related to D?
 (A) Cousin (B) Brother-in-law
 (C) Brother (D) Father
23. How is E related to F?
 (A) Mother
 (B) Son
 (C) Father
 (D) Father-in-law
24. If F is married to G, then how is G related to B?
 (A) Sister (B) Sister-in-law
 (C) Cousin (D) Mother
25. How many male members are there in the family?
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Cannot be determined

ANSWER KEYS

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B | 6. C | 7. B | 8. D | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. D | 14. C | 15. C | 16. D | 17. B | 18. B | 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. C | 24. B | 25. C | | | | | |