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SSAB’S GUIDE TO

TEST OF REASONING-1

FOR BANK RECRUITMENT EXAMS
SSAB’s Guide
to
Test of Reasoning
(Part-1)
for
Bank Recruitment Exam

Seven-S Academy of Banking
## SSAB’s Guide to Test of Reasoning (Part-1)
### for
#### Bank Recruitment Exam

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## SSAB GUIDE TO TEST OF REASONING
### CHAPTER- V: FAMILY OR BLOOD RELATIONS TEST

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CHAPTER- V: FAMILY OR BLOOD RELATIONS TEST

Definition and Concept

1. Family or Blood Relationship means persons connected by relations like – father-mother, son-daughter, brother-sister, grandfather-grandmother, uncle-aunty, nephew-niece, brother-in-law-sister-in-law etc. The list can go on and on adding members from father’s side and mother’s side etc.

2. 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.

3. The questions depict relationships among the various members of a family in a roundabout chain. The candidate is expected to find the relation of two particular persons mentioned in the question. An example of a question on Blood Relationship is given below to understand the concept in a better way:

Example 1:
Introducing Neeta, Anil said, ‘She is wife of my mother’s only son.’ How is Neeta related to Anil?
(1) Mother (2) Wife (3) Sister (4) Daughter-in-law (5) None of these

Solution:
Neeta is the wife of Anil’s mother’s only son, who is Anil himself. Hence, answer is Neeta is Anil’s wife. i.e. (2) Wife.

Example 2:
‘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’?
(1) Hari (2) Mala (3) Meena (4) Shalaka (5) None of these

Solution:
	Ram            Shalaka (spouse)            Ganpat (father)
      ▲      ▲
Kusha (daughter)          Gopal (brother)          Meena (spouse)
    ▲     ▲
Mala (daughter)       Hari (son)

‘Mala’ is the daughter of ‘Kusha’ and ‘Ram’ is the father of ‘Kusha’. So, ‘Mala’ is the granddaughter of ‘Ram’. Hence, answer is (2) Mala.
Family/Blood Relation Tests are an exercise to test the candidate’s ability to comprehend and come to the crux of an issue from complex, lengthy and unclear data.

On a lighter note, this topic of Family/Blood Relations should be of interest to the candidates who are fans of Hindi Cinema, as the nature of the questions on Family/Blood Relations are of the type ‘Hum Aapke Hai Kaun’

**Family/Blood Relations Described**

**General**

Family/Blood Relations tests largely depend on the candidate’s knowledge of family relations. Various family relationships are described below to help the candidates to understand the relationships better and to attempt the questions based on them with confidence.

**Some Common Terms**

Meaning of some terms often used in questions on family relationship are given below:

a) Parent – Mother or father

b) Child – Son or daughter (even if an adult)

c) Sibling – Brother or sister (Including half brother and half sister - one parent in common)

d) Spouse – Husband or wife

**Basic Relationships**

**Aunt, Uncle, Niece and Nephew**

Most English speakers use “uncle” for any of four relationships: father’s brother, mother’s brother, father’s sister’s husband, or mother’s sister’s husband.

Again, “aunt” in English could mean father’s sister, mother’s sister, father’s brother’s wife, or mother’s brother’s wife.

Brother’s or sister’s son is called nephew. Brother's or sister’s daughter is called niece.

Children of aunt or uncle are called cousins.

**Relationships Involving the Term ‘-in-law’**

**General**

Any relationship term ending with -in-law indicates that the relationship is by marriage and not by blood. In other words, -in-law will be a blood relative of the spouse.

In-law relationship terms are always written with hyphens. And the plural is formed on the part before the “-in-law”; for example, “brothers-in-law” and not “brother-in-laws”. The only exception is the general term “in-laws”, which is always plural.
Father-in-law, Mother-in-law, Son-in-law and Daughter-in-law

14 Father-in-law is the father of spouse; mother-in-law is the mother of spouse. If parents get divorced and remarry, their new spouses are called stepparents, not mother-in-law and father-in-law.

15 The husband of daughter is son-in-law; the wife of son is daughter-in-law. If spouse has children from a previous marriage, those are called stepchildren, not sons-in-law or daughters-in-law. The person is their stepfather or stepmother, not their father-in-law or mother-in-law.

Brother-in-law and Sister-in-law

16 Brother-in-law and "Sister-in-law" each have two or three meanings as follows:
   a) Sister-in-law could be
      i) The sister of spouse, or
      ii) The wife of brother, or
      iii) The wife of spouse’s brother.
   b) Similarly, Brother-in-law could be
      i) The brother of spouse, or
      ii) The husband of sister, or
      iii) The husband of spouse’s sister.

Relationships Involving the Terms ‘Grand’ and ‘Great’

17 The relationships of the second generation are prefixed with the word Grand. For example, for a person, the first generation below him/her would be that of his/her child/children. The next/second generation would be the children of the children who would be called Grand Children of that person. The next/third generation children would be called Great Grand Children of that person. This also applies to Niece and Nephew. For example Son of nephew of a person is called Grand Nephew and so on.

18 Similarly, for a person, the first generation above him would be that of his/her parents (Father/Mother). The next/second generation above him/her would be the parents of the parents who would be called Grand Parents/Grand Father/Grand Mother of that person. The next/third generation parents would be called Great Grand Parents/Great Grand Father/Great Grand Mother of that person.

19 This also applies to the collateral relationships. For example Son of nephew of a person is called Grand Nephew; Brother of Grand Father is called Grand Uncle and so on.

20 The fourth generation relationships are called Great Great Grand. For example, Son of Great Grand Son is Great Great Grand Son.

Half Sibling and Step Relations

21 Questions on Half Sibling and Step Relations are not very common in Bank exams. The information given below is only for very discerning candidates.

22 A half sibling (half brother or half sister) is a sibling with one shared biological parent.
23 When a parent remarries, the new spouse is the stepfather or stepmother of any children from the previous marriage. The children from a previous marriage are stepsons and stepdaughters. One is called stepbrother or stepsister if they have no parents in common but their parents have married each other. There are two ways Martha could have a stepsister:

a) If Martha’s mother marries second time, and her new husband (Martha’s new stepfather) already has a daughter from a previous marriage, that daughter is Martha’s stepsister because one of her parents is married to one of Martha’s parents.

b) If Martha’s father marries second time, and his new wife already has a daughter, that daughter is again Martha’s stepsister.

24 A similar rule gives the two ways for stepbrother.

**Summary of Some Common Relationships**

25 Summary of some common Relationships is given below in tabular forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Commonly Used Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather’s or Grandmother’s only son</td>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather’s or Grandmother’s only daughter-in-law</td>
<td>Mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s father or Mother’s</td>
<td>Grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Mother or Mother’s</td>
<td>Grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s brother or Mother’s</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s sister or Mother’s</td>
<td>Aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son’s wife</td>
<td>Daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter’s husband</td>
<td>Son-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s or wife’s sister</td>
<td>Sister-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s or wife’s brother</td>
<td>Brother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother’s wife</td>
<td>Sister-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother’s or sister’s son</td>
<td>Nephew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother’s or sister’s daughter</td>
<td>Niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncle’s or aunt’s son or daughter</td>
<td>Cousin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister’s husband</td>
<td>Brother-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother’s wife</td>
<td>Sister-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand son’s or grand daughter’s daughter</td>
<td>Grand Grand Daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand son’s or grand daughter’s son</td>
<td>Great Grand Son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Types of Questions on Blood Relations

26 Questions on Blood Relations are of the following types:

- a) Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions.
- b) Relationships Riddle.
- c) Coded Relations.

#### Type I - Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions

**Concept and Example**

27 In questions of Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions, a cluttered and roundabout description of relationships is given. The candidate is required to decipher the whole chain of relations and identify the direct/actual relationship between the concerned persons.

28 A solved example of the Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions is given below to understand the concept and questions based on it.

**Example**

Pointing to a gentleman, Dinesh said “His only brother is the father of my daughter’s father.” How is the gentleman related to Dinesh?

(1) Uncle (2) Grandfather (3) Father (4) Brother-in-law (5) None of these

**Solution:**

The gentleman’s only brother is the father of Dinesh (Dinesh daughter’s father is Dinesh himself). Gentleman is brother of Dinesh’s father. Gentleman is Dinesh’s uncle. Hence, answer is (1) Uncle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common Ancestor (Husband-Wife)</strong></td>
<td>Child (son or daughter)</td>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>Great Grandchild</td>
<td>2 Great Grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Sibling (brother or sister)</strong></td>
<td>Nephew or Niece</td>
<td>First Cousin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>Nephew or Niece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Great Grandchild</td>
<td>Great Nephew or Niece</td>
<td>Second Cousin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 Great Grandchild</td>
<td>Great Grand Nephew or Niece</td>
<td></td>
<td>Third Cousin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic Skills and Tips for Solving Questions on Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions

29 To make the chain of relationships clear, where necessary a rough sketch of family tree may be prepared in pencil on question paper on the basis of descriptions given in the question. The person’s of same generation may be placed on same horizontal level and that of different generation one below the other. It may sometimes be necessary to draw two different diagrams and then put them together based on the link provided.

30 The relationship may be shown by drawing lines / arrows. Short forms as follows may be used to indicate the nature of relationships:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g – Gentleman/ Male</th>
<th>s – Sister</th>
<th>u – Uncle</th>
<th>snl – Son-in-law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l – Lady/ Female</td>
<td>b – Brother</td>
<td>a – Aunt</td>
<td>dl – Daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp – Spouse</td>
<td>sn – Son</td>
<td>cb – Cousin Brother</td>
<td>pu – Paternal Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch – Child</td>
<td>d – Daughter</td>
<td>cs – Cousin Sister</td>
<td>mu – Maternal Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h – Husband</td>
<td>gf – Grandfather</td>
<td>nf – Nephew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w – Wife</td>
<td>gm – Grandmother</td>
<td>nc – Niece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m – Mother</td>
<td>gs – Grandson</td>
<td>bl – Brother-in-law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f – Father</td>
<td>gd – Granddaughter</td>
<td>sl – Sister-in-law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 Use of Small letters is suggested to indicate the nature of relationships to avoid confusion of Capital alphabets used in the questions like ‘A is mother of C’, ‘D is sister of B’s husband’.

32 Sometimes even re-writing the given information using the short forms helps in reducing the confusion. The candidates may also, where possible try to correlate the given relationships with their own kith and kin. This works wonderfully in understanding the relationship.

33 It is observed that the names given in the questions are sometimes deceptive as to the gender. Candidates are advised to follow the instructions given in the question ignoring the name of the gender as at times it is deceptive. e.g. Kamal, Milan, Preetam, Kiran, Jasbir, Jasprit and etc.

34 Quite often descriptions of superfluous (unnecessary/ redundant) are given. It is thus better to first identify relationship between which two persons is exactly required to be found out in the question. And then proceed to track the relationship based on the descriptions connected to them.

35 Again properly understanding the relationship between which two persons is exactly required to be found out in the question is important as the relationship between A and B would be different than between B and A. For example, if Ravi and Mala are brother and sister, Ravi is related to Mala as brother, whereas Mala is related to Ravi as sister.

36 Also remember that terms like ‘only son’ only means that the person do not have other son, but it does not mean that the person doesn’t have daughter/s. However, when it is said a person does not have any brothers and sisters, it can be safely concluded that he is the only child of his father/ mother.

37 Quite often a candidate depending upon whether he is male or female presumes that a person whose sex is not explicitly referred to in the relationships is of the same sex as that of his/her. Such
bias about the sex of the persons referred to the relationships should be avoided and the candidate should go strictly by the description given in the question.

38 Often the relationships are described in a round about way. Some examples of such descriptions and their actual/direct meaning is given below:

a) Only son of my grandfather – My Father
b) Only son of my grandmother – My Father
c) Only daughter of my grandfather – My Mother
d) Only daughter of my grandmother – My Mother
e) Sister of my mother – My Aunt
f) Son/Daughter of my husband – My son / daughter
g) Son/Daughter of my wife – My son / daughter
h) Only daughter of my grandfather’s only son – My Sister
i) Grandmother of my father’s only son – My Grandmother
j) Father of my daughter’s father – My Father
k) Father of my son’s father – My Father
l) My son’s sister – My daughter
m) Daughter-in-law of grandmother of my father’s only son – My Mother
n) A is the father of B but B is not the son of A – B is daughter of A

39 After the answer is found, it is good practice to quickly check back the answers with the relevant information given in the question.

Solved Examples of Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions

Q.1. Pointing to Ajay, Radha said, “His father is the only son of my grandfather”. How is Radha Related to Ajay?

(1) Brother  (2) Sister  (3) Mother  (4) Daughter  (5) None of these

Solution:

Traditional Method

Radha’s Grandfather

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ajay’s father (only son)</th>
<th>Radha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Radha’s Grandfather’s only son is Ajay’s father, then Ajay’s father is also the father of Radha. So Radha is Ajay’s sister. Hence, answer is (2) Sister.
Traditional Method

We know, ‘Only son of my grandfather’ means ‘my father’. “His father is the only son of my grandfather” thus becomes “His father is my father”. So Radha is Ajay’s sister. Hence, answer is (2) Sister.

Q.2. Lalita said to Tina, “You are the daughter-in-law of the grandmother of my father’s only son.” How is Lalita related to Tina?

(1) Aunt  (2) Sister  (3) Mother  (4) Indeterminable  (5) None of these

Solution:
‘My father’s only son’ is my (Lalita’s) brother. Tina is daughter-in-law of grandmother of (Lalita’s) brother. Tina thus can be their mother (wife of grandmother’s only son). However as it is not mentioned that the grandmother has only one son, Tina can be wife of grandmother’s other son i.e. Tina could also be their aunt. Hence, answer is (4) Indeterminable.

Q.3. Pointing to a photograph, Amar said, “I have no brother or sister but that man’s father is my father’s son.” Whose photograph was it?

(1) His son’s  (2) His father’s  (3) His nephew’s  (4) His own  (5) None of these

Solution:
Since Amar has no brother or sister so his father’s son is the man himself and so the man who is talking is the father of the man in the photograph i.e. the man in the photograph is his son. Hence, answer is (1) His son’s.

Q.8. Looking at the portrait of a man, Ashok said, ‘His mother is the wife of my father’s son. Brothers and sisters I have none’. At whose portrait was Ashok looking?

(1) His cousin  (2) His nephew  (3) His uncle  (4) His son  (5) None of these

Solution:
My (Ashok’s) father’s son will be Ashok himself as he has no brother or sister. Ashok’s wife is mother of the person in the portrait. The portrait is thus of Ashok’s own son. Hence, answer is (4) His Son.

Q.9. Ahmad said to Saira, ‘Your only brother’s son is my wife’s brother’. How is Saira related to the Ahmad’s wife?

(1) Mother in law  (2) Sister in law  (3) Sister  (4) Aunt  (5) None of these
Q.10. Pointing to a gentleman, Abdul said, “His only brother is the father of my daughter’s father”. How is the gentleman related to Abdul?

(1) Uncle (2) Brother-in-law (3) Father (4) Grandfather (5) None of these

Solution:

‘Father of Abdul’s daughter’s father means-Abdul’s father. Thus, the man’s brother is Abdul’s father or the man is the brother of Abdul’s father i.e. Uncle of Abdul. Hence, answer (1) Uncle.

Q.11. Pointing to a photograph, Dilip said, “She is the daughter of my grandfather’s only son.” How is Dilip related to the girl in the photograph?

(1) Father (2) Cousin (3) Brother (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Solution:

Grandfather’s only son i.e. father. Father’s daughter i.e. sister. Dilip is, thus brother to the girl in the photograph. Hence, answer is (3) Brother.

Q.12. Pointing to a photograph Smita says, “This man’s son’s sister is my mother-in-law.” How is the woman’s husband related to the man in the photograph?

(1) Son (2) Nephew (3) Grandson (4) Son-in-law (5) None of these

Solution:

Man’s son’s sister i.e. man’s daughter. Man’s daughter is the mother of Smita’s husband i.e. he is the grandson of man in the photograph. Hence, answer is (3) Grandson.

Q.13. A man goes to the house of Malati who is the neighbour of Vaiju who has a daughter Nita. Nita studies in First year. Ashu is the father of Aman and is married to Meena whose sister is Vaiju. What is the relation of Vaiju and Aman?

(1) Cousin (2) Niece (3) Grandson (4) Nephew (5) None of these

Solution:

Aman is son of Meena who is sister of Vaiju, so Aman is nephew of Vaiju. Hence, answer is (4) Nephew. Please note that ‘the man going to the house of Malati’ is superfluous and has no relevance to the question asked.
Q.14. Pointing to a man in a photograph, Malati tells, “His brother’s father is the only son of my grandfather.” How is Malati related to the man in the photograph?

(1) Sister  (2) Aunt  (3) Mother  (4) Daughter  (5) None of these

Solution:
As the man’s father is the son of Malati’s grandfather, she is the man’s sister. Hence, answer is (1) Sister.

Q.15. Rekha introduces a man as the son of the brother of her mother. How is the man related to Rekha?

(1) Nephew  (2) Uncle  (3) Cousin  (4) Son  (5) None of these

Solution:
Brother of mother i.e. uncle. Uncle’s son is cousin. Hence, answer is (3) Cousin.

Q.16. Pointing to Dharmendra, Hema said, “He is the son of my father’s only son.” How is Dharmendra’s mother related to Hema?

(1) Sister-in-law  (2) Sister  (3) Aunt  (4) Daughter  (5) None of these

Solution:
Hema’s father’s only son is Hema’s brother. So, Dharmendra is the son of Hema’s brother. Thus, Dharmendra’s mother is the wife of Hema’s brother. Hence, answer is (1) Sister-in-law.

Q.17. Pointing towards a girl in the picture, Jaya said, “She is the mother of Amita whose father is my son.” How is Jaya related to the girl in the picture?

(1) Aunt  (2) Cousin  (3) Mother  (4) Data inadequate  (5) None of these

Solution:
Amita is the daughter of Jaya’s son and the girl is Amita’s mother. So, the girl is Jaya’s son’s wife i.e. Jaya is the girl’s mother-in-law. Hence, answer is (5) None of these.

Q.18. If Nitesh says, “Priya’s mother is the only daughter of my mother”, how is Nitesh related to Priya?

(1) Father  (2) Grand father  (3) Brother  (4) Uncle  (5) None of these

Solution:
‘Only daughter of Nitesh’s’ mother means Nitesh’s sister. Priya’s mother is the Nitesh’s sister. So, Nitesh is Priya’s maternal uncle. Hence, answer is (4) Uncle.
Q.19. Mr. ‘Ashok’ meets Mr.’Babu’. ‘Babu’ is the father of a son ‘Dharmendra’ and a daughter ‘Chandrika’. ‘Shalini’ is the mother of ‘Ashok’ ‘Dharmendra’ is married has one son. ‘Shalini’ is the daughter-in-law of ‘Babu’. How is ‘Ashok’ related to ‘Babu’.

(1) Grandson   (2) Nephew   (3) Uncle   (4) Son   (5) None of these

Solution:
‘Shalini’ is daughter in law of ‘Babu’ and ‘Ashok’ is son of ‘Shalini’, so relation between ‘Ashok’ and ‘Babu’ is grandson. Hence, answer is (1) Grandson.

Please note that in case of question having very long description of relations it is better to focus on the sentences that contain atleast one of the persons whose relationship is asked.

Q.20. ‘Kishor’ goes to picnic trip and meets Sandhya who is the sister of ‘Kishor’s wife. How is ‘Sandhya’ related to ‘Kishor’?

(1) Brother   (2) Sister   (3) Brother-in-law   (4) Sister-in-law   (5) None of these

Solution:
‘Sandhya’ is sister in law of ‘Kishor’. Hence, answer is (4) Sister-in-law.

Q.21. Abbas said to Chand, “Your mother’s husband’s sister is my aunt.” How is the lady related to Abbas?

(1) Brother   (2) Daughter   (3) Sister   (4) Aunt   (5) None of these

Solution:

Father (Mother’s Husband) ——— Sister

Lady (Chand) ——— a ——— Abbas

Lady (Chand) mother’s husband means her father. Lady’s father’s sister is Lady’s aunt. But this sister is also Abbas’s aunt. Therefore Lady (Chand) is Abbas’s sister. Hence, answer is (3) Sister.

Q.22. Pointing towards a person, Salman said to Shehnaz, “His mother is the only daughter of your father.” How is the woman related to that person?

(1) Mother   (2) Aunt   (3) Wife   (4) Sister   (5) None of these

Solution:
The only daughter of Shehnaz father is she herself. So, the person is Shehnaz’s Son, i.e. Shehnaz is Salman’s mother. Hence, answer is (1) Mother.
Q.23. R is the brother of P’s father’s wife. What is the relation of P with R?

(1) Brother  (2) Nephew  (3) Uncle  (4) Cousin  (5) None of these

Solution:
R is brother of P’s mother. R is maternal uncle of P. P is thus nephew of R. So answer is (2) Nephew.

Q.24. Introducing Nitin, Rohit said, “He is the only son of my father’s only son. How is Rohit related to Nitin?

(1) Son  (2) Father  (3) Uncle  (4) Cousin  (5) Data inadequate

Solution:
Rohit father’s only son means Rohit himself. So, Nitin is Rohit’s son i.e. Rohit is Nitin’s father. Hence, answer is (2) Father.

Q.25. ‘Anil’ and ‘Meena’ are married couple. ‘Arjun’ and ‘Laksh are brothers. ‘Arjun’ is the brother of ‘Anil’. How is ‘Laksh’ related to ‘Meena’?

(1) Brother-in-law  (2) Brother  (3) Cousin  (4) Data inadequate  (5) None of these

Solution:
‘Anil’ and ‘Meena’, are husband and wife. Since Arjun and ‘Laksh are brothers and ‘Arjun’ is the brother of ‘Anil’, ‘Laksh’ is also the brother of ‘Anil’. Thus, ‘Laksh’ is the brother-in-law of ‘Meena. Hence, answer is (1) Brother-in-law.

Practice Questions on of Symbolically Coded Relations

Q.1. Pointing to a man, a woman said, “His mother is the only daughter of my mother.” How is the woman related to the man?

(1) Mother  (2) Daughter  (3) Sister  (4) Grandmother  (5) None of these

Q.2. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, “I have no brother or sister but that man’s father is my father’s son. Whose photograph was it?

(1) His own  (2) His son’s  (3) His father’s  (4) His nephew  (5) None of these

Q.3. Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells Vinod, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle.” How is the narrator related to Vinod’s father?

(1) Sister-in-law  (2) Wife  (3) Sister  (4) Mother  (5) None of these
Q.4. 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  (5) None of these

Q.5. Pointing to a gentleman, Abhishek said, “His only brother is the father of my daughter’s father. “How is the gentleman related to Abhishek?

(1) Grand father  (2) Father  (3) Brother-in-law  (4) Uncle  (5) None of these

Q.6. Sahil said, “Siddhesh’s mother is the only daughter of my mother.” How is Sahil related to Siddhesh?

(1) Grand father  (2) Father  (3) Brother  (4) Maternal Uncle  (5) None of these

Q.7. Pointing to a man in the photograph, a woman said, “His brother’s father is the only son of my grandfather.” How is the woman related to the man in the photograph?

(1) Mother  (2) Aunt  (3) Sister  (4) Daughter  (5) None of these

Q.8. ‘A’ goes on a picnic trip and meets a woman B who is the sister of A’s wife. How is B related to ‘A’?

(1) Sister  (2) Brother  (3) Brother-in-law  (4) Sister-in-law  (5) None of these

Q.9. 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 his sister who has no other sister?

(1) Mother  (2) Mother-in-law  (3) Cousin  (4) Sister-in-law  (5) None of these

Q.10. Pointing to a photograph, a lady tells Bhushan, “I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle.” How is the speaker related to Bhushan’s father?

(1) Wife  (2) Sister-in-law  (3) Either of the two  (4) Neither of the two  (5) None of these

Q.11. A boy goes to see a picture and sees a man sitting to his left and found that the man was his relative. The man was the husband of the sister of his mother. How is the man related to the boy?

(1) Nephew  (2) Brother  (3) Uncle  (4) Father  (5) None of these
Q.12. If Heena says, “Azhar’s mother is the only daughter of my mother”, how is Heena related to Azhar?

(1) Nephew (2) Brother (3) Uncle (4) Father (5) None of these

Q.13. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Nitin said, “Her mother’s brother is the only son of my mother’s father.” How is the girl’s mother related to Nitin?

(1) Aunt (2) Mother (3) Sister (4) Grandmother (5) None of these

Q.14. If Sunita says, “Ranjana’s father Ram is the only son of my father-in-law Durgaprasad,” then how is Gayatri, who is the sister of Ranjana, related to Durgaprasad?

(1) Wife (2) Niece (3) Daughter (4) Daughter-in-law (5) None of these

Q.15. Looking at a portrait of 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?

(1) His uncle (2) His son (3) His nephew (4) His cousin (5) None of these

Q.16. If Krish says Chetan’s sister is my father’s only daughter which of the following is true about the relationship of Krish and Chetan?

(1) Krish is Chetan’s nephew (2) They are real brothers (3) They are cousins (4) Krish is Chetan’s father (5) None of these

Q.17. Pointing to a boy, Deepa said “He is the son of my grandfather’s only child”. How is boy related to Deepa?

(1) Brother (2) Cousin (3) Sister (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.18. Pointing to a man a woman said, “He is the only son-in-law of my mother’s father”. How is the woman related to that man?

(1) Aunt (2) Daughter (3) Sister (4) Wife (5) Satish

Q.19. Pointing to a photograph, Seema said that this lady’s mother is my mother’s daughter. How is Seema related to the mother of the lady in the photograph?

(1) Mother (2) Aunt (3) Daughter (4) Sister (5) None of these

Q.20. Introducing a gentleman, a lady said “His mother is the only daughter of my mother.” How the gentleman is related to that lady?
Q.21. Pointing to a photograph, Arun said, “She is the daughter of my grandfather’s only son.” How is the Arun related to the girl in the photograph?

(1) Father (2) Brother (3) Cousin (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.22. Pointing to a man on the stage, Nikita said, “He is the brother of the daughter of the wife of my husband.” How is the man on the stage related to Nikita?

(1) Husband (2) Son (3) Nephew (4) Cousin (5) None of these

Q.23. 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) Mother (2) Sister (3) Sister-in-law (4) Mother-in-law (5) None of these

Q.24. Pointing towards Bhavna, Prashant said, “I am the only son of her mother’s son.” How is Bhavna related to Prashant?

(1) Cousin (2) Mother (3) Niece (4) Aunt (5) None of these

Q.25. Antra told Manisha, “The girl I met yesterday at the beach was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of my friend’s mother”. How is the girl related to Antra’s friend?

(1) Daughter (2) Neice (3) Cousin (4) Friend (5) None of these

Answers:

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Type II – Relationships Riddle

Concept and Example

40 In examples of Relationships Riddle type, relations between certain members of a family are described. Based on this the candidate is expected to answer the given questions.

41 The main difference in questions of Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions and Relationships Riddle type is that in the former, the relationship are described in a round about and complicated manner (e.g. 'the son of my father’s only son', “His mother is the only daughter of your father.” etc.) where as in the later the descriptions are simple but the number of relationships are more.

42 A solved example of the Relationships Riddle is given below for understanding the concept.

Example

'Inder’ is son of ‘Sukhvinder’. 'Dhanpal' is the son of ‘Babbar’. 'Inder’ is married to ‘Chandrika’. 'Chandrika' is ‘Babbar's's daughter. Identify how 'Dhanpal' is related to 'Inder.'?

(1) Brother-in-law  (2) Uncle (3) Brother  (4) Father-in-law (5) None of these

Solution:

\[\text{Sukhvinder} \quad \overset{\text{sn}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \overset{\text{h}}{\text{Inder}} \quad \overset{\text{s}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \overset{\text{d}}{\text{Chandrika}} \quad \overset{\text{sn}}{\longrightarrow} \quad \text{Babbar} \]

Dhanpal’ is the son of ‘Babbar’ and Chandrika’ is ‘Babbar’s’s daughter. So Chandrika is Dhanpal’s sister. ‘Inder’ is married to ‘Chandrika’. So, Dhanpal is Brother-in-law of Inder. Hence, answer is (1) Brother-in-law.

Basic Skills and Tips for Solving Questions on Relationships Riddle

43 The basic skills and tips for solving questions on Relationships Riddle are the same as that for questions of Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions type. Please refer to the guidelines given earlier in 'Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions' including particular those related to:

a) Drawing family Tree

b) Using arrows and short forms to indicate the nature of relationships.

c) Properly understanding the relationship between which two persons is exactly required to be found out in the question.

d) After the answer is found, quickly checking back the answers with the relevant information given in the question.
Solved Examples of Relationships Riddle

Q.1. R’s father is G’s son. H is the paternal uncle of R and M is brother of G’s. How is M related to H?

(1) Nephew (2) Brother (3) Cousin (4) Data Inadequate (5) None of these

Solution:

R’s father is G’s son. So, G is ‘R’s grandfather. H is paternal uncle of R. So, H is the brother of ‘R’s father. This means that H is also G’s son. M is the brother of G. Thus, M is the paternal uncle of H. Hence, answer is (5) None of these.

Q.2. A and B are sisters. P is the son of Q and B is the mother of Q. If C is the son of A, which of the following relations is correct?

(1) A is the grand mother of P (2) C and Q are cousins (3) There are two grand sons of B (4) Nothing can be said (5) None of these

Solution:

P is the son of Q and B is the mother of Q. Therefore, B is the grand mother of P. As A and B are sisters, A is grand aunt of P. So the first statement is not correct. Also, there is mention of only one child (Q) of B and only one son of Q. So the third statement is also not correct.

As C and Q are children of two sisters A and B respectively, they are cousins. So the second statement is also correct. Hence, answer is (2) C and Q are cousins.
Q.3. ‘X’ and ‘Y’ are children of ‘Z’. ‘Z’ is the father of X but ‘Y’ is not the son of ‘Z’. How is ‘Y’ related to ‘X’?

(1) Sister (2) Daughter (3) Brother (4) Cousin (5) None of these

Solution:
The relationship chart based on the problem can be drawn as follows:

Z

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{X} \\
\text{Y}
\end{array} \]

‘Y’ is child of ‘Z’ but not his son. ‘Y’ is thus daughter of Z. ‘X’ and ‘Y’ are children of ‘Z’, so ‘Y’ is sister of ‘X’. Hence, answer is (1) Sister.

Directions

Read the statements given below and answer Question no. 4) and 5):

‘B’ is the father of ‘C’ but ‘C’ is not his son. ‘Q’ is the daughter of ‘C’. ‘A’ is the spouse of ‘B’. ‘P’ is the brother of ‘C’. ‘R’ is the son of ‘P’. ‘S’ is the spouse of ‘P’. ‘T’ is the father of ‘S’.

Q.4. Who is the grand daughter of ‘B’?

(1) R (2) P (3) Q (4) C (5) None of these

Solution:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{B} \\
\text{A} \\
\text{T} \\
\text{C} \\
\text{P} \\
\text{R} \\
\text{Q} \\
\text{S}
\end{array} \]

‘B’ is the father of ‘C’ but ‘C’ is not his son. ‘C’ is thus the daughter of ‘B’. ‘Q’ is the daughter of ‘C’. So, ‘Q’ is the granddaughter of B’. Hence, answer is (3) Q.

Q.5. Who is the son-in-law of ‘T’?

(1) P (2) R (3) C (4) B (5) None of these

Solution:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{B} \\
\text{A} \\
\text{T} \\
\text{C} \\
\text{P} \\
\text{S}
\end{array} \]

‘B’ is the father of ‘C’ but ‘C’ is not his son. ‘C’ is thus the daughter of ‘B’. ‘Q’ is the daughter of ‘C’. ‘R’ is the son of ‘P’. ‘S’ is the spouse of ‘P’. ‘T’ is the father of ‘S’. Hence, answer is (5) None of these.
‘T’ is the father of ‘S’. P is brother of ‘C’. ‘S’ is the spouse (wife) of ‘P’. Therefore, ‘P’ is the son-in-law of ‘T’. Hence, answer is (1) P.

**Directions**

*Read the following statements and answer the Question no. 6) and 7)*:

‘S’ and ‘L’ are two sons of ‘M’. ‘Q’ is the mother of ‘P’ who is the only sister of ‘L’. ‘G’ is the wife of ‘R’ who is the son of ‘K’. ‘M’ is the brother of ‘G’.

**Q.6.** Which of the following statements is not true?

1. S is the brother of P
2. G is the aunt of S
3. R is the brother-in-law of M
4. G is the daughter of K
5. None of these

**Solution:**

K

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{R (g)} & \text{G (fe)} & \text{M (h)} & \text{Q (w)} \\
\text{S} & & & \text{L} & \text{P} \\
\end{array} \]

‘S’ and ‘L’ are the two sons of ‘M’ and ‘Q’ is the mother of ‘P’ who is the only sister of ‘L’. So ‘P’ is also sister of ‘S’ who is the brother of ‘L’. So the first statement is true.

As ‘M’ is the brother of ‘G’ and ‘G’ is the wife of ‘R’, so ‘G’ will be aunt of ‘S’, ‘L’ and ‘P’. So the second statement ‘G’ is the aunt of ‘S’ is also true.

As ‘M’ is the brother of ‘G’ and ‘G’ is the wife of ‘R’. So the third statement that ‘R’ is the brother-in-law of ‘M’ is true.

‘G’ is the wife of ‘R’ who is the son of ‘K’. So ‘G’ is the daughter-in-law of ‘K’. Hence the fourth statement that ‘G’ is the daughter of ‘K’ is not true. The answer is (4) G is the daughter of K.

**Q.7.** Based on above information, which of the following statements is true?

1. K is the father of G
2. P is not the sister of S
3. M is the husband of Q
4. S is the son of R
5. None of these.

**Solution:**

‘G’ is the wife of ‘R’ who is the son of ‘K’. So ‘G’ is the daughter-in-law of ‘K’.

Q’ is the mother of ‘P’ who is the sister of ‘L’. ‘S’ and ‘L’ are brothers and sons of ‘M’. So ‘Q’ is also the mother of ‘S’ and ‘L’. P is thus the sister of S.
From the above M’ and ‘Q’ are husband and wife and parents of ‘S-L’ and ‘P’. Hence, answer is (3) M is the husband of Q.

As the question asked only which of the statement is correct and since we found one such statement, there is no need to test the correctness of the fourth statement unless one has time and wants to be doubly sure.

Q.8. X’s father Y is R’s paternal uncle and S’s husband Z is X’s paternal uncle. How is S related to R?

(1) Cousin  (2) Mother  (3) Sister  (4) Aunt  (5) None of these

Solution:

Y \quad Z \quad S

\quad X \quad R

Y is the paternal uncle of R means Y is the brother of X’s father. So, R’s father and X’s father are brothers.

Also, Z is the paternal uncle of X means Z is the brother of X’s father. So, Z is the father of R. Since S is the wife of Z, so S is the mother of R. Hence, the answer is (2) Mother.

Q.9. Kanchan is mother-in-law of Rita who is sister-in-law of Vinay. Dashahrat is father of Sham, the only brother of Vinay. How is Kanchan related to Sham?

(1) Mother  (2) Wife  (3) Mother-in-law  (4) Aunt  (5) None of these

Solution:

Rita is sister-in-law of Vinay means Vinay is the brother of Rita’s husband. But Vinay has only one brother, Sham. So, Sham is Rita’s husband.

Kanchan is mother-in-law of Rita means Kanchan is the mother of Rita’s husband i.e. Sham. So Kanchan is the mother of Sham. Hence, the answer is (1) Mother.
Q.10. In a joint family, there are father, mother, 3 married daughters and one unmarried son. Of the
dughters, two have 2 sons each, and one has a daughter. How many male members are there in
the family?

(1) 3  (2) 2  (3) 6  (4) 9  (5) None of these

Solution:
The male members in the family are father, husbands of 3 married daughters, unmarried son and 2
sons of each of two daughters. So number of male members = (1+ 3 + 1 + 2 x 2) = 9. Hence,
answer is (4) 9.

Q.11. P is the son-in-law of G and also the brother-in-law of K who is the brother of M. How K is related to
G?

(1) Uncle  (2) Brother  (3) Father  (4) Son  (5) None of these

Solution:

P is the son-in-law of G and also brother-in-law of K. It means that G is the father /mother of P’s
wife and K is the brother of P’s wife. Thus K is son of G. Hence, answer is (4) Son.

Q.12. S is the uncle of P, who is the daughter of Q and Q is the daughter-in-law of R. How is S related to
R?

(1) Brother  (2) Son-in-law  (3) Son  (4) Data inadequate  (5) None of these

Solution:
P is the daughter of Q and Q is the daughter-in-law of R. So, R is the grandfather of P. Also, S is uncle of P i.e. S is the brother of Q’s father. Thus, S is son of R. Hence, answer is (1) Son.

(Please note in absence of specific mention of maternal or the paternal uncle, the term uncle is taken as paternal uncle)

(Directions for Questions 13 to 17):
A is the son of P. B is the P’s sister. B has a son Q and a daughter C. R is the maternal uncle of Q.

Q.13. How is A related to Q?

(1) Cousin Brother (2) Nephew (3) Brother (4) Uncle (5) None of these

Q.14. How is C related to R?

(1) Daughter (2) Nephew (3) Niece (4) Sister (5) None of these

Q.15. What is the relationship of P with C and Q?

(1) Paternal Uncle (2) Father (3) Brother (4) Maternal Uncle (5) None of these

Q.16. How many nephews does R have?

(1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 3 (4) 5 (5) None of these

Q.17. How many brothers does B have?

(1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3 (5) None of these

Solution:
It is better to draw the family chart to understand the given relationships clearly:

In the above chart we can see that P has only one son A. B is the only sister of P and R also. B has one son (Q) and one daughter (C). So R and P are the maternal uncle of Q and C.

Answers:
Q.13. A is the cousin brother of Q. Hence, answer is (1) Cousin Brother.
Q.14. C is the niece of R. Hence, answer is (2) Niece.
Q.15. P is the maternal uncle of C and Q both. Hence, answer is (4) Maternal Uncle.
Q.16. R has two nephews, A and Q. Hence, answer is (1) 2.
Q.17. B has two brothers, P and R. Hence, answer is (3) 2.
(Directions for Questions 18 to 21):

There are six persons M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 and M6.
M3 is the sister of M6 and both are children of M1.
M2 is the brother of M5’s husband.
M4 is the father of M1 and grandfather of M6.

There are two fathers, one mother and three brothers in the family.

Q.18. Who is M5’s husband?
(1) M2 (2) M4 (3) M1 (4) M3 (5) None of these

Q.19. Who is the mother from all the six members?
(1) M2 (2) M3 (3) M4 (4) M5 (5) None of these

Q.20. Who are the sons of M4?
(1) M1 and M2 (2) M1 and M3 (3) M5 and M6 (4) M1 and M6 (5) None of these

Q.21. How many male members are there?
(1) 4 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Solution:

To solve the above questions, we have to draw the family chart to understand the relationship with each other clearly:

From the above diagram, M4 is the father of M1 and M2. M5 is the wife of M1. M3 is the sister of M6 and both of them are the children of M1. M4 M3 and M6 are also the children of M5 as M1 is the husband of M5. M3 is the daughter and M6 is the son.

As it is mentioned in the question that there are two fathers, one mother and three brothers in the family.
- Two fathers means M4 and M1
- One mother – M5 is the mother of M3 and M6.
- Three brothers- M1 and M2 are brother of each other and M6 is the brother of M3.
Answers:

Q.18. M5’s husband is M1. Answer is (3) M1.
Q.19. M5 is the mother in all the six members of the family. Answer is (4) M5.
Q.20. M1 and M2 are the sons of M4. Answer is (1) M1 and M2.
Q.21. There are four male members in the family. Answer is (1) 4.

(Directions for Questions 22 to 25):

In a family of seven members, three generations are living together.
The family has two married couples with two children each.
Dharmesh has two grandchildren.
There are two Housewives.
Dharmesh who is Bhavesh’s father, is a Doctor and earns the most.
Yuvraj is the son of Anuja. Anuja is married to an Engineer who is Kamla’s son.
Sonal is the grand daughter of one of the Housewives and she is a classical dancer.
Sarika is the sister of an Engineer and herself is a Teacher.

Q.22. What is Bhavesh’s profession?

(1) Engineer (2) Lawyer (3) Lecturer (4) Doctor (5) None of these

Q.23. How many female members are there in the family?

(1) 1 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q.24. Who are the children’s of Kamla?

(1) Bhavesh and Anuja (2) Bhavesh and Sarika (3) Yuvraj and Sonal
(4) Yuvraj and Sarika (5) None of these

Q.25. Who among the following is one of the married couples?

(1) Bhavesh-Sarika (2) Dharmesh-Anuja (3) Dharmesh-Kamla
(4) Yuvraj-Kamla (5) None of these

Solution:

To solve the above questions, we have to draw the family chart to understand the relationship with each other clearly:
In the above chart we can see that Dharmesh (Doctor) is the husband of Kamla (Housewife). They have two children, one son and one daughter namely Bhavesh (Engineer) and Sarika (Teacher). Bhavesh is married to Anuja (Housewife) and they have two children namely Yuvraj and Sonal.

Answers:
Q.22. Bhavesh's profession is Engineer. Answer is (1) Engineer.
Q.23. There are four male members in the family. Answer is (3) 4.
Q.24. Bhavesh and Sarika are the children of Kamla. Answer is (2) Bhavesh and Sarika.
Q.25. Dharmesh-Kamla are the married couple. Answer is (3) Dharmesh-Kamla.

Practice Questions on Relationships Riddle

Q.1. B, the son of A was married to C, whose sister D was married to E, the brother of B. How D is related to A?
   (1) Sister (2) Daughter-in-law (3) Sister-in-law (4) Cousin (5) None of these

Q.2. A is the brother of B and C; D is C’s mother. D is B’s sister and E is B’s sister. How is C related to E?
   (1) Niece (2) Cousin (3) Aunt (4) Mother (5) None of these

Q.3. M is father of N. L is brother of M. P is mother of L. How is N related to P?
   (1) Grandson (2) Nephew (3) Granddaughter (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q.4. A’s mother is sister of B and has a daughter C. How is A related to B?
   (1) Niece (2) Uncle (3) Daughter (4) Father (5) None of these
Q.5. A man 'Z' goes to a party hosted by his brother 'A' who has a daughter B. 'B' is dancing with her brother C. What is Z to C?

(1) Uncle (2) Nephew (3) Father (4) Not related to C (5) None of these

Q.6. Mr. 'A' meets Mrs. 'B'. B is the father of a son C and a daughter D. E is the mother of A. C is married and has one son. E is the daughter-in-law of B. How is A related to B?

(1) Uncle (2) Grandson (3) Son (4) Nephew (5) None of these

Directions for Question 7 to 10:

Read the information given below and answer the questions which follow:

A man goes to the house of Sita who is the neighbour of Sharmila who has a daughter Shreya. Shreya studies in first year. Ashish is the father of Sumeet and is married to Riya whose sister is Sharmila.

Q.7. What is the relation of Sharmila with Sumeet?

(1) Aunty (2) Sister-in-law (3) Cousin (4) Brother-in-law (5) None of these

Q.8. How is Sumeet related to Sita?

(1) Brother (2) Uncle (3) Cousin (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q.9. How is Shreya related to Sumeet?

(1) Niece (2) Cousin (3) Uncle (4) Not related (5) None of these

Q.10. How to Sharmila related to Riya?

(1) Sister (2) Sister-in-law (3) Aunty (4) Mother (5) None of these

Q.11. Neeraj is Golu’s brother. Nitu is Neeraj’s sister. Nalin is Golu’s father. Savita is Nitu’s mother. Abhay is the father of Nalin’s grandson. What is Golu’s relation to Abhay?

(1) Brother (2) Uncle (3) Sister (4) Cousin (5) Cannot be determined

Q.12. A is the father of X. B is the mother of Y. The sister of X and Z is Y. Which of the following statements is definitely not true?

(1) B is the wife of A (2) B has one daughter (3) Y is the son of A
(4) X is the sister of Z (5) None of these
Directions for Question 13 to 18:

Study the following information and answer the questions given below it:

All the six members of a family P, Q, R, S, T and U are traveling together. Q is the son of R but R is not the mother of Q, P and R are a married couple. S is the daughter of P. T is brother of R. U is the brother of Q.

Q.13. Who is the mother of Q?

(1) P  (2) S  (3) T  (4) U  (5) None of these

Q.14. Which of the following is a pair of females?

(1) SU  (2) PT  (3) PS  (4) QS  (5) None of these

Q.15. How many children does P have?

(1) Three  (2) One  (3) Two  (4) Four  (5) None of these

Q.16. Who is the wife of the T?

(1) Q  (2) P  (3) U  (4) Cannot be determined  (5) None of these

Q.17. How many male members are there in the family?

(1) 1  (2) 2  (3) 3  (4) 4  (5) None of these

Q.18. How is T related to S

(1) Uncle  (2) Father  (3) Brother  (4) Cannot be determined  (5) None of these

Directions for Question 19 to 22:

Read the following information and answer the questions given below it:

Paresh Jain has three children – Suchita, Vimal and Amol. Amol married Megha, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs.Mittal. The Mittal married their youngest daughter to the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshi, and they had two children named Tushar and Shrikant. The Mittals have two more children, Gautam and Vardha, both elder to Veena. Nitesh and Swapnil are sons of Amol and Megha. Poonam is the daughter of Tushar.

Q.19. What is the surname of Poonam?

(1) Jain  (2) Joshi  (3) Mittal  (4) Cannot be determined  (5) None of these
Q.20. How is Nitesh related to Megha’s father?
(1) Grandson (2) Cousin (3) Son (4) Son-in-law (5) None of these

Q.21. What is the surname of Nitesh?
(1) Joshi (2) Jain (3) Mittal (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q.22. How is Mrs. Mittal related to Amol?
(1) Mother (2) Sister-in-law (3) Mother-in-Law (4) Aunt (5) None of these

Q.23. If A is B’s sister. C is B’s mother, D is C’s father and E is D’s mother, then how is A related to D?
(1) Grandmother (2) Grandfather (3) Daughter (4) Granddaughter (5) None of these

Q.24. Deepak is brother of Ravi. Reena is sister of Atul. Ravi is son of Reena. How is Deepak related to Reena?
(1) Brother (2) Nephew (3) Father (4) Son (5) None of these

Q.25. B is the brother of C who is the daughter of D. F is the husband of D. How B is related of F?
(1) Daughter (2) Niece (3) Son (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Answers:

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Type III – Symbolically Coded Relations

Concept and Example

In Symbolically Coded Relations questions, the relationships between certain members of the family are indicated by symbols like @, £, $, %, &, , +, -, etc. The candidate is required to understand the codes/symbols assigned to the relationships and decipher the other relationship expressed to such codes or express another given relationships in the symbolic code form.

A solved example of the Symbolically Coded Relations is given below for understanding the concept.
Example

If ‘P £ Q’ means ‘P is the mother of Q’, ‘P $ Q’ means ‘P is the father of Q’, ‘P + Q’ means ‘P is the wife of Q’, then which of the following means ‘A is the grandmother of B’?

1. A £ C $ D + B
2. A £ C $ B + D
3. A £ D $ C + B
4. A £ D + C + B
5. None of these

Solutions:

‘A is the grandmother of B’ means ‘A is the mother of the father (say C) of B’ i.e. A £ C $ B. Now this A £ C $ B of sequence is appearing only in option (2). Hence, the answer is (2) A £ C $ B + D.

Basic Skills and Tips for Solving Questions on Symbolically Coded Relations

The required skills and tips for solving questions on Symbolically Coded Relations are the same as that for questions of Mixed-Up Relationship Descriptions type and Relationships Riddle. Please refer to the related guidelines given earlier in this chapter. As questions of this type are asked with the help of different symbols which indicates the relationship of the members of the family, follow the tips given below while solving them:

a) Write down the symbols and relationship which they represents.

b) Properly understanding the relationship between which two persons is exactly required to be found out in the question.

c) After the answer is found, quickly cross check the answers with the relevant information given in the question.
**Solved Examples of Symbolically Coded Relations**

**Q.1.**

‘P – Q’ means ‘P is the mother of Q’; ‘P x Q’ means P is the father of Q’ and ‘P + Q’ means ‘P is the daughter of Q’. Now if M – N x T + Z, then which of the following is not true?

1. Z is the mother of T
2. M is grandmother of T
3. Z is daughter of M
4. N is the husband of Z
5. None of these

**Solution:**

M – N x T + Z means M is the mother of N, who is the father of T, who is the daughter of Z. This can be better understood by way of a diagram as follows:

M

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{gm} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{m}
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{h}
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Z} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{d}
\end{array} \]

T

M – N x T + Z means M is the mother of N, who is the father of T, who is the daughter of Z. So, T is daughter of N and Z. Z is wife of N. M is the mother of N. So, M is the grandmother of T.

First sentence, ‘Z is the mother of T’ is true as it is the given information - T is daughter of Z.

Second sentence, ‘M is grandmother of T’ is true as it is the given information - M is the mother of N, who is the father of T.

Third sentence, ‘Z is daughter of M’ is not true as Z is daughter-in-law of M (Z is wife of N who is son of N). Hence, the answer is (3) Z is daughter of M.

As only one sentence which is not true is required to be found and the third sentence is not true, there is actually no need to verify the fourth sentence. However, if you have time and want to be absolutely sure, the fourth sentence can also be checked. Fourth sentence, ‘N is the husband of Z’ is true as it is the given information – N is father of T who is the daughter of Z.

**Q.2.**

If ‘A $ B’ indicates that ‘A is the sister of B’, ‘A % B’ means ‘A is the brother of B’, ‘A + B’ means ‘A is the husband of B’, then how X is related to V in the code X % W $ Y + V ?

1. Husband
2. Sister-in-law
3. Wife
4. Brother-in-law
5. None of these

**Solutions:**

X % W $ Y + V means X is the brother of W who is the sister of Y who is the husband of V. This can be better understood by way of a diagram as follows:

X

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{b} \\
\rightarrow \\
\text{W} \\
\rightarrow \\
\text{s} \\
\rightarrow \\
\text{Y} \\
\rightarrow \\
\text{h} \\
\rightarrow \\
\text{V} \\
\rightarrow \\
? (bl)
\end{array} \]
From the above diagram we came to know that X is the brother of Y who is the husband of V, so X is the brother-in-law of V. Hence, the answer is (4) Brother-in-law.

(Directions for Questions 3 to 6)
Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

i) ‘A = B’ means ‘A is the son of B’.
ii) ‘A + B’ means ‘A is the brother of B’.
iii) ‘A x B’ means ‘A is the sister of B’.
iv) ‘A ÷ B’ means ‘A is the mother of B’

Q.3. What does P + R ÷ Q indicate?
(1) P is the nephew of Q (2) P is the uncle of Q (3) P is the brother of Q
(4) P is the father of Q (5) None of these

Solution:
P + R ÷ Q means P is the brother of R who is the mother of Q i.e. P is the uncle of Q. Hence, the answer is (2) P is the uncle of Q.

Q.4. What does P = R – Q indicate?
(1) Q is the uncle of P (2) Q is the son of P (3) Q is the father of P
(4) Q is the brother of P (5) None of these

Solution:
P = R – Q means P is the son of R who is the wife of Q i.e. Q is the father of P. Hence, the answer is (3) Q is the father of P.

Q.5. What does P x R ÷ Q indicate?
(1) Q is the niece of P (2) P is the sister of Q (3) Q is the daughter of P
(4) P is the aunt of Q (5) None of these

Solution:
P x R ÷ Q means P is the sister of R who is the mother of Q i.e. P is the aunt of Q. Hence, the answer is (4) P is the aunt of Q.

Q.6. What does P x R = Q indicate?
(1) P is the aunt of Q (2) P is the sister of Q (3) P is the daughter of Q
(4) P is the niece of Q (5) None of these
Solution:

P x R = Q means P is the sister of R who is the son of Q i.e. P is the daughter of Q. Hence, the answer is (3) P is the daughter of Q.

Directions for Questions 7 and 8

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

I. ‘P # Q’ means ‘P is the father of Q’.
II. ‘P + Q’ means ‘P is the mother of Q’
III. ‘P – Q’ means ‘P is the brother of Q’.
IV. ‘P % Q’ means ‘P is the sister of Q’

Q.7. If A + B – C % D # E, then A is D’s

(1) Father (2) Sister (3) Grandfather (4) Grandmother (5) None of these

Solutions:
A + B # C – D means A is the mother of B, who is the father of C, who is the brother of D. This can be better understood by way of a diagram as follows:

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{A} \\
& \downarrow \text{m} \\
& \text{B} \\
& \downarrow \text{f} \\
& \text{C} \\
& \text{D} \\
& \text{f}
\end{align*} \]

i.e., A is the mother of D’s father. So, A is D’s grandmother. Hence, the answer is (4) Grandmother.

Q.8. Which of the following shows that A is the aunt of E?

(1) A + B – C % D # E (2) A % B # C % D – E (3) A – B + C # D % E
(4) A # B % C + D – E (5) None of these

Solutions:
A is the aunt of E means A is the sister of the father of E i.e. A % B # E. So the code in option (2) indicates the same. Hence, the answer is (2) A % B # C % D – E.

Directions for Questions 9 to 11

Study the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

i) ‘A + B’ means ‘A is the daughter of B’.
ii) ‘A – B’ means ‘A is the husband of B’
iii) ‘A x B’, means ‘A is the brother of B’.
Q.9. If $P + Q \times R$, which of the following is true?

(1) $P$ is the cousin of $R$  
(2) $P$ is the niece of $R$  
(3) $P$ is the daughter of $R$  
(4) $P$ is the daughter-in-law of $R$  
(5) None of these

Solution:

$P + Q \times R$ means $P$ is the daughter of $Q$ who is the brother of $R$ i.e. $P$ is the niece of $R$. Hence, the answer is (2) $P$ is the niece of $R$.

Q.10. If $P + Q - R$, which of the following is true?

(1) $R$ is the mother of $P$  
(2) $R$ is the aunt of $P$  
(3) $R$ is the Sister-in-law of $P$  
(4) $R$ is the mother-in-law of $P$  
(5) None of these

Solution:

$P + Q - R$ means $P$ is the daughter of $Q$ who is the husband of $R$ i.e. $R$ is the mother of $P$. Hence, the answer is (1) $R$ is the mother of $P$.

Q.11. If $P \times Q + R$, which of the following is true?

(1) $P$ is the brother of $R$  
(2) $P$ is the father of $R$  
(3) $P$ is the son of $R$  
(4) $P$ is the uncle of $R$  
(5) None of these

Solution:

$P \times Q + R$ means $P$ is the brother of $Q$ who is the daughter of $R$ i.e. $P$ is the son of $R$. Hence, the answer is (3) $P$ is the son of $R$.

(Directions for Questions 12 to 15)

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

i) ‘$A \$ B’ means ‘$A$ is the mother of $B$’.

ii) ‘$A \# B$’ means ‘$A$ is the father of $B$’

iii) ‘$A \@ B$’, means ‘$A$ is the husband of $B$’.

iv) ‘$A \% B$’ means ‘$A$ is the daughter of $B$’

Q.12. $P \@ Q \$ M \# T$ indicates what relationship of $P$ with $T$?

(1) Paternal grandmother  
(2) Paternal grandfather  
(3) Maternal grandmother  
(4) Maternal grandmother  
(5) None of these
Solution:

P @ Q $ M # T means P is the husband of Q who is the mother of M who is father of T. i.e. P is T is son of M who is son of P and Q. P is thus paternal grandfather of T. Hence, the answer is (2) Paternal grandfather.

Q.13. Which of the following expression indicates ‘R is the sister of H’?

(1) H $ D @ F # R    (2) H % D @ F $ R    (3) R % D @ F $ H
(4) R $ D @ F # H    (5) None of these

Solution:

R is the sister of H means R is the daughter of F and D. Therefore first eliminate those options which shows the relationship of F or D with R other than that of a father (@) or mother ($) or conversely R with F or D other than that of a daughter (%). Option 1 and 4 can be eliminated by this check.

In option 2 and 3 all the relationship appear logically. However in option 2 it is not possible to determine whether R is male or female as R is shown as daughter of D and F. Option 3 be correctly establishes R as sister of H.

Hence the answer is (3) R % D @ F $ H.

Q.14. 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    (5) None of these

Solution:

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 brother-in-law. Hence, the answer is (1) Brother-in-law. (Please note here that from the relationships given, it is not clear whether H is male or female, however absence this information does not affect the relationship between H and F)

Q.15. 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) None of these

Solution:

Let us look at each option whether it gives us the required relationship.
Option 1 - H is father of R who is mother of D who is mother of N. H thus becomes Great Grand father of N. The option is thus not correct.

Option 2 – N daughter of F who is husband of D who is mother of H who is father of R. N and H are thus siblings of the parents F and D. H is male (father of R). H is brother of N. The option is correct.

As the correct option is found and there is actually no need to verify the third and fourth options. However, if you have time and want to be absolutely sure, they can also be checked.

Option 3 – N daughter of F who is husband of D who is mother of H who is father of R. N and H are thus siblings of the parents F and D. It is however not known whether H is male or female. The option therefore cannot said to be correctly indicate the required relationship.

Option 4– N daughter of F who is husband of D who is daughter of H. Here N becomes the granddaughter of H. The option is incorrect.

Hence, the answer is (2) N % F @ D $ H # R.
Practice Questions on Symbolically Coded Relations

Q.1. In a certain code ‘K + J’ means K is the brother of J, ‘K – J’ means K is the mother of J and ‘K x J’ means K is the father of J. Which of the following means A is the nephew of C in that code?

(1) A + B x C    (2) A x C + B    (3) C + B x A    (4) C x B + A    (5) None of these

Q.2. In a certain code ‘Z – P’ means Z is the father of P, ‘P + Q’ means ‘P’ is the mother of Q, ‘J x Q’ means ‘J’ is the brother of Q and ‘Q ÷ Z’ means ‘Q’ is the grand daughter of Z. What is the relation of ‘Z’ to ‘J’?

(1) Grandson    (2) Grandmother    (3) Grandfather    (4) Father    (5) None of these

Q.3. ‘A + B’ means A is the brother of B, ‘A x B’ means A is the mother of B and ‘A ÷ B’ means A is the sister of B. which of the following would mean X is the maternal Uncle of Y?

(1) X + A x Y    (2) X x B + Y    (3) X + A + Y    (4) X x A + Y    (5) None of these

Q.4. If ‘A + B’ means A is the mother of B, ‘A ÷ B’ means A is the brother of B, ‘A x B’ means A is the son of B and ‘A – B’ means A is the sister of B. which of the following would mean C is the sister of D?

(1) D x E - C    (2) D + E x C    (3) D – E + C    (4) C + E + D    (5) C – E + D

Q.5. If ‘A + b’ means A is sister of B, ‘A x B’ means B is mother of A, ‘A ÷ B’ means B is the father of A, ‘A – B’ means A is the brother of B then which is correct about this relation ‘P – Q + R ÷ N x T’?

(1) P is the brother of R    (2) T is the sister of Q    (3) P is the father of N    (4) R is the daughter of T    (5) None of these

Directions for Questions 6 to 8:
Read following information carefully and answer these questions:

i. ‘M % N’ means M is the husband of N.
ii. ‘M $ N’ means M is the daughter of N.
iii. ‘M @ N’ means M is the mother of N.

Q.6. If ‘A @ D @ F %N’ is given, which is not correct given statement?

(1) F is the son of D    (2) D is mother-in-law of N    (3) N is the daughter of D    (4) F is the husband of N    (5) D is the daughter of A
Q.7. Which is exactly correct ‘A is mother-in-law of C’?
   (1) D $ A @ M % C   (2) A @ M @ C   (3) M % C $ A   (4) C $ M % D @ A   (5) None of these

Q.8. In which of the following meaning ‘P is the son of Z’?
   (1) Z % Y @ P   (2) Z @ P % Y   (3) Z @ P   (4) Z @ P @ Y   (5) None of these

Directions for Questions 9 to 13:
Following questions are based on the information provided below:
(1) ‘A x B’ means ‘A is mother of B’.
(2) ‘A – B’ means ‘A is brother of B’.
(3) ‘A + B’ means ‘A is sister of B’.
(4) ‘A ÷ B’ means ‘A is father of B’

Q.9. Which of the following means ‘R’ is maternal uncle of ‘T’?
   (1) R – M x T   (2) R + M x T   (3) T x M – R   (4) T + M ÷ R   (5) None of these

Q.10. Which of the following means ‘F’ is paternal grandfather of ‘H’?
   (1) F – J ÷ H   (2) F ÷ J – H   (3) F ÷ J ÷ H   (4) H ÷ J ÷ F   (5) None of these

Q.11. How K is related to M in R ÷ M – K?
   (1) Son   (2) Daughter   (3) Nephew   (4) Cannot be determined   (5) None of these

Q.12. How will ‘M is daughter of N’ be written?
   (1) M + D x N   (2) N ÷ M + W   (3) N ÷ M   (4) N X M   (5) None of these

Q.13. How is ‘H related to D’ in ‘D ÷ R – M X H’?
   (1) Grandson   (2) Granddaughter   (3) Grandson/Granddaughter   (4) Data inadequate   (5) None of these

Q.14. If ‘A $ B’ means A is the brother of B, ‘A ≠ B’ means B is the father of A and ‘A α B’ means B is the mother of A, then find out which of the meanings of ‘A is the Grandfather of B’.
   (1) B $ C α D ≠ A   (2) A ≠ D $ C α B   (3) B ≠ C $ D α A   (4) B α C ≠ D $ A   (5) None of these

Q.15. If ‘P + Q’ means P is the daughter of Q, ‘P – Q’ means P is the brother of Q, ‘P ÷ Q’ means P is the father of Q and ‘P P Q’ means P is the sister of Q, then find which of the meanings of ‘I is niece of J’.
   (1) J = N + C x I   (2) I x C = N + J   (3) J + M x C + I   (4) I x C + N – J   (5) None of these
Answers:

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