

Blood Relation

Short Tricks Tips

Practice Sets

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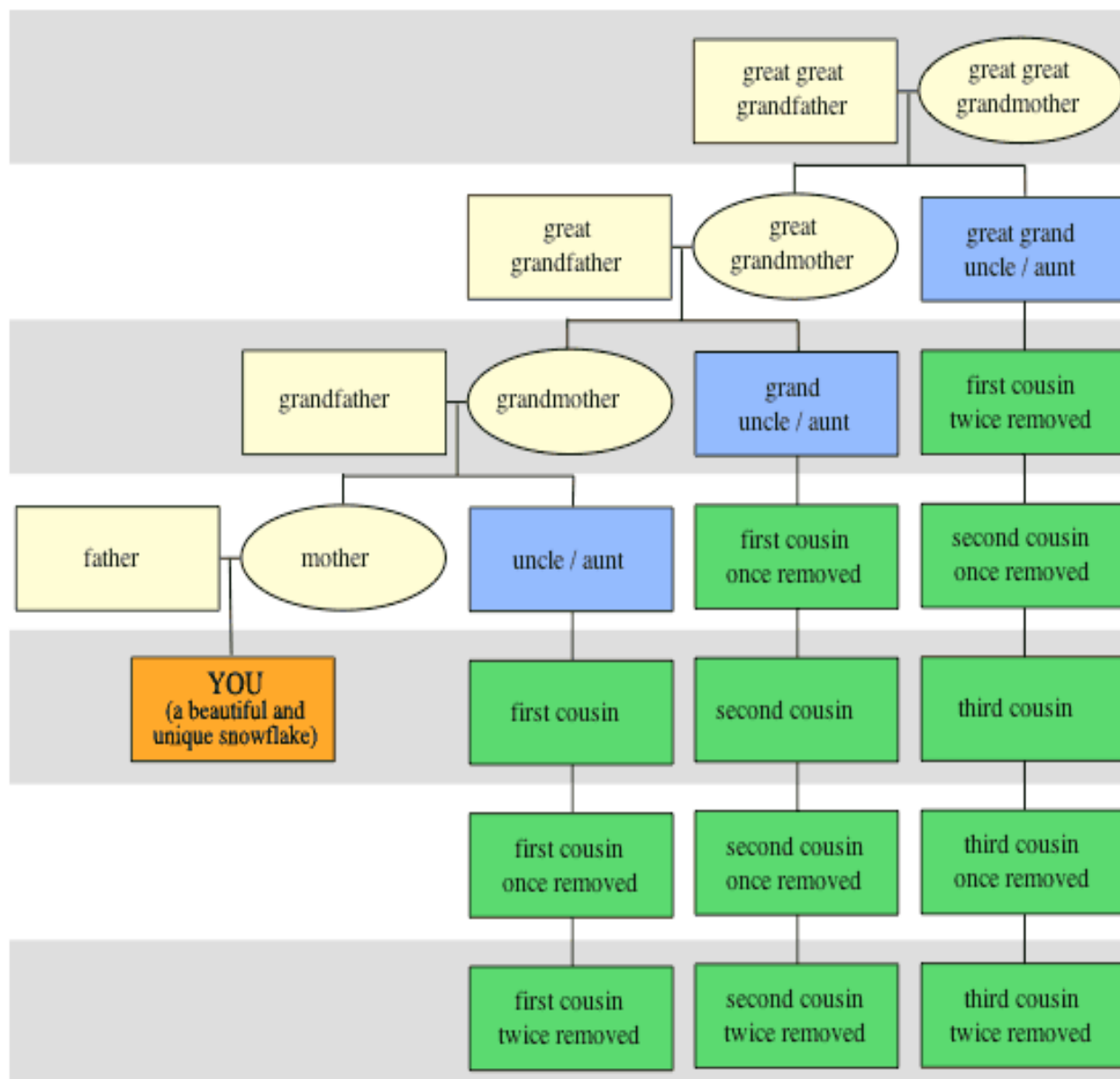
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Blood Relation Short Tricks & Tips With Practice Sets

Blood relation is one of the important topics that comes under reasoning section. Blood relation question can be asked in exams in many types. It can be incorporate with puzzles, seating arrangements or in the form of simple question. So we are providing you tricks to solve these kinds of problems in simple steps.

Chart for blood relation



The rules that you should know to solve the blood relation problem is given below

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

Type of Problems

1. Single Sentence Blood Relations
2. Mixed Sentence Blood Relations
3. Coded Sentence Blood Relations

1. Single Sentence Blood Relations

There are two types in this section.

- a. Direct
- b. Indirect

Direct:

Break the given sentence at **is/was/as** and resolve it from last point to **is/was/as** to get easy solution for the problem.

Carefully observe the given examples.

1 : Pointing to a lady Ravi said, "She is the only daughter of the father of my sister's brother". How is she related to Ravi?

Solution :

Break the given sentence at **is**.

From the last, in the view of Ravi,
My sister's brother – brother
Father of brother – father
Daughter of father – sister
So, that becomes "she is my sister"
So, answer is sister.

2 : John introduces Mary as the daughter of the only son of my father's wife. How is Mary related to John?

Solution :

Break the given sentence at **as**.
Resolving from the last, In the view of John,
My father's wife – mother
Only son of mother – himself i.e. John
Daughter of John – daughter.
So, answer is daughter.

NOTE : Sometimes they might ask like how is John related to Mary. In that case answer is father. So, don't make answers without clear understanding in this type of problems.

Indirect:

Break the given sentence at **is/was/as**.
Resolve the sentence from last upto **is/was/as**.
And also resolve the sentence from the first upto **is /was/as**.
Then you will get easy solution. Observe the below examples.

3 : Pointing to a man in the photograph, a Woman says, "His mother's only daughter is my mother". How is man related to woman?

Solution : Break the sentence at **is**.

From the last, up to **is** : my mother – Woman's mother
From the first, up to **is** : his mother's only daughter – his sister
His sister = woman's mother.

So, the answer is Mother's brother i.e. Uncle.

If question asks like how is woman related to that man? Then answer is sister's daughter i.e. niece.

4 : Introducing Suresh, Kalpana said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather". How is Kalpana related to Suresh?

Solution : Break the sentence at **is**.

From the last up to **is** : The only son of my grandfather – father
From the first up to **is** : his brother's father – father
Suresh's father = Kalpana's father
So, they are brother & sister.
Answer is sister.

NOTE : Like in the above type of problems From either ends if it is like

Father = Father

Uncle= Uncle

Mother = Mother

Aunt = Aunt

Then they both may be brothers / sisters / brother & sister depending upon their sex.

2. **Mixed Sentence Blood Relations**

In this, mutual blood relations depending on more than two persons mentioned. These type of problems can be solved with the help of diagrams.

Follow these symbols in the diagram to avoid confusion.

+ Male candidate

– Female candidate

<=> Couple

—— Same generation i.e. brother –brother (or) sister-sister (or) sister to brother

_____ Different generations i.e. father-son (or) mother-son (or) father – daughter (or) Mother – daughter

The following list of generation might be helpful to you.

First generation : Grand father, Grand mother

Second generation : Father, Mother, Uncle, Aunt.

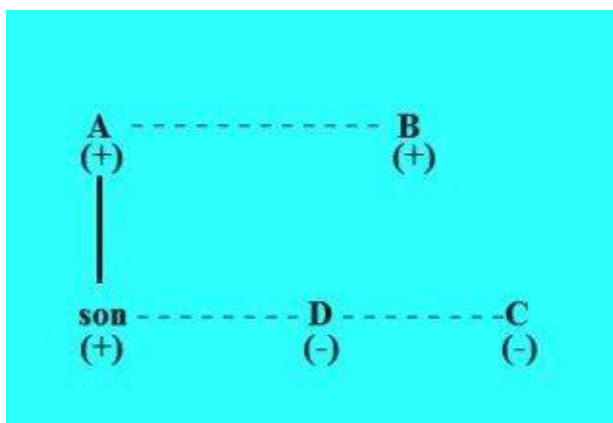
Third generation : Self, Sister, Brother, Sister in law, Brother in law

Fourth generation : Son, Daughter, Nephew, Niece.

Better to use the same generation in one horizontal row in the diagrams.

5 : A and B are brothers and C and D are sisters. A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?

Solution: By using above notations we can draw the below diagram. A,B are taken '+' and C,D are taken as '-'. It seems that A,B belongs to one generation and C,D belongs to another generation. So, A,B are taken in one horizontal row and C,D are taken in other horizontal line.



It says that A is C's father. Father's brother is uncle. **So, answer is uncle.**

Sometimes they might ask paragraph questions in blood relations type problems.

6 : Read the information carefully and answer the question given below it.

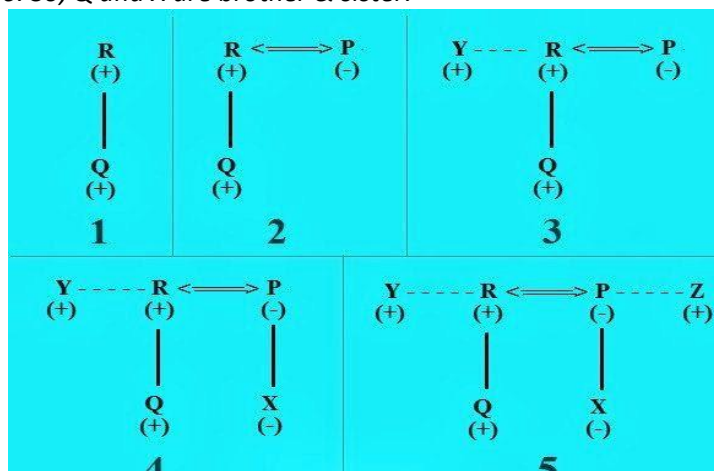
1. A family consists of 6 members P, Q, R, X, Y, Z.
2. Q is the son of R but R is not mother of Q.
3. P and R are married couple.
4. Y is the brother of R, X is the daughter of P.
5. Z is the brother of P.

Questions :

1. Who is the brother in law of R?
2. How many female members are there in the family?
3. How is Q related to X?
4. How is Y related to P?

Solution: Draw the diagram with given instructions below.

1. Q is son of R. draw this one with thick line in different horizontal rows. Both are male so take as '+'.
 $R(+) \xrightarrow{\text{thick}} Q(+)$
2. Use \longleftrightarrow between P and R in same row, because they are couple.
 $R(+) \longleftrightarrow P(-)$
3. Add Y to R with dotted line in same row.
 $Y(+) \cdots R(+) \longleftrightarrow P(-)$
4. Add X to P with thick line downwards to different row. Here, X is '-'.
 $Y(+) \cdots R(+) \longleftrightarrow P(-) \xrightarrow{\text{thick}} X(-)$
5. Add Z to P and take Z as '+'.
 $Y(+) \cdots R(+) \longleftrightarrow P(-) \cdots Z(+)$
6. So, Q and X are brother & sister.



Answers :

1. Brother in law means wife's brother i.e. Z
2. Two female members are there with '-' symbols i.e. P and X.
3. Q is brother of X.
4. Y is husband's brother to P. i.e. brother in law.

3. Coded Sentence Blood Relations

In this type, relationships represented by codes and symbols like +, -, /, *. You have to analyze the required relation based on the given code. In this also you may need diagrammatic representation of problem to solve it. Use the same representation used in mixed blood relations.

In the coding equation better to solve the code from last letter.

7 : If $P+Q$ means P is husband of Q , P/Q means P is the sister of Q , $P*Q$ means P is the son of Q . how is D related to A in $D*B+C/A$?

Solution : C/A – C is sister of Q .

$B+C/A$ – B is brother in law of A (sister's husband – brother in law).

$D*B+C/A$ – D is nephew of A (sister's husband's son means sister's son i.e. nephew).

So, answer is Nephew.



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