

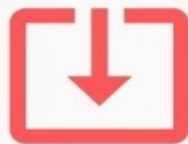
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Blood Relations

Important Tips & Expected Questions



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How to Solve Blood Relations Questions – Expert Tips

Blood Relation questions give you some data about two or more persons and ask you questions based on those relationships. With the changing types of questions in banking exams, this concept can be tested in a single question or can appear in a puzzle. If it's a standalone question or a set of two questions, you must give it a try. If there is a puzzle involving blood-relations, you need to size it up quickly by having a glance at the number of attributes and the info provided. Let's have a look at some of the tips to solve questions based on blood-relations.

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Don't presume

As is applicable in any reasoning question, don't presume anything be it gender or how many offsprings a cousin has.

Start the question with yourself

One way to solve the question is to apply the question to yourself. When you do this, the question starts revolving around your relatives and becomes easy to solve. However, if you intend to use this method, do a lot of practice beforehand because there may be a scenario when the relative in the question doesn't exist in your life and you may have to assume him/her.

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Diagram method

Another approach to solving this question can be drawing diagrams. When drawing a diagram, use different lines and symbols to depict different relations, genders etc. Again, you have to do enough practice beforehand to use this method fluently.

Lines and symbols to be used

It all depends on your preferences on which line and symbol should you use to connote different relationships. We are providing the below legends which can help you to get an idea.

- ⊕ for a male individual
- ⊖ for a female individual
- ↔ between a couple
- - - - for same generation such as brother - - - sister or father - - - uncle
- _____ for generations where - - - can't be used

Break the question

If the question has long sentences, break it into small parts so that it becomes easy to comprehend.

Know all the relations

While relations in Hindi are very specific, that isn't the case with the English language. Learn and understand all the relationships. Be specific about the two relationships: brother-in-law and sister-in-law. If you're a male, your brother-in-law would either be your sister's husband or your wife's brother. Similarly, your sister-in-law would either be your wife's sister or your brother's wife.

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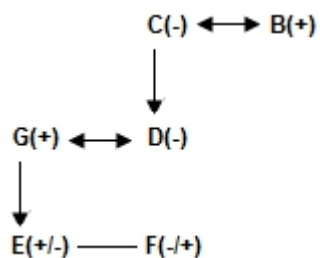


Blood Relations IBPS RRB PO/Clerk 2021 Expected Questions

Direction (1-2): Answer the questions based on the information given below:
There are 6 persons B, C, D, E, F and G in a family. C is the mother in law of G, who is the father of E. D is the mother of F and has only one daughter. There is no single parent in the family.

Common Solution: C is the mother in law of G, who is the father of E. D is the mother of F and has only one daughter, so D must be the wife of G. And E or F is a female. B must be the husband of C:

The family tree:



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Question 1: How is E related to D?

- Daughter
- Niece
- Son
- Nephew
- Can't be determined

Answer: e

Solution: The gender of E and F is not known, so E is either daughter or son of D. Hence, option e.

Question 2: How is B related to F?

- Grandfather
- Father
- Uncle
- Can't be determined
- Brother

Answer: a

Solution: B is the grandfather of F. Hence, option a.

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Directions (3-4): Answer the questions based on the information given below. There are seven members, A through G in a family. There is no single parent in the family.

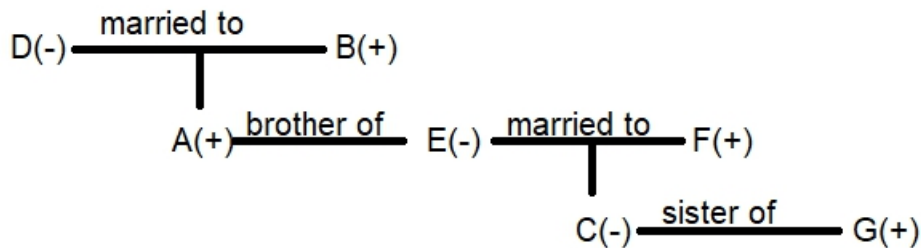
G's only sister's mother's only brother's father is B. F is the only son in law of D. Gender of E and C is same. G is the only nephew of A. C doesn't belong to the 2nd generation.

Common solution:

G's only sister's mother's only brother's father is B. F is the only son in law of D. Gender of E and C is same.

G is the only nephew of A. C doesn't belong to the 2nd generation

The final family tree diagram is as follows:



Question 3: How is C related to B?

- Grandson
- Granddaughter
- Daughter in law
- Daughter
- None of these

Answer: b

Solution:

C is the granddaughter of B.
Hence, option b.

Question 4: How is E related to F?

- Daughter
- Wife
- Either (a) or (b)
- Niece
- None of these

Answer: b

Solution:

E is the wife of F.
Hence, option b.

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Directions 5-7: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

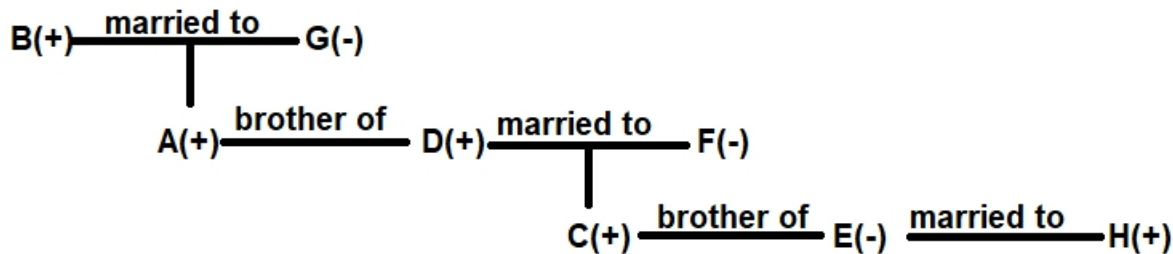
There are eight members, A through H in a family. There is no single parent in the family.

H's father in law's only brother's father is B. C is the only brother in law of H. E is the only daughter of F, who is the only sister in law of A. Gender of D and H is same.

Common solution:

H's father in law's only brother's father is B. C is the only brother in law of H. E is the only daughter of F, who is the only sister in law of A. Gender of D and H is same.

The final family tree diagram is as follows:



Question 5: How is G related to C?

- Father
- Grandmother
- Uncle
- Mother
- None of these

Answer: b

Solution:

G is the grandmother of C.

Hence, option b.

Question 6: How is H related to D?

- Daughter in law
- Son in law
- Nephew
- Either (a) or (b)
- None of these

Answer: b

Solution:

H is the son in law of D.
Hence, option b.

Question 7: How is F related to D?

- a. Wife
- b. Brother
- c. Niece
- d. Daughter
- e. None of these

Answer: a

Solution:

F is the wife of D.
Hence, option a.

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Directions 8-12: Answer the questions based on the information given below:
There are only six members (A, B, C, D, E and F) in three generation family. Only married couples have children. Weight of each person is different.
F's father's only sister is E, who is the lightest person. D, who is sister-in-law of E, is lighter than only C, who is wife of A. A, who is father of D, is lighter than his granddaughter but heavier than his son-in-law.

Common Solution:

F's father's only sister is E, who is the lightest person, so, E is aunt of F. D, who is sister-in-law of E, is lighter than only C, who is wife of A, so, D is mother of F. A, who is father of D, is lighter than his granddaughter but heavier than his son-in-law.

Then final arrangement when weight is considered is:

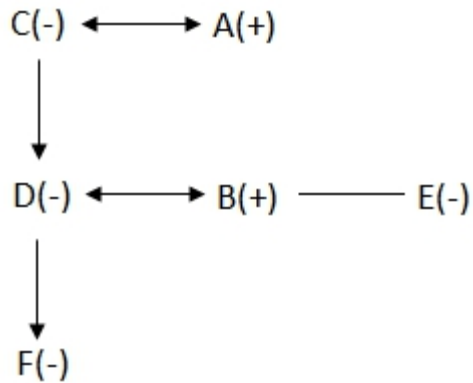
$E < B < A < F < D < C$

Then final relation is shown below:

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Question 8: How is F related to E?

- Nephew
- Niece
- Aunt
- Uncle
- Cannot be determined

Answer: b

Solution:

F is niece of E.
Hence, option b.

Question 9: How many persons are lighter than A?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Cannot be determined

Answer: b

Solution:

Two persons are lighter than A.
Hence, option b.

Question 10: How many persons are heavier than F's father?

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Cannot be determined

Answer: d

Solution:

Four persons are heavier than F's father.
Hence, option d.

Question 11: How is C related to B?

- a. Father-in-law
- b. Son-in-law
- c. Mother-in-law
- d. Daughter-in-law
- e. Cannot be determined

Answer: c

Solution:

C is mother-in-law of B.
Hence, option c.

Question 12: How many persons are lighter than F?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four
- e. Cannot be determined

Answer: c

Solution:

Three persons are lighter than F.
Hence, option c.

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