Question 1: S is the son of R and brother of T and T is the niece of U. R is the sister of Q and only aunt of P. Father of Q has two children i.e. one son and one daughter. If P is the son of U then how is U related to R?
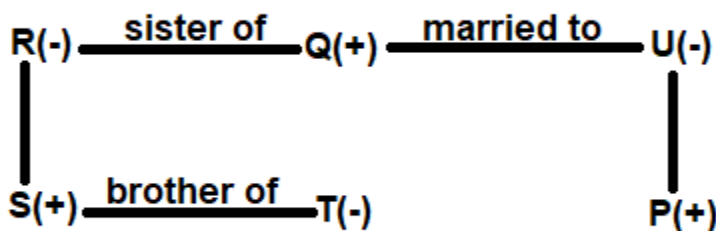
A) Mother

B) Sister-in-law

C) Aunt

D) Sister

Answer: B)

Solution:

S is the son of R and brother of T and T is the niece of U. R is the sister of Q and aunt of P.

Father of Q has only two children which means Q and U are married to each other.

Hence, option b.

Question 2: A is the father of N, who is the grandson of D. M is daughter of D. D has only two children and only one of them is married. K is the mother-in-law of P, who is the wife of A. M has a brother.
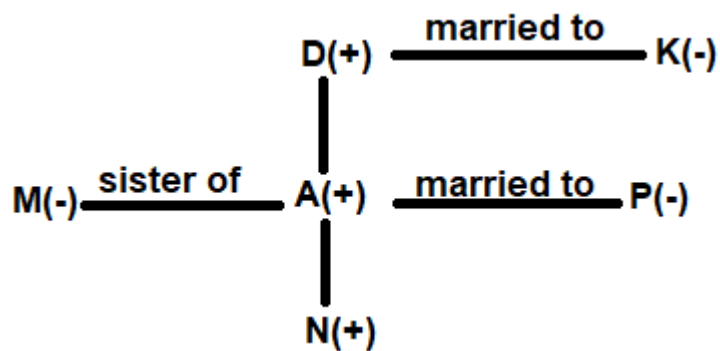
How is M related to P?

A) Sister-in-law

B) Father-in-law

C) Sister

D) Brother

Answer: A)

Solution:

As M and A are siblings and M is female and P is the wife of A so, M is the sister-in-law of P.

Hence, option a.

Question 3: Priyank is Aditya's brother. Sonal is Shubham's sister. Aditya is Sonal's son. How is Priyank related to Sonal?
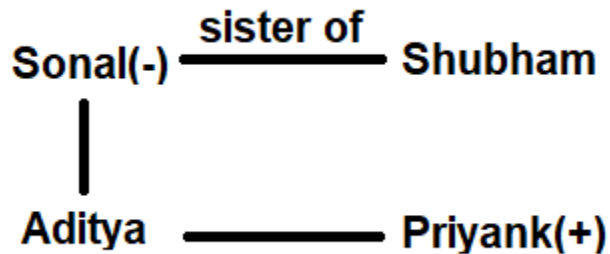
A) Brother

B) Nephew

C) Father

D) Son

Answer: D)

Solution:

Given that:

Priyank is Aditya's brother. Sonal is Subham's sister. Aditya is Sonal's son So, Priyank is son of Sonia.

Hence, option d.

Question 4: Reena told Nancy, "The girl I met yesterday at the party was the youngest daughter of the brother of my friend's mother." How is the girl related to Reena's friend?

A) Brother

B) Cousin

C) Sister

D) Father

Answer: B)

Solution:

The relation may be analyzed as follows:

Daughter of brother – Niece

Mother's niece i.e. cousin

So, the girl is cousin of Reena's friend.

Hence, option b.

Question 5: If 'X & Y' means 'X is married to Y',

'X ^ Y' means 'X is father of Y',

'X @ Y' means 'X is mother of Y',

'X % Y' means 'X is sister of Y'.

If 'G @ V ^ H & K % L & P ^ D' is definitely true, then how is D's mother related to G's grandson?

A) Sister

B) Brother-in-law

C) Sister-in-law

D) Brother

Answer: C)

Solution:

Given: G @ V ^ H & K % L & P ^ D

On decoding the given statements,

G @ V means G is mother of V
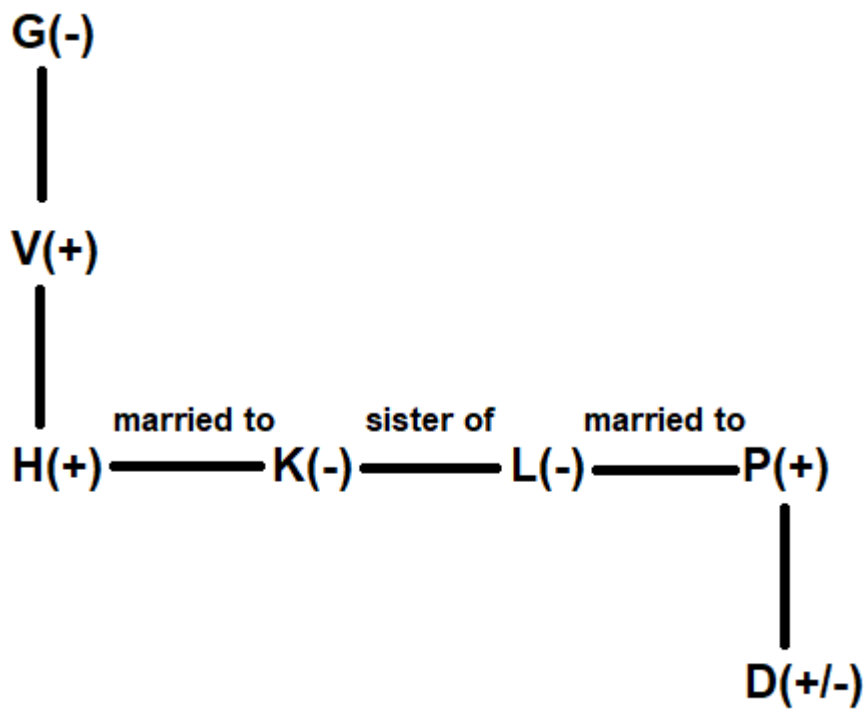
V ^ H means V is father of H

H & K means H is married to K

K % L means K is sister of L

L & P means L is married to P

P ^ D means P is father of D

The following family tree can be drawn from the given statements,

G(-)

|

V(+)

| married to   sister of   married to

H(+)————K(-)————L(-)————P(+)

|

D(+/-)

L is D's mother, and H is G's grandson

So, L is sister-in-law of H.

Hence, option c.