

Blood Relation

MEANING OF BLOOD RELATION

Blood relation does mean biological relation. Remember a wife and husband are not biologically related but they are biological parents of their own children. Similarly, brother, sister, paternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, grandson, granddaughter, niece, cousin etc. are our blood relatives.

Types of Blood Relations

There are mainly two types of blood relations

(i) **Blood relation from paternal side**

(ii) **Blood relation from maternal side**

Now, we will discuss both kind of relations one-by one.

(i) **Blood relation from paternal side** : This type of blood relation can be further subdivided into three types:

(a) **Past generations of father** : Great grandfather, great grandmother, grandfather, grandmother etc.

(b) **Parallel generations of father**: Uncles (Brothers of father). aunts (sisters of father) etc.

(c) **Future generations of father**: Sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters etc.

(ii) **Blood relation from maternal side**: This type of blood relations can also be subdivided into three types:

(a) **Past generations of mother**: Maternal great grandfather, maternal great grandmother, maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother etc.

(b) **Parallel generations of mother**: Maternal uncles, maternal aunts etc.

(c) **Future generations of mother**: Sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters etc.

In the examinations, the questions are given in complicated way. In other words, in the given questions, the easy relationship takes the complicated form and examinees are expected to solve this complication in order to find out the correct answer. How does an examinee get rid of this complication? For this, an examinee sees the given data in the question with a serious eye; then try to establish relation among elements of given data on the basis of certain logic and finally finds out the required answer. In fact complications in the asked question occur because of the given indirect relation. It is mean that the questions are in the form of indirect relation & one has to convert this indirect relation into direct relation. For example “only son of my father” does mean ‘me’ (myself). Here in place of ‘me’ indirect relation has been given in form of “only son of my father”. Similarly, “the

only daughter of the parents in laws of the husband of Vandana” does mean ‘Vandana’ herself. In this example also the sentence “the only daughter of the parents in laws of the husband of ‘Vandana’ has been given in the form of indirect relation. Below are given some indirect relation in the form of a list. Examinees are required to learn them with mind. If one keeps this list in one’s mind, he/she will find it very easy to solve problems based on the blood relations.

1. Son of father or mother : Brother
2. Daughter of father or mother : Sister
3. Brother of father : Paternal uncle
4. Brother of mother : Maternal uncle
5. Sister of father : Aunt
6. Sister of mother : Maternal Aunt
7. Father of father : Grandfather
8. Father of father's father : Great grand father
9. Father of grandfather : Great grandfather
10. Mother of father : Grandmother
11. Mother of father's mother : Great grandmother
12. Mother of grandmother : Great grandmother
13. Father of mother : Maternal grandfather
14. Father of mother's father : Great maternal grand father
15. Father of maternal grandfather : Great maternal grandfather
16. Mother of mother : Maternal grandmother
17. Mother of Mother's, mother : Great maternal grandmother
18. Mother of maternal grandmother : Great maternal grandmother
19. Wife of father : Mother
20. Husband of mother : Father
21. Wife of Grandfather : Grandmother
22. Husband of Grandmother : Grandfather
23. Wife of son : Daughter-in-law
24. Husband of daughter : Son-in-law
25. Brother of Husband : Brother-in-law
26. Brother of wife : Brother-in-law
27. Sister of Husband : Sister-in-law
28. Sister of wife : Sister-in-law
29. Son of brother : Nephew
30. Daughter of brother : Niece
31. Wife of brother : Sister-in-law

32. Husband of sister : Brother-in-law
 33. Son of sister : Nephew
 34. Daughter of sister : Niece
 35. Wife of uncle : Aunt
 36. Wife of maternal uncle : Aunt
 37. Son/daughter of uncle/
 Aunt : Cousin
 38. Son/daughter of maternal
 uncle/maternal aunt : Cousin
 39. Son/daughter of sister
 of Father : Cousin
 40. Son/daughter of sister
 of Mother : Cousin
 41. Only son of grandfather : Father
 42. Only daughter of
 maternal grandfather : Mother
 43. Daughter of grandfather : Aunt
 44. Sons of grandfather other
 than father : Uncle
 45. Son of maternal
 grandfather/maternal
 grand mother : Maternal Uncle.
 46. Only daughter in law of
 grandfather/grandmother : Mother
 47. Daughters in law of
 grandfather/ grandmother : Aunt other than mother
 48. Daughters-in-law of
 maternal grandfather/
 grandmother : Aunt maternal
 grandmother

49. Neither brother nor sister : Self

Some Important Information About Blood Relation

- A. Without the information of gender, no relationship can be established between two people. For example, If given that R is the child of P & Q, then we can only say that P & Q are the parents of R. But we can not find out:
 (i) R is the son of P & Q or R is the daughter of P & Q.
 (ii) Who is mother of R and who is father of R.
 But if we have given that P is a male, Q is a female and R is male, then we can easily say that R is the son of P and Q. Further we can also say that P is father of R and Q is mother of R.
- B. Gender can not be decided on the basis of name. For example in Sikh community the names like Manjit, Sukhvinder etc. are the names of both male and female. Similarly, in the Hindu Community 'Suman' is the name of both male and female.

Remember...

- (a) While solving blood relation based question, first of all find out that two persons between whom a relationship has to be established.
 (b) Next, try to find out middle relation
 (c) Finally find out the relationship between two persons to be identified for this purpose.

EXERCISE

- Pointing to a boy, Seema said "He is the son of my grandfather's only child". How is boy related to Seema?
 (a) Brother (b) Cousin
 (c) Sister (d) Data inadequate
- Deepika tells Shraddha "Your mother's father's son is the husband of my sister." How is Deepika related to Shraddha?
 (a) Sister-in-law (b) Cousin.
 (c) Aunt (d) Data inadequate
- Pointing to a photograph of Hari, Vijay said, "The father of his sister is the husband of my wife's mother". How is Vijay related to Hari?
 (a) Brother (b) Brother-in-law
 (c) Uncle (d) Data inadequate
- Pointing to a photograph, Sachin said "She is the grandmother of my father's sister's son". How is the woman in the photograph related to Sachin ?
 (a) Mother (b) Aunt
 (c) Cousin (d) None of these
- Pointing to a woman, Nirmal said, "She is the daughter of my wife's grandfather's only child". How is the woman related to Nirmal ?
 (a) Wife (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Sister (d) Data inadequate
- X told Y, "Though I am the son of your father, you are not my brother". How is X related to Y ?
 (a) Sister (b) Son
 (c) Daughter (d) None of these
- Pointing to a photograph, Arun said, 'She is the mother of my brother's son's wife's daughter.' How is Arun related to the lady?
 (a) Uncle (b) Daughter-in-law
 (c) Cousin (d) Brother
- A boy goes to see a film and finds a man who is his relative. The man is the husband of the sister of his mother. How is the man related to the boy?
 (a) Brother (b) Nephew
 (c) Uncle (d) Father

9. Lakshmi and Meera were Rohan's wives, Shalini is Meera's step-daughter. How was Lakshmi related to Shalini?
 (a) Sister (b) Mother-in-Law
 (c) Mother (d) Step-mother
10. Daya has a brother, Anil. Daya is the son of Chandra. Bimal is Chandra's father. In terms of relationship, what is Anil of Bimal?
 (a) Son (b) Grandson
 (c) Brother (d) Grandfather
11. E is A's son. C is the mother of A and wife of D. How is A related to E?
 (a) Father (b) Uncle
 (c) Father-in-law (d) Data inadequate
12. A is brother of B. C is mother of B. M is sister of C. How is M related to B?
 (a) Nephew (b) Niece
 (c) Aunt (d) Cannot be determined
13. R is the daughter of Q. M is the sister of B who is the son of Q. How M is related to R?
 (a) Cousin (b) Niece (c) Sister (d) Aunt
14. M is N's brother. S is D's mother and M's aunt. How is D related to M?
 (a) Sister (b) Cousin
 (c) Aunt (d) Cannot be determined
15. P is father of J. S is mother of N who is brother of J. B is son of S. C is sister of B. How J is related to C?
 (a) Data inadequate (b) Cousin
 (c) Brother (d) Sister
16. If 'A × B' means 'B is father of A', 'A + B' means 'A is wife of B' and 'A ÷ B' means 'A is brother of B', then, what is the relation of J with L in 'J + H ÷ R × L'?
 (a) Daughter (b) Daughter-in-law
 (c) Sister-in-law (d) Cannot be determined

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-18): Following questions are based on the information provided below:

- 'A × B' means 'A is mother of B'.
 'A - B' means 'A is brother of B'.
 'A + B' means 'A is sister of B'.
 'A ÷ B' means 'A is father of B'.

17. Which of the following means 'R' is maternal uncle of 'T' ?
 (a) R - M × T (b) R + M × T
 (c) T × M - R (d) T + M ÷ R
18. Which of the following means 'F' is paternal grandfather of 'H' ?
 (a) F - J ÷ H (b) F ÷ J - H
 (c) F ÷ J ÷ H (d) H ÷ J ÷ F
19. If 'A ★ B' means 'A is the father of B', 'A × B' means 'A is the mother of B' and 'A # B' means 'A is the husband of B', then which of following means P is the grandson of Q?

- (a) Q # R × S ★ P (b) Q ★ N × P # R
 (c) Q ★ L # N × P (d) P # N × M ★ Q

20. If 'P × Q' means 'P is wife of Q', 'P + Q' means 'P is father of Q' and 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is sister of Q' then in $G \times H + R \div D$, how is G related to D?
 (a) Cannot be determined (b) Mother
 (c) Niece (d) Aunt
21. Deepak is the brother of Naresh and Suresh is the father of Deepak. Ramesh is the brother of Anu and Anu is the daughter of Naresh. Who is the uncle of Ramesh?
 (a) Deepak (b) Suresh
 (c) Naresh (d) None of these
22. Pointing towards a person, a man said to a woman, "His mother is the only daughter of your Father". How is the woman related to that person ?
 (a) Daughter (b) Sister (c) Mother (d) Wife
23. Looking at a woman sitting next to him, Roman said, "she is the sister of the husband of my wife". How is the woman related to Raman?
 (a) Daughter (b) Sister (c) Wife (d) Niece

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 24-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

R is married to U. U is mother of L. L is sister of D. U has only one daughter. D is married to J. K is son of J, F is mother of J.

24. How is D related to F?
 (a) Cannot be determined (b) Daughter
 (c) Daughter-in-law (d) Son-in-law
25. How is R related to K?
 (a) Cannot be determined (b) Father-in-law
 (c) Grandfather (d) Father

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P is granddaughter of A, who is married to W. M is brother-in-law of A, who has two daughters but no son. R is cousin of Q and brother of P. U and V are sons-in-law of W. V has two daughters and one son. U has one son and one daughter. T and S are the daughters of X. D is also the member of this family.

26. How is X related to R according to the given information?
 (a) Mother (b) Aunt
 (c) Daughter (d) Can't be determined
27. How is T related to W according to the given information?
 (a) Granddaughter (b) Daughter
 (c) Son (d) Grandmother

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 28-29): Read the following information carefully to choose best option for the question. [CLAT 2015]

- 'M % L' means that M is brother of L.
 - 'L × M' means that L is mother of M.
 - 'L / M' means that L is sister of M.
 - 'L = M' means that L is father of M.
28. Which of the following means 'I is the nephew of Q'?
- Q % J = I
 - Q/M × B % I
 - Q/I = B % Q
- (a) Only (iii) (b) Only (i)
(c) Only (ii) (d) None of these
29. If 'A \$ B' means that A is the father of B, 'A * B' means that A is the mother of B, 'A @ B' means that A is the wife of B, then which of the following means that M is the grandmother of N?
- M * R \$ T @ N
 - M * R @ T @ N
 - M * T \$ N @ R
 - M * T \$ N @ R

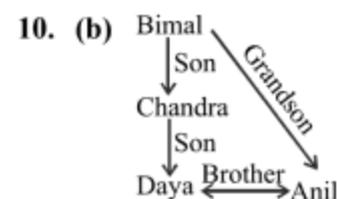
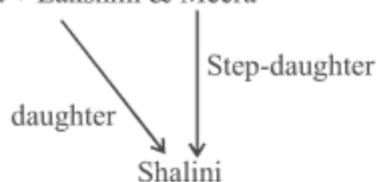
DIRECTIONS (Qs. 30-33): Read the following information and answer the questions given below. [CLAT 2015]

Anita is the niece of Prateek's mother. Anita's mother is Prateek's aunt. Rohan is Anita's mother's brother. Rohan's mother is Anita's grandmother. From this information, deduce the relationship between

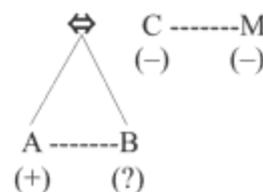
30. Rohan's mother is of Anita's mother.
- (a) aunt (b) mother
(c) no relation (d) sister
31. Prateek's and Anita's mother are
- (a) cousin sister (b) sister-in-law
(c) friend (d) sisters
32. Rohan is Prateek's
- (a) brother (b) brother-in-law
(c) uncle (d) cousin brothers
33. Ram is half as old as Shyam, who is three times as old as Prakash. The sum of their ages is 55. How old is Ram?
- (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 15

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Only child of Seema's Grandfather means Seema's mother or Seema's father.
Hence, that boy is Seema's brother.
- (c) Shraddha's mother's father's son ⇒ Shraddha's maternal uncle. Shraddha's maternal uncle is husband of Deepika's sister. Deepika is 'aunt' of Shraddha.
- (b) The father of his sister is the husband of Vijay's wife's mother means Vijay's mother-in-law and mother-in-law's daughter's brother means Vijay's brother-in-law.
- (d) The lady is the grandmother of Sachin's father's sister's son. Hence, she is Sachin's grandmother.
- (d) Grandfather's only child means either father or mother. So the woman is either Nirmal's wife or sister-in-law.
- (d) As X is the son of Y's father and Y is the sister of X he has to be the brother of Y.
- (a) One's brother's son's wife's daughter implies paternal grand-daughter of one's brother. Now, the mother of paternal grand-daughter of one's brother implies wife of one's nephew.
Thus, we can conclude that Arun is the paternal uncle of the female's husband.
- (c) The sister of one's mother is one's maternal aunt. Hence the man is the husband of the boy's maternal aunt.
- (c) Rohit + Lakshmi & Meera



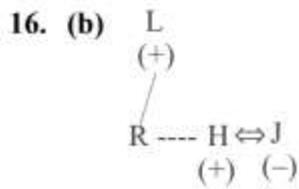
- (d) C is the wife of D and E is the son of A. Hence, A is either father or mother of E.
- (c) According to question,



From above diagram it is clear that M is the aunt of B.

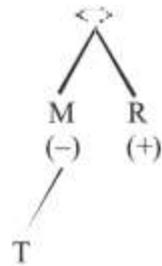
- (c) R ← daughter Q → son B → sister M
∴ M, is R's sister.
- (b) S, is D's mother and M's saunty. Therefore, D is M's cousin.
- (a) P(+) ⇔ S(-)
| |
J - N(+) B(+) - C(-)

The gender of J is unknown, therefore J may be brother or sister of C.



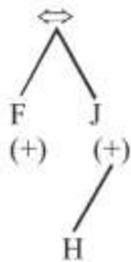
J is R's brother's wife. L is the father of H and R.
J is daughter-in-law of L.

17. (a) $R - M \times T :$

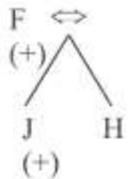


Hence, R is the maternal uncle of T.

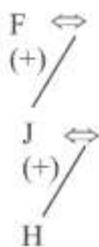
18. (c) (a) $F - J \div H :$



(b) $F \div J - H :$

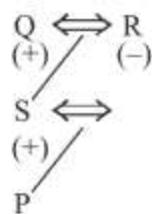


(c) $F \div J \div H :$



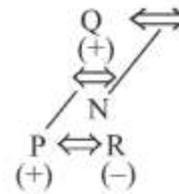
Hence, F is the paternal grandfather of H.

19. (b) option (a) $Q \# R \times S \star P$



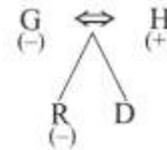
(Gender of P is not clear, So, we can't say that P is grandson of Q.)

Option (b)
 $Q \star N \times P \# R$



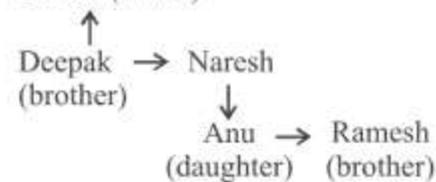
Here, gender of P is clear i.e., male
So, P is grandson of Q

20. (b) From given information,



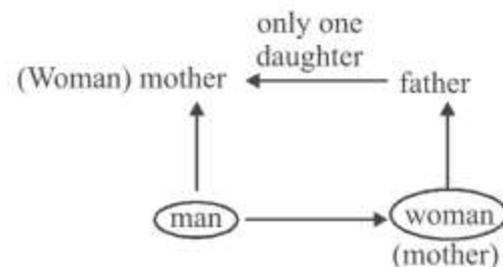
Hence, G is the mother of D.

21. (a) Suresh (father)

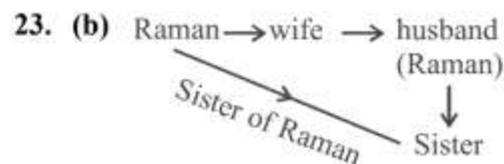


The uncle of Ramesh is Deepak.

22. (c)

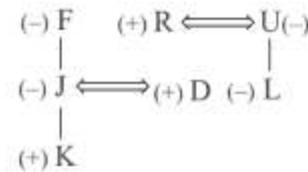


Woman is the mother of the man.



∴ The woman is the sister of Raman.

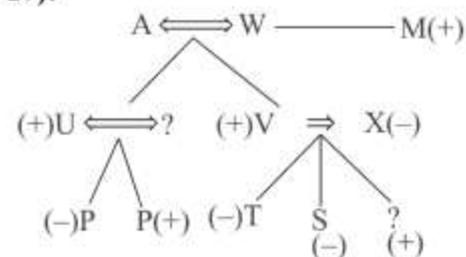
Sol. (24-25):



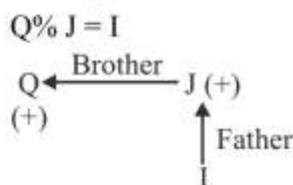
24. (d) D is son-in-law to F.

25. (c) R is grandfather to K.

Sol. (26-27):

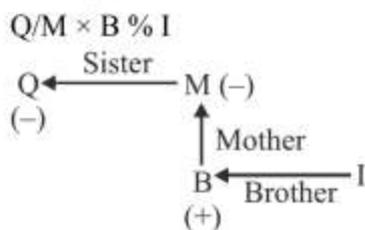


26. (b) X is aunt R.
 27. (a) T is granddaughter to W.
 28. (c) From (i),



Gender of I cannot be determined.

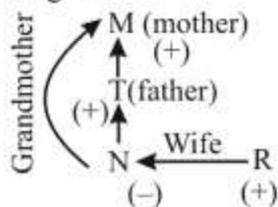
From (ii),



So, from the above diagram, I is the nephew of Q.

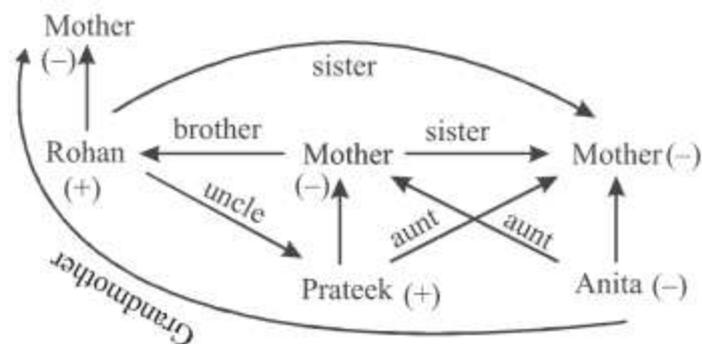
29. (c) From option (c).

From the given information, we can make a relation diagram



So, M is the grandmother of N.

Sol. (30-33): According to the given information, we can draw a blood relation diagram is as shown below:



30. (b) It is clear from the diagram that Rohan's mother is mother of Anita's mother.
 31. (d) Prateek's and Anita's mother are sisters.
 32. (c) Rohan is Prateek's uncle
 33. (d) Let the age of Prakash = a yr

According to the question,

$$\text{Age of Shyam} = 3a \text{ yr}$$

$$\text{Age of Ram} = \frac{3a}{2} \text{ yr}$$

Now, given that the sum of their ages is 55.

$$\therefore a + 3a + \frac{3a}{2} = 55$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a + 3a = 110$$

$$\Rightarrow 11a = 110$$

$$\therefore a = 10$$

$$\text{Now, the age of Ram} = \frac{3a}{2} = \frac{3 \times 10}{2} = 15 \text{ yr}$$