

(Reasoning Workbook Notes)

In this section, problems are based on blood relations. The process of solving these problems (puzzles) depends upon the deep knowledge of blood relations. The common relations are: Father, Mother, Grandparents, Wife, Husband, Son, Daughter, Grandchild, Sister, Brother etc.

Remarks:

1. Relatives on the mother's side are called 'maternal'. For example, mother's brother is called maternal uncle.
2. Relatives on the father's side are called 'paternal'. For example, father's brother **is** called paternal uncle.
3. Assume a relation as paternal relation, unless stated otherwise.

HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Usually two types of problems are asked : (i) Uncoded (ii) Coded.

- (i) To solve uncoded problems, find right gender of the required relation and eliminate all wrong choices if any. Also find generation gaps to solve quickly. You can solve by drawing a generation "diagram". For this put lower generation below the upper generation and mention M(or m) and F(or f) within brackets for male and female respectively.
- (ii) To solve coded problems, just take two suitable persons under consideration and move forward or backward as per question with mentioning their gender and relations.

EXAMPLE

If 'A + B' means 'A is the brother of B'; 'A % B' means 'A is the father of B' and 'A x B' means 'A is the sister of B'. Which of the following means 'M is the uncle of P'?

- (a) $M + K \% T \times P$ (b) $N \times P \% M$
(c) $M + S \% R \% P$ (d) $M \% N \times P$

Explanation (A):

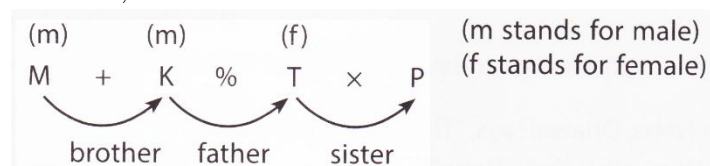
Let us consider option (a) which is $M + K \% T \times P$

'M + K' means, 'M is the brother of K'

'K % T' means, 'K is the father of T'

'T x P' means, 'T is the sister of P'

Therefore, we arrive:



Thus, we obtain T is sister of P and K is father of T.

So K is the father of P.

Further, M is **the** brother of K. Consequently M is the uncle of P.

So the correct option is (A).