

Government Exams Preparation

Q1. O and P are siblings. Z has two children and he is son of R, who is father in-law of U. U has only one son. P is not granddaughter of R. How is U Related to Z?

A) Husband B) Wife C) Daughter D) Son E) NOT

Q2. P is the father of R, but R is not his son. T is daughter of R. U is the wife of P. Q is the brother of R. S is the son of Q. V is the wife of Q. W is the father of V. Who is the father in law of Q?

A) W B) P C) T D) R E) NOT

Q3. There are 5 friends A, B, C, D and E. C is the daughter of B and her son is E. There are two couples present at the gathering. A is a male. C's parents are present in the gathering. E is not married. Who is D in this gathering?

A) B's Husband B) C's husband C) E's son D) B's son E) CND

Q4. There are eight member N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U in a family with three generation. Q is mother of T. U is niece of P. N is father of R. O has only two married sons. T is grandson of O. S is sister-in-law of P who is father of T. Who among the following is nephew of N?

A) S B) T C) Q D) U E) P

Q5. W is sister of G. G is married to Q. Q is father of E. Z is son of U. G is mother-in-law of U. Q has only one son and no daughter. W is married of O. Y is daughter of O. How is Z related to Q?

A) Nephew B) Uncle C) Brother D) Son E) grandson

Q6. There are seven persons in a family such that there are three married couples in the family. D is the father-in-law of B, who is the brother of C. K is the mother-in-law of E, who is the brother-in-law of B. A is the only child of F. D is married to F. If M is the son of C then how is E related to M?

A) Mother B) Father C) Son D) Bro-in-law E) NOT

Q7. There are nine members of three generations living in a family with three married couples. G is the father of C who is a grandson of K. F is the only daughter of J who is the mother of D. A is the brother-in-law of G who has no siblings. M is the daughter of B who is daughter-in-law of J. D is an unmarried member of the family. How is M related to C?

A) Cousin B) Mother C) Sister-in-law D) Sister E) CND

Q8. C is son of E. H is sister of C. Y has 3 children out of whom 2 are married. K is D's daughter. I is daughter-in-law of E, but not married to C. D is sister in-law of F and mother of X. Y is F's father. F is brother of H. X is grandson of Y. How is K related to F?

A) Niece B) Brother C) Son D) Nephew E) NOT

Q9. There are six members A, B, C, D, E and F in the family of three generations. There are two members in each generation. B is father-in law of F. C is mother of D. E is not married to F or C. E is not in 3rd generation. D is not married to A. There is no single parent in the family. How is A related to B?

A) Grandson B) Father C) Son D) Granddaughter E) CND

Q10. There are nine members in a family K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R and S. In this family only two married couples and only four males are there. M is married to K. L is the only child of N. P is married and she has a mother in-law. R has a child. N is paternal grandmother of O who is uncle of S. K is father of O's mother and Q. R is not a female member of a family. Who is mother-in-law of P?

A) K B) L C) M D) N E) NOT

Q11. Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are in a family of three generations. T is the only son of P. U is the son in-law of R, who is the husband of P. V is the only son of S. There are three married couples in the family. S is wife of U. There is no single parent in the family. W is a male and belongs to third generation. Q is daughter-in-law of mother of S. How is W related to T?

A) Son B) Nephew C) Aunt D) Uncle E) Sister-in-law

Q12. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V & W, W is T's only Brother. U is son of S. S is son of P. R is T's Brother In-law. Q is mother of R. V is not Q's husband. R is not S's son. W has a niece. How is T related to V?

A) Mother B) Father C) Brother D) Sister E) CND

Q13. There are ten members of a family. B has only one son. Z is the father of A. M, T and A are siblings. M is the sister-in-law of O. U is the spouse of V who is the son-in-law of A. W is the father of O. T is the paternal aunt of U. There are only three married couples in the family. C is the brother-in-law of A. O is the daughter-in-law of B. How many Male members are there in the family?

A) ONE B) TWO C) THREE D) FIVE E) CND

Q14. There are nine members in a family i.e. Ram, Shyam, Mohan, Sohan, Rohan, Sita, Geeta, Sangeet and Meeta. There are five males and three married couples. Ram is paternal uncle of Geeta. Sangeeta has only 2 daughters. Meeta is daughter-in-law of Shyam. Mohan is married to Shyam. Sohan and Rohan are sons of Mohan. Rohan is not married. Sita is married to Sangeeta. Shyam is son-in-law of Sangeeta. Sita is a male member. Which of the following is true about Sita?

(A) Sita is uncle of Geeta (B) Sohan is grandson of Sita (C) Sita is sister of Ram (D) Sita is father of Rohan (E) All are true

Q15. Twelve persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, U, V, W and X of a family with three generations go for a picnic. There are three married couples and all the female members are married in the family. For every person in the family either both of their parents or none of their parents are alive. A is mother of B and C is father of A. D is not unmarried person. Both the daughters of E have 2 sons and 2 brothers. F married to G, who is aunt of H. U and V are cousins of B. W and X both are uncles of U and H. How is C related to D?

A) Father B) Cousin C) Grand father D) father-in-law E) wife

Q16. If $X \div Y$ means X is wife of Y. If $X + Y$ means X is father of Y. If $X \times Y$ means X is mother of Y. If $X - Y$ means X is brother of Y. In the expression " $U \times G \div J + H - O$ ", how is H related to U?

(A) Daughter (B) Son (C) Grandson (D) Can't determined (E) NOT

Q17. $P \$ Q$ means 'P is the wife of Q'. $P @ Q$ means 'P is the father of Q'. $P \& Q$ means 'P is the brother of Q'. $P \% Q$ means 'P is the mother of Q'. $P \# Q$ means 'P is the sister of Q'. How is P related to G in ' $B \# G @ D \& E \$ P$ '?

(A) Father-in-law (B) Daughter-in-law (C) Mother-in-law (D) Son-in-law (E) CND

Q18. How is H related to T's child in ' $T @ K \$ L @ M \# N \$ H$ '? (Using the same symbols from Q17)

(A) Father-in-law (B) Daughter-in-law (C) Mother-in-law (D) Son in-law (E) CND

Q19. If ' $P \& Q$ ' means P is father of Q. If ' $P \% Q$ ' means Q is mother of P. If ' $P \$ Q$ ' means P is son of Q. If ' $P @ Q$ ' means P is daughter of Q. If ' $P * Q$ ' means Q is wife of P. If ' $P + Q$ ' means P is husband of Q. Which of given expression indicate that 'T' is son in law of 'U'?

(A) $T \$ F + G @ C * U$ (B) $T \$ H + E @ U + F$ (C) $K \% T \% H \% U \& G$ (D) $K \& T * E \% U @ G$ (E) None of these

Q20. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the expression? $H \& S \$ M @ F + E @ U * C$

(A) S is son in law of F (B) M is daughter of C (C) U is father-in-law of H (D) E is mother-in-law of H (E) None of these

Q21. $M @ N - M$ is the son of N. $M \# N - M$ is the child of N. $M @ N - M$ is the parent of N. $M \$ N - M$ is younger than N. $M \% N - N$ is sister of M. $M \& N - N$ is the son-in-law of M. $M * N - M$ is the husband of N. If $P @ Q \% R \& S * T$, then how is Q related to T?

(A) Mother (B) Uncle (C) Aunt (D) Either (b) or (c) (E) NOT

Q22. If $W \% C @ V \# U @ F \% L$ and U has only one daughter, then how is V related to W? (Using symbols from Q21)

(A) Nephew (B) Niece (C) Brother-in-law (D) CND (E) Son

Q23. If $P \& Q @ R \# S \% T$ and $T \$ S$, and if the ages of P and S are 55 and 35 respectively, what could be the possible age of T? (Using symbols from Q21)

(A) 34 (B) 33 (C) 56 (D) None of these (E) Either (a) or (b)

Q24. " $G \wedge H$ " means "G is mother of H". " $G \# H$ " means "G is son of H". " $G \& H$ " means "G is father of H". " $G \% H$ " means "G is brother of H". " $G + H$ " means "G is daughter of H". " $G @ H$ " means "G is sister of H". In which of the following

expression Q is daughter-in-law of P?

A) $R+Q\&W\#H$; $P^M+W\%G$ B) $M+G\#U^W+P\&H^R+Q$ C) $M\#G+U\&H+P^RQ+W$ D) $R@U^G@W\&\%QH\%P^M$ E) None of these

Q25. In the given expression below which of the following statement is true? $A^Q @G \& H$; $B + D \% U$; $H \#L$; $P @ U \& G$; $U \& Q$

(A) A is maternal aunty of B (B) H is granddaughter of U (C) D is Uncle of Q (D) L is son-in-law of P (E) All the given statements are not true

Q26. "Q + P' means 'P is son of Q'. "Q * P' means 'P is father of Q'. "P % Q' means 'P is son-in-law of Q'. "Q – P' means 'P is wife of Q'. "P * Q" means 'Q is brother of P'. "p # Q' means 'Q is the only sister of P'. Which two symbols will come in place of question marks in the following equation to show that A is wife of B?

$B \% P - C ? D ? A$

(A) x and + (B) + and # (C) None of these (D) + and - (E) Either A or C

Q27. Which symbol will come in place of question mark in the following equation to show that G is daughter-in-law of H? (Using symbols from Q26)

$G + Z \times T ? H$

(A) + (B) # (C) None of these (D) % (E) X

Q28. Which symbol will come in place of question marks in the following equation to show that A is paternal aunt of B? (Using symbols from Q26)

$B \times C \times D + E ? A$

(A) # (B) x (C) None of these (D) X (E) Either A or C

Q29. In a certain coded language: $P \odot Q$ - P is the parent of Q. $P \% Q$ - P is elder to Q. $P \& Q$ - P is younger to Q. $P \$ Q$ - P is brother of Q. $P * Q$ - P is wife of Q. $P \# Q$ - P is sister-in-law of Q. Given: $P \odot G$; $A * O \$ L \$ G$; $G \odot N \& H$; $A \odot H$; $T \# L$, $T \odot N$. How is A related to P?

(a) Uncle (B) daughter-in-law (C) Brother-in-law (D) None of these (E) Aunt

Q30. If Z is the wife of L then how is Z related to N? (Using the information from Q29)

(a) Aunt (b) brother-in-law (c) sister-in-law (d) Uncle (e) None of these

Q31. If N is the brother of R, then how is R related to P? (Using the information from Q29)

(a) Daughter (b) Son-in-law (c) Grand son (d) Grand-daughter (e) CND

Q32. If the age of H is 18 years and age of T is 33 years, so what can be the age of N? (Using the information from Q29)

(a) 19 years (b) 13 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years (e) 36 years

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