

# Blood Relation Questions for IBPS PO Pre, RRB Scale I Pre, SBI PO Pre, Canara Bank PO, Syndicate Bank PO, IBPS SO Pre, IBPS Clerk Mains and SBI Clerk Mains Exams. 

## Blood Relation Quiz 30

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
$A, B, C$ and $D$ are four males who are married to four females namely $P, Q, R$ and $S$ not necessarily in the same order. $\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z are five children who belong to these four couples.
$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any child.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.

W and X are siblings and are of different genders.
$C$ is the father of two children.
$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.

A has one daughter X .
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

1. How many boys are there in the group of children?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. Can't be determined
2. Who among the following is the father of $Z$ ?
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
E. Can't be determined
3. Who among the following is a couple?
A. A-P
B. B-R
C. C-S
D. $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{P}$
E. None of these
4. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
A. S
B. P
C. $Y$
D. Z
E. W
5. $Y$ is the child of whom among the following?
A. C
B. D
C. B
D. A
E. None of these

## Correct Answer:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | C | A | E | B |

## Explanation:

1. There are only two boys in the group of children.

Hence option B is correct.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Common Explanation:

## Reference:

$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any children.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.
$A$ has one daughter $X$, who is a single child.

## Inference:

We will keep the second hint in mind and use it further.
Following two cases are possible for Q . Q could be wife of either C or D.

## Case-1

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Q |  | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D |  |  |  |

## Case-2

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Q |  | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C |  |  |  |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.
$W$ and $X$ are siblings and are of different genders.

## Inference:

As $W$ and $X$ are siblings and of different genders, thus $W$ must be the son of $A$.
Therefore, P must be the wife of A in both the cases.

## Case-1

R must be married to $D$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Case-2

R must be married to C.


## Reference:

C is the father of two children.
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

## Inference:

Case-1
Therefore Z is the daughter of C and Q .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

Case-2 fails as C can't have two children as per the given information.
2. $C$ is the father of $Z$.

Hence option C is correct.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Common Explanation:

## Reference:

$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any children.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.
A has one daughter $X$, who is a single child.

Inference:
We will keep the second hint in mind and use it further.
Following two cases are possible for $Q$. Q could be wife of either Cor D.

## Case-1

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Q |  | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D |  |  |  |

## Case-2

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Q |  | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C |  |  |  |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.
$W$ and $X$ are siblings and are of different genders.

## Inference:

As $W$ and $X$ are siblings and of different genders, thus $W$ must be the son of $A$.
Therefore, P must be the wife of A in both the cases.

## Case-1

R must be married to $D$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Case-2

R must be married to C .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | R | - | Y |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

C is the father of two children.
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

## Inference:

Case-1
Therefore Z is the daughter of C and Q .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

Case-2 fails as C can't have two children as per the given information.
3. $A-P$ is a couple.

Hence option A is correct.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Common Explanation:

## Reference:

$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any children.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.
$A$ has one daughter $X$, who is a single child.

## Inference:

We will keep the second hint in mind and use it further.
Following two cases are possible for $Q$. Q could be wife of either $C$ or $D$.

## Case-1

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | Q | X |  |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D |  |  |  |

## Case-2

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Q |  | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C |  |  |  |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.
$W$ and $X$ are siblings and are of different genders.

## Inference:

As W and X are siblings and of different genders, thus W must be the son of A .

Therefore, $P$ must be the wife of $A$ in both the cases.

## Case-1

R must be married to $D$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Case-2

R must be married to C .

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | R | - | Y |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

C is the father of two children.
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

## Inference:

## Case-1

Therefore Z is the daughter of C and Q .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

Case-2 fails as C can't have two children as per the given information.
4. $\quad W$ is the odd one out as he is the only male among he given options. Hence option E is correct.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Common Explanation:

Reference:
$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any children.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.
$A$ has one daughter $X$, who is a single child.

## Inference:

We will keep the second hint in mind and use it further.
Following two cases are possible for Q . Q could be wife of either C or D .

## Case-1

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Q | X |  |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D |  |  |  |

## Case-2

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Q | X |  |
| B | S | - | - |
| C |  |  |  |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.
W and X are siblings and are of different genders.

## Inference:

As $W$ and $X$ are siblings and of different genders, thus $W$ must be the son of $A$.
Therefore, P must be the wife of A in both the cases.

## Case-1

R must be married to $D$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Case-2

R must be married to $C$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | R | - | Y |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$C$ is the father of two children.
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

## Inference:

Case-1
Therefore Z is the daughter of C and Q .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

Case-2 fails as C can't have two children as per the given information.
5. $\quad Y$ is the child of $D$.

Hence option B is correct.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Common Explanation:

## Reference:

$B$ is married to $S$, who does not have any children.
$U$ is the only son of $Q$, who is not married to $A$.
$A$ has one daughter $X$, who is a single child.

## Inference:

We will keep the second hint in mind and use it further.
Following two cases are possible for Q . Q could be wife of either C or D.

## Case-1



| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Q | X |  |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D |  |  |  |

## Case-2

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Q | X |  |
| B | S | - | - |
| C |  |  |  |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

$Y$ is the daughter of $R$, who does not have any other child.
$W$ and $X$ are siblings and are of different genders.

## Inference:

As W and X are siblings and of different genders, thus W must be the son of A .
Therefore, P must be the wife of A in both the cases.

## Case-1

R must be married to $D$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U |  |
| D | R | - | Y |

## Case-2

$R$ must be married to $C$.

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | R | - | Y |
| D | Q | U |  |

## Reference:

C is the father of two children.
$Z$ is the sister of $U$.

## Inference:

Case-1
Therefore Z is the daughter of C and Q .

| Husband | Wife | Son | Daughter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | P | W | X |
| B | S | - | - |
| C | Q | U | Z |
| D | R | - | Y |

Case-2 fails as C can't have two children as per the given information.

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