Coded form of

(Blood Relation)
(Direction)
(Inequality)

X * Y means **X** is to the west of **Y** at a distance of **7m.**

X # Y means **X** is to the south direction of **Y** at a distance of **5m.**

X @ Y means **X** is to the east of **Y** at a distance of **3m.**

X % Y means **X** is to the north direction of **Y** at a distance of **9m.**

X * Y का अर्थ है कि **X, Y** के पश्चिम ओर **7 मीटर** की दूरी पर है।

X # Y का अर्थ है कि **X, Y** के दक्षिण दिशा में **5 मीटर** की दूरी पर है।

X @ Y का अर्थ है कि **X, Y** के पूर्व ओर **3 मीटर** की दूरी पर है।

X % Y का अर्थ है कि **X, Y** के उत्तर दिशा में **9 मीटर** की दूरी पर है।

X * Y means X is to the west of Y at a distance of 7m.
X # Y means X is to the south direction of Y at a distance of 5m.
X @ Y means X is to the east of Y at a distance of 3m.
X % Y means X is to the north direction of Y at a distance of 9m.

B @ D % V # H @ K,

then in which direction is K with respect to D?

a) North
b) East
c) South-west
d) North-West
e) None of these

X * Y means X is to the west of Y at a distance of 7m.
X # Y means X is to the south direction of Y at a distance of 5m.
X @ Y means X is to the east of Y at a distance of 3m.
X % Y means X is to the north direction of Y at a distance of 9m.

M % N, Q * M, N % G, L * Q

then find the minimum distance between Q and N (approx.)?

a) √ 12 m
b) √ 130 m
c) √ 81 m
d) √ 49 m
e) √ 100 m

X * Y means X is to the west of Y at a distance of 7m.
X # Y means X is to the south direction of Y at a distance of 5m.
X @ Y means X is to the east of Y at a distance of 3m.
X % Y means X is to the north direction of Y at a distance of 9m.

S @ T * R % M * U,

then T is in which direction with respect to U?

a) South
b) North-West
c) West
d) North-East
e) East

X * Y means X is to the west of Y at a distance of 7m.
X # Y means X is to the south direction of Y at a distance of 5m.
X @ Y means X is to the east of Y at a distance of 3m.
X % Y means X is to the north direction of Y at a distance of 9m.

E # F * H %G * I

then find the distance between E and H?

a) √72 m
b) 9 m
c) 3√2 m
d) √74 m
e) None of these

X * Y means X is to the west of Y at a distance of 7m.
X # Y means X is to the south direction of Y at a distance of 5m.
X @ Y means X is to the east of Y at a distance of 3m.
X % Y means X is to the north direction of Y at a distance of 9m.

R # M @ N * O % P # Q,

then Q in which direction with respect to R?

a) South
b) North-West
c) West
d) North-East
e) East

'A & B' means that A is the sister of B,

'A + B' means that A is the son of B,

'A $ B' means that A is the brother of B,

'A % B' means that A is the mother of B,

'A # B' means that A is the daughter of B

'A @ B' means that A is the Father of B,

'A & B' का मतलब है कि A, B की बहन है,

'A + B' का मतलब है कि A, B का बेटा है,

'A $ B' का मतलब है कि A, B का भाई है,

'A % B' का मतलब है कि A, B की मां है,

'A # B' का अर्थ है कि A, B की बेटी है

'A @ B' का अर्थ है कि A, B का पिता है,

'A & B' means that A is the sister of B,
'A + B' means that A is the son of B,
'A $ B' means that A is the brother of B,
'A % B' means that A is the mother of B,
'A # B' means that A is the daughter of B
'A @ B' means that A is the Father of B,
In P $ Q @ R # S % T & U, how is 'T' related to 'P'?

a) Niece
b) Uncle
c) Nephew
d) Aunt
e) None of these

'A & B' means that A is the sister of B,
'A + B' means that A is the son of B,
'A $ B' means that A is the brother of B,
'A % B' means that A is the mother of B,
'A # B' means that A is the daughter of B
'A @ B' means that A is the Father of B,

In A $ B @ C % D $ E + F, how is 'F' related to 'B'?

a) Husband
b) Father-in-law
c) Son-in-law
d) Can't be determine
e) None of these

'A & B' means that A is the sister of B,

'A + B' means that A is the son of B,

'A $ B' means that A is the brother of B,

'A % B' means that A is the mother of B,

'A # B' means that A is the daughter of B

'A @ B' means that A is the Father of B,

In M & N @ O % P # Q + R, how is 'M' related to 'R'?

a) Husband
b) Brother
c) Father
d) Father-in-law
e) None of these

P # Q means P is the son of Q.
P * Q means P is the husband of Q.
P % Q means P is the wife of Q.
P $ Q means P is the mother of Q.
P & Q means P is the brother of Q.

P # Q means P is the son of Q.
P * Q means P is the husband of Q.
P % Q means P is the wife of Q.
P $ Q means P is the mother of Q.
P & Q means P is the brother of Q.

If **G # L # A * B $ D** then how is **G** related to **D**?

a) Aunt
b) Uncle
c) Niece
d) Nephew
e) Cannot be determined

P # Q means P is the son of Q.
P * Q means P is the husband of Q.
P % Q means P is the wife of Q.
P $ Q means P is the mother of Q.
P & Q means P is the brother of Q.

If B % D # G % F # A then how is A related to D?

a) Grandmother
b) Grandson
c) Granddaughter
d) Grandfather
e) Cannot be determined

P # Q means P is the son of Q.
P * Q means P is the husband of Q.
P % Q means P is the wife of Q.
P $ Q means P is the mother of Q.
P & Q means P is the brother of Q.

If **A * B $ D $ G * E**, then how is **A** related to **G**?

a) Husband
b) Grandson
c) Granddaughter
d) Grandfather
e) Father

A × B means B is mother of A

A – B means B is brother of A

A + B means B is sister of A

A ÷ B means B is father of A

If the expression M × N + R ÷ T is true, then which of the following is true?

a) M is son of R
b) N is aunt of T
c) M is granddaughter of T
d) T is father of N
e) None of these

A × B means B is mother of A

A – B means B is brother of A

A + B means B is sister of A

A ÷ B means B is father of A

Which of the following means 'Q' is brother of 'T'?

a) Y ÷ Q – T + R

b) T ÷ Q – Y- R

c) T × M – R + Q

d) T + M ÷ Y + Q

e) None of these

A × B means B is mother of A

A – B means B is brother of A

A + B means B is sister of A

A ÷ B means B is father of A

If the expression M – Q – D ÷ F + C, then which of the following is true?

a) C is daughter of F
b) F is niece of C
c) C is sister of F
d) D is father of M
e) None of these

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.

P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.

P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.

P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.

P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.
P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.
P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.
P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.
P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: A + B, B $ C, C ? A
Conclusions:
I.   C $ A
II. B + C

a) if only conclusion I is true;
b) if only conclusion II is true;
c) if either I or II is true:
d) if neither I nor II is true; and
e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.

P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.

P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.

P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.

P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: Y @ Z, Z × Q, Q $ P

Conclusions:

I.   Y ? P

II. Y @ P

a) if only conclusion I is true;

b) if only conclusion II is true;

c) if either I or II is true:

d) if neither I nor II is true; and

e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.
P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.
P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.
P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.
P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: E × F, F @ L, L+ N
Conclusions:
I.   N + F
II.   E × L

a) if only conclusion I is true;
b) if only conclusion II is true;
c) if either I or II is true:
d) if neither I nor II is true; and
e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.

P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.

P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.

P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.

P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: H @ J. J ? K, K × M

Conclusions:

I.   H @ M

II. M × J

a) if only conclusion I is true;

b) if only conclusion II is true;

c) if either I or II is true:

d) if neither I nor II is true; and

e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.
P × Q means **P** is neither equal to nor smaller than **Q**.
P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.
P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.
P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: M @ T, T + V, V ? E
Conclusions:
I.   V + M
II. V ? M

a) if only conclusion I is true;
b) if only conclusion II is true;
c) if either I or II is true:
d) if neither I nor II is true; and
e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

P + Q means **P** is neither smaller nor greater than **Q**.
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P ? Q means **P** is neither greater than nor equal to **Q**.
P @ Q means **P** is either greater than or equal to **Q**.
P $ Q means **P** either less than or equal to **Q**.

Statements: P $ Q, Q × R, P + R
Conclusions:
I.   Q × P
II.   P ? Q

a) if only conclusion I is true;
b) if only conclusion II is true;
c) if either I or II is true:
d) if neither I nor II is true; and
e) if both I and II are true.

1	×
2	@
0	+
-1	?
-2	$

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