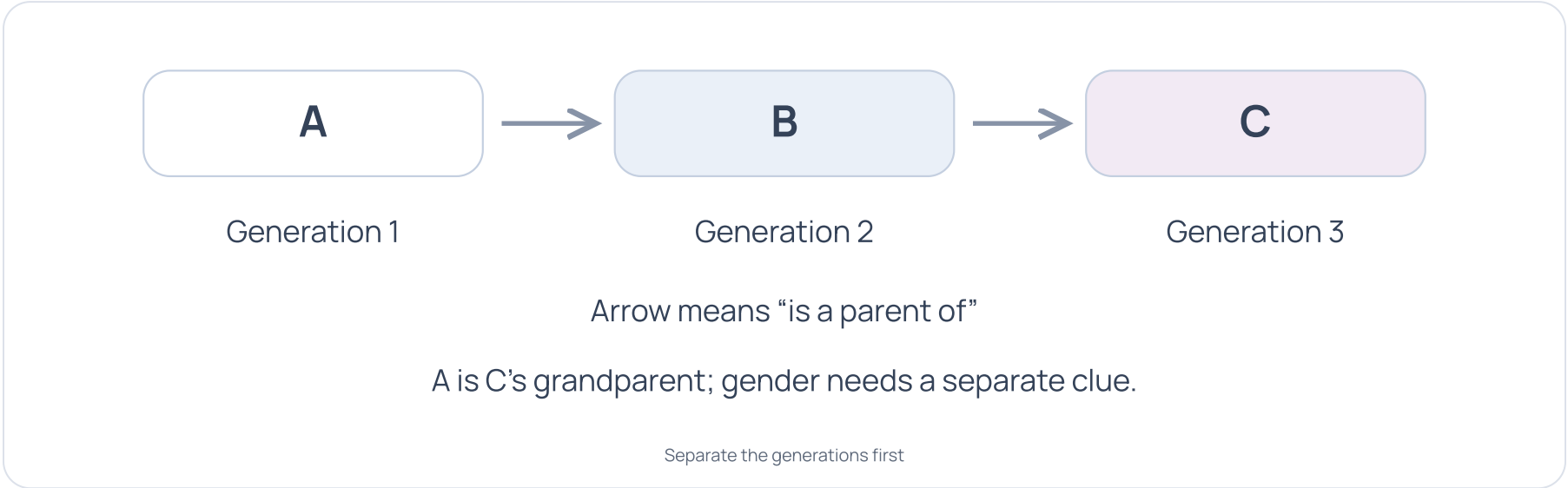


Build a family tree before naming a relation

Generation levels, reference anchors and coded-relation decoding

• **Family-Tree Analysis**



◆ **Generation and Link Notation**

- Place parents one level above children, siblings on the same level, and spouses with a paired link.
- Mark gender only when a clue or relation word states it; never infer gender from a name or letter.
- A named father–mother pair is treated as spouses only under the problem’s stated or usual exam convention.

○ **Inside-Out Monologue Decoding**

- Start from phrases anchored to the speaker (‘my...’) and reduce them step by step to one person.
- When a woman says ‘my father’s only daughter’, that phrase refers to the speaking woman herself.
- Resolve each family phrase using its stated parent and sibling links; note any convention needed.

◇ **Coded-Relation Chains**

- Translate each adjacent relation symbol separately; do not use arithmetic precedence.
- With $A - B$ = A is B’s brother and $A \times B$ = A is B’s mother, $P - R \times Q$ links P to R and R to Q.
- In $P - R \times Q$, P is brother of R and R is mother of Q, so P is the maternal uncle of Q.

□ **Direction and Side Checks**

- Keep maternal (mother’s side) and paternal (father’s side) distinct before choosing an option.
- Answer ‘How is X related to Y?’ with X’s role relative to Y, not Y’s role relative to X.
- Ignore extra relatives added as distractors once the direct path between X and Y is fixed.

REMEMBER Reduce speaker-anchored phrases first, trace generation links step by step, and answer from the requested person’s side.