Build a family tree before naming a relation

Generation levels, reference anchors and coded-relation decoding

Family-Tree Analysis

Arrow means “is a parent of”

A is C’s grandparent; gender needs a separate clue.

Separate the generations first

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 × B = A is B’s mother, P − R × Q links P to R and R to Q.
- In P − R × 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.

Sources & practice · PET practice paper · 25-october-shift-1 · Q15 · PET practice paper · 25-october-shift-2 · Q24 · PET practice paper · 30-october-shift-1 · Q50
mindmapsforupsc.com/mindmaps/pet-family-relations/?lang=en