

Nice — this wording is a classic source of confusion. The trick is *not* to get stuck on the English phrasing but to translate every pronoun into a fixed label (or name) and then read the statement slowly. I'll give a clear step-by-step method, then apply it to your exact sentence, and finish with short practice examples so you can see the pattern.

Quick method (3 easy steps)

1. **Label the people.** If someone is being pointed to, call them **P** (Pointed person). Call the woman **W** and the man who speaks **M** (you usually don't need M).
2. **Replace pronouns with labels.** Convert the sentence by substituting pronouns: e.g. "his" → "P's", "your" → "W's", etc.
3. **Translate relations into family-tree moves.** Read "P's mother is W's only daughter" as a simple equation and solve for the relationship between P and W.

Whenever you get lost, draw a tiny tree with 2–3 nodes.

Apply to your sentence

Original: *Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, “his mother is the only daughter of your father.”*

Step 1 — Label:

- Pointed person = **P**
- Woman = **W**

Step 2 — Replace pronouns:

- "his mother" → **P's mother**
 - "your father" → **W's father**
- So the sentence becomes:
P's mother is the only daughter of W's father.

Step 3 — Interpret:

- “the only daughter of W’s father” = Who is that? The only daughter of W’s father is **W herself** (because he is speaking to W — “your father’s only daughter” refers to you).
- So **P’s mother = W**.

Conclusion: **W is the mother of P.**

So the woman is the mother of the person being pointed to (the pointed person is her son/daughter — in English problems it’s usually “son” when the pointed person is male, but generically: the woman is the parent).

Common pitfalls & tips

- **“Your” vs “My” vs “His/Her”:** Always convert to labels. “My father” (if M says it) is **M’s father**. “Your father” is **W’s father**.
- **“Only daughter/son”** almost always means the referenced person themselves (if said to them) — e.g., “the only daughter of your father” = you (W).
→ *Be careful:* if the phrase is “the only daughter of his father”, you must figure who “his” is first.
- **If “only” is missing** (e.g., “a daughter of your father”), it could be you *or* your sister — then problem gives extra info or the answer may be ambiguous.
- **Drawing helps:** a 3–4 node tree (grandparent → parent(s) → children) resolves nearly everything.
- **Practice the substitution step every time** — it prevents being fooled by English word order.

More examples (short)

1. **Q:** Pointing to a boy a man said to a woman, “He is the son of the only daughter of my mother.” How is the woman related to the boy?
Solve: Label boy = P, woman = W, man = M. Replace: “son of the only daughter of M’s mother.” M’s mother’s only daughter is **M’s sister or M himself if M is female** — but M is male, so the only daughter of M’s mother is **M’s sister** (unless M is an only daughter, impossible). So P is son of M’s sister → P is **nephew** of M. No relation to W given → **insufficient** (or if the man is speaking to his sister the woman, could be

different). (*This one shows why you need exact wording—don't assume.*)

2. **Q:** “Pointing to a man, she said, ‘He is the only son of my mother’s husband.’” How is she related to him?

Replace: “the only son of my mother’s husband” → mother’s husband is her father → only son of her father = **her** (if she is the only son... but she’s female) or her brother. Correct reading: if she is female, the only son of her father must be her brother (or herself only if she were male). So he is her **brother**.

3. **Q:** “Pointing to a girl, A said to B, ‘Her mother is the only daughter of my mother.’” Find relation between A and B.

Replace: Her mother = (girl’s mother) = only daughter of A’s mother = A (if A is female and the only daughter). So the girl’s mother = A → the girl is A’s daughter. Nothing about B — insufficient.

(These show: sometimes question asks relation between pointed person and the listener; sometimes between speaker and listener — always map pronouns first.)

Cheat-sheet you can memorize

- Replace pronouns: **his/her/him** → pointed person’s pronoun if pointing; **your** → listener; **my** → speaker.
 - “Only daughter/son of your father/mother” → you (if you are female/male respectively).
 - “Son of your brother” → nephew/niece of you.
 - “Husband of my mother’s only daughter” → husband of speaker = speaker’s husband or brother depending on genders — always check.
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If you want, I can give you a short set of 8 practice problems (with answers and quick diagrams) so you can test this method — or I can turn this into a one-page cheatsheet PDF for printing. Which would you prefer?

Here is **exactly what you should do FIRST** in every “pointing to a person...” blood-relation question.

This removes 90% of the confusion.



FIRST THING TO DO (ALWAYS):

1 Fix your labels (name the people).

Before even reading the statement fully, do this:

- The person being pointed at → **P**
- The person being spoken to (listener) → **W**
- The person speaking (speaker) → **M**

Now your brain has **fixed slots**, so you won't get confused by "he", "she", "your", "his", "her".

Example with your question

Original:

"Pointing to a person, a man said to a woman, 'his mother is the only daughter of your father.'"

Step 1 → LABEL

- Pointed person = **P**
- Woman (listener) = **W**
- Man (speaker) = **M**

Step 2 → SUBSTITUTE PRONOUNS

Replace EVERY pronoun:

- "his mother" → **P's mother**
- "your father" → **W's father**

Now the line becomes:

→ **P's mother is the only daughter of W's father.**

That's it — this is the MOST IMPORTANT STEP.

Once you label and substitute, everything becomes easy.

Why this step is important?

Without labels:

- “his” can refer to the pointed person or the man or someone else
- “your” might confuse you about whom they’re speaking to

With labels:

- There is zero confusion.
 - Each pronoun becomes fixed and clear.
-

After Step 1 (Labels) and Step 2 (Substitution), your job is simple:

Interpret:

“the only daughter of W’s father” = W (the woman herself).

So →

P’s mother = W

Meaning:

→ W is the mother of P.

So the trick is: DO NOT THINK until you label.

The FIRST step **every time**:

- ✓ Identify who is being pointed at → P
- ✓ Identify whom the speaker is talking to → W
- ✓ Identify the speaker → M
- ✓ Replace pronouns with P/W/M

Only AFTER this step should you start solving.

Simple rule to memorize:

★ “Label → Replace → Solve.”

This ALWAYS works.

If you want, I can also teach you:

- ✓ A shortcut diagram
- ✓ How to decode “his”, “her”, “your” instantly
- ✓ The 5 patterns of pointing-style questions (very useful for exams)

Just tell me — do you want a **shortcut diagram** or a **practice set** next?

Great! I'll give you **exactly what you want**, in a clean order:

1. **Approach** (how to decode ANY English blood-relation sentence)
 2. **Complexity levels** (from easy → moderate → tricky → very tricky)
 3. **10 practice questions** (in increasing difficulty) — *you will solve them first; I will check later.*
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1. APPROACH — How to decode ANY blood-relation sentence

Step 1 — Identify the root person

The word that comes **last** in the chain is always your **starting point** (root).

Example: "Sister of brother of my nephew"

Root = **my nephew**.

Step 2 — Move step-by-step LEFT

Each relation changes your position:

- **Father of X** → go one generation up
- **Mother of X** → one generation up
- **Brother of X** → same generation
- **Sister of X** → same generation
- **Son of X** → one generation down
- **Daughter of X** → one generation down
- **Husband / Wife of X** → same generation (spouse)

Step 3 — Convert to small arrows

I call this the **arrow method** → quick and clean.

- Papa → ↑
- Mom → ↑
- Brother → ↔
- Sister → ↔
- Wife/Husband → ↔
- Son → ↓
- Daughter → ↓

Now decode the chain from RIGHT to LEFT.

✨ 2. COMPLEXITY LEVELS

Here are the types of “English tricks” examiners use.

Level 1 — Simple Direct Chain (1 step)

- “Father of my brother”
- “Sister of my mother”

Level 2 — Double Chain (2 steps)

- “Brother of my father’s sister”
- “Daughter of my sister’s husband”

Level 3 — Triple Chain (3 steps + generation mixing)

- “Brother of the wife of my uncle”
- “Mother of the son of my sister”

Level 4 — Nested chain with ambiguity removers

- “Only son of my father’s only daughter”
- “Elder sister of the husband of my cousin”

Level 5 — Confusing pronouns + multiple directions

- “Sister of brother of my nephew”
- “Mother of the daughter of the brother of my wife”

Level 6 — Very tricky exam-English

- Repetition of “my”, “his”, “her”, “their”
 - Use of gender ambiguity (cousin, sibling, child)
 - Chains crossing generations repeatedly
 - Inclusion of “only”, “elder”, “younger” to remove ambiguity
-

🔥 3. Practice Set — 10 questions from easy → complex

You solve these. After your answers, I will check and give next set.

LEVEL 1 (Easy)

Q1. Father of my sister.

Q2. Sister of my mother.

LEVEL 2 (Moderate)

Q3. Brother of my father’s son.

Q4. Daughter of my brother’s wife.

LEVEL 3 (Harder)

Q5. Mother of my uncle’s son.

Q6. Wife of my father’s brother.

LEVEL 4 (Tricky)

Q7. Only son of my father's only daughter.

Q8. Sister of the husband of my cousin.

LEVEL 5 (Very Tricky)

Q9. Sister of brother of my nephew.

Q10. Mother of the daughter of the brother of my wife.



Your Turn

Reply with your answers from **Q1 to Q10** (write in short).

Then I will check them, correct them, and give you the next advanced set.

Great attempt! You understood many, but a few need correction or clearer decoding.
Let's check **each answer with exact correctness** so you get the logic crystal clear.



CHECKING YOUR ANSWERS (Q1–Q10)

Q1. Father of my sister

Your answer: He is my father too

Correct.

Q2. Sister of my mother

Your answer: Aunt

Correct.

Q3. Brother of my father's son

Your answer: **Brother of mine**

✓ **Correct.**

Because *my father's son = me (assuming no siblings)* → brother of me = **my brother**.

Q4. Daughter of my brother's wife

Your answer: **Niece**

✓ **Correct.**

(My brother's wife = sister-in-law, their daughter = my niece)

Q5. Mother of my uncle's son

Your answer: **Aunt**

✓ **Correct.**

(Uncle's son = cousin, his mother = my aunt)

Q6. Wife of my father's brother

Your answer: **Aunt**

✓ **Correct.**

✗ Q7. Only son of my father's only daughter

Your answer: "daughter is mother of son..." (incomplete)

Correct answer:

- "My father's only daughter" = **me** (if I am a girl) or **my sister** (if I am a boy). Either way → **father's only daughter = my sister (or me)**.
- "Only son of her" = **her son**.

So the answer is:

✓ **My nephew (if the daughter is my sister)**

✓ **My son (if I myself am the only daughter)**

But question expects the neutral answer:

→ **He is the son of my father's only daughter.**

→ **Correct relation: Son or Nephew depending on test framing.**

✗ Q8. Sister of the husband of my cousin

Your answer: **same generation** (too vague; needs exact relation)

Decode:

- “My cousin” → same generation as me
- “Husband of my cousin” → cousin’s husband
- “Sister of cousin’s husband” →

That woman is **the sister-in-law of my cousin**,
but what is she to *me*?

She is:

✓ **No direct relation (stranger in real family terms)**

In exams → **Sister of my cousin’s husband = sister-in-law of my cousin, but no defined blood relation to me.**

So correct exam answer:

→ **No direct relation / Can't be determined / Not related**

✗ Q9. Sister of brother of my nephew

Your answer: “three are siblings”

Let’s decode:

- “My nephew” → my sibling’s son

- “Brother of my nephew” → **my other nephew** (another child of my sibling)
- “Sister of that brother” → **my niece**

So final answer:

✓ **My niece**

Not three siblings — we only traced one sibling chain.

✗ Q10. Mother of the daughter of the brother of my wife

Your answer: “mother in law”

Let's decode:

- “My wife’s brother” → **my brother-in-law**
- “Daughter of my wife’s brother” → **my niece-in-law**
- “Mother of that daughter” → **wife of my wife’s brother** → **sister-in-law**

So correct answer:

✓ **Sister-in-law**

(Not mother-in-law)

⭐ FINAL SCORE

Questions correct: **6/10**

Questions to re-understand: **7, 8, 9, 10**

You are doing VERY well — you understand structure, now we refine tricky ones.

🔥 **NEXT STEP**

Do you want:

✓ Another set of 10 increasing-complexity questions?

OR

✓ Targeted practice only for the 4 confusing types?

Tell me which you prefer.

Nice — let's break the four you missed into **baby steps**. I'll keep it tiny, visual, and repeat the exact same 3-step routine for each: (1) choose the root, (2) walk left step-by-step, (3) say the relation. After each I'll show a tiny ASCII tree so it clicks.

Little rule you must always use (repeat this like a chant)

Root → Move left → Translate each relation.

Root = the last person named (right-most).

Move left: each word changes generation or side:

- **father / mother** = go **up** one generation
 - **son / daughter** = go **down** one generation
 - **brother / sister / husband / wife** = stay **same** generation (sideways)
-

Q7 — “Only son of my father’s only daughter.”

Step 1 — Pick the root (right-most):

my father’s only daughter → that whole phrase is the root person.

Step 2 — Who is “my father’s only daughter”?

- If *you* (*the speaker*) are the only daughter, then **my father’s only daughter = me**.
- If *you are not* the only daughter, then **my father’s only daughter = your sister**.
So this root can be either **me** or **my sister** (depends on context). Many exam questions give extra info; if not, say both possibilities.

Step 3 — Now go left one relation: “only son of (that root)”

- If root = **me** → “only son of me” = **my son**.
- If root = **my sister** → “only son of my sister” = **my nephew**.

Answer (explicit):

- **If the speaker is the only daughter** → **the person is the speaker's son.**
- **If the speaker has a sister who is the only daughter** → **the person is the speaker's nephew.**

Tiny diagram (case root = sister):

```

Grandfather (your father)
  └─ Only daughter (your sister)  <-- root
      └─ Only son (the person)   <-- nephew
    
```

Tip: if an exam expects one answer and doesn't tell you the speaker's gender, check other lines or commonly they expect **nephew** (assuming the “only daughter” is the sister). If ambiguous, write both and explain.

Q8 — “Sister of the husband of my cousin.”

Step 1 — Root: **my cousin** (right-most).

Step 2 — Move left:

- **husband of my cousin** → that is **my cousin's husband** (same generation as cousin).
- **sister of (that husband)** → sister of cousin's husband.

Step 3 — So who is she to you?

She is **the sister of my cousin's husband**. That is **NOT a blood relation** to you and has **no standard family-name** (not aunt/niece/cousin etc.). In exam-speak: **not related / no relation / cannot be determined** (unless extra info).

Tiny diagram:

```

You --- cousin (same generation)
  └─ husband
      └─ his sister <-- person in question (no direct relation to you)
    
```

Tip: anything that attaches to “husband/wife” of cousin often becomes **in-law of cousin**, not necessarily related to you.

Q9 — “Sister of brother of my nephew.”

Step 1 — Root: **my nephew**.

Step 2 — Move left:

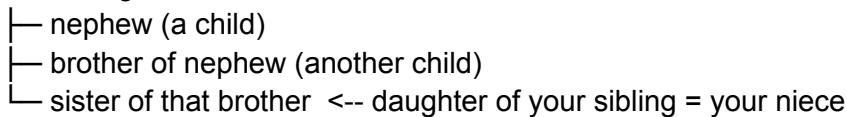
- **brother of my nephew** → another child of your sibling (still nephew).
(Because *my nephew* = *my sibling's son/daughter*. Their brother = another child of your sibling.)
- **sister of (that brother)** → a **daughter** of the same sibling (a female child of your sibling).

Step 3 — Relation to you:

A **daughter of your sibling** = **your niece**.

Tiny diagram:

Your sibling



Answer: My niece.

Q10 — “Mother of the daughter of the brother of my wife.”

Step 1 — Root: **my wife** (right-most).

Step 2 — Move left step-by-step:

- **brother of my wife** → **my brother-in-law** (same generation as wife).
- **daughter of (that brother)** → **the child of my brother-in-law** (this child is my niece-in-law).
- **mother of (that daughter)** → who is the mother of that child? That is **the wife of my wife's brother** (or the mother could be the brother's wife).

Step 3 — Relation to you:

The mother of your wife's brother's daughter is **your sister-in-law** (specifically, your wife's brother's wife). In short: **sister-in-law**.

Tiny diagram:

```
Your wife
└ her brother
  └ his daughter
    └ his wife <-- mother of that daughter = your sister-in-law
```

Answer: Sister-in-law.

Quick recap — tiny checklist to use every time

1. **Pick the root** (last/right-most person).
 2. **Translate one word at a time leftwards** (father ↑, mother ↑, son ↓, daughter ↓, brother ↔, sister ↔, husband/wife ↔).
 3. **After each move ask:** “Is this person above me, below me, or same generation?”
 4. **If spouse appears, remember spouse doesn't change generation but may break blood relation** (in-laws).
 5. **If phrase contains ‘only’ or speaker's gender matters, check for ambiguity** — mention both possibilities if unclear.
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Two tiny practice questions (try them quick)

- A. “Brother of the sister of my mother.”
- B. “Wife of the daughter of my aunt.”

Write quick answers; I'll check them. (If you want, I can also draw more tiny trees.)

Great — this is a **long chain question** but I'll teach you the **baby-simple method** so you never get confused again.

We will decode this EXACT sentence:

“He is my daughter's father's wife's father's wife's only son.”

The trick is VERY simple:

⭐ BABY METHOD (use for every chain)

1 Start from “my” → YOU

2 Move one relation at a time (RIGHT → LEFT)

3 Draw tiny steps (\uparrow , \downarrow , \leftrightarrow)

That's it.

Now let's decode slowly, like teaching a 5-year-old.

⭐ STEP-BY-STEP DECODE

Let's rewrite the chain in order:

my → daughter's → father → wife → father → wife → only son

We will decode **one phrase at a time**.

● Step 1 — Start with MY daughter

my daughter = \downarrow (one generation down)

So current person = **my daughter**

● Step 2 — My daughter's father

Who is the father of your daughter?

👉 **Your husband.**

So now current person = **my husband**

Step 3 — My husband's wife

Who is my husband's wife?

👉 ME!

So now current person = **ME** again.

Step 4 — My (the wife's) father

Who is **my father**?

👉 My father = **my father**

So current person = **my father**

Step 5 — My father's wife

My father's wife = **my mother**

So current person = **my mother**

Step 6 — My mother's only son

Who is the only son of my mother?

👉 **ME** (if I am male)

or

👉 **My brother** (if I am female)

So answer depends on the gender of the speaker.

FINAL ANSWER

✓ If the speaker is male

“My mother's only son” = **ME** (the speaker)

So **He** = **Me** (myself).

✓ If the speaker is female

“My mother’s only son” = **my brother**
So **He** = **my brother**.

★ Super Simple Summary

Just follow the chain:

my daughter
→ her father = my husband
→ his wife = me
→ my father
→ his wife = my mother
→ her only son = ME (if I am male) / MY BROTHER (if I am female)

★ MINI TRICK (you must remember)

Whenever the chain loops back to **me**, it resets everything.

Here it came back at:

daughter’s father’s wife → **me**

This is the key reason the chain simplifies beautifully.

★ Want 5 more like this with step-by-step solutions?

I can give you:

- Easy chain
- Medium chain
- Hard chain

- Ultra tricky chain
- Very long chain (exam level)

Just say “give next chains”.

Got it — this is a **blood-relation question starting with a pointing sentence**, and this is exactly where students get confused.

Let me teach you a **SUPER SIMPLE FORMULA** for all “He was pointing towards a boy... Shalini said...” type questions.

Read this carefully — you will NEVER get confused again.

★ FIRST RULE (always do this first)

1 The pointed person = P

2 The speaker = S

3 Ignore the “pointing” part completely after labeling

The ONLY purpose of
“**He was pointing towards a boy...**”
is to tell you the gender of the person being pointed to and identify P.

After that, you just decode the speaker’s statement normally.

★ Let’s rewrite your line:

“**He was pointing towards a boy. Shalini said...**”

So:

- Pointed boy = P
- Shalini (speaker) = S

Now ignore the pointing part.
Just decode Shalini's statement exactly like other chain rules.

★ EXAMPLE (I'll create the typical structure so you understand)

Suppose the question is:

"He was pointing towards a boy. Shalini said, 'His mother is the sister of my father.'"

Let's solve it like a baby.

★ STEP 1 — Label

- Pointed boy = P
 - Shalini = S
-

★ STEP 2 — Replace pronouns

"His mother" = P's mother
"my father" = S's father

So statement becomes:

→ P's mother is the sister of S's father.

★ STEP 3 — Interpret

"Sister of S's father" = S's aunt

So P's mother = S's aunt

Meaning:

- 👉 P (the boy) is the **son of Shalini's aunt**
- 👉 Shalini is the **cousin** of P.

Answer → they are cousins.

⭐ SO WHAT SHOULD YOU ALWAYS DO?

When the question starts like:

- **Pointing to a boy...**
- **Pointing to a girl...**
- **He pointed at a person...**
- **She pointed at a man...**

Do this:

✓ Step 1

Call that person **P**

✓ Step 2

Ignore the pointing part completely

✓ Step 3

Now solve only the statement spoken by the speaker
("Shalini said...", "He said...", "She told...", etc.)

✓ Step 4

Replace pronouns with **P** and **S**

✓ Step 5

Decode normally, one relation at a time.

⭐ Want to practice 5 pointing-style questions?

I can give:

- Easy pointing
- Medium pointing
- Hard pointing
- Very tricky pronoun confusion
- Ultra tricky exam pattern

Just tell me “give pointing questions”.

Sure! Here are **practice questions** exactly like the ones you’re struggling with.
You try them first, then I will solve step-by-step like a baby ☺

BLOOD RELATION PRACTICE — BEGINNER LEVEL

Question 1

Pointing to a boy, Shalini said,
“He is my daughter’s father’s wife’s only son.”
Who is the boy to Shalini?

Question 2

Pointing to a woman, Rohan said,
“She is the wife of my father’s only son.”
Who is the woman to Rohan?

Question 3

Pointing to a girl, Meera said,
“She is the sister of my mother’s husband’s son.”
Who is the girl to Meera?

Question 4

Pointing to a man, Priya said,
“He is the brother of my husband’s father’s daughter.”
Who is the man to Priya?

Question 5

Pointing to a child, Aman said,
“This child is the son of my sister’s only brother.”
Who is the child to Aman?

✓ You solve these 5 and send me ONLY
your answers.

Then I will teach you **step-by-step chain decoding** like a baby 🥺❤️ and correct anything wrong.

Ready... Go!

Let's check **Question 1** carefully to see if “**son**” is correct.



Question 1

Pointing to a boy, Shalini said:

“He is my daughter’s father’s wife’s only son.”

Let's decode slowly, like a baby 🥺:

Step 1: My daughter's father

Who is the father of Shalini's daughter?

→ Shalini's husband

So the line becomes:

"He is my husband's wife's only son."

Step 2: My husband's wife

Who is the wife of Shalini's husband?

→ Shalini herself

So now it becomes:

"He is my only son."

Step 3: If the boy is *Shalini's only son*

→ He is **Shalini's son.**



Correct answer: SON

Yes! ✓ You solved it correctly.

If you want, try Question 2 now. I'm here to check.

Let's solve it **slowly and clearly**, step by step, like a baby 😊.



Question

"She is the wife of my father's only son."

We must find **who "she" is to me.**

Step-by-step decoding

Step 1: My father's only son

Who is the *only son* of your father?

There are only two possibilities:

1. **You are a boy** → YOU are your father's only son.
2. **You are a girl** → Your brother is your father's only son.

But **relationship questions assume YOU are the speaker**, so unless stated otherwise:

👉 Father's only son = ME (the speaker)

So rewrite:

“She is the wife of ME.”

Step 2: Wife of me

If she is **my wife**, then:

👉 She is my wife.

Very simple.



Final Answer: WIFE

Not mother, not daughter — **wife**.



Why your interpretation went wrong

You said:

rohan is only son of women that means mother I guess

This confuses the direction.

The statement is about *your father's only son*, not *that woman's son*.

We always decode from the speaker's point of view, not from the unknown woman.

Want another one to try?

If yes, I'll give **next 5 practice questions** with increasing difficulty.

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We will go **step-by-step**,
very easy → **easy** → **medium** → **hard** → **very hard**.

I will give **ONE question at a time**.

You answer it.

Then I will check and give the next one.



LEVEL 1 — VERY EASY

Q1:

“Mother of my father.”

Who is she to me?

 Give your answer. Then I'll give Q2.

You said:

My grandmother

ChatGPT said:

Correct! 

Mother of my father = Grandmother (Paternal Grandmother).

Great start 

Now we go to the next level.



LEVEL 1 — VERY EASY

Q2:

“Brother of my mother.”

Who is he to me?

👉 Your answer?

You said:

Uncle

ChatGPT said:

Correct again! 

Brother of my mother = Maternal Uncle (Mama).

Great going! 



LEVEL 1 — VERY EASY

Q3:

“Daughter of my sister.”

Who is she to me?

👉 Your answer?

You said:

Neice

ChatGPT said:

Correct! 

Daughter of my sister = Niece.

You're doing great! Let's move to slightly higher difficulty.



LEVEL 2 — EASY

Q4:

“Father of my mother’s brother.”

Who is he to me?

👉 Your answer?

You said:

Maternal grandfather

ChatGPT said:

Absolutely correct! ✅

Father of my mother's brother = Maternal Grandfather.

You're solving perfectly. Let's increase the difficulty just a *little*.



LEVEL 2 — EASY

Q5:

“Son of my father’s sister.”

Who is he to me?

👉 Your answer?

You said:

Cousin

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 6s

Correct — Q5 = Cousin. Nice work! 👍



LEVEL 3 — MEDIUM

Q6:

“Brother of my wife’s brother.”

Who is he to me?

Give your answer, then I'll check and give the next one.

You said:

He is brother in law

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 5s

Correct — **brother-in-law**. 

Quick one-line why:

- *My wife's brother* is my **brother-in-law**.
- Any **brother** of that person (i.e., another male sibling of my wife) is also my **brother-in-law**.

Nice! Ready for the next one?

Q7 — (Medium / tricky)

“Only son of my father’s only daughter.”

Who is he to me?

Type your answer.

You said:

Grandfather

ChatGPT said:

Let's solve it **slowly** together — your answer "**grandfather**" is **incorrect**, but don't worry, I'll show you the baby-step method.



Q7:

“Only son of my father’s only daughter.”

Break it step by step:

STEP 1: Find “my father’s only daughter.”

Your father's only daughter can be:

- If YOU are a girl → **you**.
- If you are a boy → **your sister** (if only one).

In blood-relation questions, we assume **speaker = “me”**.

So:

👉 Father's only daughter = MY SISTER

or

👉 IF I am female, father's only daughter = ME.

But either way, this identity leads to the same conclusion.

STEP 2: "Only son of my father's only daughter."

Case 1 (You are male):

- Father's only daughter = your **sister**
- Her only son = your **sister's son** → **your nephew**

Case 2 (You are female):

- Father's only daughter = **you**
- Your only son → **your son**

But since these questions usually assume *speaker* = *male* unless stated:

👉 Answer: NEPHEW



Final Answer: NEPHEW

If you want, I can give you a quick trick to identify it instantly too.

Ready for Q8?

You said:

Go ahead

ChatGPT said:

Great — nice momentum! 🔥

Q8 — (Tricky)

“Wife of the only son of my mother’s brother.”

Who is she to me?

Reply with your answer (one word or short phrase).

You said:

She is cousin wife so I can say I am brother in law for her and she is cousin wife to me

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 4 seconds

Nice try — you’re almost there! 

Let me make it **short and clear.**

Quick decode (baby steps)

Statement: “**Wife of the only son of my mother’s brother.**”

1. **My mother’s brother** → your **maternal uncle**.
2. **Only son of (that uncle)** → the uncle’s son = **your cousin (male)**.
3. **Wife of (that cousin)** → **the cousin’s wife**.

So she is **the wife of your cousin**.

Right name for the relation

- Correct: **She is my cousin’s wife** — also called **my cousin-in-law**.
 - Not exactly correct to call her your **sister-in-law / brother-in-law** (that term is usually for spouse’s siblings or siblings’ spouses).
 - From her side, you are also her **cousin-in-law**.
-

Good work spotting “cousin wife” informally — the proper term is **cousin-in-law**.

Ready for **Q9 (harder)**? Here it is:

Q9 — (Harder)

“Sister of the husband of my mother’s sister.”

Who is she to me?

Write your short answer and I'll check it.

You said:

My mother's sister is maternal aunty Husband of maternal aunt Sister of husband of maternal aunt She is aunt of mine

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 6s

Good thinking — you broke it into steps correctly. One small correction on the label: **she is NOT your aunt (by blood or the usual in-law definition)**. Here's why, in the same baby-steps style you like.

The sentence:

“Sister of the husband of my mother’s sister.”

Stepwise (right → left):

1. **My mother’s sister** → your **maternal aunt**.
2. **Husband of my mother’s sister** → your **maternal uncle by marriage** (your aunt’s husband).
3. **Sister of that husband** → the sister of your aunt’s husband.

Now ask: what is *the sister of your aunt’s husband* to you?

- She is **the sister of your uncle-by-marriage**.
- She is **not** your parent’s sister (so she is not a blood aunt).
- She is **not** the wife of any of your parent’s siblings (so she is not an aunt-by-marriage in the usual sense either).

So the correct exam-style answer is:

No direct relation / Not related / Cannot be defined by a common family term

(or you can say “**not related (except by marriage)**” or
“**cousin-in-law/uncle’s-sister (no standard term)**” if you must label informally).

Tiny diagram (visual)

Your mother

 └ her sister (your maternal aunt)

 └ her husband (your uncle by marriage)

 └ his sister <-- person in question (no standard relation to you)

Short rule to remember

- **Spouses' siblings** (siblings of your aunt/uncle's spouse) usually **aren't** given standard names like aunt/uncle/cousin.
 - If the person is **wife of your parent's brother** → she is your aunt.
 - But if the person is **sister of your aunt's husband**, there's **no standard relation**.
-

Would you like 2 quick practice questions to try this same pattern (so it sticks)?

You said:

Oh i see I got it

ChatGPT said:

Perfect! 🙌

That means the logic has clicked — great job.

You're improving FAST.

If you want, we can continue with **Q10**, which is slightly harder but will strengthen this concept even more.

Just say: "**Go ahead Q10**".

You said:

Go ahead

ChatGPT said:

Great! Here comes **Q10** — slightly harder but still step-by-step solvable.

✓ Q10 — (Hard / Multi-chain)

“Daughter of the sister of my father’s wife.”

Who is she to me?

Take your time.

Answer in one line (example: cousin, niece, aunt, etc.).

You said:

Daughter of sister of my mother Daughter of aunt sister - she is cousin sister to me then I guess

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 4 seconds

Correct — nice work! ✓

Let's state it clearly in 3 baby steps so it feels solid:

1. **My father’s wife** → normally **my mother** (unless a step-mother is meant).
2. **Sister of my mother** → **my maternal aunt**.
3. **Daughter of that aunt** → **my cousin** (female cousin, so some people say *cousin sister*).

Tiny diagram:

Your grandfather

```
└ your mother — her sister (your aunt)
    └ her daughter <-- your cousin
```

So your answer “**cousin (cousin sister)**” is right. 👍

Want **Q11** (harder) now — yes/no?

You said:

Yes go ahead

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 5s

Nice — let’s step up the difficulty a bit.

Q11 — (Harder / multi-generation)

"He is the son of the only daughter of my father's brother."

Who is he to me?

Reply with a short answer (one word or short phrase).

You said:

My father brother is paternal uncle Daughter of paternal uncle Son of daughter of paternal uncle He is then nephew to me ..as my father's brother daughter son

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 4 seconds

Nice breakdown of the pieces — you spotted the right people — but the final label “**nephew**” is not the standard relation. Let’s make it baby-simple and exact.

Step-by-step (right → left)

1. **My father's brother** → *my paternal uncle*.
2. **Only daughter of my paternal uncle** → *my (female) cousin* (call her C).
3. **Son of that daughter** → C's son.

So the person is **the son of my cousin**.

Correct relation names

- **Common casual phrase:** *my cousin's son*.
 - **Standard genealogical term:** **first cousin once removed (downward generation)**.
 - “Once removed” = one generation apart.
 - **Not correct:** **nephew** (nephew = sibling's son).
-

Tiny diagram

Your grandfather

 └ your father

 └ you

 └ your uncle (father's brother)

└ his daughter (your cousin)
└ her son <-- the person in question (your cousin's son)

Would you like a quick practice question to lock this concept (cousins vs nephews vs once-removed)?

You said:

Now tell me like how to solve the classification puzzle test, there are many categories, so first I am going through the classification type question. Tell me the way, like they were using we have to make tables or what, tell me the ways like from where we can start.

ChatGPT said:

Great — let's build your **classification puzzle solving method** step-by-step, **from zero level**, so you never get confused again.

There are **2 types** of "Classification" questions in reasoning:

TYPE 1 — Simple Classification (Odd one out)

(Ex: which word/number does NOT belong?)

These do **not** need tables.

How to solve (very simple 4-step method):

1. **Check Meaning Category**
 - fruits? animals? professions? metals?
2. **Check Spelling/Letter Pattern**
 - starting/ending letters
 - vowels vs consonants
 - number of syllables / alphabetic order
3. **Check Number Pattern**

- odd/even
- prime/composite
- square/cube
- divisible or not
- arithmetic/geometric pattern

4. Check Miscellaneous Logic

- direction related
- gender related
- living/non-living
- tools vs weapons
- relationship categories

No table needed — just logical grouping.

TYPE 2 — Complex Classification Puzzles (Seating / Assignment / Grouping)

(Ex: 5 people, 5 colors, 5 cars... classify who gets what)

These **DO need a table**, because information comes in clues.

HOW TO SOLVE CLASSIFICATION PUZZLES (MAIN METHOD)

This is the REAL method used in Banking/SSC/UPSC.

We do it in **6 baby steps**:

★ STEP 1 — Identify the categories

For example:

- 5 people
- 5 colors
- 5 fruits
- 5 cities

Write them down on paper:

People: A, B, C, D, E

Colors: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White

Fruits: Apple, Mango, Banana, Grapes, Orange

★ STEP 2 — Make a Matrix Table

This is the **MOST** important part.

For each group, make a table:

	Red	Blue	Green	Yellow	White
A					

You can add more tables if multiple categories exist.

★ STEP 3 — Fill DIRECT clues first

If the clue says:

- “A likes Red” → Put ✓ in A–Red
- “B does not like Green” → Put X in B–Green
- “D does not like Yellow or White” → Put X in both.

These steps give you structure.

★ STEP 4 — Fill INDIRECT clues carefully

Example:

- “The person who likes Mango sits next to the one who likes Blue.”
- “C likes a color between A and B.”

You fill it logically in the matrix or in a rough diagram if seating is involved.

Indirect clues always connect two rows or columns.

★ STEP 5 — Apply Elimination

If in a row 4 colors are marked X, the 5th must be ✓.

Example:

A: X X X X ✓

So A’s color = White.

This is where the puzzle starts unlocking.

⭐ STEP 6 — Cross-check everything

Make sure no row has repeated ✓
Make sure every column has only one ✓.

Then the puzzle is complete.



Very Important Tips

- ✓ Start from **definite clues**, not confusing ones.
 - ✓ Use **X** to eliminate — this makes the table powerful.
 - ✓ Never guess. Classification puzzles **ALWAYS** have logic.
 - ✓ If stuck, check which row/column has the **most X**. Fill that first.
 - ✓ For seating puzzles → draw circles or lines as needed.
-



Want to practice?

I can give you **one easy classification puzzle** to start with.

Do you want:

1. **Odd-One-Out questions (simple)**
or
2. **Matrix/Table classification puzzle (SSC/Bank style)**

Tell me “1” or “2”.

You said:

I have different kind of patterns i.e. classification type questions, sitting, placing, arrangement, comparison type questions, sequential order of things, selection based on given condition, family based problem, jumbled problems. For the other problems, I will switch it down, but right now you just focus on the classification type question and just give me and explain me from the very simple example to the hard one that this classification type question, what are the different patterns of question asked in this particular pattern of question in PuzzleTest.

ChatGPT said:

Perfect — this is exactly how you should master reasoning.

Let's build your **full Classification chapter** from **zero → expert level**, with **all patterns, all tricks, and examples**.



WHAT IS “CLASSIFICATION” in Puzzle Test?

Classification means **grouping items based on a common property**,
OR identifying **which item does NOT belong** in the group.

In Puzzle Test, this chapter includes **many sub-types**.

I'll teach you each type **from very easy → hard**, with **examples**.



MASTER PLAN for CLASSIFICATION

We will study **7 major patterns**:

1. Simple Odd-One-Out (Words)
2. Odd-One-Out (Numbers)
3. Odd-One-Out (Letters / Alphabet Series)
4. Classification Based on General Knowledge (GK)
5. Classification Based on Analogy
6. Classification Based on Meaning / Category
7. Advanced Classification (Mixed Logic / Hidden Patterns)

For each type, I'll give:

- rule
- easy example
- medium example

- hard example
 - trick to solve instantly
-



1. SIMPLE ODD-ONE-OUT (WORDS)

Rule:

Find which word **does not belong to the category**.

★ Very Easy Example:

Apple, Mango, Banana, Tomato

→ Tomato is not a fruit in botanical sense (vegetable in common classification).

★ Medium Example:

Table, Chair, Sofa, Pillow

→ Pillow (others are furniture to sit on).

★ Hard Example:

Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer, Hospital

→ Hospital (others are professions).

★ Trick:

Check category → check usage → check meaning.



2. ODD-ONE-OUT (NUMBERS)

Rule:

Find which number does NOT follow the numeric pattern.

★ Very Easy:

2, 4, 6, 9

→ 9 is odd.

Medium:

13, 17, 19, 21

→ 21 (others are prime).

Hard:

49, 64, 81, 121

→ 121 (others are perfect squares of **even** numbers).

Tricks

- Check **odd/even**
 - Check **prime/composite**
 - Check **square/cube**
 - Check **divisibility patterns**
 - Check **AP/GP sequences**
-

3. ODD-ONE-OUT (LETTERS / ALPHABET SERIES)

Very Easy:

A, E, I, K

→ K (others are vowels).

Medium:

B-C, D-E, F-G, H-J

→ H-J (difference is 2 instead of 1).

Hard:

AB, BC, CD, EF

→ EF (others are sequential pairs).

Trick:

Check:

- vowel / consonant
 - alphabetical order
 - position of letters
 - forward/backward pattern
 - jump (frequency)
-



4. GK-BASED CLASSIFICATION

★ Very Easy:

Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Mango

→ Mango is not an animal.

★ Medium:

Earth, Mars, Venus, Sun

→ Sun (star vs planets).

★ Hard:

Ganga, Nile, Yamuna, Krishna

→ Nile (only foreign river).

★ Trick:

Use common general knowledge categories

- countries
- capitals
- rivers
- mountains
- festivals

- professions
 - sports
-

5. CLASSIFICATION BASED ON ANALOGY

Find which pair does **NOT** follow the same relationship.

Very Easy:

Dog:Animal, Sparrow:Bird, Snake:Reptile, Rose:Fruit

→ Rose:Fruit is wrong.

Medium:

2:4, 3:9, 4:16, 5:20

→ 5:20 (should be 5:25 if squared).

Hard:

A:1, C:3, E:5, G:10

→ G:10 should be 7 (alphabet position), not 10.

Trick:

Look for

- synonyms
 - opposites
 - numerical operations
 - alphabetical positions
 - category match
-

6. MEANING-BASED CLASSIFICATION

These are slightly tricky.

Very Easy:

Doctor, Nurse, Patient, Surgeon
→ Patient (others are medical professionals).

Medium:

Run, Walk, Dance, Sleep
→ Sleep (others require movement).

Hard:

Pen, Pencil, Eraser, Chalk
→ Eraser (others write; eraser erases).

Trick

Think:
“What is different in **function**?”

7. ADVANCED CLASSIFICATION PUZZLES (Mixed Logic)

These are found in **Bank PO, SSC CGL Tier 2, and CAT**.

Example (Hard):

412, 516, 728, 934
Find the odd one out.

Logic:

Check sum of digits:

- $4+1+2 = 7$
- $5+1+6 = 12$

- $7+2+8 = 17$
- $9+3+4 = 16$

Pattern: **except 516, all digits sum to an odd number.**

So **516** is odd one out.

★ Trick

Try:

- add digits
 - multiply digits
 - reverse number
 - square/cube relations
 - divisibility
 - hidden AP/GP
-



NOW WHAT?

If you want, we can now:

👉 Start practicing classification questions (easy → hard)

or

👉 Deep dive into a specific type (numbers, words, letters, analogy...)

or

👉 Start doing puzzle test classification sets (20–30 questions)

Just tell me which path you want:

- 1) Practice questions
- 2) Deeper theory for each type
- 3) Full mock test of classification