This section deals with the problems based upon the continuation of figures. There are various types of problems on series. However, the fundamental concept for each type is the same. There is a sequence of figures depicting a change step by step. Either one of these figures is out of order and has to be omitted or figure has to be selected from a separate set of figures, which would continue the series.

## Five figure series

This type of problems on series consists of five figures numbered A, B, C, D and E forming the set of Problem Figures, followed by four other figures numbered 1, 2, 3 & 4 forming the set of Answer Figures. The five consecutive Problem Figures form a definite sequence and it is required to select one of the figures from the set of Answer Figures which will continue the same sequence.

## Solved examples

Ex.1 PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES

A B C D E 1 2 3 4

Sol. The figure rotates 90° CW in each step and half a line segment and one complete line segment is added to the figure alternately. Clearly, fig. (1) is the answer.

Ex.2 PROBLEM FIGURES ANSWER FIGURES

Sol. The shading moves two spaces CW and three spaces CW alternately. Clearly, fig. (4) is the answer.

Ex.3 PROBLEM FIGURES

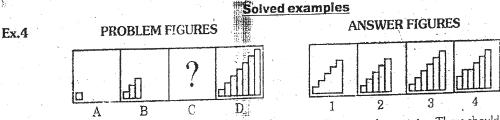
ANSWER FIGURES

A B C D E 1 2 3 4

**Sol.** The smaller arrow rotates through 90° ACW and 45° ACW alternately while the larger arrow rotates through 135° CW in each step. Hence, the answer is fig. (4).

## Choosing the missing figure in a series

In this type of questions, you are given a set of five (or four) figures labelled A, B, C & D called Problem Figures that follow a certain sequence and hence form a series. However, one of these five figures is missing and is indicated by a question mark?'. A figure is to be selected from another set of five figures labelled 1, 2, 3 & 4 called Answer Figures, that would replace the question mark so as to establish the series.



Sol. Clearly, two rectangles are added to the figure in each step so as to form stairs. There should be five rectangles in fig. (C). So, fig. (2) is the answer.

PROBLEM FIGURES

ANSWER FIGURES

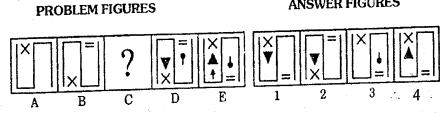
ANSWER FIGURES

A B C D 1 2 3 4

**Ex.6** 

Sol. Three, four, five..... line segments are added to the figure sequentially at the lower end of the figure. Clearly, there should be nine line segments in fig. (C). Hence, fig. (1) is the answer.

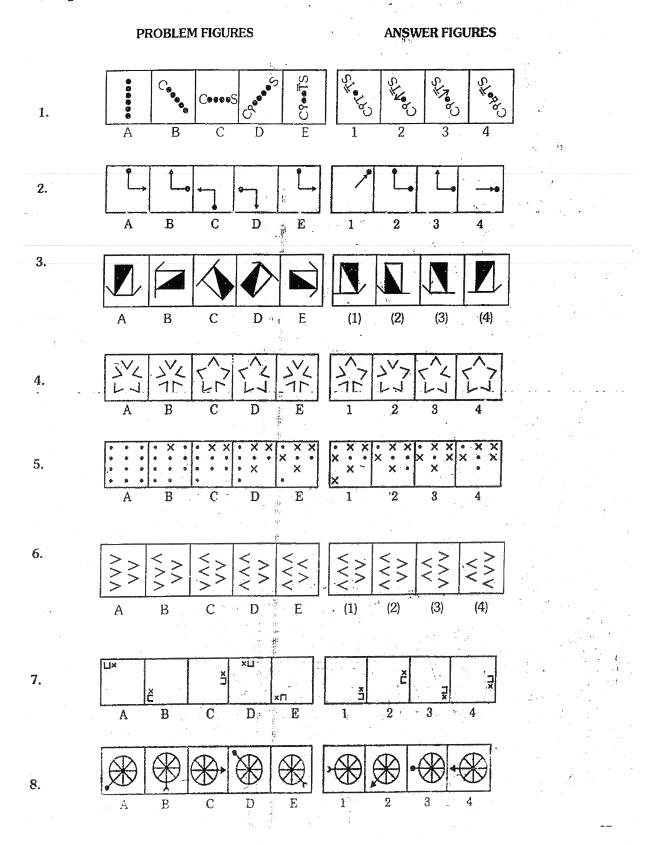
ANSWER FIGURES

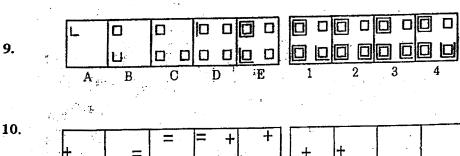


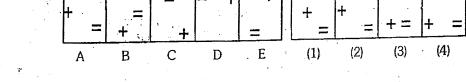
Sol. The figure gets inverted in each step and new elements are added to the RHS and the LHS portions of the figure, alternately. Hence, fig. (4) is the answer.

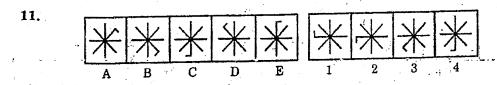
## **EXERCISE**

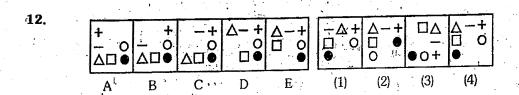
Directions (Q.1 to Q.13): Each of the following questions consists of four figures marked A, B, C, D and E called the Problem Figures followed by four other figures marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 called the Answer Figures. Select a figure from amongst the Answer Figures which will continue the same series as established by the five Problem Figures.

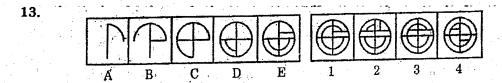




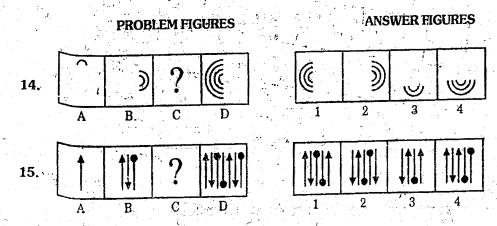


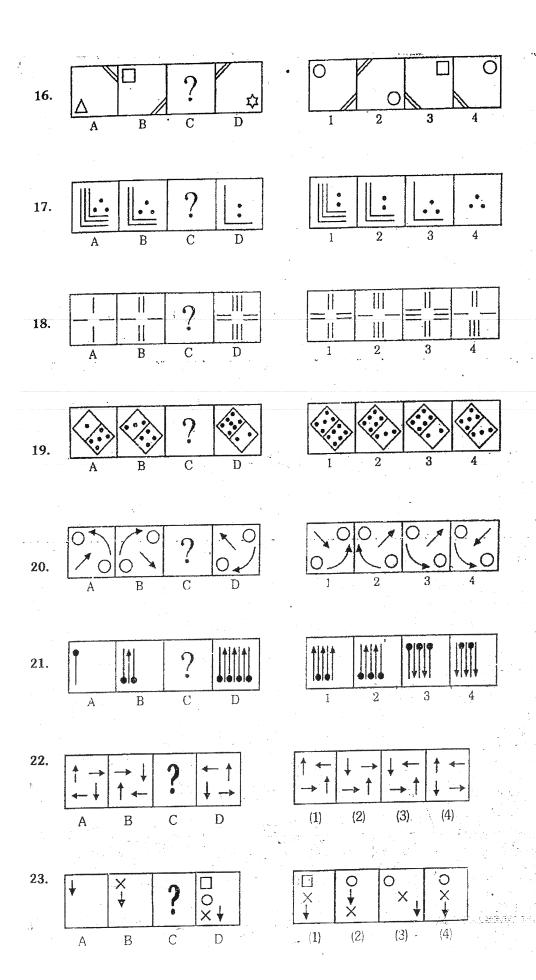


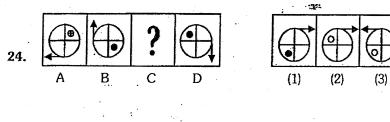


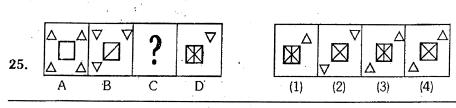


Directions (Q.14 to Q.21): In each of the following questions, there is a set of four figures labelled A, B, C and D called the Problem Set followed by a set of four other figures labelled 1, 2, 3 & 4 called the Answer Set. Fig. (C) contains a question mark. Select a suitable figure from the Answer Set which will substitute this question mark so that a series is formed by the figures A, B, C and D taken in order. The number of the selected figure is the answer.









(4)

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			Que	21	22	23	24	25												1.	- •			17
			Ans.	3	3	4	4	4			-						1		<u> </u>					] -