

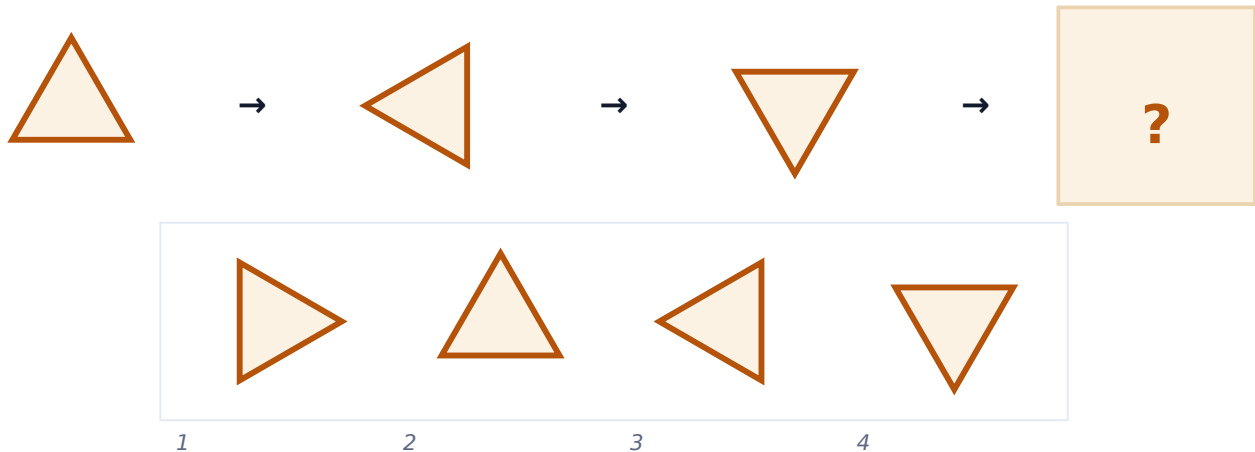
**How to use this sheet.** Compare figures pairwise to find the single rule linking each one to the next, confirm that rule survives a second comparison, then apply it once more to find the answer. Section A has three real drawn series; Section B has method questions.

**Quick reference** — Name the change in words before extending it · Four 90° steps (or eight 45° steps) return a shape to its start · Two simultaneous rules: track each one separately, combine only at the end

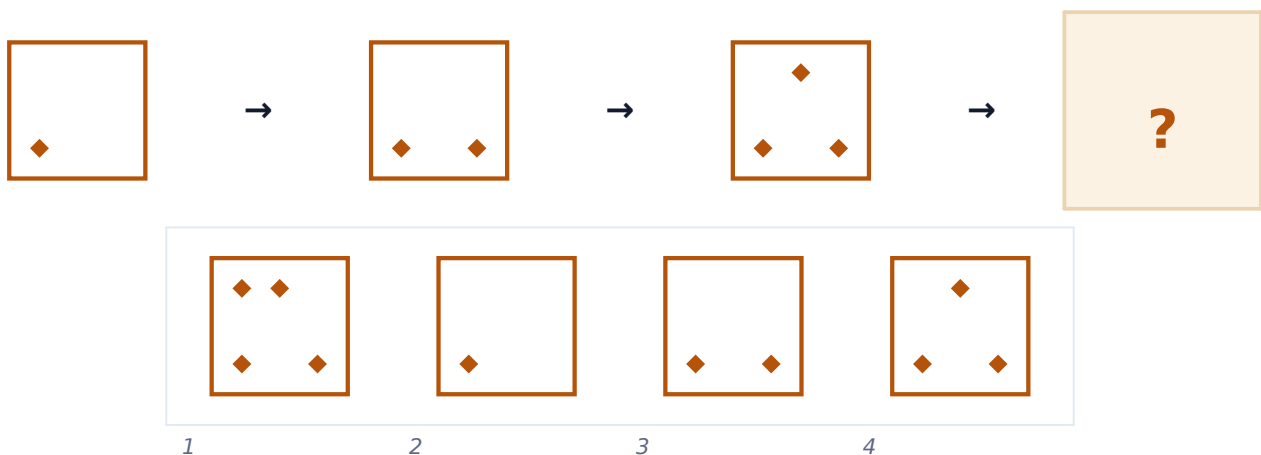
## Section A · Visual practice

For each series, three figures are shown followed by a question mark. Work out the rule, then pick which of the four labelled options (1 to 4) comes next.

Q1. A triangle rotates at each step. Which option comes next?

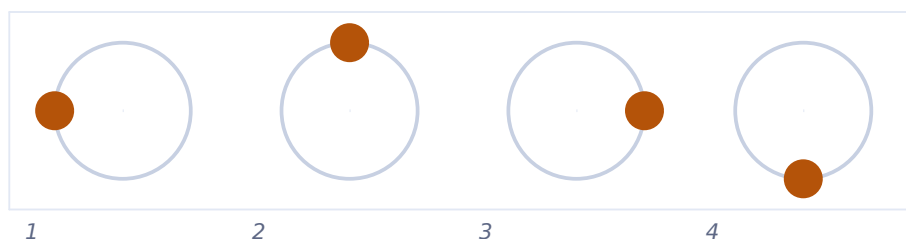


Q2. Dots are added to a square at each step. Which option comes next?



Q3. A dot moves around a clock face at each step. Which option comes next?





**Answers — Section A:** Q1, Q2 and Q3 are all option 1 — in each series the correct next figure continues the established rule by exactly one more step (a further 90° rotation, one more dot, or one more quarter-turn clockwise). Options 2, 3 and 4 in every question simply repeat a figure already shown earlier in that series, which is a standard real exam trap: check that an option is not just an earlier step in disguise.

## Section B · Multiple choice questions on method

*All questions are built to the AAI pattern. No question in this chapter was found in any extractable or recovered previous year paper.*

**1.** Name four standard kinds of change used to build a figure series.

- (1) Colour, taste, smell, sound (2) Rotation, shading, added/removed elements, growth or shrinkage  
(3) Price, weight, height, speed (4) None — every series is random

**2.** If a shape rotates 90° clockwise each step, how many steps return it to its original orientation?

- (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 8

**3.** What is the first step in finding the rule behind a figure series?

- (1) Look at all figures at once and guess (2) Compare the first two figures and note every difference  
(3) Skip to the last figure (4) Assume rotation is always the rule

**4.** Why must a candidate rule be checked against more than one pair of figures?

- (1) It is not necessary (2) A rule fitting only one pair may be a coincidence, not the true pattern (3) To use up more time (4) Because the first pair is always wrong

**5.** A square gains one more dot at each step, starting with 2 dots. How many dots appear in the fourth figure?

- (1) 3 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) 6

**6.** A shaded section on a circle moves a quarter turn clockwise each step, starting at the top. Where is it after three steps?

- (1) Back at the top (2) At the bottom (3) At the left (4) At the right

**7.** What should you do when a figure series appears to have two changes happening at once?

- (1) Give up on the question (2) Track each change separately, then combine at the end (3) Only look at the first change and ignore the rest (4) Assume the two changes cancel out

**8.** Why is tracking two simultaneous rules separately easier than tracking them together?

- (1) Each rule alone is exactly as simple as a single-rule series (2) It is not actually easier (3) Because the exam requires it (4) Because one of the two rules is always fake

**9.** What is the purpose of checking a rule against every given figure rather than stopping after two?

(1) There is no purpose (2) To catch a figure that deliberately breaks the pattern as a distractor (3) To waste time deliberately (4) Because the first two figures are never reliable

**10.** An arrow rotates  $45^\circ$  and gains one tick per step, starting at  $0^\circ$  and 1 tick. Describe the fourth figure.

(1)  $90^\circ$ , 2 ticks (2)  $135^\circ$ , 4 ticks (3)  $180^\circ$ , 3 ticks (4)  $45^\circ$ , 4 ticks

**Answers — Section B: 1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (2) 4. (2) 5. (3) 6. (4) 7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (2)**