1. The sum of the first 5 odd numbers is:
   A. 25
   B. 36
   C. 16
   D. 12 (B)

Explanation : The sum of the first 5 odd numbers (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9) equals 36, as shown in the example in the chapter.

2. Can we get an even number after adding natural numbers up and down?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Triangular numbers
   D. Powers of 2 (A)

Explanation: Yes, by adding natural numbers in an up-and-down pattern (such as 1 + 2 + 1), we can get even numbers.

3. The sequence 1, 7, 19, 37, 61 represents:
   A. Square numbers
   B. Triangular numbers
   C. Hexagonal numbers
   D. Fibonacci sequence (C)

Explanation: This is an example of hexagonal numbers, as represented visually with dots in the chapter.

4. The sum of the first 10 odd numbers is:
   A. 100 B. 120
   C. 80 D. 110 (A)

Explanation: The sum of the first 10 odd numbers (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 + 15 + 17 + 19) equals 100.

5. The sum of the first 6 odd numbers results in a:
   A. Cube number
   B. Square number
   C. Fibonacci number
   D. Triangular number (B)

Explanation : The sum of the first 6 odd numbers (1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11) equals 36, which is a square number.

6. What is the next number in the sequence 1, 7, 19, 37?
   A. 53
   B. 49
   C. 61
   D. 67 (C)

Explanation : The next number in the sequence of hexagonal numbers is 61.

7. Which of the following patterns can be represented by dots forming a triangle?
   A. Square numbers
   B. Triangular numbers
   C. Cube numbers
   D. Powers of 2 (B)

Explanation : Triangular numbers can be represented by dots forming a triangle, as shown in the chapter.

8. The sequence of numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 represents:
   A. Powers of 2
   B. Square numbers
   C. Cube numbers
   D. Odd numbers (B)

Explanation : This sequence represents square numbers, where each number is the square of an integer.

9. In the sequence of powers of 2, the numbers are:
   A. 1, 2, 3, 4 B. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16
   C. 1, 3, 9, 27 D. 2, 4, 8, 16 (B)

Explanation : The sequence 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 represents the powers of 2.

10. The number 36 is an example of both a:
    A. Square and Triangular number
    B. Square and Cube number
    C. Triangular and Cube number
    D. Fibonacci number (A)

Explanation : The number 36 is both a square number and a triangular number, as it can be arranged both as a square and a triangle.