1. In the row 6828, 670, 9435, 3780, 3708, 7308, 8000, 5583, 52, how many supercells are there?
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 5 (B)

Explanation : The supercells are 6828, 9435, and 8000, because each is greater than its neighbouring number or numbers.

2. Which of these is a supercell in the first row?
   A. 670
   B. 3780
   C. 9435
   D. 52 (C)

Explanation: 9435 is greater than both neighbours, 670 and 3780, so it is a supercell.

3. Can the first number in a row be a supercell?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Only if it is even
   D. Only if it is 4-digit (A)

Explanation: The first cell can be a supercell if it is greater than its only neighbour. In the chapter row, 6828 is an example.

4. Can the last number in a row be a supercell?
   A. Always
   B. Never
   C. Only if it is greater than its left neighbour
   D. Only if it is odd (C)

Explanation: The last cell has only one neighbour, so it is a supercell only when it is greater than that neighbour. This follows the table pattern used in the chapter.

5. In the row 999, 573, 650, 633, 654, 582, 743, 709, 834, which number is definitely a supercell?
   A. 573
   B. 650
   C. 633
   D. 582 (B)

Explanation : 650 is greater than 573 and 633, so it is a supercell.

6. In the same row, which end number is a supercell?
   A. 573 B. 709
   C. 834 D. 582 (C)

Explanation : 834 is at the end and is greater than its only neighbour, 709, so it is a supercell.

7. If numbers are not repeated, can a table have no supercells?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Only with 2 numbers
   D. Only with 3 numbers (B)

Explanation : In any row of different numbers, at least one number must be greater than its neighbour or neighbours, so at least one supercell will exist. This is exactly what the chapter asks you to think about.

8. Will the largest number in a table always be a supercell?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Only sometimes
   D. Only if it is in the middle (A)

Explanation : The largest number is greater than every other number, so it must be greater than its neighbouring cells too. Therefore it will always be a supercell.

9. Can the smallest number in a table be a supercell?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Only at the end
   D. Only in a 3-cell table (B)

Explanation : A supercell must be greater than its neighbouring cells, but the smallest number cannot be greater than any larger neighbour.

10. To get as many supercells as possible, the numbers should go
    A. all equal
    B. up and down alternately
    C. only increasing
    D. only decreasing (B)

Explanation : Supercells are local high points, so an alternating up-down arrangement creates the most supercells. This idea matches the chapter task asking for as many supercells as possible.