



## ASSIGNMENT-1



Marks Obtained: \_\_\_\_\_

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

Identify the correct answer.

- Which of the following is an example of a number pattern?  
(a) odd numbers      (b) square numbers      (c) natural numbers      (d) all of these
- What is the 10th triangular number?  
(a) 45      (b) 55      (c) 66      (d) 78
- What is the third centred hexagonal number?  
(a) 7      (b) 19      (c) 37      (d) 61
- What is the sum of the first 25 odd numbers?  
(a) 576      (b) 625      (c) 650      (d) 600
- Which of the following is a cubic number?  
(a) 81      (b) 100      (c) 64      (d) 1250
- The 4th hexagonal number is  
(a) 6      (b) 15      (c) 28      (d) 24
- Which of the following numbers is not a power of 2?  
(a) 128      (b) 256      (c) 384      (d) 512
- The first 4 centred hexagonal numbers are  
(a) 1, 2, 3, 5      (b) 1, 6, 15, 28      (c) 1, 7, 19, 37      (d) 1, 5, 12, 22

### B. Assertion and Reason Type Questions

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Choose the correct option.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. **Assertion:** 21 is a triangular number.

**Reason:** The triangular numbers are numbers that can be arranged in the shape of a triangle using dots.

10. **Assertion:** 19 is a hexagonal number.

**Reason:** When dots are arranged in such a way that they form a hexagon, then the numbers are termed as hexagonal numbers.