1. A parallelogram has opposite sides that are:
   A. Parallel
   B. Curved
   C. Perpendicular
   D. Unequal always (A)

Explanation : In a parallelogram, both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.

2. In a parallelogram, adjacent angles add up to:
   A. 90°
   B. 120°
   C. 180°
   D. 360° (C)

Explanation: Adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary.

3. In a parallelogram, opposite angles are:
   A. Equal
   B. Unequal
   C. Always 90°
   D. Always 180° (A)

Explanation: Opposite pairs of angles in a parallelogram are equal.

4. If one angle of a parallelogram is 30°, its adjacent angle is:
   A. 30° B. 60°
   C. 150° D. 180° (C)

Explanation: Adjacent angles add to 180°, so 180°-30°=150°.

5. If one angle of a parallelogram is 30°, its opposite angle is:
   A. 30°
   B. 60°
   C. 150°
   D. 180° (A)

Explanation : Opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.

6. In the given construction, one side is 4 cm and the other side is:
   A. 3 cm
   B. 5 cm
   C. 6 cm
   D. 7 cm (B)

Explanation : The figure shows adjacent sides of 4 cm and 5 cm.

7. In parallelogram VISH, if ∠V = 45°, then ∠S is:
   A. 45°
   B. 90°
   C. 135°
   D. 180° (A)

Explanation : ∠V and ∠S are opposite angles, so they are equal.

8. In parallelogram VISH, if ∠V = 45°, then ∠I is:
   A. 45°
   B. 90°
   C. 135°
   D. 180° (C)

Explanation : ∠V and ∠I are adjacent angles, so they add to 180°.

9. If ∠V = 45° in parallelogram VISH, then ∠H is:
   A. 45°
   B. 90°
   C. 135°
   D. 180° (C)

Explanation : ∠H is adjacent to ∠V, so 180°-45°=135°.

10. Which property is true for every parallelogram?
    A. Adjacent angles are equal
    B. Opposite angles are equal
    C. All angles are 90°
    D. All sides are equal (B)

Explanation : Opposite angles are equal in every parallelogram.