1. What does the Mid-point Theorem state?
A) Half the third side
B) Parallel to the third side
C) Equal to the third side
D) Perpendicular to the third side **(B)**
Explanation: The line joining midpoints is parallel to the third side.

2. In triangle ABC, if D and E are midpoints, what is DE?
A) Equal to BC
B) Parallel to BC
C) Half of BC
D) Perpendicular to BC **(C)**
Explanation: DE = 1/2 BC by the Mid-point Theorem.

3. Joining the midpoints of a triangle's sides forms a:
A) Parallelogram
B) Square
C) Rectangle
D) Triangle (A)
Explanation: It forms a parallelogram.

4. What is true about the area of the smaller triangle formed by midpoints?
A) Same as original
B) Half of original
C) One-fourth of original
D) Double the original (C)
Explanation: The smaller triangle has one-fourth of the original's area.

5. What happens when midpoints of a parallelogram's sides are joined?
A) Rectangle
B) Square
C) Parallelogram
D) Rhombus (C)
Explanation: It forms another parallelogram.

6. In a rhombus, the diagonals:
A) Are perpendicular
B) Are parallel
C) Are equal
D) Do not bisect **(A)**
Explanation: The diagonals bisect each other at right angles in a rhombus.

7. In triangle ABC, if D and E are midpoints, DE is:
A) Parallel to AB
B) Parallel to BC
C) Parallel to AC
D) Perpendicular to BC **(B)**
Explanation: DE is parallel to BC according to the Mid-point Theorem.

8. What does joining the midpoints of a quadrilateral's sides form?
A) Rhombus
B) Rectangle
C) Parallelogram
D) Square **(C)**
Explanation: It forms a parallelogram.

9. In triangle ABC, if D and E are midpoints of AB and AC, then DE is:
A) Equal to BC
B) Half of BC
C) Longer than BC
D) Perpendicular to BC **(B)**
Explanation: DE = 1/2 BC.

10. What is true about the triangles formed by joining the midpoints of a triangle?
A) Similar
B) Congruent
C) Scalene
D) Right-angled **(B)**
Explanation: The triangles formed are congruent.