1. In a parallelogram, opposite sides are:
   A. Equal
   B. Curved
   C. Perpendicular
   D. Unequal (A)

Explanation : Opposite sides of a parallelogram are equal.

2. Are diagonals of every parallelogram always equal?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Sometimes only for squares
   D. Always for rectangles only (B)

Explanation: Equal diagonals are not a property of all parallelograms.

3. The diagonals of a parallelogram:
   A. Never meet
   B. Bisect each other
   C. Are equal always
   D. Are parallel (B)

Explanation: Each diagonal cuts the other into two equal parts.

4. The point where diagonals intersect is:
   A. Vertex
   B. Midpoint of both diagonals
   C. Side
   D. Angle (B)

Explanation: The diagonals bisect each other at their intersection point.

5. In the figure, the intersection point is named:
   A. A
   B. E
   C. O
   D. Y (C)

Explanation : O is marked as the intersection point of the diagonals.

6. If AO = 6 cm, then OE is:
   A. 3 cm
   B. 6 cm
   C. 12 cm
   D. 18 cm (B)

Explanation : Diagonals bisect each other, so AO = OE.

7. In parallelogram PQRS, if PX = 7 cm, then PR =:
   A. 7 cm
   B. 10 cm
   C. 14 cm
   D. 49 cm (C)

Explanation : X is the midpoint of diagonal PR, so PR = 2 × 7 cm.

8. In parallelogram ABCD, diagonals AC and BD intersect at O. Then AO =:
   A. AC
   B. OC
   C. BD
   D. BO (B)

Explanation : O is the midpoint of AC, so AO = OC.

9. In parallelogram ABCD, diagonals AC and BD intersect at O. Then BO =:
   A. AO
   B. AC
   C. OD
   D. AB (C)

Explanation : O is the midpoint of BD, so BO = OD.

10. The main learning outcome of this part is:
    A. Opposite sides are equal
    B. Opposite angles are equal
    C. Diagonals bisect each other
    D. All diagonals are equal (C)

Explanation : This part establishes that diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.