1. If the angle bisectors of a parallelogram are drawn, what shape is formed by the intersection of the bisectors?
A. Rhombus B. Square
C. Rectangle D. Trapezium (C)
Explanation: The bisectors of the angles of a parallelogram form a rectangle at their intersection.

2. In parallelogram ABCD, if the bisectors of A and B intersect at point P, what is the shape of quadrilateral ABP?
A. Rectangle B. Parallelogram
C. Rhombus D. Square (A)
Explanation: The quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the bisectors of angles in a parallelogram is always a rectangle.

3. What is true about the interior angles of a parallelogram?
A. They are all 90°
B. Opposite angles are equal
C. All angles are acute
D. None of the above (B)
Explanation: In a parallelogram, opposite angles are always equal.

4. In a parallelogram, what is true about the diagonals?
A. The diagonals are equal
B. The diagonals bisect each other
C. The diagonals are perpendicular
D. The diagonals are unequal (B)
Explanation: The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, meaning they divide each other into two equal parts.

5. In a parallelogram, if one angle is 60°, what is the measure of the adjacent angle?
A. 120°
B. 60°
C. 90°
D. 180° (A)
Explanation: Adjacent angles in a parallelogram are supplementary, so the adjacent angle will be 180°-60° = 120°.

6. In a rectangle formed by the bisectors of a parallelogram, what is true about its angles?
A. All angles are 45°
B. All angles are 60°
C. All angles are 90°
D. All angles are 120° (C)
Explanation: In a rectangle, all the angles are right angles, i.e., 90°.

7. In a parallelogram, if ∠A = 50°, what is ∠C?
A. 50°
B. 90°
C. 130°
D. 180° (A)
Explanation: Opposite angles in a parallelogram are equal, so ∠C = ∠A = 50°.

8. In the parallelogram ABCD, if the angle bisectors of A and D intersect at point P, what type of quadrilateral is formed?
A. Rectangle
B. Parallelogram
C. Square
D. Rhombus (A)
Explanation: The quadrilateral formed by the angle bisectors of a parallelogram is a rectangle.

Q9. In a parallelogram, what is the relationship between the opposite sides?
A. Opposite sides are parallel and equal in length
B. Opposite sides are unequal
C. Opposite sides are not parallel
D. None of the above **(A)**
Explanation: In a parallelogram, opposite sides are both parallel and equal in length.

Q10. What is the sum of the interior angles of a parallelogram?
A. 360°
B. 180°
C. 270°
D. 90° **(A)**
Explanation: The sum of the interior angles of any quadrilateral, including a parallelogram, is 360°.

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