**1. What are properties in C#?**

a) Named members of classes, structures, and interfaces  
b) Methods that perform calculations  
c) Variables declared inside a class  
d) Only applicable to interfaces  
**Answer:** a) Named members of classes, structures, and interfaces

**2. What are accessors in properties used for?**

a) Declaring global variables  
b) Controlling how property values are set and retrieved  
c) Creating new objects  
d) Implementing multiple inheritance  
**Answer:** b) Controlling how property values are set and retrieved

**3. What type of accessors can a property have?**

a) get  
b) set  
c) Both get and set  
d) All of the above  
**Answer:** d) All of the above

**4. How can private fields be accessed in a class?**

a) By declaring them as public  
b) By using properties with get and set accessors  
c) By using a global variable  
d) By inheriting the class  
**Answer:** b) By using properties with get and set accessors

**5. What is the primary benefit of using properties in C#?**

a) They prevent direct access to private fields  
b) They allow static function calls  
c) They enable multiple inheritances  
d) They make variables global  
**Answer:** a) They prevent direct access to private fields

**6. What keyword is used to define a property in C#?**

a) public  
b) private  
c) static  
d) None, properties don’t require a special keyword  
**Answer:** d) None, properties don’t require a special keyword

**7. Which of the following is a correct example of a property declaration in C#?**

a) public int Age { get; set; }  
b) int Age() { get; set; }  
c) public void Age { get; set; }  
d) public property Age { get; set; }  
**Answer:** a) public int Age { get; set; }

**8. What does the get accessor do in a property?**

a) Sets a new value to the property  
b) Retrieves the value of the property  
c) Deletes the property  
d) Prevents property modification  
**Answer:** b) Retrieves the value of the property

**9. Which of the following statements about abstract properties is true?**

a) An abstract class can have an abstract property  
b) An abstract property must be implemented in the derived class  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of the above  
**Answer:** c) Both a and b

**10. What happens if only the get accessor is defined in a property?**

a) The property becomes read-only  
b) The property cannot be accessed  
c) The property becomes write-only  
d) The property generates a compile-time error  
**Answer:** a) The property becomes read-only