



1. The mid-point of the diameter of a circle is called
(i) diameter (ii) centre (iii) major segment (iv) semi-circle (v) circumference
2. A line segment joining any point on the circle with its centre is called
(i) circumference (ii) radius (iii) diameter (iv) semi-circle (v) major segment
3. A line segment having its end points on the circle is called a
(i) segment (ii) chord (iii) radius (iv) centre (v) circumference
4. A chord that passes through the centre of the circle is called
(i) chord (ii) diameter (iii) radius (iv) centre (v) semi-circle
5. A chord of a circle divides the whole circular region into two parts, each called a
(i) chord (ii) circumference (iii) radius (iv) centre (v) segment
6. The segment of the circle containing the centre of the circle is called
(i) major segment (ii) centre (iii) diameter (iv) segment (v) semi-circle
7. Half of a circle is called
(i) radius (ii) diameter (iii) centre (iv) major segment (v) semi-circle
8. The perimeter of a circle is called
(i) semi-circle (ii) radius (iii) chord (iv) circumference (v) centre
9. Which of the following statements are true?
 - a) Every circle has a unique diameter.
 - b) Every circle has a unique centre.
 - c) Each radius of a circle is also a chord of the circle.
 - d) A circle consists of an infinite number of points.
 - e) A line can meet a circle at most at two points.

(i) {a,b,d} (ii) {b,d,e} (iii) {a,c,e} (iv) {a,b} (v) {c,d}
10. Which of the following statements are true?
 - a) One and only one tangent can be drawn to a circle from a point outside it.
 - b) An infinite number of chords may be drawn for a circle.
 - c) Every circle has a unique diameter.
 - d) An infinite number of diameters may be drawn for a circle.
 - e) Two semi-circles of a circle together make the whole circle.

(i) {a,c,e} (ii) {b,d,e} (iii) {a,b} (iv) {a,b,d} (v) {c,d}

11. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Every circle has a unique diameter.
- b) A secant of a circle is a segment having its end points on the circle.
- c) Diameter of a circle is a part of the semi-circle of the circle.
- d) One and only one tangent can be drawn to a circle from a point outside it.
- e) One and only one tangent can be drawn to pass through a point on a circle.

(i) {b,e} (ii) {d,a,c} (iii) {a,c} (iv) {b,e,c} (v) {c,e}

12. If the radius of a circle is 28 cm, what is its diameter?

(i) 55 cm (ii) 54 cm (iii) 58 cm (iv) 56 cm (v) 57 cm

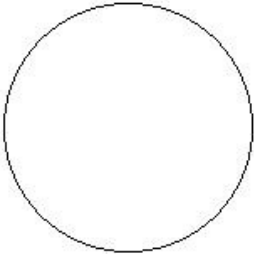
13. Two circles with equal radii are

(i) concentric (ii) congruent (iii) only similar but not congruent (iv) not similar

14. The angle between a tangent to a circle and the radius drawn at the point of contact is

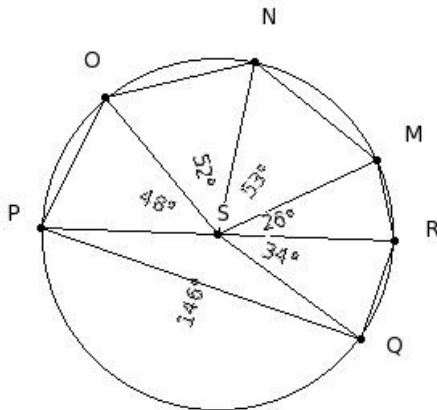
(i) 100° (ii) 90° (iii) 120° (iv) 105° (v) 95°

15. Identify the figure below



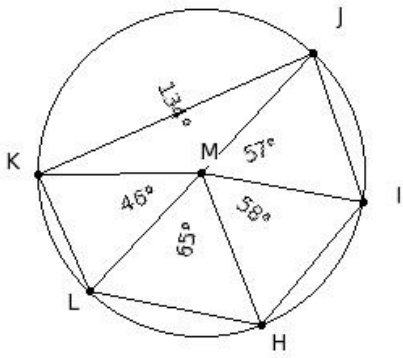
(i) angle (ii) triangle (iii) circle (iv) pentagon (v) quadrilateral

16. The centre of the circle is



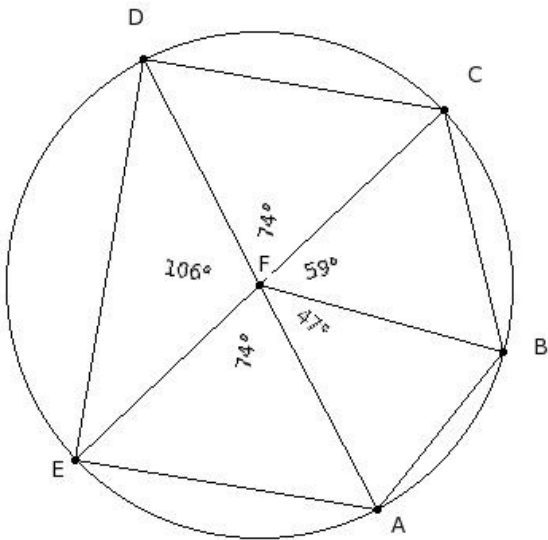
(i) N (ii) O (iii) P (iv) S (v) M

17. The chords of the circle are



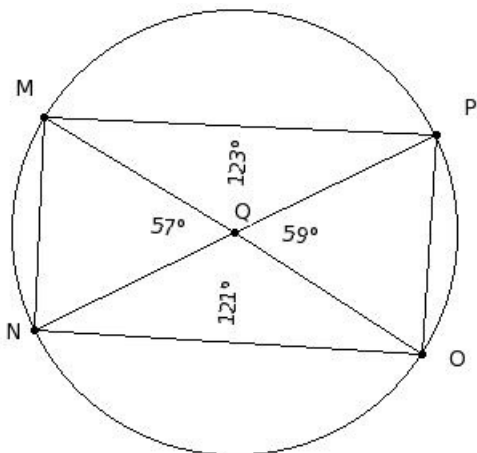
- (i) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}, \overline{MK}$ (ii) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}, \overline{JL}$ (iii) $\overline{MH}, \overline{MI}, \overline{MJ}, \overline{MK}, \overline{ML}$ (iv) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}$
 (v) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}$

18. The diameters of the circle are



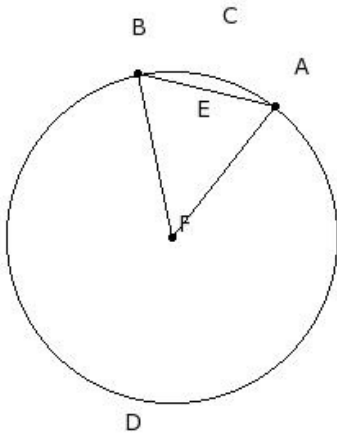
- (i) $\overline{FA}, \overline{FB}, \overline{FC}, \overline{FD}, \overline{FE}$ (ii) $\overline{FA}, \overline{FB}, \overline{FC}, \overline{FD}, \overline{FE}, \overline{CE}$ (iii) $\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EA}, \overline{CE}$ (iv) $\overline{AB}, \overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EA}$
 (v) $\overline{CE}, \overline{DA}$

19. The radii of the circle are



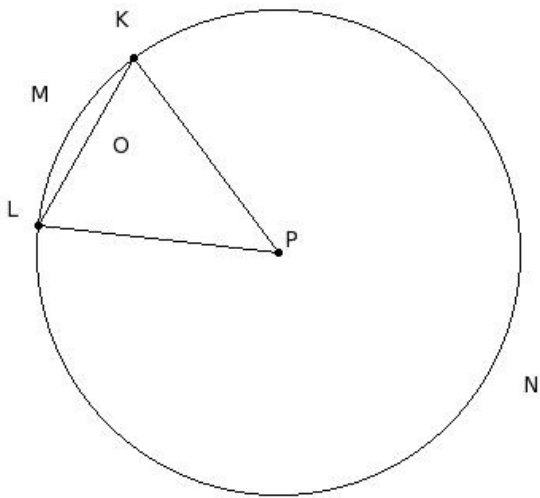
- (i) $\overline{QM}, \overline{QN}, \overline{QO}, \overline{QP}$ (ii) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PM}, \overline{QO}$ (iii) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PM}, \overline{NP}$ (iv) $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PM}$
 (v) $\overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PM}$

20. The minor sector of the circle is



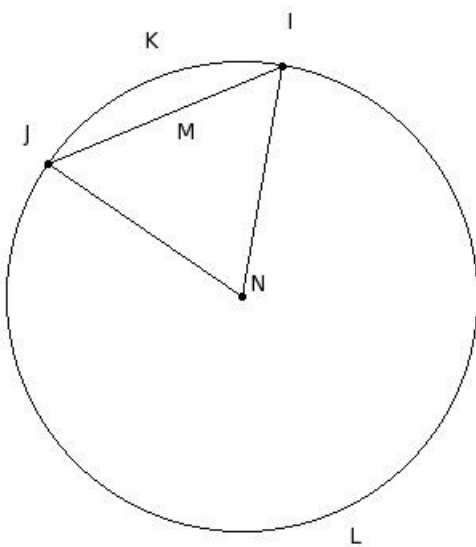
- (i) FACBF (ii) ADB (iii) FADBF (iv) ACBEA (v) ACB

21. The major sector of the circle is



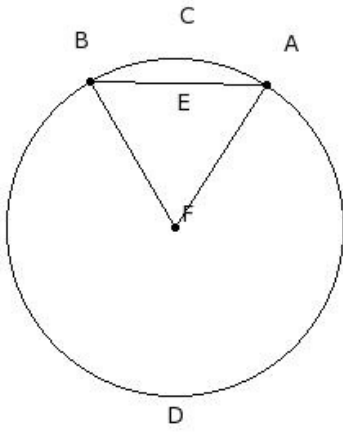
- (i) KNL (ii) KNLOK (iii) PKNLP (iv) KMLOK (v) KML

22. The minor arc of the circle is



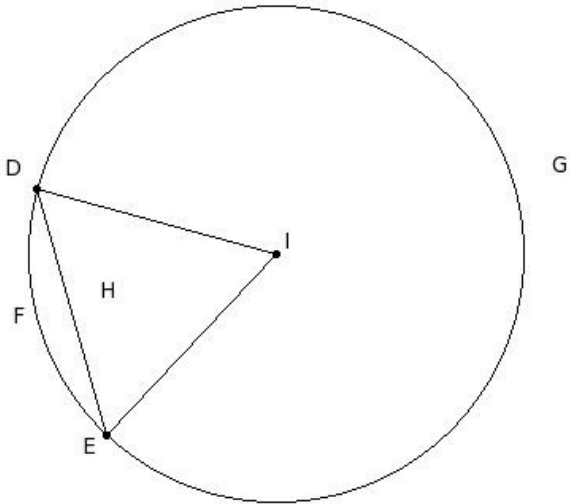
- (i) NILJN (ii) IKJ (iii) ILJ (iv) IKJMI (v) NIKJN

23. The major arc of the circle is



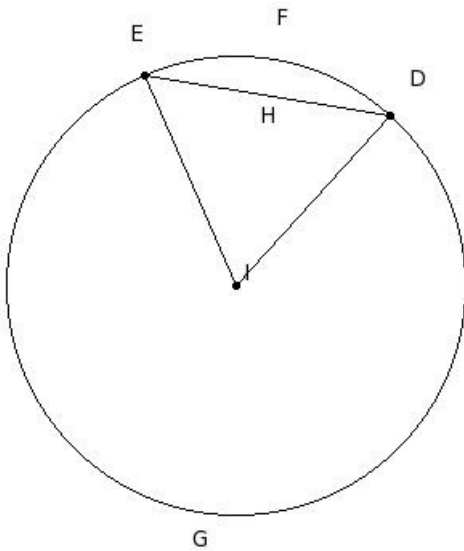
- (i) FADBF (ii) FACBF (iii) ADB (iv) ADBEA (v) ACB

24. The minor segment of the circle is



- (i) DFE (ii) IDGEI (iii) IDFEI (iv) DFEHD (v) DGE

25. The major segment of the circle is

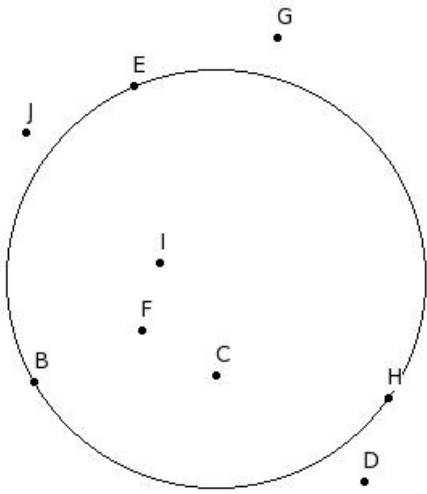


- (i) DFEHD (ii) DGE (iii) DGEHD (iv) IDFEI (v) DFE

26. The distance around the circle is called

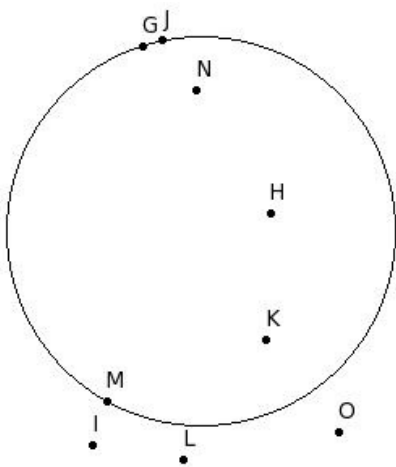
- (i) chord (ii) radius (iii) circumference (iv) diameter (v) arc

27. Find the points belonging to the circle



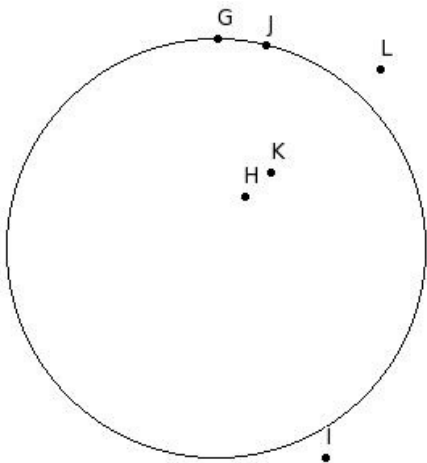
- (i) {E,C,H} (ii) {C,F,I} (iii) {D,G,J} (iv) {B,E,H} (v) {H,J,B}

28. Find the points belonging to the inside of the circle



- (i) {H,K,N} (ii) {N,K,J} (iii) {N,H,L} (iv) {I,L,O} (v) {G,J,M}

29. Find the points belonging to the outside of the circle



- (i) {L,H} (ii) {G,J} (iii) {I,L} (iv) {H,K} (v) {I,G}

30. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) A chord divides a circle into two sectors.
- b) Atmost one chord can be drawn on a circle with a certain length.
- c) The radius is the shortest chord.
- d) A chord divides a circle into two segments.
- e) The diameter is the longest chord.

(i) {b,e} (ii) {b,e,d} (iii) {c,a,d} (iv) {a,d} (v) {d,e}

31. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) The longest chord of the circle passes through the centre of the circle.
- b) The farther the chord is from the centre, the larger the angle it subtends at the centre.
- c) No two chords bisect each other.
- d) Equal length chords are equidistant from the centre of the circle.
- e) Equal length chords subtend equal angles at the centre of the circle.

(i) {b,a} (ii) {b,c,e} (iii) {b,a,d} (iv) {a,d,e} (v) {c,d}

32. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) A sector is the area enclosed by two radii and a chord.
- b) The area enclosed by a chord and its major arc is called major segment.
- c) The diameter divides the circle into two unequal parts.
- d) A circle divides the plane on which it lies into three parts.
- e) The area enclosed by a chord and its minor arc is called minor segment.

(i) {a,c,e} (ii) {a,b} (iii) {c,d} (iv) {a,b,d} (v) {b,d,e}

33. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) The longest of all chords of a circle is called diameter.
- b) The diameter divides the circle into two unequal parts.
- c) Two chords bisect each other.
- d) A sector is the area enclosed by two radii and a chord.
- e) The midpoint of any diameter of a circle is its centre.

(i) {d,b,a} (ii) {c,e} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {a,e} (v) {c,e,a}

34. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Atmost one circle can be drawn passing through three non-collinear points.
- b) Infinite circles can be drawn passing through three collinear points.
- c) Only one circle can be drawn passing through two points.
- d) Only one circle can be drawn with a centre.
- e) Exactly two tangents can be drawn parallel to a secant.

(i) {d,b,a} (ii) {c,e,a} (iii) {b,a} (iv) {a,e} (v) {c,e}

35. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) A secant has two end points.
- b) A tangent is the limiting case of a secant.
- c) A secant and a chord are same.
- d) A radius is a limiting case of a diameter.
- e) A diameter is a limiting case of a chord.

(i) {b,e} (ii) {d,a,b} (iii) {a,b} (iv) {c,e,b} (v) {c,e}

36. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Only one tangent can be drawn through a point on a circle.
- b) Only two tangents can be drawn from a point outside the circle.
- c) The sides of a triangle can be tangents to a circle.
- d) Two tangents to a circle always intersect.
- e) Atmost one tangent can be drawn through a point inside the circle.

(i) {e,b} (ii) {d,a,b} (iii) {a,b,c} (iv) {d,e,c} (v) {d,a}

37. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

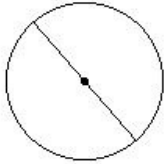


fig I

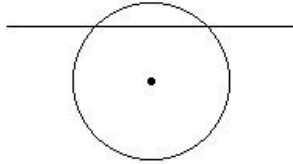


fig II

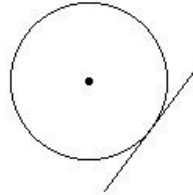


fig III

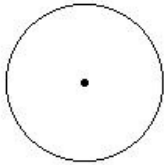


fig IV

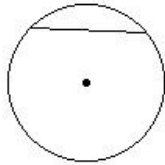


fig V

(i) fig V (ii) fig IV (iii) fig III (iv) fig II (v) fig I

38. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

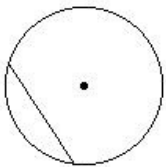


fig I

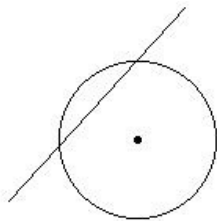


fig II

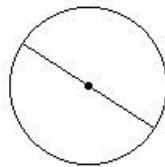


fig III

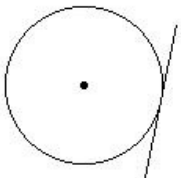


fig IV

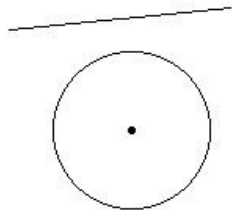


fig V

(i) fig III (ii) fig II (iii) fig V (iv) fig IV (v) fig I

39. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

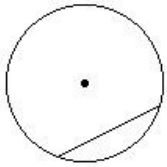


fig I

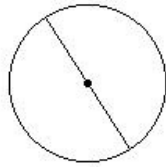


fig II

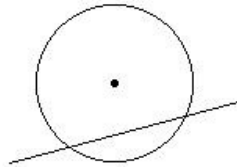


fig III

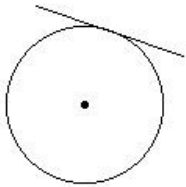


fig IV

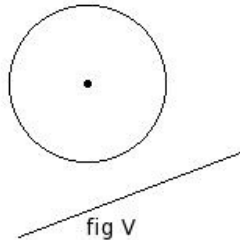


fig V

(i) fig I (ii) fig III (iii) fig II (iv) fig V (v) fig IV

40. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

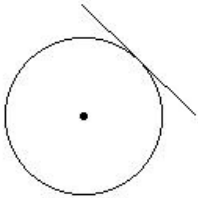


fig I

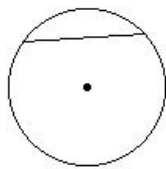


fig II

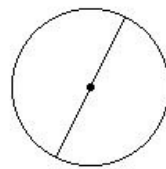


fig III

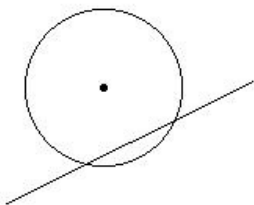


fig IV

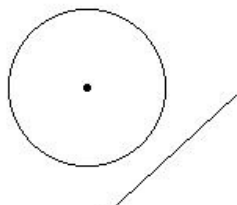


fig V

(i) fig V (ii) fig IV (iii) fig II (iv) fig III (v) fig I

Assignment Key

1) (ii)	2) (ii)	3) (ii)	4) (ii)	5) (v)	6) (i)
7) (v)	8) (iv)	9) (ii)	10) (ii)	11) (v)	12) (iv)
13) (ii)	14) (ii)	15) (iii)	16) (iv)	17) (v)	18) (v)
19) (i)	20) (i)	21) (iii)	22) (ii)	23) (iii)	24) (iv)
25) (iii)	26) (iii)	27) (iv)	28) (i)	29) (iii)	30) (v)
31) (iv)	32) (v)	33) (iv)	34) (iv)	35) (i)	36) (iii)
37) (i)	38) (i)	39) (ii)	40) (v)		