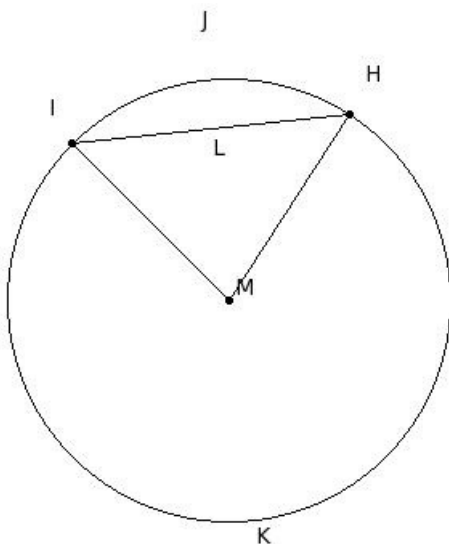


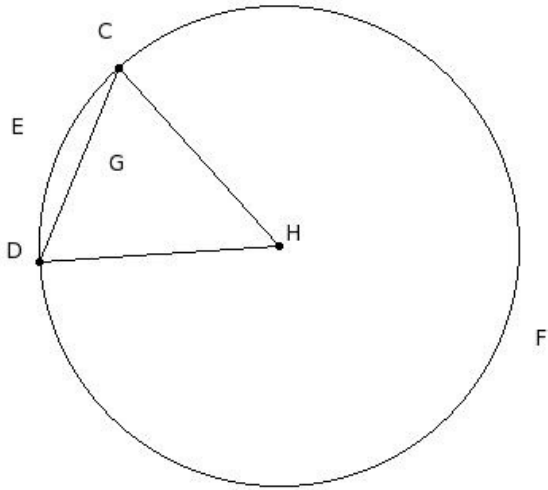


1. A line segment joining any point on the circle with its centre is called
(i) semi-circle (ii) segment (iii) radius (iv) major segment (v) circumference
2. A line segment having its end points on the circle is called a
(i) segment (ii) circumference (iii) major segment (iv) chord (v) diameter
3. A chord that passes through the centre of the circle is called
(i) diameter (ii) semi-circle (iii) radius (iv) chord (v) segment
4. A chord of a circle divides the whole circular region into two parts, each called a
(i) circumference (ii) centre (iii) major segment (iv) segment (v) radius
5. The segment of the circle containing the centre of the circle is called
(i) diameter (ii) circumference (iii) semi-circle (iv) segment (v) major segment
6. Half of a circle is called
(i) major segment (ii) circumference (iii) radius (iv) centre (v) semi-circle
7. The perimeter of a circle is called
(i) diameter (ii) circumference (iii) segment (iv) major segment (v) centre
8. The minor sector of the circle is



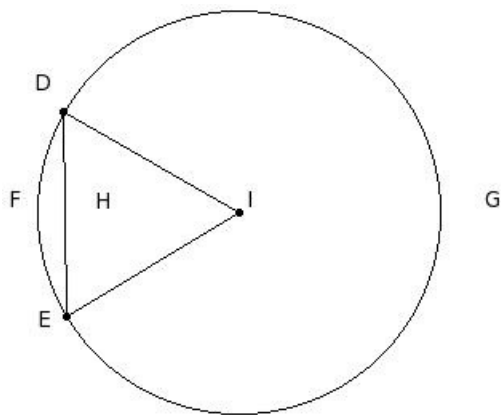
- (i) HKILH (ii) HJILH (iii) MHJIM (iv) MHKIM (v) HJI

9. The major sector of the circle is



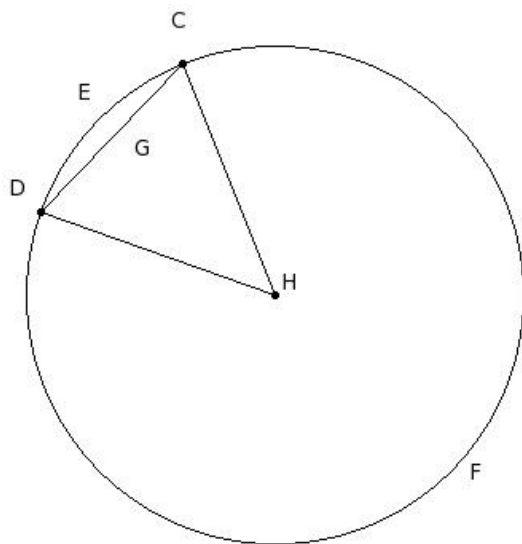
- (i) CED (ii) CEDGC (iii) CFD (iv) HCEDH (v) HCFDH

10. The minor arc of the circle is



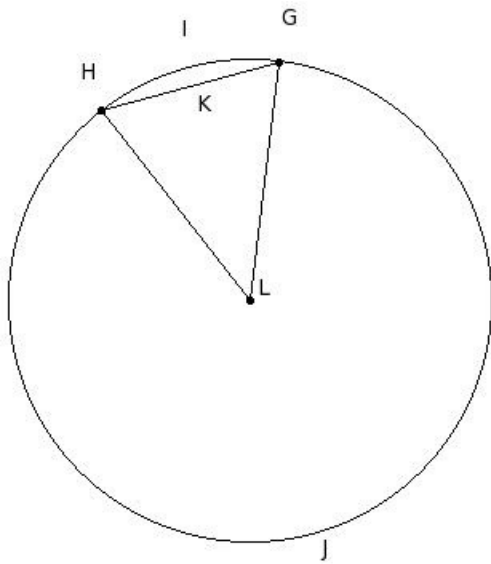
- (i) DGE (ii) DFE (iii) DGEHD (iv) DFEHD (v) IDGEI

11. The major arc of the circle is



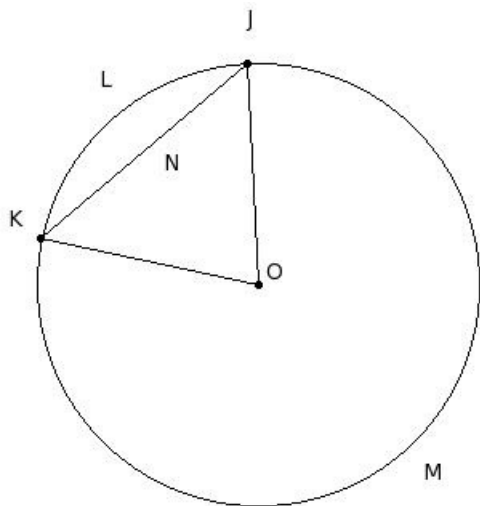
- (i) CFD (ii) CED (iii) CEDGC (iv) CFDGC (v) HCEDH

12. The minor segment of the circle is



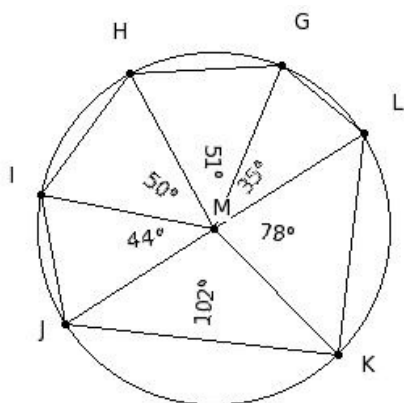
- (i) GJH (ii) GIHKG (iii) GJHKG (iv) GIH (v) LGIHL

13. The major segment of the circle is



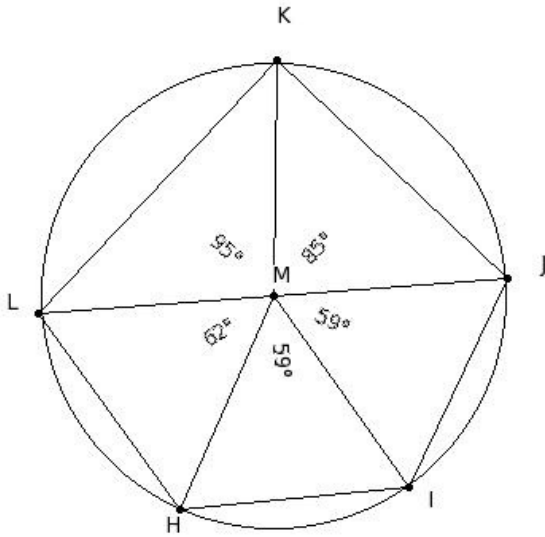
- (i) JMKNJ (ii) JLK (iii) OJLKO (iv) JLNKJ (v) JMK

14. The centre of the circle is



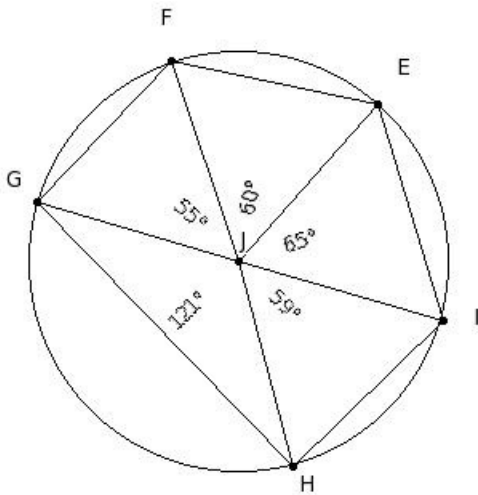
- (i) J (ii) H (iii) I (iv) M (v) G

15. The chords of the circle are



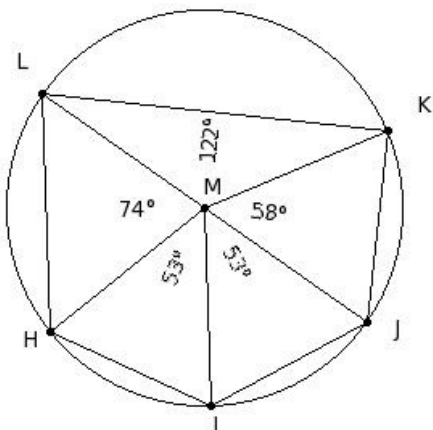
- (i) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}$ (ii) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LH}, \overline{JL}$ (iii) $\overline{MH}, \overline{MI}, \overline{MJ}, \overline{MK}, \overline{ML}$ (iv) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL},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

16. The diameters of the circle are



- (i) \overline{GI} (ii) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IE}, \overline{GI}$ (iii) $\overline{JE}, \overline{JF}, \overline{JG}, \overline{JH}, \overline{JI}, \overline{GI}$ (iv) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IE}$ (v) $\overline{JE}, \overline{JF}, \overline{JG}, \overline{JH}, \overline{JI}$

17. The radii of the circle are



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

18. The distance around the circle is called

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

19. The mid-point of the diameter of a circle is called

- (i) semi-circle (ii) radius (iii) segment (iv) centre (v) circumference

20. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Every circle has a unique diameter.
- b) Each radius of a circle is also a chord of the circle.
- c) A circle consists of an infinite number of points.
- d) Every circle has a unique centre.
- e) A line can meet a circle at most at two points.

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

21. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) An infinite number of diameters may be drawn for a circle.
- b) One and only one tangent can be drawn to a circle from a point outside it.
- c) An infinite number of chords may be drawn for a circle.
- d) Two semi-circles of a circle together make the whole circle.
- e) Every circle has a unique diameter.

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

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

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

23. If the diameter of a circle is 56 cm, what is its radius?

- (i) 29 cm (ii) 28 cm (iii) 27 cm (iv) 26 cm (v) 30 cm

24. If the radius of a circle is 35 cm, what is its diameter?

- (i) 72 cm (ii) 69 cm (iii) 71 cm (iv) 68 cm (v) 70 cm

25. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

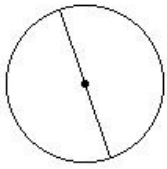


fig I

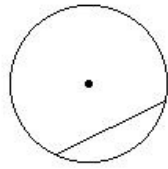


fig II

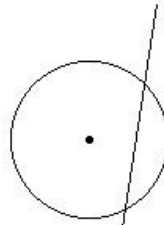


fig III

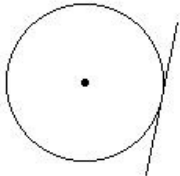


fig IV

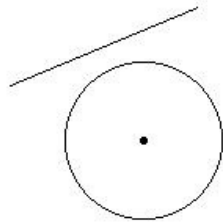


fig V

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

26. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

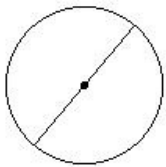


fig I

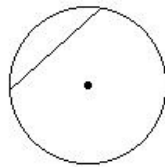


fig II

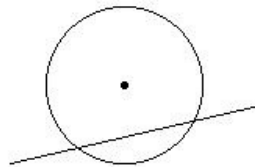


fig III

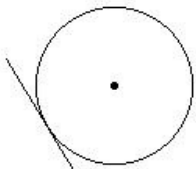


fig IV

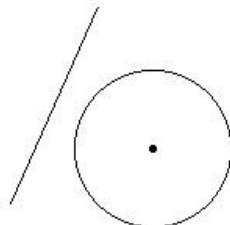


fig V

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

27. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

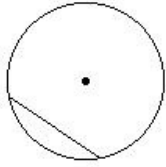


fig I

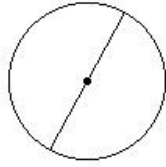


fig II

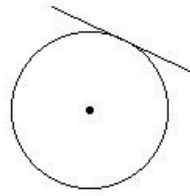


fig III

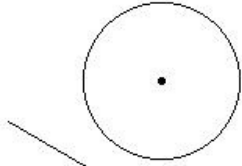


fig-IV

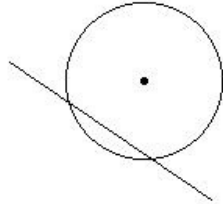


fig V

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

28. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

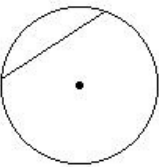


fig I

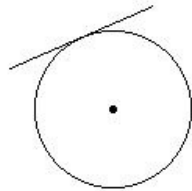


fig II

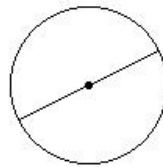


fig III

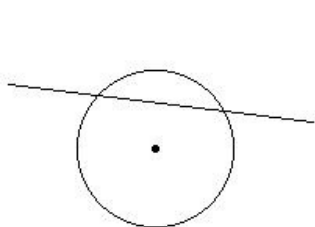


fig IV

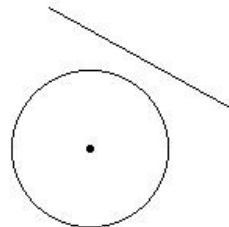


fig V

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

Assignment Key

1) (iii)	2) (iv)	3) (i)	4) (iv)	5) (v)	6) (v)
7) (ii)	8) (iii)	9) (v)	10) (ii)	11) (i)	12) (ii)
13) (i)	14) (iv)	15) (v)	16) (i)	17) (iii)	18) (iv)
19) (iv)	20) (ii)	21) (iv)	22) (i)	23) (ii)	24) (v)
25) (iii)	26) (iv)	27) (iii)	28) (v)		