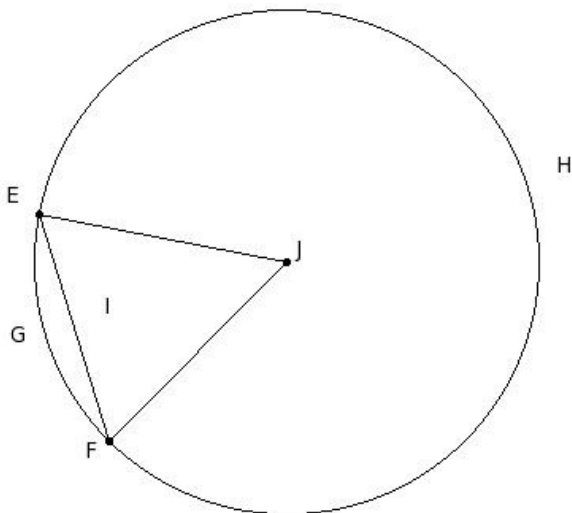


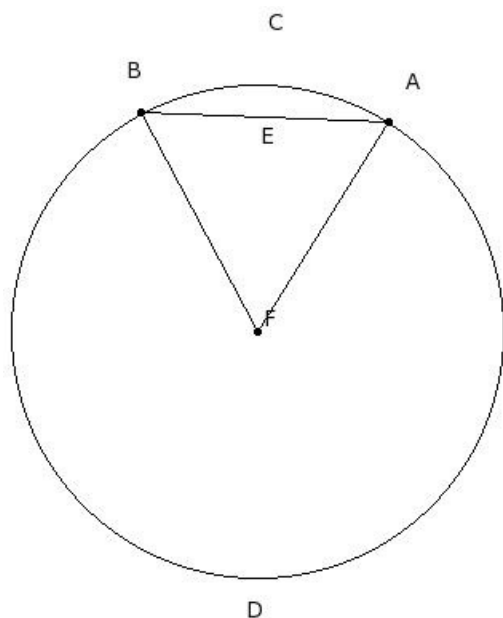


1. A line segment joining any point on the circle with its centre is called
(i) segment (ii) major segment (iii) centre (iv) semi-circle (v) radius
2. A line segment having its end points on the circle is called a
(i) semi-circle (ii) diameter (iii) circumference (iv) chord (v) radius
3. A chord that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



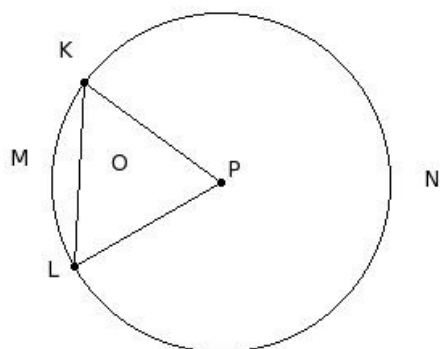
- (i) EHFIE (ii) JEGFJ (iii) JEHFJ (iv) EHF (v) EGF

9. The major sector of the circle is



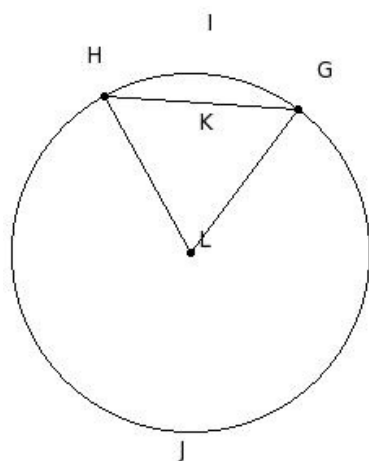
- (i) FADB (ii) ADBEA (iii) ACB (iv) ADB (v) ACBEA

10. The minor arc of the circle is



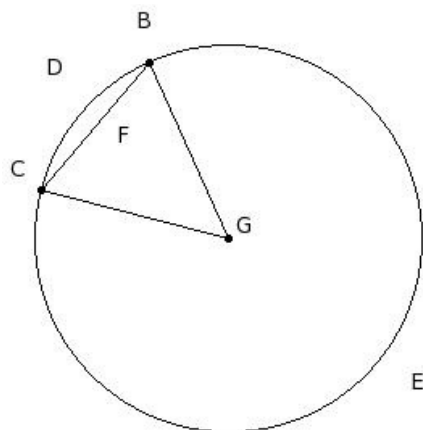
- (i) KML (ii) KNLOK (iii) KNL (iv) PKMLP (v) PKNLP

11. The major arc of the circle is



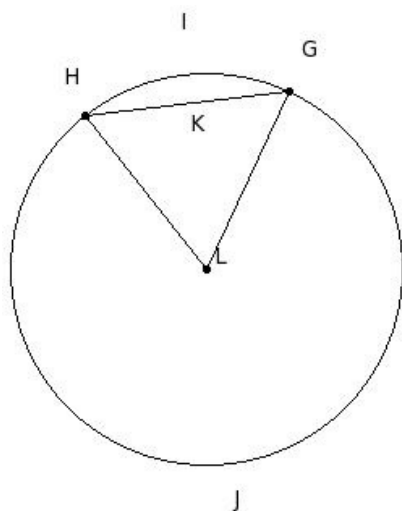
- (i) GJHKG (ii) GIH (iii) LGIHL (iv) LGJHL (v) GJH

12. The minor segment of the circle is



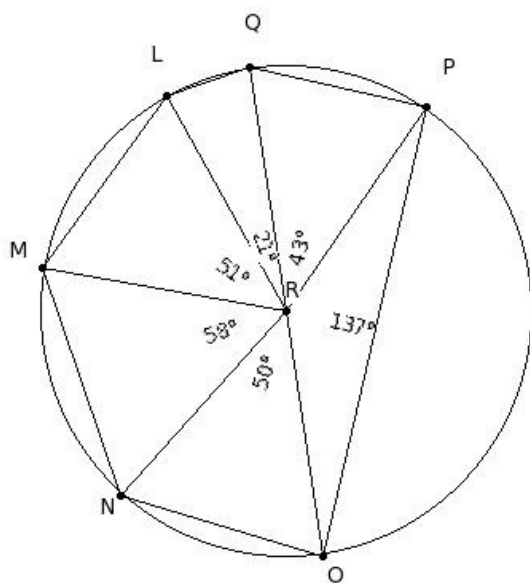
- (i) BEC (ii) BDC (iii) BDCFB (iv) GBECG (v) BECFB

13. The major segment of the circle is



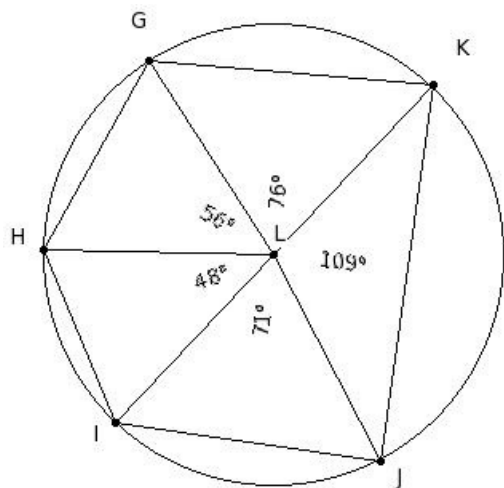
- (i) GJH (ii) GIHKG (iii) LGIHL (iv) GJHKG (v) LGJHL

14. The centre of the circle is



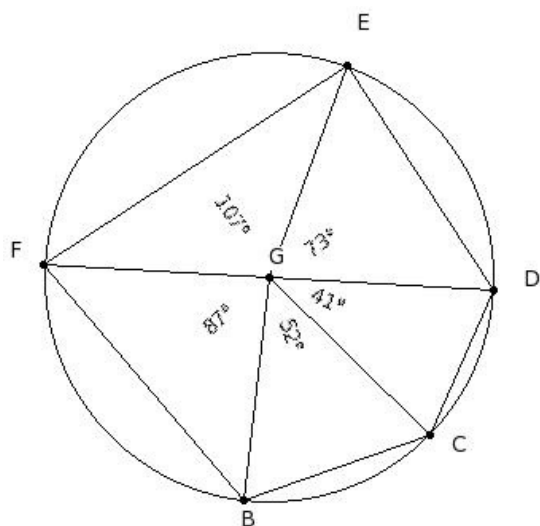
- (i) N (ii) L (iii) M (iv) O (v) R

15. The chords of the circle are



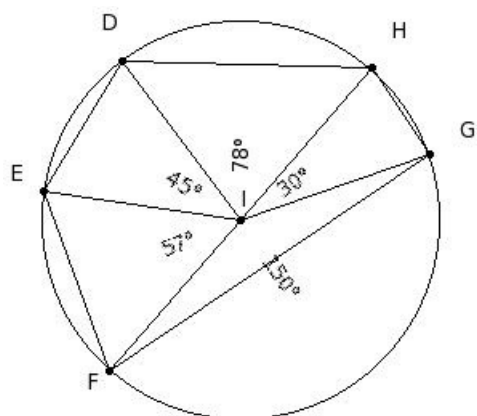
- (i) $\overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KG}$ (ii) $\overline{LG}, \overline{LH}, \overline{LI}, \overline{LJ}, \overline{LK}$ (iii) $\overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KG}, \overline{IK}$ (iv) $\overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KG}$
 (v) $\overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KG}, \overline{LI}$

16. The diameters of the circle are



- (i) \overline{DF} (ii) $\overline{GB}, \overline{GC}, \overline{GD}, \overline{GE}, \overline{GF}$ (iii) $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FB}$ (iv) $\overline{GB}, \overline{GC}, \overline{GD}, \overline{GE}, \overline{GF}, \overline{DF}$
 (v) $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FB}, \overline{DF}$

17. The radii of the circle are



- (i) $\overline{ID}, \overline{IE}, \overline{IF}, \overline{IG}, \overline{IH}$ (ii) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HD}, \overline{FH}$ (iii) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HD}$ (iv) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HD}$
 (v) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HD}, \overline{IE}$

18. The distance around the circle is called

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

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

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

20. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

21. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

22. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

23. If the diameter of a circle is 154 cm, what is its radius?

- (i) 76 cm (ii) 75 cm (iii) 77 cm (iv) 79 cm (v) 78 cm

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

- (i) 111 cm (ii) 114 cm (iii) 112 cm (iv) 110 cm (v) 113 cm

25. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

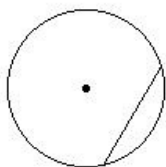


fig I

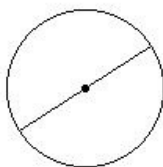


fig II

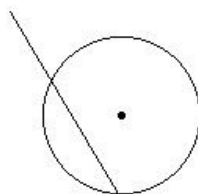


fig III

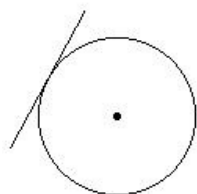


fig IV

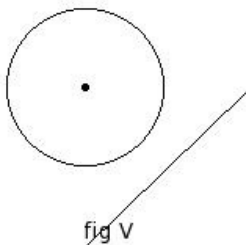


fig V

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

26. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

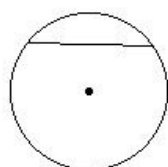


fig I

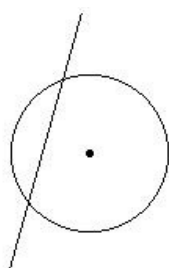


fig II

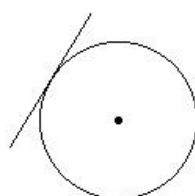


fig III

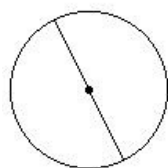


fig IV

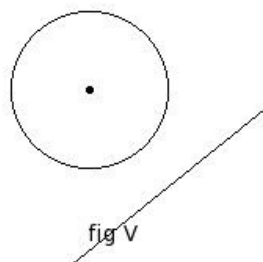


fig V

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

27. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

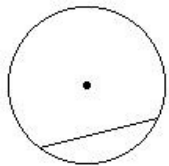


fig I

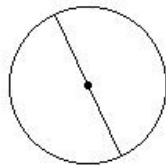


fig II

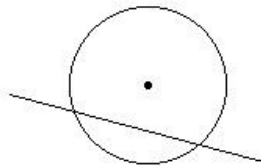


fig III

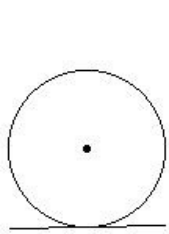


fig IV

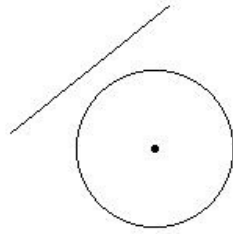


fig V

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

28. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

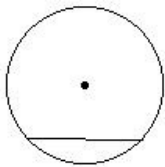


fig I

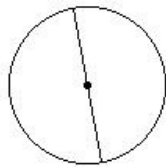


fig II

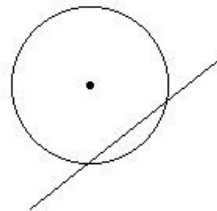


fig III

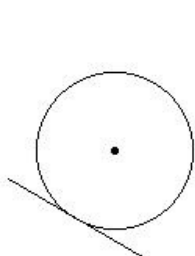


fig IV

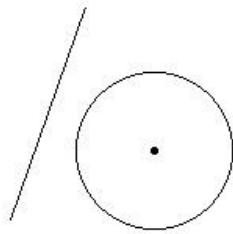


fig V

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

Assignment Key

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