EduSahara™ Assignment

Name : Circle Concepts

Chapter : Circle

Grade : ICSE Grade VI

1. A line segment joining any point on the circle with its centre is called

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

2. A line segment having its end points on the circle is called a

   (i) centre (ii) chord (iii) diameter (iv) radius (v) circumference

3. A chord that passes through the centre of the circle is called

   (i) segment (ii) diameter (iii) centre (iv) major segment (v) radius

4. A chord of a circle divides the whole circular region into two parts, each called a

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

5. The segment of the circle containing the centre of the circle is called

   (i) diameter (ii) chord (iii) circumference (iv) radius (v) major segment

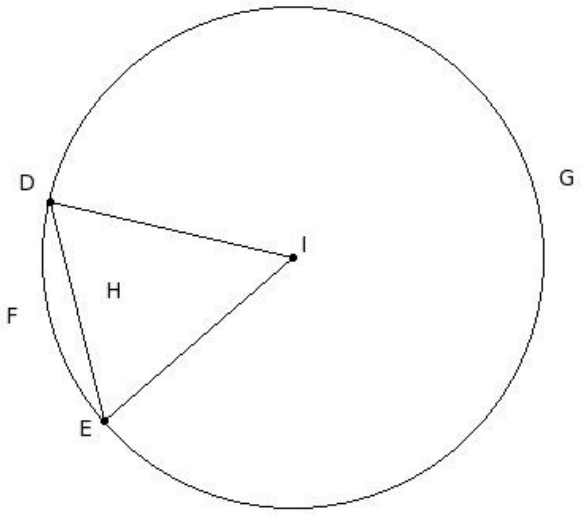
6. Half of a circle is called

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

7. The perimeter of a circle is called

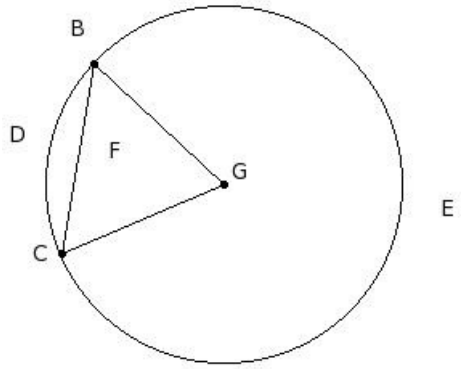
   (i) major segment (ii) segment (iii) circumference (iv) chord (v) semi-circle

8. The minor sector of the circle is



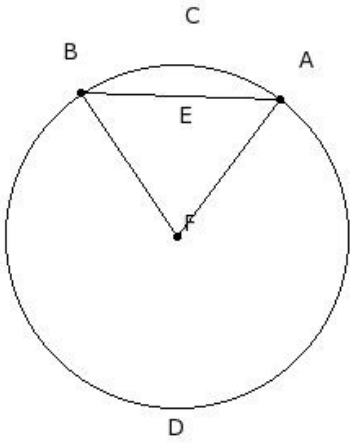
   (i) DGE (ii) DFEHD (iii) IDFEI (iv) DGEHD (v) IDGEI

9. The major sector of the circle is



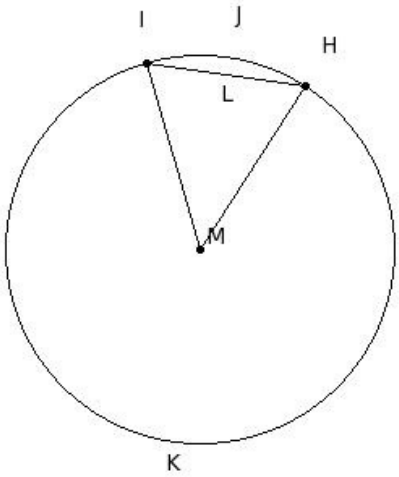
(i) BDC (ii) BEC (iii) GBECG (iv) BDCFB (v) BECFB

10. The minor arc of the circle is



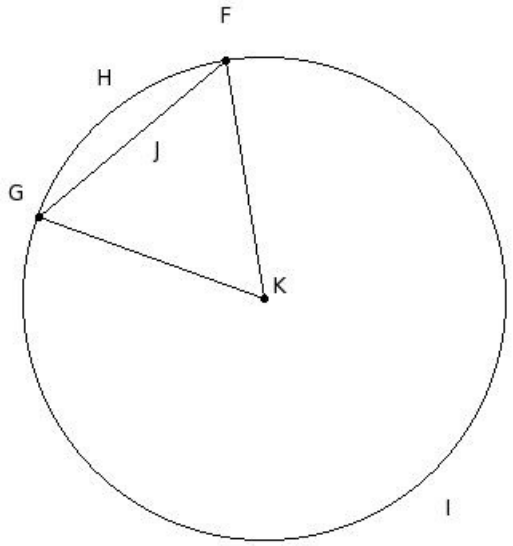
(i) ACB (ii) FADBF (iii) FACBF (iv) ACBEA (v) ADBEA

11. The major arc of the circle is



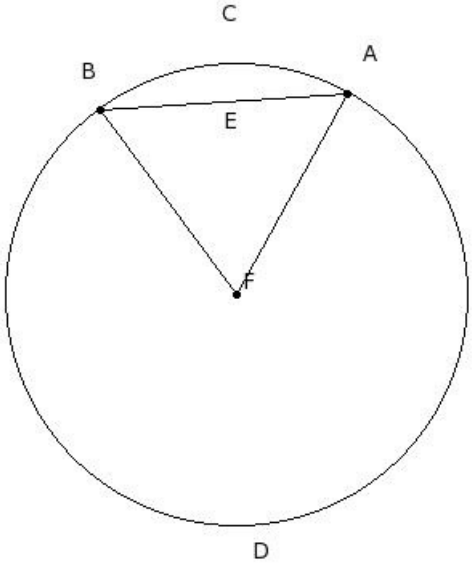
(i) HKILH (ii) MHKIM (iii) HKI (iv) HJILH (v) MHJIM

12. The minor segment of the circle is



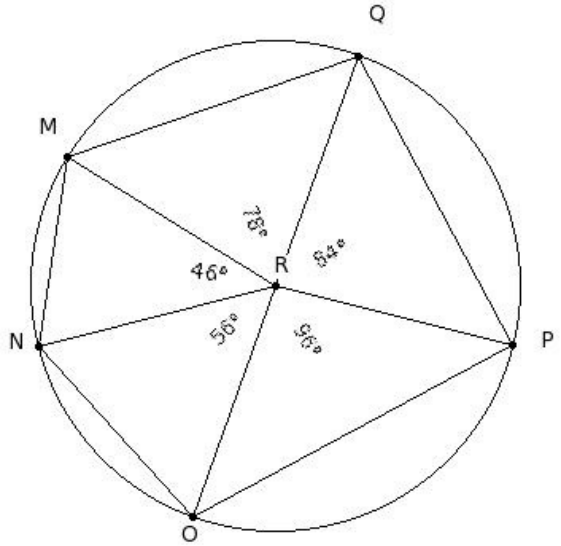
(i) FHG (ii) FHGJF (iii) KFIGK (iv) FIGJF (v) KFHGK

13. The major segment of the circle is



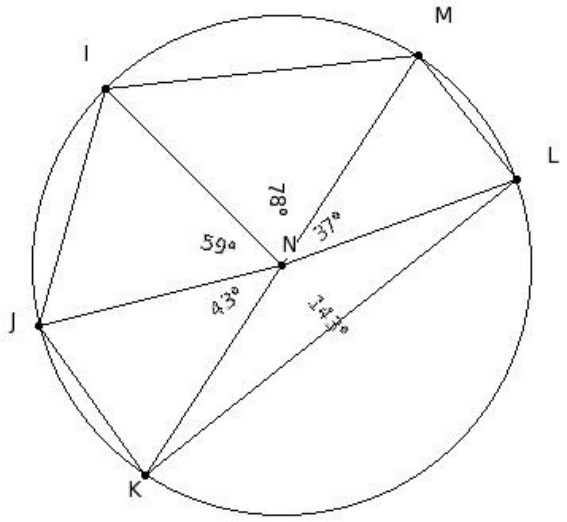
(i) ADB (ii) ACB (iii) ADBEA (iv) FADBF (v) ACBEA

14. The centre of the circle is



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

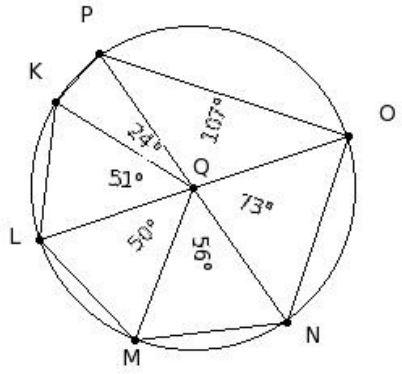
15. The chords of the circle are



(i) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MI}$ (ii) $\overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MI}$ (iii) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MI}, \overline{KM}$ (iv) $\overline{NI}, \overline{NJ}, \overline{NK}, \overline{NL}, \overline{NM}$

(v) $\overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MI}, \overline{NI}$

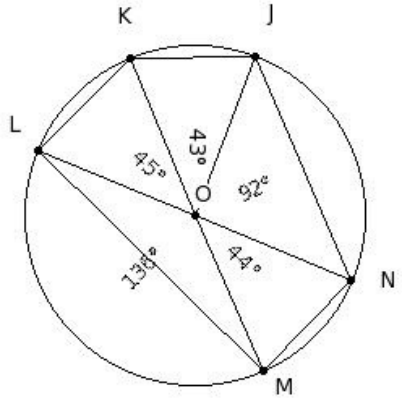
16. The diameters of the circle are



(i) $\overline{QK}, \overline{QL}, \overline{QM}, \overline{QN}, \overline{QO}, \overline{QP}$ (ii) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PK}$ (iii) $\overline{QK}, \overline{QL}, \overline{QM}, \overline{QN}, \overline{QO}, \overline{QP}, \overline{NP}$ (iv) $\overline{NP}$

(v) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PK}, \overline{NP}$

17. The radii of the circle are



(i) $\overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NJ}, \overline{OM}$ (ii) $\overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NJ}$ (iii) $\overline{OJ}, \overline{OK}, \overline{OL}, \overline{OM}, \overline{ON}$ (iv) $\overline{JK}, \overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NJ}, \overline{LN}$

(v) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NJ}$

18. The distance around the circle is called

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

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

(i) circumference (ii) chord (iii) centre (iv) major segment (v) diameter

20. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

21. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

22. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

23. If the diameter of a circle is 126 cm, what is its radius?

(i) 61 cm (ii) 64 cm (iii) 65 cm (iv) 62 cm (v) 63 cm

24. If the radius of a circle is 70 cm, what is its diameter?

(i) 141 cm (ii) 139 cm (iii) 142 cm (iv) 138 cm (v) 140 cm

25. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

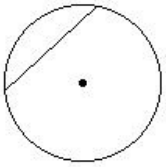


fig I

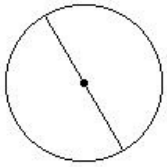


fig II

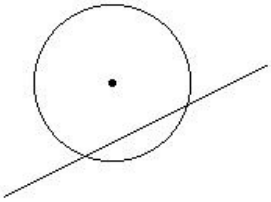


fig III

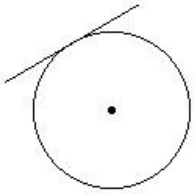


fig IV

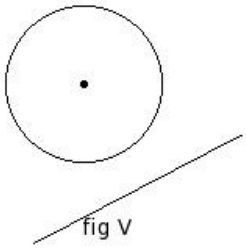


fig V

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

26. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

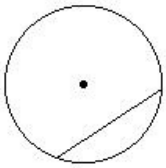


fig I

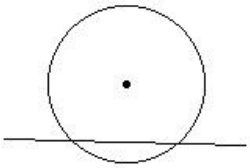


fig II

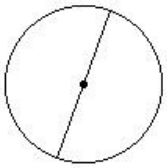


fig III

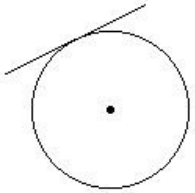


fig IV

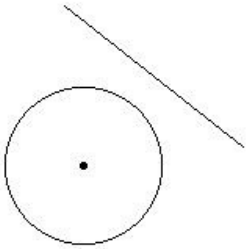


fig V

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

27. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

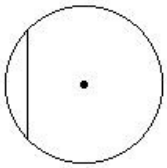


fig I

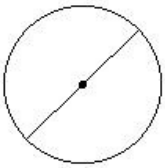


fig II

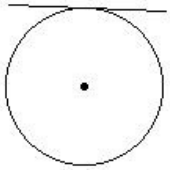


fig III

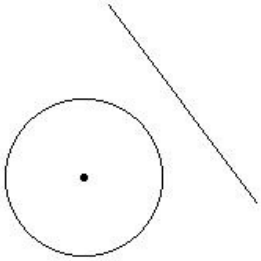


fig IV

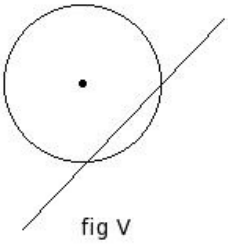


fig V

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

28. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

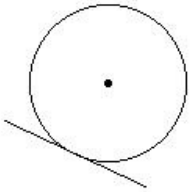


fig I

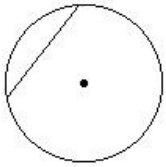


fig II

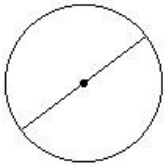


fig III

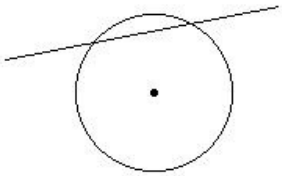


fig IV

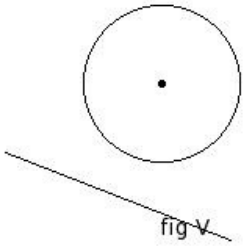


fig V

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

Assignment Key

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