



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

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

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

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

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

12. Two circles with radii R and r touch internally. If the distance between their centres is d , then

(i) $d < R - r$ (ii) $d < R + r$ (iii) $d = R + r$ (iv) $d > R - r$ (v) $d = R - r$

13. Two circles with equal radii are

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

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

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

15. If two circles of radii 14 cm and 4 cm touch internally, the distance between their centres is

(i) 11 cm (ii) 8 cm (iii) 12 cm (iv) 10 cm (v) 9 cm

16. If two circles of radii 15 cm and 2 cm touch externally, the distance between their centres is

(i) 17 cm (ii) 18 cm (iii) 15 cm (iv) 16 cm (v) 19 cm

17. A line which intersects the circle at two distinct points is called a

(i) centre (ii) secant (iii) major segment (iv) diameter (v) quadrant

18. A line which touches a circle at only one point is called a

(i) diameter (ii) chord (iii) secant (iv) centre (v) tangent

19. If the two radii OP and OQ of a circle are at right angles to each other, then the sector OPQ is called a

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

20. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

21. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

22. The point of intersection of the angular bisectors of a triangle is
(i) circumcentre (ii) centroid (iii) orthocentre (iv) incentre (v) excentre

23. The angle subtended by the semicircle at the centre is
(i) 195° (ii) 180° (iii) 210° (iv) 185° (v) 190°

24. The angle subtended by the diameter at any point on the circle is
(i) 95° (ii) 120° (iii) 100° (iv) 90° (v) 105°

25. Circles having common centre are called
(i) concentric circles (ii) intersecting circles (iii) similar circles (iv) congruent circles

26. If two circles are concentric, then
(i) their centres are same (ii) their radii are same (iii) their perimeters are same
(iv) their diameters are same

27. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

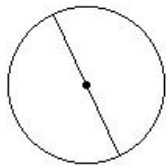


fig I

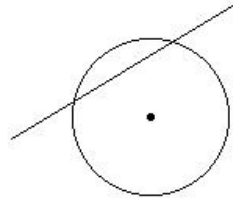


fig II

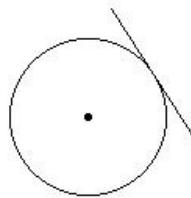


fig III

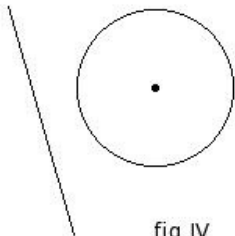


fig IV

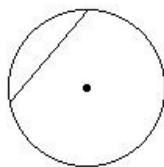


fig V

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

28. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

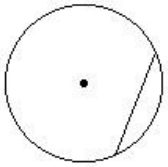


fig I

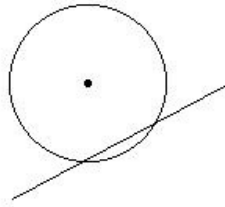


fig II

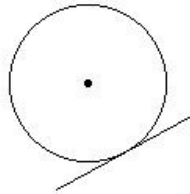


fig III

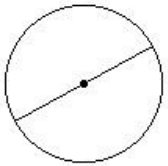


fig IV

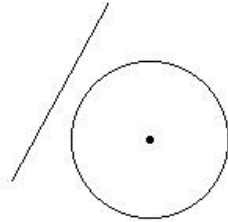


fig V

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

29. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

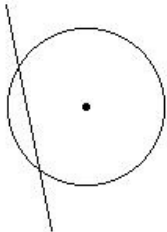


fig I

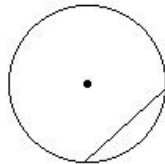


fig II

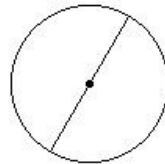


fig III

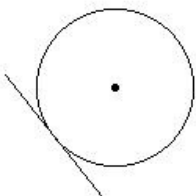


fig IV

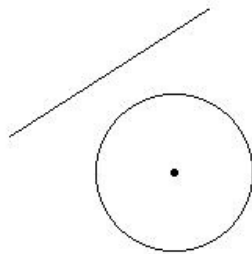


fig V

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

30. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

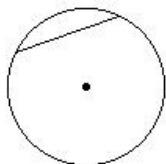


fig I

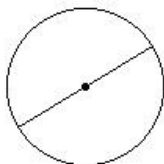


fig II

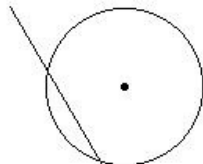


fig III

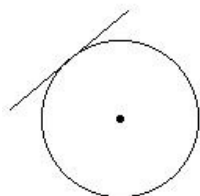


fig IV

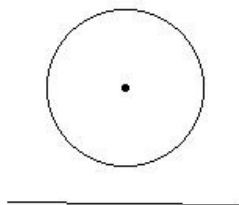


fig V

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

31. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) All diameters of a circle are chords.
- b) A circle divides the plane into three mutually disjoint sets of points.
- c) $\frac{22}{7}$ is a rational number.
- d) All chords of a circle are diameters.
- e) π is a rational number.

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

32. Points which lie on the circumference of the circle are called

(i) Similar points (ii) Concurrent points (iii) Coincident points (iv) Cyclic points (v) Concyclic points

Assignment Key

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