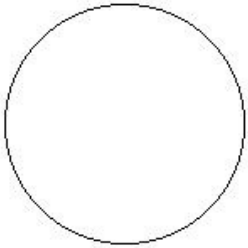


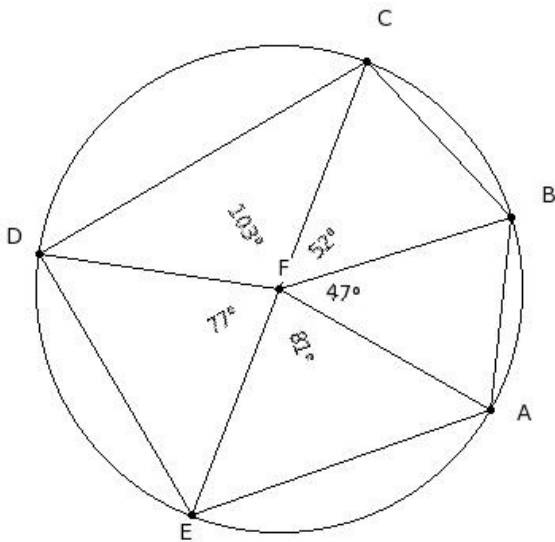


1. Identify the figure below



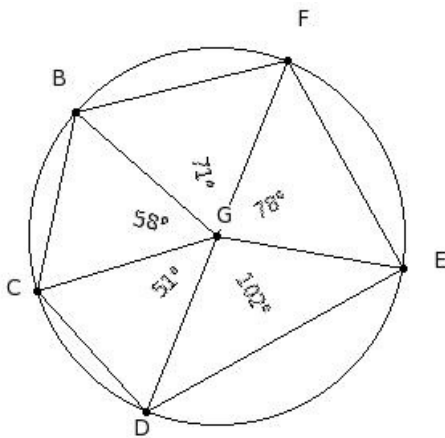
- (i) angle (ii) heptagon (iii) octagon (iv) hexagon (v) circle

2. The centre of the circle is



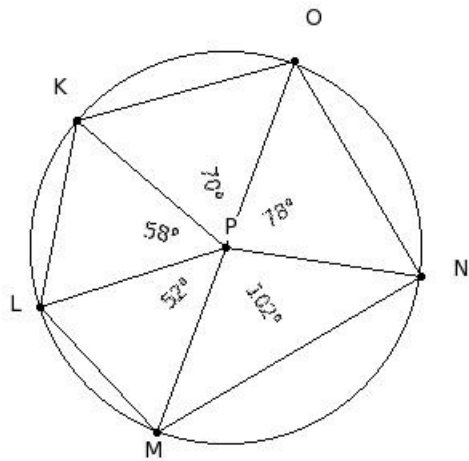
- (i) A (ii) C (iii) F (iv) B (v) D

3. The chords of the circle are



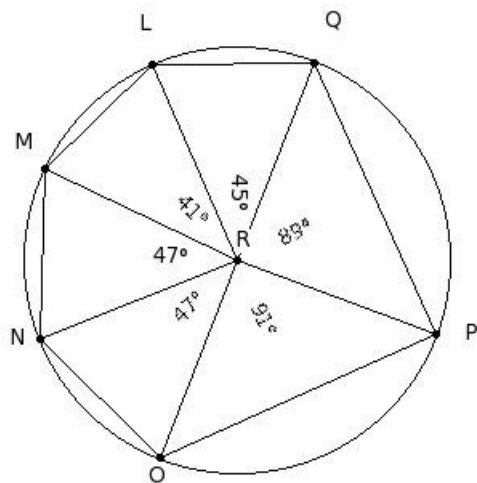
- (i)  $\overline{GB}, \overline{GC}, \overline{GD}, \overline{GE}, \overline{GF}$  (ii)  $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FB}, \overline{DF}$  (iii)  $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FB}$  (iv)  $\overline{CD}, \overline{DE},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

4. The diameters of the circle are



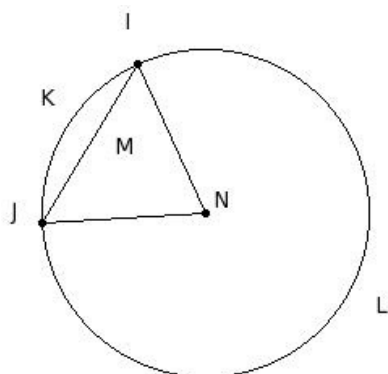
- (i)  $\overline{PK}, \overline{PL}, \overline{PM}, \overline{PN}, \overline{PO}$  (ii)  $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}, \overline{MO}$  (iii)  $\overline{MO}$  (iv)  $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}$   
 (v)  $\overline{PK}, \overline{PL}, \overline{PM}, \overline{PN}, \overline{PO}, \overline{MO}$

5. The radii of the circle are



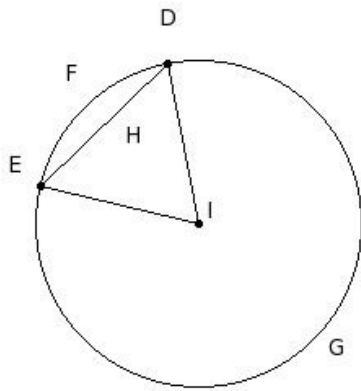
- (i)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QL}, \overline{RL}$  (ii)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QL}$  (iii)  $\overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QL}$   
 (iv)  $\overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OP}, \overline{PQ}, \overline{QL}, \overline{OQ}$  (v)  $\overline{RL}, \overline{RM}, \overline{RN}, \overline{RO}, \overline{RP}, \overline{RQ}$

6. The minor sector of the circle is



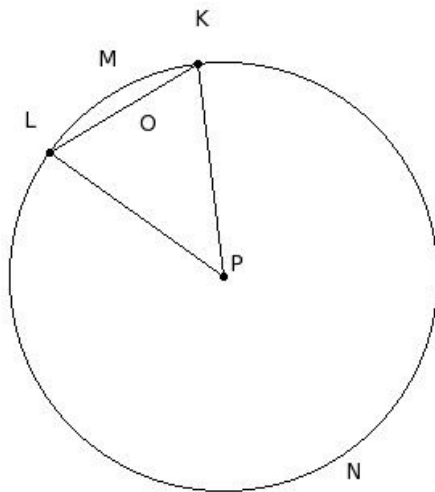
- (i)  $\overline{NIKJN}$  (ii)  $\overline{IKJMI}$  (iii)  $\overline{ILJMI}$  (iv)  $\overline{IKJ}$  (v)  $\overline{NILJN}$

7. The major sector of the circle is



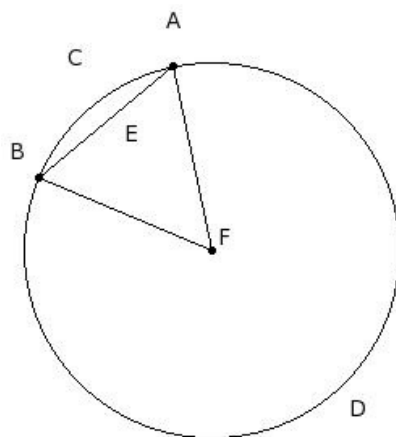
- (i) DFEHD (ii) DFE (iii) DGEHD (iv) IDGEI (v) IDFEI

8. The minor arc of the circle is



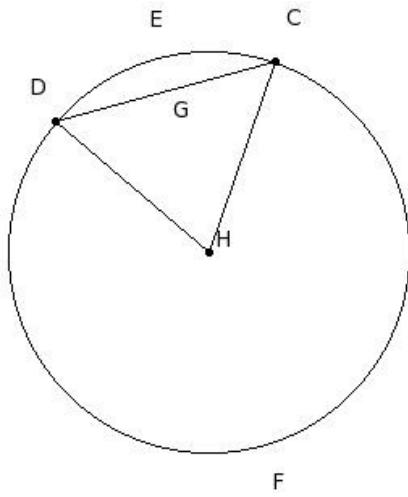
- (i) KNL (ii) KMLOK (iii) KNLOK (iv) PKMLP (v) KML

9. The major arc of the circle is



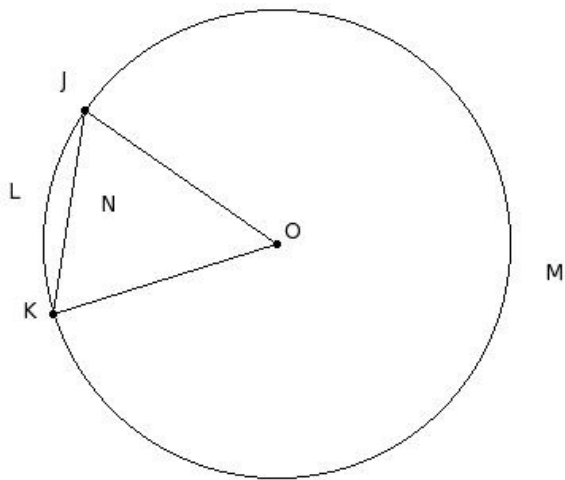
- (i) ADB (ii) FACBF (iii) ACB (iv) FADBF (v) ADBEA

10. The minor segment of the circle is



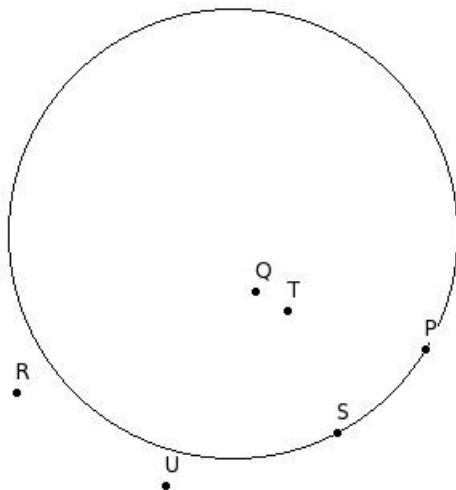
- (i) CED (ii) HCFDH (iii) CEDGC (iv) CFD (v) HCEDH

11. The major segment of the circle is



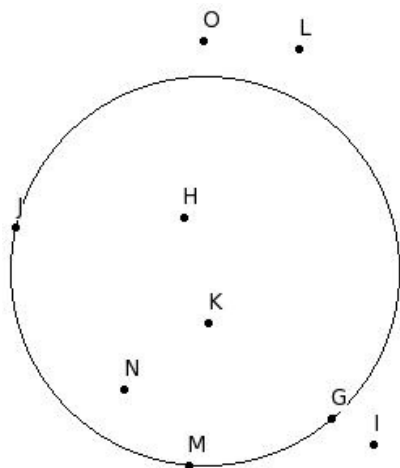
- (i) JLKNJ (ii) OJMKO (iii) JMKNJ (iv) JLK (v) JMK

12. Find the points belonging to the circle



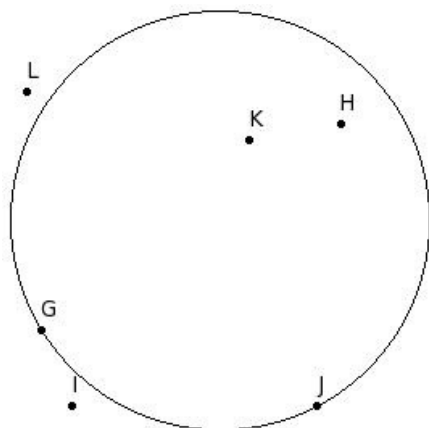
- (i) {S,R} (ii) {R,U} (iii) {Q,T} (iv) {P,S} (v) {P,T}

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



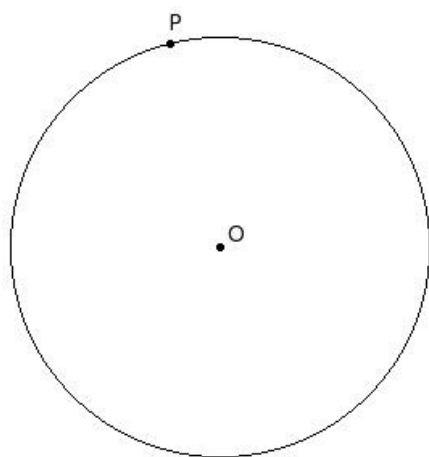
- (i) {G,J,M} (ii) {J,H,K} (iii) {I,L,O} (iv) {H,K,N} (v) {L,H,K}

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



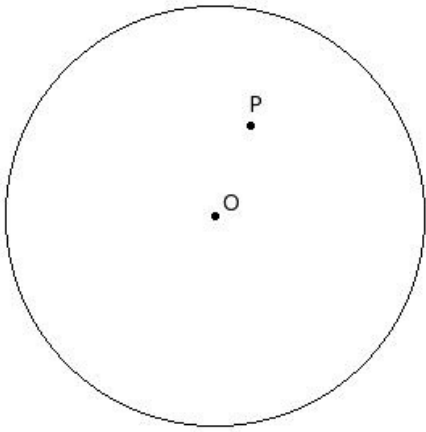
- (i) {H,K} (ii) {K,L} (iii) {J,L} (iv) {G,J} (v) {I,L}

15. 'O' is the centre of a circle of radius 'r' and 'P' is any point in its plane. If  $\overline{OP} = r$ , then P is



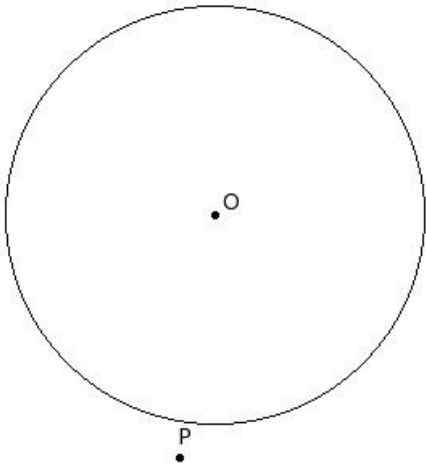
- (i) on the circle (ii) outside the circle (iii) inside the circle

16. 'O' is the centre of a circle of radius 'r' and 'P' is any point in its plane. If  $\overline{OP} < r$ , then P is



- (i) inside the circle (ii) outside the circle (iii) on the circle

17. 'O' is the centre of a circle of radius 'r' and 'P' is any point in its plane. If  $\overline{OP} > r$ , then P is



- (i) on the circle (ii) inside the circle (iii) outside the circle

18. The base of a cylinder or cone is

- (i) rectangle (ii) triangle (iii) circle (iv) square (v) semicircle

## Assignment Key

1) (v)	2) (iii)	3) (iii)	4) (iii)	5) (v)	6) (i)
7) (iv)	8) (v)	9) (i)	10) (iii)	11) (iii)	12) (iv)
13) (iv)	14) (v)	15) (i)	16) (i)	17) (iii)	18) (iii)