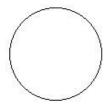
Name : Circle Basics

Chapter : Circle

Grade : ICSE Grade VIII

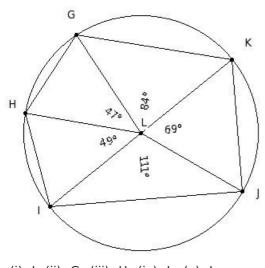
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## 1. Identify the figure below



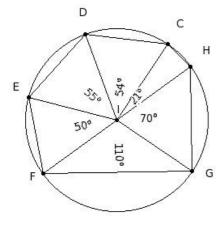
(i) heptagon (ii) decagon (iii) hexagon (iv) pentagon (v) circle

### 2. The centre of the circle is



(i) I (ii) G (iii) H (iv) L (v) J

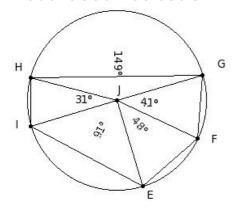
## 3. The chords of the circle are



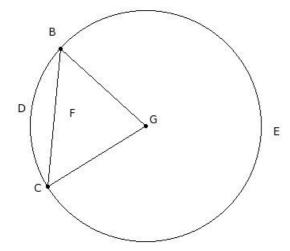
(i)  $\overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{FF}$ ,  $\overline{FG}$ ,  $\overline{GH}$ ,  $\overline{HC}$  (ii)  $\overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{FF}$ ,  $\overline{FG}$ ,  $\overline{GH}$ ,  $\overline{HC}$ ,  $\overline{ID}$  (iii)  $\overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{FF}$ ,  $\overline{FG}$ ,  $\overline{GH}$ ,  $\overline{HC}$  (iv)  $\overline{IC}$ ,  $\overline{ID}$ ,  $\overline{IE}$ ,  $\overline{IF}$ ,  $\overline{IG}$ ,  $\overline{IH}$ 

(v)  $\overline{CD}$ ,  $\overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{EF}$ ,  $\overline{FG}$ ,  $\overline{GH}$ ,  $\overline{HC}$ ,  $\overline{FH}$ 

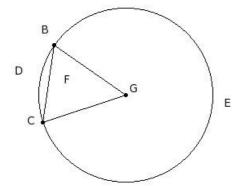
## 4. The diameters of the circle are



- $(i) \ \overline{\mathsf{EF}}, \overline{\mathsf{FG}}, \overline{\mathsf{GH}}, \overline{\mathsf{HI}}, \overline{\mathsf{IE}} \ (ii) \ \overline{\mathsf{JE}}, \overline{\mathsf{JF}}, \overline{\mathsf{JG}}, \overline{\mathsf{JH}}, \overline{\mathsf{JI}}, \overline{\mathsf{GI}} \ (iii) \ \overline{\mathsf{GI}} \ (iv) \ \overline{\mathsf{JE}}, \overline{\mathsf{JF}}, \overline{\mathsf{JG}}, \overline{\mathsf{JH}}, \overline{\mathsf{JI}} \ (v) \ \overline{\mathsf{EF}}, \overline{\mathsf{FG}}, \overline{\mathsf{GH}}, \overline{\mathsf{HI}}, \overline{\mathsf{IE}}, \overline{\mathsf{GI}}$
- 5. The minor sector of the circle is

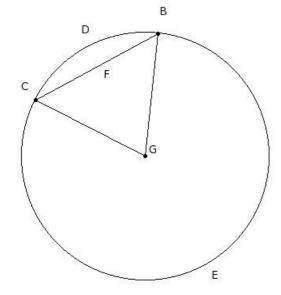


- (i) GBDCG (ii) GBECG (iii) BEC (iv) BDC (v) BECFB
- 6. The major sector of the circle is

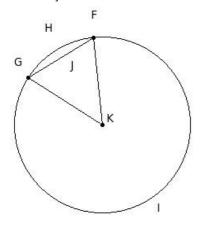


(i) GBECG (ii) GBDCG (iii) BDCFB (iv) BEC (v) BECFB

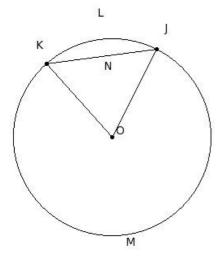
7. The minor arc of the circle is



- (i) BEC (ii) BDCFB (iii) GBDCG (iv) BDC (v) BECFB
- 8. The major arc of the circle is

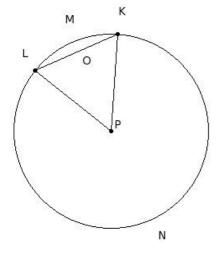


- (i) KFHGK (ii) KFIGK (iii) FHGJF (iv) FIG (v) FHG
- 9. The minor segment of the circle is



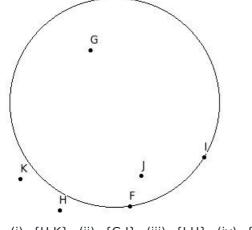
(i) JLK (ii) OJLKO (iii) JLKNJ (iv) JMK (v) OJMKO





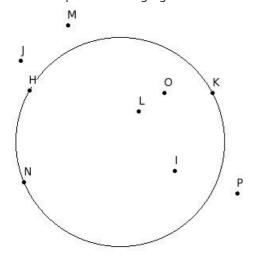
(i) KNLOK (ii) KMLOK (iii) PKNLP (iv) PKMLP (v) KML

### 11. Find the points belonging to the circle



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

## 12. Find the points belonging to the inside of the circle



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

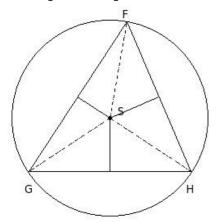
# 13. The mid-point of the diameter of a circle is called

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

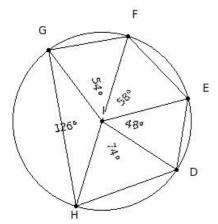
# 14. A line segment joining any point on the circle with its centre is called

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

- 15. A line segment having its end points on the circle is called a
  - (i) centre (ii) major segment (iii) radius (iv) semi-circle (v) chord
- 16. A chord that passes through the centre of the circle is called
  - (i) semi-circle (ii) segment (iii) chord (iv) centre (v) diameter
- 17. A chord of a circle divides the whole circular region into two parts, each called a
  - (i) major segment (ii) circumference (iii) diameter (iv) semi-circle (v) segment
- 18. The segment of the circle containing the centre of the circle is called
  - (i) major segment (ii) centre (iii) diameter (iv) radius (v) semi-circle
- 19. Half of a circle is called
  - (i) chord (ii) centre (iii) circumference (iv) semi-circle (v) segment
- 20. The perimeter of a circle is called
  - (i) semi-circle (ii) segment (iii) circumference (iv) centre (v) chord
- 21. In the given triangle S is the circumcentre. If SF = 12.10 cm, find the circumference of the circumcircle

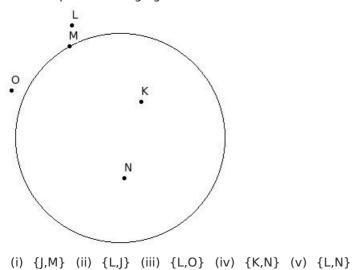


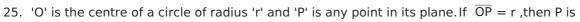
- (i) 78.1 cm (ii) 76.1 cm (iii) 74.1 cm (iv) 75.1 cm (v) 77.1 cm
- 22. The radii of the circle are

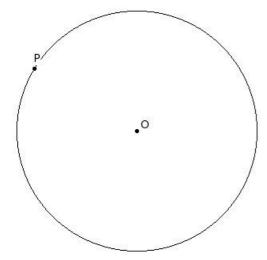


- (i)  $\overline{\text{ID}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{IE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{IF}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{IG}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{IH}}$  (ii)  $\overline{\text{DE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{EF}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{FG}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{GH}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HD}}$  (iii)  $\overline{\text{EF}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{FG}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{GH}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HD}}$  (iv)  $\overline{\text{DE}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{EF}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{FG}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{GH}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{HD}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{FH}}$
- (v) DE, EF, FG, GH, HD, IH
- 23. The distance around the circle is called
  - (i) diameter (ii) circumference (iii) chord (iv) radius (v) arc

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

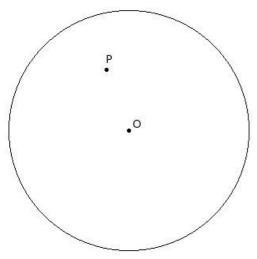




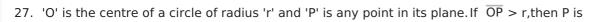


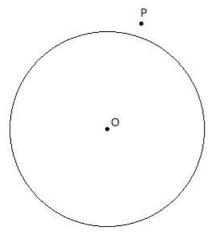
(i) outside the circle (ii) on the circle (iii) inside the circle

26. '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) outside the circle (ii) inside the circle (iii) on the circle





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

### 28. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) A line can meet a circle atmost at two points.
- b) A circle consists of an infinite number of points.
- c) Every circle has a unique diameter.
- d) Each radius of a circle is also a chord of the circle.
- e) Every circle has a unique centre.
- (i)  $\{c,a,b\}$  (ii)  $\{c,d,e\}$  (iii)  $\{d,b\}$  (iv)  $\{c,a\}$  (v)  $\{a,b,e\}$

#### 29. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) An infinite number of chords may be drawn for a circle.
- b) Two semi-circles of a circle together make the whole circle.
- c) Every circle has a unique diameter.
- 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)  $\{e,b\}$  (ii)  $\{c,a,b\}$  (iii)  $\{c,a\}$  (iv)  $\{c,e,d\}$  (v)  $\{a,b,d\}$

### 30. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Diameter of a circle is a part of the semi-circle of the circle.
- b) A secant of a circle is a segment having its end points on the 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) One and only one tangent can be drawn to pass through a point on a circle.
- (i) {a,e} (ii) {c,e,a} (iii) {d,b,a} (iv) {c,e} (v) {b,a}

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

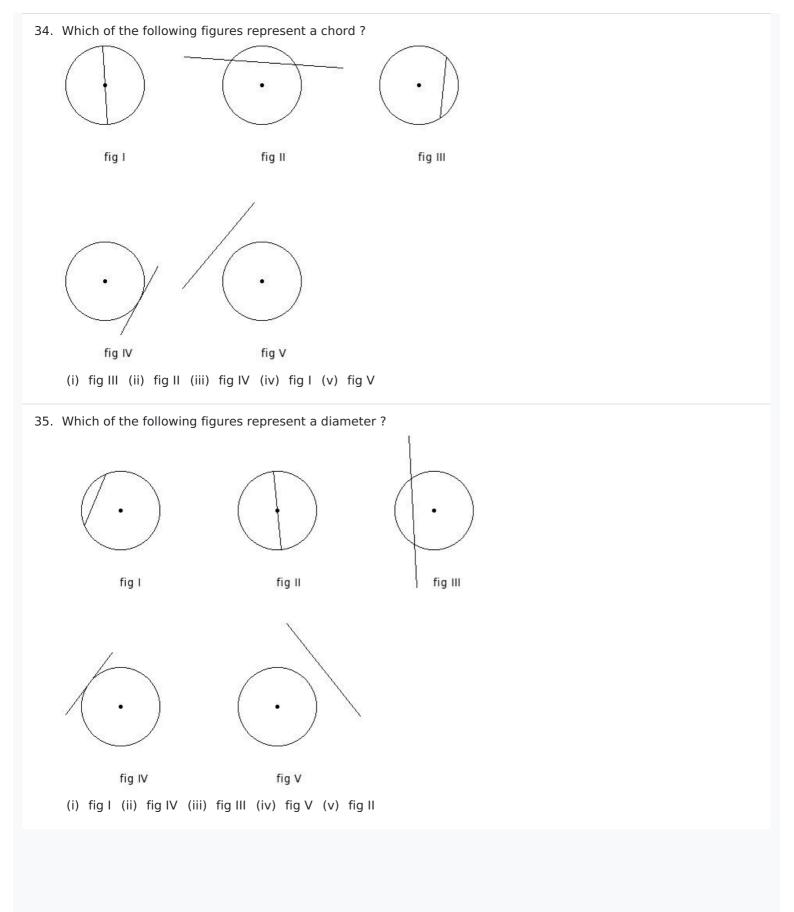
(i) 37 cm (ii) 34 cm (iii) 36 cm (iv) 33 cm (v) 35 cm

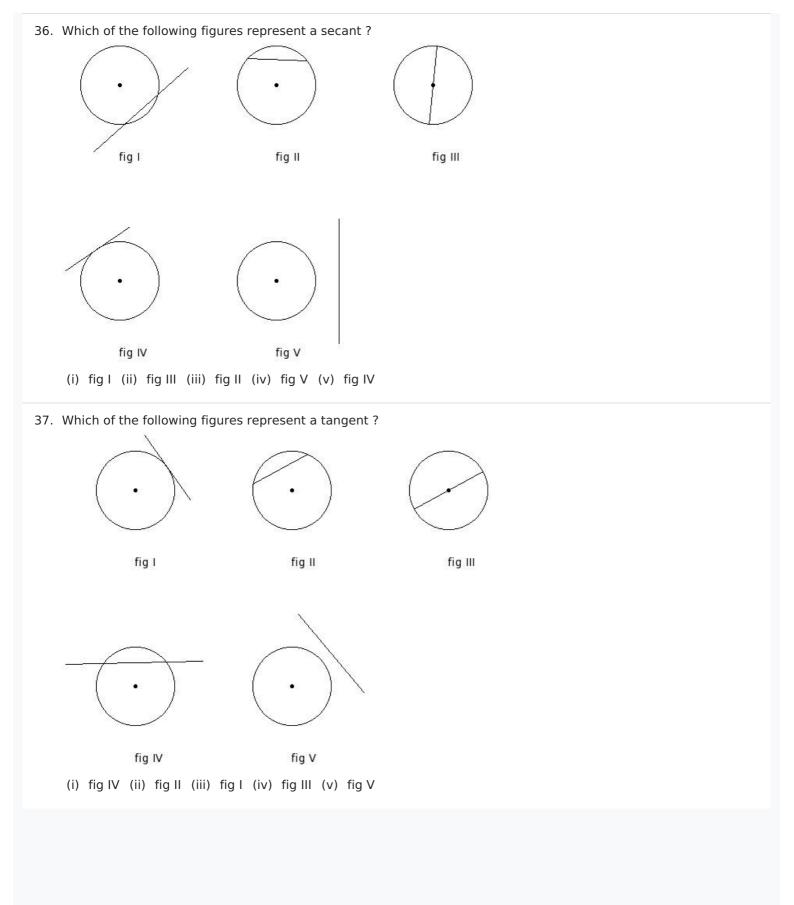
#### 32. If the radius of a circle is 21 cm, what is its diameter?

(i) 44 cm (ii) 42 cm (iii) 40 cm (iv) 43 cm (v) 41 cm

### 33. Two circles with equal radii are

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





Assignment Key					
1) (v)	2) (iv)	3) (i)	4) (iii)	5) (i)	6) (i)
7) (iv)	8) (iv)	9) (iii)	10) (i)	11) (v)	12) (i)
13) (v)	14) (i)	15) (v)	16) (v)	17) (v)	18) (i)
19) (iv)	20) (iii)	21) (ii)	22) (i)	23) (ii)	24) (iii)
25) (ii)	26) (ii)	27) (i)	28) (v)	29) (v)	30) (i)
31) (v)	32) (ii)	33) (i)	34) (i)	35) (v)	36) (i)
37) (iii)					

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