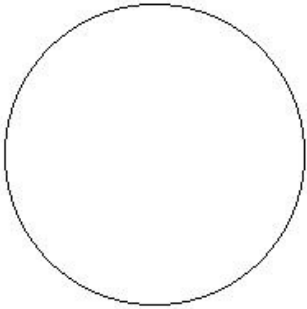


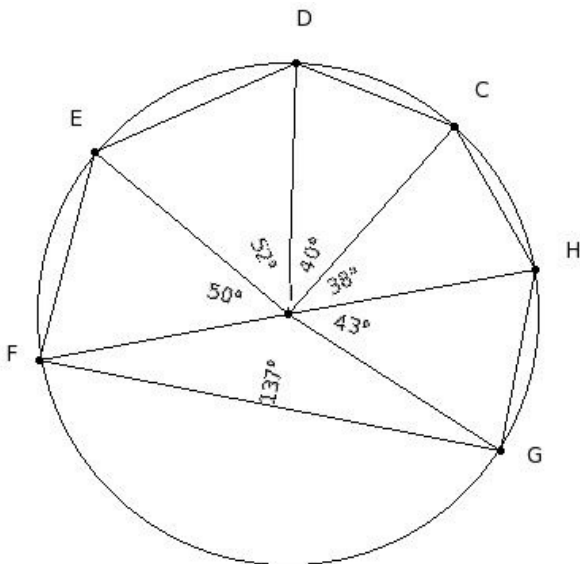


1. Identify the figure below



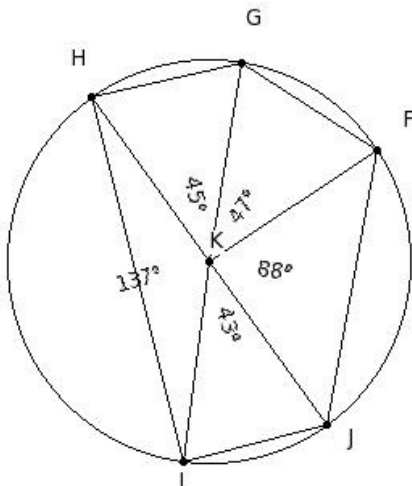
- (i) octagon (ii) decagon (iii) pentagon (iv) circle (v) hexagon

2. The centre of the circle is



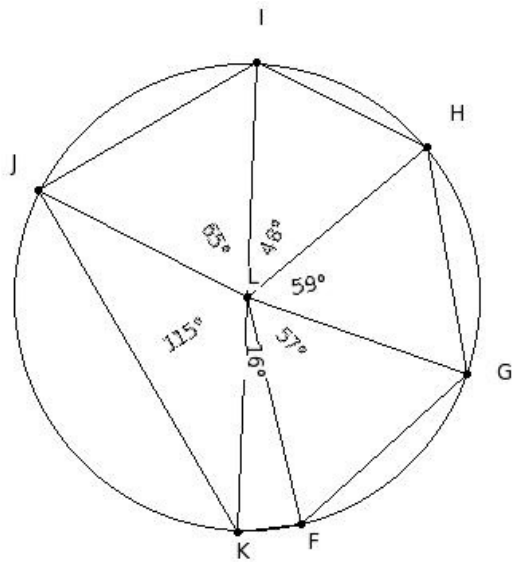
- (i) E (ii) D (iii) F (iv) I (v) C

3. The chords of the circle are



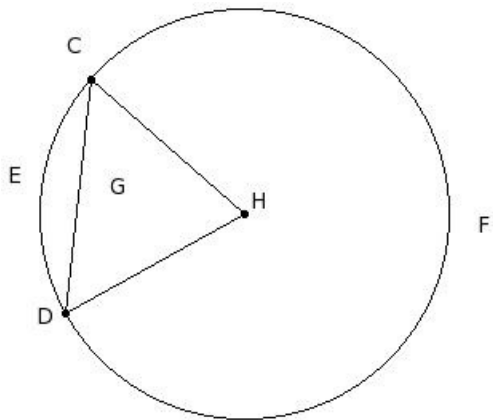
- (i) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}, \overline{KJ}$ (ii) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}, \overline{HJ}$ (iii) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}$ (iv) $\overline{KF}, \overline{KG}, \overline{KH}, \overline{KI}, \overline{KJ}$
 (v) $\overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JF}$

4. The diameters of the circle are



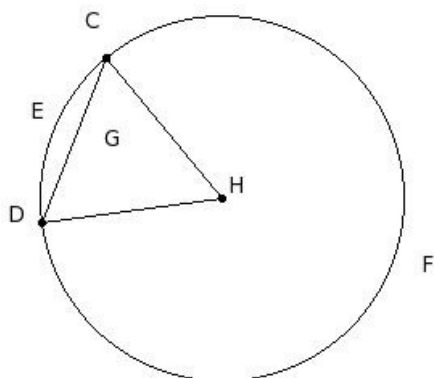
- (i) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KF}, \overline{IK}$ (ii) $\overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IJ}, \overline{JK}, \overline{KF}$ (iii) $\overline{LF}, \overline{LG}, \overline{LH}, \overline{LI}, \overline{LJ}, \overline{LK},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

5. The minor sector of the circle is



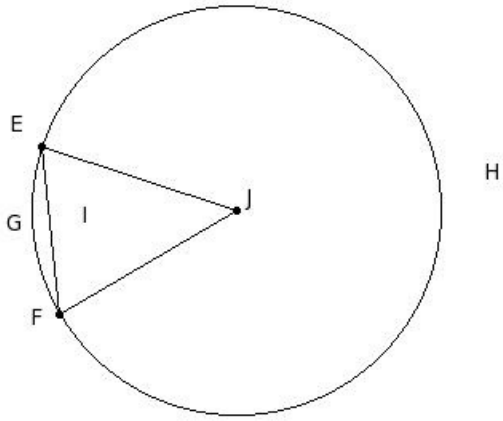
- (i) HCEDH (ii) CFD (iii) HCFDH (iv) CFDGC (v) CEDGC

6. The major sector of the circle is



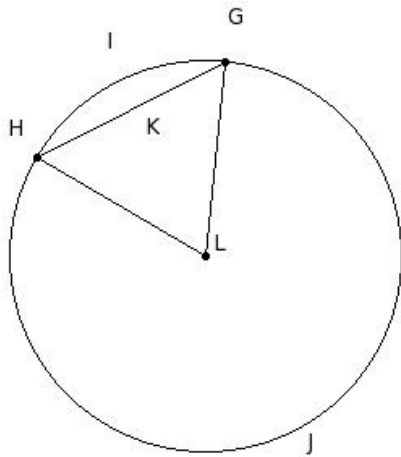
- (i) CEDGC (ii) CFDGC (iii) CED (iv) HCFDH (v) HCEDH

7. The minor arc of the circle is



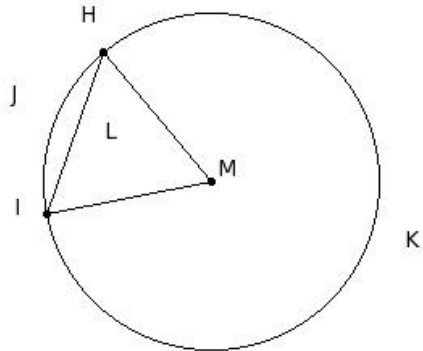
- (i) EHF (ii) JEGFJ (iii) JEHFJ (iv) EHFIE (v) EGF

8. The major arc of the circle is



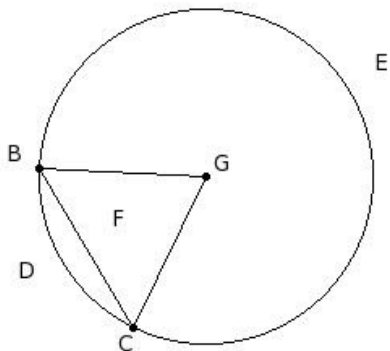
- (i) GJHKG (ii) LGIHL (iii) GIH (iv) LGJHL (v) GJH

9. The minor segment of the circle is



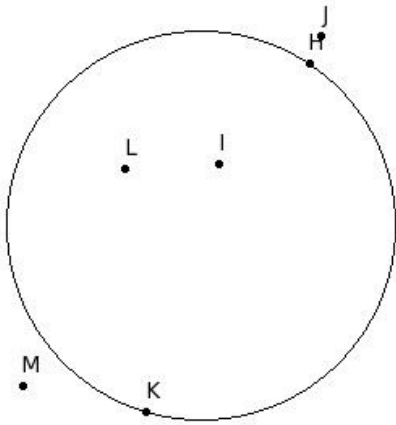
- (i) HKI (ii) MHJIM (iii) HJI (iv) HJILH (v) HKILH

10. The major segment of the circle is



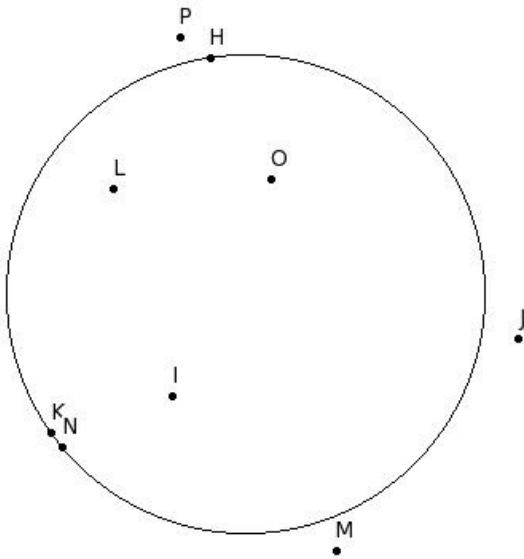
- (i) GBECG (ii) GBDCG (iii) BECFB (iv) BDCFB (v) BDC

11. Find the points belonging to the circle



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

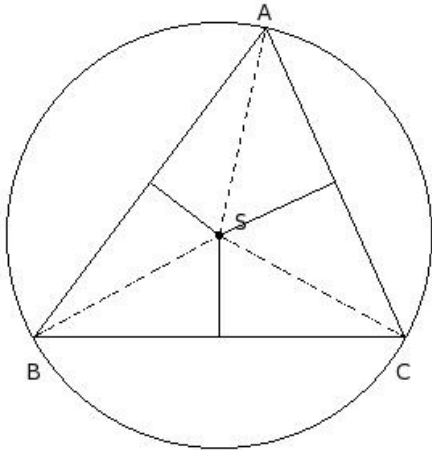
19. Half of a circle is called

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

20. The perimeter of a circle is called

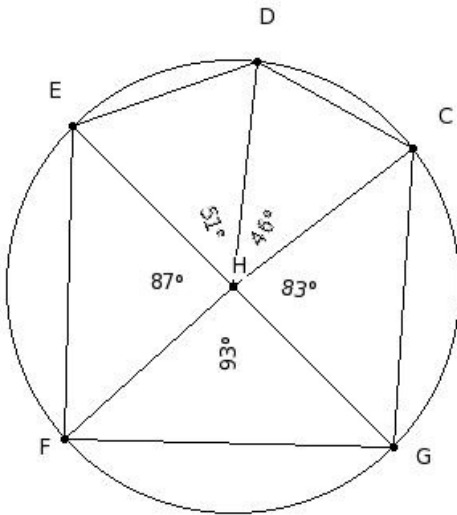
- (i) chord (ii) circumference (iii) centre (iv) major segment (v) segment

21. In the given triangle S is the circumcentre. If $SA = 13.20$ cm, find the circumference of the circumcircle



- (i) 82.0 cm (ii) 84.0 cm (iii) 81.0 cm (iv) 85.0 cm (v) 83.0 cm

22. The radii of the circle are

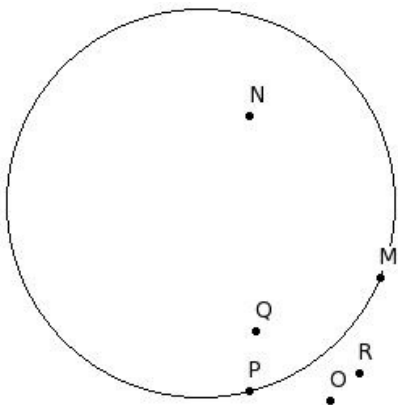


- (i) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GC}$ (ii) $\overline{HC}, \overline{HD}, \overline{HE}, \overline{HF}, \overline{HG}$ (iii) $\overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GC}, \overline{HF}$ (iv) $\overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GC}, \overline{EG}$
 (v) $\overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GC}$

23. The distance around the circle is called

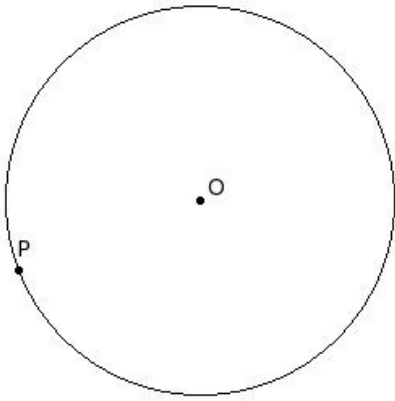
- (i) diameter (ii) chord (iii) radius (iv) arc (v) circumference

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



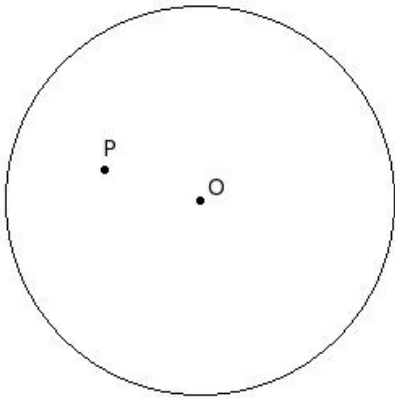
- (i) $\{O, R\}$ (ii) $\{R, Q\}$ (iii) $\{M, P\}$ (iv) $\{M, R\}$ (v) $\{N, Q\}$

25. '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



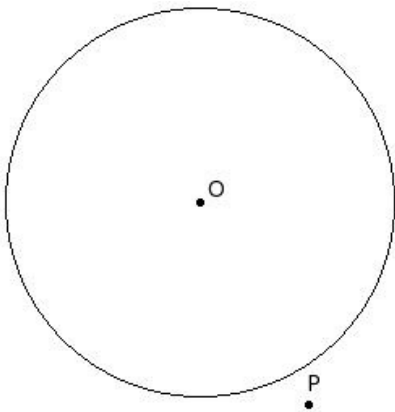
- (i) on the circle (ii) outside the circle (iii) inside the circle

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

27. '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) on the circle (iii) outside the circle

28. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

29. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

30. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

31. If the diameter of a circle is 112 cm, what is its radius?

(i) 57 cm (ii) 58 cm (iii) 54 cm (iv) 55 cm (v) 56 cm

32. If the radius of a circle is 42 cm, what is its diameter?

(i) 82 cm (ii) 84 cm (iii) 85 cm (iv) 86 cm (v) 83 cm

33. Two circles with equal radii are

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

34. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

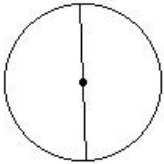


fig I

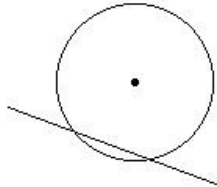


fig II

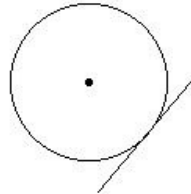


fig III

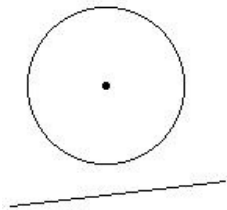


fig IV

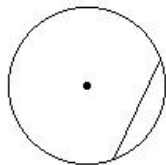


fig V

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

35. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

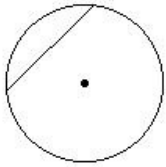


fig I

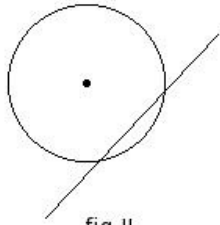


fig II

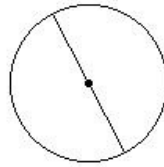


fig III

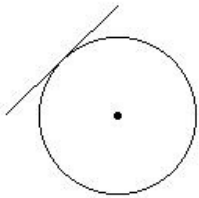


fig IV

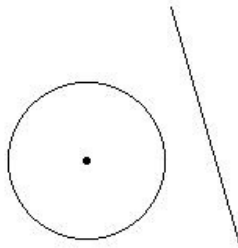


fig V

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

36. Which of the following figures represent a secant ?

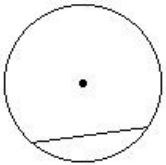


fig I

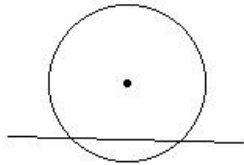


fig II

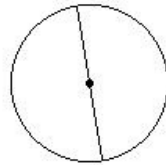


fig III

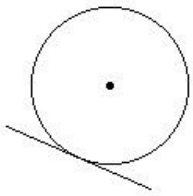


fig IV

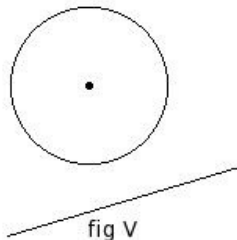


fig V

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

37. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

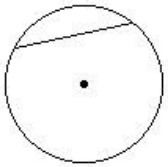


fig I

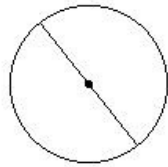


fig II

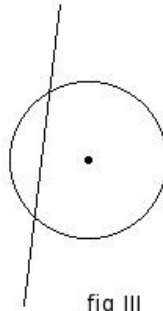


fig III

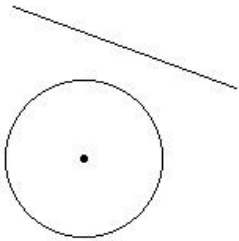


fig IV

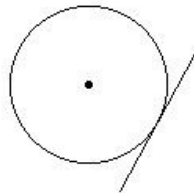


fig V

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

Assignment Key

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