EduSahara™ Worksheet

Name : Chapter Based Worksheet

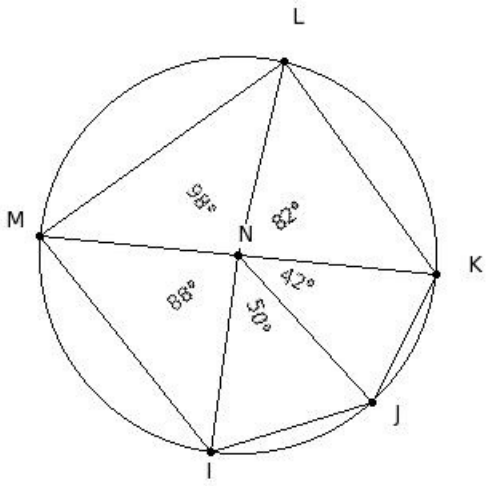
Chapter : Circle

Grade : ICSE Grade VI

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

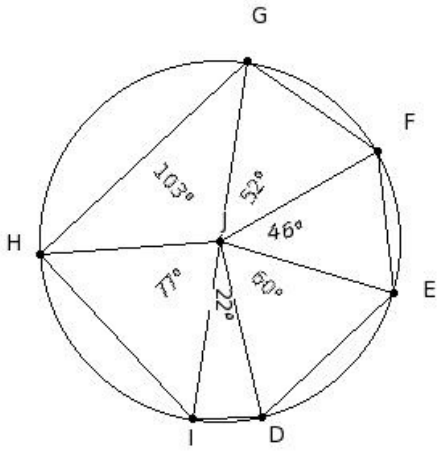
   (i) chord (ii) radius (iii) diameter (iv) centre (v) major segment

2. The centre of the circle is



   (i) L (ii) N (iii) K (iv) J (v) I

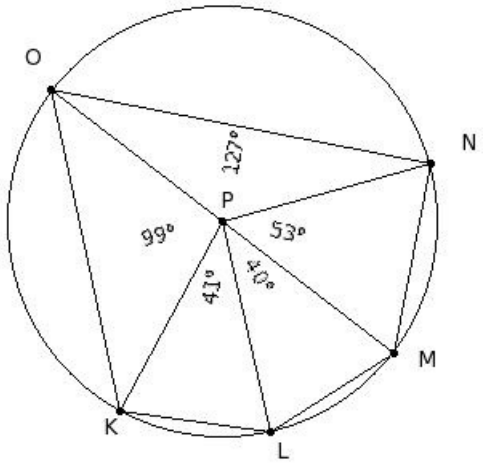
3. The radii of the circle are



   (i) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{ID}, \overline{GI}$ (ii) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{ID}$ (iii) $\overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{ID}, \overline{JE}$

   (iv) $\overline{JD}, \overline{JE}, \overline{JF}, \overline{JG}, \overline{JH}, \overline{JI}$ (v) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{ID}$

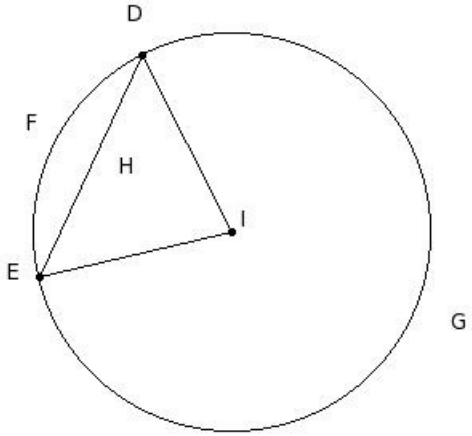
4. The chords of the circle are



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

(v) $\overline{KL}, \overline{LM}, \overline{MN}, \overline{NO}, \overline{OK}$

5. The major sector of the circle is



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

6. Which of the following figures represent a tangent ?

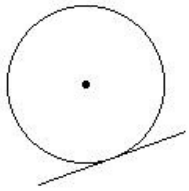


fig I

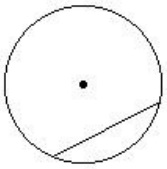


fig II

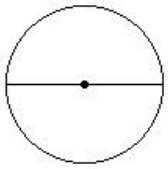


fig III

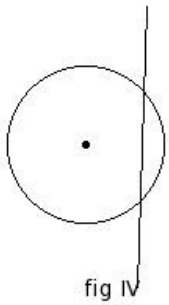


fig IV

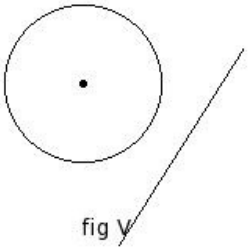


fig V

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

7. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

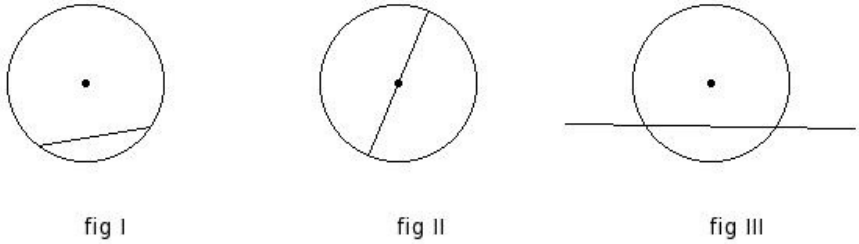


fig I fig II fig III

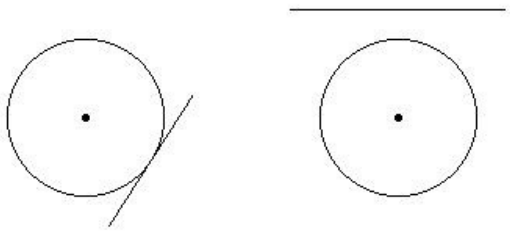
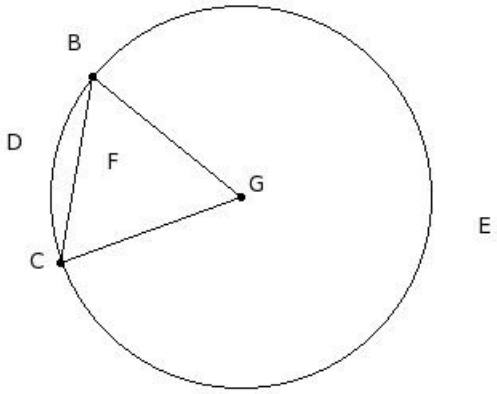


fig IV fig V

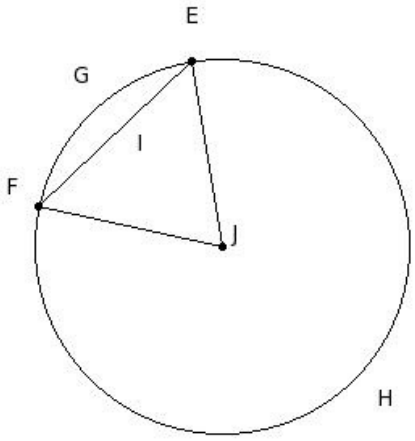
(i) fig III (ii) fig IV (iii) fig I (iv) fig V (v) fig II

8. The minor segment of the circle is



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

9. The minor sector of the circle is



(i) EGFIE (ii) JEGFJ (iii) EHF (iv) JEHFJ (v) EGF

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

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

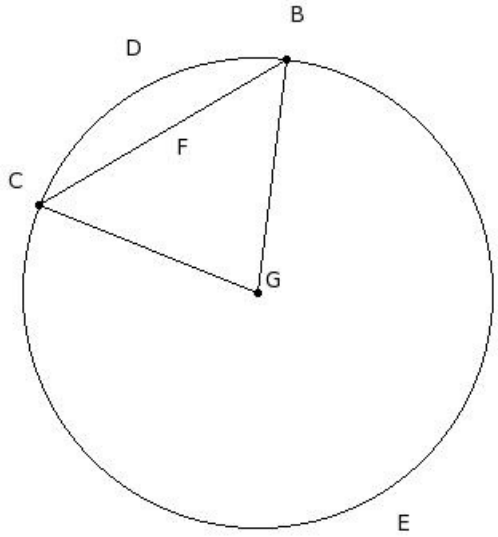
11. Half of a circle is called

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

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

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

13. The major arc of the circle is



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

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

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

15. The perimeter of a circle is called

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

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

(i) 19 cm (ii) 20 cm (iii) 21 cm (iv) 22 cm (v) 23 cm

17. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

18. Which of the following statements are true?

a) A secant of a circle is a segment having its end points on 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) Every circle has a unique diameter.
e) Diameter of a circle is a part of the semi-circle of the circle.

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

19. Which of the following statements are true?

a) A circle consists of an infinite number of points.
b) Every circle has a unique centre.
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 diameter.

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

20. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

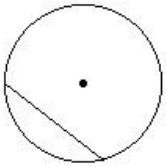


fig I

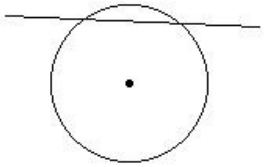


fig II

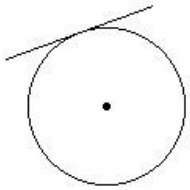


fig III

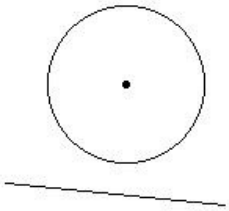


fig IV

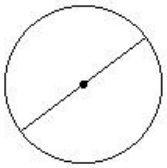
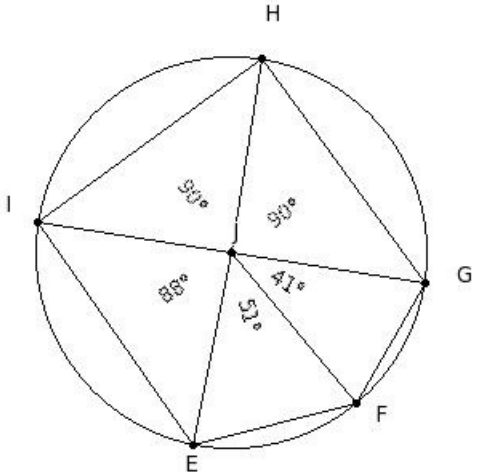


fig V

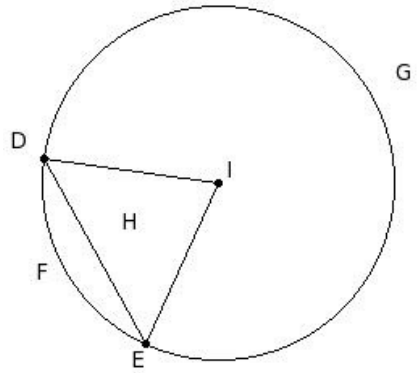
(i) fig IV (ii) fig V (iii) fig II (iv) fig I (v) fig III

21. The diameters of the circle are



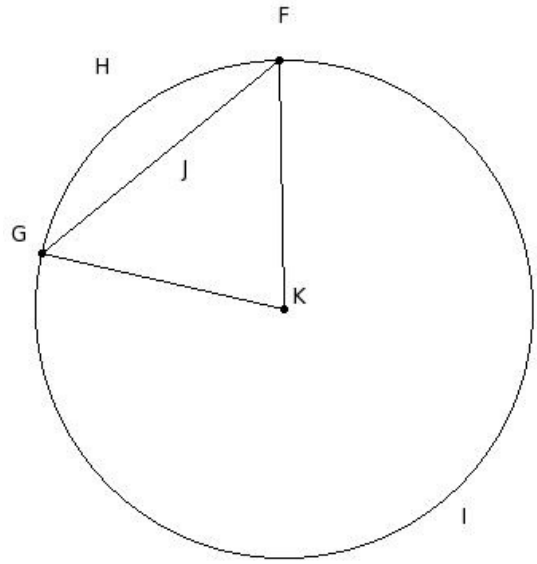
(i) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IE}, \overline{GI}$ (ii) $\overline{GI}$ (iii) $\overline{JE}, \overline{JF}, \overline{JG}, \overline{JH}, \overline{JI}$ (iv) $\overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GH}, \overline{HI}, \overline{IE}$ (v) $\overline{JE}, \overline{JF}, \overline{JG}, \overline{JH}, \overline{JI}, \overline{GI}$

22. The minor arc of the circle is



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

23. The major segment of the circle is



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

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

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

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

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

Assignment Key

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