



1. Which of the following figures represent a diameter ?

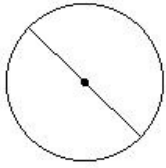


fig I

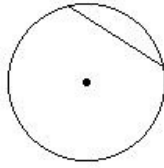


fig II

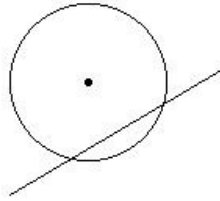


fig III

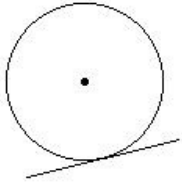


fig IV

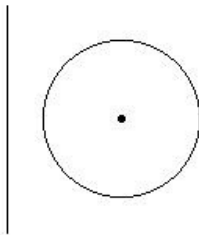
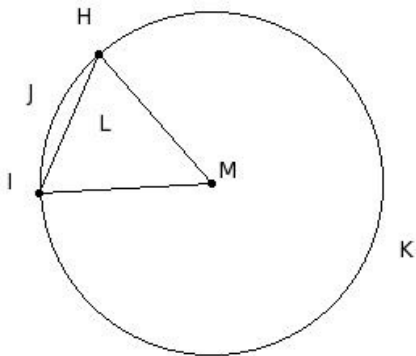


fig V

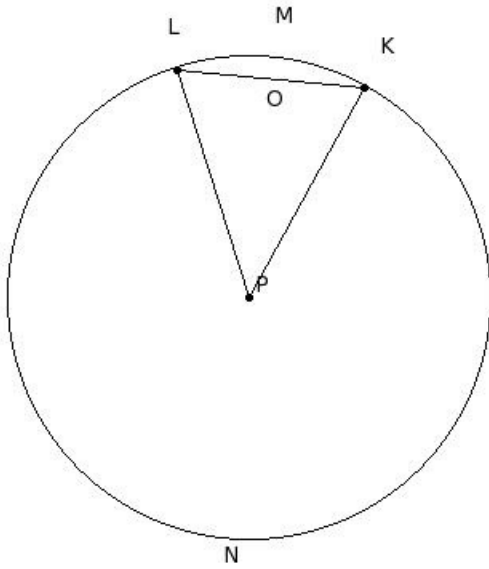
- (i) fig IV (ii) fig I (iii) fig V (iv) fig III (v) fig II

2. The major sector of the circle is



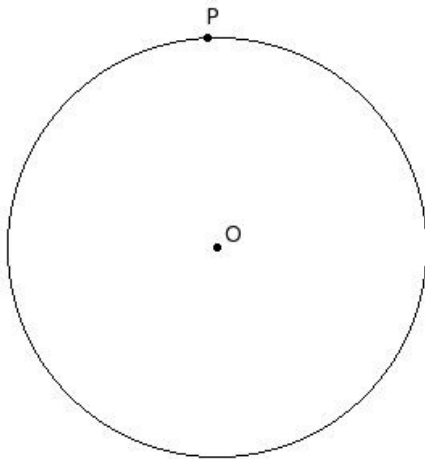
- (i) HJILH (ii) MHJIM (iii) MHKIM (iv) HJI (v) HKILH

3. The minor segment of the circle is



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

4. '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

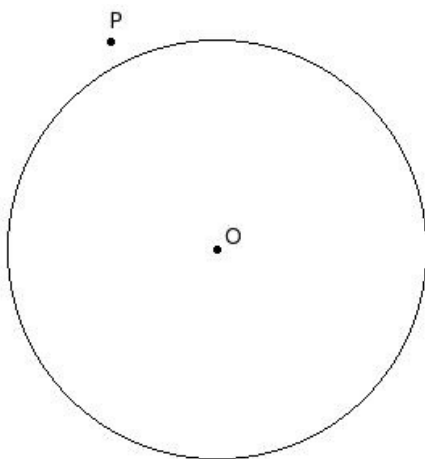


- (i) inside the circle (ii) outside the circle (iii) on the circle

5. Half of a circle is called

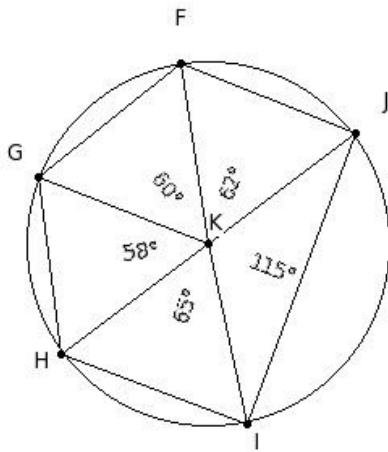
- (i) centre (ii) chord (iii) semi-circle (iv) diameter (v) major segment

6. '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

7. The centre of the circle is



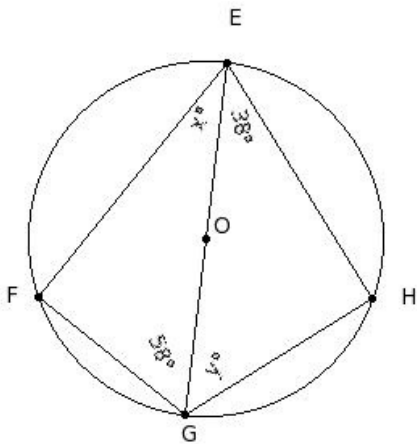
- (i) I (ii) K (iii) F (iv) G (v) H

8. 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 pass through a point on a circle.
- c) Diameter of a circle is a part of the semi-circle of the 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} (ii) {b,c} (iii) {d,c} (iv) {d,c,b} (v) {e,a,b}

9. O is the centre of the circle. If $\angle EGF = 58^\circ$ and $\angle GEH = 38^\circ$, find x° , y°

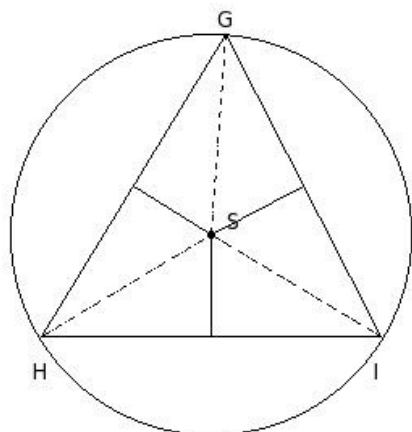


- (i) $52^\circ, 32^\circ$ (ii) $82^\circ, 52^\circ$ (iii) $32^\circ, 52^\circ$ (iv) $62^\circ, 42^\circ$ (v) $42^\circ, 32^\circ$

10. If the radius of the circumcircle is half the length of a side of the triangle, then the triangle is

- (i) equilateral triangle (ii) right angle triangle (iii) obtuse angled triangle (iv) acute angled triangle

11. In the given triangle S is the circumcentre. If $SG = 12.40$ cm, find the circumference of the circumcircle



- (i) 79.9 cm (ii) 75.9 cm (iii) 76.9 cm (iv) 77.9 cm (v) 78.9 cm

12. In triangle CDE, if a circle is drawn with DE as diameter and if it passes through C it is a

- (i) acute angled triangle (ii) equilateral triangle (iii) right angle triangle (iv) obtuse angled triangle

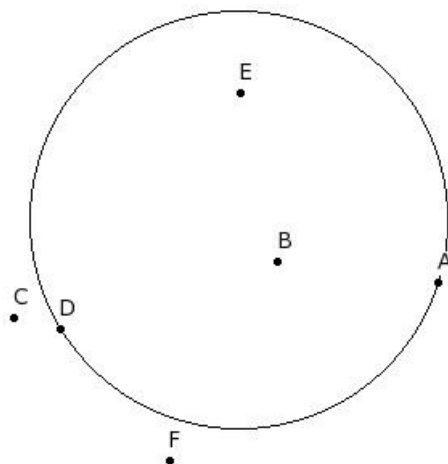
13. A chord of a circle divides the whole circular region into two parts, each called a

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

14. Two circles with equal radii are

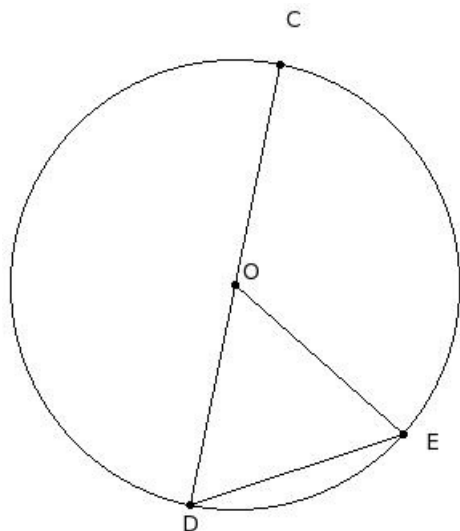
- (i) concentric (ii) only similar but not congruent (iii) congruent (iv) not similar

15. Find the points belonging to the circle



- (i) {B,E} (ii) {A,E} (iii) {D,F} (iv) {A,D} (v) {C,F}

16. O is the centre of the circle and $OE = DE$. Find $\angle EOC$



- (i) 130° (ii) 120° (iii) 135° (iv) 125° (v) 150°

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

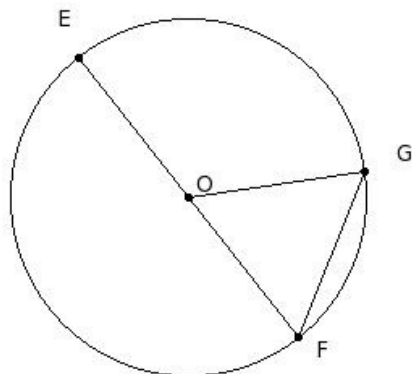
- (i) segment (ii) chord (iii) circumference (iv) diameter (v) semi-circle

18. Which of the following statements are true?

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

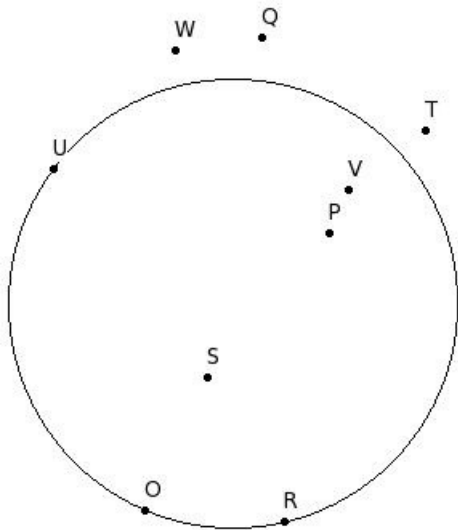
- (i) {a,c,e} (ii) {a,b} (iii) {c,d} (iv) {a,b,d} (v) {b,d,e}

19. O is the centre of the circle and $OG = FG$. Find $\angle FOG$



- (i) 90° (ii) 65° (iii) 60° (iv) 70° (v) 75°

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

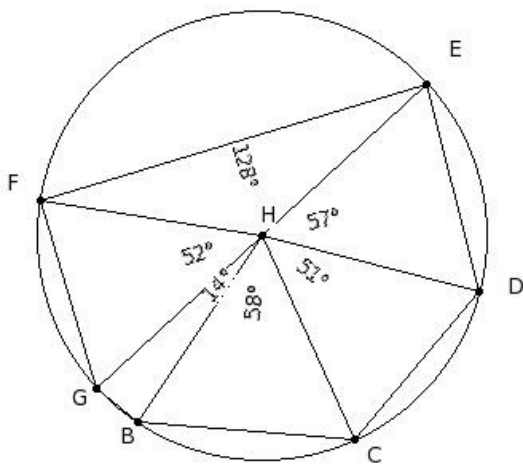


- (i) {Q,T,W} (ii) {P,S,V} (iii) {O,R,U} (iv) {V,Q,T} (v) {Q,W,O}

21. If the diameter of a circle is 28 cm, what is its radius?

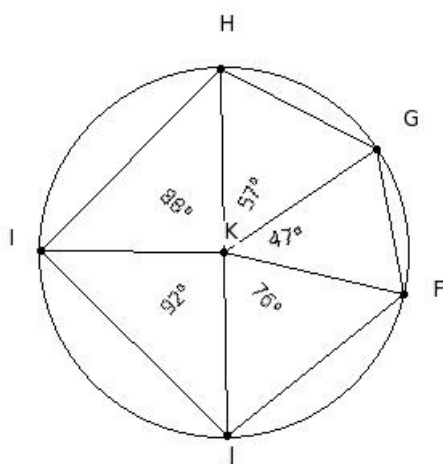
- (i) 12 cm (ii) 16 cm (iii) 14 cm (iv) 15 cm (v) 13 cm

22. The radii of the circle are



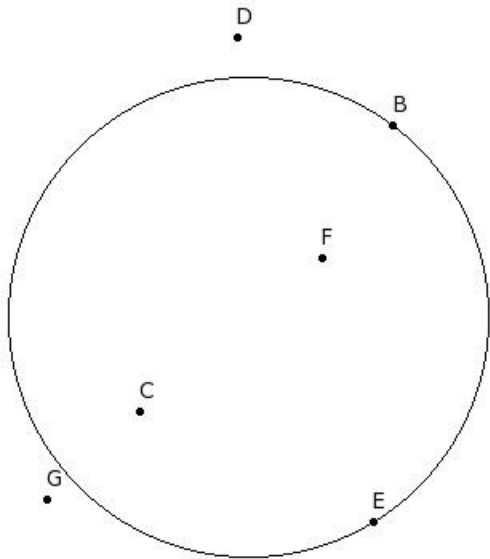
- (i) $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GB}$ (ii) $\overline{HB}, \overline{HC}, \overline{HD}, \overline{HE}, \overline{HF}, \overline{HG}$ (iii) $\overline{BC}, \overline{CD}, \overline{DE}, \overline{EF}, \overline{FG}, \overline{GB}, \overline{HB}$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

23. The diameters of the circle are



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

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



- (i) {B,E} (ii) {C,G} (iii) {D,G} (iv) {E,F} (v) {C,F}

25. Which of the following figures represent a chord ?

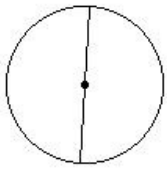


fig I

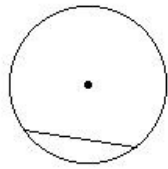


fig II

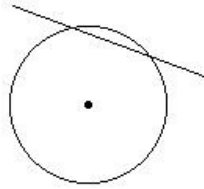


fig III

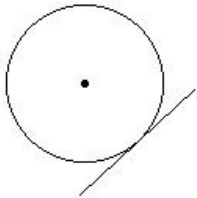


fig IV

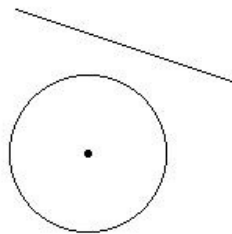


fig V

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

Assignment Key

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