

Unit 9 – Chords of a Circle

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 Four possible answers are given for the following questions.

- In the circular figure, ADB is called:
 - An arc
 - A secant
 - A chord
 - A diameter
- In the circular figure, ACB is called:
 - An arc
 - A secant
 - A chord
 - A diameter
- In the circular figure, AOB is called:
 - an arc
 - a secant
 - A chord
 - Diameter
- In a circular figure, two chords \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} are equidistant from the center. They will be:
 - parallel
 - non congruent
 - congruent
 - perpendicular
- Radii of a circle are.
 - all equal
 - double of the diameter
 - all unequal
 - half of any chord
- A chord Passing through the center of a circle is called:
 - radius
 - diameter
 - circumference
 - secant
- Right bisector of the chord of a circle always passes through the:
 - radius
 - circumference
 - center
 - diameter
- The circular region bounded by two radii and the corresponding arc is called:
 - circumference of a circle 10309034
 - sector of a circle
 - diameter of a circle
 - segment of a circle
- The distance of any point of the circle to its center is called:
 - radius
 - diameter
 - a chord
 - an arc
- Line segment joining any point of the circle to the center is called:
 - circumference
 - diameter
 - Radial segment
 - Perimeter
- Locus of a point in a plane equidistant from a fixed point is called:
 - radius
 - circle
 - circumference
 - diameter
- The symbol for a triangle is denoted by:
 - \angle
 - Δ
 - \perp
 - \odot
- A complete circle is divided into:
 - 90 degree
 - 180 degree
 - 270 degree
 - 360 degree
- Through how many non-collinear points, a circle can pass?
 - one
 - two
 - Three
 - None
- The vertex of central angle is at:

- (a) circumference
 (b) center
 (c) Any point of radius
 (d) Any point of diameter
- 16.** The line segment joining the center and any point of circle is called:
 (a) circumference
 (b) radial segment
 (c) Chord
 (d) Diameters
- 17.** The length of boundary traced by a moving point in a circular path is called:
 (a) circumference
 (b) radial segment
 (c) Chord
 (d) Diameter
- 18.** The line segment joining any two points of circle is called:
 (a) circumference
 (b) radial segment
 (c) Chord
 (d) Diameter
- 19.** The central chord of circle is its:
 (a) circumference
 (b) radial segment
 (c) Chord
 (d) Diameter
- 20.** The largest chord of a circle is its:
 (a) circumference
 (b) radial segment
 (c) Chord
 (d) Diameter
- 21.** A circle of radius 4cm has a chord few cm away from its center, which of the following length of chord may be?
 (a) 6cm (b) 8cm
 (c) 10cm (d) 12cm
- 22.** π is the ratio of:
 (a) radius and diameter
 (b) diameter and circumference
 (c) circumference and diameter
 (d) Circumference and radius

- 23.** $\pi \approx \frac{22}{7}$ is an number.
 (a) rational (b) irrational
 (c) Natural (d) prime
- 24.** If radius of a circle is "r", then its diameter is:
 (a) r^2 (b) $2 + r$
 (c) $2r$ (d) $r - 2$
- 25.** If central chord of a circle is 12cm, then its radius is:
 (a) 6cm (b) 8cm
 (c) 12cm (d) 24cm

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| 1. | c | 2. | a | 3. | d | 4. | c | 5. | a |
| 6. | b | 7. | c | 8. | b | 9. | a | 10. | c |
| 11. | b | 12. | b | 13. | d | 14. | c | 15. | b |
| 16. | b | 17. | a | 18. | c | 19. | d | 20. | d |
| 21. | a | 22. | c | 23. | b | 24. | c | 25. | a |