

# Circles

Question 1.

If there are two separate circles drawn apart from each other, then the maximum number of common points they have:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Answer: (a) 0

---

Question 2.

D is diameter of a circle and AB is a chord. If  $AD = 50$  cm,  $AB = 48$  cm, then the distance of AB from the centre of the circle is

- (a) 6 cm
- (b) 8 cm
- (c) 5 cm
- (d) 7 cm

Answer: (d) 7 cm

---

Question 3.

In a circle with center O and a chord BC, points D and E lie on the same side of BC. Then, if  $\angle BDC = 80^\circ$ , then  $\angle BEC =$

- (a)  $80^\circ$
- (b)  $20^\circ$
- (c)  $160^\circ$
- (d)  $40^\circ$

Answer: (a)  $80^\circ$

---

Question 4.

The center of the circle lies in \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.



- (a) Interior
- (b) Exterior
- (c) Circumference
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Interior

---

Question 5.

If chords AB and CD of congruent circles subtend equal angles at their centres, then:

- (a)  $AB = CD$
- (b)  $AB > CD$
- (c)  $AB < AD$
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a)  $AB = CD$

---

Question 6.

Segment of a circle is the region between an arc and .....of the circle.

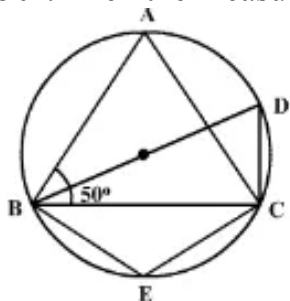
- (a) perpendicular
- (b) radius
- (c) chord
- (d) secant

Answer: (c) chord

---

Question 7.

In the figure, triangle ABC is an isosceles triangle with  $AB = AC$  and measure of angle  $ABC = 50^\circ$ . Then the measure of angle BDC and angle BEC will be



- (a)  $60^\circ, 100^\circ$
- (b)  $80^\circ, 100^\circ$
- (c)  $50^\circ, 100^\circ$
- (d)  $40^\circ, 120^\circ$

Answer: (b)  $80^\circ$ ,  $100^\circ$

---

Question 8.

The region between chord and either of the arc is called

- (a) a sector
- (b) a semicircle
- (c) a segment
- (d) a quarter circle

Answer: (c) a segment

---

Question 9.

The region between an arc and the two radii joining the centre of the end points of the arc is called a:

- (a) Segment
- (b) Semi circle
- (c) Minor arc
- (d) Sector

Answer: (d) Sector

---

Question 10.

If a line intersects two concentric circles with centre O at A, B, C and D, then:

- (a)  $AB = CD$
- (b)  $AB > CD$
- (c)  $AB < CD$
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a)  $AB = CD$

---

Question 11.

A chord of a circle which is twice as long as its radius is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle

- (a) Diameter
- (b) perpendicular
- (c) arc
- (d) secant

Answer: (a) Diameter

---

Question 12.

A regular octagon is inscribed in a circle. The angle that each side of the octagon subtends at the centre is

- (a)  $45^\circ$
- (b)  $75^\circ$
- (c)  $90^\circ$
- (d)  $60^\circ$

Answer: (a)  $45^\circ$

---

Question 13.

Equal \_\_\_\_\_ of the congruent circles subtend equal angles at the centers.

- (a) Segments
- (b) Radii
- (c) Arcs
- (d) Chords

Answer: (d) Chords

---

Question 14.

The angle subtended by the diameter of a semi-circle is:

- (a) 90
- (b) 45
- (c) 180
- (d) 60

Answer: (c) 180

---

Question 15.

The degree measure of a semicircle is

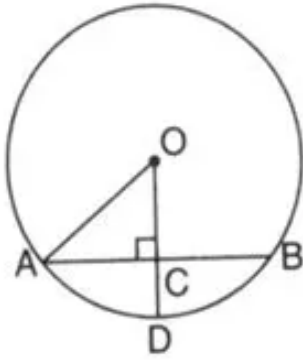
- (a)  $0^\circ$
- (b)  $90^\circ$
- (c)  $360^\circ$
- (d)  $180^\circ$

Answer: (d)  $180^\circ$

---

Question 16.

In the given figure if  $OA = 5$  cm,  $AB = 8$  cm and  $OD$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ , then  $CD$  is equal to



- (a) 4 cm
- (b) 3 cm
- (c) 5 cm
- (d) 2 cm

Answer:

---

Question 17.

AB is a chord of a circle with radius 'r'. If P is any point on the circle such that  $\angle APB$  is a right angle, then AB is equal to

- (a)  $3r$
- (b)  $r$
- (c)  $2r$
- (d)  $r^2$

Answer: (c)  $2r$

---

Question 18.

In a circle with center O and a chord BC, the point D lies on the same side BC as O. If  $\angle BOC = 50^\circ$ , then  $\angle BDC =$

- (a)  $25^\circ$
- (b)  $100^\circ$
- (c)  $75^\circ$
- (d)  $150^\circ$

Answer: (a)  $25^\circ$

---