

Unit 9

Chords of a Circle

1	In a circular figure, ADB is called		An arc	A secant	✓ A chord	A diameter
2	In a circular figure, $\widehat{ACB}$ is called		✓ An arc	A secant	A chord	A diameter
3	In a circular figure, AOB is called		An arc	A secant	A chord	✓ A diameter
4	In a circular figure, two chords $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{CD}$ are equidistant from center. They will be		Parallel	Non congruent	✓ Congruent	Perpendicular
5	Radii of a circle are		✓ All equal	Double of the diameter	All unequal	Half of any chord
6	A chord passing through the center of circle is called		Radius	✓ Diameter	Circumference	Secant
7	Right bisector of the chord of circle always passes through the		Radius	Diameter	Circumference	✓ Center
8	The circular region bounded by two radii and the corresponding arc is called		Circumference of a circle	✓ Sector of a circle	Diameter of circle	Segment of a circle
9	The distance of any point of a circle to its center is called		✓ Radius	Diameter	A chord	An arc
10	Line segment joining any point of the circle to the center is called		Circumference	Diameter	✓ Radial segment	Perimeter
11	Locus of a point in a plane equidistant from a fixed point is called		Radius	✓ Circle	Circumference	Diameter
12	The symbol of triangle is denoted by		$\angle$	✓ $\triangle$	$\perp$	$\odot$
13	A complete circle is divided into		90°	180°	270°	✓ 360°
14	Through how many non collinear points, can a circle pass		1	2	✓ 3	4