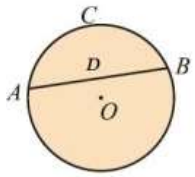
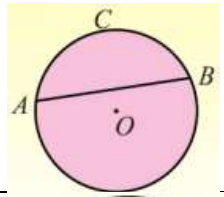
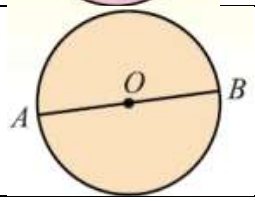
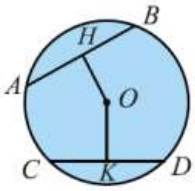
Unit 9 Chords of a Circle

1	In a circular figure, ADB is called 	An arc	A secant	✓A chord	A diameter
2	In a circular figure, $\overset{\frown}{ACB}$ 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