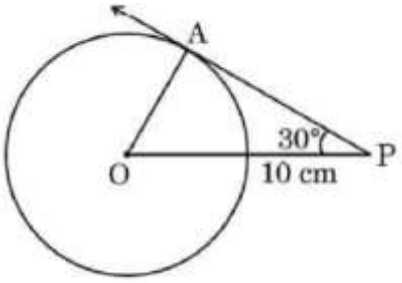
INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Class X, Mathematics
Circles WORKSHEET

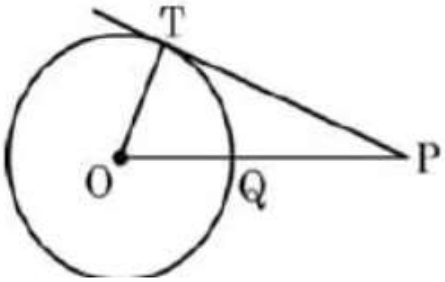
OBJECTIVE TYPE (1 Mark)

Q.1. In the given figure, PA is a tangent to a circle with centre O. If OP = 10 cm, then the length of AP is



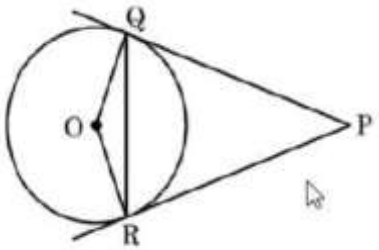
	A	$10\sqrt{3}$cm	**B**	20cm	**C**	5cm	**D**	$5\sqrt{3}$cm

Q.2. PT is tangent to the circle with centre O and radius 5 cm.OP intersects the circle at Q . If PQ = x, then PT^2 equals:

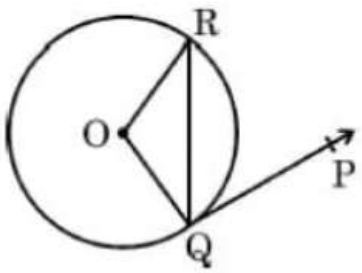
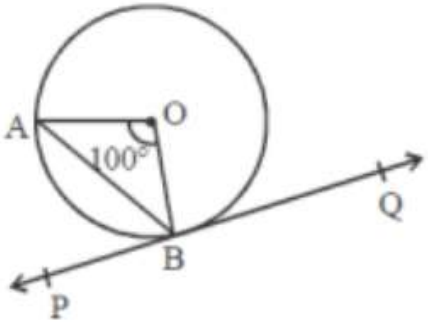
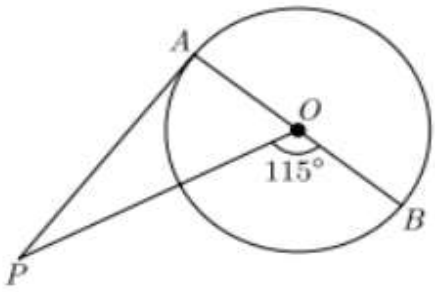


	A	$x^2 + 5x$	**B**	$x^2 + 10x + 50$	**C**	$x^2 + 10x$	**D**	$x^2 - 25$

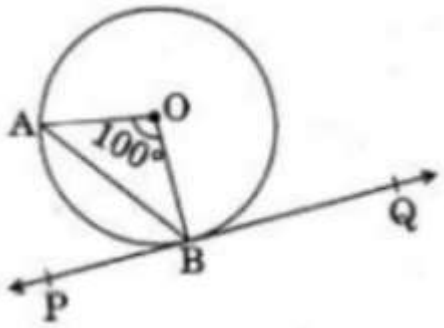
Q.3. In the given figure, **PQ** and **PR** are two tangents drawn to a circle with centre **O**. If $\angle ORQ = 25°$, then the measure of $\angle PQR$ is :



	A	65°	**B**	25°	**C**	50°	**D**	75°

Q.4.	A chord QR subtends an angle of 105° at the centre O of the circle. The measure of $\angle \boldsymbol{RQP}$ is 							
	A	$\frac{75^\circ}{2}$	**B**	$\frac{105^\circ}{2}$	**C**	75°	**D**	15°
Q.5.	PQ is tangent to a circle at a point P on the circle. The number of tangents which can be drawn to the circle parallel to PQ, is							
	A	2	**B**	1	**C**	many	**D**	zero
Q.6.	In figure, PQ is tangent to the circle with centre at O , at the point B . If $\angle AOB = 100^\circ$, then $\angle ABP$ is 							
	A	30°	B	60°	C	40°	D	50°
Q.7.	In the given figure, PA is a tangent from an external point P to a circle with centre O. If $\angle POB = 115^\circ$, then measure of $\angle APO$ is 							
	A	20°	B	35°	C	25°	D	65°

Q.8. In the figure, PQ is tangent to the circle with the centre at O , at the point B . If $\angle AOB = 100°$, then $\angle ABQ$ is equal to



	A	130°	B	140°	C	90°	D	80°

Q.9. The length of the tangent drawn from a point 8 cm away from the centre of a circle of radius 6 cm is

	A	$\sqrt{7}$ cm	**B**	$2\sqrt{7}$ cm	**C**	10 cm	**D**	5 cm

Q.10. DIRECTION: In the given question, a Statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a Statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Statement A (Assertion): If two tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point, then they subtend equal angles at the centre.
Statement R(Reason): A parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.

(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

ANSWERS

Q.1.	D	**Q.2.**	C	**Q.3.**	A	**Q.4.**	B
Q.5.	B	**Q.6.**	D	**Q.7.**	C	**Q.8.**	A
Q.9.	B	**Q.10.**	B				

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