## 4.G.A. 2 Basic Concepts of Circles Part 1

4.G.A.2: Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. Determine what is being described by the following:
a. a line segment with one endpoint is on the center of the circle and the other endpoint is on the circle
b. a line segment that has its endpoints on the circle
c. a chord that passes through the center of the circle
Answer:
a. $\qquad$
b. $\qquad$
c. $\qquad$
2. Given the measurement of the radius, find the measurement of the diameter of these circles.
a. 5 cm
b. 6 cm
c. 3 cm
d. 3.5 cm
Answer:
a.
b.
c.
d. $\qquad$
3. Construct a circle J with 1 cm radius and label the following: radius AJ , chord BJ , diameter CD

## Answer:

4. Use the figure on the left and then follow the instruction.
a. Mark the center Q of the circle.
b . If ST and UV are chords in the circle, mark points T and V .
5. Which circle has the biggest diameter?
a.

b.

c.


## Answer:

6. Determine whether this statement is true or false.

Any chord in a circle cannot have a length longer than the diameter.

Answer:

## tutorified

## 4.G.A. 2 Basic Concepts of Circles Part 1

4.G.A.2: Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.

Give what is asked in each item and then write your answers on the space provided.

1. Determine what is being described by the following:
a. a line segment with one endpoint is on the center of the circle and the other endpoint is on the circle
b. a line segment that has its endpoints on the circle
c. a chord that passes through the center of the circle

## Answer:

a. radius
b. chord
c. diameter
2. Given the measurement of the radius, find the measurement of the diameter of these circles.
a. 5 cm
b. 6 cm
c. 3 cm
d. 3.5 cm

Answer:
a. $\qquad$
c. $\quad 9 \mathrm{~cm}$
d.
7 cm
b. 12 cm
3. Construct a circle J with 1 cm radius and label the following: radius AJ, chord BH, diameter CD
Answer:

4. Use the figure on the left and then follow the instruction.

a. Mark the center Q of the circle.
b. If ST and UV are chords of the circle, mark points T and V .
5. Which circle has the biggest diameter?
a.

b.

c.

Answer:
c
6. Determine whether this statement is true or false.

Any chord in a circle cannot have a length longer than the diameter.

Answer:
true

