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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

	ecified size. Recognize right triangles as a category		
Give what	t is asked in each item and then write	your answ	vers 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 b c
2. Given the measu	rement of the radius, find the measur	ement of	the diameter of these circles.
a. 5 cm b. 6 cm	c. 3 cm d. 3.5 cm	Answer a b	c d
	le J with 1 cm radius and label the fold BJ, diameter CD	lowing:	
Answer:			
4. Use the figure of	on the left and then follow the instruct	ion.	
s	a. Mark the center Q of the b. If ST and UV are chords		rcle, mark points T and V.
5. Which circle has	s the biggest diameter?		
a. b.	c. ()		Answer:
6. Determine whetl	her this statement is true or false.		
Any chord in a circle cannot have a length longer than the diameter.			Answer:

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

Answer Key

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

An	swer:	
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

c. 3 cm

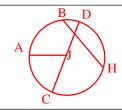
b. 6 cm

d. 3.5 cm

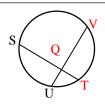
- Answer:
- a. 10 cm
- c. 9 cm
- b. 12 cm
- $\frac{1}{2}$

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?



b.





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