

Circle Questions for SSC Exam.

Circle Quiz 7

Directions: Kindly study the following Questions carefully and choose the right answer:

1. A tangent YZ is drawn at any point Y of a circle of radius 3.5 cm. YX_1 and YX_2 are the two chords of this circle. If $\angle ZYX_2 = 45^\circ$ and O is the centre of the circle, then the length of arc YX_2 is (assume $\pi = 22/7$)

A. 6.5 cm	B. 7 cm	C. 6 cm	D. 5.5 cm							
2. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle. If $\angle PRQ = 40^\circ$, then what is $\angle OPQ$?										
P Q										
A. 30°	B. 40°	C. 150°	D. 50°							
3. If <mark>a circle is pr</mark> ovided with measure of 19° on centre, is it possible to divide the circle into 360 equ <mark>al parts</mark> ?										
A. Never C. Always	B. Possible when one more measure of 20 is given D. Possible if one more measure of 21 is given									
4. The distance between two parallel chords of length 6 cm each in a circle of diameter 10 cm is										
A. 8 cm	B. 7 cm	C. 6 cm	D. 5.5 cm							
5. Three circles of diameter 10 cm each, are bound together by a rubber band, as shown in the figure. The length of the rubber band, in cm, if it is stretched as shown, is										
A. 30	Β. 30 + 10π	C . 10π	D. 60 + 20π							



Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	С	А	В	В	D	В	С	C

Explanations:

1. YZ is the tangent of a circle drawn at point Y.



2. Given that, $\angle PRQ = 40^\circ$, then what is $\angle POQ = 80^\circ$



(\therefore The angle subtended by an arc at the centre is double the angle subtended by the same arc at a point on the remaining circle). In triangle OPQ, OP = OQ (radii)

∴ ∠OPQ = ∠OQP (∵ Angles opposite to equal sides) ∠OPQ + ∠OQP + 80 = $180^\circ \Rightarrow \angle OPQ = 50^\circ$ Hence, option D is correct. **3.** Since, we are given a measure of a 19° angle, if we use the measure 19 times, we would be able to measure 361° and hence, we can measure $361 - 360 = 1^{\circ}$.

Hence, it would be possible to divide the circle into 360 equal parts. Hence, option C is correct.





9. OB = OC = radius
$$\Rightarrow \angle OCB = \angle OBC = 22^{\circ}$$

 $\Rightarrow \angle BOC = 180^{\circ} - (\angle OBC + \angle OCB)$
 $= 180^{\circ} - (22^{\circ} + 22^{\circ})$
 $= 180^{\circ} - 44^{\circ}$
 $= 136^{\circ}$
 $\Rightarrow \angle BAC = \frac{1}{12} \angle BOC$
[Angle made on circumference by Chord = 1/2 angle made on centre]

$$=\frac{1}{2} \times 136^{\circ} = 68^{\circ}$$

Hence, option C is correct.

10. Let the radius and height of the well be r and h respectively. Volume of the earth dug out = Volume of the embarkment $\pi r^2 h$ = Area of the earth spread all around the well x height of the embarkment = $\pi \{(r + 4)^2 - r^2\} x$ height of the embarkment

Height of embankment =
$$\frac{r^2 h}{\{(r+4)^2 - r^2\}}$$

= $\frac{1.5 \times 1.5 \times 14}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2} = \frac{1.5 \times 1.5 \times 14}{7 \times 4} = 1.125 \text{ m}$

Hence, option C is correct.

