



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

## Department: Mathematics

Class X

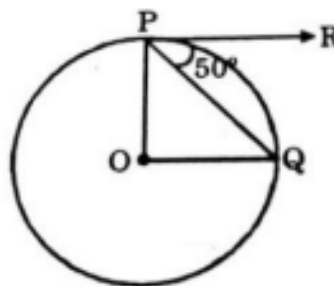
Worksheet – Circles

22-10-2025

### Questions of 1 mark each

Q.1.

In the figure, O is the centre of a circle, PQ is a chord and the tangent PR at P makes an angle of  $50^\circ$  with PQ, then the measure of  $\angle POQ$  is



A

$100^\circ$

B

$80^\circ$

C

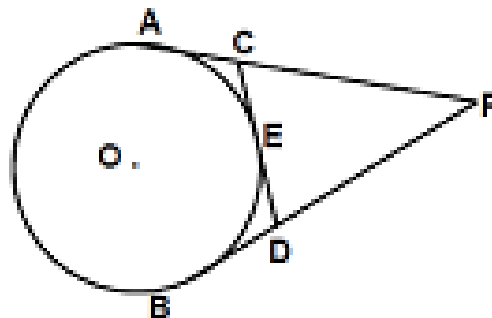
$90^\circ$

D

$75^\circ$

Q.2.

From an external point P, tangents PA and PB are drawn to a circle with centre O. If CD is the tangent to the circle at a point E and  $PA = 14$  cm, find the perimeter of  $\triangle PCD$ .



A

28 cm

B

27 cm

C

26 cm

D

25 cm

Q.3.

Two concentric circles are of radii 10 cm and 8 cm, then the length of the chord of the larger circle which touches the smaller circle is

A

6cm

B

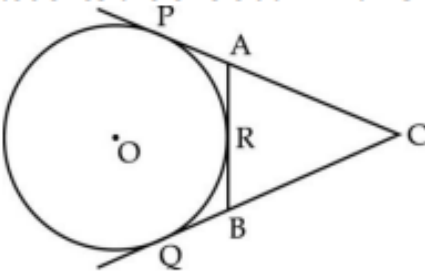
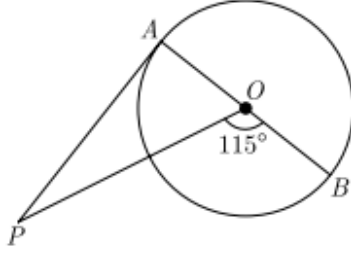
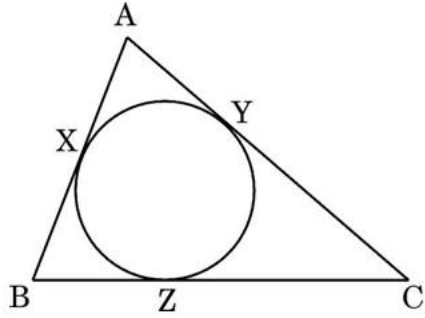
12cm

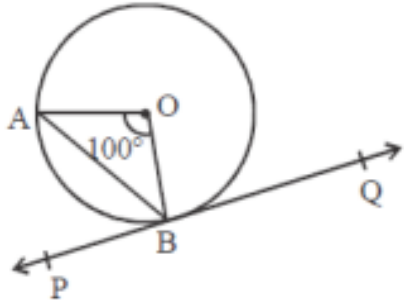
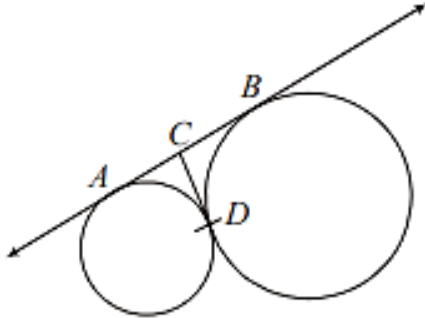
C

18cm

D

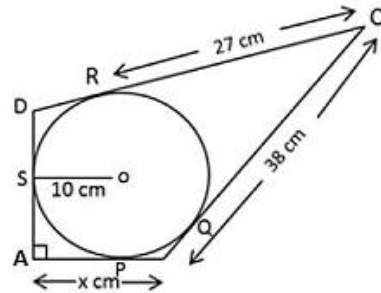
9cm

<p><b>Q.4.</b></p>	<p>In the given fig, CP and CQ are tangents to a circle with centre O and line segment AB touches the circle at R with CP = 11cm, AR = 3cm, BC = 7cm, the BR is</p> 							
	A	4cm	B	3cm	C	5cm	D	10cm
<p><b>Q.5.</b></p>	<p>In the given figure, PA is a tangent from an external point P to a circle with centre O.</p> <p>If <math>\angle POB = 115^\circ</math>, then measure of <math>\angle APO</math> is</p> 							
	A	$20^\circ$	B	$35^\circ$	C	$25^\circ$	D	$65^\circ$
<p><b>Q.6.</b></p>	<p>The length of the tangent drawn from a point 8 cm away from the centre of a circle of radius 6 cm is</p>							
	A	$\sqrt{7}$ cm	B	$2\sqrt{7}$ cm	C	10cm	D	5cm
<p><b>Q.7.</b></p>	<p>In the given figure, a circle inscribed in <math>\Delta ABC</math>, touches AB, BC and CA at X, Z and Y, respectively.</p> <p>If AB = 12 cm, AY = 8 cm and CY = 6 cm, then the length of BC is</p> 							
	A	14 cm	B	12 cm	C	10 cm	D	8 cm

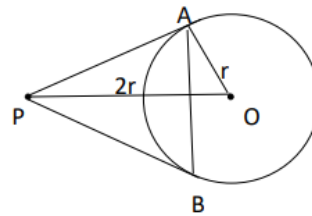
<p><b>Q.8.</b></p>	<p>In figure, PQ is tangent to the circle with centre at O, at the point B. If <math>\angle AOB = 100^\circ</math>, then <math>\angle ABP</math> is</p> 							
	A	30°	B	60°	C	40°	D	50°
<p><b>Q.9.</b></p>	<p>In the figure, AB and CD are common tangents to circle which touch each other at D. If AB = 8 cm, then the length of CD is</p> 							
	A	4cm	B	6cm	C	8cm	D	3cm
<p><b>Q.10.</b></p>	<p><b>DIRECTION:</b> In the given question, a Statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a Statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.</p> <p><i>Statement A (Assertion):</i> If two tangents are drawn to a circle from an external point, then they subtend equal angles at the centre.</p> <p><i>Statement R(Reason):</i> A parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.</p> <p>(A) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(B) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(C) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(D) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.</p>							

### Questions of 2 marks each

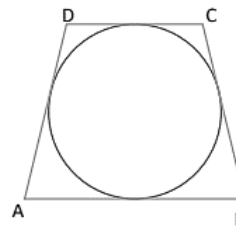
- Q.11.** In the figure, quadrilateral ABCD is circumscribing a circle with centre O and  $AD \perp AB$ . If radius of incircle is 10cm, then find the value of x.



- Q.12.** From a point P, two tangents PA and PB are drawn to a circle C (O, r). If  $OP = 2r$ , then find  $\angle APB$ . What type of triangle is APB?

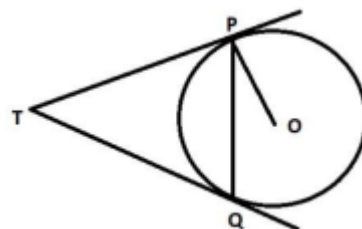


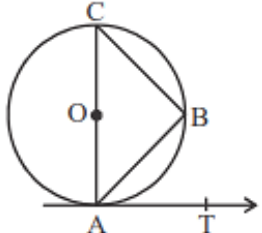
- Q.13.** In the given figure, a circle is inscribed in the quadrilateral ABCD. Given  $AB=6\text{cm}$ ,  $BC=7\text{cm}$  and  $CD = 4\text{cm}$ . Find AD.

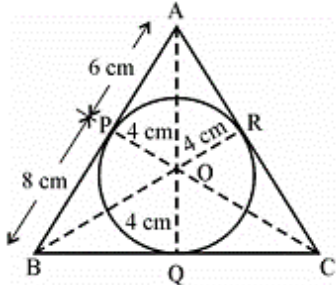


### Questions of 3 marks each

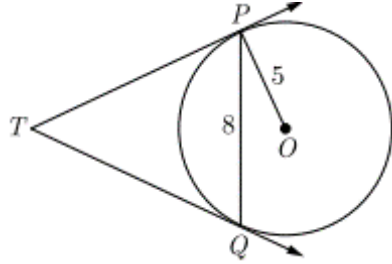
- Q.14.** Two tangents TP and TQ are drawn to a circle with centre O from an external point T. Prove that  $\angle PTQ = 2\angle OPQ$ .

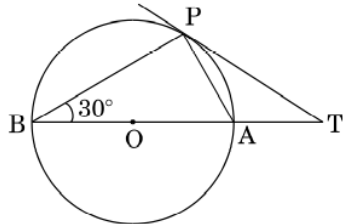


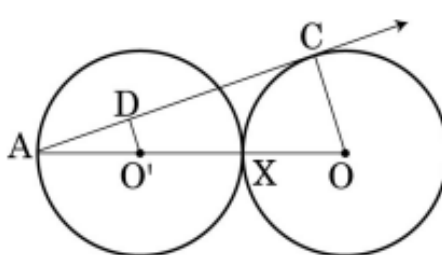
Q.15.	<p>In the figure, AB is a chord of circle with centre O, AOC is diameter and AT is tangent at A.</p> <p>Prove that <math>\angle BAT = \angle ACB</math>.</p> 
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Q.16.	<p>In the figure, the radius of incircle of <math>\triangle ABC</math> of area <math>84\text{cm}^2</math> is <math>4\text{cm}</math> and the lengths of the segments AP and BP into which the side AB is divided by the point of contact are <math>6\text{cm}</math> and <math>8\text{cm}</math>. Find the lengths of the sides AC and BC.</p> 
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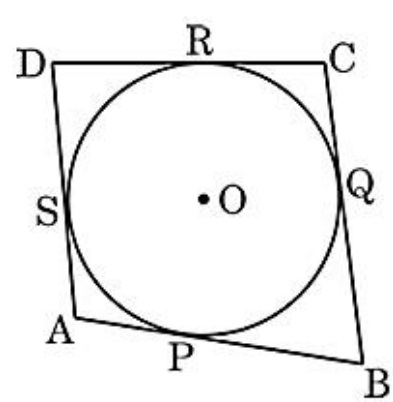

### Questions of 5 marks each

Q.17.	<p>In the figure, PQ is a chord of length <math>8\text{ cm}</math> of a circle of radius <math>5\text{ cm}</math> and centre O. The tangents at P and Q intersect at point T. Find the length of TP.</p> 
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Q.18.	<p>In the figure, O is the centre of the circle and TP is the tangent to the circle from an external point T. If <math>\angle PBT = 30^\circ</math>, prove that <math>BA:AT = 2:1</math>.</p> 
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Q.19.	<p>In the figure, two equal circles O and O', touch each other at X. OO' produced meets the circle with centre O' at A. AC is tangent to the circle with centre O at the point C. O'D is perpendicular to AC.</p> <p>Find the value of <math>\frac{DO'}{CO}</math>.</p> 
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**Case study-based (4 marks)**

Q.20.	<p>In a park, four poles are standing at positions A, B, C and D around the circular fountain such that the cloth joining the poles AB, BC, CD and DA touches the circular fountain at P, Q, R and S respectively as shown in the figure.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>Based on the above information, answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) If O is the centre of the circular fountain, then find <math>\angle OSA</math>.</li> <li>(ii) If <math>AB = AD</math>, then write the name of the figure ABCD.</li> <li>(iii) (a) If <math>DR = 7</math> cm and <math>AD = 11</math> cm, then find the length of AP</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) If O is the centre of the circular fountain with <math>\angle QCR = 60^\circ</math>, then find the measure of <math>\angle QOR</math>.</li> </ol>
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## ANSWERS

<b>Q.1</b>	A	<b>Q.2</b>	A	<b>Q.3</b>	B	<b>Q.4</b>	A
<b>Q.5</b>	C	<b>Q.6</b>	B	<b>Q.7</b>	C	<b>Q.8</b>	D
<b>Q.9</b>	A	<b>Q.10</b>	B	<b>Q.11</b>	21 cm	<b>Q.12</b>	60°, equilateral
<b>Q.13</b>	3cm	<b>Q.16</b>	15cm, 13cm	<b>Q.17</b>	$\frac{20}{3}$ cm	<b>Q.19</b>	$\frac{1}{3}$
<b>Q.20(i)</b>	90°	<b>(ii)</b>	ABCD is a Kite	<b>(iiia)</b>	4 cm	<b>(iiib)</b>	120°