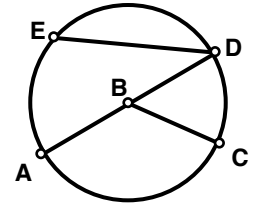


**Geometry: Review Sheet: Circle Vocabulary, Central and Inscribed angles**

1. In the diagram, point B is the *center* of the circle.



- (a)  $\overline{ED}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b)  $\overline{BC}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c)  $\overline{DA}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d)  $\angle EDA$  is called an \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- (e) Is  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BA}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Is  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

2. A segment whose endpoints are the *center of a circle* and a *point on the circle* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A segment whose endpoints are *both on the circle* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A segment which has both endpoints *on the circle* but which also *passes through the center* of the circle is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. A *segment* that intersects a circle in *two points* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A *line* that intersects a circle in *two points* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

7. A *line* that intersects a circle in *exactly one point* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

The *point of intersection* is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Arcs of circles are measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

9. An arc that contains *less than 180°* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

10. An arc that contains  $180^\circ$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

11. An arc that contains *more than 180°* is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Point F is the center of the circle.

- (a)  $\overline{FG}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (b)  $\widehat{EG}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (c)  $\overline{AC}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (d)  $\overline{EJ}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (e)  $\overline{DB}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (f)  $\overline{HI}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Point C is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (h)  $\overline{AC}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (i)  $\widehat{EAJ}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (j)  $\widehat{CEJ}$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- (k)  $\angle EFG$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_ angle

