1. A line that intersects a circle at two points is called a :
   A. Tangent
   B. Radius
   C. Secant
   D. Chord   (C)
   Explanation : A line intersecting a circle at two points is defined as a secant.

2. How many tangents can a circle have at a point lying inside it?
   A. 0
   B. 1
   C. 2
   D. Infinite   (A)
   Explanation : It is not possible to draw any tangent to a circle through a point inside it.

3. The tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the:
   A. Diameter
   B. Chord
   C. Radius through the point of contact
   D. Secant   (C)
   Explanation : The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

4. If PQ is a tangent to a circle at point P, and O is the center, then the angle between OP and PQ is :
   A. 45 degrees
   B. 90 degrees
   C. 60 degrees
   D. 180 degrees   (B)
   Explanation : The radius is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact, forming a 90-degree angle.

5. The length of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are :
   A. Unequal
   B. Equal
   C. Parallel
   D. Perpendicular   (B)
   Explanation : The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

6. A circle can have how many maximum parallel tangents?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. Infinite   (B)
   Explanation : There cannot be more than two tangents parallel to a given secant.

7. The common point of a tangent and the circle is called the :
   A. Center
   B. Point of intersection
   C. Point of contact
   D. End point   (C)
   Explanation : The common point of the tangent and the circle is the point of contact.

8. In a given figure, the line PQ is a :
   A. Secant
   B. Tangent
   C. Chord
   D. Diameter   (B)
   Explanation : In the figure, the line PQ touches the circle at only one point, which is the definition of a tangent.

9. The word 'tangent' originated from which language?
   A. Greek
   B. Latin
   C. English
   D. French   (B)
   Explanation : The word 'tangent' comes from the Latin word.

10. In concentric circles, the chord of the larger circle which touches the smaller circle is bisected at the:
    A. Center of the circle
    B. Point of contact
    C. End of the chord
    D. Any point on the chord   (B)
    Explanation : The chord of the larger circle, which touches the smaller circle, is bisected at the point of contact.