

SESSION : 12
CLASS : IV
SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NUMBER : 13
CHAPTER NAME : GEOMETRY
SUBTOPIC : CIRCLE AND PARTS OF CIRCLE,
ACTIVITY

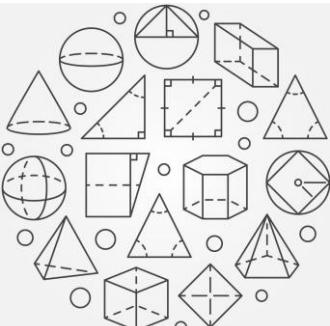
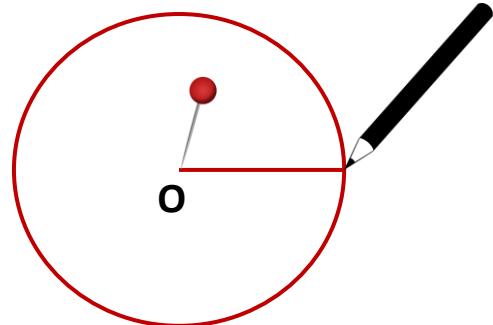
CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

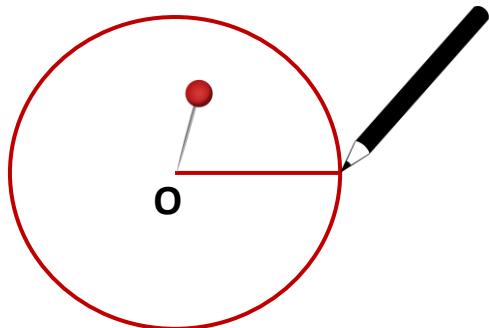
- Enable the students to understand the different parts of circle by using an activity.

What is a circle?

Take a thread and tie its one end around a pencil. Secure the opposite end of the thread With a thumb pin onto a paper. Now move the pencil around. The pencil will make a path with the centre O. It is known as a **circle**.

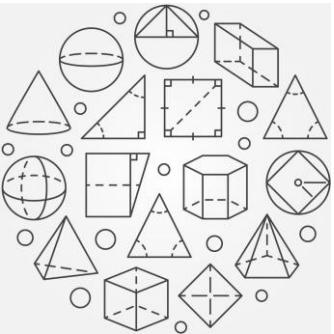


Centre



Centre is the fixed point O of the circle in the given plane from which every point on the curve is equidistant.

Look at the above objects.



CIRCLE



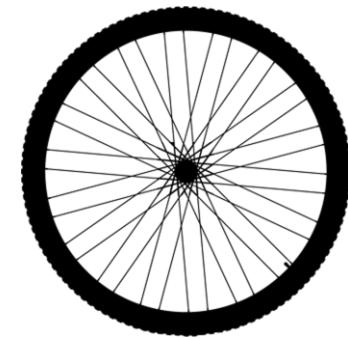
Pizza



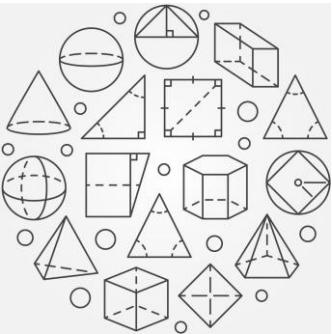
CD



Plate

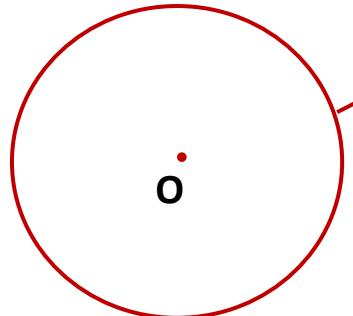


**Bicycle
wheel**



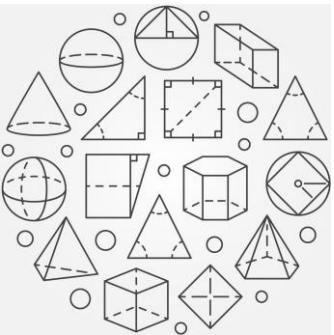
All the above objects are examples of a circle.

Circumference

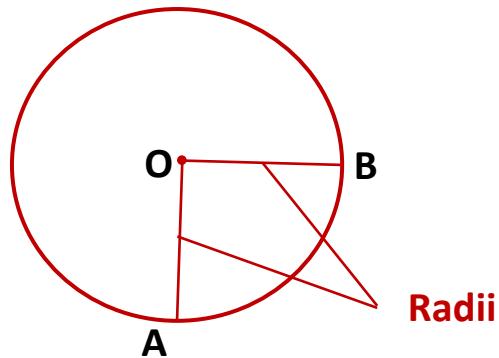


Circumference

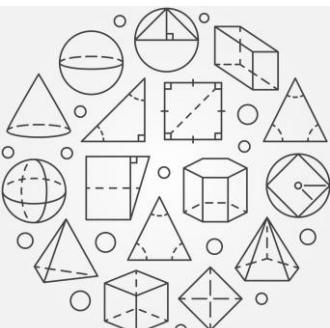
The length of the boundary of a circle is known as its **circumference**.



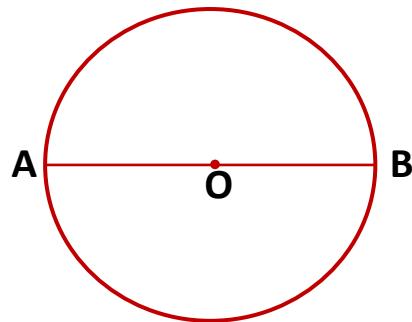
Radius



The line joining the **centre** of the **circle** to any point on the **circumference** is known as the **radius** of a circle. It is denoted by **R**. In the Given figure, **OA** and **OB** are the **radii** of the circle.

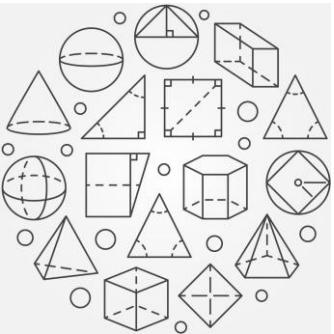


Diameter

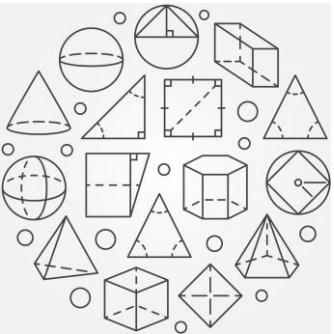
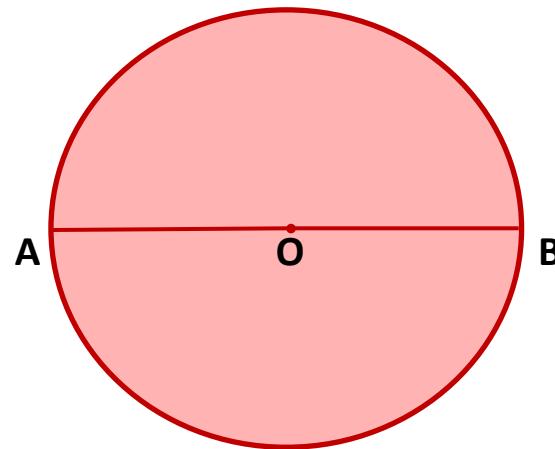


A **straight line** which passes through the **centre** of the **circle** with its end points lying on its **circumference** is known as a **diameter**. It is **denoted** by **D**.

The **straight line AOB** in the **circle** is a **diameter**. We can make as many **diameters** as we want in a **circle**. **Diameters** of the same **circle** are always equal in length.



Activity



O → **Centre**

OB → **Radius**

OA → **Radius**

AOB → **Diameter**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Students are able to understand the different parts of circle by using an activity.

THANKING YOU
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