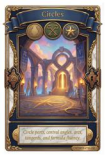
Circles

Circle parts, central angles, arcs, tangents, and formula fluency.

Name _____ Date _____

32 main · 2-up grid · 12 pages · visible side quests

Completion Reward



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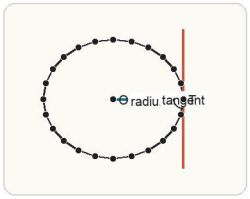
1. How does a tangent line meet the radius drawn to the point of tangency?



A tangent touches the circle at one point, and the radius to that point is perpendicular to the tangent.

A. Perpendicularly
B. Parallel
C. With equal slope
D. It never meets it

1.1. A tangent line meets the radius at the point of tangency at:

A. 30 degrees
B. 45 degrees
C. 90 degrees
D. 180 degrees

1.2. A tangent line touches a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the entire arc

1.3. If a radius is drawn to a tangent point, what can you conclude?

A. the angle formed is right
B. the angle is acute
C. the line is a secant
D. the radius doubles

1.4. Which description matches a tangent line?

A. intersects the circle twice
B. touches the circle once
C. connects the center to the circle
D. runs through the center

1.5. A student says a tangent crosses the circle twice. What is wrong?

A. they described a secant instead
B. they forgot the radius
C. they used the wrong formula
D. nothing

2. What is true about all radii in the same circle?

A. They are perpendicular.
B. They are tangents.
C. They are congruent.
D. They all measure 1.

2.1. If a circle has diameter 18, its radius is:

A. 6
B. 8
C. 9
D. 18

2.2. Which formula gives circumference?

A. 2pi r
B. pi r^2
C. pi d^2
D. 1/2 pi r

2.3. A circle with radius 4 has area:

A. 8pi
B. 12pi
C. 16pi
D. 32pi

2.4. A central angle has its vertex at the:

A. edge of the circle
B. center of the circle
C. x-intercept
D. tangent point

2.5. A radius drawn to a tangent line at the point of tangency is:

A. parallel to the tangent
B. perpendicular to the tangent
C. twice the tangent length
D. an arc

3. What is a secant of a circle?

A. A line that touches the circle at one point
B. A line that intersects the circle at two points
C. A segment from the center to the circle
D. A chord through the center only

3.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

3.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

3.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

3.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

3.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

4. What do concentric circles share?

A. The same center
B. The same radius
C. The same tangent line
D. The same circumference

4.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

4.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

4.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

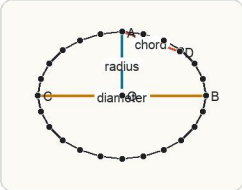
4.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

4.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

5. What is the difference between an arc and a chord?



An arc is a curved part of the circle itself, while a chord is a straight segment connecting two points on the circle.

A. An arc goes through the center; a chord never does.
B. A chord is curved and an arc is straight.
C. An arc is curved; a chord is a straight segment with endpoints on the circle.
D. They mean exactly the same thing.

5.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

5.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

5.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

5.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

5.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

6. Which term names a segment with endpoints on the circle?

A. Chord
B. Radius
C. Tangent
D. Central angle

6.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

6.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

6.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

6.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

6.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

7. Which segment in a circle is a radius?

A. A segment with endpoints on the circle through the center
B. A segment from the center to a point on the circle
C. A line touching the circle once
D. A line crossing the circle twice

7.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

7.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

7.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

7.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

7.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

8. Which description matches a tangent line?

A. It passes through the center.
B. It has both endpoints on the circle.
C. It touches the circle at exactly one point.
D. It cuts the circle twice.

8.1. A tangent line meets the radius at the point of tangency at:

A. 30 degrees
B. 45 degrees
C. 90 degrees
D. 180 degrees

8.2. A tangent line touches a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the entire arc

8.3. If a radius is drawn to a tangent point, what can you conclude?

A. the angle formed is right
B. the angle is acute
C. the line is a secant
D. the radius doubles

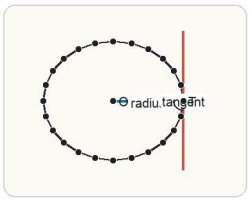
8.4. Which description matches a tangent line?

A. intersects the circle twice
B. touches the circle once
C. connects the center to the circle
D. runs through the center

8.5. A student says a tangent crosses the circle twice. What is wrong?

A. they described a secant instead
B. they forgot the radius
C. they used the wrong formula
D. nothing

9. Which labeled segment is a radius in the figure?



A radius runs from the center of the circle to a point on the circle.

A. OT
B. CT
C. AB
D. The tangent segment through T

9.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

9.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

9.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

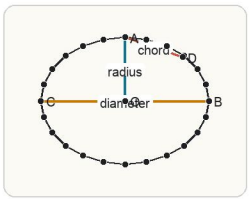
9.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

9.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

10. Which segment in the figure is a diameter?



A diameter is a chord that passes through the center, so it spans the circle in a straight line through the middle.

A. OT
B. Top chord
C. CB
D. The tangent

10.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

10.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

10.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

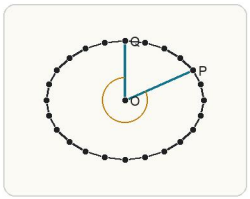
10.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

10.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

11. If the central angle shown measures 70 degrees, what is the measure of its intercepted arc?



A central angle and its intercepted arc have the same measure because both are determined from the center of the circle.

A. 35 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 140 degrees
D. 110 degrees

11.1. If a central angle measures 70 degrees, what is the measure of its intercepted arc?

A. 35 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 140 degrees
D. 290 degrees

11.2. A central angle measures 110 degrees. What is the measure of its intercepted minor arc?

A. 55 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 110 degrees
D. 250 degrees

11.3. If you need the measure of a minor arc, what angle is most useful to know first?

A. a central angle
B. a complementary angle
C. a slope angle
D. an exterior angle

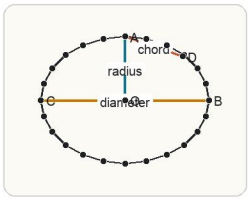
11.4. A minor arc is usually measured in:

A. square units
B. degrees
C. cubic units
D. slopes

11.5. Which statement is true?

A. central angle measure is half the arc
B. central angle measure equals its intercepted arc
C. minor arcs are always 180 degrees
D. arcs are measured in inches only

12. Which segment in the figure is a chord but not a diameter?



A chord connects two points on the circle, but it is only a diameter when it goes through the center.

A. CB
B. Top chord
C. OT
D. The tangent

12.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

12.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

12.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

12.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

12.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

13. A radius is drawn to the point where a tangent touches the circle. What can you conclude?

A. The radius is parallel to the tangent.
B. The tangent is a diameter.
C. The radius bisects every chord.
D. The radius is perpendicular to the tangent.

13.1. A tangent line meets the radius at the point of tangency at:

A. 30 degrees
B. 45 degrees
C. 90 degrees
D. 180 degrees

13.2. A tangent line touches a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the entire arc

13.3. If a radius is drawn to a tangent point, what can you conclude?

A. the angle formed is right
B. the angle is acute
C. the line is a secant
D. the radius doubles

13.4. Which description matches a tangent line?

A. intersects the circle twice
B. touches the circle once
C. connects the center to the circle
D. runs through the center

13.5. A student says a tangent crosses the circle twice. What is wrong?

A. they described a secant instead
B. they forgot the radius
C. they used the wrong formula
D. nothing

14. A chord passes through the center of a circle. What can you conclude?

A. The chord is a diameter.
B. The chord is a tangent.
C. The chord is perpendicular to every radius.
D. The chord has length equal to the radius.

14.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

14.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

14.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

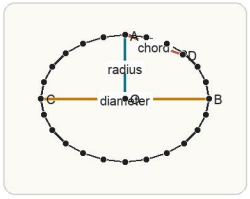
14.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

14.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

15. A student says a circle with radius 5 has diameter 5. What is the mistake?



The diameter is twice the radius, so a radius of 5 gives a diameter of 10, not 5.

A. Diameter is half the radius, so it should be 2.5.
B. Diameter is twice the radius, so it should be 10.
C. The diameter should be 25.
D. Radius and diameter are always equal.

15.1. A circle has diameter 14. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

15.2. A circle has radius 9. What is its diameter?

A. 9
B. 18
C. 27
D. 81

15.3. A student says a circle with radius 5 has diameter 5. What is wrong?

A. they forgot to double the radius
B. they should divide by 5
C. they used area instead
D. nothing is wrong

15.4. Which statement is always true?

A. diameter = radius
B. diameter = 2 x radius
C. radius = 2 x diameter
D. diameter = circumference

15.5. A bicycle wheel has radius 13 inches. What is its diameter?

A. 13
B. 26
C. 39
D. 169

16. A student says any chord is a diameter. What is the mistake?

A. A diameter touches the circle only once.
B. A diameter must pass through the center.
C. A chord must be outside the circle.
D. A diameter is always shorter than a radius.

16.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

16.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

16.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

16.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

16.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

17. A student says doubling the radius doubles the area. What is the mistake?

A. Area depends only on the diameter.
B. Area uses 2pi r.
C. Area depends on the square of the radius.
D. The radius should be subtracted, not doubled.

17.1. What is the area of a circle with radius 3?

A. 6pi
B. 9pi
C. 18pi
D. 3pi

17.2. A circle has area 49pi. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

17.3. Which student is correct about circle area?

A. Student A: area = pi r^2
B. Student B: area = 2pi r
C. both
D. neither

17.4. A student says doubling a radius only doubles the area. What is wrong?

A. area scales with the square of the radius
B. radius cannot double
C. area is always linear
D. nothing

17.5. The phrase 'space inside a circle' points to:

A. circumference
B. area
C. diameter
D. arc measure

18. A circle has diameter 14. What is its radius? Answer with a number.

18.1. A circle has diameter 14. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

18.2. A circle has radius 9. What is its diameter?

A. 9
B. 18
C. 27
D. 81

18.3. A student says a circle with radius 5 has diameter 5. What is wrong?

A. they forgot to double the radius
B. they should divide by 5
C. they used area instead
D. nothing is wrong

18.4. Which statement is always true?

A. diameter = radius
B. diameter = 2 x radius
C. radius = 2 x diameter
D. diameter = circumference

18.5. A bicycle wheel has radius 13 inches. What is its diameter?

A. 13
B. 26
C. 39
D. 169

19. A circle has radius 9. What is its diameter? Answer with a number.

19.1. A circle has diameter 14. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

19.2. A circle has radius 9. What is its diameter?

A. 9
B. 18
C. 27
D. 81

19.3. A student says a circle with radius 5 has diameter 5. What is wrong?

A. they forgot to double the radius
B. they should divide by 5
C. they used area instead
D. nothing is wrong

19.4. Which statement is always true?

A. diameter = radius
B. diameter = 2 x radius
C. radius = 2 x diameter
D. diameter = circumference

19.5. A bicycle wheel has radius 13 inches. What is its diameter?

A. 13
B. 26
C. 39
D. 169

20. A circle has radius 7. What is its diameter? Answer with a number.

20.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

20.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

20.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

20.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

20.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

21. A central angle measures 110 degrees. What is the measure of its intercepted minor arc? Answer with a number.

21.1. If a central angle measures 70 degrees, what is the measure of its intercepted arc?

A. 35 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 140 degrees
D. 290 degrees

21.2. A central angle measures 110 degrees. What is the measure of its intercepted minor arc?

A. 55 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 110 degrees
D. 250 degrees

21.3. If you need the measure of a minor arc, what angle is most useful to know first?

A. a central angle
B. a complementary angle
C. a slope angle
D. an exterior angle

21.4. A minor arc is usually measured in:

A. square units
B. degrees
C. cubic units
D. slopes

21.5. Which statement is true?

A. central angle measure is half the arc
B. central angle measure equals its intercepted arc
C. minor arcs are always 180 degrees
D. arcs are measured in inches only

22. A circle has diameter 10. What is its radius? Answer with a number.

22.1. A chord of a circle is:

A. a segment with endpoints on the circle
B. a line touching once
C. the center point
D. an angle only

22.2. A secant intersects a circle in:

A. one point
B. two points
C. no points
D. the center only

22.3. Concentric circles share the same:

A. diameter
B. circumference
C. center
D. radius

22.4. A chord that passes through the center is called a:

A. radius
B. secant
C. diameter
D. arc

22.5. An arc is different from a chord because an arc is:

A. a curved part of the circle
B. always a radius
C. a line through the center
D. a tangent segment

23. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 16pi
B. 8pi
C. 4pi
D. 32pi

23.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

23.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

23.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

23.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

23.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing

24. A circle has radius 3. What is its area?

A. 6pi
B. 3pi
C. 18pi
D. 9pi

24.1. What is the area of a circle with radius 3?

A. 6pi
B. 9pi
C. 18pi
D. 3pi

24.2. A circle has area 49pi. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

24.3. Which student is correct about circle area?

A. Student A: area = pi r^2
B. Student B: area = 2pi r
C. both
D. neither

24.4. A student says doubling a radius only doubles the area. What is wrong?

A. area scales with the square of the radius
B. radius cannot double
C. area is always linear
D. nothing

24.5. The phrase 'space inside a circle' points to:

A. circumference
B. area
C. diameter
D. arc measure

25. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 24pi
B. 12pi
C. 6pi
D. 144pi

25.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

25.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

25.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

25.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

25.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing

26. Student A says the area of a circle is pi r^2. Student B says it is 2pi r. Who is correct?

A. Student B
B. Both students
C. Neither student
D. Student A

26.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

26.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

26.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

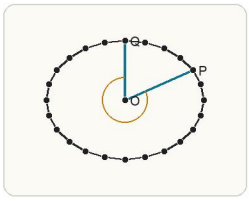
26.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

26.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing

27. If you need the measure of a minor arc, what is the most useful angle to find first?



Minor arc measure is most directly read from the central angle that intercepts the same arc.

A. Any exterior angle
B. Its central angle
C. A tangent angle far away
D. The slope of a chord

27.1. If a central angle measures 70 degrees, what is the measure of its intercepted arc?

A. 35 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 140 degrees
D. 290 degrees

27.2. A central angle measures 110 degrees. What is the measure of its intercepted minor arc?

A. 55 degrees
B. 70 degrees
C. 110 degrees
D. 250 degrees

27.3. If you need the measure of a minor arc, what angle is most useful to know first?

A. a central angle
B. a complementary angle
C. a slope angle
D. an exterior angle

27.4. A minor arc is usually measured in:

A. square units
B. degrees
C. cubic units
D. slopes

27.5. Which statement is true?

A. central angle measure is half the arc
B. central angle measure equals its intercepted arc
C. minor arcs are always 180 degrees
D. arcs are measured in inches only

28. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. C = 2pi r only works for semicircles.
B. C = 2pi r finds circumference, not area; area uses A = pi r^2.
C. Area and circumference are always equal.
D. The formula should be C = pi r^2 instead.

28.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

28.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

28.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

28.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

28.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing

29. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius? Answer with a number.

29.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

29.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

29.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

29.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

29.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing

30. A circle has area 49pi. What is its radius? Answer with a number.

30.1. What is the area of a circle with radius 3?

A. 6pi
B. 9pi
C. 18pi
D. 3pi

30.2. A circle has area 49pi. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

30.3. Which student is correct about circle area?

A. Student A: area = pi r^2
B. Student B: area = 2pi r
C. both
D. neither

30.4. A student says doubling a radius only doubles the area. What is wrong?

A. area scales with the square of the radius
B. radius cannot double
C. area is always linear
D. nothing

30.5. The phrase 'space inside a circle' points to:

A. circumference
B. area
C. diameter
D. arc measure

31. A bicycle wheel has radius 13 inches. What is the diameter? Answer with a number.

31.1. A circle has diameter 14. What is its radius?

A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 14

31.2. A circle has radius 9. What is its diameter?

A. 9
B. 18
C. 27
D. 81

31.3. A student says a circle with radius 5 has diameter 5. What is wrong?

A. they forgot to double the radius
B. they should divide by 5
C. they used area instead
D. nothing is wrong

31.4. Which statement is always true?

A. diameter = radius
B. diameter = 2 x radius
C. radius = 2 x diameter
D. diameter = circumference

31.5. A bicycle wheel has radius 13 inches. What is its diameter?

A. 13
B. 26
C. 39
D. 169

32. Which explanation is best for finding circumference from radius?

A. Circumference measures the distance around the circle, so use C = 2pi r.
B. Circumference measures the space inside the circle, so use A = pi r^2.
C. Circumference is twice the diameter plus pi.
D. Circumference comes from averaging the radius and diameter.

32.1. Which formula gives circumference?

A. pi r^2
B. 2pi r
C. Bh
D. 1/2 bh

32.2. A circle has circumference 24pi. What is its radius?

A. 6
B. 12
C. 24
D. 48

32.3. A circle has radius 4. What is its circumference?

A. 4pi
B. 8pi
C. 16pi
D. 24pi

32.4. A circle has diameter 12. What is its circumference?

A. 6pi
B. 12pi
C. 24pi
D. 144pi

32.5. A student uses C = 2pi r to find the space inside a circle. What is wrong?

A. they used the circumference formula instead of the area formula
B. they should have divided by 2
C. circumference is always inside space
D. nothing