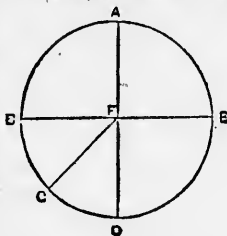


A. The Circle and its Parts. Def. XV—XIX.

XX. A CIRCLE is a plane (*flat or even*) figure, contained by one line, which is called the CIRCUMFERENCE, and is such that all straight lines drawn from a CERTAIN POINT within the figure to the circumference are equal to one another.

CIRCLE, from the Latin noun CIRCULUS, a round figure, ring, or hoop. CIRCUMFERENCE, from the Latin preposition CIRCUM, around, and FERENS, bearing or carrying, participle of the Latin verb FERRE, to bear or carry.



XVI. And this point is called the CENTRE of the circle.

CENTRE, from a Greek noun, pronounced KENTRON, meaning a point.

XVII. A DIAMETER of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated both ways by the circumference.

DIAMETER, from a Greek verb, pronounced DIAMETRINE, meaning to measure across.

XVIII. A SEMICIRCLE is the figure contained by a diameter, and the part of the circumference which is cut off by it.

SEMICIRCLE means half a circle, SEMI, a Latin particle, meaning half.

In the above figure the line ABCDE is the CIRCUMFERENCE of the circle, F is the centre; DA and BE, straight lines passing through the centre F, are diameters of the circle. The figure ABD, contained by the diameter AD, and half the circumference ABCD, is a SEMICIRCLE. The figures AED, EDB, and BAE, are also semicircles. All the straight lines FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, drawn from the centre F to the circumference, are equal to one another; they are called RADII of the circle.

A wheel is the best practical illustration that we can have of a circle and its various parts.

XIX. A SEGMENT of a circle is the figure contained by a