

Little Book Of Circle Processes A New Old Approach Complete Guide

Little Book of Circle Processes: A New Old Approach

Introduction to Circle Processes

The Little Book of Circle Processes: A New Old Approach introduces a transformative method rooted in ancient traditions yet revitalized for contemporary applications. At its core, circle processes are participatory, inclusive, and designed to foster understanding, healing, and community building. This approach emphasizes dialogue over debate, listening over speaking, and collective wisdom over individual authority. Its resurgence in modern settings—educational, organizational, therapeutic, and community development—demonstrates its timeless relevance and adaptability.

Historical Foundations of Circle Processes

Ancient Origins of Circle Practices

Circle practices trace their origins back thousands of years across diverse cultures. Indigenous communities worldwide have used circular arrangements for decision-making, storytelling, rituals, and conflict resolution. These practices embody a recognition that every voice holds value and that equality and respect are foundational to communal harmony.

Some notable ancient origins include:

- Native American Council Circles: Used to resolve disputes and make communal decisions.
- African Consensus Circles: Emphasizing collective input and communal consensus.
- Asian Meditation Circles: Focusing on mindfulness and shared spiritual growth.
- European Ritual Circles: Used in rituals and storytelling.

Transition to Modern Adaptations

While these traditions thrived in their cultural contexts, the 20th century saw a resurgence of interest in circle processes, often as part of social movements advocating for peace, justice, and community empowerment. Facilitators and educators adapted these ancient practices into structured methods suitable for contemporary settings, emphasizing inclusivity and dialogue.

Core Principles of Circle Processes

Equality and Respect

- Every participant has an equal opportunity to speak.
- No hierarchy is imposed; everyone's voice matters equally.

Listening and Respectful Dialogue

- Active listening is emphasized over debating.
- Participants listen to understand, not merely to respond.

Confidentiality and Trust

- What is shared within the circle remains within the circle.
- Building trust is fundamental to honest dialogue.

Intentionality and Purpose

- Circles are designed with clear intentions—whether healing, decision-making, or community building.
- Participants are aware of and committed to the purpose.

Collective Wisdom

- The group's insights and experiences are valued as a collective resource.
- Decisions and insights emerge from shared participation.

The Structure of Circle Processes

The Circle Format

- Participants sit in a circle, symbolizing equality and unity.
- The facilitator often plays a central role but does not dominate.

The Talking Piece

- A symbolic object (stone, feather, drumstick) is passed around.
- Only the person holding the talking piece may speak, ensuring orderly and respectful dialogue.

Ground Rules

- Clear guidelines are established at the outset (e.g., no interrupting, confidentiality).
- Rules foster safety and openness.

The Process Stages

- Opening: Setting the intention and creating a safe space.
- Sharing: Participants share their thoughts, feelings, or experiences.
- Dialogue: Open conversation, reflections, and questions.
- Closing: Summarizing insights, expressing gratitude, and setting future intentions.

Applications of Circle Processes

Education

- Promoting inclusive classroom discussions.
- Addressing sensitive topics such as race, identity, or trauma.
- Building community and fostering empathy among students.

Organizational Development

- Enhancing team cohesion and communication.
- Conflict resolution within workplaces.
- Facilitating participative decision-making.

Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

- Providing a neutral space for disputants to express grievances.
- Rebuilding trust after conflict.

- Supporting restorative justice practices.

Community and Social Movements

- Empowering marginalized groups.
- Facilitating community dialogues around social issues.
- Building solidarity and collective action.

Therapeutic and Healing Contexts

- Supporting trauma recovery.
- Building self-awareness and emotional intelligence.
- Creating safe environments for vulnerable sharing.

Benefits of Circle Processes

- Enhanced Communication: Participants develop active listening skills and empathy.
- Inclusivity: All voices are heard, reducing hierarchical barriers.
- Conflict Reduction: Shared dialogue fosters understanding and reduces hostility.
- Empowerment: Individuals feel valued and capable of contributing meaningfully.
- Community Building: Strengthens bonds and fosters a sense of belonging.

Challenges and Limitations

While circle processes offer numerous benefits, they are not without challenges:

- Facilitator Skill: Effective facilitation requires training and experience.
- Participant Readiness: Not all individuals may feel comfortable sharing openly.
- Time Constraints: Deep dialogue can be time-consuming.
- Cultural Differences: Not all cultures interpret or value circle practices equally.
- Power Dynamics: Hidden power imbalances can still influence participation.

Implementing Circle Processes Effectively

Preparing the Space

- Choose a comfortable, neutral environment.
- Arrange seating in a circle to promote equality.
- Establish ground rules collaboratively.

Training Facilitators

- Understand the history and principles of circle processes.
- Develop skills in active listening, neutrality, and managing conflicts.
- Be sensitive to cultural and individual differences.

Engaging Participants

- Clearly communicate the purpose and benefits.
- Encourage openness and respect.
- Use icebreakers or preliminary activities if needed.

Maintaining Integrity

- Stick to agreed-upon ground rules.
- Manage time effectively.
- Ensure confidentiality and safety.

The Future of Circle Processes: Modern Innovations and Adaptations

Despite their ancient roots, circle processes continue to evolve, integrating new insights and technologies:

- Virtual Circles: Utilizing video conferencing to connect dispersed groups.
- Themed Circles: Tailoring processes to specific issues or populations.
- Hybrid Models: Combining traditional circle practices with other participatory methods.
- Educational Integrations: Embedding circle practices into curricula for social-emotional learning.
- Research and Evaluation: Studying outcomes to refine and validate approaches.

Conclusion

The Little Book of Circle Processes: A New Old Approach exemplifies how ancient wisdom can be harnessed to meet modern needs. Its emphasis on equality, respectful dialogue, and collective

wisdom offers a powerful framework for fostering understanding, healing, and community across diverse settings. As society increasingly values inclusivity and participatory decision-making, circle processes stand as a testament to the enduring power of simple, intentional practices rooted in shared humanity. Embracing this approach can transform conflicts into opportunities for connection and growth, reaffirming that sometimes, the most profound solutions lie in returning to old traditions with new understanding.

Little Book of Circle Processes: A New Old Approach to Dialogue and Conflict Resolution

In a world increasingly marked by division, polarization, and fractured communication, the quest for authentic connection and effective dialogue has never been more vital. Enter "The Little Book of Circle Processes", a succinct yet profound guide that revives ancient traditions of communal dialogue, adapting them into practical tools for contemporary conflict resolution, community building, and personal growth. This book offers a fresh perspective rooted in age-old wisdom, providing a framework that feels both new and timeless.

The Concept of Circle Processes: An Overview

Circle processes are structured dialogues that draw inspiration from indigenous and traditional practices worldwide, such as Native American, African, and Asian communal rituals. These practices emphasize equality, active listening, collective responsibility, and the power of storytelling. The core idea is simple yet transformative: when people gather in a circle, everyone is seen, heard, and valued equally, fostering authentic connection and understanding.

The Little Book of Circle Processes distills these principles into accessible, practical instructions suitable for diverse settings—schools, workplaces, communities, and even personal relationships. Its goal is to democratize dialogue, transforming conversations from competitive exchanges into collaborative explorations.

Historical Roots and Philosophical Foundations

Ancient Traditions as Foundations

Before diving into how the book modernizes these practices, it's essential to appreciate their deep roots:

- **Indigenous Wisdom:** Many indigenous cultures have used circle gatherings for conflict resolution, spiritual ceremonies, and communal decision-making. These circles prioritize shared authority and collective wisdom.
- **Philosophy of Equality:** Central to these traditions is the belief that every voice matters equally,

challenging hierarchical communication models.

- Storytelling and Listening: Emphasizing storytelling allows participants to share personal experiences, fostering empathy and understanding.

Modern Adaptation

The book recognizes that while traditional contexts might differ, the core principles are universally applicable. By adapting these ancient practices into structured, easy-to-implement processes, it offers a toolkit for modern society's complex challenges.

Key Components of Circle Processes

The effectiveness of circle processes hinges on several fundamental elements, each carefully detailed in the book:

- Setting the Space

Creating a safe, welcoming environment is paramount. This involves:

- Arranging chairs in a circle to promote equality
- Establishing ground rules collaboratively
- Ensuring confidentiality and respect

- The Talking Piece

A symbolic object (e.g., stone, feather, or handcrafted item) facilitates orderly dialogue:

- Only the person holding the talking piece may speak
- Passing the object signifies the right to speak next
- Encourages active listening and patience

- The Process Phases

Typically, circle processes follow a series of phases:

- Opening: Setting intentions, grounding rituals
- Sharing: Personal stories, reflections, or feelings
- Dialogue: Exploring issues collectively
- Closing: Summarizing insights, expressing gratitude

- Facilitator Role

While designed to be participatory, an experienced facilitator guides the process, ensuring:

- Inclusivity
- Adherence to ground rules
- Resolution of conflicts or disruptions

The Practical Applications of the Little Book

"The Little Book of Circle Processes" is remarkably versatile. Its teachings can be applied across a broad spectrum of contexts:

A. Conflict Resolution

Traditional conflict management often involves hierarchical authority or adversarial procedures. In contrast, circle processes promote:

- Equal participation
- Empathy-driven dialogue
- Shared responsibility for solutions

Example: In a workplace dispute, a circle can help team members express frustrations and collaboratively develop resolutions, reducing defensiveness and fostering trust.

B. Education and Schools

In classrooms, circle processes can:

- Build community among students
- Address bullying and harassment
- Enhance social-emotional learning

Implementation Tip: Regular circle meetings can serve as a morning check-in or conflict resolution space, creating a culture of mutual respect.

C. Community Building

Communities facing polarization or social issues benefit from:

- Facilitated dialogues on sensitive topics
- Creating shared narratives and understanding
- Building collective action plans

D. Personal Growth and Reflection

On an individual level, understanding and practicing circle principles can:

- Improve self-awareness
- Foster empathy
- Enhance communication skills

The Benefits of Adopting Circle Processes

Implementing circle processes offers numerous advantages:

- Enhances Listening Skills: Participants learn to listen deeply without interrupting or judging.
- Builds Trust and Connection: Shared stories and equal participation foster a sense of belonging.
- Reduces Power Imbalances: The circle setting diminishes hierarchical barriers, empowering marginalized voices.
- Encourages Accountability: Collective dialogue promotes shared responsibility for outcomes.
- Provides a Framework for Difficult Conversations: Structured processes help navigate sensitive issues with care.

Challenges and Limitations

While the approach is powerful, the book also acknowledges challenges:

- Resistance to Change: Participants accustomed to traditional hierarchies may resist participatory models.

- **Facilitation Skills Needed:** Effective circles require skilled facilitation, especially in complex or volatile situations.
- **Time-Intensive:** Building trust and following the process can take longer than conventional meetings.
- **Cultural Adaptation:** Not all cultures have traditions of circle dialogue; adaptations may be necessary.

The book offers guidance on overcoming these challenges, emphasizing patience, cultural sensitivity, and ongoing practice.

Key Takeaways and Practical Tips

For those eager to implement circle processes, here are some distilled insights from "The Little Book":

- **Start Small:** Begin with short, informal circles to build familiarity.
- **Establish Clear Ground Rules:** Encourage respect, confidentiality, and active listening.
- **Use the Talking Piece Thoughtfully:** Select objects meaningful to participants.
- **Be Patient:** Building trust takes time; don't rush the process.
- **Train Facilitators:** Invest in developing facilitation skills or seek expert guidance.
- **Adapt Flexibly:** Tailor the process to suit cultural, contextual, and group needs.

Conclusion: An Old Approach for a New Era

"The Little Book of Circle Processes" successfully bridges the ancient and the modern, offering a practical, accessible guide to transforming conversations and relationships. Its emphasis on equality, storytelling, and collective responsibility resonates deeply in an age marked by division.

By adopting these circle practices, individuals and organizations can cultivate environments rooted in trust, empathy, and authentic dialogue. Whether addressing personal conflicts, fostering community cohesion, or enhancing educational experiences, this approach reminds us that at the heart of meaningful connection lies the simple act of gathering in a circle—listening, sharing, and understanding.

In a time when communication often feels hurried and superficial, this "new old" approach offers a timeless remedy: returning to the fundamental human practice of coming together in circle to listen, learn, and heal.

Question What is the main concept behind 'The Little Book of Circle Processes: A New, Old Approach'? The book introduces circle processes as a timeless, effective method for fostering

open dialogue, mutual understanding, and collective problem-solving within groups, emphasizing their roots in ancient traditions and their relevance today. How does this book differentiate itself from other conflict resolution methods? It emphasizes the use of circle processes that prioritize equal participation, active listening, and community building, contrasting with more hierarchical or adversarial approaches, and highlights their restorative and inclusive nature. What are some practical applications of circle processes discussed in the book? The book covers applications in schools, workplaces, community organizations, and conflict zones, demonstrating how circle processes can facilitate dialogue, healing, decision-making, and relationship building in diverse settings. Does the book address the cultural origins of circle processes? Yes, it explores the historical and cultural roots of circle practices, including Indigenous traditions, and discusses how these approaches can be adapted respectfully and effectively in contemporary contexts. What are the key benefits of using circle processes according to the book? Benefits include enhanced communication, increased trust, collective responsibility, conflict resolution, and a sense of community, leading to more inclusive and participatory decision-making. Is the book suitable for beginners unfamiliar with circle processes? Absolutely, it provides an accessible introduction with practical guidance, step-by-step instructions, and real-world examples, making it ideal for newcomers and experienced facilitators alike. How does the book incorporate the idea of 'a new old approach'? It emphasizes revisiting and revitalizing ancient, traditional circle practices to meet modern needs, blending age-old wisdom with contemporary insights to create effective, inclusive dialogue methods.

Related keywords: circle processes, facilitation techniques, conflict resolution, group decision making, participation methods, consensus building, conflict management, collaborative processes, group dynamics, dialogue facilitation

Geometry review sheet circle vocabulary central and

geometry review sheet circle vocabulary central and understanding the fundamental concepts and vocabulary related to circles is essential for mastering geometry. Circles are one of the most intriguing shapes in mathematics, characterized by their perfect symmetry and unique properties. Whether you're a student preparing for an exam, a teacher designing lesson plans, or a math enthusiast looking to deepen your knowledge, a solid grasp of circle-related vocabulary is crucial. This review sheet aims to clarify key terms and concepts associated with circles, focusing on the central ideas and their applications in geometry.

Fundamental Circle Vocabulary

Understanding the basic vocabulary related to circles forms the foundation for more advanced

topics. Here are some of the most important terms to know:

Circle

A circle is a set of all points in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed point called the center. The distance from the center to any point on the circle is called the radius.

Center

The fixed point inside the circle from which all points on the circle are equally distant. The center is often labeled as O.

Radius

A line segment connecting the center of the circle to any point on the circle. All radii in a circle are equal in length.

Diameter

A line segment passing through the center and connecting two points on the circle. It is twice as long as the radius: $D = 2r$.

Chord

A line segment with both endpoints on the circle. A diameter is a special type of chord.

Arc

A portion of the circumference of a circle. Arcs are named by their endpoints, for example, AB.

Sector

A region bounded by two radii and an arc, resembling a "slice" of the circle.

Segment

A region bounded by a chord and the corresponding arc.

Circumference

The distance around the circle. It can be calculated using the formula: $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$.

Key Properties and Relationships

Understanding the properties and relationships between the various parts of a circle allows for problem-solving and geometric proofs.

Central and Inscribed Angles

- Central Angle: An angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle and whose sides intersect the circle. The measure of a central angle is equal to the measure of its intercepted arc.
- Inscribed Angle: An angle whose vertex is on the circle and whose sides intersect the circle. The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

Arc Measures

- The measure of an arc is proportional to the central angle that intercepts it.
- For a full circle, the sum of the measures of all arcs equals 360° .

Relationship Between Chords, Secants, and Tangents

- Chord: A segment with both endpoints on the circle.
- Secant: A line that intersects the circle at two points.
- Tangent: A line that touches the circle at exactly one point, called the point of tangency.

Special Lines in Circles

Certain lines have specific properties that are vital in circle geometry.

Tangent Line

A line that touches the circle at exactly one point. The tangent is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of tangency.

Secant Line

A line that intersects the circle at two points, creating intersecting chords or segments.

Chord and Diameter Relationships

- The diameter bisects chords that are perpendicular to it.
- The longest chord in a circle is the diameter.

Important Theorems and Formulas

Familiarity with key theorems helps in solving complex problems involving circles.

Thales' Theorem

If A, B, and C are points on a circle where AC is a diameter, then the angle ABC is a right angle.

Chord Distance Formula

The perpendicular distance from the center to a chord can be found using:

$$d = \sqrt{r^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}$$

where d is the distance from the center, r is the radius, and c is the length of the chord.

Area of a Sector

The area of a sector with central angle θ (in degrees) is:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$$

Arc Length Formula

The length of an arc with central angle θ is:

$$\text{Arc Length} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$$

Applications and Problem-Solving Strategies

Applying these vocabulary terms and properties allows for effective problem-solving in various contexts.

Identifying Key Components

When presented with a circle problem, first identify:

- The center
- The radii
- Any chords, secants, or tangents
- The angles involved

Using Theorems to Find Unknowns

Apply theorems such as:

- Central and inscribed angle relationships
- Thales' theorem
- Properties of tangents and radii

Calculating Lengths and Areas

Use the relevant formulas for circumference, area of sectors, and arc lengths based on given measurements.

Practice Problems for Reinforcement

To solidify understanding, here are some practice problems:

- Find the length of an arc if the central angle measures 60° in a circle with radius 10 units.
- Given a circle with diameter 14 cm, find the circumference and the area.
- In a circle, if an inscribed angle intercepts an arc of 80° , what is the measure of the inscribed angle?
- Determine the length of a chord if the distance from the center to the chord is 5 units, and the radius of the circle is 13 units.
- Prove that the tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.

Conclusion

Mastering the vocabulary associated with circles is a vital step in understanding and solving geometry problems. From basic components like the radius and diameter to more complex concepts like central and inscribed angles, a comprehensive grasp of these terms provides clarity and confidence. Regular practice, coupled with an understanding of the key theorems and formulas, will enhance your ability to analyze and solve a wide array of circle-related problems. Remember, the beauty of circle geometry lies in its symmetry and the elegant relationships between its parts?knowing the vocabulary unlocks the door to appreciating its full mathematical elegance.

Geometry Review Sheet Circle Vocabulary Central and

Understanding the fundamental vocabulary related to circles is essential for mastering geometry concepts. The terms surrounding circles—such as radii, diameters, chords, tangents, sectors, and arcs—form the building blocks of more complex geometric reasoning. In this review, we will explore the key vocabulary associated with circles, with a focus on the central concepts that underpin circle geometry, providing clarity and insight into their definitions, properties, and interrelationships.

Introduction to Circle Geometry Vocabulary

Circles are one of the most fundamental shapes in geometry, characterized by a set of points equidistant from a fixed point called the center. To describe and analyze circles effectively, mathematicians have developed a precise vocabulary. These terms help describe the relationships between different parts of a circle and are vital for solving problems related to area, circumference, angles, and more.

Key Terms and Definitions

Understanding the vocabulary associated with circles begins with familiarizing oneself with the core components. Here are the most essential terms:

Center

- The fixed point inside a circle from which every point on the circle is equidistant.
- Denoted as point O or C in diagrams.

Radius

- A segment drawn from the center of the circle to any point on the circle.
- All radii in a circle are equal in length.
- Commonly denoted as r .

Diameter

- A chord that passes through the center of the circle.
- The longest chord in the circle.
- Equals twice the radius ($d = 2r$).

- Denoted as d .

Chord

- A segment with both endpoints on the circle.
- Does not necessarily pass through the center.
- Examples include minor and major chords, depending on their length relative to the circle.

Secant

- A line that intersects the circle at two points.
- Extends infinitely in both directions.

Tangent

- A line that touches the circle at exactly one point.
- The point of contact is called the point of tangency.

Arc

- A portion of the circle's circumference.
- Defined by two endpoints on the circle.
- Can be classified as a minor arc (less than 180°) or a major arc (more than 180°).

Central Angle

- An angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle, with sides intersecting the circle.
- Measures the degree of the arc it intercepts.

Inscribed Angle

- An angle with its vertex on the circle and sides intersecting the circle.
- The intercepted arc is opposite the angle.

Sector

- A "slice" of the circle, formed by two radii and the connecting arc.
- Similar to a wedge-shaped region.

Segment

- A region bounded by a chord and the arc it subtends.
- Can be thought of as a "slice" of the circle, excluding the central angle.

Deep Dive into Circle Vocabulary: Properties and Relationships

Understanding how these components relate is crucial for geometric proofs and problem-solving.

The Relationship between Radius, Diameter, and Circumference

- The radius (r) is fundamental; all radii are equal.
- The diameter (d) is twice the radius: $d = 2r$.
- The circumference (C) of a circle is calculated as $C = 2\pi r$, or πd .

Chords and Their Properties

- Perpendicular bisectors: The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the circle's center.
- Equal chords: Chords equidistant from the center are equal in length.
- Longest chord: The diameter is the longest chord.

Angles in Circles

- Central angles: Measure the intercepted arc directly; an angle at the center.
- Inscribed angles: Measure half the intercepted arc; important in proving circle theorems.
- Angles formed by tangents and chords: The measure of such an angle equals half the measure of the intercepted arc.

Arcs and Their Measures

- The measure of a minor arc equals the measure of its central angle.
- The measure of a major arc is greater than 180° .

- The measure of a semicircular arc (half the circle) is 180° .

Sectors and Segments

- The area of a sector is proportional to its central angle: $\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$.
- A segment's area can be found by subtracting the area of the triangle formed by the radii from the sector's area.

Special Lines and Their Significance

Certain lines and points are crucial for understanding circle properties.

Tangent Lines

- Touch the circle at only one point.
- Are perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.
- Play a key role in circle theorems, such as the tangent-chord theorem.

Secants and External Points

- When a secant line passes outside the circle, it forms two segments with the circle.
- The power of a point theorem relates secants and tangents intersecting outside the circle.

Points of Tangency and Contact

- The unique point where a tangent touches the circle.
- The basis for many angle and length theorems involving tangents.

Common Theorems and Their Vocabulary Connections

The vocabulary is often used to state and prove fundamental circle theorems:

- Theorem 1: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.
- Theorem 2: Tangent line perpendicular to the radius at point of tangency.
- Theorem 3: Chords equidistant from the center are equal in length.

- Theorem 4: The angles between a tangent and a chord are equal to the inscribed angles subtended by the same arc.

Practical Applications and Problem-Solving Strategies

When approaching circle problems, correctly identifying and utilizing the vocabulary terms can streamline reasoning:

- Recognize whether a line is a tangent, secant, or chord.
- Identify central and inscribed angles and their intercepted arcs.
- Use properties of equal chords and radii to find unknown lengths.
- Apply sector and segment formulas when calculating areas.
- Leverage the relationships between angles and arcs to set up equations.

Mastering the vocabulary of circle geometry is indispensable for students and enthusiasts aiming to deepen their understanding of this fundamental shape. By internalizing terms like radius, diameter, chord, tangent, arc, sector, and their related properties, learners can unlock a wealth of geometric truths and solve complex problems with confidence. As with any mathematical domain, language shapes understanding, so developing a robust "circle vocabulary" lays a solid foundation for future explorations in geometry and beyond.

Remember: Visual diagrams are invaluable. Always accompany these terms with sketches to enhance comprehension and retention. Whether you're reviewing for a test or exploring advanced topics, a strong grasp of circle vocabulary is your gateway to geometric mastery.

Question What is the definition of a circle's radius? The radius of a circle is the distance from the center of the circle to any point on its circumference. What does the term 'central angle' mean in circle geometry? A central angle is an angle whose vertex is at the center of the circle and whose sides intersect the circle at two points. How is a diameter related to the circle's radius? A diameter is twice the length of the radius; it passes through the circle's center and touches two points on the circumference. What is the meaning of 'circle vocabulary' in geometry? Circle vocabulary includes terms like radius, diameter, circumference, arc, chord, central angle, and sector, which describe different parts and properties of a circle. Why is understanding central angles important in circle geometry? Understanding central angles helps in calculating the measures of arcs, sectors, and in solving problems related to circle segments and their properties.

Related keywords: circle, radius, diameter, circumference, chord, arc, tangent, secant, central angle, vocabulary

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