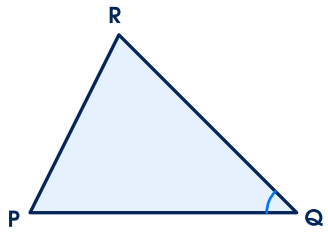
GCSE FOUNDATION · REVISION MAT 1

Geometric notation and terms

1 Use three letters to name the angle that is marked.



2 Write down the type of each triangle.

(a) 5 cm, 5 cm, 8 cm
(b) angles 60°, 60°, 60°
(c) angles 90°, 35°, 55°

3 ABCD is a rectangle.



(a) Which line is parallel to AB?

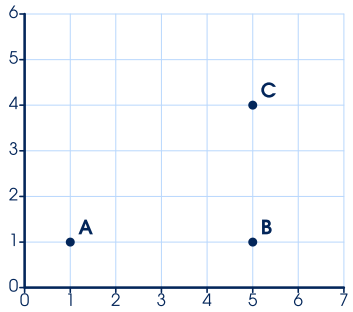
(b) Which lines are perpendicular to AB?

(c) Explain the difference between parallel and perpendicular.

4 Lily says a triangle can have two obtuse angles.

Explain why Lily is wrong.

5 A is (1, 1), B is (5, 1) and C is (5, 4).



(a) ABCD is a rectangle. Find the coordinates of D.

(b) Write down a line segment parallel to AB.

(c) Write down a line segment perpendicular to AB.

6 In triangle ABC, AB = AC and angle BAC = 40°.

(a) Work out angle ABC.

(b) What type of triangle is ABC?

Mr&Mrs MATHS

ANSWERS · REVISION MAT 1

Geometric notation and terms

1 Angle **PQR** (or ∠PQR)

The middle letter is the vertex.

2 (a) **isosceles**

(b) **equilateral**

(c) **right-angled**

3 (a) **DC**

(b) **AD** and **BC**

(c) Parallel lines never meet; perpendicular lines meet at 90°.

4 Two obtuse angles add up to more than 180°, but a triangle's angles add up to exactly 180°.

5 (a) D = **(1, 4)**

(b) **DC**

(c) **BC** or **AD**

6 (a) (180 – 40) ÷ 2 = **70°**

(b) **Isosceles**