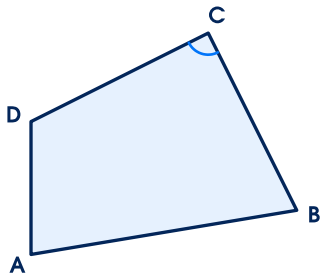
GCSE FOUNDATION · REVISION MAT 2

Geometric notation and terms

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



2 Write down the type of each triangle.

(a) 3 cm, 4 cm, 6 cm
(b) angles 40°, 70°, 70°
(c) 7 cm, 7 cm, 7 cm

3 PQRS is a rectangle.



(a) Which line is parallel to PQ?

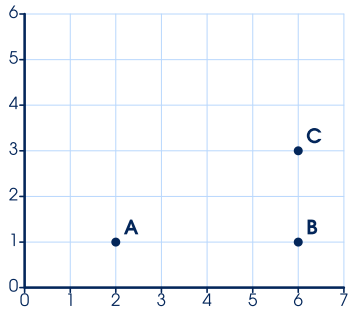
(b) Which lines are perpendicular to PQ?

(c) Explain the difference between parallel and perpendicular.

4 Max says a triangle can have two right angles.

Explain why Max is wrong.

5 A is (2, 1), B is (6, 1) and C is (6, 3).



(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 = 52°.

(a) Work out angle ABC.

(b) What type of triangle is ABC?

Mr&Mrs MATHS

ANSWERS · REVISION MAT 2

Geometric notation and terms

1 Angle **BCD** (or ∠BCD)

The middle letter is the vertex.

2 (a) **scalene**

(b) **isosceles**

(c) **equilateral**

3 (a) **SR**

(b) **PS** and **QR**

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

4 Two right angles already make 180°, leaving 0° for the third angle.

5 (a) D = **(2, 3)**

(b) **DC**

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

6 (a) (180 – 52) ÷ 2 = **64°**

(b) **Isosceles**