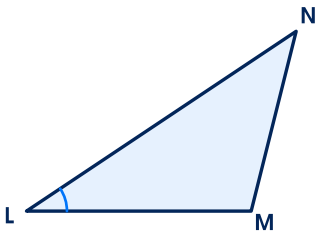
GCSE FOUNDATION · REVISION MAT 3

Geometric notation and terms

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



2 Write down the type of each triangle.

(a) angles 25°, 65°, 90°
(b) 6 cm, 6 cm, 9 cm
(c) 4 cm, 5 cm, 7 cm

3 EFGH is a rectangle.



(a) Which line is parallel to EF?

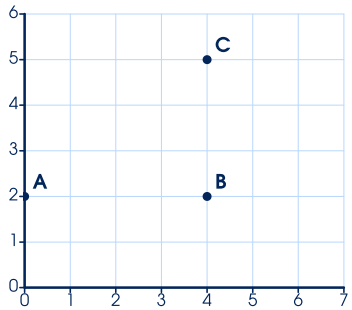
(b) Which lines are perpendicular to EF?

(c) Explain the difference between parallel and perpendicular.

4 Nia says a reflex angle is between 90° and 180°.

Explain why Nia is wrong.

5 A is (0, 2), B is (4, 2) and C is (4, 5).



(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 = 30°.

(a) Work out angle ABC.

(b) What type of triangle is ABC?

Mr&Mrs MATHS

ANSWERS · REVISION MAT 3

Geometric notation and terms

1 Angle **NLM** (or ∠NLM)

The middle letter is the vertex.

2 (a) **right-angled**

(b) **isosceles**

(c) **scalene**

3 (a) **HG**

(b) **EH** and **FG**

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

4 A reflex angle is more than 180° (and less than 360°). Between 90° and 180° is obtuse.

5 (a) D = **(0, 5)**

(b) **DC**

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

6 (a) (180 – 30) ÷ 2 = **75°**

(b) **Isosceles**