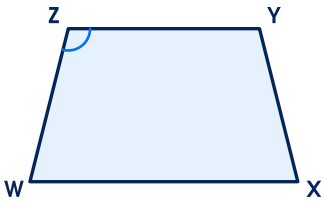
GCSE FOUNDATION · REVISION MAT 4

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 60°, 60°, 60°
(b) angles 30°, 50°, 100°
(c) 8 cm, 5 cm, 8 cm

3 JKLM is a rectangle.



(a) Which line is parallel to JK?

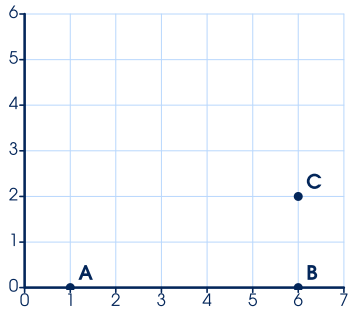
(b) Which lines are perpendicular to JK?

(c) Explain the difference between parallel and perpendicular.

4 Omar says an acute angle is between 90° and 180°.

Explain why Omar is wrong.

5 A is (1, 0), B is (6, 0) and C is (6, 2).



(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 = 76°.

(a) Work out angle ABC.

(b) What type of triangle is ABC?

Mr&Mrs MATHS

ANSWERS · REVISION MAT 4

Geometric notation and terms

1 Angle **YZW** (or ∠YZW)

The middle letter is the vertex.

2 (a) **equilateral**

(b) **scalene**

(c) **isosceles**

3 (a) **ML**

(b) **JM** and **KL**

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

4 Acute angles are less than 90°.
Between 90° and 180° is obtuse.

5 (a) D = **(1, 2)**

(b) **DC**

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

6 (a) (180 – 76) ÷ 2 = **52°**

(b) **Isosceles**