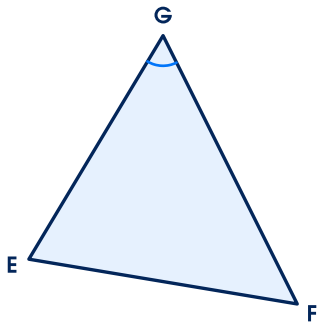
GCSE FOUNDATION · REVISION MAT 5

Geometric notation and terms

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



2 Write down the type of each triangle.

(a) 2 cm, 9 cm, 10 cm
(b) angles 45°, 45°, 90°
(c) angles 80°, 50°, 50°

3 WXYZ is a rectangle.



(a) Which line is parallel to WX?

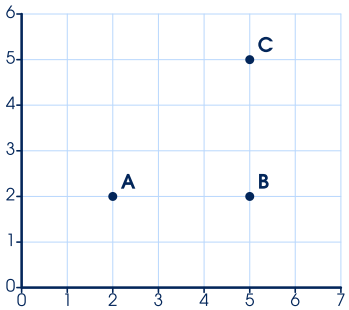
(b) Which lines are perpendicular to WX?

(c) Explain the difference between parallel and perpendicular.

4 Pia says a quadrilateral can have four acute angles.

Explain why Pia is wrong.

5 A is (2, 2), B is (5, 2) and C is (5, 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 = 64°.

(a) Work out angle ABC.

(b) What type of triangle is ABC?

Mr&Mrs MATHS

ANSWERS · REVISION MAT 5

Geometric notation and terms

1 Angle **FGE** (or ∠FGE)

The middle letter is the vertex.

2 (a) **scalene**

(b) **right-angled isosceles**

(c) **isosceles**

3 (a) **ZY**

(b) **WZ** and **XY**

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

4 Four acute angles add up to less than 360°, but angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°.

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

(b) **DC**

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

6 (a) (180 – 64) ÷ 2 = **58°**

(b) **Isosceles**

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