

Lesson 16-1: Classify Triangles Solve and Share

Content Standard: 5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4

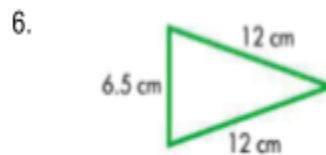
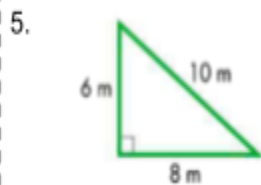
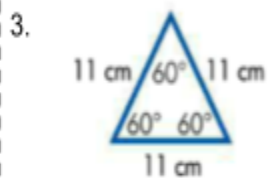
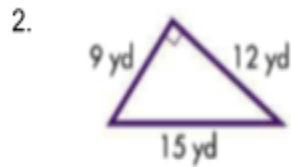
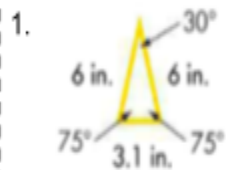
I Can Statement: I can classify triangles by their angles and sides.

One triangle is shown below. Draw five more triangles with different properties. Next to each triangle, list the properties, such as 2 equal sides, 1 right angle, 3 acute angles, and so on.



Lesson 16- 1: Independent Practice

For questions 1-6 classify each triangle by its sides and then by its angles.



Lesson 16-2: Classify Quadrilaterals Solve and Share

Content Standard: 5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4

I Can Statement: I can classify quadrilaterals by their properties.

Draw any length line segment that will fit in the space below. The line segment can go in any direction, but it must be straight. Draw another line segment of any length that is parallel to the first one. Connect the ends of each line segment with line segments to make a closed four sided figure.

Lesson 16- 2: Independent Practice

For questions 1-4 use as many names as possible to identify each polygon. Tell which name is most specific.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5. Why is a square also a rectangle?

6. Which special quadrilateral is both a rectangle and a rhombus? Explain how you know.

Lesson 16-3: Continue to Classify Quadrilaterals Solve and Share

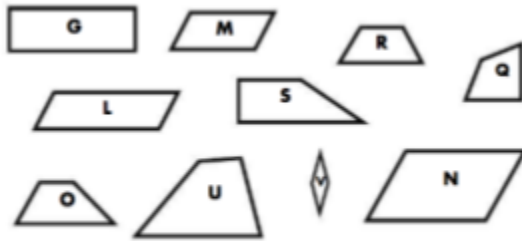
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I Can Statement: I can classify quadrilaterals using a hierarchy.

Look at the quadrilaterals below. In the table, write the letters for all of the figures that are trapezoids. Then do the same with each of the other quadrilaterals.

List the letter of each figure in each group.

Trapezoids	
Parallelograms	
Rectangles	
Squares	
Rhombuses	



Lesson 16- 3: Independent Practice

For questions 1-4 tell whether each statement is true or false.

1. All rectangles are squares.
2. Every rhombus is a parallelogram.
3. Parallelograms are special rectangles.
4. A trapezoid can be a square.
5. All rhombuses are rectangles.
6. Every trapezoid is a quadrilateral.
7. All rectangles are quadrilaterals.

Lesson 16-4: Construct Arguments Solve and Share

Content Standard: 5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4

I Can Statement: I can construct arguments about geometric figures.

Alfie thinks that if he cuts a parallelogram along a diagonal, he will get two triangles that have the same size and shape. Is he correct?

Lesson 16- 4: Independent Practice

Jamal says, "Two equilateral triangles that are the same size can be joined to make a rhombus."

1. What is the definition of an equilateral triangle?
What is the definition of a rhombus?



2. How could knowing these definitions help in constructing your argument?
3. Is Jamal correct? Construct an argument to justify your answer.