

Unit 5 – 2D Figures – Study Guide

Standards Being Assessed:

MGSE5.G.3 Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.

MGSE5.G.4 Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties (polygons, triangles and quadrilaterals).

Polygons

What are the characteristics of a polygon?

What are the two classifications of polygons and their characteristics?

Triangles

What characteristics do all triangles share?

What are the two ways a triangle can be classified?

Can an equilateral triangle also be an isosceles triangle? Why?

Complete the chart

| Triangle by Side | Characteristics | Triangle by Angle | Characteristics |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
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Quadrilaterals

What are the characteristics of a quadrilateral?

What are the characteristics of a parallelogram?

What are the characteristics of a trapezoid?

What are the characteristics of a kite?

What are the three main types of parallelograms?

Can a rectangle be classified as a square? Why or why not?

Can a square be classified as a rectangle? Why or why not?

What is the difference between a rhombus and a square?

Can a rhombus be classified as a rectangle? Why or why not?

What are all the geometric properties of an acute isosceles triangle?

What are all the geometric properties of a square?

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Hierarchy

Based on what we've learned in class, create the 2D figure hierarchy below: