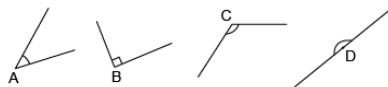


Activity 5 Assessment

2-D Shapes, Angles, and 3-D Solids Consolidation

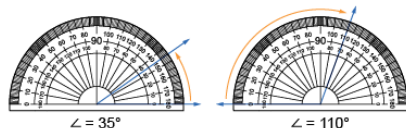
Measuring and Comparing Angles

Identifies and compares different types of angles using benchmarks of 90° and 180° .



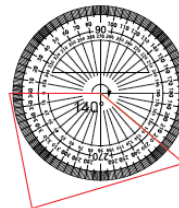
"A is an acute angle because it looks less than 90° . B is a 90° right angle because it looks like a square corner. C is an obtuse angle because it looks like it is between 90° and 180° . D is a 180° straight angle because it is a straight line."

Compares/measures angles clockwise & counterclockwise using a 180° protractor.



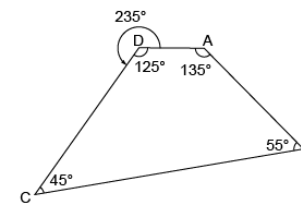
"I can use a protractor to compare and measure angles. The first angle opens right, so I used the inside scale. It measures 35° . The second angle opens left, so I used the outer scale. It measures 110° ."

Constructs angles using a 360° protractor and states the relationships between angles.



"I used the circle protractor to measure the reflex angle: 220° . I then subtracted the angle from 360° to determine the unknown interior angle: $360^\circ - 220^\circ = 140^\circ$. The sum of the reflex angle and the interior angle must be 360° ."

Flexibly measures & constructs angles and matches angles using the additive principle.



"The angle measures are 135° , 45° , 55° , and 125° , and the sum: $135^\circ + 45^\circ + 55^\circ + 125^\circ = 360^\circ$. The 235° reflex angle and 125° matching angle add to 360° ."

Observations/Documentation

Activity 5 Assessment

2-D Shapes, Angles, and 3-D Solids Consolidation

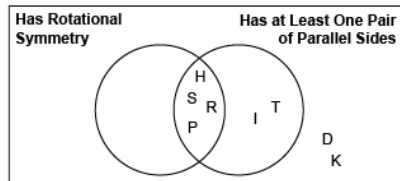
Properties of Quadrilaterals

Recognizes that quadrilaterals have 4 sides and angles that sum to 360° .



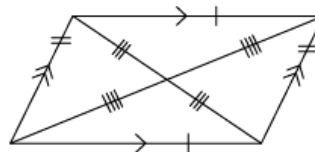
"I recognize the shapes by name. From left to right: square, rectangle, parallelogram, rhombus, isosceles trapezoid, trapezoid, convex kite (dart), and concave kite."

Understands that quadrilaterals can be classified using geometric properties.



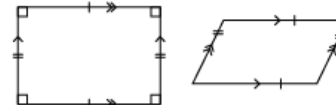
"I sorted the quadrilaterals using the properties of rotational symmetry and at least one pair of parallel sides."

Sketches and identifies quadrilaterals when given specific properties.



"I drew a parallelogram that has opposite sides equal and parallel; opposite angles equal; and rotational symmetry of order 2."

Sketches, defines, and analyzes quadrilaterals using common geometric properties.



"A rectangle is a parallelogram because it has opposite sides equal and parallel. A parallelogram is not a rectangle because it does not have 4 right angles."

Observations/Documentation