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| **Exploring Polygons and Prisms** | | | |
| Recognizes that a close approximation of a polygon is not the same as a polygon    “The Yield sign approximates a triangle, but it isn’t a triangle because the corners are rounded.” | Identifies relationships between sides of a polygon, and faces of a prism by measuring    “A rectangular prism has opposite faces parallel and adjacent faces perpendicular.” | Recognizes and names different quadrilaterals    “These are all quadrilaterals because they have 4 sides. Each one has a special name.” | Identifies and describes geometric properties of different quadrilaterals    “A parallelogram has opposite sides equal and parallel, opposite angles equal, and adjacent angles supplementary.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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| **Exploring Polygons and Prisms (cont’d)** | | | |
| Classifies quadrilaterals in a hierarchy and names them in different ways    “A rectangle is a parallelogram because it has opposite sides equal and parallel, and opposite angles equal.” | Describes various triangles by side length  *A black triangle with red lines  Description automatically generated with low confidence*  “I know the first is scalene, the second is isosceles, and the third is equilateral by looking at the number of equal sides.” | Classifies triangles using geometric properties related to angles  *A picture containing line, diagram  Description automatically generated*  “The first triangle is an acute triangle because it has all acute angles. The second triangle is an obtuse triangle because it has an obtuse angle.” | Verifies that geometric properties of a polygon do not change after a transformation    “After a rotation, the side lengths and angle measures of the polygon don’t change.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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| **Classifying and Measuring Angles** | | | |
| Identifies and compares different types of angles using the benchmark of 90°    “This is an acute angle because  it is less than 90  This is an obtuse angle because  it is greater than 90°.” | Compares, measures, and classifies angles using a protractor    “I can use the protractor to compare and measure angles. The two scales on the protractor make it easier to measure acute and obtuse angles.” | Estimates, compares, and measures angles using standard units and benchmarks    “The first angle is about halfway between 0° and 45°, so it is about 25°. The second angle is less than halfway between 90° and 180°, so it’s about 130°.” | Relates angles of 90°, 180°, 270°, and 360° to fractions of a circle    “A right angle, or 90°, represents a   turn; 180° is a turn, 270° is a turn, and 360° is a full turn.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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