## Classify Quadrilaterals

## I Can classify and compare quadrilaterals.

Florida's B.E.S.T.
Geometric Reasoning 5.GR.1.1

- Mathematical Thinking \& Reasoning

MTR.1.1, MTR.2.1, MTR.3.1, MTR.5.1

## E. UNLOCK the Problem poad World

A seating chart for a baseball field has many four-sided figures, or quadrilaterals. What types of quadrilaterals can you find in the seating chart?

There are five special types of quadrilaterals. You can classify quadrilaterals by their properties, such as parallel sides and perpendicular sides. Parallel lines are lines that are always the same distance apart. Perpendicular lines are lines that intersect to form four right angles.

Complete the sentence that describes each type of quadrilateral.

A general quadrilateral has 4 sides and 4 angles.


A parallelogram is a special trapezoid with opposite $\qquad$

that are of equal length and are $\qquad$ .

A rhombus is a special parallelogram with $\qquad$ equal side lengths.



A trapezoid is a quadrilateral with at least

1 pair of $\qquad$
 sides.


A square is a special parallelogram with
$\qquad$ sides of equal

length and $\qquad$ right angles.

So, the types of quadrilaterals you can find in the seating chart of the field are


MTR
Engage in discussions on mathematical thinking.
How are trapezoids and parallelograms different? For more help

## Activity

Materials $■$ quadrilaterals $\llbracket$ scissors
You can use a Venn diagram to sort quadrilaterals and find out how they are related.

- Draw the diagram below on your MathBoard.
- Cut out the quadrilaterals and sort them into the Venn diagram.
- Record your work by drawing each figure you have placed in the Venn diagram below.


Complete the sentences by writing always, sometimes, or never.

A rhombus is $\qquad$ a square.

A parallelogram is $\qquad$ a rectangle.

A rhombus is $\qquad$ a parallelogram.

A trapezoid is $\qquad$ a parallelogram.

A parellelogram is $\qquad$ a trapezoid.

A square is $\qquad$ a rhombus.

1. Explain why the circle for parallelograms is inside the circle for trapezoids.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. Explain why the section of the Venn diagram for squares intersects with both the section for rhombuses and the section for rectangles.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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