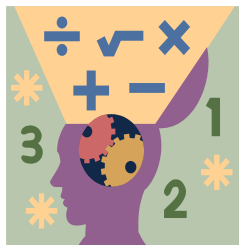


Name: _____ Section: _____



Homework

Greetings Scholar and Parents. We will focus our efforts this week on Chapter 14, *Classifying 2nd and 3rd Dimensional Figures*. Scholars will learn how to find the classify various shapes and figures according to distinguishing qualities. Please complete homework daily based on the schedule provided below.

Extra Practice

Additional practice for the daily lessons is available on IXL. To access extra practice, please have your child login into IXL. Under the **“What should I work on”** section, scholars will find Teacher Assigned Lessons. From there, you will see a list of lessons reinforcing the daily skills.

- [Acute, obtuse, and right triangles](#)
- [Scalene, isosceles, and equilateral triangles](#)
- [Classify triangles](#)
- [Parallel sides in quadrilaterals](#)
- [Identify parallelograms](#)
- [Classify quadrilaterals](#)

Notes

Completed homework packets should be uploaded or turned in on Sunday, February 9th. Students must prove and show all their work in the provide space. Scholars should use a separate sheet of paper if they need additional space. Failure to show work or packets submitted after the due date will result in a lower grade. If a scholar struggles with a lesson, they can review the daily lesson on HMH. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns at peter.vanegas@archimedean.org.

<u>Monday</u>	Feb 3 rd	– FINAL STEM DAY
<u>Tuesday</u>	Feb 4 th	– 14.2
<u>Wednesday</u>	Feb 5 th	– 14.3
<u>Thursday</u>	Feb 6 th	– 14.4
<u>Friday</u>	Feb 7 th	– HMH Diagnostic; No additional homework.

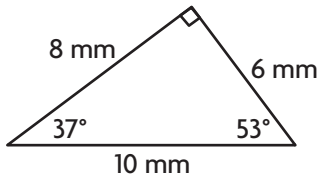
Classify Triangles

Go Online

Interactive Examples

Classify the triangle. Write *isosceles*, *scalene*, or *equilateral*. Then write *acute*, *obtuse*, or *right*.

1.

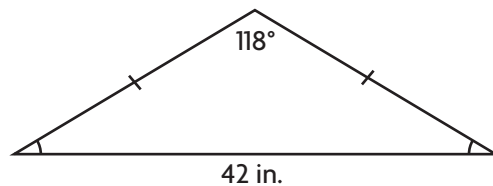


None of the side measures are equal. So, it is

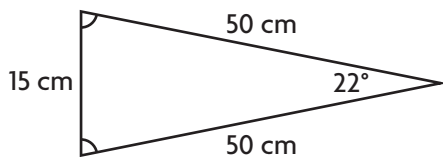
_____. There is a right

angle, so it is a _____ triangle.

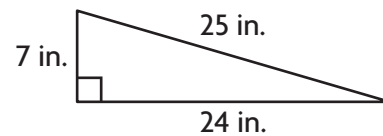
2.



3.



4.



A triangle has sides with the lengths and angle measures given. Classify the triangle. Write *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*. Then write *acute*, *obtuse*, or *right*.

5. **sides:** 44 mm, 28 mm, 24 mm**angles:** 110° , 40° , 30° 6. **sides:** 23 mm, 20 mm, 13 mm**angles:** 62° , 72° , 46°

Problem Solving

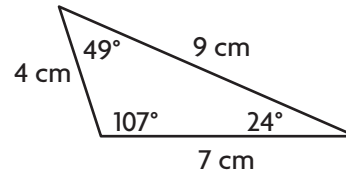
7. Arielle says the pen for her horse is an acute right triangle. Is this possible? Explain.

8. Hanan says every equilateral triangle is acute. Is this true? Explain.

9.  **WRITE** *Math* Draw three triangles: one equilateral, one isosceles, and one scalene. Label each.

Lesson Check

10. If two of a triangle's angles measure 42° and 48° , how would you classify that triangle? Write *acute*, *obtuse*, or *right*.
11. What is the classification of the following triangle? Write *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *right*.



Classify Quadrilaterals

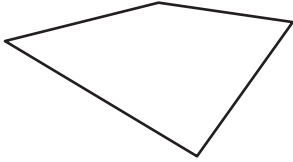
Go Online

Interactive Examples

Classify the quadrilateral in as many ways as possible.

Write *quadrilateral*, *trapezoid*, *parallelogram*, *rectangle*, *rhombus*, or *square*.

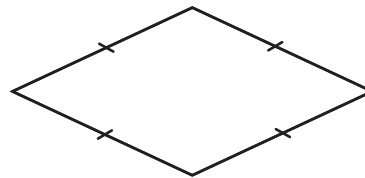
1.



It has 4 sides, so it is a _____ .
None of the sides are parallel, so there is

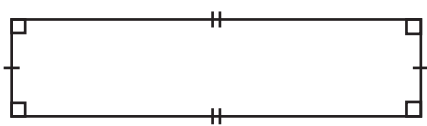
_____ .

2.



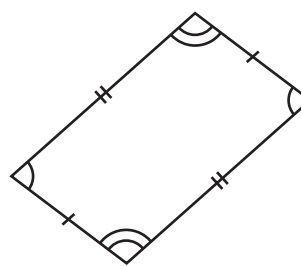
_____ .

3.



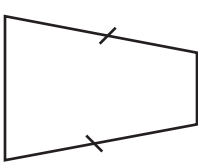
_____ .

4.



_____ .

5.



_____ .

6.



_____ .

Problem Solving

7. Kevin claims he can draw a trapezoid with three right angles. Is this possible? Explain.

8. "If a figure is a square, then it is a regular quadrilateral." Is this true or false? Explain.

9.  **WRITE** *Math* All rectangles are parallelograms. Are all parallelograms rectangles? Explain.

Lesson Check

10. Complete the following statement. Write *sometimes*, *always*, or *never*.

A trapezoid _____ has exactly one pair of parallel sides.

11. Complete the following statement. Write *sometimes*, *always*, or *never*.

A rhombus _____ has four angles with the same measure.

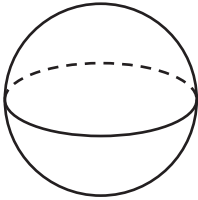
Identify and Classify Three-Dimensional Figures

Go Online

Interactive Examples

Classify the solid figure. Write *prism*, *pyramid*, *cone*, *cylinder*, or *sphere*.

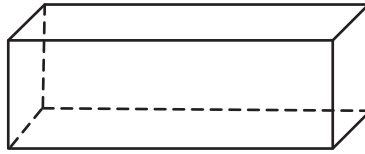
1.



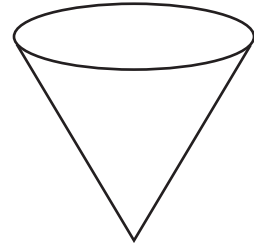
There are no bases. There is 1 curved surface. It is a

_____.

2.

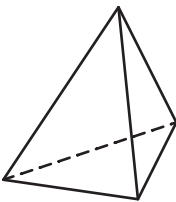


3.

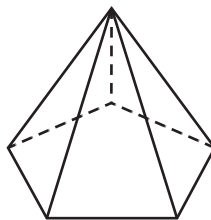


Name the solid figure.

4.



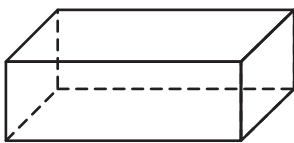
5.



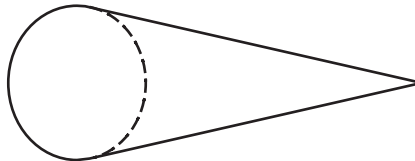
6.



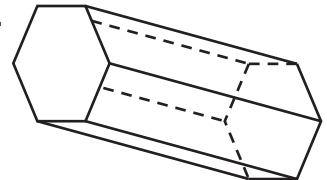
7.



8.




9.



Problem Solving

10. Nanako said she drew a square pyramid and that all of the faces are triangles. Is this possible? Explain.

11.  **WRITE** *Math* Explain why a three-dimensional figure with a curved surface is not a polyhedron.

Lesson Check

- 12.** Esteban made a model of a solid figure with 1 circular base and 1 curved surface. What solid figure did he make?
- 13.** How many rectangular faces does a hexagonal pyramid have?
