

## Topic 05 / Lesson 2 ▼

# LESSON 5-2

## Identify Quadrilaterals

 [MA.3.GR.1.2](#), [MTR.1.1](#), [MTR.5.1](#), [MTR.6.1](#)

For more help with this lesson, view the [Visual Learning Animation](#) or the [Another Look Video](#).

## MATH HELP AT HOME

### Sample Additional Practice Exercise 1

Read the description and circle the correct quadrilateral. Write the name.

I have 4 square angles and all sides the same length. I am a square.



A square has 4 square angles and all sides the same length. The first two figures do not have square angles. The third figure does not have all sides the same length. The fourth figure is the square. Circle the square.

## HOME ACTIVITY

## Quadrilateral Creations

### MATERIALS

Grid Paper, Pencil, Straightedge

### ACTIVITY

Help your child draw each figure on grid paper, following these steps. First draw the 4 corner points. Then use a straightedge to draw the 4 sides. Write the name of the figure in the center.

A **square** with all square angles and all sides 5 units.

A **rectangle** with all square angles, two sides 5 units, and two sides 3 units.

A **parallelogram** with no square angles, two sides 5 units, and two sides less than 5 units. This figure will look “slanted” in one direction.

A **rhombus** with no square angles and all sides equal. To do this, first draw two perpendicular line segments 4 units and 8 units long that meet in a center point. The four endpoints of the line segments are the corner points of a rhombus. Draw the four sides. This figure will look like a “diamond.”

A **trapezoid** with no square angles and one pair of horizontal parallel sides 3 units and 8 units. First draw the parallel sides several units apart. Then draw the other two sides.