

Upper Elementary Geometry - Task Cards

ELC-3038

COMMON CORE

- 4.MD.A.1
 - Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines. Identify these in two-dimensional figures.
- 4.G.A.2
 - Classify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size. Recognize right triangles as a category, and identify right triangles.
- 4.G.A.3
 - Recognize a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts. Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.
- 4.MD.A.2
 - Use the four operations to solve word problems involving distances, intervals of time, liquid volumes, masses of objects, and money, including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.
- 5.G.B.3
 - Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category.
- 5.G.B.4
 - Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.
- 6.G.A.1
 - Find the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

- 7.G.A.1
 - Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.
- 7.G.A.2
 - Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.
- 7.G.A.3
 - Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.
- 8.G.A.1
 - Verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations:
 - Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length.
 - Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.
 - Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.
- 8.G.A.2
 - Understand that a two dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.
- 8.G.B.6
 - Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.
- 8.G.B.7
 - Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.
- 8.G.B.8
 - Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.