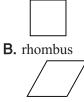
## Answer Key • Lesson 7: Workshop: Shapes Classification

## **Student Guide**

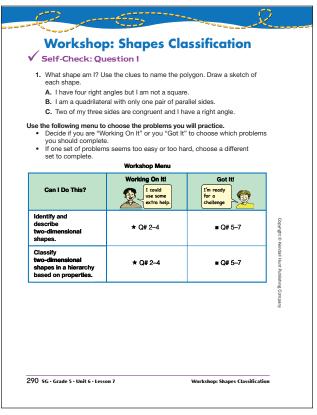
## Workshop: Shapes Classification (SG pp. 290–292) Questions 1–7

- I. A. rectangle
  - **B.** trapezoid
  - C. isosceles triangle
- **2. A.** Shapes 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12
  - **B.** Shapes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, and 12
  - **C.** Shapes 1, 2, 4, and 12
- **3.**\* See Figure 3 in the lesson.
  - **A.** Shapes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 12; These shapes are called parallelograms.
  - **B.** Shapes 8, 9, and 10; These shapes are called trapezoids.
  - C. Shape 5
  - **D.** Possible response: I do not agree with Jessie. Shape 5 does not have any parallel sides so it does not belong in Box A or Box B.
- 4. A. square

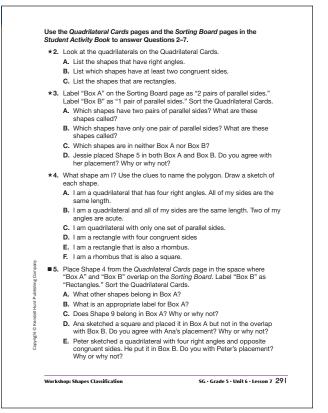




- **D.** square
- **E.** square
- **F.** square
- **5.**\* See Figure 4 in the lesson.
  - **A.** Shapes 2, 3, 6, and 7
  - **B.** Rhombuses
  - **C.** No, Shape 9 does not have 2 sets of parallel sides and congruent sides. It is a trapezoid with one set of parallel sides.
  - **D.** I do not agree with Ana. A square is a rectangle and a rhombus so it needs to go into the overlap to show that it can be classified as both shapes.
  - **E.** I do agree with Peter's placement. He drew a rectangle. A rectangle has four right angles and the opposite sides are congruent.







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\*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

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