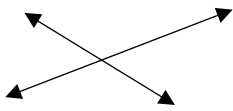


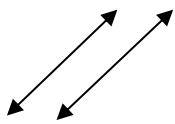
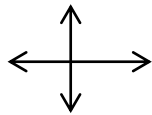
Name: _____ Date: _____ Rating/Score: _____

LINES, ANGLES and PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLES & QUADRILATERALS

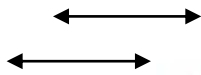
DIRECTIONS: A. Write *intersecting*, *parallel* or *perpendicular lines* for each pair of lines.



1. _____ 2. _____



3. _____ 4. _____

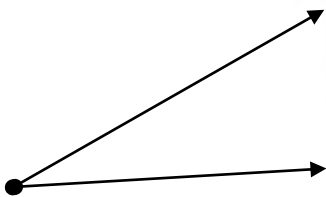


5. _____

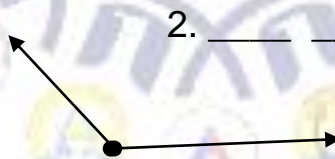
B. Visualize the descriptions below and tell whether the lines or line segments formed are ***parallel*** or ***perpendicular***.

- _____ 6. hands of a clock at 3:00
- _____ 7. legs of a table
- _____ 8. top and bottom edges of a book
- _____ 9. the line segments in letter T
- _____ 10. rungs of a ladder

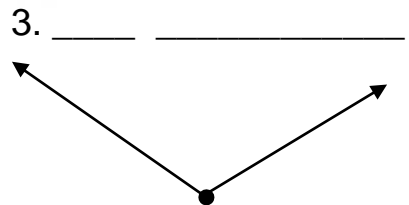
C. Use a ***protractor*** to measure the following angles, then name it.



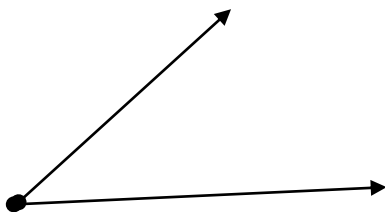
1. _____



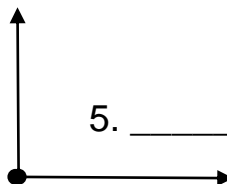
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



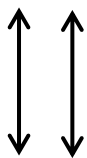
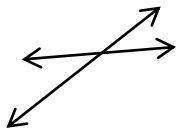
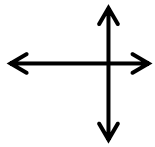
5. _____

Specific Week: Weeks 1- 3

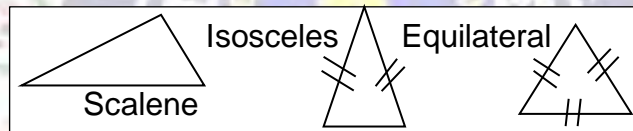
Target Competencies: Describes and illustrates parallel, intersecting, and perpendicular lines; Describes and illustrates different angles (right, acute, and obtuse) using models; Describes the attributes/properties of triangles and quadrilaterals using concrete objects or models; Identifies and describes triangles according to sides and angles; Identifies and describes the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and rhombus.

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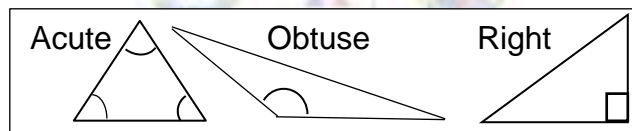
D. Describe the following illustrations.



E. Study the kinds of triangles and answer the questions below.



- a. Which triangle has no equal sides? _____
- b. Which triangle has 2 equal sides? _____
- c. Which triangle has all sides equal? _____

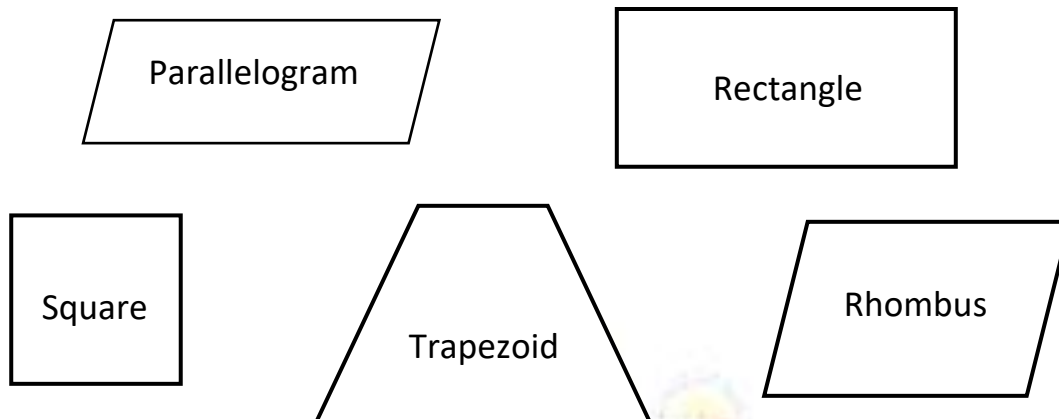


- d. Which \triangle has angles less than 90° ? _____
- e. Which \triangle has an angle more than 90° ? _____
- f. Which \triangle has an angle which is 90° ? _____

Specific Week: Weeks 1- 3

Target Competencies: Describes and illustrates parallel, intersecting, and perpendicular lines; Describes and illustrates different angles (right, acute, and obtuse) using models; Describes the attributes/properties of triangles and quadrilaterals using concrete objects or models; Identifies and describes triangles according to sides and angles; Identifies and describes the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and rhombus.

QUADRILATERALS



F. Compare and study the quadrilaterals and answer the questions below.

1. How many sides are there in a quadrilateral? _____
2. How many pairs of parallel sides are there in a parallelogram? _____
3. What angles do rectangles and the squares have? _____
4. Which quadrilaterals have equal sides? _____
5. How many pairs of parallel sides are there in a trapezoid? _____
6. What kind of angles are formed by the rhombus? _____ , _____
7. What quadrilateral has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles? _____
8. What quadrilateral has a pair of parallel sides? _____
9. What parallelogram has 2 pairs of equal and parallel sides and with 4 right angles?

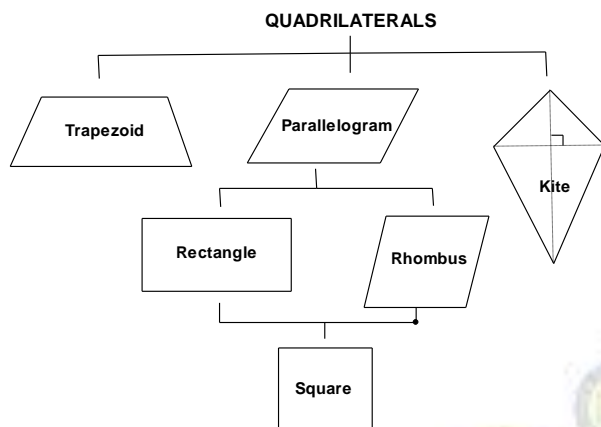
10. What parallelogram has 4 equal sides and with 2 acute and 2 obtuse angles? _____

Specific Week: Weeks 1- 3

Target Competencies: Describes and illustrates parallel, intersecting, and perpendicular lines; Describes and illustrates different angles (right, acute, and obtuse) using models; Describes the attributes/properties of triangles and quadrilaterals using concrete objects or models; Identifies and describes triangles according to sides and angles; Identifies and describes the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and rhombus.

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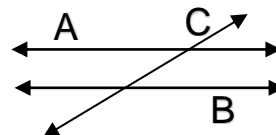
G. Study the quadrilaterals' family tree and write **true** or **never true** before each statement.



- _____ 1. A square is a parallelogram.
- _____ 2. A rectangle is a parallelogram.
- _____ 3. A rectangle is a square.
- _____ 4. A rhombus is parallelogram.
- _____ 5. A trapezoid is a rectangle.
- _____ 6. A rhombus is a square.

H. Let us try more. Answer the following.

- _____ 1. What angle is less than a right angle?
- _____ 2. What angle is greater than a right angle?
- _____ 3. A figure which extends in both directions indefinitely.
- _____ 4. A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
- _____ 5. A parallelogram with 4 congruent sides and 4 right angles.
- _____ 6. A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
- _____ 7. A triangle with no equal sides.
- _____ 8. What is the measure of the third angle of a triangle if two corners are 90° and 30° ?
- _____ 9. Which lines are parallel in the figure?
- _____ 10. Lines that form 90° at a common point.



Specific Week: Weeks 1- 3

Target Competencies: Describes and illustrates parallel, intersecting, and perpendicular lines; Describes and illustrates different angles (right, acute, and obtuse) using models; Describes the attributes/properties of triangles and quadrilaterals using concrete objects or models; Identifies and describes triangles according to sides and angles; Identifies and describes the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid and rhombus.

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