

Geometry Standards Cards

Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. *For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.*

Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.

Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.

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.

Explores and describes spatial relationships and shapes — Understand shapes.

Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners") and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal length).

Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.

Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.⁵ Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

⁵ Sizes are compared directly or visually, not compared by measuring.