



Classifying Two-Dimensional Figures

Today's Standard

4.G.A2 - 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.

Cues	Notes
What are parallel lines?	Parallel lines are lines that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.
What are perpendicular lines?	Perpendicular lines are lines that intersect at a right angle (90 degrees).
What is a right triangle?	A right triangle is a triangle that has one 90-degree angle.
How can shapes be classified?	Shapes can be classified based on attributes such as the presence of parallel or perpendicular lines and the types of angles they have.
What are the different types of angles?	Angles can be classified as right (90 degrees), acute (less than 90 degrees), or obtuse (greater than 90 degrees).

Summary

This standard involves classifying two-dimensional figures based on their geometric properties, such as parallel and perpendicular lines and angle sizes. Understanding these classifications helps build a foundation for more advanced geometry.