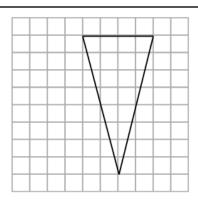
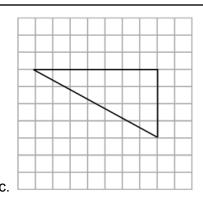


| 5.G.1: Identify, describe, and draw triangles (right, acute, obtuse) and circles using appropriate tools (e.g., ruler or straightedge, compass, and technology). Define and model the relationship between radius and diameter. | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Reporting Category: Geometry, Measurement, and Data Analysis. Subdomain: N/A | | | | |
| 5.G.1 Instructional Fran | <u>nework</u> | | | |
| Assessed On: | | | | |
| ☐ Checkpoint 1 | ☐ Checkpoint 2 | ☐ Checkpoint 3 | ✓ Summative | |
| Content Limits: • Do not include side | de classifications. | | | |
| Clarifications: N/A | | | | |
| Calculator Availability: | Not Allowed | | | |
| Expected Academic Vocabulary : Right triangle, Acute triangle, Obtuse triangle, Circle, Radius, Diameter, Angle, Degrees | | | | |
| Examples of Context and Varying Difficulty Levels | | | | |
| Context: Easy | Discrete models for each | shape are provided. | | |
| Context: Medium | A model with overlapping shapes is given or no model is given. | | | |
| Context: Difficult | A model must be constructed based on given parameters. | | | |
| Proficiency Level Descriptors and Example Items | | | | |
| Looking Back: 4.G.1 ILEARN Item Specification 4.G.2 ILEARN Item Specification 4.G.3 ILEARN Item Specification | | ecification | | |
| Below Proficiency: Classify a triangle as right, acute, or obtuse. | | | | |
| Which triangle is an obtu | se triangle? | | This item is DOK 1 because students must use the definitions of the triangle types to inform their response. This is easy because a discrete model is given | |

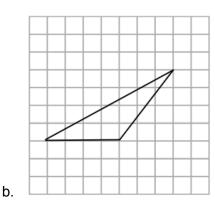






for each shape.

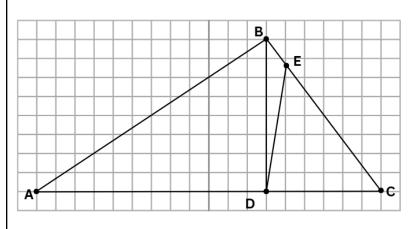
a.



Answer: b

Using the diagram given, classify each triangle as acute, obtuse, or right.

d.



This item is DOK 1 because students must use the definitions of the triangle types to inform their response.

This is medium because a model with overlapping triangles is given.



| | Acute Triangle | Obtuse Triangle | Right Triangle | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| △ ABD | | | | | |
| △ BDE | | | | | |
| △ DCE | | | | | |
| Answer: | | | | 1 | |
| | Acute Triangle | Obtuse Triangle | Right Triangle | | |
| △ ABD | | | | | |
| ∆ BDE | | - | | | |
| △ DCE | | | | | |
| Approaching Proficiency: Justify the identification of a triangle as right, acute, or obtuse using each shape's specific attributes. | | | | | |
| A triangle is given as Figure A | Figure A. | | | | This item is DOK 1 because students must use the definitions of the triangle types to inform their response. This is easy because a discrete model is given. |

ILEARN Item Specifications

| Select the three statements that are true about the triangle in Figure A. | |
|--|--|
| ☐ The triangle is acute. | |
| ☐ The triangle is obtuse. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 3 acute angles. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 2 acute angles. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 1 obtuse angle. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 1 right angle. | |
| Answer: | |
| ☐ The triangle is acute. | |
| ☑ The triangle is obtuse. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 3 acute angles. | |
| ☑ The triangle has 2 acute angles. | |
| ☑ The triangle has 1 obtuse angle. | |
| ☐ The triangle has 1 right angle. | |
| Which two statements describe a right triangle? | This item is DOK 1 |
| ☐ has parallel lines | because students must use the definitions of |
| ☐ has perpendicular lines | the triangle types to inform their response. |
| ☐ has two angles that are equal to 90° | This is medium |
| ☐ has three angles that are less than 90° | because no model is |
| ☐ has two acute angles and one angle equal to 90° | given. |
| Answer: | |
| ☐ has parallel lines | |
| | |
| ☐ has two angles that are equal to 90° | |
| ☐ has three angles that are less than 90° | |
| ☑ has two acute angles and one angle equal to 90° | |



Table 1 gives the angle measurements of three triangles. Classify each triangle as acute, obtuse, or right using the measurements given.

Table 1: Triangles

| Triangle Angle Measurements | Acute Triangle | Obtuse Triangle | Right Triangle |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 35°, 65°, 90° | | | |
| 63°, 55°, 62° | | | |
| 43°, 94°, 43° | | | |

This item is DOK 1 because students must use the definitions of the triangle types to inform their response.

This is medium difficulty because no model is given.

Answer:

| Triangle Angle Measurements | Acute Triangle | Obtuse Triangle | Right Triangle |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 35°, 65°, 90° | | | |
| 63°, 55°, 62° | | | |
| 43°, 94°, 43° | | | |

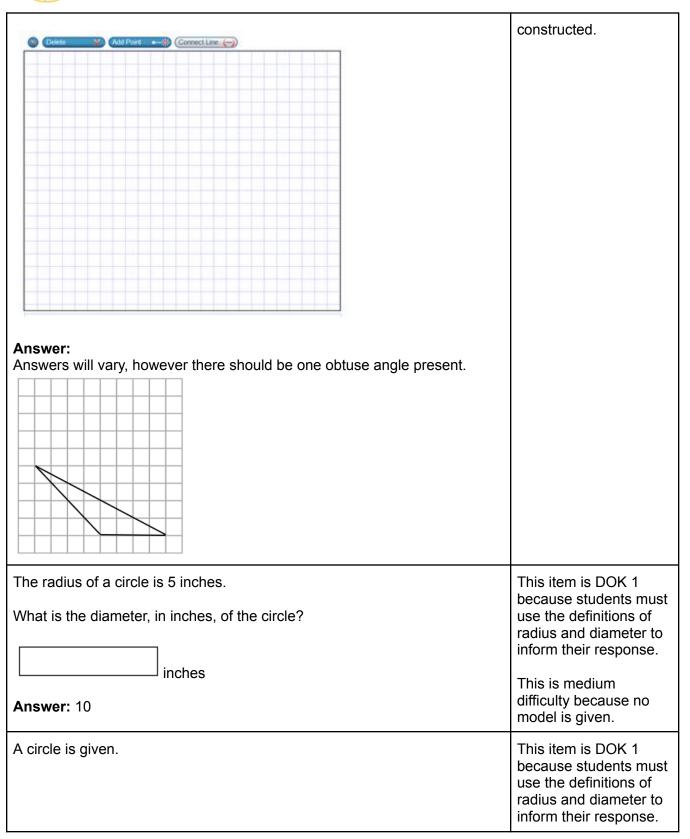
At Proficiency: Construct examples and non-examples of right, acute, or obtuse triangles using appropriate tools; OR determine the radius or diameter of a circle.

Use the **Connect Line** tool to construct an obtuse triangle.

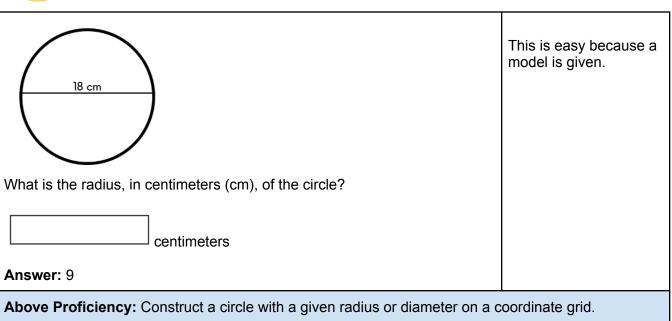
This item is DOK 2 because students must go beyond the definition of obtuse triangle to inform their response.

This is difficult because a model must be





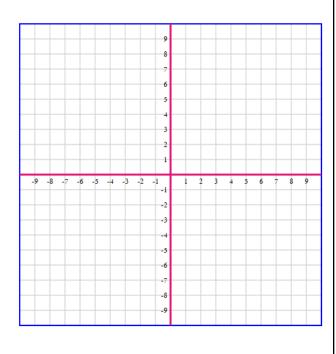




Use the Circle Tool to construct a circle with a radius of 4 units. Add a circle to the graph, then drag any point on the circle to change its size.

Choose Which Object To Draw

Circle



DOK 1 because students must use the definitions of radius and diameter to inform their response.

This is difficult because students must construct a model based on given parameters.

Answer:



