### DesCartes Statements:

**Students:**

**RIT Above 240:**
- Identifies and names a rhombus

**Students:**

**RIT 231-240:**
- Compares polygons by properties

**Students:**

**RIT 221-230:**
- Identifies and names a trapezoid
- Identifies and names a quadrilateral
- Compares polygons by properties
- Identifies properties of quadrilaterals

**Students:**

**RIT 211-220:**
- Identifies properties of angles
- Identifies and names a quadrilateral
- Predicts and verifies the effects of combining or subdividing basic shapes
- Compares simple plane figures to solid figures (e.g., circle/sphere, square/cube, rectangle/rectangular solid)

**Students:**

**RIT 201-210:**
- Identifies and names a parallelogram
- Identifies and names a polygon

**Students:**

**RIT 191-200:**
- Identifies and names a polygon
- Sorts 2-D shapes and objects according to their attributes
- Creates a new shape by combining different shapes, or identifies the different shapes that were used to make the original shape
- Identifies position of shapes (e.g., inside, outside, between)

**Students:**

**RIT 181-190:**
- Compares squares (larger, smaller)
- Identifies and names multiple shapes (e.g., square, rectangle, triangle, circle)
- Classifies polygons by sides and vertices

**Students:**

**RIT 171-180:**
- Identifies and names a triangle
- Identifies and names a square
- Identifies and names a rectangle
- Identifies and names a circle
- Identifies and names a cube
- Recognizes geometric shapes in real-world objects
- Identifies spatial sense concepts (e.g., outside, inside, between, over, under, above, below, behind, in front, middle)

**Students:**

**RIT Below 171:**
- Identifies and names a triangle
- Identifies and names a square
- Identifies and names a rectangle
- Identifies and names a circle
- Identifies sides and vertices of polygons
- Identifies and names a cone
- Compares open and closed figures
- Sorts solid figures and objects according to attributes

### Related Common Core State Standards:
- **Kindergarten:** Geometry: Identify and describe shapes
- **1st-4th Grades:** Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their Attributes
- **5th Grade:** Geometry: Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.

(See following page for details)

### For Students Ready for a Challenge:

**Lesson/Activity:**

**Resources:**

**Means of Assessment:**

### For Most Students:

**Lesson/Activity:**

**Resources:**

**Means of Assessment:**

### For Students Needing Extra Support:

**Lesson/Activity:**

**Resources:**

**Means of Assessment:**

### Closure/Summary for All:

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**Lesson Planning Page**

**Math: Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their Attributes**

**2 Dimensional Figures**

### Related Common Core State Standards:

**Kindergarten: Geometry: Identify and describe shapes** (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons)
1. Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall size.
2. Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, “flat”) or three dimensional (“solid”).

**1st Grade: Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their Attributes**
1. 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.
2. Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.

**2nd - Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their Attributes**
1. Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.
2. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

**3rd - Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their Attributes**
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.

**4th - Geometry: Reason with Shapes and their 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.

**5th: Geometry: Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties.**
1. 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._
2. Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.

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Common Core State Standards
Authors: National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, Council of Chief State School Officers
Title: Common Core State Standards (insert specific content area if you are using only one)
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