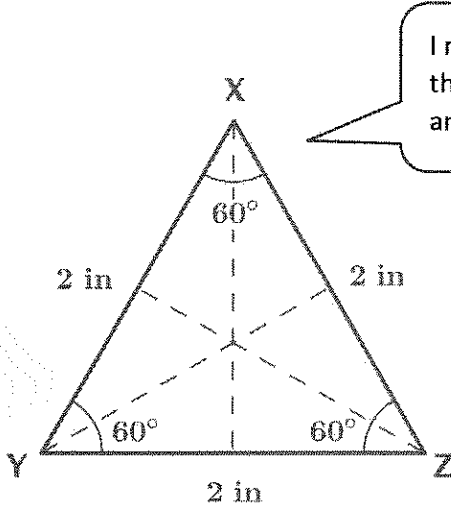


G4-M4-Lesson 14

1. Draw triangles that fit the following classifications. Use a ruler and protractor. Label the side lengths and angles.

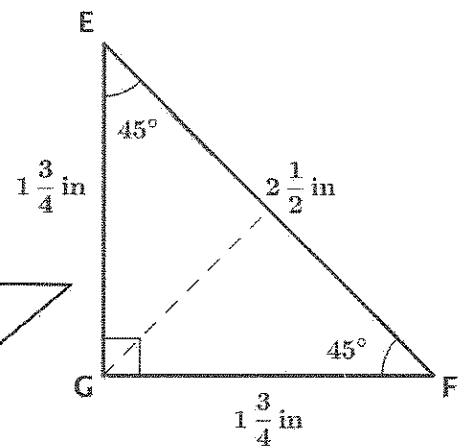
a. Acute and equilateral



I remember from Lesson 9 that an equilateral triangle has angle measurements of 60° .

To draw this triangle, I first use my protractor to draw the right angle. Then I use my ruler to make sure \overline{EG} and \overline{GF} are the same length.

b. Right and isosceles



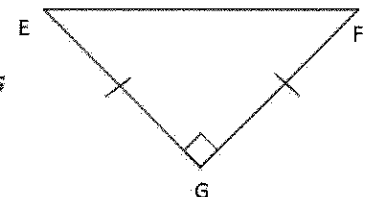
2. Draw all possible lines of symmetry in the triangles above.

$\triangle XYZ$ has three lines of symmetry because it is an equilateral triangle.
 $\triangle EFG$ has one line of symmetry because it is an isosceles triangle.

3. $\triangle EFG$ can be described as a right triangle and a scalene triangle. True or False?

Sample answer:

False. $\triangle EFG$ is isosceles and right. I know this because two of the sides are the same length, and there is a right angle.



4. If $\triangle ABC$ is an equilateral triangle, \overline{BC} must be 1 cm. True or False?

Sample answer:

True. If $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral, that means that all of the side lengths must be the same length. So, if two of the sides are 1 cm, the third side must also be 1 cm.

