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## MATHEMATICS

Quarter 3 －Module 2：


## Identifying and Describing Triangles and Quadrilaterals



Name of Learner：
Grade \＆Section：
Name of School：

The module contains two lessons:

- Identifying and describing triangles according to sides and angles
- Identifying and describing the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, and rhombus
After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Identify and describes triangles according to sides and angles
2. Identify and describes the different kinds of quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, and rhombus

## What I Know

A. Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on the space provided for you.
_1. Which angle measures more than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$ ?
A. right angle
C. obtuse angle
B. acute angle
D. none of the above
__ 2.What kind of angle is represented when the hands of a clock says it's $12: 15$ ?
A. right angle
C. obtuse angle
B. acute angle
D. none of the above
$\qquad$ 3.Which angle shows an acute angle?
A.

B.

C. $<\nearrow$
D.

$\qquad$ 4.Which triangle has no equal sides?
A. isosceles triangle
C. equilateral triangle
B. scalene triangle
D. none of the above
$\qquad$ 5.Which figure shows equilateral triangle?
A.

C.

B.

D.

B. Directions: Draw a square $\square$ if your answer is True or a rectangle $\square$ if it is False.
$\qquad$ 1.All angles of quadrilaterals are equal.
2.A quadrilateral that is divided diagonally forms 2 triangles.
3.Any 4 -sided polygon is a quadrilateral.
4.All triangles have right angles.
_ 5.A triangle is a 3-sided polygon.

## What's In

## Activity 1: Who am I?

Directions: Name what is being described in each item.

| Name | Figure and Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Who am I? I am a triangle. I have right angle. |
| 2. | Who am I? <br> I am a triangle. <br> I have three equal sides. |
| 3. | Who am I? <br> I am a triangle. <br> I have obtuse angles. <br> My angle measures more than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$. |
| 4. | Who am I? <br> I am a triangle. <br> I have no congruent or equal sides. |
| 5. | Who am I? <br> I am a triangle. <br> I have acute angles. <br> My angle measures less than $90^{\circ}$. |
| 6. | Who am I? <br> I am a quadrilateral. <br> Both pairs of my opposite sides are parallel. <br> Both pairs of my opposite angles are congruent. |
| 7. | Who am I? <br> I am a parallelogram. <br> I have 4 right angles. $\square$ <br> My diagonals are congruent. |
| 8. | Who am I? <br> I am a parallelogram. <br> I have four equal sides. |
| 9. | Who am I? <br> I am a parallelogram. <br> I have four equal sides and four right angles. |
| 10. | Who am I? <br> I am a quadrilateral. <br> I have exactly one pair of parallel sides |

A big triangle has been divided into small triangles of different sizes.


- In the given figure above, how many small triangles does it have?
- Will you able to classify the triangles according to its angle? How?

Look at the different quadrilaterals.


- What polygon has 4 sides and 4 angles?
- What are the different quadrilaterals?
- Do you think it is important to know how to identify and describe quadrilaterals? Why?


## What is it

Let us study the classification of triangles.
A triangle is a three-sided polygon. It has three vertices and three angles.
> Triangles can be classified according to their angles.


A right triangle has a right angle which measures $90^{\circ}$.


An acute triangle has 3 acute angles, each measuring less than $90^{\circ}$.


An obtuse triangle has an obtuse angle which measures more than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$.
> Triangles can also be classified according to their sides.


An equilateral triangle has 3 equal sides.


An isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides.


A scalene triangle has no equal sides.

Let us also study the different kinds of quadrilaterals.
Quadrilaterals are four-sided plane figures that have four angles and four vertices.


Parallelogram is a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Trapezoid is a quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides.
Rectangle is a parallelogram whose opposite sides are parallel and equal in length. It has 4 right angles.

Rhombus is a parallelogram with 4 equal sides. It has no right angles.


Square is a parallelogram that has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.

Parallelograms are quadrilaterals that the opposite side are parallel. Squares, rectangles and rhombus are parallelogram.

## What's More

## Activity 2

I. Directions: Identify the following triangles according to their angles. Match column A with column B.
A
B
A. Obtuse Triangle

B. Right Angle
2.

C. Right Triangle
D. Right Triangle
3.

E. Acute Angle
II. Directions: Identify the following triangles according to their sides. Match column A with column B.

A
1.

2.

5 cm

C. Scalene Triangle
D. Obtuse Triangle
III. Directions: Identify the following quadrilaterals. Choose the letter of the correct answer inside the box.

## A. Square <br> B. Rectangle <br> C. Rhombus <br> D. Trapezoid <br> E.Parallelogram

$\qquad$ 1.

$\qquad$ 2.

$\qquad$ 3.

$\qquad$ 4.

$\qquad$ 5.


## What I Have Learned

## Activity 3: Name Me

A. Name the following triangles according to their angles:
1.

2.

3.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
B. Name the following triangles according to their sides:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
C. Name the following quadrilaterals:

10.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## What I Can Do

## Activity 4: Draw Me

Directions: Draw the following figures with the indicated measurement:

1. Acute triangle, $70^{\circ}$
2. Obtuse triangle, $110^{\circ}$
3. Right triangle
4. Equilateral triangle, each side measures 7 cm .
5. Scalene triangle, side A measures 5 cm , side B measures 6 cm , side $C$ measures 3 cm .
6. Square- 7 cm
7. Trapezoid- $5 \mathrm{~cm}, 7 \mathrm{~cm}, 4 \mathrm{~cm}$
8. Rhombus- 6 cm
9. Rectangle-5cm, 10cm
10. Parallelogram- $8 \mathrm{~cm}, 4 \mathrm{~cm}$

## Assessment

Directions: Read each item carefully. Write the letter of your answer on the space before the number.
$\qquad$ 1.What type of triangle has angles $64^{\circ}, 47^{\circ}$ and $69^{\circ}$ ?
A. acute triangle
B. obtuse triangle
C. right triangle
D. obtuse and acute triangle
$\qquad$ 2.What do you call a triangle with no equal sides?
A. isosceles triangle
B. scalene triangle
C. equilateral triangle
D. right triangle
__ 3.Which of the following statement describes an equilateral triangle.
A. It is a triangle with two equal sides.
B. It is a triangle with no equal sides.
C. It is a triangle with three equal sides.
D. It is a triangle with two to three equal sides.
$\qquad$ 4.How are triangles classified?
A. They are classified according to line segments.
B. They are classified according to sides.
C. They are classified according to angles.
D. They are classified according to sides and angles.
$\qquad$ 5.Which of the following is a trapezoid?
A.
B.

C.

D.

$\qquad$ 6.What do you call a quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides?
A. square
B. trapezoid
C. rectangle
D. rhombus
7. What do you call a parallelogram that has 4 right angles and its opposite sides are parallel and equal.
A. rhombus
B. square
C. rectangle
D. parallelogram
$\qquad$ 8. Which shows a rhombus?
A.

B.

C.
D.

$\qquad$ 9.What kind of quadrilateral has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles?
A. square
B. rectangle
C. parallelogram
D. trapezoid
$\qquad$ 10.What do you call a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and equal?
A. square
B. parallelogram
C. rectangle
D. rhombus

## Additional Activities

A. Draw the following triangles correctly.

1. Right triangle
2. Obtuse triangle
3. Acute triangle
4. Equilateral triangle
5. Isosceles triangle
6. Scalene triangle
B. Using the drawing below, Identify the figures represented by the letters.


## References

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