Task Model 1

Response Type:
Matching Tables

DOK Level 2

5.G.B.3 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.*

Evidence Required:
1. The student classifies two-dimensional figures into categories and/or subcategories based on their properties.

Tools: None

Accessibility Note:
Either identify the polygons by name or by properties.

Prompt Feature: The student is prompted to classify two-dimensional figures into categories/subcategories based on their properties.

Stimulus Guidelines:

- Two-dimensional figures can have up to 10 sides.
- Shapes may include rhombus, rectangle, square, kite, triangle, quadrilateral, parallelogram, pentagon, hexagon, trapezoid, circle, half circle, and quarter circle.
- Characteristics may include parallel or perpendicular sides, side length, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and polygon.
- Item difficulty can be adjusted via these example methods:
  - Student is presented with a descriptive attribute corresponding to the given polygon name with one polygon per answer choice.
  - Student is presented with a descriptive attribute corresponding to the given polygon name with two polygons per answer choice.
  - Student is not presented with a descriptive attribute corresponding to the given polygon name with one or two polygons per answer choice.

TM1a
Stimulus: The student is presented with the name of a category/subcategory of shapes and one descriptive property of that category/subcategory.

Example Stem: All parallelograms have two pairs of opposite, parallel, equal-length sides.

Determine whether each polygon shown is also a parallelogram. Select Yes or No for each polygon.

	Yes	No
Rectangle	☐	☐
Trapezoid	☐	☐
Rhombus	☐	☐

Rubric: (1 point) The student correctly identifies if the given polygon is a parallelogram for all answer choices (e.g., Y, N, Y).

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5.G.B.3
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.*

Evidence Required:
1. The student classifies two-dimensional figures into categories and/or subcategories based on their properties.

Tools: None

Accessibility Note:
Either identify the polygons by name or properties.

Version 3 Update:
Retired TM 1b.

Prompt Features: The student is prompted to classify shapes based on the properties of each figure in relationship to the properties of a category/subcategory.

Stimulus Guidelines:

- Item difficulty can be adjusted via these example methods:
  - Student is presented with one category or subcategory.
  - Student is presented with two categories and/or subcategories with a column for Neither.
  - Student is presented with three categories and/or subcategories with a column for None of These.

TM1c
Stimulus: The student is presented with three to six two-dimensional figures and categories/subcategories in a table.

Example Stem 1: Determine if each polygon is also a rhombus.

Select Yes for each polygon that is a rhombus and No for each polygon that is **not** a rhombus.

	Yes	No
Rectangle		
Trapezoid		
Square		
Parallelogram		
Hexagon		

Rubric: (1 point) The student correctly identifies each shape (e.g., N, N, Y, N, N).

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