

The Quadrilateral Family

DEFINITIONS — write in your own words and draw a labeled sketch

Quadrilateral	<i>sketch:</i>
Trapezoid	<i>sketch:</i>
Isosceles trapezoid	<i>sketch:</i>
Parallelogram	<i>sketch:</i>
Rectangle	<i>sketch:</i>
Rhombus	<i>sketch:</i>
Square	<i>sketch:</i>
Kite	<i>sketch:</i>

THE HIERARCHY

The Quadrilateral Hierarchy	
	Key rules of the hierarchy: Properties of a broader category _____ to subcategories. Properties of a subcategory _____ to the broader category. The shape that belongs to the most categories: _____ A shape that belongs to only the most general category: _____

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS FROM THE HIERARCHY

Conditional Statements from the Hierarchy — Connection to Unit 2	
Example 1 — Converse is FALSE Conditional statement: If a quadrilateral is a square, then it is a parallelogram. Converse: Counterexample to the converse:	Example 2 — Converse is TRUE Conditional statement: If a quadrilateral is a square, then it is both a rectangle and a rhombus. Converse: Why both directions hold:
Unit 2 connection: The Venn diagram from Unit 2 applies here. A rectangle circle sits _____ the parallelogram circle. Any property of the _____ circle is automatically true for everything in the _____ circle.	