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| Content Standard | MAFS.6.G Geometry | |
| | MAFS.6.G.1 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area and volume | |
| | MAFS.6.G.1.3 Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems. | |
| Assessment Limits | Can use rational numbers. Can use all four quadrants. When finding side length, limit polygons to traditional orientation (side lengths perpendicular to axes). | |
| Calculator | No | |
| Acceptable Response Mechanisms | Equation Response Graphic Response — Drawing Multiple Choice Response | |
| Context | Allowable | |
| Example | | |
| Context | Konrad draws a shape. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points spread across 2 quadrants. • Include a decimal value for one coordinate (either x or y coordinate). • Use 4 points. | |
| Context easier | Use only whole numbers. All points located in 1 quadrant. Use 3- 4 points. Limit to shapes with vertical and horizontal lines or triangles. | |
| Context more difficult | Use more than 4 points. Use a combination of whole numbers and decimals (more than one value is decimal). Points spread across 3-4 quadrants. | |
| Sample Item Stem | Response Mechanism | Notes, Comments |
| A set of points is shown. (-5, 1), (-2, 1), (-5, 4), (-2, 4) Use the Connect Line tool to draw the quadrilateral created by the points. | Graphic Response — Drawing | |
| A set of points is shown. (-1, 2.5), (-2, -2), (-6, -4), (-4, 0) Use the Connect Line tool to draw the polygon created by the points. | Graphic Response — Drawing | |

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| <p>A set of points is shown.</p> <p>$(5, 1.5), (0, 2.5), (-1.5, -6), (4, -3), (-4.5, 1.5)$</p> <p>Use the Connect Line tool to draw the polygon created by the points.</p> | <p>Graphic Response — Drawing</p> | |
| <p>A set of points is shown.</p> <p>$(5, 1.3), (5, -4), (2, 1.3), (2, -4)$</p> <p>Conrad connects the points to a polygon. Which shape did he get?</p> <p>A. Rectangle B. Square C. Parallelogram D. Trapezoid</p> | <p>Multiple Choice Response</p> | |
| <p>Konrad draws a square. Two of its vertices are at $(2, 7)$ and $(6, 3)$. Use the Connect Line tool to draw Konrad's square on the coordinate grid.</p> | <p>Graphic Response — Drawing</p> | |
| <p>Konrad draws a parallelogram. Three of the vertices are located at $(-6, 4), (-3, 1)$, and $(5, 4)$. Use the Connect Line tool to draw the parallelogram.</p> | <p>Graphic Response- Drawing</p> | |
| <p>Konrad draws a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides. Two of the vertices are $(3, 1)$ and $(-5, -4)$. Use the Connect Line tool to draw Konrad's quadrilateral.</p> | <p>Graphic Response — Drawing</p> | |
| <p>Konrad draws a rectangle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two of the vertices are $(2, 7)$ and $(7, 7)$. • The perimeter of the rectangle is 16 units. <p>Use the Connect Line tool to draw a possible rectangle that could be Konrad's.</p> | <p>Graphic Response — Drawing</p> | |

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| <p>Konrad has drawn a triangle on a coordinate grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the vertices is located at (-1, -2).• A second vertex has x-coordinate of 7 and a positive y-coordinate.• The area of the triangle is 20 square units. <p>Use the Connect Line tool to draw a possible triangle that could be Konrad's.</p> | <p>Graphic Response — Drawing</p> | |
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