



## LESSON 6

# Identify Pairs of Angles

## What You Need

- Label Cards
- Figure Cards

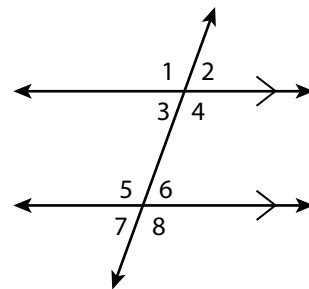
## What You Do

- 1 Place the “congruent” and “supplementary” **Label Cards** side by side on one side of the table. Place the **Label Cards** faceup on the other side of the table. Shuffle the **Figure Cards** and place them in a pile facedown.
- 2 Take turns. Draw a **Figure Card**. Then find a **Label Card** that describes the numbered angles.
- 3 Explain how the measures of the numbered angles are related, if at all.
  - If you have enough information to know whether the angles are congruent or supplementary, place the **Figure Card** with its **Label Card** under either “congruent” or “supplementary.”
  - If you do not have enough information, discard the cards.
- 4 Continue until no cards are left.



## Check Understanding

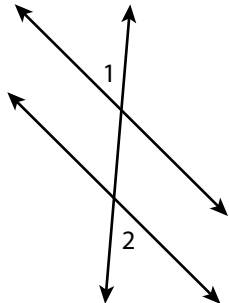
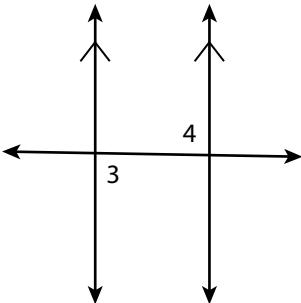
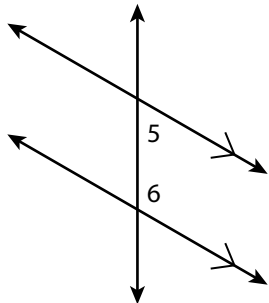
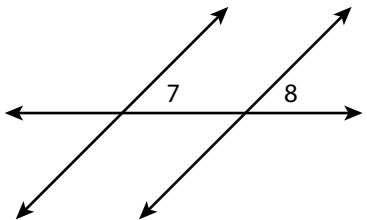
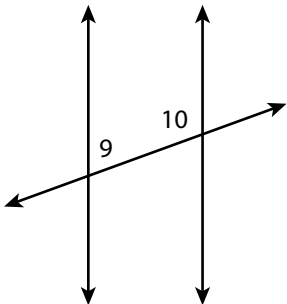
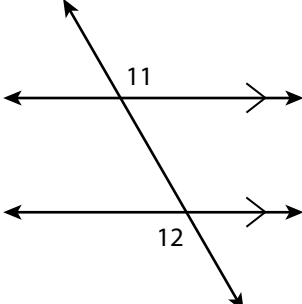
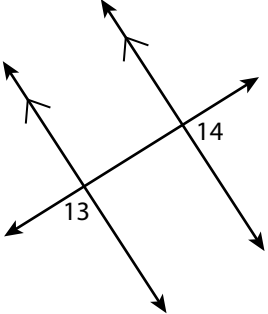
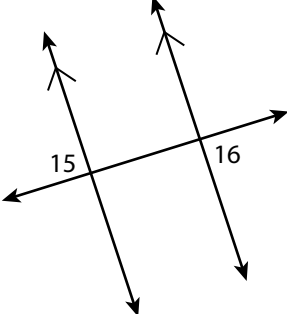
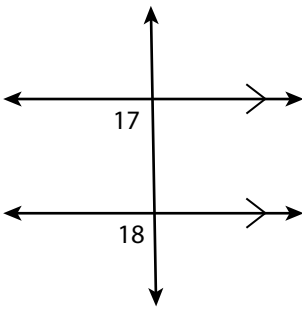
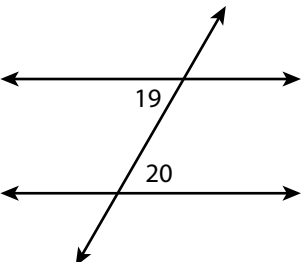
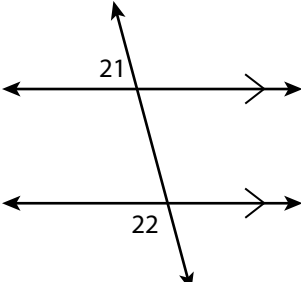
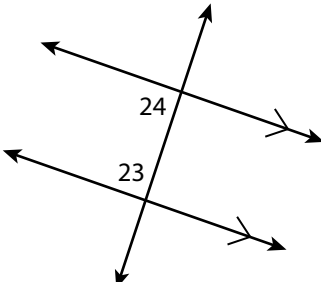
In the figure,  $m\angle 1 = 110^\circ$ . Identify a pair of corresponding angles, a pair of same-side exterior angles, and a pair of alternate interior angles. What are the measures of the angles in each pair? Explain how you know.

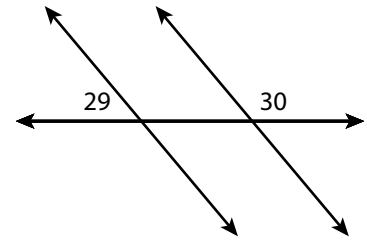
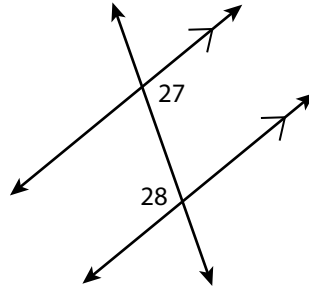
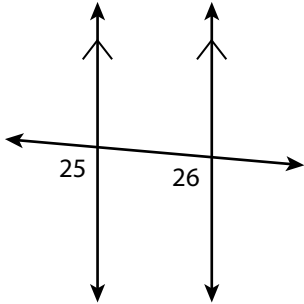


## Go Further

Choose a **Figure Card** and estimate the measure of one of the numbered angles. Use your estimate to calculate the measure of the other numbered angle. Have a partner check your work.





**alternate  
exterior angles**

**alternate  
exterior angles**

**alternate  
exterior angles**

**alternate  
interior angles**

**alternate  
interior angles**

**alternate  
interior angles**

**corresponding  
angles**

**corresponding  
angles**

**corresponding  
angles**

**same-side  
exterior angles**

**same-side  
exterior angles**

**same-side  
exterior angles**

**same-side  
interior angles**

**same-side  
interior angles**

**same-side  
interior angles**

**congruent**

**supplementary**



LESSON 7

# Similarity Search

## What You Need

- Triangle Cards

## What You Do

- 1 Place all the **Triangle Cards** facedown. Then flip one card over.
- 2 Take turns. When it is your turn, flip over a card and compare it to the other cards that are faceup. (If no other cards are faceup, flip over a second card.) If you see two cards that show similar triangles, take both cards. If not, leave all the cards where they are.

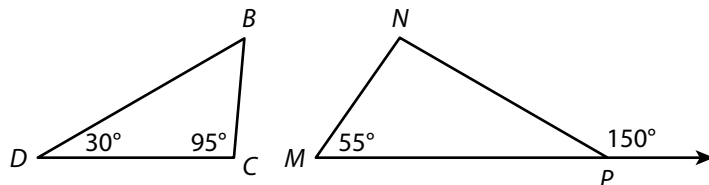
**Example**

- 3 Continue until no cards are left. The player with the most cards wins.



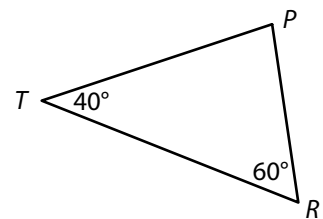
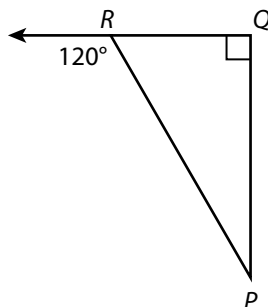
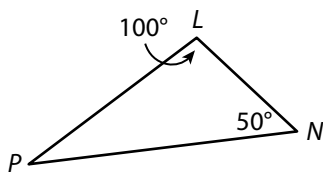
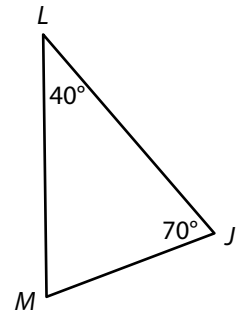
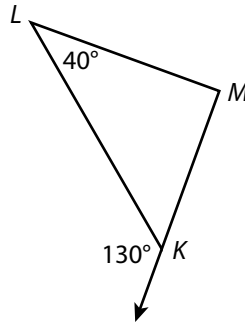
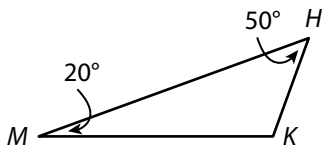
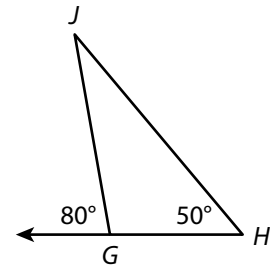
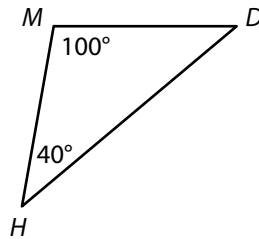
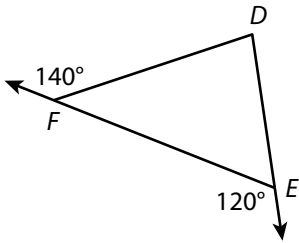
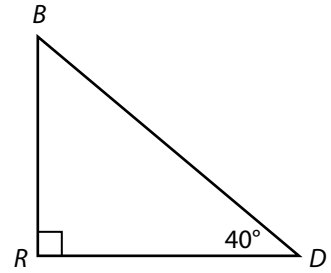
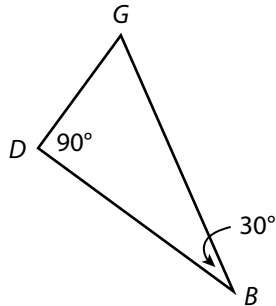
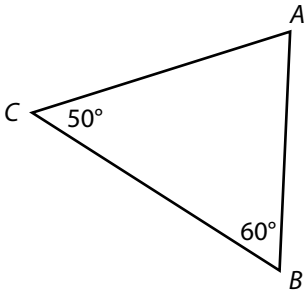
## Check Understanding

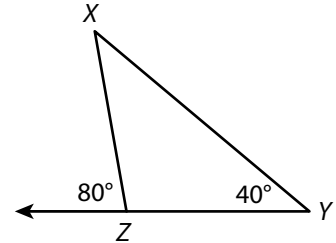
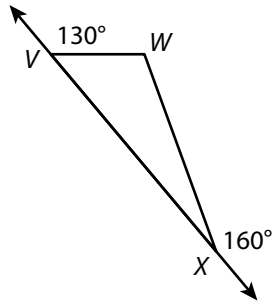
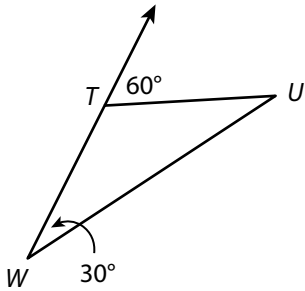
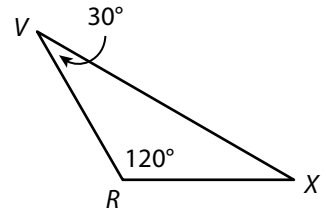
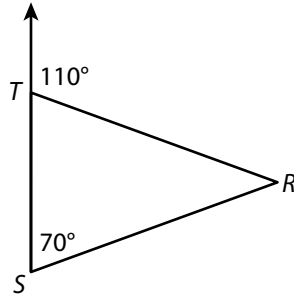
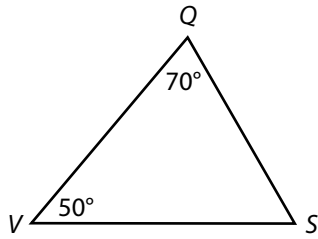
Are the two triangles similar?  
Explain your reasoning.



## Go Further

Make six cards of your own that show three pairs of similar triangles. Mix them together with the original cards and play the game again.







## LESSON 27

# Find Pythagorean Triples

## What You Need

- Score Card, 1 per player
- Game Board
- number cube (1–6)
- counters, 1 of a different color per player

## What You Do

- 1 Give each player a **Score Card**. Each row of the card shows the leg lengths of a Pythagorean triple.
- 2 Take turns. On your turn, roll the number cube. If possible, write the number rolled in one of the blank spaces on your **Score Card**. Each number you write will be either the ones digit or tens digit of the hypotenuse length for one Pythagorean triple. If there are no blank spaces for the number rolled, your turn is over.
- 3 When you complete your first Pythagorean triple, have the other players check your work. If you are correct, place your counter on home plate on the **Game Board**. If you are not correct, your turn ends. Each time you complete another triple, move to the next base.
- 4 The first player to get back to home plate wins.

### KEEP IN MIND . . .

You can use the fact that a multiple of a Pythagorean triple is also a Pythagorean triple.

For example, 10, 24, \_\_\_\_\_ is a multiple of 5, 12, \_\_\_\_\_.



## Check Understanding

Which set of numbers is a Pythagorean triple? Explain.

20, 21, 29

24, 45, 52



## Go Further

Find all the Pythagorean triples on your **Score Card** that are multiples of another triple on the card.



# Find Pythagorean Triples



Leg Length	Leg Length	Hypotenuse	
		Tens	Ones
3	4	0	
5	12		
6	8		0
7	24		
9	12		
10	24		
12	16		0
14	48		0
15	20		
18	24		0
24	32		0
27	36		
36	48		0

Leg Length	Leg Length	Hypotenuse	
		Tens	Ones
3	4	0	
5	12		
6	8		0
7	24		
9	12		
10	24		
12	16		0
14	48		0
15	20		
18	24		0
24	32		0
27	36		
36	48		0

Leg Length	Leg Length	Hypotenuse	
		Tens	Ones
3	4	0	
5	12		
6	8		0
7	24		
9	12		
10	24		
12	16		0
14	48		0
15	20		
18	24		0
24	32		0
27	36		
36	48		0

Leg Length	Leg Length	Hypotenuse	
		Tens	Ones
3	4	0	
5	12		
6	8		0
7	24		
9	12		
10	24		
12	16		0
14	48		0
15	20		
18	24		0
24	32		0
27	36		
36	48		0





# Find Pythagorean Triples

## GAME BOARD

