1. Use a straightedge and the grid paper to draw:
   a. A trapezoid with exactly 2 right angles.
   b. A trapezoid with no right angles.

2. Kaplan incorrectly sorted some quadrilaterals into trapezoids and non-trapezoids as pictured below.
   a. Circle the shapes that are in the wrong group, and tell why they are sorted incorrectly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trapezoids</th>
<th>Non-Trapezoids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Diagram of trapezoids]</td>
<td>![Diagram of non-trapezoids]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Explain what tools would be necessary to use to verify the placement of all the trapezoids.

Some one could use a protractor to measure the angles. When opposite sides are parallel, it causes a relationship among angles.
3. Use a straightedge to draw an isosceles trapezoid on the grid paper.

\[\text{Diagram of an isosceles trapezoid with angles labeled: } 125^\circ, 125^\circ, 55^\circ, 55^\circ\]

a. Why is this shape called an isosceles trapezoid?

This is an isosceles trapezoid because opposite sides are parallel with length and the sides that are not parallel have an equal length. This also causes my angles next to each other to be equal.