

SPECIAL ED

# PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



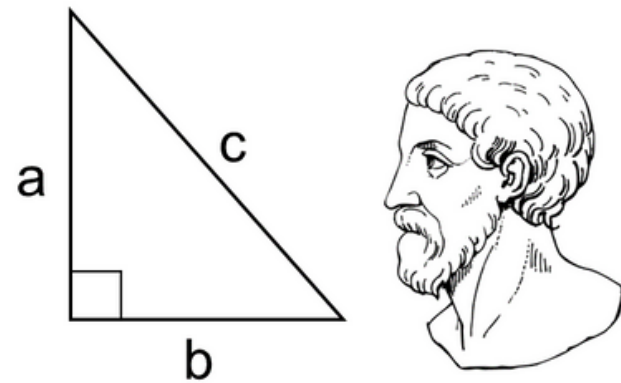
**INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES**

*This unit was created with this guy in mind. He has autism and an intellectual disability. He is a non-reader, has a very short attention span, and has a few foundational math skills. With some support, he is able to do this unit and enjoys the challenge. He is my tester!!*



# Pythagorean Theorem

By  
Christa Joy  
Special Needs for Special Kids



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

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In separate files you will find:

- Lesson plans
- Voice recorded PowerPoint
- Directions and links to digital activities

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This unit contains over 100 pages of material and 54 google slides. I have included a detailed lesson plan to help you make the most of everything in this unit including how to add some group activities.

# Pythagorean Theorem

## Lesson Plan

### Preparation

- Print out a vocabulary board for each student to use throughout unit
  - Laminate or place in page protector
- Book
  - Print out, laminate, and bind
  - OR your students can listen to the pre-recorded movie included in the pdf that has directions and links to digital activities.
- Vocabulary cards
  - Print out a set of cards onto cardstock and laminate
  - Make one set for each student and also one for the teacher to use in I Spy games
- Power card
  - Make a copy for each student and laminate

### Teaching Tips

1. *Color Coding:* this is a really easy way to add more structure to a matching activity. Outline or color in an empty box or sorting label. Outline or color in the corresponding picture symbols the same colors. Becomes a color matching task.
  - a. For more info, read more here:  
<https://specialneedsforspecialkids.org/2015/09/05/using-color-coding-for-differentiation/>
  - b. I also have a blog post on differentiating one activity 3 ways:  
<https://specialneedsforspecialkids.org/2018/10/22/differentiating-1-activity-3-ways-easily-and-effectively/>
2. *Make your own copies of the activities:* Every day I review the activity we did yesterday. For that reason:
  - a. I often complete the activity myself and often laminated it for easy review that I could use year after year.
  - b. My copies were also helpful as either a model for students who needed more support or as a way for more advanced students to self-check their work.
3. *Options for Use:* Turn any activity into a reusable file folder activity by laminating and adding Velcro.
  - a. For more info, watch this video here:  
<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Making-File-Folder-Activities-3474240>

The lesson plans contain:  
  
Overall tips for teaching  
students with significant  
needs

## Quick Look

Day	Activity	Day	Activity	Day	Activity
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary and power card introduction</li> <li>• Identify right triangles</li> </ul>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: writing equation</li> </ul>	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c</math></li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary and power card review</li> <li>• Identify hypotenuse and legs of right triangle</li> </ul>	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c^2</math></li> </ul>	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary cut and paste</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary and power card review</li> <li>• Label parts of a right triangle</li> </ul>	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c^2</math></li> </ul>	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary and power card review</li> <li>• Label parts of a right triangle</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c^2</math></li> </ul>		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Vocabulary and power card review</li> <li>• Label parts of a right triangle</li> </ul>	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c</math></li> </ul>		
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: writing equation</li> </ul>	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Book/movie</li> <li>• Working with Pythagorean Theorem: solving for <math>c</math></li> </ul>		

The lesson plans contain:

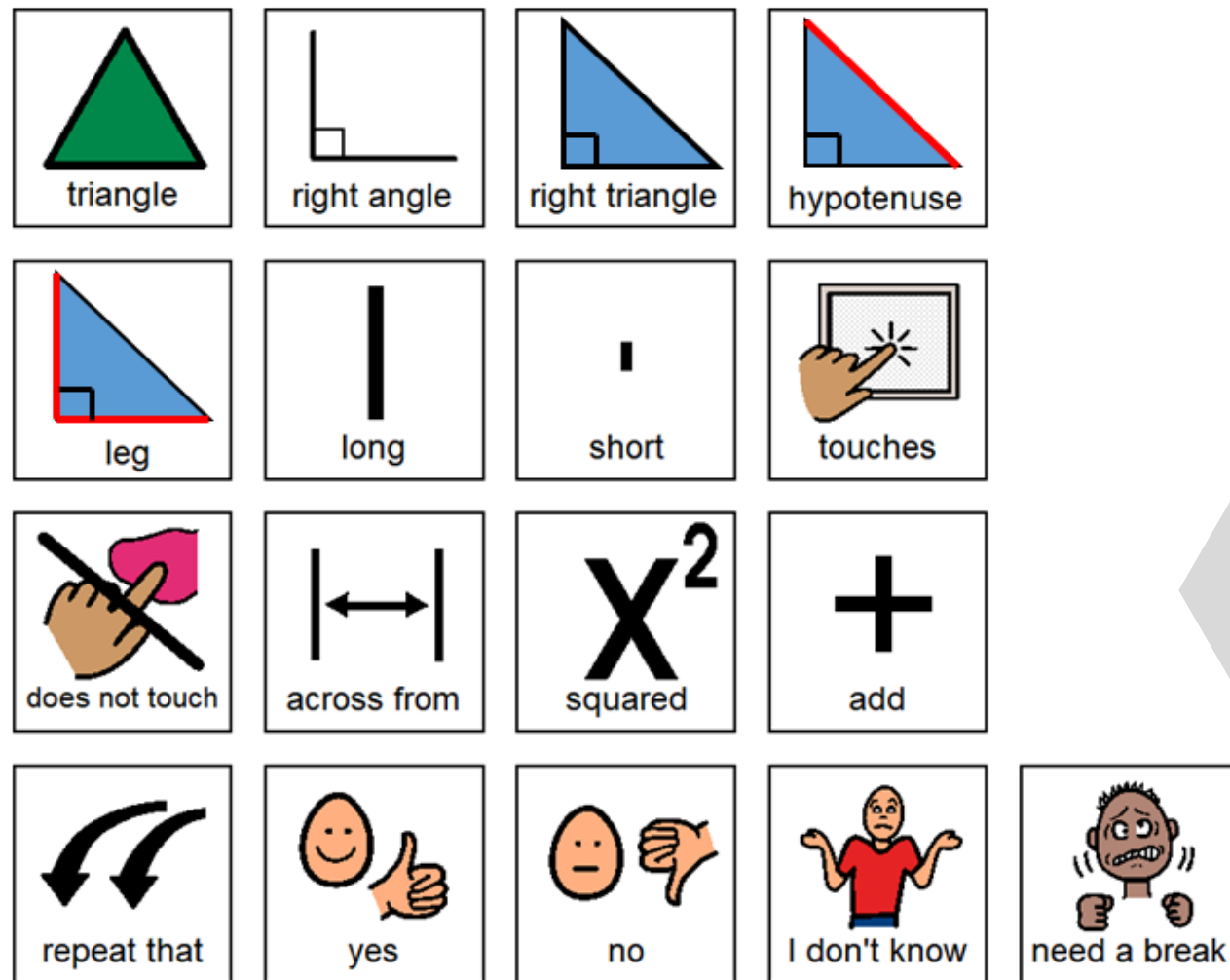
A quick look at what you will do each day

### Day 3

Activity	Notes	Materials
Read or listen to the movie of the book (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read through the story, asking lots of questions</li><li>• Continue to make connections between book and vocabulary board</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Book</li><li>• Vocabulary board</li></ul>
Vocabulary cards Scavenger Hunt (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Place one set of the vocabulary cards around the room before lesson<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Students walk around and find them, bring them back and matching them to their own set of cards</li><li>◦ You can do this same activity with the vocabulary board. Just cut the individual symbols apart and place around the room.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vocabulary cards (extra sets)</li><li>•</li></ul>
Power cards review (5 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quick review.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Power card</li></ul>
Worksheet review (5 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review the worksheet done yesterday</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Worksheet from yesterday</li></ul>
Worksheet: label parts of the triangle (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete the first 2 worksheets where students label the parts of the right triangle</li><li>• One worksheet uses words and ones uses a,b,c; do both to get students used to the naming nomenclature used with the Pythagorean Theorem</li><li>• Use color-coding for differentiation if needed.</li><li>• Make frequent references to power card.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Worksheet</li><li>• Scissors</li><li>• glue</li></ul>
Sharing (10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Each student shares one of their finished problems with the group using the communication method of their choice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Completed worksheets</li><li>• Communication devices</li></ul>

The lesson plans contain:

Detailed instructions on how that day's lesson should run

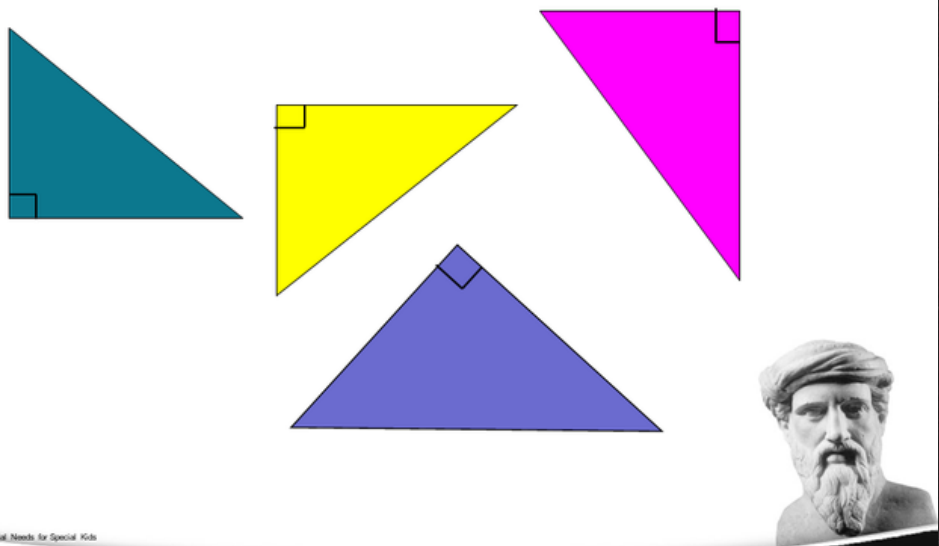


This unit comes with a vocabulary board.

Vocabulary boards are great for ALL students to assist with participation and engagement in group discussions.

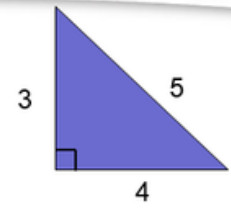
Tips on how to use in the unit!!

The Pythagorean Theorem **only applies to triangles that have a right angle.**



There is a 30 page book using simple text and photos. It walks students through how to apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

Let's practice with this triangle:

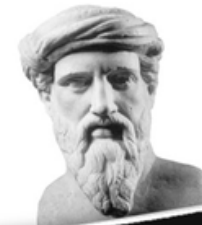


$$\text{leg}^2 + \text{leg}^2 = \text{hypotenuse}^2$$

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$

$$\text{leg} \times \text{leg} + \text{leg} \times \text{leg} = \text{hypotenuse} \times \text{hypotenuse}$$

$$3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 = 5 \times 5$$



- pdf version
- voice-recorded PPT
- mp4 movie format



### Pythagorean Theorem

Solve for hypotenuse of a right triangle.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

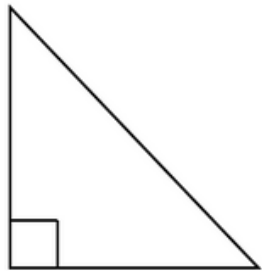
### right angle

Angle that measures  $90^\circ$



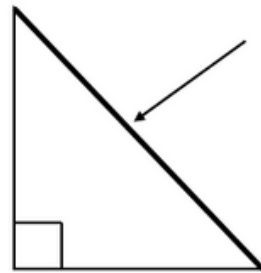
### right triangle

Triangle with one angle that equals  $90^\circ$



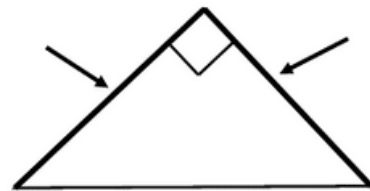
### hypotenuse

The longest side of a right triangle.



### leg

One of the 2 shorter sides of a right triangle.



### squared

When the variable is multiplied by itself.

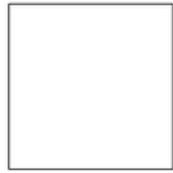
$$a \times a$$

*There are 6 vocabulary cards that cover vocabulary specific to this unit.*

*Included are suggestions for group activities to do with these each day.*

### Pythagorean Theorem

Solve for hypotenuse of a right triangle.



### right angle

Angle that measures 90°



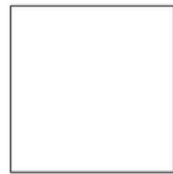
### right triangle

Triangle with one angle that equals 90°

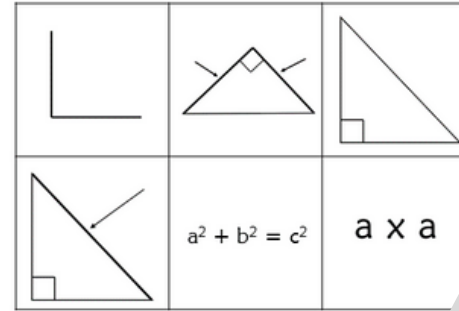


### hypotenuse

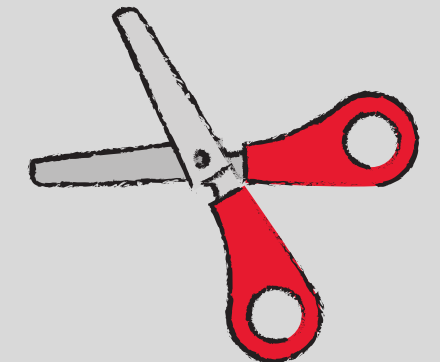
The longest side of a right triangle.



Cut apart and match pictures with definition.



There is a cut and paste activity where students will match either the picture to the definition (easier) or the definition to the picture (harder).



### Pythagorean Theorem

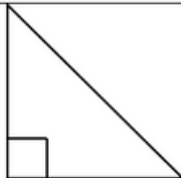


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

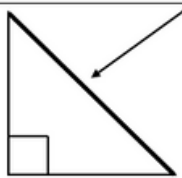
### right angle



### right triangle



### hypotenuse



The longest side of a right triangle.

Solve for hypotenuse of a right triangle.

Wh

One of the 2 shorter sides of a right triangle.

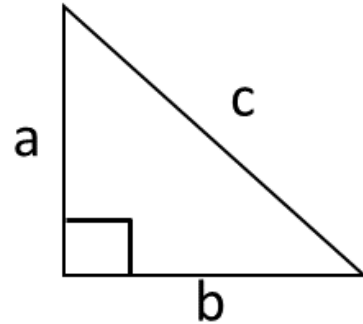
Triangle

The longest side of a right triangle.	Wh
Solve for hypotenuse of a right triangle.	Triangle
One of the 2 shorter sides of a right triangle.	Triangle

Step by step cards for solving problems using the Pythagorean Theorem.  
Made to fit on 4x6 index card.

- Print on cardstock and laminate
- Glue together back-to-back

### Pythagorean Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

a = leg

b = leg

C = hypotenuse

Remember:

1. Hypotenuse is the longest side.
2. Hypotenuse is opposite the right angle.
3. Hypotenuse does not touch right angle.

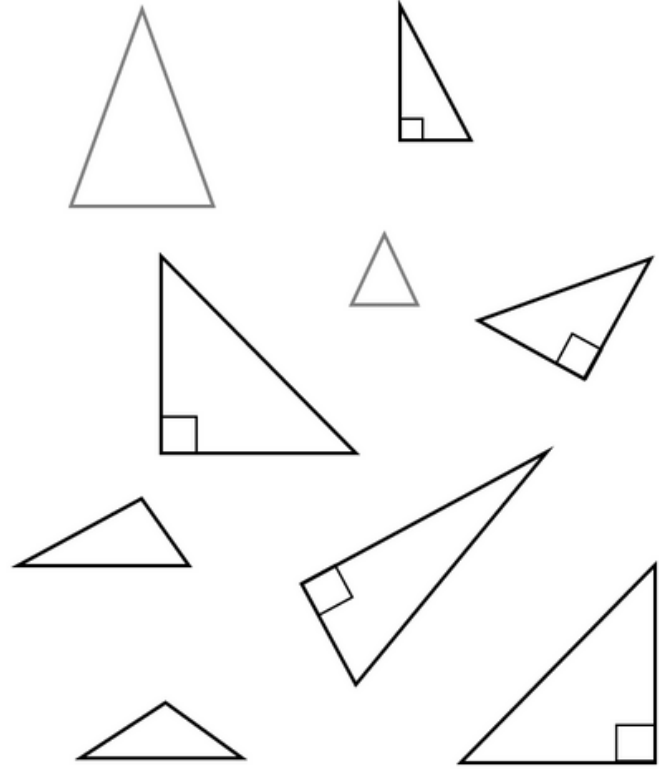
\*\*\*Can only use with right triangles.\*\*\*

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$(axa) + (bxb) = (cxc)$$

*There is a power card that summarizes what students need to remember when using the Pythagorean Theorem.*

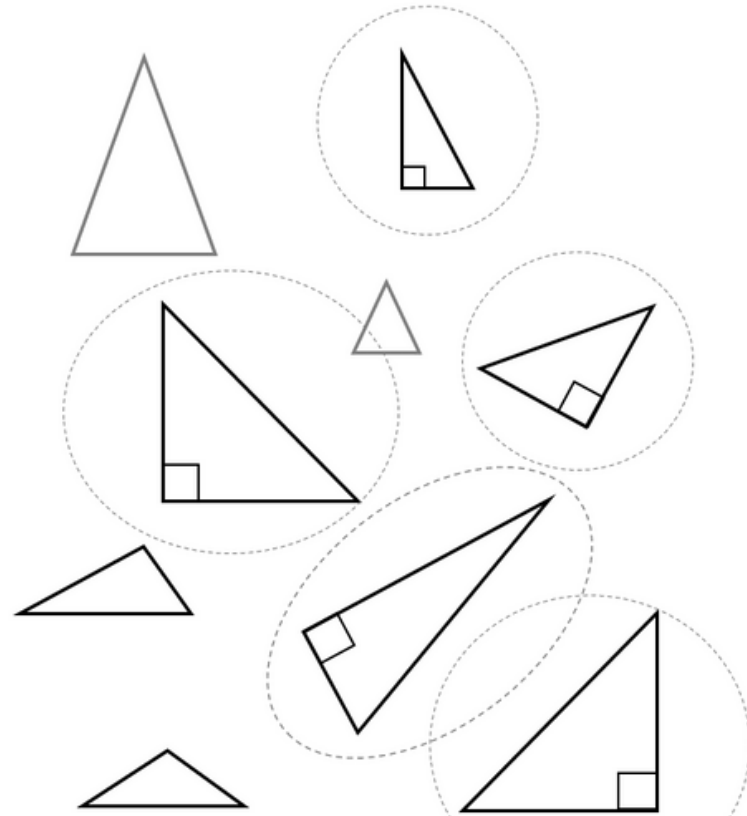
Find all the right triangles.



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# Review

Find all the right triangles.

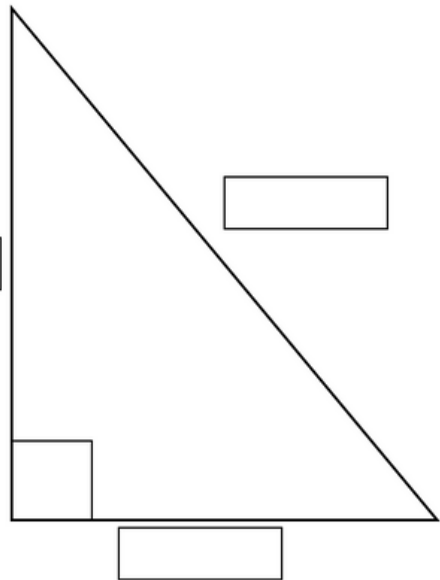


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Students will review what right triangles look like. A differentiated version is included that has dashed circles for students to trace.

# Parts of a triangle

Label the parts of the triangle.

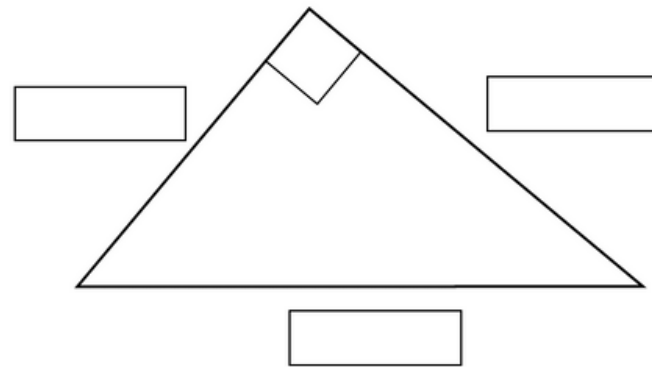


leg leg hypotenuse

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Label the parts of the triangle.

a = leg  
b = leg  
c = hypotenuse

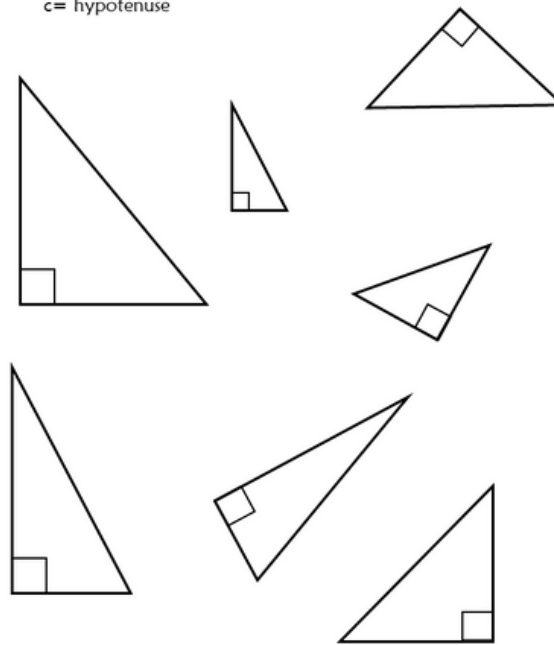


a b c

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Label the parts of each triangle.

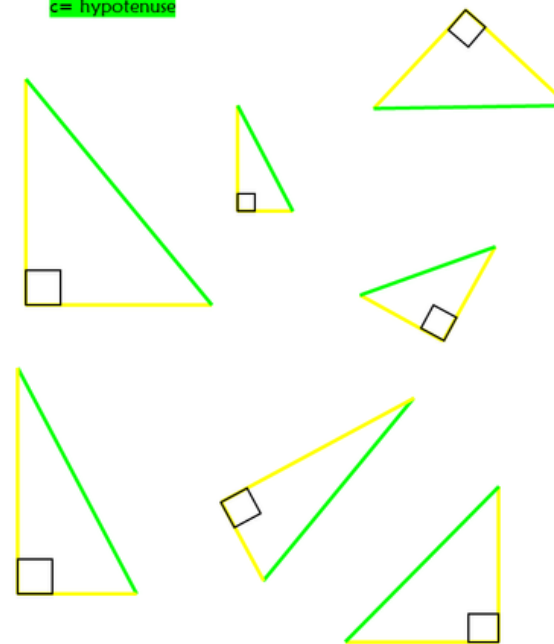
a = leg  
b = leg  
c = hypotenuse



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Label the parts of each triangle.

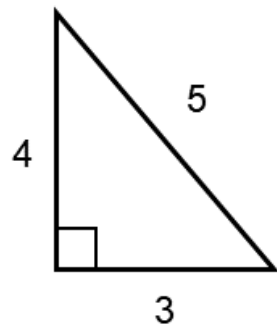
a = leg  
b = leg  
c = hypotenuse



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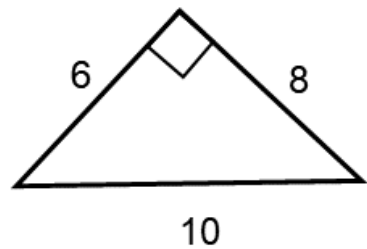
Students will label parts of a right triangle (legs and hypotenuse.) There are differentiated versions included.

Write the Pythagorean theorem for each triangle.



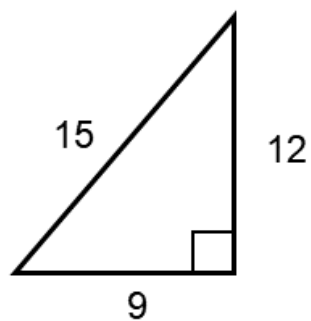
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\square^2 + \square^2 = \square^2$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\square^2 + \square^2 = \square^2$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

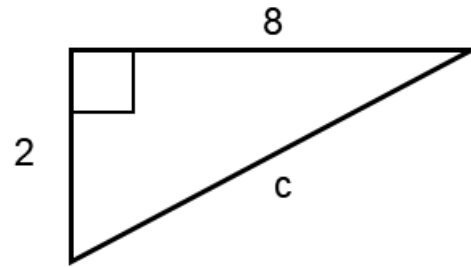
$$\square^2 + \square^2 = \square^2$$

## Scaffolded

Students will start actually working with the Pythagorean Theorem. There are 3 worksheet sets that will build the skills needed to finally solve for  $c$  (hypotenuse). First, students will practice writing out the equation.

## 3 worksheets


Solve for  $c^2$  using the Pythagorean Theorem.




$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<sup>2</sup> + <sup>2</sup> = <sup>2</sup>

+  = <sup>2</sup>

  +  = <sup>2</sup>

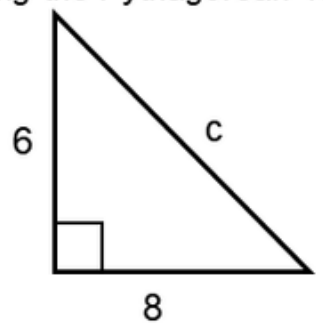
  +  = <sup>2</sup>

= <sup>2</sup>

In set 2, students will solve for  $c^2$ . It works through the problem step by step.

**7 worksheets**

Solve for c using the Pythagorean Theorem.



$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

<sup>2</sup> + <sup>2</sup> = <sup>2</sup>

+  =

+  =

+  =

=

$\sqrt{\text{input type="text"/>$  =  $\sqrt{\text{input type="text"/>$

= **c**

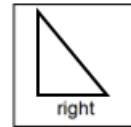
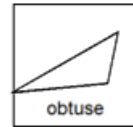
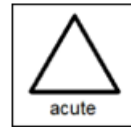
In set 3, students will finally solve for c. It works through the problem step by step. These problems ass use Pythagorean Triples, so c will always be a whole number.

Answer key is included.

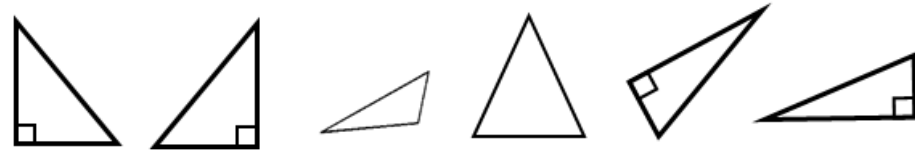
**7 worksheets**



1. What kind of triangles can you use the Pythagorean Theorem with?



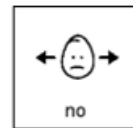
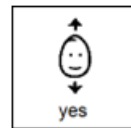
2. Circle all the right triangles.



3. The hypotenuse is the \_\_\_\_\_ side.



4. Does the hypotenuse touch the right angle?



5. How many legs are in a right triangle?

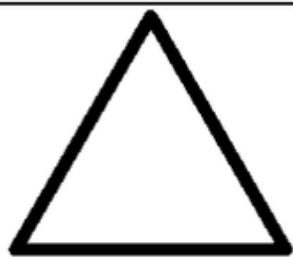


FINALLY the assessment!!  
There are 3 versions. This version has 10 questions with 3 picture choices for each question.

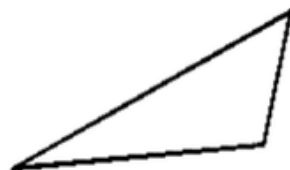
Answer key included.

Print onto cardstock or mount on index cards. Cut pictures apart and show student answer choices for each question.

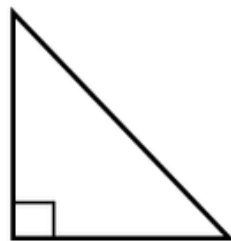
Q 1



acute

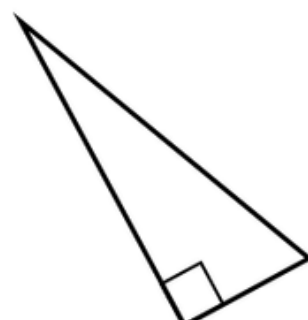
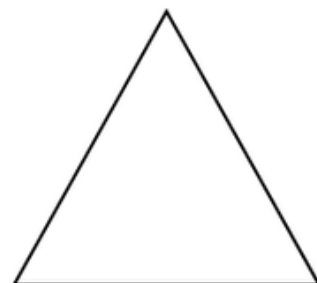
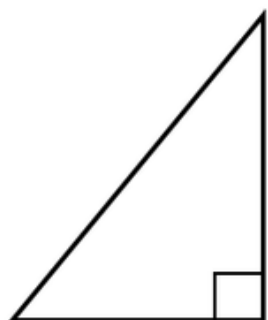
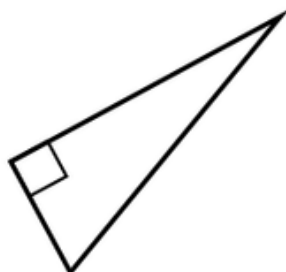
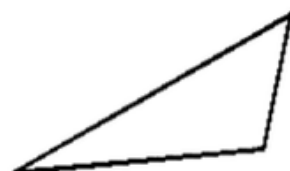
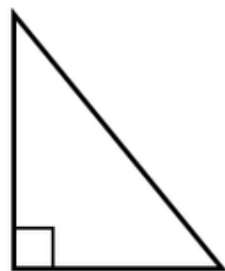


obtuse



right

Q 2

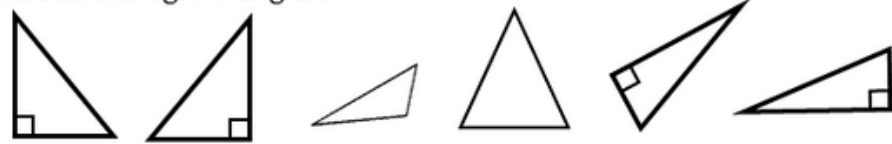


*With this version, you cut out the answer choices and glue them on index cards. Ask the student the question, and they point to the correct answer.*

1. What kind of triangles can you use the Pythagorean Theorem with?

- A. Acute
- B. Obtuse
- C. Right

2. Circle all the right triangles.



3. The hypotenuse is the \_\_\_\_\_ side.

- A. Longest
- B. Shortest
- C. Slanted

4. Does the hypotenuse touch the right angle?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sometimes

5. How many legs are in a right triangle?

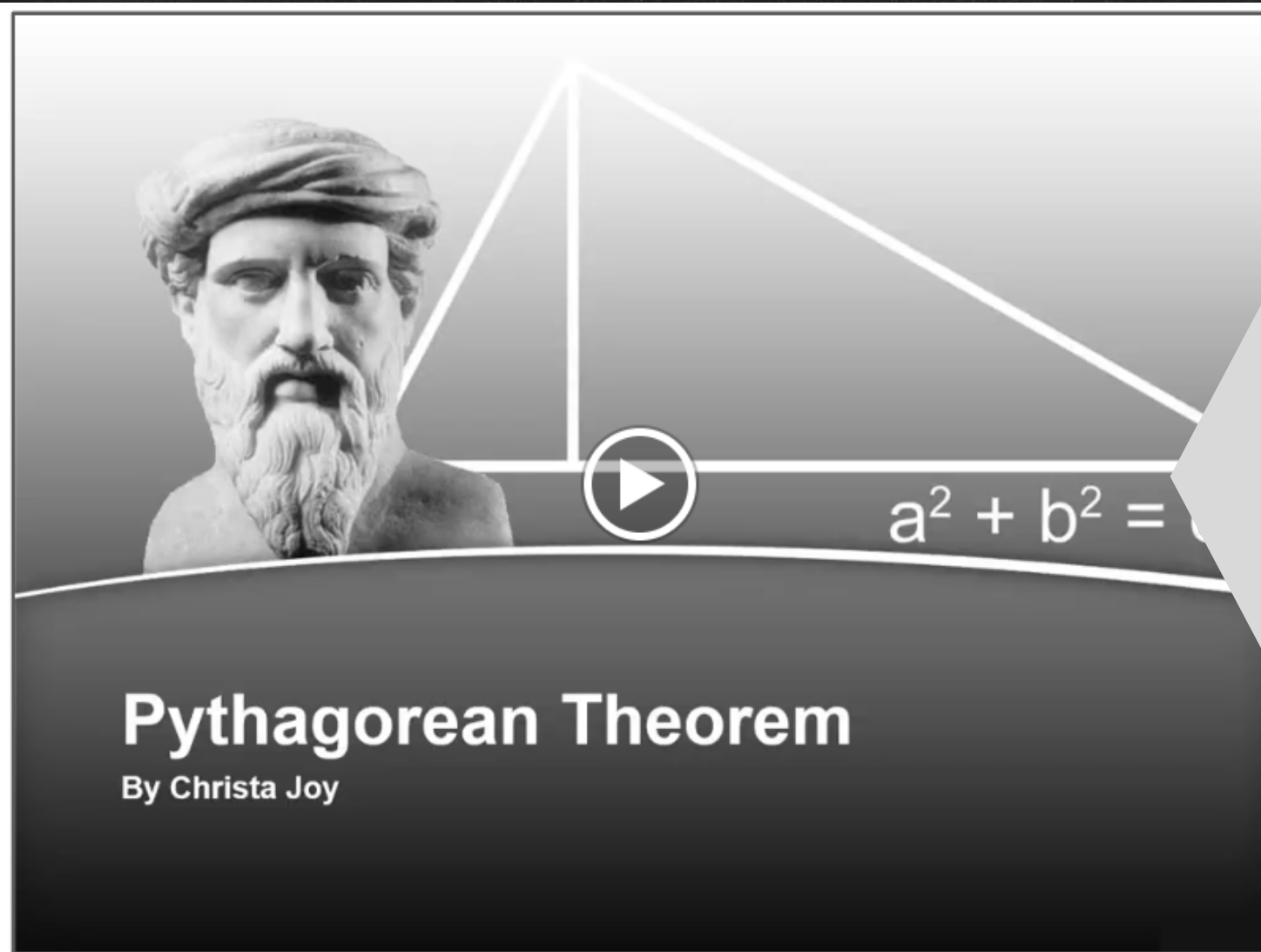
- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 2

6. Circle the Pythagorean Theorem.

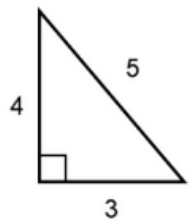
- A.  $a^2 + b^2 = c$
- B.  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
- C.  $2a + 2b = 2c$

*This is your traditional multiple choice version. It can also be used as a recording sheet if your students are using the version with index cards.*

Listen to the  
book read  
aloud



*This unit also has  
digital activities.  
There is a movie  
version of the book  
students can listen to  
read aloud.*

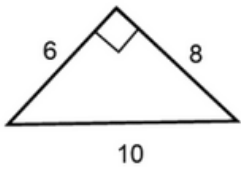


$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\boxed{4}^2 + \boxed{3}^2 = \boxed{5}^2$$

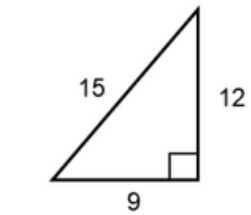
$$4 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 = 5 \times 5$$

1. Write the Pythagorean theorem for each triangle.
2. In the second box, write out the equation. The first one is done for you.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

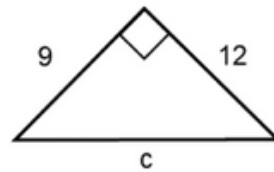
$$\boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

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1. Fill in the boxes.
2. Solve for c using the Pythagorean Theorem.
3. Use a calculator where indicated.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

$$\text{Calculator} \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

$$\text{Calculator} \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}^2$$

$$\text{Calculator} \sqrt{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} = \sqrt{\boxed{\phantom{00}}^2}$$

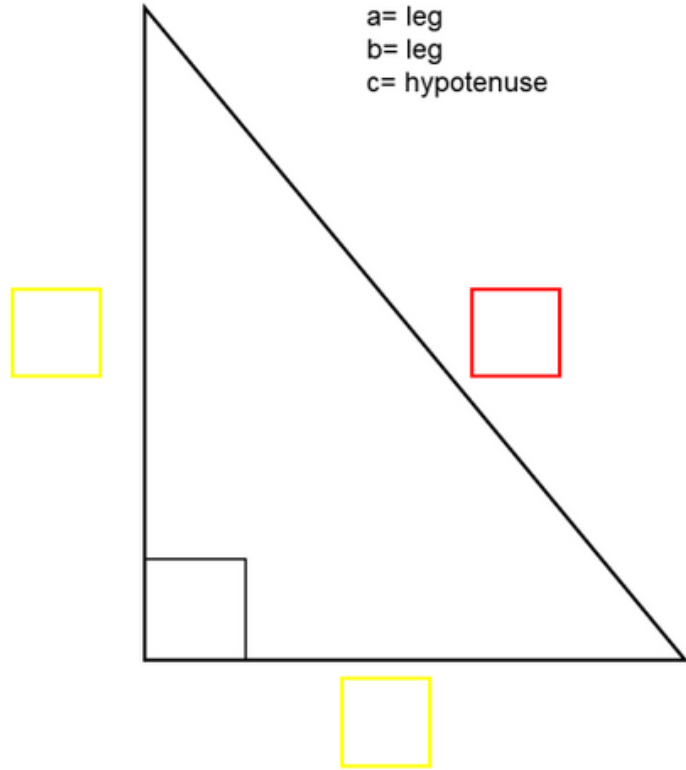
$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} = \mathbf{C}$$

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The digital activities have students click and drag their answers or type their answers in. There are 2 sets of 27 slides.

a= leg  
b= leg  
c= hypotenuse

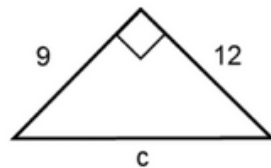
Label the parts of the right triangle.



a    b    c

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The second set of slides is differentiated using either color or numbers for students to match to. There is no typing in this set of slides.



1. Fill in the boxes.
2. Solve for c using the Pythagorean Theorem.
3. Use a calculator where indicated.

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$9^2 + 12^2 = c^2$

$9 \times 9 + 12 \times 12 = c^2$

$81 + 12 \times 12 = c^2$

$81 + 144 = c^2$

$225 = c^2$

$\sqrt{225} = \sqrt{c^2}$

$15 = c$

9    12    15    81    144    225    c

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**[Click Here to read more!!](#)**

I realize there will be some students out there unable to do cutting activities. I have a blog post with ways to complete activities without a pair of scissors!!

*All of the activities (except the book) come in color and black and white.*