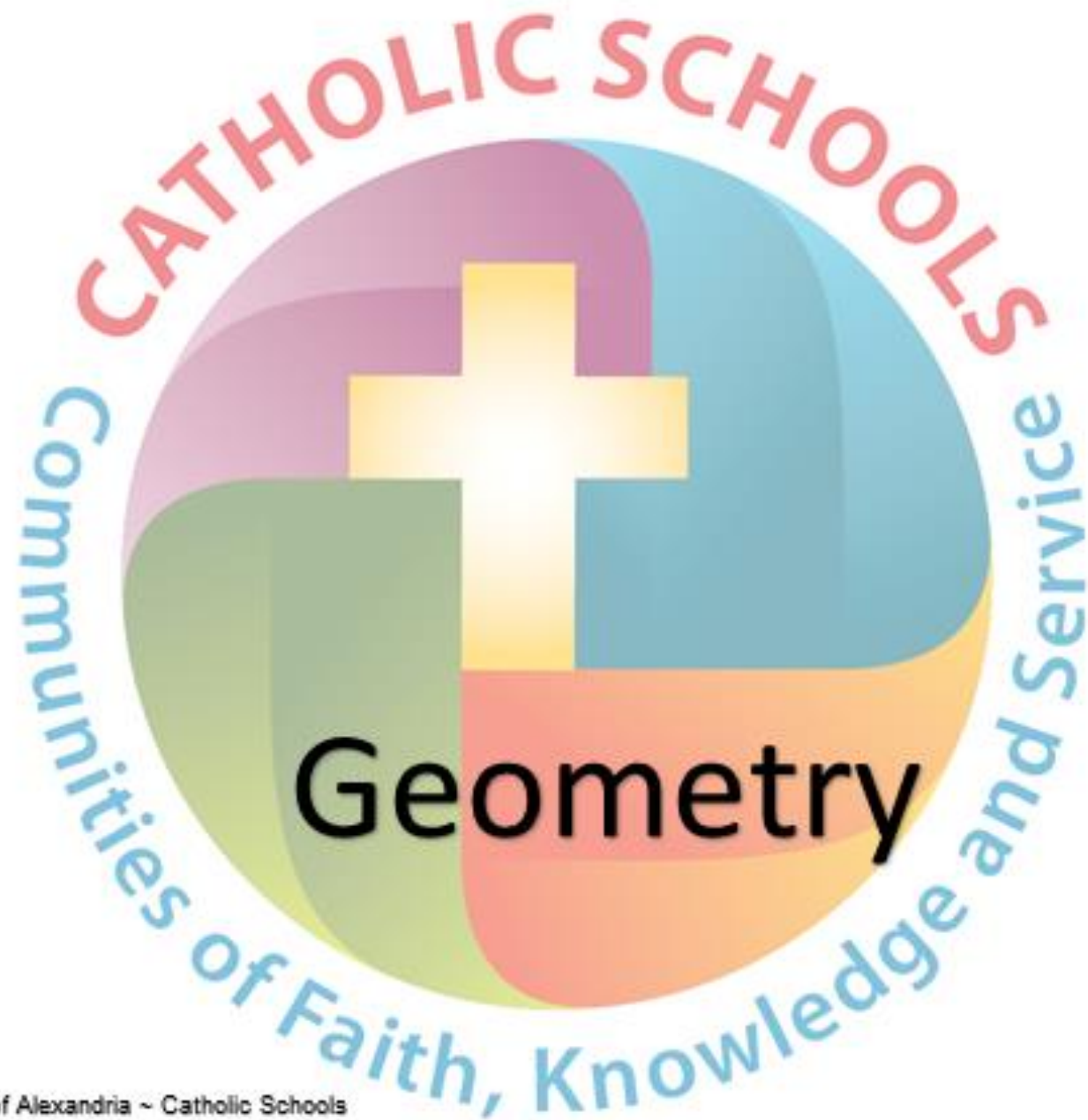




Geometry



Diocese of Alexandria ~ Catholic Schools

Where faith and knowledge grow



DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA

As the Diocese of Alexandria seeks to provide a comprehensive learning environment, we are charged to “Teach More” by showing how all learning flows from and relates to our Creator. In this way, we will give our teaching a deeper meaning and purpose than simply the content itself. With this as our goal, the Catholic Schools Office has intertwined our selected curricular standards with the Catholic Standards developed by the Cardinal Newman Society. Through the merging of these two curricula, English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies, teachers will be provided a roadmap to guide student’s understanding and recognition of the relationship between learning and the connection to our God.

Thomas E. Roque, Sr.
Superintendent of Catholic Schools



DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA

Through comprehensive review of curricula from high performing districts throughout the United States in combination with parochial schools and Newman Cardinal Standards, the Curriculum Team for the Diocese of Alexandria has generated curricula for English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. The development of this framework is designed to guide the instructional path of teachers as they focus on the formation of their students in the areas of faith, academic excellence, responsible citizenry, and effective communication and collaboration. This process is a continuous improvement process with no defined beginning or end.

Barbara Forest, M.A.
Courtney Gistorb, M.Ed.

Denese Carter, M.Ed.
Tracy Bock, Ed.S.

Frameworks



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HOW TO USE

The frameworks are guides to instruction. The frameworks assist teachers in planning and pacing instruction. Specific dates or weeks that may be included in this document are for reference. Each school and teacher must consider the make-up of their students, focusing on the needs and strengths of each child when pacing and planning instruction.

The cycles for the year help pace instruction and ensure students have consistent coverage of the content. The duration (the suggested amount of time to spend on each cycle) does not accommodate for the scheduling of special events, inclement weather or school events. Teachers, with principal guidance, should adjust pacing as needed to accommodate for these events.

RESEARCH-BASED HIGH-YIELD PRACTICES FOR INSTRUCTION

These strategies have proven effective in affecting student learning and achievement gains. As you plan daily instruction, consider how and where to integrate these strategies into the instructional sequence. Effect size is in parentheses. Please refer to the works of John Hattie for a complete description of instructional effect size.

- Classroom Discussion/Discourse (.82)
- Teacher Clarity/making the learning visible with expectations for learning (.75)
- Reciprocal Teaching (.74)
- Feedback (.73)
- Metacognitive Strategies (.69)

Student Areas

Essential Questions

- *How does mathematics help us understand God's creation?*
- *How does the use of math help us to understand the importance of clarity, reality and goodness?*
- *How do we solve addition and subtraction sentences to solve real world problems with and without concrete objects?*
- *What are the ethical, moral, and legal implications of Internet use?*
- *How does the study of mathematics enable us to understand, communicate, and live Gospel values?*

Catholic School – Mathematic Standards (CS.GS)

CS.M.712.GS.1	Demonstrate the mental habits of precise, determined, careful and accurate questioning, inquiry, and reasoning in pursuit of transcendent truths.
CS.M.712.GS.2	Develop lines of inquiry (as developmentally appropriate) to understand why things are true and why they are false.
CS.M.712.GS.3	Have faith in the glory and dignity of human reason as both a gift from God and a reflection of Him in whose image and likeness we are made.
CS.M.712.GS.4	Explain how mathematics in its reflection of the good, true, and beautiful reveals qualities of being and the presence of God.

Geometry



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Overview

Standards for Mathematical Content	Unit Focus	Standards for Mathematical Practice for ALL Units
<u>Unit 1</u> Congruence and Constructions ☐ G.CO.A.1 ☐ G.CO.A.2 ☐ G.CO.A.3 ☐ G.CO.A.4 ☐ G.CO.A.5 ☒ G.CO.B.6 ☒ G.CO.B.7 ☒ G.CO.B.8 ☐ G.CO.D.12 ☐ G.CO.D.13	• Experiment with transformations in the plane • Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions • Make geometric constructions	• MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. • MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. • MP.3 Construct viable arguments & critique the reasoning of others. • MP.4 Model with mathematics. • MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. • MP.6 Attend to precision. • MP.7 Look for and make use of structure. • MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Unit 1:

Suggested Open Educational Resources

[G.CO.A.1 Defining Parallel Lines](#)
[G.CO.A.1 Defining Perpendicular Lines](#)
[G.CO.A.2 Horizontal Stretch of the Plane](#)
[G.CO.A.3 Seven Circles II](#)
[G.CO.A.3 Symmetries of rectangles](#)
[G.CO.A.4 Defining Rotations](#)
[G.CO.A.5 Showing a triangle congruence](#)
[G.CO.B.7 Properties of Congruent Triangles](#)
[G.CO.B.8 Why does SAS work?](#)
[G.CO.B.8 Why does SSS work?](#)
[G.CO.B.8 Why does ASA work?](#)
[G.CO.D.12 Bisecting an angle](#)
[G.CO.D.12 Angle bisection and midpoints of line segments](#)
[G.CO.D.13 Inscribing an equilateral triangle in a circle](#)

Geometry



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Overview

Standards for Mathematical Content	Unit Focus
Unit 2 Congruence, Similarity & Proof ■ G.SRT.A.1 ■ G.SRT.A.2 ■ G.SRT.A.3 ■ G.CO.C.9 ■ G.CO.C.10 ■ G.CO.C.11 ■ G.SRT.B.4 ■ G.SRT.B.5	- Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations. - Prove geometric theorems. - Prove theorems involving similarity.

Unit 2:

Suggested Open Educational Resources

[G.SRT.A.1 Dilating a Line](#)
[G.SRT.A.2 Are They Similar?](#)
[G.SRT.A.2 Similar Triangles](#)
[G.SRT.A.3 Similar Triangles](#)
[G.CO.C.9 Congruent Angles made by parallel lines and a transverse](#)
[G.CO.C.9 Points equidistant from two points in the plane](#)
[G.CO.C.10 Midpoints of Triangle Sides](#)
[G.CO.C.10 Sum of angles in a triangle](#)
[G.CO.C.11 Midpoints of the Sides of a Parallelogram](#)
[G.CO.C.11 Is this a parallelogram?](#)
[G.SRT.B.4 Joining two midpoints of sides of a triangle](#)
[G.SRT.B.4 Pythagorean Theorem](#)
[G.SRT.B.5 Tangent Line to Two Circles](#)

Geometry



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Overview

Standards for Mathematical Content	Unit Focus
Unit 3 Trigonometric Ratios & Geometric Equations G.GPE.B.4 G.GPE.B.5 G.GPE.B.6 G.GPE.B.7 G.SRT.C.6 G.SRT.C.7 G.SRT.C.8 G.GPE.A.1 G.C.A.1 G.C.A.2 G.C.A.3 G.C.B.5	• Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems. • Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right triangles. • Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section. • Understand and apply theorems about circles. • Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles.

Unit 3:

Suggested Open Educational Resources

[G.GPE.B.4,5 A Midpoint Miracle](#)
[G.GPE.B.5 Slope Criterion for Perpendicular](#)
[G.GPE.B.7 Triangle Perimeters](#)
[G.SRT.C.6 Defining Trigonometric Ratio](#)
[G.SRT.C.7 Sine and Cosine of Complimentary Angles](#)
[G.SRT.C.8 Constructing Special Angles](#)
[G.GPE.A.1 Explaining the equation for a circle](#)
[G.C.A.1 Similar circles](#)
[G.C.A.2 Right triangles inscribed in circles I](#)
[G.C.A.3 Circumscribed Triangles](#)

Geometry



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Overview

Standards for Mathematical Content	Unit Focus
Unit 4 Geometric Modeling G.MG.A.1 G.GMD.A.3 G.GMD.B.4 G.MG.A.2 G.MG.A.3 G.GMD.A.1	• Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems. • Visualize relationships between two dimensional and three-dimensional objects. • Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations.

Unit 4:

Suggested Open Educational Resources

[G.MG.A.1 Toilet Roll](#)

[G.GMD.A.3 The Great Egyptian Pyramids](#)

[G.GMD.B.4 Tennis Balls in a Can](#)

[G.MG.A.2 How many cells are in the human body?](#)

[G.MG.A.3 Ice Cream Cone](#)

[G.GMD.A.1 Area of a circle](#)

Geometry



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Unit 1 Geometry

1st 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
□ G.CO.A.1. Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): - Point, line, plane, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc as indefinable notions Students are able to: - use point, line, distance along a line and/or distance around a circular arc to give a precise definition of - angle; - circle (the set of points that are the same distance from a single point - the center); - perpendicular line (two lines are perpendicular if an angle formed by the two lines at the point of intersection is a right angle); - parallel lines (distinct lines that have no point in common); - and line segment. Learning Goal 1: Use the undefined notion of a point, line, distance along a line and distance around a circular arc to develop definitions for angles, circles, parallel lines, perpendicular lines and line segments.
□ G.CO.A.2. Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs.	MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Transformations as functions (e.g. $F(P)$ is the image of point P created by transformation F). Students are able to: - represent transformations with transparencies and geometry software. - describe transformations as functions (points defining the pre-image as the input and the points defining the image as the output).

Geometry



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Unit 1 Geometry

1st 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).		- describe a transformation F of the plane as a rule that assigns to each point P in the plane a point $F(P)$ of the plane. - compare rotations, reflections, and translations to a horizontal stretch, vertical stretch and to dilations, distinguishing preserved distances and angles from those that are not preserved. Learning Goal 2: Represent transformations in the plane using transparencies, describe and explain transformations as functions, and compare rigid transformations to dilations, horizontal stretches and vertical stretches.
▣ G.CO.A.3. Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - identify lines of symmetry when performing rotations and/or reflections on rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids and regular polygons. - describe the rotations and reflections that carry rectangles, parallelograms, trapezoids and regular polygons onto itself. Learning Goal 3: Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself, and identify lines of symmetry.

Geometry



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of ALEXANDRIA

Unit 1 Geometry

1st 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
▣ G.CO.A.4. Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): - Impact of transformations on figures in the plane. Students are able to: - develop formal mathematical definitions of a rotation, reflection, and translation. Learning Goal 4: Develop formal definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations.
▣ G.CO.A.5. Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - draw the transformed figure using, graph paper, tracing paper, and/or geometry software given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation. - identify the sequence of transformations required to carry one figure onto another. Learning Goal 5: Draw transformed figures using graph paper, tracing paper, and/or geometry software and identify a sequence of transformations required in order to map one figure onto another.
■ G.CO.B.6. Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Concept(s): - Congruence in terms of rigid motion Students are able to: - predict the outcome of a transformation on a figure. - given a description of the rigid motions, transform figures. - given two figures, decide if they are congruent by applying rigid motions. Learning Goal 6: Use rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence of geometric figures.

Geometry



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Unit 1 Geometry

1st 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.CO.B.7. Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Triangle congruence in terms of rigid motion Students are able to: - given that two triangles are congruent based on rigid motion, show that corresponding pairs of sides and angles are congruent. - given that corresponding pairs of sides and angles of two triangles are congruent, show, using rigid motion (transformations) that they are congruent. Learning Goal 7: Show and explain that two triangles are congruent by using corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles, and by using rigid motions (transformations).
■ G.CO.B.8. Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Criteria for triangle congruence Students are able to: - show and explain the criteria for Angle-Side-Angle triangle congruence. - show and explain the criteria for Side-Angle-Side triangle congruence. - show and explain the criteria for Side-Side-Side triangle congruence. - explain the relation of the criteria for triangle congruence to congruence in terms of rigid motion. Learning Goal 8: Show and explain how the criteria for triangle congruence extend from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motion.

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Unit 1 Geometry

1st 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.CO.D.12. Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). <i>Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.</i> ■ G.CO.D.13. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): • Congruence underlies formal constructions. Students are able to: • perform formal constructions using a variety of tools and methods including: – copying a segment; – copying an angle; – bisecting a segment; – bisecting an angle; – constructing perpendicular lines; – constructing the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; – constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line; – constructing an equilateral triangle; – constructing a square; – and constructing a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle. • identify the congruencies underlying each construction. Learning Goal 9: Make formal constructions using a variety of tools (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.) and methods.

District/School Formative Assessment Plan

Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.

District/School Summative Assessment Plan

Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.

Geometry



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Unit 2 Geometry

2nd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.SRT.A.1. Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor: ○ G.SRT.A.1a. A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through the center unchanged. ○ G.SRT.A.1b. The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in the ratio given by the scale factor.	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Concept(s): • Dilation of a line that passes through the center of dilation results in the same line. • Dilation of a line that does not pass through the center of dilation results in a line that is parallel to the original line. • Dilation of a line segment results in a longer line segment when, for scale factor k, k is greater than 1. • Dilation of a line segment results in a shorter line segment when, for scale factor k, k is less than 1. Students are able to: • perform dilations in order to verify the impact of dilations on lines and line segments. Learning Goal 1: Verify the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor.
■ G.SRT.A.2. Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	Concept(s): • Similarity transformations are used to determine the similarity of two figures. Students are able to: • given two figures, determine, using transformations, if they are similar. • explain, using similarity transformations, the meaning of similarity for triangles. Learning Goal 2: Use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if two given figures are similar and explain, using similarity

Geometry



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Unit 2 Geometry

2nd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.		transformations, the meaning of triangle similarity.
■ G.SRT.A.3. Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): - Angle-Angle criterion for similarity Students are able to: - explain Angle-Angle criterion and its relationship to similarity transformations and properties of triangles. Learning Goal 3: Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the Angle-Angle criterion for two triangles to be similar.
■ G.CO.C.9. Prove theorems about lines and angles. <i>Theorems include: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints.</i> ■ G.CO.C.10. Prove theorems about triangles. <i>Theorems</i>	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): - A formal proof may be represented with a paragraph proof or a two-column proof. Students are able to: - construct and explain proofs of theorems about lines and angles including: - vertical angles are congruent; - congruence of alternate interior angles; - congruence of corresponding angles; - and points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints. - construct and explain proofs of theorems about triangles including: - sum of interior angles of a triangle; - congruence of base angles of an isosceles triangle; - the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the

Geometry



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Unit 2 Geometry

2nd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
<i>include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.</i> ■ G.CO.C.11. Prove theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include: <i>opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles are congruent, the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals.</i>		length; – and the medians of a triangle meet at a point. • construct and explain proofs of theorems about parallelograms including: – opposite sides are congruent; – opposite angles are congruent; – the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other; – and rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals. Learning Goal 4: Construct and explain formal proofs of theorems involving lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms.

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Unit 2 Geometry

2nd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.SRT.B.4. Prove theorems about triangles. <i>Theorems include: a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity</i>	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - construct and explain proofs of theorems about triangles including: - a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two sides proportionally; - and the Pythagorean Theorem (using triangle similarity). Learning Goal 5: Prove theorems about triangles.
■ G.SRT.B.5. Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.	MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Corresponding parts of congruent triangles are congruent (CPCTC). Students are able to: - prove geometric relationships in figures using criteria for triangle congruence. - prove geometric relationships in figures using criteria for triangle congruence. - solve problems using triangle congruence criteria (SSS, ASA, SAS, HL). - solve problems using triangle similarity criteria (AA). Learning Goal 6: Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.
District/School Formative Assessment Plan		District/School Summative Assessment Plan
Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.		Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.

Geometry



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Unit 3 Geometry

3rd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.GPE.B.4. Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. <i>For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point $(1, \sqrt{3})$ lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point $(0, 2)$.</i>	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: • Use coordinates to prove geometric theorems including: – prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle (or other quadrilateral); – and prove or disprove that a given point lies on a circle of a given center and radius or point on the circle. Learning Goal 1: Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.
■ G.GPE.B.5. Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: • prove the slope criteria for parallel lines (parallel lines have equivalent slopes). • prove the slope criteria for perpendicular lines (the product of the slopes of perpendicular lines equals -1). • solve problems using the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines. Learning Goal 2: Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems.

Geometry



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Unit 3 Geometry

3rd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.GPE.B.6. Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. ■ G.GPE.B.7. Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - locate the point on a directed line segment that creates two segments of a given ratio. - find perimeters of polygons using coordinates, the Pythagorean theorem and the distance formula. - find areas of triangle and rectangles using coordinates. Learning Goal 3: Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio and use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles.
■ G.SRT.C.6. Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle. Students are able to: - show and explain that definitions for trigonometric ratios derive from similarity of right triangles. Learning Goal 4: Show and explain that definitions for trigonometric ratios derive from similarity of right triangles.
■ G.SRT.C.7. Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Concept(s): - Relationship between sine and cosine of complementary angles Students are able to: - determine and compare sine and cosine ratios of complementary angles in a right triangle.

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Unit 3 Geometry

3rd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.SRT.C.8. Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.	MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	solve right triangles (determine all angle measures and all side lengths) using trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem. Learning Goal 5: Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles; use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to compute all angle measures and side lengths of triangles in applied problems.
○ G.GPE.A.1. Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - given the center and radius, derive the equation of a circle (using the Pythagorean Theorem). - given an equation of a circle in any form, use the method of completing the square to determine the center and radius of the circle. Learning Goal 6: Derive the equation of a circle of given the center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem. Given an equation, complete the square to find the center and radius of the circle.
○ G.C.A.1. Prove that all circles are similar.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Concept(s): - Similarity of all circles Students are able to: - construct a formal proof of the similarity of all circles. Learning Goal 7: Prove that all circles are similar

Geometry



THE DIOCESE
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Unit 3 Geometry

3rd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
☉ G.C.A.2. Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords. <i>Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle.</i>	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: • use the relationship between inscribed angles, radii and chords to solve problems. • use the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles to solve problems. • identify inscribed angles on a diameter as right angles. • identify the radius of a circle as perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle. Learning Goal 8: Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords; use these relationships to solve problems.
☉ G.C.B.5. Derive using similarity the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius and define the radian measure of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector.	MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	Concept(s): • A proportional relationship exists between the length of an arc that is intercepted by an angle and the radius of the circle. Students are able to: • use similarity to derive the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius. • define radian measure of an angle as the constant of proportionality when the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius. • derive the formula for the area of a sector. • compute arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles. Learning Goal 7: Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles; use similarity to show that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius. Derive the formula for the area of a sector.

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Unit 3 Geometry

3rd 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
● G.C.A.3. Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - construct the inscribed circle of a triangle. - construct the circumscribed circle of a triangle. - prove properties of the angles of a quadrilateral that is inscribed in a circle. Learning Goal 9: Prove the properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle and construct inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle using geometric tools and geometric software.
District/School Formative Assessment Plan		District/School Summative Assessment Plan
<i>Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.</i>		<i>Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.</i>

Geometry



THE DIOCESE
of ALEXANDRIA

Unit 4 Geometry

4th 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.MG.A.1. Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder). ● G.GMD.A.3. Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems. ● G.GMD.B.4. Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.4 Model with mathematics. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): - Real-world objects can be described, approximately, using geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties. Students are able to: - identify cross-sections of three dimensional objects. - identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotation of two-dimensional objects. - solve problems using volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres. - model real-world objects with geometric shapes. - describe the measures and properties of geometric shapes that best represent a real-world object. Learning Goal 1: Model real-world objects with geometric shapes based upon their measures and properties, and solve problems using volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres. Identify cross-sections, three-dimensional figures, and identify three-dimensional objects created by the rotation of two-dimensional objects.
■ G.MG.A.2. Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot).	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.4 Model with mathematics. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: - model real-world situations, applying density concepts based on area. - model real-world situations, applying density concepts based on volume. Learning Goal 2: Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations.

Geometry



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Unit 4 Geometry

4th 9 Weeks

Content Standards	Suggested Standards for Mathematical Practice	Critical Knowledge & Skills
■ G.MG.A.3. Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g., designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on ratios).	MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.4 Model with mathematics. MP.5 Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6 Attend to precision.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: • design objects or structures satisfying physical constraints • design objects or structures to minimize cost. • solve design problems. Learning Goal 3: Solve design problems using geometric methods
○ G.GMD.A.1. Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Use dissection arguments, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments.	MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.6 Attend to precision. MP.7 Look for and make use of structure.	Concept(s): No new concept(s) introduced Students are able to: • construct viable dissection arguments and informal limit arguments. • apply Cavalieri's principle. • construct an informal argument for the formula for the circumference of a circle. • construct an informal argument for the formula for the area of a circle. • construct an informal argument for the formula for the volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Learning Goal 4: Using dissection arguments, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments, develop informal arguments for formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone.

District/School Formative Assessment Plan	District/School Summative Assessment Plan
<i>Formative assessment informs instruction and is ongoing throughout a unit to determine how students are progressing against the standards.</i>	<i>Summative assessment is an opportunity for students to demonstrate mastery of the skills taught during a particular unit.</i>

GEOMETRY Congruence (DOA.GM:G-CO)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Experiment with transformations in the plane		
DOA.GM:G-CO.A.1	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-CO.A.2	Represent transformations in the plane using, e.g., transparencies, tracing paper, or geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (e.g., translation versus horizontal stretch).	
DOA.GM:G-CO.A.3	Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself.	
DOA.GM:G-CO.A.4	Develop definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	
DOA.GM:G-CO.A.5	Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using, e.g., graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	
Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions		
DOA.GM:G-CO.B.6	Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figures, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-CO.B.7	Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.	
DOA.GM:G-CO.B.8	Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, and SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.	

GEOMETRY Congruence (DOA.GM:G-CO) continued...

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Prove and apply geometric theorems		
DOA.GM:G-CO.C.9	Prove and apply theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-CO.C.10	Prove and apply theorems about triangles. Theorems include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180° ; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.	
DOA.GM:G-CO.C.11	Prove and apply theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include: opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles are congruent, the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms <i>with congruent diagonals</i> .	
Make geometric constructions		
DOA.GM:G-CO.D.12	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods, e.g., compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, or dynamic geometric software. Examples: copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-CO.D.13	Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	

GEOMETRY

Similarity, Right Triangles, and Trigonometry (DOA.GM:G-SRT)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Understand similarity in terms of similarity transformations		
DOA.GM:G-SRT.A.1	Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor:	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-SRT.A.1a	A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line, and leaves a line passing through the center unchanged.	
DOA.GM:G-SRT.A.1b	The dilation of a line segment is longer or shorter in the ratio given by the scale factor.	
DOA.GM:G-SRT.A.2	Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides.	
DOA.GM:G-SRT.A.3	Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar.	
Prove and apply theorems involving similarity		
DOA.GM:G-SRT.B.4	Prove and apply theorems about triangles. <i>Theorems include: a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity; SAS similarity criteria; SSS similarity criteria; ASA similarity.</i>	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-SRT.B.5	Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures.	
Define trigonometric ratios and solve problems involving right triangles		
DOA.GM:G-SRT.C.6	Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles, including special right triangles (30-60-90 and 45-45- 90), are properties of the angles in the triangle, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-SRT.C.7	Explain and use the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.	
DOA.GM:G-SRT.C.8	Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.	

GEOMETRY CIRCLES (DOA.GM:G-C)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Understand and apply theorems about circles		
DOA.GM:G-C.A.1	Prove that all circles are similar.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-C.A.2	Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords, including the following: <i>the relationship that exists between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; and a radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle.</i>	
DOA.GM:G-C.A.3	Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle, and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.	
Find arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles		
DOA.GM:G-C.B.5	Use similarity to determine that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define the radian measure of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry

GEOMETRY Expressing Geometric Properties with Equations (DOA.GM: G-GPE)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Translate between the geometric description and the equation for a conic section		
DOA.GM:G-GPE.A.1	Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically		
DOA.GM:G-GPE.B.4	Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. <i>For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point $(1, \sqrt{3})$ lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point $(0, 2)$.</i>	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-GPE.B.5	Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).	
DOA.GM:G-GPE.B.6	Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio.	
DOA.GM:G-GPE.B.7	Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula.	

GEOMETRY

Geometric Measurement and Dimension (DOA.GM:G-GMD)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems		
DOA.GM:G-GMD.A.1	Give an informal argument, e.g., dissection arguments, Cavalieri’s principle, or informal limit arguments, for the formulas for the circumference of a circle; area of a circle; volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-GMD.A.3	Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.	
Visualize relationships between two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects		
DOA.GM:G-GMD.B.4	Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry

GEOMETRY Modeling with Geometry (DOA.GM:G-MG)

Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations		
DOA.GM:G-MG.A.1	Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (e.g., modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder).	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:G-MG.A.2	Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (e.g., persons per square mile, BTUs per cubic foot).	
DOA.GM:G-MG.A.3	Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (e.g., designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost; working with typographic grid systems based on ratios).	

STATISTICS and PROBABILITY

Conditional Probability and the Rules of Probability (DOA.GM:S-CP)

STANDARDS		ACT Reporting Category ACT Knowledge and Skills
Understand independence and conditional probability and use them to interpret data		
DOA.GM:S-CP.A.1	Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes) using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events (“or,” “and,” “not”).	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Measurement of Figures Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:S-CP.A.2	Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent.	
DOA.GM:S-CP.A.3	Understand the conditional probability of A given B as $P(A \text{ and } B)/P(B)$, and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A , and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B .	
DOA.GM:S-CP.A.4	Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. <i>For example, collect data from a random sample of students in your school on their favorite subject among math, science, and English. Estimate the probability that a randomly Selected student from your school will favor science given that the student is in tenth grade. Do the same for other subjects and compare the results.</i>	
DOA.GM:S-CP.A.5	Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. <i>For example, compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have lung cancer.</i>	
Use the rules of probability to compute probabilities of compound events in a uniform probability model		
DOA.GM:S-CP.B.6	Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B 's outcomes that also belong to A , and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	Geometry Justification and Explanation Modeling Figures and Their Properties Coordinate Plane Coordinate Geometry
DOA.GM:S-CP.B.7	Apply the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$, and interpret the answer in terms of the model.	