Honors Geometry
Program of Studies Description

(Grade 9,10,11,12) (1.0 Credit)
(Prerequisite: CP Algebra 1, and teacher recommendation. Students who are not doubling up with Honors Geometry and Honors Algebra 2 should take Honors Geometry first.)

Students will learn basic and advanced geometric concepts and apply them to real world problems. They will understand and use inductive and deductive reasoning to discover mathematical relationships. They will understand and recognize geometric shapes, ratio and proportion, similar triangles, basic trigonometric functions, and the properties of circles. Using individual and small group instruction, students will analyze the logic and necessary procedures to complete geometric proofs of theorems. Achievement will be demonstrated through the use of quizzes, tests, and cooperative learning activities. Students will take the Honors Geometry final exam at the end of the course.

Honors Geometry Syllabus

Course Description: Students will learn basic and advanced geometric concepts and apply them to real world problems. They will understand and use inductive and deductive reasoning to discover mathematical relationships. They will understand and recognize geometric shapes, ratio and proportion, similar triangles, basic trigonometric functions, and the properties of circles. Using individual and small group instruction, students will analyze the logic and necessary procedures to complete geometric proofs of theorems. Achievement will be demonstrated through the use of quizzes, tests, and cooperative learning activities. Students will take the Honors Geometry final exam at the end of the course.

REQUIRED TOPICS OF STUDY	SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONAL TIME	STANDARDS/ ELIGIBLE CONTENT
Basics of Geometry	8 days	CO.A.1, CO.D.12, GPE.B.7, MG.A.1
Reasoning and Proof	8 days	CO.C.9, CO.C.10, CO.C.11, SRT.B.4
Parallel and Perpendicular Lines	8 days	CO.A.1, CO.C.9, CO.D.12, GPE.B.5, GPE.B.6
Transformations	6 days	CO.A.2, CO.A.3, CO.A.4, CO.A.5, CO.B.6, MG.A.3, SRT.A.1a, SRT.A.1b, SRT.A.2
Congruent Triangles	12 days	CO.B.7, CO.B.8, CO.C.10, CO.D.13, GPE.B.4, MG.A.1, MG.A.3, SRT.B.5
Relationships Within Triangles	10 days	CO.A.3, CO.C.9, CO.C.10, CO.D.12, MG.A.1, MG.A.3
Quadrilaterals and Other Polygons	8 days	CO.C.11, MG.A.1, MG.A.3, SRT.B.5
***Similarity**		GPE.B.5, GPE.B.6, MG.A.1, MG.A.3, SRT.A.2, SRT.A.3, SRT.B.4, SRT.B.5
Right Triangles and Trigonometry	10 days	MG.A.1, MG.A.3, SRT.B.4, SRT.B.5, SRT.C.6, SRT.C.7, SRT.C.8, SRT.D.9, SRT.D.10, SRT.D.11
***Circles**		C.A.2, C.A.4, CO.A.1, CO.D.13, GPE.A.1, GPE.B.4, MG.A.1, MG.A.3
***Circumference, Area, and Volume**		C.B.5, CO.A.1, GMD.A.1, GMD.A.2, GMD.A.3, GMD.B.4, MG.A.1, MG.A.2, MG.A.3

***Topics to be covered if schedule permits.**

Resources: Geometry, Big Ideas Math ____
TI-84 Graphing Calculator
Chromebook

May 2026

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 1: Basis of Geometry

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.4 Apply the concept of congruence to create geometric constructions.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
How are spatial relationships, including shape and dimension, used to draw, construct, model, and represent real situations or solve problems?
How can the application of the attributes of geometric shapes support mathematical reasoning and problem solving?
How can geometric properties and theorems be used to describe, model, and analyze situations?

Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
8	Analytic Geometry Measurement and Dimension	Use coordinate geometry to prove theorems algebraically. Apply coordinate geometry to calculate distance and/or midpoint between two points. Apply coordinate geometry to relate slope to parallel and perpendicular lines. Use and/or compare measurements of	Angle Vertex Acute angle Right angle Obtuse angle Straight angle Angle bisector Complementary angles Supplementary angles	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 1.1 Points, Lines and Planes 2.3 Postulates and Diagrams 1.2 Measuring and Constructing Segments 1.3 Using Midpoint and Distance formulas 1.4 Perimeter and Area in the Coordinate Plane 1.5 Measuring and Constructing Angles 1.6 Describing Pairs of angles	G.2.2.1.1 Use properties of angles formed by intersecting lines to find the measures of missing angles. G.2.1.2.1 Calculate the distance and/or midpoint between 2 points on a number line or on a coordinate plane.

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 1: Basis of Geometry

	Congruence and Similarity	angles. Use and/or develop procedures to determine, describe, or estimate measures of perimeter, circumference, area, surface area, and/or volume. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on the validity of underlying reasoning. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct or validate arguments. Make geometric constructions.	Adjacent angles Linear pair Vertical angles Segment Ray Collinear Coplanar	Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 2: Reasoning and Proof

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.4 Apply the concept of congruence to create geometric constructions.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
8	Congruence and Similarity	Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct or validate arguments. Make geometric constructions.	Proof Theorem Conditional Hypothesis Negation Converse Inverse Contrapositive Perpendicular	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 2.1 Conditional Statements 2.2 Inductive and Deductive Reasoning 2.4 Algebraic Reasoning 2.5 Proving Statements about Segments and Angles 2.6 Proving Geometric relationships Combination of shared	G.1.3.2.1 Write, analyze, complete, or identify formal proofs (e.g., direct and/or indirect proofs/proofs by contradiction).

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 2: Reasoning and Proof

			Biconditional Conjecture Inductive Reasoning Counter-example Deductive Reasoning	activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 3: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
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8	Analytic Geometry Congruence and Similarity	Use coordinate geometry to prove theorems algebraically. Apply coordinate geometry to calculate distance and/or midpoint between two points. Apply coordinate geometry to relate slope to parallel and perpendicular lines. Prove geometric theorems about lines,	Parallel Lines Skew Lines Parallel Planes Transversal Corresponding angles Alternate Interior angles Alternate exterior angles Consecutive interior angles	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 3.1 Pairs of Lines and Angles 3.2 Parallel Lines and Transversals 3.3 Proofs with Parallel Lines 3.4 Proofs of Perpendicular Lines 3.5 Equations of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines Combination of shared	G.2.2.1.1 Use properties of angles formed by intersecting lines to find the measures of missing angles. G.2.2.1.2 Use properties of angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal to find the measures of missing angles. G.2.1.2.3 Use slope, distance and/or

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 3: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

		angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on the validity of underlying reasoning. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct or validate arguments. Make geometric constructions.	Perpendicular Bisector	activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	midpoint between 2 points on a coordinate plane to establish properties of a 2-dimensional shape. G.2.1.2.2 Relate slope to perpendicularity and/or parallelism (limit to linear algebraic equations).

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 4: Transformations

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.1 Use geometric figures and their properties to represent transformations in the plane.
CC.2.3.HS.A.2 Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence.
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.4 Apply the concept of congruence to create geometric constructions.
CC.2.3.HS.A.5 Create justifications based on transformations to establish similarity of plane.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
6	Congruence and Similarity	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence. Apply non-rigid transformations to	Congruent figures Congruence Transformation Dilation Center of Dilation Scale Factor Enlargement	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 4.1 Translations 4.2 Reflections 4.3 Rotations 4.5 Dilations Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic	G.1.1.1 Identify and apply properties of rotations, reflections, and translations. Example: Angle measures are preserved in rotations, reflections, and translations. G.1.1.2 Given two congruent figures, describe a sequence of

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 4: Transformations

		determine and explain similarity. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct or validate arguments. Make geometric constructions. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning.	Reduction Similarity Transformation Rigid Transformation Non-rigid transformation	geometric software.	transformations that exhibits the congruence between them. G.1.1.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates. G.1.1.4 Given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence of transformations that exhibits the similarity between them. G.1.3.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of congruent and similar polygons or solids.

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 5: Congruent Triangles

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.2 Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence.
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.4 Apply the concept of congruence to create geometric constructions.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
12	Congruence	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct	Legs Hypotenuse Coordinate Proof	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 5.1 Angles of Triangles 5.2 Congruent Polygons 5.3 Proving by SAS 5.4 Equilateral and Isosceles Triangles 5.5 Proving by SSS 5.6 Proving by ASA and AAS 5.7 Using Congruent Triangles 5.8 Coordinate Proofs	G.1.2.1.3 Identify and/or use properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles. G.1.2.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of triangles. G.1.3.2.1 Write, analyze, complete, or identify formal proofs (e.g., direct and/or indirect proofs/proofs by contradiction).

Unit 5: Congruent Triangles

		or validate arguments. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning.		Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	G.1.1.3 Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 6: Relationships Within Triangles

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

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10	Congruence and Similarity Analytic Geometry Measurement and Dimension	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence. Using various methods, write formal proofs and/or use logic statements to construct or validate	Equidistant Concurrent Point of Concurrency Circumcenter Incenter Median of a Triangle Centroid Altitude of a Triangle Orthocenter	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 6.1 Perpendicular and Angle Bisectors 6.2 Bisectors of Triangles 6.3 Medians and Altitudes of Triangles 6.4 The Triangle Midsegment Theorem 6.5 Indirect Proof and Inequalities in One Triangle 6.6 Inequalities in Two Triangles	G.1.2.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of triangles. G.2.2.1.1 Use properties of angles formed by intersecting lines to find the measures of missing angles. G.2.2.1.2 Use properties of angles formed when two parallel lines are cut by a transversal to find the measures of missing

		arguments.Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning. Use coordinate geometry to prove theorems algebraically. Apply coordinate geometry to relate slope to parallel and perpendicular lines. Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations.	Midsegment of a Triangle Indirect Proof	Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	angles. G.1.3.2.1 Write, analyze, complete, or identify formal proofs (e.g., direct and/or indirect proofs/proofs by contradiction).

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 7: Quadrilaterals and Other Polygons

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
8	Congruence and Similarity Analytic Geometry Measurement and Dimension	Make geometric constructions. Use and/or compare measurements of angles. Apply geometric concepts in modeling situations. Apply coordinate geometry to relate slope to parallel and perpendicular lines.	Diagonal Equilateral Polygon Equiangular Polygon Regular Polygon Parallelogram Rhombus Rectangle Square Trapezoid	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 7.1 Angles of Polygons 7.2 Properties of Parallelograms 7.3 Proving That a Quadrilateral Is a Parallelogram 7.4 Properties of Special Parallelograms 7.5 Properties of Trapezoids and Kites	G.1.2.1 Recognize and/or apply properties of angles, polygons and polyhedra G.1.2.1.2 Identify and/or use properties of quadrilaterals G.1.2.1.3 Identify and/or use properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles. G.1.2.1.4 Identify and/or use properties of regular polygons

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 7: Quadrilaterals and Other Polygons

			Bases (of a trapezoid) Base angles (of a trapezoid) Legs (of a trapezoid) Isosceles Trapezoid Midsegment of a trapezoid Kite	Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 8: Similarity

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.5 Create justifications based on transformations to establish similarity of plane figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.6 Verify and apply theorems involving similarity as they relate to plane figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.11 Apply coordinate geometry to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
0	Congruence and Similarity SSS Similarity Theorem SAS Similarity Theorem Proving Slope Criteria Using Similar Triangles	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Apply rigid transformations to determine and explain congruence. Apply non-rigid transformations to determine and explain similarity. Using various methods, write formal proofs	Alternate Interior Angles Congruence Correspondence Corresponding Angles Indirect Proof Isosceles Triangle	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 8.1 Similar Polygons 8.2 Proving Triangle Similarity by AA 8.3 Proving Triangle Similarity by SSS and SAS 8.4 Proportionality Theorems Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and	G.1.3.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of congruent and similar polygons or solids. G.1.3.1.2 Identify and/or use proportional relationships in similar figures.

		and/or use logic statements to construct or validate arguments. Make geometric constructions. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning.	Transformation Perpendicular Proof Proof by Contradiction Right Triangle Corresponding Parts of Similar Polygons Corresponding Lengths in Similar Polygons Perimeters of Similar Polygons Areas of Similar Polygons	on-line dynamic geometric software.	

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 9: Right Triangles and Trigonometry

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.7 Apply trigonometric ratios to solve problems involving right triangles.

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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
10	Congruence and Similarity Trigonometry Measurement and Dimension	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning. Define and/or apply trigonometric ratios. Solve problems involving right triangles (Pythagorean Theorem, right triangle	Pythagorean Theorem Trigonometric Ratios	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 9.1 The Pythagorean Theorem 9.2 Special Right Triangles 9.3 Similar Right Triangles 9.4 The Tangent Ratio 9.5 The Sine and Cosine Ratios 9.6 Solving Right Triangles *9.7 Law of Sines and Law of Cosines *Topic to be covered if schedule permits. Combination of shared	G.1.2.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of triangles. G.1.2.1.3 Identify and/or use properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles. G.1.2.1.4 Identify and/or use properties of regular polygons. G.2.2.2.1 Estimate area, perimeter or circumference of an irregular figure.

		trigonometry).		activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 10: Circles

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.8 Apply geometric theorems to verify properties of circles.
CC.2.3.HS.A.9 Extend the concept of similarity to determine arc lengths and areas of sectors of circles.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
0	Congruence and Similarity Trigonometry Circles Analytic Geometry Measurement and Dimension	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Prove geometric theorems about lines, angles, triangles, and parallelograms while focusing on validity of underlying reasoning. Define and/or apply trigonometric ratios. Solve problems involving right triangles	Arc Chord Circle Diameter Radius Secant Semicircle Tangent	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 10.1 Lines and Segments That Intersect Circles 10.2 Finding Arc Measures 10.3 Using Chords 10.4 Inscribed Angles and Polygons 10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles 10.6 Segment Relationships in Circles 10.7 Circles in the Coordinate Plane	G.1.2.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of triangles G.1.2.1.2 Identify and/or use properties of quadrilaterals G.1.2.1.3 Identify and/or use properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles. G.1.2.1.4 Identify and/or use properties of regular polygons G.2.2.1.1 Use properties of angles

		(Pythagorean Theorem, right triangle trigonometry).		Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	formed by intersecting lines to find the measures of missing angles. G.1.1.1.1 Identify, determine and/or use the radius, diameter, segment and/or tangent of a circle. G.1.1.1.2 Identify, determine and/or use the arcs, semicircles, sectors, and/or angles of a circle. G.1.1.1.3 Use chords, tangents, and secants to find missing arc measures or missing segment measures.

Honors Geometry
Curriculum Map
Unit 11: Circumference, Area, and Volume

Standards:
CC.2.3.HS.A.3 Verify and apply geometric theorems as they relate to geometric figures.
CC.2.3.HS.A.12 Explain volume formulas and use them to solve problems.
CC.2.3.HS.A.13 Analyze relationships between two-dimensional and three-dimensional objects.
CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real world problems.

Big Idea(s): Geometric relationships can be described, analyzed, and classified based on spatial reasoning and/or visualization.

Essential Question(s):
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Number of Instructional Days	Concepts	Competencies	Key Vocabulary	Materials, Resources, Activities, Technology, Literacy Strategies	Eligible Content
0	Congruence and Similarity Circles Measurement and Dimension	Use properties of congruence, correspondence, and similarity involving 2- and 3-dimensional figures. Identify, determine, and/or use parts of circles and segments, lines, and angles associated with circles. Extend the concept of similarity to determine arc lengths and areas of sectors.	Arc Length Circumference Cylinder Polyhedra Pyramid (Right) Sphere Surface Area Three-Dimensional	Big Ideas Geometry Textbook sections: 11.1 Circumference and Arc Length 11.2 Areas of Circles and Sectors 11.3 Areas of Polygons 11.4 Three-Dimensional Figures 11.5 Volumes of Prisms and Cylinders 11.6 Volumes of Pyramids 11.7 Surface Areas and Volumes of Cones 11.8 Surface Areas and Volumes of Spheres	G.1.1.1.1 Identify, determine and/or use the radius, diameter, segment and/or tangent of a circle. G.1.1.1.2 Identify, determine and/or use the arcs, semicircles, sectors, and/or angles of a circle. G.1.1.1.4 Identify and/or use the properties of a sphere or cylinder. G.1.2.1.1 Identify and/or use properties of

		Understand and apply theorems about circles. Use and/or develop procedures to determine, describe, or estimate measures of perimeter, circumference, area, surface area, and/or volume. Describe how a change in the linear dimension can affect perimeter, circumference, area, surface area, and/or volume. Visualize the relation between two- and three-dimensional objects.	Volume	Combination of shared activities, quizzes, assessments and on-line dynamic geometric software.	triangles. G.1.2.1.2 Identify and/or use properties of quadrilaterals G.1.2.1.3 Identify and/or use properties of isosceles and equilateral triangles. G.1.2.1.4 Identify and/or use properties of regular polygons G.1.2.1.5 Identify and/or use properties of pyramids and prisms. G.2.2.2.1 Estimate area, perimeter or circumference of an irregular figure. G.2.2.2.2 Find the measurement of a missing length given the perimeter, circumference, or area. G.2.2.2.4 Develop and/or use strategies to estimate the area of a compound/composite figure. G.2.2.2.5 Find the area of a sector of a circle. G.2.3.1.1 Calculate the surface area of prisms, cylinders, cones,

					pyramids and/or spheres. Formulas are provided on the reference sheet. G.2.3.1.2 Calculate the volume of prisms, cylinders, cones, pyramids and/or spheres. Formulas are provided on the reference sheet. G.2.3.1.3 Find the measurement of a missing length given the surface area or volume. G.2.3.2.1 Describe how a change in the linear dimension of a figure affects its surface area or volume.