

WHCSD Scope and Sequence

Geometry

Geometry Scope and Sequence

Domain	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
	44 Days	41 Days	41 Days	47 Days
	Content	Content	Content	Content
CONGRUENCE	G.CO.1 Know precise	G.SRT.1 Verify experimentally the	G.C.1 Prove that all circles	G.GPE.1 Derive the equation of a
G.CO	definitions of ray, angle, circle,	properties of dilations given by a	are similar using	circle of given center and radius
	perpendicular line, parallel	center and a scale factor: a. A	transformational	using the Pythagorean Theorem;
SIMILARITY, RIGHT	line, and line segment, based	dilation takes a line not passing	arguments. G.C.2 Identify	complete the square to find the
TRIANGLES AND	on the undefined notions of	through the center of the dilation	and describe relationships	center and radius of a circle given by
TRIGONOMETRY	point, line, distance along a	to a parallel line and leaves a line	among angles, radii, chords,	an equation. (+) G.GPE.2 Derive the
	line, and arc length.	passing through the center	tangents, and arcs and use	equation of a parabola given a focus
G.SKI	G.CO.2 Represent	unchanged. b. The dilation of a	them to solve problems.	and directrix. (+)
	transformations in the plane	line segment is longer or shorter	Include the relationship	G.GPE.4 Use coordinates to prove
CIRCLES	using, e.g., transparencies and	in the ratio given by the scale	between central, inscribed,	simple geometric theorems
G.C.	geometry software; describe	factor.	and circumscribed angles	algebraically and to verify geometric
	transformations as functions	G.SRT.2 Given two figures, use	and their intercepted arcs;	relationships algebraically, including
EXPRESSING GEOMETRIC	that take points in the plane as	the definition of similarity in	inscribed angles on a	properties of special triangles,
PROPERTIES WITH	inputs and give other points as	terms of similarity	diameter are right angles;	quadrilaterals, and circles. For
EQUATIONS G.GPE	outputs. Compare	transformations G to decide if	the radius of a circle is	example, determine if a figure
	transformations that preserve	they are similar; explain using	perpendicular to the	defined by four given points in the
GEOMETRIC	distance and angle to those	similarity transformations the	tangent where the radius	coordinate plane is a rectangle;
	that do not, e.g., translation	meaning of similarity for triangles	intersects the circle.	determine if a specific point lies on
	versus horizontal stretch.	as the equality of all	G.C.3 Construct the	a given circle. (G, M2)
	G.CO.3 Identify the	corresponding pairs of angles	inscribed and circumscribed	G.GPE.5 Justify the slope criteria for
G.GIVID	symmetries of a figure, which	and the proportionality of all	circles of a triangle; prove	parallel and perpendicular lines, and
	are the rotations and	corresponding pairs of sides.	and apply the property that	use them to solve geometric
CONDITIONAL	reflections that carry it onto	G.SRT.3 Use the properties of	opposite angles are	problems, e.g., find the equation of
PROBABILITY AND THE	itself. a. Identify figures that	similarity transformations to	supplementary for a	a line parallel or perpendicular to a
RULES OF PROBABILITY	have line symmetry; draw and	establish the AA criterion for two	quadrilateral inscribed in a	given line that passes through a
S.CP.	use lines of symmetry to	triangles to be similar.	circle. (+)	given point.
	analyze properties of shapes.	G.SRT.4 Prove and apply	G.C.4 Construct a tangent	G.GPE.6 Find the point on a directed
	b. Identify figures that have	theorems about triangles.	line from a point outside a	line segment between two given
	rotational symmetry;	Theorems include but are not	given circle to the circle.	points that partitions the segment
	determine the angle of	restricted to the following: a line		in a given ratio. G.GPE.7 Use
	rotation, and use rotational	parallel to one side of a triangle		coordinates to compute perimeters

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symmetry to analyze	divides the other two	Find arc lengths and areas	of polygons and areas of triangles
properties of shapes.	proportionally, and conversely;	of sectors of circles.	and rectangles, e.g., using the
G.CO.4 Develop definitions of	the Pythagorean Theorem	G.C.5 Find arc lengths and	distance formula.
rotations, reflections, and	proved using triangle similarity.	areas of sectors of circles. a.	
translations in terms of angles,	G.SRT.5 Use congruence and	Apply similarity to relate	
circles, perpendicular lines,	similarity criteria for triangles to	the length of an arc	
parallel lines, and line	solve problems and to justify	intercepted by a central	
segments. G.CO.5 Given a	relationships in geometric figures	angle to the radius. Use the	
geometric figure and a	that can be decomposed into	relationship to solve	Note: The following standards are
rotation, reflection, or	triangles.	problems. b. Derive the	not currently aligned to any of the 4
translation, draw the	Define trigonometric ratios, and	formula for the area of a	marking periods:
transformed figure using items	solve problems involving right	sector, and use it to	
such as graph paper, tracing	triangles.	solve problems.	S.CP.1 Describe events as subsets of
paper, or geometry software.	G.SRT.6 Understand that by	G.GMD.1 Give an informal	<mark>a sample space (the set of</mark>
Specify a sequence of	similarity, side ratios in right	argument for the formulas	outcomes) using characteristics (or
transformations that will carry	triangles are properties of the	for the circumference of a	categories) of the outcomes, or as
a given figure onto another.	angles in the triangle, leading to	circle, area of a circle, and	unions, intersections, or
Understand congruence in	definitions of trigonometric	volume of a cylinder,	complements of other events ("or,"
terms of rigid motions. G.CO.6	ratios for acute angles. G.SRT.7	pyramid, and cone. Use	<mark>"and," "not").★</mark>
Use geometric descriptions of	Explain and use the relationship	dissection arguments,	S.CP.2 Understand that two events A
rigid motionsG to transform	between the sine and cosine of	Cavalieri's principle, and	and B are independent if and only if
figures and to predict the	complementary angles. G.SRT.8	informal limit arguments.	the probability of A and B occurring
effect of a given rigid motion	Solve problems involving right	G.GMD.3 Use volume	together is the product of their
on a given figure; given two	triangles. a. Use trigonometric	formulas for cylinders,	probabilities, and use this
figures, use the definition of	ratios and the Pythagorean	pyramids, cones, and	characterization to determine if
congruence in terms of rigid	Theorem to solve right triangles	spheres to solve problems.	they are independent. ★
motions to decide if they are	in applied problems if one of the	G.GMD.4 Identify the	S.CP.3 Understand the conditional
congruent. G.CO.7 Use the	two acute angles and a side	shapes of two-dimensional	probability of A given B as P(A and
definition of congruence in	length is given. (G, M2) (+) b. Use	cross-sections of	B)/P(B), and interpret independence
terms of rigid motions to show	trigonometric ratios and the	three-dimensional objects,	of A and B as saying that the
that two triangles are	Pythagorean Theorem to solve	and identify	conditional probability of A given B
congruent if and only if	right triangles in applied	three-dimensional objects	is the same as the probability of A,
corresponding pairs of sides	problems. (A2, M3)	generated by rotations of	and the conditional probability of B
and corresponding pairs of	Apply trigonometry to general	two-dimensional objects.	given A is the same as the
angles are congruent. G.CO.8	triangles. (+)	-	probability of B. ★
Explain how the criteria for	G.SRT.9 Derive the formula A =		S.CP.4 Construct and interpret
triangle congruence (ASA, SAS,	1/2 ab sin(C) for the area of a		two-way frequency tables of data
and SSS) follow from the	triangle by drawing an auxiliary		when two categories are associated
			with each object being classified.

definition of congruence in	line from a vertex perpendicular	Use the two way table as a sample
terms of rigid motions.	to the opposite side. (+)	space to decide if events are
	G.GMD.5 Understand how and	independent and to approximate
Prove geometric theorems	when changes to the measures	conditional probabilities. For
both formally and informally	of a figure (lengths or angles)	example, collect data from a
using a variety of methods.	result in similar and non-similar	random sample of students in your
G.CO.9 Prove and apply	figures. G.GMD.6 When figures	school on their favorite subject
theorems about lines and	are similar, understand and apply	among math, science, and English.
angles. Theorems include but	the fact that when a figure is	Estimate the probability that a
are not restricted to the	scaled by a factor of k, the effect	randomly selected student from
following: vertical angles are	on lengths, areas, and volumes is	your school will favor science given
congruent; when a transversal	that they are multiplied by k, k2,	that the student is in tenth grade.
crosses parallel lines, alternate	and k3, respectively.	Do the same for other subjects and
interior angles are congruent		compare the results. ★
and corresponding angles are		S.CP.5 Recognize and explain the
congruent; points on a		concepts of conditional probability
perpendicular bisector of a		and independence in everyday
line segment are exactly those		language and everyday situations.
equidistant from the		For example, compare the chance of
segment's endpoints. G.CO.10		having lung cancer if you are a
Prove and apply theorems		smoker with the chance of being a
about triangles. Theorems		smoker if you have lung cancer. ★
include but are not restricted		S.CP.6 Find the conditional
to the following: measures of		probability of A given B as the
interior angles of a triangle		fraction of B's outcomes that also
sum to 180°; base angles of		belong to A, and interpret the
isosceles triangles are		answer in terms of the model. ★
congruent; the segment		S.CP.7 Apply the Addition Rule, P(A
joining midpoints of two sides		or B) = $P(A) + P(B) - P(A and B)$, and
of a triangle is parallel to the		interpret the answer in terms of the
third side and half the length;		model.★ (+)
the medians of a triangle meet		Apply the general Multiplication
at a point. G.CO.11 Prove and		Rule in a uniform probability
apply theorems about		modelG, P(A and B) = P(A) · P(B A) =
parallelograms. Theorems		P(B) P(A B), and interpret the
include but are not restricted		answer in terms of the model. ★ (G,
to the following: opposite		M2) (+)
sides are congruent, opposite		Use permutations and combinations
angles are congruent, the		to compute probabilities of

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diagonals of a parallelogram biscet each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelogram with congruent diagonals. G.CO.12 Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisceting a segment; bisecting a segment; bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallelot a given line through a point not on the line. Ine segment; and constructing a line segment; bisector of a line segment; and constructing a variety of methods. Resources CPM (College Preparatory Math) ODE Model Curriculum		_			
biset each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals.problems. ★ (G, M2)G.C0.12 Make formal geometric constructions with a geometric constructions with a geometric constructions with a unity of tools and methods. (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; bisecting a segment; bisecting a nagle; iconstructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line etablish the A criterion for two triangles to be similar. Prove and apply theorems both formally and informally involving similarity using a variety of methods.CPM (College Preparatory Math) ODE Model CurriculumCPM (College Preparatory Math) ODE Model CurriculumCPM (College Preparatory Math) ODE Model CurriculumCPM (college Preparatory Math) ODE Model Curriculum		diagonals of a parallelogram			compound events and solve
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WHCSD Scope and Sequence

Geometry

	Kahn Academy		Kahn Academy	
Notes:	Mathematical Practices			
	1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.			
	2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.			
	 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Model with mathematics. Use appropriate tools strategically. Attend to precision. Look for and make use of structure. 			
	8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.			