# CURRICULUM GUIDE <br> TO 

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## UNIT I: Coordinate Geometry (8 days) *days include one review day and one test day

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coordinate Geometry Formulas <br> - Slope of a line | 1 day | G.GPE. 5 A |
|  | Equation of a line <br> - Slope-intercept form <br> - Point-slope form <br> - Parallel and perpendicular lines <br> - Given a point and the equation of a line perpendicular <br> - Given a point and the equation of a line parallel | 2 days | G.GPE. 5 B |
|  | Coordinate Geometry Formulas <br> - Midpoint of a line segment <br> - Equation of perpendicular bisector | 2 days |  |
|  | Coordinate Geometry Formulas <br> - Length of a line segment | 1 day |  |

UNIT II: Basics (22 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Undefined and Defined Terms -Point, line, plane <br> - Vocabulary (include symbols) -Collinear, line segment, congruent, midpoint, bisector of a line segment, bisector of an angle, ray, vector, angles (acute, obtuse, right, straight), linear pair, perpendicular lines, distance from a point to a line, triangles (scalene, isosceles, equilateral), complementary angles, supplementary angles, vertical angles, adjacent angles, median of a triangle, altitude of a triangle, exterior angle of a triangle, tangent to a circle, circumscribed, inscribed and regular polygons. Points of concurrency. Triangle inequality theorems. <br> *Include in the vocabulary unit: how to name a line segment, how to name a line, how to name an angle (using letters and numbers), how to mark congruent parts. <br> - Properties and Theorems -Sum of the angles of a triangle are 180 degrees, isosceles triangle theorem, vertical angles are congruent, exterior angle theorem, sum of the interior and exterior angles of a polygon <br> -Algebra and explain <br> - Parallel Lines <br> -Algebra <br> - Basic Constructions -Copy a line segment, isosceles triangle, equilateral triangles, copy an angle, angle bisector, segment bisector, perpendicular line (through a point on the line, through a point not on the line), perpendicular bisector, median of a triangle, altitude of a triangle, square, | 8 days | $\begin{gathered} \text { G.CO. } 1 \\ \text { G-CO. } 12 \\ \text { G.CO. } 9 \\ \text { G.CO. } 10 \\ \text { G.CO. } 12 \\ \text { G.CO. } 13 \end{gathered}$ |


|  | parallel lines. Square, regular hexagon, <br> and equilateral triangle inscribed in a <br> circle. These constructions should be <br> applied to others throughout the school <br> year (example: construct a line that is <br> tangent to a circle is the same as <br> constructing a perpendicular line <br> through a point. Construct the points <br> of concurrency. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

UNIT III: Congruent Triangles (18 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Properties and Postulates (include mini proofs) <br> - Define Postulate and Theorem <br> - Reflexive Property <br> - Symmetric Property <br> - Transitive Property <br> - Substitution Postulate <br> - Partition Postulate <br> - Addition Postulate <br> - Subtraction Postulate <br> - Multiplication Postulate <br> - Division Postulate | 2 days | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G.SRT.5A } \\ & \text { G.SRT.5B } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Congruent-Define and Recognize Using Rigid Motions <br> - SSS <br> - SAS <br> - ASA <br> - AAS <br> - HL | 3 days |  |
|  | Two-Column Proofs <br> - Involving triangle congruence <br> - Corresponding parts of congruent triangles are congruent | 6 days |  |
|  | Overlapping Triangles <br> Double Triangle Congruence | 5 days |  |

## UNIT IV: Parallel Lines (6 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bullet$ <br> $\bullet$ <br>  | Proving parallel lines | G.CO.C.9 |
|  |  | 5 days | G.CO.D. 12 |

UNIT V: Transformations (17 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Transformational Geometry (include the concept that a transformation is a function ~input to an output) <br> - Pt Reflections <br> - Line Reflections -students need to know that the perpendicular bisector is also known as the line of reflection -construct the line of reflection -construct a figure given the line of reflection <br> - Translations (include the line that you are moving along, if not on a coordinate plane) <br> -students need to know that translations involve constructing parallel lines -Find the point on a line segment that partitions the segment into a given ratio (algebraically and using constructions) <br> - Rotations <br> -the students need to know that the intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the segments connecting the corresponding points of the pre-image and the image finds the center of rotation (Module 1 pages 127-129) -given a center of rotation and degree measure, construct the image <br> - Rotational Symmetry <br> -Between 0 degrees and 360 degrees (non-inclusive) <br> -Include rotational symmetry of polygons. Students should be able to determine the angle of rotation. <br> - Reflections and Rotations that carry a figure onto itself (regular and irregular) <br> - Rigid Motions -Rigid motions preserve angle measure and distance <br> -Students should be able to identify if there is a rigid motion that will map one figure onto another <br> -Ensure students are able to identify corresponding parts after | 15 days | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G.CO. } 2 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 3 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 4 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 5 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 6 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 7 \\ & \text { G.CO. } 8 \\ & \text { G-SRT. } 5 \\ & \text { G.GPE. } 6 \end{aligned}$ |


|  | transformations occur. <br> - <br> Using transformations determine if pre- <br> image and image are congruent <br> Compositions of transformations <br> -Students should be able to identify the <br> composition of transformations as well <br> as, identify one single transformation <br> that would be equivalent to the <br> composition. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Teachers are expected to use software and transparencies to demonstrate transformations. |  |  |  |
| Include examples of transformations that do not preserve angle measure and/or congruence. |  |  |  |

## Unit VI: Similarity (20 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dilations <br> -The center of dilation and scale factor must be mentioned <br> -A dilation takes a line not passing through the center of the dilation to a parallel line <br> -A dilation leaves a line passing through the center unchanged <br> -Constructions of dilations <br> **MIDTERM REVIEW** <br> Similar Triangle Proof-include the concept of dilation <br> - AA Similarity <br> - SSS Similarity <br> - SAS Similarity <br> - Corresponding Sides of Similar Triangles are in Proportion Product of Means/ Extremes <br> Similarity and Proportions <br> - Ratio and Proportion <br> -Mean Proportional/Geometric Mean <br> - Proportions Involving Line Segments -A line segment drawn connecting two sides of triangle is parallel to the third side if and only if it divides the triangle proportionally <br> -altitudes <br> -medians <br> -angle bisectors <br> -areas <br> -perimeters <br> -volumes <br> -Include the theorem "The segment connecting the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the measure of the length of the third side." <br> - Similar Polygons | 5 days <br> 3-days <br> 5 days | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { G.SRT.1A } \\ & \text { G.SRT.1B } \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 2 \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 3 \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 4 \\ & \text { G-SRT. } 5 \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 6 \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 7 \\ & \text { G.SRT. } 8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Similarity Transformations <br> - Explain similarity transformations as the | 2 days |  |


|  | equality of all corresponding pairs of <br> angles and proportionality of all <br> corresponding pairs of sides |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Right Triangles <br> $\bullet$ Proportions in Right Triangle <br> $\bullet$ Pythagorean Theorem Proof using <br> similarity | 2-days <br> 1-day |  |

## UNIT VII: Trigonometry (10 days)



## UNIT VIII: Quadrilateral Properties (21 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Properties of Quadrilaterals <br> - Trapezoid (definition: a quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides) <br> - Isosceles trapezoid <br> - Parallelogram <br> - Rectangle <br> - Rhombus <br> - Square | 3 days | $\begin{gathered} \text { G.CO. } 11 \\ \text { G.GPE. } 4 \\ \text { G.GPE. } 5 \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Coordinate Geometry Proof: Triangles and Quadrilaterals <br> - Numerical and Variable -using a compass -including not proofs | 6 days |  |
|  | Two-Column/Paragraph Parallelogram Proofs <br> - Using parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, and square properties <br> - Proving a parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, and square | 10 days |  |

## Unit IX: Three-Dimensional Geometry (15 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Three-Dimensional Figures <br> - Identify the shapes of 2D cross sections of 3D objects <br> - Identify 3D objects generated by rotations of 2D objects <br> - Area and perimeter -Area of a triangle (using sine formula) -Include using the distance formula <br> - Volume of a Prism, pyramid, cylinder, cone, sphere -students should be able to dissect any figure for example, removing the bottom portion of a cone will result in a frustum -informal limit arguments <br> - Use geometry shapes and their measures and properties to describe objects (for example, a human torso is a cylinder) <br> - Apply geometric methods to solve design problems. (for example, designing a structure with a physical constraint) <br> - Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling <br> - Population Density | 13 days | G.GMD. 1 <br> G.GMD. 3 <br> G.GMD. 4 <br> G.MG. 1 <br> G.MG. 2 <br> G.MG. 3 <br> G.SRT. 9 <br> G.GPE. 7 |

## Unit X: Geometry of a Circle (17 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arc Length <br> - Distance around a circular arc <br> - Give an informal argument for the formulas for circumference and area of a circle <br> - Find the radian measure of an angle 1 radian $=\frac{180}{\pi}$ degrees <br> - Find the degree measure of an angle 1 degree $=\frac{\pi}{180}$ radians <br> - $S=\theta r$ <br> Area of Sectors <br> - Derive the formula | 5 days | G.CO. 1 G.C. 1 G.C. 2 A G.C.2B G.C. 5 G.GMD. 1 G.GPE.1A G.GPE.1B G.GPE. 4 |
|  | Equation of a Circle <br> - Completing the square -fractional radius <br> - Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean theorem <br> - Use completing the square to find the center and radius of a circle <br> - Knowing if a point lies on the circle Angles <br> - Arcs and Angles <br> - Inscribed Angles and their Measure <br> - Angles formed by Tangents, Secants and Chords | 2 days <br> 3 days |  |
|  | Segments <br> - Arcs and Chords <br> - Tangents and Secants <br> - Measure of Tangent Segments, Chords and Secant Segments | 2 days |  |
|  | Circle Proofs <br> - All circles are similar | 3 days |  |

## Unit XI: Regents Review (9 days)

| Textbook | Concept/Skill | Timeline | Standards |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regents Review | 9 days |  |
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## References

Drance, D. (2014, April). Common Core-izing HS Math. Paper presented at Western Suffolk Boces.

Geometry Standards Clarification. (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2014, from Engage NY website: https://www.engageny.org/

Larson, R., \& Boswell, L. (2015). Geometry. Erie, PA: Big Ideas Learning.

Appendices

