

Geometry

Month	Unit	Content	Skills	Essential Questions
September	Essential of Geometry (7 days)	Undefined terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe various undefined terms, such as, point, line, and plane. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do points, lines, and planes relate to describe our world?
		The Real Numbers and Their Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and apply various properties, such as, closure, associative, commutative, identity, inverse, distributive, and property of zero. 	
		Definitions, Lines, and Line Segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define various geometric relationships, such as, collinear points, segments, and lines. Define and apply the principal of betweenness. 	
		Midpoints and Bisectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the terms midpoint and bisector. Draw and label diagrams using given information, and apply the concepts of midpoint and segment bisector to discover unknown values. 	
		Rays and Angles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define ray, opposite rays, and angle. Classify various types of angles. 	
		More Angle Definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define terms such as, congruent angles, bisector of an angle, perpendicular lines, and distance from a point to a line. Add and subtract angles. 	

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September	Essential of Geometry (continued)	Triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms polygon, and triangle. • Classify Triangles according to sides and angles. • Recognize angle and side relationships of various triangles. • Display and relate information using diagrams. 	
September	Logic (12 days)	Sentences, Statements, and Truth Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write statements and determine their truth value. • Identify sentences that are not statements. • Recognize an open sentence, and determine its solution set. • Identify and interpret logic symbol. • Determine the negation a statement and establish its truth value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How could logic be used to determine if I have been tricked by someone or by an advertisement or commercial? • How will I use logical reasoning to help me make decisions in my life?
		Conjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and apply the conditions under which a conjunction is true. 	
		Disjunctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know and apply the conditions under which a disjunction is true. 	

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		Conditionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply the conditions under which a conditional is true. Identify the parts of a conditional statement. Recognize the hypothesis and conclusion of a hidden conditional. 	
		Inverses, Converses, and Contrapositive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and write the inverse, converse, and contrapositive of a given conditional statement, and note the logical equivalence. 	
September	Logic (continued)	Biconditionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply the conditions under which a biconditional is true. 	
		The Laws of Logic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the Law of Detachment and Disjunctive Inference, and apply these laws to a set of statements. 	
		Drawing Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and evaluate conjectures in mathematical terms using mathematical strategies to reach a conclusion. 	
October	Proving Statements in Geometry (13 days)	Inductive Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and describe the terms generalization, inductive reasoning, counterexample, and conjectures. 	
		Definitions as Biconditionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a definition in conditional form. Write the converse of a conditional. Write the biconditional form of the definition. 	

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		Deductive Reasoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw a diagram to illustrate the given statement. • Write a definition(s) from geometry, in conditional form, that can be used with the given statement to justify a conclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you analyze the given information to determine the strategy(s) needed to complete a proof? • How can you show the logical progression of a proof?
		Direct and Indirect Proofs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the difference between direct and indirect methods of proof, and apply the necessary steps in reaching a conclusion. 	
		Postulates, Theorems, and Proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms postulate and theorem. • Apply various postulate and theorems to write a two-column proof using deductive reasoning. 	

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October	Proving Statements in Geometry (continued)	The Substitution Postulate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a proof that utilizes the substitution postulate. 	
		The Addition and Subtraction Postulates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and apply the partition postulate. • Recognize and apply the addition postulate. • Recognize and apply the subtraction postulate. 	
		The Multiplication and Division Postulates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize and apply the multiplication postulate. • Recognize and apply the division postulates. • Recognize and apply the power postulate. • Recognize and apply the roots postulate. 	
October	Congruence of Line Segments, Angles, and Triangles (11 days)	Postulates of Lines, Line Segments, and Angles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write conditional statements in the given/proof format. • Write a formal proof. • Apply definitions to write equations and discover angle measures. • Identify types of angles from a given measure. 	

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November	Congruence of Line Segments, Angles, and Triangles (continued)	Proving Triangles Congruent Using Angle, Side, Angle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a proof using Angle, Side, Angle Postulate. 	
		Proving Triangles Congruent Using Side, Side, Side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a proof using Side, Side, Side Postulate. 	
November	Congruence Based on Triangles (13 days)	Line Segments Associated With Triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Altitude, Median, Bisector, and Triangles using the tools of geometry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are triangles used in the construction industry?
		Using Congruent Triangles to Prove Line Segments Congruent and Angles Congruent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize congruent triangles. State the reason why the triangles are congruent. Name pairs of parts that are congruent because they are corresponding parts of congruent triangles. Write a formal proof using paragraph and two column format. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much information do you need to know to determine whether two triangles are congruent?
		Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply definitions to write equations and solve for sides and angles. 	
November	Congruence Based on Triangles (continue)	Using Two Pairs of Congruent Triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize when given information is not sufficient to prove congruency. Write a formal two column proof. 	
		Proving Overlapping Triangles Congruent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize when triangles share common parts. 	

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		<p>Perpendicular Bisector of a Line Segment</p> <p>Basic Construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw overlapping triangles separately. • Write a formal two column proof. • Write the three methods of proving that two lines are perpendicular. • Write a formal proof using paragraph and two column format. • Demonstrate the use of a compass and straightedge for basic construction. • Construct a line segment congruent to a given line segment. • Construct an angle congruent to a given angle. • Construct a perpendicular bisector of a given line segment and the midpoint of a given line segment. • Bisect a given angle. • Construct a line perpendicular to a given line through a given point on the line. • Construct a line perpendicular to a given through a point not on the given line. 	
December	<p>Transformations and the Coordinate Plane (15 days)</p>	<p>The Coordinates of a Point in a Plane.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graph points in the coordinate plane. • Apply formulas of various polygons. 	
		<p>Line Reflections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw lines of symmetry on given figure. • Recognize length, angle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between the original figure and the transformed

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			measure, and midpoint is preserved under line reflection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a justification as to why figures remain congruent. 	figure? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When does a figure have line symmetry?
		Line Reflection in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graph points in the coordinate plane. Identify and plot the coordinates of the image of points under a line reflection. 	
		Point Reflections in the Coordinate Plane Translations in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize length, angle measure, and midpoint is preserved under point reflection. Graph points in the coordinate plane. Identify and plot coordinates of image under a point reflection. Recognize length, angle measure, and midpoint is preserved under translation. Graph points in the coordinate plane. Identify and plot coordinates of image under translation. 	
December	Transformations and the Coordinate Plane	Rotations in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discover if a figure has rotational symmetry. Recognize length, angle measure, and midpoint is preserved under a rotation. Memorize the laws for rotation about the origin. Identify and plot coordinates of image under a rotation. 	

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January	Geometric Inequalities (11 days)	Basic Inequality Postulates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply postulates and properties such as: Whole quantity and its parts, Transitive property, Substitution postulate, and the Trichotomy postulate. Draw a diagram to illustrate a hypothesis. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		Inequality Postulates Involving Addition and Subtraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply postulates dealing with addition/subtraction and inequalities. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		Inequality Postulates Involving Multiplication and Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply postulated dealing with multiplication/division and inequalities. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting postulates and definitions. 	
January	Geometric Inequalities (continued)	An Inequality Involving the Lengths of the Sides of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply the Triangle Inequality Theorem. Determine either the longest side of a triangle given the three angle measures or the largest angle given the lengths of three sides of a triangle. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	

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		An Inequality Involving an Exterior Angle of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the definition of an exterior angle. Investigate, justify, and apply the exterior angle inequality theorem. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		Inequalities Involving Sides and Angles of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply theorems involving the relationships regarding triangles with unequal sides and angles. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
January	Midterm Exam (4 Days)	Review of all content covered up to this point	Review of all skills covered up to this point.	

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February	Slopes and Equations of Lines (11 days)	The Slope of a Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply the procedure for finding the slope of a line. Identify lines that have positive, negative, zero, and undefined slope. Plot points and draw lines, then determine their slopes. 	
		The Equation of a Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the x and y intercepts of a line. State and apply the postulate: any two line segments that lie on the same line have equal slopes. State and apply the procedure for finding the equation of a line given two points on the line. 	
		Midpoint of a Line Segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the midpoint of a line segment, given its endpoints. State and apply the Midpoint Formula. 	
		The Slopes of Perpendicular Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine whether two lines are perpendicular given their equations. Find the slope of a perpendicular line, given the equation of a line. Find the equation of a line, given a point on the line and the equation of a line perpendicular to the given line. Find the equation of a line that is the perpendicular bisector of a line segment, given the endpoints of the 	

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			line segment.	
February	Slopes and Equations of Lines (Continued)	Coordinate Proof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply the properties of triangles and quadrilaterals in the coordinate plane, using the distance, midpoint, and slope formulas. 	
		Concurrence of the Altitudes of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply the theorem stating: The altitudes of a triangle are concurrent. 	

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August	Parallel Lines (12 days)	Proving Lines Parallel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State the definition of parallel lines. Identify, Investigate, and justify the relationships between the various angles formed when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, such as: Alternate Interior Angles, Alternate Exterior Angles, Corresponding Angles, and Interior Angles on the Same Side of the Transversal. Determine if two lines cut by a transversal are parallel, based on the measure of given pairs of angles formed by the transversal and the lines. State and apply the methods of proving coplanar lines parallel. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		Properties of Parallel Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and apply the parallel postulate. Given parallel lines cut by a transversal; Identify, Investigate, and justify the relationships between the various angles formed. (Properties of parallel lines) 	
		Parallel Lines in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about parallel lines. 	

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February	Parallel Lines (Continued)	Parallel Lines in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine whether two lines are parallel given their equations. Find the equation of a line, given a point on the line and the equation of a line parallel to the desired line. 	
March	Parallel Lines (Continued)	The Sum of the Measures of the Angles of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems and corollaries about the sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle. Recall and apply information regarding types of triangles such as: right, isosceles, and equilateral. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		Proving Triangles Congruent by Angle, Angle, Side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the congruence of two triangles by using the congruence technique AAS. State and apply the corollary: If a point lies on the bisector of an angle, then it is equidistant from the sides of the angle. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. 	
		The Converse of the Isosceles Triangle Theorem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prove that a triangle is isosceles if one of the following is true: 1) Two sides of the triangle are congruent 2) Two angles of the triangle are congruent. Investigate, justify, and apply the 	

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			theorems and corollaries regarding the sides and angles of an isosceles triangle.	

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March	Parallel Lines (Continued)	Proving Right Triangles Congruent by Hypotenuse, Leg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the congruence of two triangles by using the congruence technique HL. Construct a proof stating conclusions with supporting theorems, postulates, and definitions. State and apply the corollary: If a point is equidistant from the sides of an angle, then it lies on the bisector of the angle. State and apply the theorem: The angle bisectors of a triangle are concurrent. 	
		Interior and Exterior Angles of Polygons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify common polygons by name. State the definition of a regular polygon. Determine the measure of one interior angle of a regular polygon. Determine the sum of the interior angles of a polygon. Determine the sum of the exterior angles of a polygon. Determine the measure of one exterior angle of a regular polygon. State and apply formulas related to the interior and exterior angles of a polygon. 	
	Quadrilaterals (12 days)	The General Quadrilateral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify various parts of a quadrilateral 	

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March	Quadrilaterals (continued)	The Parallelogram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about parallelograms involving their angles, sides, and diagonals 	Why is it important to compare and contrast different types of quadrilaterals?
		Proving That a Quadrilateral Is a Parallelogram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justify that some quadrilaterals are parallelograms Justify and apply theorems to prove a quadrilateral is a parallelogram 	
		The Rectangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about rectangles involving their angles, sides, and diagonals Justify and apply theorems to prove a quadrilateral is a rectangle 	
		The Rhombus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about rhombus involving their angles, sides, and diagonals Justify and apply theorems to prove a quadrilateral is a rhombus 	
		The Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about squares involving their angles, sides, and diagonals Justify and apply theorems to prove a quadrilateral is a square 	
		The Trapezoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about trapezoids involving their angles, sides, and diagonals Justify and apply theorems to prove a quadrilateral is a trapezoid Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about trapezoids (including isosceles trapezoids) involving their angles, sides, medians, and diagonals 	

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		Areas of Polygons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and apply various formulas for areas of polygons 	
April	The Geometry of Three Dimensions (14 days)	Points, Lines, and Planes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply that two lines intersect at one point. 	
		Perpendicular Lines and Planes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply that if two planes intersect, they form a line. 	
		Parallel Lines and Planes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply that if a plane intersects two parallel planes, then the intersection is two parallel lines. 	
		Surface Area of a Prism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply that the surface area of a prism is the sum of the areas of all of the faces. Know and apply that the lateral area of a prism is the sum of the areas of the lateral faces of the prism. 	
		Volume of a Prism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and apply that the volume of a prism is the product of the area of the base and the altitude 	
		Pyramids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the properties of a regular pyramid, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lateral edges are congruent - lateral faces are congruent isosceles triangles - volume of a pyramid 	

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			<p>equals one-third the product of the area of the base and the altitude</p>	
		Cylinders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the properties of a cylinder, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bases are congruent - volume equals the product of the area of the base and the altitude - lateral area of a right circular cylinder equals the product of an altitude and the circumference of the base 	
		Cones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the properties of a right circular cone, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lateral area equals one-half the product of the slant - volume is one-third the product of the area of its base and its altitude 	
		Spheres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the properties of a sphere, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the intersection of a plane and a sphere is a circle - a great circle is the largest circle that can be drawn on a sphere - two planes equidistant 	

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			from the center of the sphere and intersecting the sphere do so in congruent circles - surface area formula - volume formula	
May	Ratio, Proportion, and Similarity	Ratio and Proportion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the meaning of ratio and proportion • Justify the theorem in a proportion: The product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes 	
		Proportions Involving Line Segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate lengths of corresponding line segments using proportional reasoning • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about geometrical relationships based on the properties of the line segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle • Calculate the length of corresponding sides of similar triangles using proportional reasoning • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about proportional relationships among the segments of the sides of the triangle, given one or more lines parallel to one side of a triangle and intersecting the other two sides of the triangle • Identify the ratio of corresponding sides of similar triangles 	Why are the mid segments proportional to the parallel side?

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		Similar Polygons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate the length of corresponding sides of similar polygons using proportional reasoning Investigate theorems about geometrical relationships based on the properties of similar polygons 	<p>How are similar polygons different from congruent polygons?</p> <p>How are similar polygons the same as congruent polygons?</p>
		Proving Triangles Similar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct various types of reasoning, arguments, justifications, and methods of proof for similar triangles Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about similarity of triangles using the following theorems: AA, SAS, and SSS 	
		Dilations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize that dilated polygons in the coordinate plane are similar polygons Recognize that under dilation angle measure, midpoint, and collinearity are preserved 	
		Proportional Relations Among Segments Related to Triangles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply that if two triangles are similar, the lengths of corresponding altitudes, medians, and angle bisectors have the same ratio as the lengths of any two corresponding sides Investigate, justify, and apply that if two triangles are similar, the ratio of their perimeters have the same ratio as the lengths of any two corresponding sides Investigate, justify, and apply that if two triangles are similar, the ratio of their areas equals the ratio of any two corresponding sides squared 	

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		Concurrence of the Medians of a Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate and apply the concurrence of medians of triangles • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about the centroid of a triangle dividing each median into segments whose lengths are in the ratio 2:1 	
		Proportions in a Right Triangle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about mean proportionality, including: the altitude to the hypotenuse of a right triangle is the mean proportional between the two segments along the hypotenuse • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about mean proportionality, including: the length of the altitude to the hypotenuse of a right triangle is the mean proportional between the lengths of the projections of the legs on the hypotenuse • Recognize the altitude to the hypotenuse of a right triangle divides the triangle into two triangles that are similar to each other and to the original triangle 	
		Pythagorean Theorem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine the unknown side of a right triangle • Identify the right angle, legs, and hypotenuse of a right triangle • Determine whether a given triangle is a right triangle by applying the Pythagorean Theorem • Investigate, justify, and apply the Pythagorean Theorem and its 	

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			converse • Solve for the length of a line segment in the coordinate plane using the Pythagorean Theorem as an alternative to the distance formula	
		The Distance Formula	• Given its endpoints, state and apply the Distance Formula to find the length of a line segment in the coordinate plane	How does the Distance Formula relate to the Pythagorean Theorem?
June	Geometry of the Circle	Arcs and Angles	• Define and identify: circle, radius, major arc, minor arc, central angle, and intercepted arc • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems regarding arcs and angles of a circle including: all radii of the same circle are congruent, congruent circles are circles with congruent radii, a central angle of a circle is equal to the measure of its intercepted arc	
		Arcs and Chords	• Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about arcs of a circle cut by two parallel lines • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems regarding chords of a circle: perpendicular bisector of chords, the relative lengths of chords as compared to their distance from the center of the circle • Define and identify: chords of a circle, inscribed polygons, diameter of a circle	

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		Inscribed Angles and Their Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and identify an inscribed angle of a circle • Investigate and apply theorems about inscribed angles and their measures, including: the measure of an inscribed angle is equal to one half the measure of its intercepted arc; an angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle; if two inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc, then they are congruent • Investigate and apply theorems about the arcs determined by the rays of angles formed by two lines intersecting a circle when the vertex is inside the circle (two chords) 	
		Tangents and Secants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and identify: a tangent to a circle, a secant of a circle, a common tangent, and a tangent segment • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about tangent lines to a circle, including: a perpendicular to the tangent at the point of tangency; two tangents to a circle from the same external point; and common tangents of two circles 	
		Angles Formed by Tangents, Chords, and Secants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate, justify, and apply theorems about arcs determined by the rays of angles formed by two lines intersecting a circle when the vertex is: on the circle (tangent and a chord), or outside the circle (two tangents, two secants, or tangent and secant) 	

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		Measures of Tangent Segments, chords, and Secant Segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate, justify, and apply theorems regarding segments intersected by a circle including: along two tangents from the same external point; along two secants along the same external point; along a tangent and a secant from the same external point; and along two intersecting chords of a given circle 	
		Circles in the Coordinate Plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write the equation of a circle, given its center and radius, or given the endpoints of the diameter Write the equation of a circle, given its graph Find the center and radius of a circle, given the equation of the circle in Center Radius Form Graph all types of circles, including those centered at the origin and those centered not at the origin 	
June	Locus and Construction	Constructing Parallel Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct lines parallel to a given line through a given point using a straight edge and compass, and justify the construction Recognize lines are parallel if alternate interior angles are congruent and lines are parallel if corresponding angles are congruent 	
		The Meaning of Locus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define locus Demonstrate the ability to discover a locus 	

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		Five Fundamental Loci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and recognize the five fundamental loci, including: given distance from a point; equidistant from two points; given distance from a line; equidistant from two parallel lines; and equidistant from two intersecting lines 	
		Points at a Fixed Distance in Coordinate Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that the locus from a fixed distance in the coordinate plane forms a circle • Write the equation of the locus of points at a fixed distance in the coordinate plane from a point 	
		Equidistant Lines in Coordinate Geometry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize that the locus of points equidistant from two points is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment connecting those points • Write the equation of the locus of points equidistant from two points • Recognize the locus of points equidistant from two parallel lines is another line parallel to the two lines and midway between them • Write the equation of the locus of points equidistant from two parallel lines • Recognize the locus of points equidistant from two intersecting lines are a pair of lines that are perpendicular to each other and bisect the angles formed by the given lines • Write the equation of the locus of points equidistant from two intersecting lines • Graph and solve compound loci 	

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			in the coordinate plane	
		Points Equidistant from a Point and a Line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draw the graph of a parabola and a line and find their points of intersection• Identify the equations and their differences of a circle, a parabola, and a line	