Unit 4 - Geometry

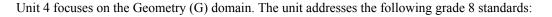
Content Area:

Mathematics

Course(s): Time Period:

Length: Status: March 6-8 weeks Published

Unit Overview



Understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software.

Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.

Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres.

Essential Questions

"How can we best show or describe the change in position of a figure?

"How can you determine congruence and similarity?"

"Why are formulas important in math and science?"

[&]quot;How can you use different measurements to solve real-life problems?"

[&]quot;How can algebraic concepts be applied to geometry?"

Lines Geometric Proofs Angles of Triangles Polygons and angles The Pythagorean Theorem Distance on the Coordinate Plane Translations, Reflections, Rotations, Dilations Congruence and Similarities of Transformations Properties of Similar Polygons Similar Triangles and Indirect Measurement Slope and Similar Triangles Area and Perimeter of Similar Figures Volume of Cylinders, Cones, Spheres Surface Area of Cylinders, Cones

Content

Skills

Changes in Dimensions

Solve problems involving angles created by parallel lines cut by transversals: vertical, alternate interior, alternate exterior, and corresponding angles.

Demonstrate that the sum of the angles in a triangle is 180 degrees.

Find measures of unknown angles and the sum of angles in polygons.

Use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems with right triangles.

Use the Pythagorean	Theorem to find the distance between points on the coordinate plane.
Predict the results of	transformations and draw transformed figures, with and without the coordinate plane.
Use transformations	to prove congruence and similarity.
Determine missing co	orresponding sides of similar polygons.
Use similar triangles	to solve problems that include height, distance, perimeter, and area.
Find the volume and	surface area of cylinders and cones.
Find the volume of sp	pheres.
Assessments	
Self-Check Quiz	
Chapter Tests	
Online Standardized	Test Practice
Chapter Project	
Teacher Observation	
	ning Scenarios
Glencoe Math Course	
Chapter 5 Lessons 1-	
	4
Chapter 6 Lessons 1-	
Chapter 6 Lessons 1- Chapter 7 Lessons 1-	7

Standards

CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.1.a	Lines are taken to lines, and line segments to line segments of the same length.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.1.b	Angles are taken to angles of the same measure.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.1.c	Parallel lines are taken to parallel lines.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.2	Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.3	Describe the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.4	Understand that a two-dimensional figure is similar to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations; given two similar two-dimensional figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the similarity between them.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.A.5	Use informal arguments to establish facts about the angle sum and exterior angle of triangles, about the angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal, and the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.B.6	Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.B.7	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to determine unknown side lengths in right triangles in real-world and mathematical problems in two and three dimensions.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.B.8	Apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.G.C.9	Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.EE.A.2	Use square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$, where p is a positive rational number. Evaluate square roots of small perfect squares and cube roots of small perfect cubes. Know that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.
CCSS.Math.Content.8.EE.B.6	Use similar triangles to explain why the slope m is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane; derive the equation $y = mx$ for a line through the origin and the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting the vertical axis at b .

Resources

Glencoe Math, Course 3, McGraw-Hill, 2013

protractors Centimeter Grid Master Coordinate Planes Master

straightedge ruler protractor tracing paper index cards rubber bands

patty paper

soup cans centimeter grid paper cylinder shaped container with lid scissors compass