Waterbury Public Schools Geometry Unit Instructional Support Tool **Unit 3: Polygons**

Waterbury Public Schools Unit Instructional Tool Geometry Unit 3-Polygons

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Pacing: 4 weeks + 1 week for re-teaching/enrichment =20 periods + 5 periods re-teach/enrichment-25 days total

	Mathematical Practices
Mathematical Practices $\#1$ and $\#3$ describe a classroom environment that en	ncourages thinking mathematically and are critical for quality teaching and learning.
Practices in bold are to be emphasized in the unit.	
1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.	
2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively.	
3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.	
4. Model with mathematics.	
5. Use appropriate tools strategically.	
6. Attend to precision.	
7. Look for and make use of structure.	
8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.	
	Standards Overview
Prove geometric theorems.	
 Make geometric constructions. 	
• Make geometric constructions.	

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Periods	Priority and Supporting CCSS	Performance Objectives	Suggested Instructional Strategies	Resources	Pre-Requisite Knowledge
10	CC.9-12.G.CO.10 Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180 degrees; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.	 Prove and use theorems about triangles including, but not limited to: Prove that the sum of the interior angles of a triangles = 180°. Prove that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are congruent. Prove that if two angles of a triangle are congruent, the triangle is isosceles. Prove the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length. Prove the medians of a triangle meet at a point. 	 Identifying Similarities and Differences Note Taking Summarizing Cooperative Learning Nonlinguistic Representations Vocabulary Development Use paper folding to demonstrate relationships in triangles. Use similar triangles or dilations to show that the mid-segment is parallel and half the length of the third side of a triangle. Use dynamic geometry software to explore relationships in triangles. Write proofs in a variety of formats. 	Lesson: <u>Pennant Pride</u> Task: <u>Pennant Pride</u> Smart Exchange Lesson: <u>Interior</u> <u>Angles of a Triangle</u> <u>Teach21 Lesson Plan</u> <u>ALEX Lesson Plan:</u> <u>Investigation of Special</u> <u>Segments of Triangles</u> <u>Median of a triangle</u>	• Prove theorems about lines and angles (II.5 G.CO.9).
5	CC.9-12.G.CO.13 Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	 Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon. Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon each inscribed in a circle. 	 Identifying Similarities and Differences Note Taking Summarizing Cooperative Learning Nonlinguistic Representations Vocabulary Development Allow students to explore possible methods for constructing equilateral triangles, squares, and hexagons, and methods for constructing each inscribed in a circle. 	Quadrilateral Diagonals ML Geometry Concept & Skills: 6.3 Geometrica Fights Back Properties of Parallelograms Geometry (A): READ: Proving Quadrilaterals are Parallelograms	 Understand the properties of regular polygons. Construct congruent segments and perpendicular lines.

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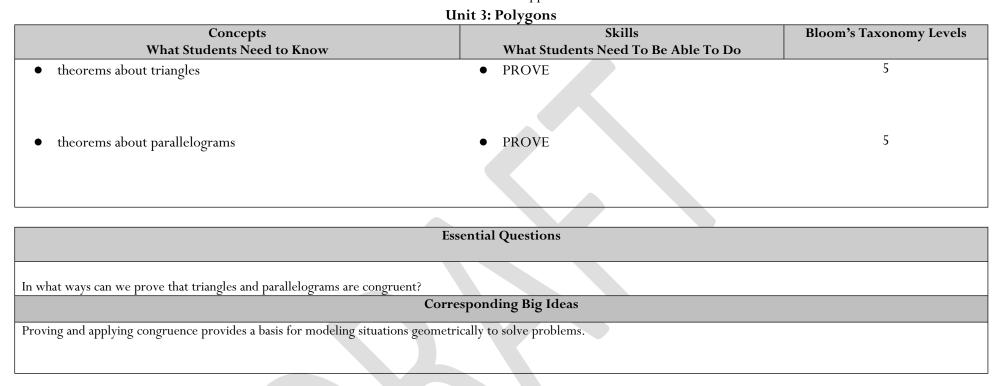
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Periods	Priority and Supporting CCSS	Performance Objectives	Suggested Instructional Strategies	Resources	Pre-Requisite Knowledge
10	CC.9-12.G.CO.11 Prove theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include: opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles are congruent, the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals.	 Prove and use theorems about parallelograms including, but not limited to: Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent. Opposite angles of a parallelogram are congruent. The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other Rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals. 	 Identifying Similarities and Differences Note Taking Summarizing Cooperative Learning Nonlinguistic Representations Vocabulary Development Use geometry software to reflect a triangle across one of its sides. Show that any two intersecting segments that bisect each other create the diagonals of a parallelogram. Use properties of parallelograms to find missing measures in geometric figures. 	<u>GeoGebra in 10 Lessons</u> <u>Computing Pi</u> <u>Geometric Constructions</u> <u>Construct This!</u> <u>Construction Worksheets</u>	 Know the definition and properties of parallelograms.

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Unit Assessments The items developed for this section can be used during the course of instruction when deemed appropriate by the teacher.

Skill-based Task

Construct an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle using a compass and straight-edge. Find two ways as shown.

Problem Task

Find two ways to construct a hexagon inscribed in circle



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Skill-Based Task: Prove that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are congruent.	Problem Task: Write a paragraph explaining why the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

Skill-Based Task:

Write a two-column proofs showing that opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent.

Problem Task: Write a paragraph proof showing that a rectangle is a parallelogram with congruent diagonals.

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