

<b>Essential Understandings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Circles have unique properties and applications which are different from those of other geometric figures.</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
<b>Essential Questions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is a circle?</li> <li>▪ How do circles relate to other geometric shapes?</li> <li>▪ What are the parts of a circle?</li> <li>▪ What are the properties of the parts of a circle?</li> <li>▪ How can the properties of circles be applied in real-life situations?</li> </ul>
<b>Essential Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Circles have many properties and applications.</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<p><u>Terms:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ circle, semicircle, radius, diameter, chord, secant, tangent lines, tangent circles, point of tangency, major arc, minor arc, arc length, concentric circles, central angle, inscribed angle, circumscribed angle, intercepted arc, inscribed polygons, circumscribed polygons, rotation, rotational symmetry</li> </ul>
<b>Essential Skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify the parts of a circle.</li> <li>▪ Apply the properties of the parts of a circle to solve problems.</li> <li>▪ Find the degree measures of arcs and angles in a circle.</li> <li>▪ Find the lengths of segments associated with a circle.</li> <li>▪ Find the lengths of arcs of a circle.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Maine Learning Results</b>	<p><u>Mathematics</u>  C. Geometry  Geometric Figures  C1.Students justify statements about polygons and solve problems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use the properties of triangles to prove theorems about figures and relationships among figures.</li> <li>b. Solve for missing dimensions based on congruence and similarity.</li> <li>c. Use the Pythagorean Theorem in situations where right triangles are created by adding segments to figures.</li> <li>d. Use the distance formula.</li> </ol> <p>C2.Students justify statements about circles and solve problems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use the concepts of central and inscribed angles to solve problems and justify statements.</li> <li>b. Use relationships among arc length and circumference, and areas of circles and sectors to solve problems and justify statements.</li> </ol>

<b>Related Maine Learning Results</b>	<p>C3.Students understand and use basic ideas of trigonometry.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and find the value of trigonometric ratios for angles in right triangles.</li> <li>Use trigonometry to solve for missing lengths in right triangles.</li> <li>Use inverse trigonometric functions to find missing angles in right triangles.</li> </ol> <p>Geometric Measurement</p> <p>C4.Students find the surface area and volume of three-dimensional objects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find the volume and surface area of three-dimensional figures including cones and spheres.</li> <li>Determine the effect of changes in linear dimensions on the volume and surface areas of similar and other three-dimensional figures.</li> </ol> <p>D. Algebra</p> <p>Symbols and Expressions</p> <p>D1.Students understand and use polynomials and expressions with rational exponents.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplify expressions including those with rational numbers.</li> <li>Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials.</li> <li>Factor the common term out of polynomial expressions.</li> <li>Divide polynomials by <math>(ax+b)</math>.</li> </ol> <p>Equations and Inequalities</p> <p>D2.Students solve families of equations and inequalities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solve systems of linear equations and inequalities in two unknowns and interpret their graphs.</li> <li>Solve quadratic equations graphically, by factoring in cases where factoring is efficient, and by applying the quadratic formula.</li> <li>Solve simple rational equations.</li> <li>Solve absolute value equations and inequalities and interpret the results.</li> <li>Apply the understanding that the solution(s) to equations of the form <math>f(x) = g(x)</math> are x-value(s) of the point(s) of intersection of the graphs of <math>f(x)</math> and <math>g(x)</math> and common outputs in table of values.</li> <li>Explain why the coordinates of the point of intersection of the lines represented by a system of equations is its solution and apply this understanding to solving problems.</li> </ol> <p>D3.Students understand and apply ideas of logarithms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use and interpret logarithmic scales.</li> <li>Solve equations in the form of <math>x + b^y</math> using the equivalent form <math>y = \log_b x</math>.</li> </ol>
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<b>Sample Lessons And Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduce basic terms relating to circles: center, radius, chord, secant, diameter, tangent, point of tangency</li> <li>▪ Identify and name these basic parts of circles</li> </ul>
<b>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quizzes</li> <li>▪ Take-home worksheets</li> <li>▪ Tests</li> </ul>
<b>Sample Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Publications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Geometry</u>, Jurgensen, Brown, Jurgensen (McDougal Littell)</li> <li>○ <u>Geometry: Concepts and Skills</u>, Larson, Boswell, Stiff (McDougal Littell)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>