Reavis High School
Geometry CC Curriculum Snapshot

Unit 1: Surface Area

21 Days	Students will explore the concepts of surface area. Students begin by finding the suface area of polygons and non-solid figures. Students then move to explore and identify solid figures such as cubes, cylinders, spheres, pyramids and cones. Students will find the surface area and apply this to real life scenarios.

Unit 2: Volume

12 Days	Students develop an understanding of volume using solid figures such as prisms, pyramids and spheres. Students will investigate the relationship between the volume of a pyramid versus a prism with the same base.

Unit 3: Polygons and Area

21 Days	Students build on their knowledge of angles in polygons. Students will derive area formulas of squares, rectangles, triangles, parallelograms and trapezoids. Students will also be introduced to the parts of a circle.

Unit 4: Circles

10 Days	Students will find the area and circumference of circles. Students will begin identifying parts of a circle and learning their properties. The students will begin to use properties involving tangents and chords of a circle. The unit will end with students comparing and contrasting round solids versus square solids.

Unit 5: Triangle Relationships

15 Days	Students will learn to recognize a variety of triangles and to compute angle measures and side lengths in them. Several fundamental theorems related to triangles including Pythagorean Theorem will be explored. The relationship between the medians of a triangle and its cetroid are introduced and students beging to find patterns in 45-45-90 and 30-60-90 special right triangles.

Unit 6: Similarity

10 Days	After studying ratios and proportions, students will use them in connection with similar polygons. In addition, students will be able to apply theorems to show that two triangles are similar. Lastly, students will be introduced on how to identify and draw dilations.

Unit 7: Angles and Measures	
18 Days	Students will be introduced to angles and their properties. Students will be introduced on how to use equality to justify mathematical statements. Students will focus on parallel and perpendicular lines. Students will use properties of parallel and perpendicular lines to find angle measures. Lastly, students will identify relationships between the angles formed by a transversal.