GADSDEN CITY CURRICULUM GUIDE ESSENTIAL CONTENT AND SKILLS GEOMETRY BLOCK

TEXT: GLENCOE GEOMETRY

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc. [G.CO.1]	G.CO.1, G.MG.1	1.1	Points, Lines, and Planes		1/2	
	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective	G.CO.1, G.CO.12	1.2	Linear Measure		1/2	

	devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction perpendicular lines, including perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Use Geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects. [G.MG.1]Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles using the distance formula. [G.GPE.7] Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve proplems. [G.GMD.3]	G.CO.1, G.CO.12	1.3	Distance and Midpoints		1/2	6 Days
		G.CO.1, G.CO.12	1.4	Angle Measure		1/2	
		G.CO.12	1.5	Angle Relationships		1 day	
		G.GPE.7, G.CO.12	1.6	Two-Dimensional Figures		1 day	
	Review Ch. 1					1 day	
	Test Ch. 1					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
			2.1	**Inductive reasoning and**		**1/2 day**	
			2.3	**Conditional Statements**		**1/2 day**	
			2.4	**Deductive Reasoning**		**1/2 day**	

	Apply geometric methods to solve designproblem. [G.MG.3] Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corrresponding angles are congruent; and points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints. [G.CO.9] Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction perpendicular lines, including	G.MG.3	2.5	Postulates and Paragraph Proofs		1/2	5 Days
			2.6	Algebraic Proof		1/2 day	
		G.CO.9, G.CO.12	2.7	Proving Segment Relationships		1/2	

	perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12]	G.CO.9	2.8	Proving Angle Relationships		1/2	
	Review Ch. 2					1/2	
	Test Ch. 2					1	

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	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc. [G.CO.1] Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction perpendicular lines, including perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Prove theorems about lines and angles. Theorems include vertical angles are	G.CO.1, G.CO.12	3.1	Parallel Lines and Transversals		1/2	6 Days
		G.CO.1, G.CO.9	3.2	Angles and Parallel Lines		1/2	
		G.GPE.5	3.3	Slopes of Lines		1 day	
		G.GPE.5	3.4	Equations of Lines		1day	

	Theorems include vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corrresponding angles are congruent; and points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints. [G.CO.9] Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines, and use them to solve geometric problems. [G.GPE.5] Apply geometric methods to solve design propelems. [G.MG.3]	G.CO.9, G.CO.12	3.5	Proving Lines Parallel		1 day	
		G.CO.12, G.MG.3	3.6	Perpendiculars and Distance		1/2	
	Review Ch. 3					1/2	
	Test Ch. 3					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction perpendicular lines, including perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include measure of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180, base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent, the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and	G.CO.12	4.1	Classifying Triangles		1/2	
		G.CO.10	4.2	Angles of Triangles		1/2	
		G.CO.7, G.SRT.5	4.3	Congruent Triangles		1/2	
		G.CO.10, G.SRT.5, G.CO.12	4.4	Proving Triangles Congruent-SSS, SAS		1/2	

	half the length, and the medians of a triangle meet at a point. [G.CO.10] Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent. [G.CO.7] Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures. [G.SRT.5] Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformation that will carry a given figure onto another. [G.CO.5] Use geometric descriptions of rigid motions to transform figures and to predict the effect of a given rigid motion on a given figure; given two figure, use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to decide if they are congruent. [G.CO.6] Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. [G.GPE.4]	G.CO.10, G.SRT.5	4.5	Proving Triangles Congruent-ASA, AAS		1/2	6 Days
		G.CO.10, G.CO.12	4.6	Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles		1/2	
		G.CO.10, G.GPE.4	4.8	Triangles and Coordinate Proof		1 day	
	Review Ch. 4					1 day	
	Test Ch. 4					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction	G.CO.12, G.CO.10, G.MG.3	5.1	Bisectors of Triangles		1 day	
		G.CO.12, G.CO.10, G.MG.3	5.2	Medians and Altitudes of Triangles		1 day	

	perpendicular lines, including perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include measure of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180, 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, and the medians of a triangle meet at a point. [G.CO.10] Apply geometric methods to solve design propelems. [G.MG.3]	G.CO.10	5.3	Inequalities in One Triangle		1/2	7 Days
		G.CO.10	5.4	Indirect Proof		1/2	
		G.CO.12, G.CO.10, G.MG.3	5.5	The Triangle Inequality		1 day	
		G.CO.10	5.6	Inequalities in Two Triangles		1 day	
	Review Ch. 5					1 day	
	Test Ch. 5					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Use Geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects. [G.MG.1] Prove theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles and congruent; the diagonals of a	G.MG.1	6.1	Angles of Polygons		1 day	

	congruent; the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other; and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals. [G.CO.11] Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, relective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; construction perpendicular lines, including perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. [G.GPE.4] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems. [G.MG.3]	G.CO.11, G.GPE.4, G.CO.12	6.2	Parallelograms		1/2	6 Days
		G.CO.11, G.GPE.4	6.3	Tests for Parallelograms		1/2	
		G.CO.11, G.GPE.4	6.4	Rectangles		1/2	
		G.CO.11, G.GPE.4	6.5	Rhombi and Squares		1/2	
		G.GPE.4, G.MG.3	6.6	Trapezoids and Kites		1 day	
	Review Ch. 6					1 day	
	Test Ch. 6					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or	G.MG.3	7.1	Ratios and Proportions		1/2	

	structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Given two figures, use the definition of similarity in terms of similarity transformations to decide if they are similar; explain using similarity transformations the meaning of similarity for triangles as the equality of all corresponding angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides. [G.SRT.2] Prove the theorems about triangles. Theorems include a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; and the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity. [G.SRT.4] Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures. [G.SRT.5] Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines, and use them to solve geometric problems (find the equation of a line pareallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point). [G.GPE.5]	G.SRT.2	7.2	Similar Polygons		1/2	6 Days
		G.SRT.4, G.SRT.5, G.GPE.5	7.3	Similar Triangles		1 day	
		G.SRT.4, G.SRT.5	7.4	Parallel Lines and Proportional Parts		1/2	
		G.SRT.4, G.SRT.5	7.5	Parts of Similar Triangles		1/2	
		G.MG.3	7.7	Scale Drawings and Models		1 day	
	Review Ch. 7					1	
	Test Ch. 7					1	
Date Taught	**Objective**	**Standard**	**Text Section**	**Section Name**	**Additional Resources**	**Suggested Time Frame (Block)**	**Ch. Time Frame**
			0.9	**Simplfying square roots & radicals**		**1/2 day**	

GADSDEN CITY CURRICULUM GUIDE ESSENTIAL CONTENT AND SKILLS GEOMETRY BLOCK

TEXT: GLENCOE GEOMETRY

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	Prove the theorems about triangles. Theorems include a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally, and conversely; and the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity. [G.SRT.4] Use congruence and similarity criteria for triangles to solve problems and to prove relationships in geometric figures. [G.SRT.5] Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include measures of interior angles of a triangle sum is 180, 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, and the medians of a triangle meet at a point. [G.CO.10] Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems.* [G.SRT.8] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Understand that by similarity, side ratios in right triangles are properties of the angles in the triangle leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles. [G.SRT.6] Explain and use the relationship betweeen the sine and cosine of complementary angles. [G.SRT.7] Derive the formula A=1/2 ab sin(C) for the area of a triangle by drawing an auxiliary line from a vertex perpendicular to the opposite side. [G.SRT.9] Prove the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines and use them to solve problems. [G.SRT.10] Understand and apply the Law of Sines and the Law of Cosines to find unknown measurements in right and non-right triangles (surveying problems, resultant forces). [G.SRT.11] Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. [G.GPE.6]	G.SRT.4, G.SRT.5, G.CO.10	8.1	Geometric Mean		1 day	12 Days
		G.SRT.8, G.MG.3	8.2	The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse		1/2 day	
		G.SRT.6	8.3	Special Right Triangles		2 days	
		G.SRT.6, G.SRT.7	8.4	Trigonometry		3 days	
		G.SRT.8	8.5	Angles of Elevation and Depression		1 day	
		G.SRT.9, G.SRT.10, G.SRT.11	8.6	The Law of Sines and Law of Cosines		2 days	
		G.GPE.6	8.7	Vectors		1 day	
	Review Ch. 8					1	
	Test Ch. 8					1	

			4.7	**Congruence transformation**		**1/2 day**	
	Develop definitions of rotations, refections, and translations in terms of angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments. [G.CO.4] Given a geometric figure and a rotation, reflection, or translation, draw the transformed figure using graph paper, tracing paper, or geometry software. Specify a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another. [G.CO.5] Represent transformations in the plane using transparencies and geometry software; describe transformations as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs. Compare transformations that preserve distance and angle to those that do not (translation versus horizontal stretch) Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects. [G.GMD.4] Given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon, describe the rotations and reflections that carry it onto itself. [G.CO.3] Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Verify experimentally the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor. [G.SRT.1] Explain how the criteria for triangle congruence, angle-side-angle (ASA), side-angle-side (SAS), and side-side-side (SSS), follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions. [G.CO.8] Use the properties of similarity transformations to establish the angle-angle (AA) criterion for two tringles to be similar. [G.SRT.3]	G.CO.4, G.CO.5	9.1	Reflections		1/2	6 Days
		G.CO.4, G.CO.5, G.CO.2	9.2	Translations		1/2	
		G.CO.4, G.CO.5, G.GMD.4	9.3	Rotations		1/2	
		G.CO.2, G.CO.5	9.4	Compositions of Transformations		1/2	
		G.CO.3, G.CO.12	9.5	Symmetry		1/2	
		G.SRT.1, G.CO.2, G.CO.8, G.SRT.3	9.6	Dilations		1/2	
	Review Ch. 9					1 day	

GADSDEN CITY CURRICULUM GUIDE ESSENTIAL CONTENT AND SKILLS GEOMETRY BLOCK

TEXT: GLENCOE GEOMETRY

	Test Ch. 9					1	
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	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc. [G.CO.1] Prove that all circles are similar. [G.C.1] Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords. Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle. [G.C.2] Derive, using similarity, the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define the radian measure of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector. [G.C.5] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Construct the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle, and prove properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle. [G.C.3] Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods such as compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, and dynamic geometric software. Constructions include copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line	G.CO.1, G.C.1	10.1	Circles and Circumference		1/2	6 Days
		G.C.2, G.C.5	10.2	Measuring Angles and Arcs		1/2	
		G.C.2, G.MG.3	10.3	Arcs and Chords		1/2	
		G.C.2, G.C.3	10.4	Inscribed Angles		1/2	
		G.CO.12, G.C.4, G.CO.13, G.C.3	10.5	Tangents		1/2	

	parallel to a given line through a point not on the line. [G.CO.12] Construct a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle. [C.C.4] Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle. [G.CO.13] Derive the equation of a circle of given center and radius using the Pythagorean Theorem; complete the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by an equation. [G.GPE.1] Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. [G.GPE.6]		10.6	Secants, tangents, & angle measures		1/2	
			10.7	Special segments in a circle		1/2	
		G.GPE.1, G.GPE.6, G.GPE.2	10.8	Equations of Circles		1/2	
	Review Ch. 10					1/2	
	Test Ch. 10					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
			1.6	**2-D figures**		**1/2**	
	Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, using the distance formula.* [G.GPE.7] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Apply concepts of density based on area and volume in modeling situations (persons per square mile, British Thermal Units per cubic foot)* [G.MG.2] Derive, using similarity, the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, and define the radian measure	G.GPE.7	11.1	Areas of Parallelograms and Triangles		1/2	
		G.MG.3, G.MG.2	11.2	Areas of Trapezoids, Rhombi, and Kites		1/2	

	of the angle as the constant of proportionality; derive the formula for the area of a sector. [G.C.5] Give an informal aguement for the formulas for the circumference of a circle; area of a circle; and volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Use dissection agruements, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments. [G.GMD.1] Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cylinder)* [G.MG.1] Determine areas and perimeters of regular polygons, including inscribed or circumscribed polygons, given the coordinates of verticees or other characteristics. [AL]	G.C.5, G.GMD.1	11.3	Areas of Circles and Sectors		1/2	5 Days
		G.MG.3	11.4	Areas of Regular Polygons and Composite Figures		1	
		G.MG.1	11.5	Areas of Similar Figures		1/2	
	Review Ch. 11					1/2	
	Test Ch. 11					1	

Date Taught	Objective	Standard	Text Section	Section Name	Additional Resources	Suggested Time Frame (Block)	Ch. Time Frame
	Identify the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects, and identify three-dimensional objects generated by rotations of two-dimensional objects. [G.GMD.4] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize	G.GMD.4	1.7	3-D figures		1/3	
		G.MG.3	12.2	Surface Areas of Prisms and Cylinders		1/3	

	cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Use geometric shapes, their measures, and their properties to describe objects (modeling a tree trunk or a human torso as a cyliner)* [G.MG.1] Give an informal argument for the formulas for the circumference of a circle; area of a circle; and volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone. Use dissection arguments, Cavalieri's principle, and informal limit arguments. [G.GMD.1] Use volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres to solve problems.* [G.GMD.3] Determine the relationship between surface areas of similar figures and volumes of similar figures. [AL]	G.MG.1	12.3	Surface Areas of Pyramids and Cones		1/3	5 Days
		G.GMD.1, G.GMD.3	12.4	Volumes of Prisms and Cylinders		1/2	
		G.GMD.1, G.GMD.3	12.5	Volumes of Pyramids and Cones		1/2	
		G.GMD.1, G.GMD.3	12.6	Surface Areas and Volumes of Spheres		1/2	
			12.8	Congruent & similar solids		1/2	
	Review Ch. 12					1	
	Test Ch. 12					1	

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	Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems. [S.CP.9] Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game). [S.MD.7] Apply geometric methods to solve design problems (designing an object or structure to satisfy physical constraints or minimize cost, working with typographic grid systems based on ratios)* [G.MG.3] Use probabilities to make fair decisions (drawing by lots, using a	S.CP.9	0.3	Simple Probability		1/2	

	random number generator). [S.MD.6] Understand that two events A and B are independent if the probability of A and B occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and use this characterization to determine if they are independent. [S.CP.2] Understand the conditional probability of A given B as P(A and B)/P(B), and interpret independence of A and B as saying that the conditional probability of A given B is the same as the probability of A, and the conditional probability of B given A is the same as the probability of B. [S.CP.3] Construct and interpret two-way frequency tables of data when two categories are associated with each object being classified. Use the two-way table as a sample space to decide if events are independent and to approximate conditional probabilities. Collect data from a random sample of students in your school on their favorite subject among mathematics, science, and English. Estimate the probability that a randomly selected student from your school will favor science given that the student is in tenth grade. Do the same for other subjects and compare the results. [S.CP.4] Find the conditional probability of A given B as the fraction of B's outcomes that also belong to A, and interpret the answer in terms of the model. [S.CP.6] Describe events as subsets of a sample space (the set of outcomes), using characteristics (or categories) of the outcomes, or as unions, intersections, or complements of other events ("or", "and", or "not") [S.CP.1] Apply the Addition Rule, P(A or B)=P(A)+P(B)-P(A and B), and interpret the anser in terms of the model. [S.CP.7] Recognize and explain the concepts of conditional probability and independence in everyday language and everyday situations. Compare the chance of having lung cancer if you are a smoker with the chance of being a smoker if you have long cancer. [S.CP.5] Apply ther general Multiplication Rule in a uniform probability model, P(A and B)=P(A)P(B/A)=P(B)P(A/B), and interpret the answer in terms of the model. [S.CP.8] Use permutations and combinations to compute probabilites of compound events and solve problems. [S.CP.9] Analyze decisions and strategies using probability concepts (product testing, medical testing, pulling a hockey goalie at the end of a game) [S.MD.7]	S.MD.7	13.3	Geometric Probability		1/2	3 Days
		G.MG.3, S.MD.6	13.4	Simulations		1/2	
	Review Ch. 13					1/2	
	Test Ch. 13					1	
	Review Semester Exam					2	3 Days
	Test Semester Exam					1	

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TEXT: GLENCOE GEOMETRY
