Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Relationships exist among the angles, sides, lengths, perimeters, and areas of two-dimensional figures.	How are angle relationships used?	2.6.3.2 draw circles, angles, triangles, and quadrilaterals based on given measurements using a variety of tools and methods. 2.6.2.2 measure angles in triangles. 2.6.2.3 define and identify angles as adjacent, complimentary, or supplementary. 2.6.2.4 classify triangles and quadrilaterals by sides and angles.
	How do line relationships affect angle relationships?	2.6.2.1 determine missing angle measures using estimation and direct and indirect measurements. 2.6.1.1 use a variety of triangles and quadrilaterals to draw conclusions about the sum of the measure of their interior angles. 2.6.1.3 identify or describe diagonal lines or line segments.
	How are areas of rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, trapezoids, and circles related?	3.6.3.1 develop and use formulas, using related formulas and models, to determine areas of polygons such as triangles, parallelograms, trapezoids, and circles. 3.6.3.2 determine the relationship between the diameter and the circumference of a circle.
	How can formulas be developed using models?	3.6.3.3 estimate and compute the circumference and area of a circle using formulas and other methods. 2.6.1.2 identify and predict the effect of combining and dividing geometric shapes into other shapes.
Geometric figures can change position and maintain the same attributes on a coordinate plane.	How does the movement of a geometric figure affect its attributes?	1.6.5.1 graph ordered pairs in the four quadrants of a coordinate plane. 2.6.3.1 draw and analyze geometric figures on a coordinate plane. 2.6.4.1 locate, give coordinates of, and graph plane figures that are the results of reflections and translations in all quadrants of the coordinate plane. 2.6.4.2 locate, give coordinates of, and graph plane figures that are the results of rotations (multiples of 90 degrees). 2.6.5.1 identify congruent and similar figures.
Geometric relationships exist between two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures.	How are two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures related?	2.6.3.3 make a model of a three-dimensional figure from a two-dimensional drawing. 2.6.3.4 make a two-dimensional drawing of a three-dimensional figure.

Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Constructions are based on properties of geometric figures.	How are geometric properties used in constructions?	2.7.2.1 define and identify interior, exterior, alternate exterior, alternate interior, and corresponding angles that are formed by two lines cut by a transversal.
		2.7.2.2 identify and apply congruent and supplementary relationships of angles formed by cutting parallel lines by a transversal.
		2.7.2.3 use properties of vertical, complementary, and supplementary angles to determine the measure of other angles.
		2.7.3.1 use a compass and straightedge to construct basic elements of geometric figures including angles, segments, bisectors, and perpendicular lines.
Line and angle relationships represent aspects of the world we inhabit.	How do line relationships affect angle relationships?	2.7.5.1 name corresponding parts of congruent and similar figures.
		2.7.5.2 define and apply properties of congruent figures.
		2.7.1.1 identify parallel, perpendicular, intersecting, and skew lines and apply properties of parallelism and perpendicularity to problem situations.
Generalizations can be made to represent the relationship between area and volume.	How do the dimensions of a geometric figure affect area, surface area, and volume?	3.7.3.1 use models to find and derive a formula for surface area and volume of prisms and cylinders.
		3.7.3.2 use formulas to find the surface area and volume of basic three-dimensional figures, including prisms and cylinders.
		3.7.3.3 determine relationships between length and area and describe how a change in one affects the other.
Geometric figures can change position and maintain the same attributes on a coordinate plane.	Why graph geometric figures and transformations on a coordinate plane?	2.7.4.1 identify, describe the effect, and perform combinations of transformations on figures in the coordinate plane.