Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
		2.6.3.2 draw circles, angles, triangles, and quadrilaterals based on given measurements using a variety of tools and methods.
Relationships exist among the angles, sides, lengths, perimeters, and areas of two- dimensional figures.		2.6.2.2 measure angles in triangles.
	How are angle relationships used?	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.
		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.
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?	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.

