Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Indicators
Geometric figures are constructed and transformed while maintaining proportional attributes.	How are geometric properties used to construct geometric figures?	2.IM.3.1 use a compass and straightedge to construct rectangles and triangles. (2.8.3.1)
	How is proportionality of geometric figures used to solve problems?	2.IM.4.1 graph plane figures that are similar to a given figure (dilations). (2.8.4.1)
		2.IM.5.1 apply properties of equality and proportionality to solve problems involving congruent and similar figures. (2.8.5.1)
Relationships exist among the angles, sides, lengths, perimeters, areas, and volumes of geometric figures.	How are the angles and sides of a polygon related?	2.IM.2.2 find measures of interior and exterior angles of a triangle. (2.8.2.2)
		2.IM.1.1 determine the sum of the measures of interior angles of polygons by partitioning into triangles. (2.8.1.1)
		2.IM.2.1 use the Pythagorean Theorem to solve problems by determining the length of the missing side of a right triangle. (2.8.2.1)
	How are one-, two-, and three-dimensional measures related?	2.IM.1.2 apply the properties of two- and three-dimensional figures to solve problems. (2.8.1.2)
		3.IM.3.1 determine relationships among length, area, and volume and describe how a change in one measure affects the others. (3.8.3.1)
		3.IM.2.1 estimate conversions between units of the same measurement system to solve problems. (3.8.2.1)
		3.IM.3.2 determine the surface area and volume of three-dimensional figures, including pyramids, spheres, and cones.

Indicators in parentheses reference the content of Algebra Prep (Math C).