Scope and Sequence 2024 - 2025
Please Note: All standards in the state course description are designed to be learned by the end of the course. This guide represents a recommended timeline and sequence to be used voluntarily by teachers for planning purposes. Specific question regarding when content will be addressed in a specific course are best answered by the individual teacher.
Course Resources

Publisher Resource:
 	
   Florida Reveal, McGraw-Hill (Schoology)
 	
Supplemental Resources:
 	
   Khan Academy (does not support Internet Explorer)
 	
   Illustrative Mathematics (does not support Internet Explorer)

In Geometry, instructional time will emphasize five areas:
(1) Proving and applying relationships and theorems involving two-dimensional figures using Euclidean geometry and coordinate geometry; (2) Establishing congruence and similarity using criteria from Euclidean geometry and using rigid transformations; (3) Extending knowledge of geometric measurement to two-dimensional figures and three-dimensional figures; (4) Creating and applying equations of circles in the coordinate plane and (5) Developing an understanding of right triangle trigonometry.

Geometry Year at a Glance

Module 1: Geometric Reasoning
Students will explore coordinate geometry in using points, lines, and planes to model the real world and apply those properties in real-world situations. Students will use angle relationships to make statements and draw conclusions about the measures of angles. Additionally, students will use coordinate geometry to measure two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures.

Module 3: Logic and Line Relationships
Students will apply logic and deductive reasoning to prove relationships and theorems regarding segments, angles, and transversals including parallel and perpendicular lines.

Module 4: Transformations and Symmetry
Students will make sense of geometric relationships among polygons using rigid transformations. Students will use angle relationships to make statements and draw conclusions about the measures of angles. Additionally, students will use coordinate geometry to measure two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures.

Module 5: Triangles and Congruence
Students will prove the congruence of triangles using a variety of theorems to model real-world situations with equations, inequalities, and systems of equations and inequalities.

Module 6: Relationships in Triangles
Students will extend their understanding of triangle relationships to solve real-world problems in context.

Module 7: Quadrilaterals
Students will extend applications of coordinate geometry to model real-world situations with parallelograms, rectangles, rhombi, squares, trapezoids, and kites.

Module 8: Similarity
Students will explore how similarity in polygons and triangles can be used in problem-solving in real-world contexts.

Module 9: Right Triangles and Trigonometry
Students will apply trigonometric ratios in finding missing side and angle measures of right triangles in both mathematical and real-world contexts.

Module 10: Circles
Students will explore features of circles, including circumference, angles, arcs, chords, tangents, secants, and more. Students will extend their understanding of features of circles in problem-solving situations.

Quarter 4 (March 24 – May 30)

Module 11: Geometric Measurement
Students will determine Area, Surface Area, and Volume of two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures, including quadrilaterals, regular polygons, prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones, and spheres. Students will use angle relationships to make statements and draw conclusions about the measures of angles. Additionally, students will use coordinate geometry to measure two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures.

EOC Review
Students will spend time reviewing material taught throughout the course.