



## Geometry Honors Year at a Glance

### Scope and Sequence 2025-2026

**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 (Clever – use your active directory; does not support Internet Explorer)

#### 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 Honors Year at a Glance

### Quarter 1 (August 11 – October 10)

#### **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.

### Quarter 2 (October 14 – December 19)

#### **Module 4: Transformations and Symmetry**

Students will make sense of geometric relationships among polygons using rigid transformations.

#### **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.

### Quarter 3 (January 5 – March 12)

#### **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.



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### Quarter 4 (March 23 – May 29)

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **EOC Review**

Students will review all the benchmarks to prepare to take their state end of course assessment. This end of course assessment counts as 30% of the student's final grade.