

Week Overview Oct 21-25 Chapter 3 finish/Ch. 5 start

Monday

- Kuta Worksheet - interpreting diagrams as warmup
- ABC 123 A1B2 Timed Activity
- Dynamic Classroom - Section 3.2 Practice # 1-16 --- do with them on paper # 8,10,12 (moved from last week)

Tuesday -

- Test Review using online 3.1 section Practice # 1-17, online 3.4 section practice # 11-14
- Practice soft book pg. 37,39,41,43 reviewed and finish for homework

Wednesday -

- TEST on Chapter 3: types of lines and angles formed from transversal line, especially if parallel lines

Thursday

- Chapter 5 Introduction via an Edpuzzle on google classroom links on triangles and their angle measures with terms such as equilateral equiangular.

Friday

- Kuta software - Triangle worksheet with students copying from youtube videos linked in google classroom

10.3 Geometry Ch. 3

Lines: Parallel $//$
Perpendicular \perp intersecting at Right 90°
Intersecting
Co incident Same line
Skew 3D different planes no intersection

Angles: Linear Pair Postulate One Vertex
Vertical Angle Theorem

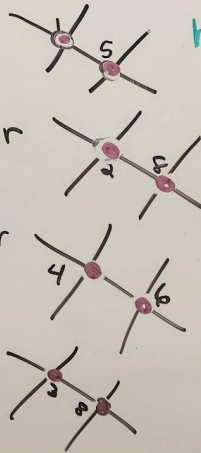
if lines are parallel
then

= Corresponding Angles

= Alternate Interior

= Alternate Exterior

Sum 180
Supplementary
Consecutive Interior



if angles have the position and value,

then

lines are parallel

by Converse Theorems

Notes summary

Copy for test use

Color coordinate for points.

Ch 3 TEST's Objectives

Section 3.1: Pairs of Lines and Angles

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.A.1

Learning Target: Understand lines, planes, and pairs of angles.

Success Criteria

- Identify lines and planes.
- Identify parallel and perpendicular lines.
- Identify pairs of angles formed by transversals.

Vocabulary: parallel lines, skew lines, parallel planes, transversal, corresponding angles, alternate interior angles, alternate exterior angles, consecutive interior angles

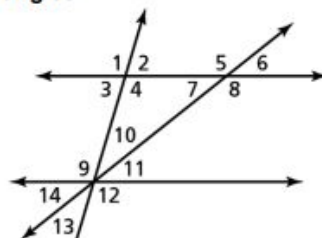
In Exercises 7–11, classify the angle pair as corresponding, *alternate interior*, *alternate exterior*, or *consecutive interior* angles.

7. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 9$

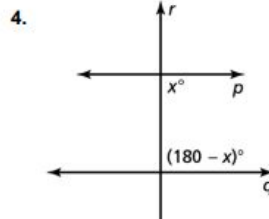
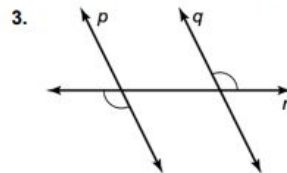
8. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 9$

9. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 12$

10. $\angle 6$ and $\angle 11$



In Exercises 3 and 4, decide whether there is enough information to prove that $p \parallel q$. If so, state the theorem you can use.



Section 3.2: Parallel Lines and Transversals

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.9

Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about parallel lines.

Success Criteria

- Use properties of parallel lines to find angle measures.

Section 3.3: Proofs with Parallel Lines

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.9, G.CO.D.12

Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about identifying parallel lines.

Success Criteria

- Use theorems to identify parallel lines.
- Construct parallel lines.

Chapter 5 Section 1 & 4 Objectives for Thurs./Friday Work

Section 5.1: Angles of Triangles

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.10

Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about angles of triangles.

Success Criteria

- Classify triangles by sides and by angles.
- Prove theorems about angles of triangles.
- Find interior and exterior angle measures of triangles.

Vocabulary: interior angles, exterior angles, corollary to a theorem

Section 5.4: Equilateral and Isosceles Triangles

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.10

Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about isosceles and equilateral triangles.

Success Criteria

- Prove and use theorems about isosceles triangles.
- Prove and use theorems about equilateral triangles.

Vocabulary: legs of an isosceles triangle, vertex angle, base, base angles

Find the values of x and y in the diagram.

