

	<u>CCSS Standard</u>	<u>EOY & PBA Evidence Statement Text (Does NOT include subclaim D for PBA)</u>	<u>EOY & PBA Clarifications from Evidence Statement</u>	<u>SMP</u>	<u>Calculator</u>
G-CO.1	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc	Know precise definitions of angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment, based on the undefined notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc. EOY & PBA		6	Neutral
G-CO.7	Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.				
G-CO.10	Prove theorems about triangles. Theorems include: measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to 180°; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.	Prove geometric theorems as detailed in G-CO.C. EOY	i) About 75% of tasks align to G.CO.9 or G.CO.10.	3,6	Neutral
		Construct, autonomously, chains of reasoning that will justify or refute geometric propositions or conjectures. Content scope: G-CO.9, G-CO.10. PBA: HS.C.14.1:		3	Yes
G-CO.11	Prove theorems about parallelograms. Theorems include: opposite sides are congruent, opposite angles are congruent, the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other, and conversely, rectangles are parallelograms with congruent diagonals.				

G-CO.12	Make formal geometric constructions with a variety of tools and methods (compass and straightedge, string, reflective devices, paper folding, dynamic geometric software, etc.). Copying a segment; copying an angle; bisecting a segment; bisecting an angle; constructing perpendicular lines, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment; and constructing a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.	Make geometric constructions as detailed in G-CO.D. EOY: G-CO.C	1) About 75% of tasks align to G-CO.12. EOY: G-CO.D	3,5,6	Neutral
G-CO.13	Construct an equilateral triangle, a square, and a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.				
G-GPE.4	Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically. For example, prove or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle; prove or disprove that the point (1, Ö3) lies on the circle centered at the origin and containing the point (0, 2).				
		Apply geometric reasoning in a coordinate setting, and/or use coordinates to draw geometric conclusions. Content scope: G-GPE.4. PBA; HS.C.13.2		3	Yes
G-GPE.5	Prove the slope criteria for parallel and perpendicular lines and use them to solve geometric problems (e.g., find the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point).				
		Apply geometric reasoning in a coordinate setting, and/or use coordinates to draw geometric conclusions. Content scope: G-GPE.5. PBA; HS.C.13.3		3	Yes
G-GPE.6	Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio	Find the point on a directed line segment between two given points that partitions the segment in a given ratio. EOY & PBA		1,5	Neutral

G-GPE.7	Use coordinates to compute perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles, e.g., using the distance formula. ★				
		Apply geometric reasoning in a coordinate setting, and/or use coordinates to draw geometric conclusions. Content scope: G-GPE.6, G-GPE.7. PBA; HS.C.13.1		3	Yes