

Teacher / Team Name: Geometry Regular

Topic: Unit 3: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines (REG)

Days: 12

Subject(s): Math

Grade(s): 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Key Learning: Parallel and perpendicular lines will be used to determine angle relationships.

Unit Essential Question(s): How are parallel and perpendicular lines used to determine angle relationships?

Concept:
Parallel Lines, Transversals, and Angle Pairs

Concept:
Slopes of Lines and Equations of Lines

Concept:
Perpendicular and Distance

Lesson Essential Question(s):

What angle pairs are formed by transversals? (A)

What are the relationships between angle pairs? (A)

How do you use angle pairs to prove line are parallel? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

How can slope be used to identify parallel and perpendicular lines? (A)

How do you write the equation of a line to solve a real-world problem? (A)

Lesson Essential Question(s):

How do you find the distance between a point and a line? (A)

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

Vocabulary:
Slope, Rate of change, Slope-intercept form, Point-slope form, rise, run, standard form, x-intercept, y-intercept

Vocabulary:
equidistant

Additional Information:

Sections: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Unit 3: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines (REG)

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Concept: Parallel Lines, Transversals, and Angle Pairs

- parallel lines -
- skew lines -
- parallel planes -
- transversal -
- consecutive interior angles -
- alternate interior angles -
- alternate exterior angles -
- corresponding angles -

Concept: Slopes of Lines and Equations of Lines

- Slope -
- Rate of change -
- Slope-intercept form -
- Point-slope form -
- rise -
- run -
- standard form -
- x-intercept -
- y-intercept -

Concept: Perpendicular and Distance

- equidistant -