**Unit 2 – Geometry and Measurement**

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| The word “Geometry” is derived from the Greek word “Geo” and “Metron” which mean Earth and Measurement respectively. Translating roughly to “Earth’s Measurement,” geometry is primarily concerned with the characteristics of figures as well as shapes. Practically, geometry plays a great role in determining the areas, volumes, and lengths.  Euclid is considered to be the “Father of Geometry.”Geometry is in every aspect of our daily lives. Here are some examples:

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| * Nature
* Technology
* Homes
* Architecture
* Art
 | * Sports
* Design
* Mapping
* Medicine
* Navigation
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**WHAT YOU’LL LEARN**

To apply measurement and geometry concepts to composite figures and objects and to investigate optimization problems in the real world.

**AND WHY**

Area, volume, and surface area calculations are important when estimating the supplies needed for painting, pouring concrete, and other construction jobs. Knowledge of surface area and volume can also help manufacturers reduce the amount of material used to package items.

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| **DAY** | **LESSON** | **HOMEWORK/ ASSESSMENT** |
| * 1
 | Areas of Composite 2D Shapes | Page 72 #5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13a, 14 |
| * 2
 | Volume and Surface Area | Page 64 #1-2; p. 65 #1-2 |
| * 3
 | Composite 3D Shapes | Page 83 #12, 16, 18 and 19 |
| * 4
 | Optimizing Perimeter and Area | **QUIZ on DAYS 1 & 2**Page 94 #1b, 2b, 3b, 12, 13 and 16 |
| * 5
 | Optimizing Volume and Surface Area | Page 110 #1, 2, 12, 18 and 19 |
| * 6
 | Unit Review | Page 120 #1bc, 4, 6, 8, 9d, 10c, 11, 15, 16Page 123 #1, 2, 5, 6 |
| * 7
 | Unit Test |  |