



Priority Standards

Math Priority Standards – Geometry

Below is a table of the priority standards.

Priority Standards	Description
G.CO.7	(9/10) Construct arguments about lines and angles using theorems. Theorems include: vertical angles are congruent; when a transversal crosses parallel lines, alternate interior angles are congruent and corresponding angles are congruent; points on a perpendicular bisector of a line segment are exactly those equidistant from the segment's endpoints. (Building upon standard in 8 th grade Geometry.) - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.CO.8	(9/10) Construct arguments about the relationships within one triangle using theorems. 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; angle sum and exterior angle of triangles. - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.CO.9	(9/10) Construct arguments about the relationships between two triangles using theorems. Theorems include: SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, and HL. - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.CO.10	(9/10) Construct arguments about parallelograms using theorems. 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. (Building upon prior knowledge in elementary and middle school.) - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.SRT.4	(9/10) Understand the meaning of similarity for two-dimensional figures as the equality of all corresponding pairs of angles and the proportionality of all corresponding pairs of sides. - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.SRT.9	(9/10) Use trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem to solve right triangles in applied problems. ★ - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.C.2	(9/10) Identify and describe relationships among inscribed angles, radii, and chords. Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscribed angles on a diameter are right angles; the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle. - KSDE Flipbooks *
G.GPE.6	(9/10) Use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically, including the use of slope, distance, and midpoint formulas <i>For example, prove</i>

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	<i>or disprove that a figure defined by four given points in the coordinate plane is a rectangle. -KSDE Flipbooks*</i>
A.REI.1	(all) Explain each step in solving a simple equation as following from the equality of numbers asserted at the previous step, starting from the assumption that the original equation has a solution. Construct a viable argument to justify a solution method. - KSDE Flipbooks *
A.CED.1	(all) Apply and extend previous understanding to create equations and inequalities in one variable and use them to solve problems. ★ - KSDE Flipbooks *
N.Q.1	(all) Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. ★ - KSDE Flipbooks *

**Kansas Department of Education has created 'Flipbooks' for current standards that detail each standard, including examples and resources to support in understanding the depth of the standard.*