

**MVLA
2019-20
COURSE INFORMATION SHEET**

Course Title: Geometry/Algebra 2 Semester 1

School: MVHS

UC/CSU requirement: YES/YES

**Textbook and/or other learning resources:Geometry: McDougal Littell Geometry
Algebra 2: McDougal Littell Algebra 2**

Student Learning Outcomes:

This course spans two years, and encapsulates Geometry and Algebra 2. The instructional program will include consistent use of Algebra I concepts, exploratory development and geometric transformations, and use of problem-solving skills in the development of geometric concepts. Properties of triangles, quadrilaterals, other polygons, circles, and polyhedra will be explored. The trigonometry of right triangles will also be studied.

Algebra II expands and develops the study of the topics learned in Algebra 1. New topics covered include sequences and series, complex numbers, logarithmic, exponential and polynomial functions. Students are also introduced to conic sections and systems of equations involving more than two variables.

Geometry Objectives for Semester 1 (S1) and Semester 2 (S2):

- Three rigid transformations: reflection (flip), rotation (turn), and translation (slide).
- The relationships between pairs of angles formed by transversals and the angles in a triangle.
- How to find the area and perimeter of triangles, parallelograms, and trapezoids.
- The relationship among the three side lengths of a right triangle (the Pythagorean Theorem).
- How to determine when the lengths of three segments can and cannot form a triangle.
- How to support a mathematical statement using flowcharts and conditional statements.
- About the special relationships between shapes that are similar or congruent.
- How to determine if triangles are similar or congruent.
- The trigonometric ratios of sine and cosine as well as the inverses of these functions.
- How to apply trigonometric ratios to find missing measurements in right triangles.
- How to model real world situations with right triangles and use trigonometric ratios to solve problems.
- Several ways to model probability situations, such as tree diagrams and area models.
- How to formalize methods for computing probabilities of unions, intersections, and complements of events.
- How to recognize when the information provided is not enough to determine a unique triangle.
- The information that is needed in order to conclude that two triangles are congruent.
- The relationships of the sides, angles, and diagonals of special quadrilaterals, such as parallelograms, rectangles, kites, and rhombi (plural of rhombus).
- How to use algebraic tools to explore quadrilaterals on coordinate axes.
- How the measures of the interior and exterior angles of a regular polygon are related to the number of sides of the polygon.
- How the areas of similar figures are related.
- How to find the area and circumference of a circle and parts of circles and use this ability to solve problems in various contexts.
- Find the surface area and volume of three-dimensional solids, such as prisms and cylinders.
- Represent a three-dimensional solid with a mat plan, a net, and side and top views.
- Determine the changes to volume when a three-dimensional solid is enlarged proportionally.
- Construct familiar geometric shapes (such as a rhombus or a regular hexagon) using construction tools such as tracing paper, a compass and straightedge, or a dynamic geometry tool.
- Explore the relationships between angles, arcs, and chords in a circle.
- Develop an understanding of conditional probability and more formal mathematical definitions of independence.
- How to find the volume and surface area of a pyramid, a cone, and a sphere.
- How to find the measure of angles and arcs that are formed by tangents and secants.
- About the relationships between the lengths of segments created when tangents or secants intersect outside a circle.

Algebra 2 Objectives for Semester 1 (S1) and Semester 2 (S2):

- Visualize, express, interpret and describe, and graph functions (and their inverses, in many cases). Given a graph, students will be able to represent the function with an equation, and vice-versa, and transform the graph, including the following function families:
 - absolute value
 - exponential
 - linear
 - logarithmic
 - piecewise-defined
 - polynomial
 - quadratic
 - square root
 - trigonometric
- Use of variables and functions to represent relationships given in tables, graphs, situations, and geometric diagrams, and recognize the connections among these multiple representations.
- Application of multiple algebraic representations to model and solve problems presented as real world situations or simulations.
- Solving linear or quadratic equations in one variable, systems of equations in two variables, and linear systems of equations in three or more variables, including solving with graphical methods.
- Use of algebra to rewrite complicated algebraic expressions and equations in more useful forms.
- Rewriting rational expressions and arithmetic operations on polynomials.
- The relationship between zeros and factors of polynomials.
- Operations with complex numbers, and solving quadratic equations with complex solutions.
- Modeling periodic phenomena with trigonometric functions.
- Solving trigonometric equations and proving trigonometric identities.
- Calculating the sums of arithmetic and geometric series, including infinite geometric series.
- Concepts of randomness and bias in survey design and interpretation of the results.
- Use of a normal distribution to model outcomes and to make inferences as appropriate.
- Use of computers to simulate and determine complex probabilities.
- Use of margin of error and sample-to-sample variability to evaluate statistical decisions.
- Understand logarithms and their inverse relationship with exponentials.
- Use logarithms to solve exponential equations.

Assessment and Grading ([BP 5121](#) / [AR 5121](#)): To ensure that every student has an equal opportunity to demonstrate their learning, the course instructors implement aligned grading practices and common assessments with the same frequency.

1. Grading categories and their percentage weights:

15%	Classwork
5%	Homework
15%	Quizzes
40%	Tests
25%	Final Exam

2. Weights of assignments/assessments used to determine proficiency within a grading category:

Quizzes: There will be 1-4 quizzes per chapter

Homework: Will be assigned every night

Classwork: Normal classroom responsibilities.

Tests: There will be a test at the end of each chapter.

3. Grading scales:

A- 90 to 92.49%	A 92.5 to 100%	
B- 80 to 82.49%	B 82.5 to 87.49%	B+ 87.5 to 89.99%

C- 70 to 72.49%

C 72.5 to 77.49%

C+ 77.5 to 79.99%

D- 60 to 62.49%

D 62.5 to 67.49%

D+ 67.5 to 69.99%

F 50 to 59.99%

4. Homework/outside of class practices ([AR 6154](#)):

Students should expect to spend 20-30 minutes on homework

5. Excused absence make up practices ([Education Code 48205\(b\)](#)):

Students must make up any missed test..

The final exam may replace the lowest exam score if it improves the grade.

Students missing class for all or part of a day to participate in expected excused absences such as school activities, family vacations or doctor's appointments must let the teacher know in advance, and must make arrangements to make up missed assessments prior to the absence

6. Academic integrity violation practices ([MVHS Academic Integrity Policy](#))

7. Late work practices:

Complete assignments will receive full credit when checked in class. Late complete assignments will be accepted for a few days and will receive 80% credit. Incomplete assignments will receive partial credit.

8. Extra credit practices:

There is no extra credit

Instructors' email addresses:

Jennifer.Lewis@mvla.net

Additional information: