*1 Day Pacing = 45 min. Session

Module 1: Composing and Decomposing

Topic 3: Angles and Shapes

Lesson #	Lesson Title	Lesson Subtitle	Highlights	TEKS	Pacing*
ELPS: 1.A, 1.C, 1.E, 1.F, 1.G, 2.C, 2.D, 2.E, 2.G, 2.H, 2.I, 3.A, 3.B, 3.C, 3.D, 3.E, 3.F, 4.A, 4.B, 4.C, 4.G, 4.K, 5.B, 5.E, 5.F, 5.G					
1	Consider Every Side	Constructing Triangles Given Sides	Students use patty paper, pasta, and construction tools to explore the information required to create no triangles, unique triangles, or multiple triangles when given two or three possible side lengths. They learn that an infinite number of triangles can be made from only two side lengths. They also learn that unique triangles are formed when provided with three segments that are sufficiently long in relation to each other. Students should note that if all the measures of a triangle are the same as another triangle, even though they are in different orientations, the provided information creates a unique triangle. Students then summarize their knowledge of the conditions that form 0, 1, or multiple triangles.	6.8A	2
2	Turning a One-Eighty!	Triangle Sum Theorem	Students explore and justify the relationships between angles and sides in a triangle. They establish the Triangle Sum Theorem and use the theorem as they explore the relationship between interior angle measures and the side lengths of triangles. They then practice applying the theorem.	6.8A	1

Lesson #	Lesson Title	Lesson Subtitle	Highlights	TEKS	Pacing*
3	All About That Base… and Height	Area of Triangles and Quadrilaterals	Students use previously known area formuals and the principle of area conservation to investigate the areas of parallelograms, triangles, and trapezoids. They use this knowledge to develop formulas for the areas of these shapes, practice calculating areas, and solving area-related problems. Students learn that the choice of base or height does not affect the area of the shape.	6.8B 6.8C 6.8D	2
4	Slicing and Dicing	Composite Figures	In this lesson, students calculate the area of complex figures. They compare two methods: decomposing a figure into familiar shapes and composing a figure into a rectangle. Students then solve problems in context, including the area of countries, using map scales to approximate areas. They use given dimensions and problem solving to calculate the area of a triangle embedded in a square.	6.8D 7.9C	2
End of Topic Assessment					1