**Unit 5 Quadrilaterals: Essential Standard and Learning Progression**

MGSE9-12.G.CO.11 Prove theorems about parallelograms. 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.

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| **Learning Targets** | **Checkmark when Met** | **Evidence** | **Teacher Initials** |
| **Extension** |
| 13. I can critique another student’s work to determine and correct mistakes. |  |  |  |
| 12. I can construct a Quadrilateral formal 2-column proof with no information given. |  |  |  |
| **Nice to Know** |  |  |  |
| 11. I can construct a Quadrilateral formal 2-column proof with some information filled in.  |  |  |  |
| 10. I can use properties of Kites to solve for missing measures. |  |  |  |
| 9. I can use properties of Trapezoids to solve for missing measures. |  |  |  |
| 8. I can prove that a figure is a parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, or square on the coordinate plane.  |  |  |  |
| **Proficient** |
| 7. I can use properties of rectangles, rhombi and squares to solve for missing measures. |  |  |  |
| 6. I can use properties of parallelograms to solve for missing measures.  |  |  |  |
| **Foundation** |
| 5. I can solve a one, two, and multistep equation. |  |  |  |
| 4. I can use the Triangle Sum Theorem to solve for missing angles in triangles. |  |  |  |
| 3. I can identify isosceles triangles and their properties.  |  |  |  |
| 2. I can identify relationships between angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal, and I can determine which ones are congruent and which ones are supplementary. |  |  |  |
| 1. I can identify basic angle relationships, and I can determine which ones are congruent, complementary, or supplementary and use them to solve for missing measures. |  |  |  |