QualityCore/ACCRS Correlation – GEOMETRY

QualityCore Course Standard	Geometry COS Standard	Common Core Standard	Comment
C.1a	G.1 G.4 G.9	G-CO1 G-CO4 G-CO9	**These standards are explored in the ACOS by experimenting with transformations and rigid motions. Theorems are proved by using a variety of ways.**
C.1.b			**Inductive and deductive reasoning is used throughout the ACOS.**
C.1.c			
C.1.d	G.32	G-GPE5	
C.1.e	G.9. G.10. G.11.	G-CO9 G-CO10 G-CO11	
C.1.f	G.8.	G-CO8	**The ACOS does not address AAS and HL. Also, transformations and rigid motion are used to experiment and understand congruence.**
C.1.g	G.7.	G-CO7	**Again, note the emphasis on rigid motions**
C.1.h	G.15 G.16	G-SRT2 G-SRT3	**SAS and SSS are not address in the ACOS and the CCSS. Similarity is explored in terms of similarity transformations in the ACOS and the CCSS.**
C.1.i	G.11	G-CO11	
D.1.a	G.12 G.40	G-CO12 G-MG1	
D.1.b			**Addressed in Grade 7**
D.1.c	G.9 G.12.	G-CO9 G-CO12	**The ACOS and the CCSS requires students to prove theorems about lines and angles and make formal geometric constructions.**
D.1.d	G.12	G-CO12	**Here the ACOS/CCSSM includes a broader variety of construction techniques.**
D.1.e			**The standards in the ACOS and CCSS do not address locus.**
D.1.f	G.32	G-GPE5	**The ACOS and CCSS require students to prove the slope as well as use. Quality Core requires students to apply properties and theorems.**
D.2.a			
D.2.b	G.10	G-CO10	**The ACOS and CCSS require**

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	G.27	G-C3	students to prove and construct, but the Quality Core requires students to identify and solve problems with these concepts.
D.2.c			7th grade standard in ACOS and CCSS
D.2.d	G.18 G.22	G-SRT5 G-SRT9	This matches, but only in the most general sense.
D.2.e	G.17 G.21	G-SRT4 G-SRT8	In the 8th grade students should master the Pythagorean Theorem, the standard reads: 21. Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. [8-G6] In Geometry, the converse of the Pythagorean Theorem is not explored. The Pythagorean Theorem is used to solve application problems.
D.2.f			In the 8th grade students should master the Pythagorean Theorem, the standard reads: 21. Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse. [8-G6] In Geometry, the converse of the Pythagorean Theorem is not explored. The Pythagorean Theorem is used to solve application problems.
D.2.g			In the 5th grade, students classify and understand the properties of two-dimensional figures not just quadrilaterals. Also note the "hierarchy" requirement is more stringent.
D.2.h			In the 8th grade ACOS and CCSS, students master the concept of the Angle Sum Theorem.
D.2.i	G.10	G-CO10	This is an example of a broader standard
D.3.a	G.26	G-C2	
D.3.b	G.26	G-C2	
D.3.c	G.26 G.28	G-C2 G-C4	

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D.3.d	G.27	G-C3	
a. D.4.a	G.36 G.37 G.38	G-GMD1 G-GMD3	**The Quality Core is about classification – this does not appear in ACOS and CCSSM.** **Note that work with solids can be found in grade 7 and grade 6.**
b. D.4.b	G.39]	G-GMD4	
E.1.a			**Addressed in Grade 4**
E.1.b	G.7	G-CO7	**This is also implicit in 8.G.1**
E.1.c	G.15	G-SRT2	
E.1.d	G.15	G-SRT2	
E.1.e	G.18	G-SRT5	**There is a range of CCSSM standards that apply from Grade 8.**
E.1.f			
E.1.g			
E.1.h			
F.1.a			**Triangle and quadrilateral area is in Grade 6.**
F.1.b			
F.1.c			
F.1.d	G.29	G-C5	
F.1.e	G.29	G-C5	
F.2.a	G.22 G.34 G.36 G.37 G.38	G-SRT9 G-GPE7 G-GMD1 G-GMD3	
F.2.b	G.36	G-GMD1	
F.2.c	G.37 G.38	G-GMD3	
G.1.a	G.32	G-GPE5	
G.1.b	G.31	G-GPE4	
G.1.c	G.31 G.32 G.33 G.34 G.35	G-GPE4 G-GPE5 G-GPE6 G-GPE7	
G.1.d	G.30	G-GPE1	

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G.1.e	G.2	G-CO	
H.1.a			
H.1.b	G.19 G.20 G.21	G-SRT6 G-SRT7 G-SRT8	
H.1.c	G.21	G-SRT8	