<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade-Level Standard</th>
<th>DLM Essential Element</th>
<th>Linkage Levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| M.8.G.2 Understand that a two-dimensional figure is congruent to another if the second can be obtained from the first by a sequence of rotations, reflections, and translations; given two congruent figures, describe a sequence that exhibits the congruence between them | M.EE.8.G.2 Identify shapes that are congruent | Initial Precursor:  
- Recognize same  
- Recognize different |
|                      |                       | Distal Precursor:  
- Match the same two-dimensional shape with same size and same orientation  
- Match the same two-dimensional shape with different sizes and same orientation |
|                      |                       | Proximal Precursor:  
- Describe attributes of shapes  
- Analyze shapes to identify common attributes  
- Explain attribute relationships between shapes |
|                      |                       | Target:  
- Recognize congruent figures |
|                      |                       | Successor:  
- Explain the relationship between congruent figures and transformation  
- Use a sequence of transformations to describe congruence of 2 given figures |

© 2018 The Dynamic Learning Maps Essential Elements, linkage levels, and nodes are copyrighted by the University of Kansas Center for Research. Linkage levels and nodes are available for use by educators in DLM states but may not be used by commercial entities without written permission. Linkage level information and nodes may not be altered by anyone without express written permission from the University of Kansas Center for Research.

A diagram showing the relationship of nodes in the mini-map appears below.

Key to map codes in upper right corner of node boxes:

- IP: Initial Precursor
- SP: Supporting
- DP: Distal Precursor
- S: Successor
- PP: Proximal Precursor
- UN: Untested
- T: Target
M.EE.8.G.2 Identify shapes that are congruent