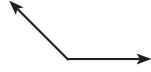
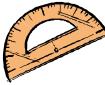


Notes Log: Identifying Main Ideas: Mathematics Sample 1

Topic/Title: Circulation: Measuring and Constructing Angles	Pages: 214–215
<p>Main Ideas</p> <p>Angles are classified by their measurement in degrees.</p> <p>Complementary and supplementary angles are made up of two angles.</p> <p>A compass and protractor are used to measure and draw angles.</p>	<p>Notes</p> <p>Degrees: How angles are measured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute angle: Less than 90 degrees  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right angle: Exactly 90 degrees  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtuse angle: Greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straight angle: Exactly 180 degrees  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary angles: Two angles that add up to 90 degrees • Supplementary angles: Two angles that add up to 180 degrees • Protractor: Used to measure angles • Compass: Used to draw arcs • Name and give measure of angles • Estimate the measure of angles • Find complements and supplements • Use protractor to draw angle.  
<p>Main Idea of Section:</p>	
<p>Summary</p>	

TEKS information on the next page.

Mathematics TEKS

Grade 6

(6) Geometric and spatial reasoning. The student uses geometric vocabulary to describe angles, polygons, and circles. The student is expected to:

(A) use angle measurements to classify angles as acute, obtuse, or right.

(8) Measurement. The student uses coordinate geometry to identify location in two dimensions. The student is expected to locate and name points on a coordinate plane using ordered pairs of non-negative rational numbers.

SOURCE: TEA, 2006.

Notes Log: Identifying Main Ideas: Mathematics Sample 2

Topic/Title: Quadrilaterals	Pages: 1
Main Ideas There are many types of quadrilaterals, or closed, four-sided figures. The angles of parallelograms follow special rules.	Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parallelogram: A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides • Rhombus: A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, and all sides are congruent • Square: A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, all sides are congruent, and all angles are right angles • Rectangle: A quadrilateral with two pairs of congruent, parallel sides, and all angles are right angles • Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides called bases • Sum of the angles is 360° • Opposite angles congruent ($=$) • Consecutive angles supplementary (sum is 180°)
Main Idea of Section:	
Summary	

Mathematics TEKS

Grade 7

(6) Geometry and spatial reasoning. The student compares and classifies two- and three-dimensional figures using geometric vocabulary and properties. The student is expected to:

- use angle measurements to classify pairs of angles as complementary or supplementary;
- use properties to classify triangles and quadrilaterals

TEKS SOURCE: TEA, 2006.