

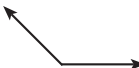

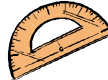



# Notes Log: Summarization: Mathematics Sample 1

Topic/Title: Circulation: Measuring and Constructing Angles	Pages: 214–215
<p><b>Main Ideas</b></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><b>Notes</b></p> <p>Degrees: How angles are measured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute angle: Less than 90 degrees </li> <li>• Right angle: Exactly 90 degrees </li> <li>• Obtuse angle: Greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees </li> <li>• Straight angle: Exactly 180 degrees </li> <li>• Complementary angles: Two angles that add up to 90 degrees</li> <li>• Supplementary angles: Two angles that add up to 180 degrees</li> <li>• Protractor: Used to measure angles </li> <li>• Compass: Used to draw arcs </li> <li>• Name and give measure of angles</li> <li>• Estimate the measure of angles</li> <li>• Find complements and supplements</li> <li>• Use protractor to draw angle.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main Idea of Section:</b> A protractor or the angle's name can help you figure out its measurement.</p>	
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Angles are given different names if they are less than, equal to, or more than 90 degrees. If two angles added together equal exactly 90 degrees, they are called complementary. If two angles added together equal exactly 180 degrees, they are called supplementary. You can use a protractor to measure the angles.</p>	

TEKS information on the next page.

## ***Mathematics TEKS***

### **Grade 6:**

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

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

(8) Measurement. The student solves application problems involving estimation and measurement of length, area, time, temperature, volume, weight, and angles. The student is expected to:

(C) measure angles.

SOURCE: TEA, 2006.

# Notes Log: Summarization: Mathematics Sample 2

Topic/Title: Quadrilaterals		Pages: 1
<b>Main Ideas</b> <p>There are many types of quadrilaterals, or closed, four-sided figures.</p> <p>The angles of parallelograms follow special rules.</p>	<b>Notes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Parallelogram:</b> A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides</li> <li>• <b>Rhombus:</b> A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, and all sides are congruent</li> <li>• <b>Square:</b> A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, all sides are congruent, and all angles are right angles</li> <li>• <b>Rectangle:</b> A quadrilateral with two pairs of congruent, parallel sides, and all angles are right angles</li> <li>• <b>Trapezoid:</b> A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides called bases</li> <li>• Sum of the angles is <math>360^\circ</math></li> <li>• Opposite angles congruent (<math>=</math>)</li> <li>• Consecutive angles supplementary (sum is <math>180^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>	
<b>Main Idea of Section:</b> There are several types of quadrilaterals, classified by their attributes.		
<b>Summary</b> <p>There are several types of quadrilaterals, or closed, four-sided figures. Parallelograms such as squares, rectangles, and rhombi are quadrilaterals that have two pairs of parallel sides. The trapezoid is also a quadrilateral, but it has only one pair of parallel sides. The angles in a quadrilateral have special rules. For example, the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral always equals <math>360^\circ</math>. In a parallelogram, opposite angles are congruent, or equal. Also in parallelograms, consecutive angles, or angles next to one another, are supplementary. This means that their angles add up to <math>180^\circ</math>.</p>		

## Mathematics TEKS

### Grade 7:

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

(A) use angle measurements to classify pairs of angles as complementary or supplementary;

(B) use properties to classify triangles and quadrilaterals

TEKS SOURCE: TEA, 2009.