

**Lesson 11-2      Reading in the Content Area****Main Idea**

- 1. Mark the *main idea* with an *M*.**

**Mark the statement that is *too broad* with a *B*.****Mark the statement that is *too narrow* with an *N*.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ You can find an estimate for the square root of a number that is *not* a perfect square.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The square root of 64 is 8.
- \_\_\_\_\_ You can study many types of numbers in mathematics, such as irrational and rational numbers.

**Subject Matter**

- 2. This lesson is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. irrational numbers.
- b. algebra tiles.
- c. square numbers.
- d. repeating decimals.

**Supporting Details**

- 3. The number 49 is an example of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. an irrational number
- b. a repeating decimal.
- c. a perfect square.
- d. an even number.

**Conclusion**

- 4. The square root of 30 is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 15.
- b. 900.
- c. between 5 and 6.
- d. between 25 and 36.

**Clarifying Details**

- 5. The square root of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 25 is an irrational number.
- b. 30 is an irrational number.
- c. 50 is a rational number.
- d. 49 is *not* a rational number.

**Vocabulary in Context**

- 6. A *rational number* is a number that \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. cannot be written as a fraction.
- b. can be written as a fraction.
- c. is a perfect square.
- d. can be written as a whole number.