

Lesson 6-1 **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*.

_____ Much of present-day knowledge of lines and angles come from the Greek mathematician, Euclid.

_____ Right angles have a measure of 90.

_____ Angles can be classified by their measures and their relationships to each other.

Subject Matter

2. This lesson is mainly about _____
- a. drawing angles.
 - b. drawing intersecting lines.
 - c. classifying pairs of angles.
 - d. contrasting interior and exterior angles.

Supporting Details

3. If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the *alternate interior angles* are _____
- a. proportional to each other.
 - b. congruent to each other.
 - c. similar to each other.
 - d. greater than 180° .

Conclusion

4. The statement that shows two complementary angles is _____
- a. $m\angle 1=100^\circ$ and $m\angle 2=80^\circ$.
 - b. $m\angle 1=75^\circ$ and $m\angle 2=25^\circ$.
 - c. $m\angle 1=90^\circ$ and $m\angle 2=90^\circ$.
 - d. $m\angle 1=55^\circ$ and $m\angle 2=35^\circ$.

Clarifying Details

5. The Key Concept box on page 256 shows definitions of _____
- a. special pairs of angles.
 - b. angles classified by their measures.
 - c. special lines.
 - d. triangles.

Vocabulary in Context

6. To *intersect* means _____
- a. to never cross.
 - b. to plot.
 - c. to cross.
 - d. to name.