

**Lesson 7-3****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 the area of complex figures by separating the original shape into basic shapes and finding those areas.

\_\_\_\_\_ Many objects, especially those found in architecture, are a combination of shapes.

\_\_\_\_\_ The formula for the area of a rectangle is  $A = \ell w$ .

**Subject Matter**

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

- find the area of circles.
- find the area of figures made up of two or more shapes.
- use area concepts to carpet a floor.
- cut shapes in half.

**Supporting Details**

- 3. To find the area of a complex figure in Example 1, \_\_\_\_\_**

- make the pentagon into a heptagon.
- draw the pentagon on grid paper.
- separate the figure into all triangles.
- separate the figure into a rectangle and a triangle.

**Conclusion**

- 4. The area of a parallelogram with a base of 16 meters and a height of 10 meters \_\_\_\_\_**

- 26 square meters.
- 52 square meters.
- 80 square meters.
- 160 square meters.

**Clarifying Details**

- 5. To check the reasonableness of the solution to Example 3, compare it to \_\_\_\_\_**

- the inner measure.
- the outer measure.
- the range of the inner measure and the outer measure.
- the mean of the inner measure and the outer measure.

**Vocabulary in Context**

- 6. A *polygon* is \_\_\_\_\_**

- a figure formed by less than three line segments.
- a simple closed figure in a plane formed by three or more line segments.
- a two-dimensional flat surface that extends in all directions.
- a measurement around a figure.