

**Lesson 1-2**      **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*.**

\_\_\_\_ Products come from multiplying factors.

\_\_\_\_ The factors of 11 are 1 and 11.

\_\_\_\_ Every composite number can be expressed as a product of prime numbers.

**Subject Matter****2. This lesson is mainly about \_\_\_\_**

- a. how to make different rectangles.
- b. how to find square numbers.
- c. how to factor expressions like  $2x + 4$ .
- d. how to factor a whole number into its prime factors.

**Supporting Details****3. To identify prime and composite numbers \_\_\_\_**

- a. list the factors of the numbers by their multiplication pairs.
- b. multiply the number by itself.
- c. write the number in expanded form.
- d. divide the number by itself.

**Conclusion****4. To find the prime factorization of 30, you would first \_\_\_\_**

- a. choose any pair of whole number factors of 30.
- b. multiply 1 by 30.
- c. divide by 30.
- d. draw a rectangle.

**Clarifying Details****5. The Key Concept box shows \_\_\_\_**

- a. the divisibility rules.
- b. how to make a factor tree.
- c. the definition of prime and composite numbers.
- d. the properties of rectangular numbers.

**Vocabulary in Context****6. A *rectangle* is \_\_\_\_**

- a. a parallelogram with all sides congruent, all right angles, and opposite sides parallel.
- b. a parallelogram with all sides congruent.
- c. a polygon with three sides.
- d. a quadrilateral with opposite sides congruent and parallel and all angles are right angles.