

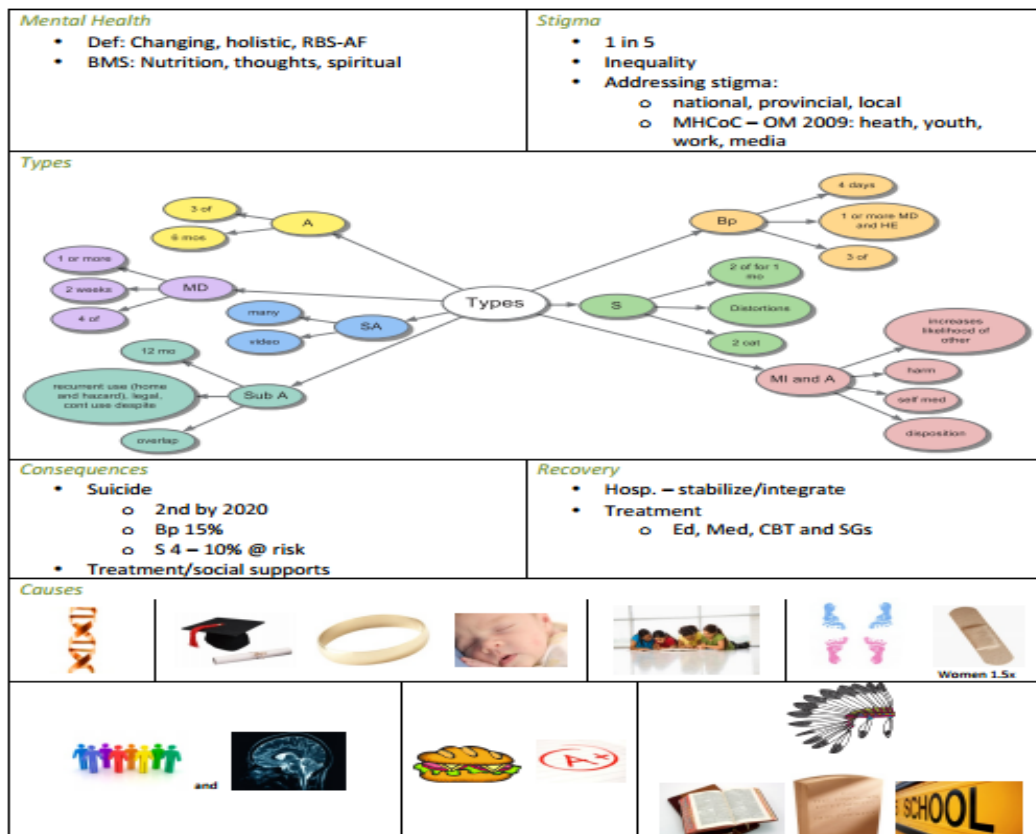
Memory Aid Student Checklist and Examples

- ✓ **Discussion with Faculty.** Student speaks with instructor early in the semester about the memory aid accommodation and the allowable content based on each course’s learning outcomes.
- ✓ **Creation of Memory Aid.** The student identifies and summarizes material throughout the course for possible use on the memory aid sheet. If the student requires support in developing cueing summary skills, they will contact their Accessibility Consultant.
- ✓ **Approval of Memory Aid at least 5 business days before the test/exam.** Students must email their proposed Memory Aid sheet to the instructor and copy their Accessibility Consultant on the email within a minimum of 5 business days before a test. Should revisions be required, the student will make the changes and resubmit for approval by the instructor within 3 business days of the test.
- ✓ **Professor submits the Memory Aid.** Professor will include the final approved Memory Aid sheet with the test. The memory sheet is collected with the completed test.

Memory Aid Examples:

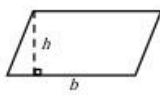
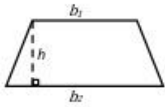

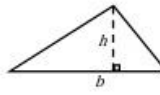
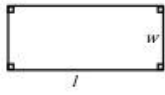
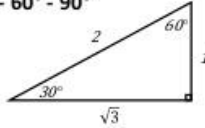

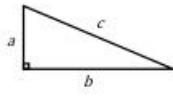
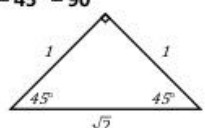
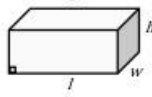
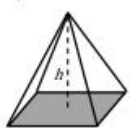
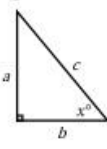



While this example does not include all elements of a memory aid, it gives you an idea of what a memory aid can look like.

Student Accessibility Services, McMaster University
Issues in Human Services
Adult Mental Health Issues



Geometry EOC Released Items – Formula Sheet

End of Course Mathematics Reference Sheet

<p>Parallelogram</p>  <p>$P = \text{sum of all sides}$ $A = bh$</p>	<p>Trapezoid</p>  <p>$A = \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{2}$</p>	<p>Arc and Sector</p>  <p>Arc Length = $\left(\frac{M}{360}\right) \cdot 2\pi r$ Sector Area = $\left(\frac{M}{360}\right) \cdot \pi r^2$</p>
<p>Triangle</p>  <p>$P = \text{sum of all sides}$ $A = \frac{bh}{2}$</p>	<p>Rectangle</p>  <p>$P = 2l + 2w$ $A = lw$</p>	<p>30° - 60° - 90°</p> 
<p>Circles</p>  <p>$C = 2\pi r$ $C = \pi d$ $A = \pi r^2$ $\pi \approx 3.14$</p>	<p>Pythagorean Theorem</p>  <p>$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$</p>	<p>45° - 45° - 90°</p> 
<p>Rectangular Solid</p>  <p>Volume = lwh Surface Area = $2lw + 2lh + 2wh$</p>	<p>Pyramid</p>  <p>$B = \text{area of base (shaded)}$ Volume = $\frac{Bh}{3}$</p>	<p>Trigonometric Ratios</p>  <p>$\sin x^\circ = \frac{a}{c}$ $\cos x^\circ = \frac{b}{c}$ $\tan x^\circ = \frac{a}{b}$</p>
<p>Cylinder</p>  <p>Volume = $\pi r^2 h$ Surface Area = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$</p>	<p>Cone</p>  <p>$l = \text{slant height}$ Volume = $\frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$ Surface Area = $\pi rl + \pi r^2$</p>	<p>Sphere</p>  <p>Volume = $\frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$ Surface Area = $4\pi r^2$</p>
Miscellaneous Formulas	Area of an equilateral triangle	$A = \frac{s^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$ s = length of a side
	Distance	rate · time
	Interest	principal · rate · time in years
	Sum of the angles of a polygon having n sides	$(n - 2)180^\circ$
	Distance between points on a coordinate plane	$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$
	Midpoint	$\left(\frac{x_2 + x_1}{2}, \frac{y_2 + y_1}{2}\right)$
	Slope of a nonvertical line (where $x^2 \neq x^1$)	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
	Slope Intercept (where m = slope, b = intercept)	$y = mx + b$
	Last term of an arithmetic series	$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$
	Last term of a geometric series (where $n \geq 1$)	$a_n = ar^{n-1}$
	Quadratic Formula	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
	Area of a square	$A = s^2$
	Volume of a cube	$V = s^3$
Area of a regular polygon	$A = \frac{1}{2}ap$ a = apothem, p = perimeter	

RELEASED MATERIALS. MAY BE DUPLICATED.