

1. addend :

Any of the numbers that are added

Example:

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

The addends are 2 and 3.

2. addition :

The process of finding the total number of items when two items are joined; the opposite operation of subtraction

groups of

Example:

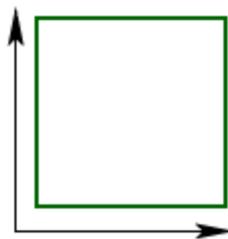


$$3 + 2 = 5$$

3. angle :

A figure formed where two line segments cross or meet

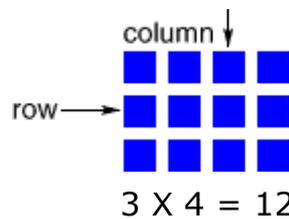
Example:



4. array :

An arrangement that shows objects in rows and columns

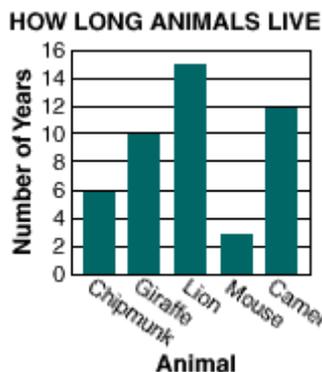
Example:



5. bar graph :

A way to show information that uses bars to stand for data

Example:



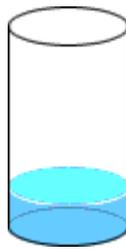
6. benchmark numbers :

Numbers like 10, 25, 50, or 100 that are used to help make estimates.

7. capacity :

The amount a container can hold when filled

Example:



8. cardinal numbers :

A number that tells how many items are in a group

Examples:

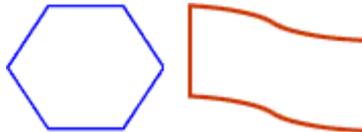
4 puppies

93 cents

9. closed figure :

A figure that begins and ends at the same point

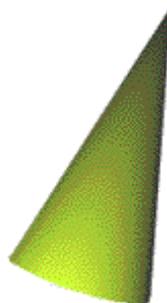
Examples:



10. cone :

A solid , pointed figure that has a flat, round base

Example:



11. congruent figures :

Figures that have the same size and shape

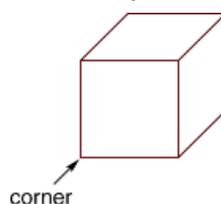
Example:



12. corner :

The place where two or more edges meet

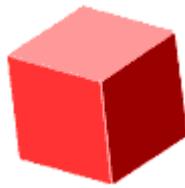
Example:



13. cube :

A solid figure with six congruent square faces

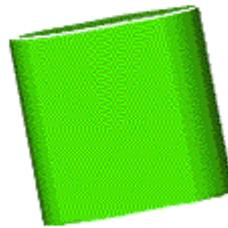
Example:



14. cylinder :

solid or hollow object that is shaped like a can

Example:



15. decimal :

A number that uses place value and a decimal point to show tenths, hundredths and so on

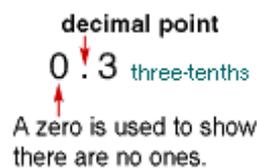
Examples:

0.5	five tenths
0.25	twenty-five hundredths

16. decimal point :

A period that separates the whole numbers from the fractional part of a number; or that separates dollars from cents

Example:



17. denominator :

The number below the bar in a fraction. It tells the total number of equal parts or groups into which the whole or group has been divided.

Example:

$$\frac{3}{4} \leftarrow \text{denominator}$$

18. dividend :

The number that is being divided in a division problem

Examples:

$$35 \div 5 = 7 \quad 5 \overline{)35}^7$$

The dividend is 35.

19. division :

The process of sharing a number of items to find how many groups can be made or how many items will be in a group; the opposite operation of multiplication

Example:



$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

20. divisor :

The number that divides the dividend

Examples:

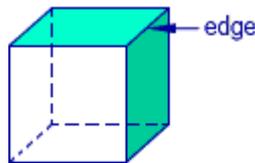
$$18 \div 3 = 6 \quad 3 \overline{)18}^6$$

The divisor is 3.

21. edge :

The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet

Example:



22. equivalent :

Two or more sets that name the same amount

Examples:



$$4 \text{ pennies} = 4 \text{ pennies}$$



$$2 \text{ nickels} = 1 \text{ dime}$$

23. equivalent fractions :

Two or more fractions that name the same amount

Example:



$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ name the same amount.

24. estimate :

Rounding numbers to find *about* how many

25. even number :

A whole number that has 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place

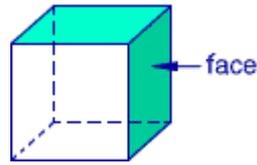
Examples:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, . . .

26. face :

A flat surface of a solid figure

Example:



27. factor :

A number that is multiplied by another number to find a product

Examples:

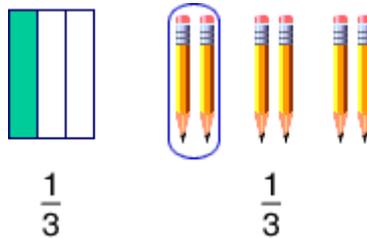
	4	
$4 \times 7 = 28$		$\times 7$
	28	

The factors are 4 and 7.

28. fraction :

A number that names part of a whole or part of a group

Example:



29. frequency table :

A way to organize data that uses numbers to show how often something happens

Example:

FAVORITE SANDWICHES	
Sandwich	Votes
Peanut Butter & Jelly	8
Grilled Cheese	11
Tuna Fish	4
Ham & Cheese	6

30. greater than (>) :

symbol used to compare two numbers, with the greater number given first

Example:

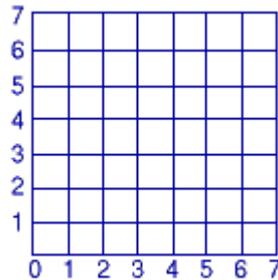
$$8 > 6$$

8 is greater than 6.

31. grid :

A map divided into equally spaced squares

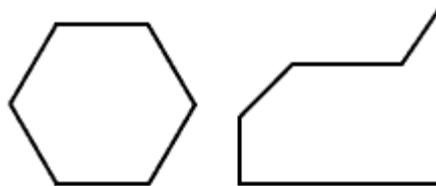
Example:



32. hexagon :

A polygon with 6 sides and 6 angles

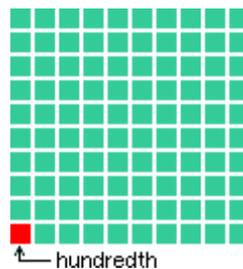
Examples:



33. hundredth :

One of one hundred equal parts

Example:



34. inverse operations :

Operations that undo each other. [Addition](#) and [subtraction](#) are inverse, or opposite operations, and so are [multiplication](#) and [division](#).

Examples:

$$5 + 4 = 9, \text{ so } 9 - 4 = 5.$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18, \text{ so } 18 \div 3 = 6.$$

35. less than (<) :

A symbol used to compare two numbers, with the lesser number given first

Example:

$$6 < 8$$

6 is less than 8.

36. line :

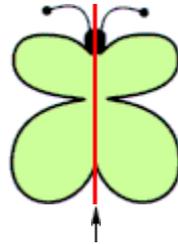
A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints



37. line of symmetry :

A line that divides a figure into two congruent parts

Example:

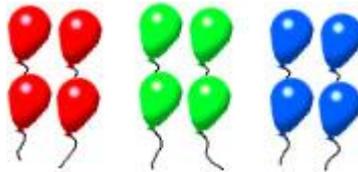


line of symmetry

38. multiplication :

The process of finding the total number of items made up of equal-size groups, or of finding the total number of items in a given number of groups. Each group contains the same number of items. It is the opposite operation of division.

Example:

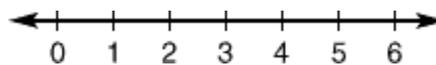


$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

39. number line :

A line with equally spaced ticks named by numbers

Example:



40. numerator :

The number above the bar in a fraction. It tells how many of the equal parts of the whole or group are being considered.

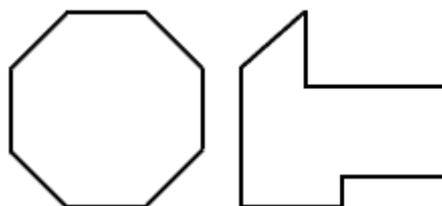
Example:

$$\frac{3}{4} \leftarrow \text{numerator}$$

41. octagon :

A polygon with 8 sides and 8 angles

Examples:



42. odd number :

A whole number that has 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place

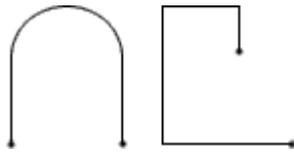
Examples:

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, . . .

43. open figure :

A figure that does not begin and end at the same point

Examples:



44. opposite operations :

Operations that undo each other. [Addition](#) and [subtraction](#) are opposite operations, and so are [multiplication](#) and [division](#).

Examples:

$$6 + 3 = 9, \text{ so } 9 - 3 = 6$$
$$9 \times 3 = 27, \text{ so } 27 \div 3 = 9.$$

45. order property of multiplication :

Two numbers can be [multiplied](#) in any order and the [product](#) is the same

Example:

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

46. ordinal number :

A number telling order or position

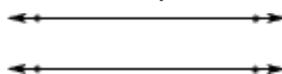
Examples:



47. parallel lines :

Lines that never cross and are always the same distance apart

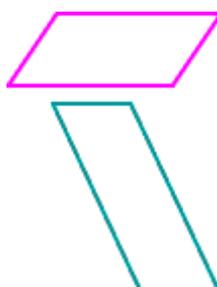
Example:



48. parallelogram :

A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel sides, 2 pairs of equal angles and 2 pairs of equal sides

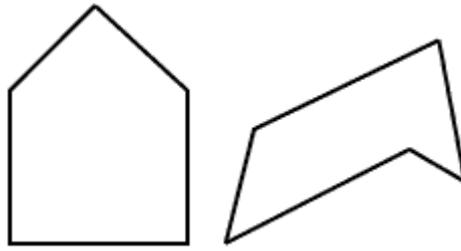
Examples:



49. pentagon :

Polygon with 5 sides and 5 angles

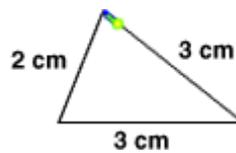
Examples:



50. perimeter :

The distance around a figure

Example:



$$2 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

The perimeter of this figure is 8 centimeters.

51. pictograph :

A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information

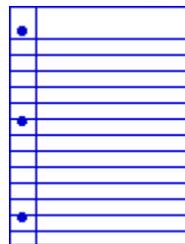
Example:

HOW WE GET TO SCHOOL	
Walk	
Ride a Bike	
Ride the Bus	
Ride in a Car	
Key: Each  = 10 students.	

52. plane :

A flat surface that goes on and on

Example:

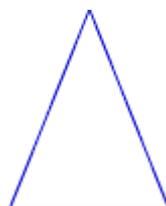


part of a plane

53. plane figure :

A figure in a plane that is formed by lines that are curved, straight, or both

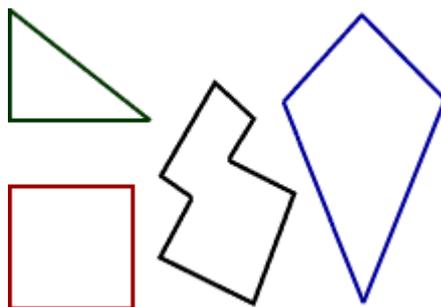
Example:



54. polygon :

A closed plane figure with straight sides

Examples:



55. product :

The answer to a multiplication problem

Example:

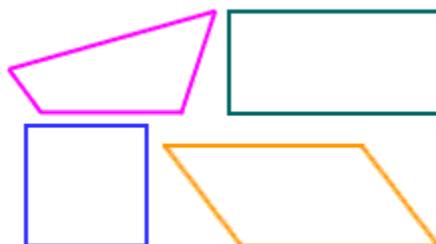
$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

The product is 12.

56. quadrilateral :

A polygon with 4 angles and 4 sides

Examples:



57. quotient :

The answer in a division problem

Examples:

$$35 \div 5 = 7 \quad 5 \overline{)35}^7$$

The quotient is 7.

58. rectangle :

A plane figure with 4 side and 4 right angles

Example:



59. remainder :

The number that is left over after dividing

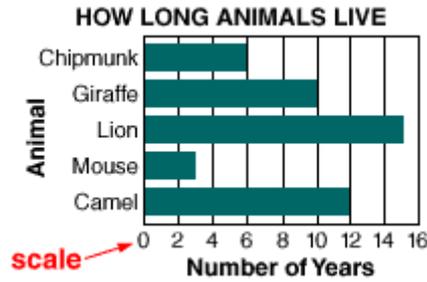
Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ r}4 \leftarrow \text{remainder} \\ 5 \overline{)19} \\ \underline{15} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

60. scale :

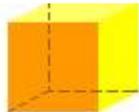
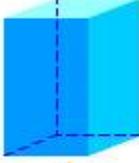
The numbers on a bar graph that help you read the number each bar shows

Example:



61. solid figure :

Examples:

			
sphere			cube
cylinder			rectangular prism
cone			square pyramid

62. sphere :

Any round object whose curved surface is the same distance from the center to all its points

Example:



63. subtraction :

The process of finding how many are left when a number of items are taken away from a group of items; the process of finding the difference when two groups are compared; the opposite operation of addition

Example:



$$6 - 2 = 4$$

64. sum :

The answer to an addition problem

Example:

$$12 + 7 = 19$$

The sum is 19.

65. tally table :

A way to organize data that uses tally marks to show how often something happens

Example:

FAVORITE SANDWICHES	
Peanut Butter & Jelly	
Grilled Cheese	
Tuna Fish	
Ham & Cheese	

66. tangram :

A puzzle consisting of seven plane figures that can be rearranged to make various figures or shapes

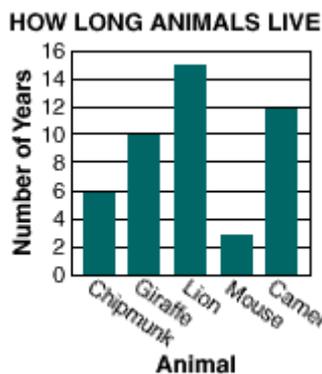
Example:



67. vertical bar graph :

A bar graph that has bars going up from the bottom

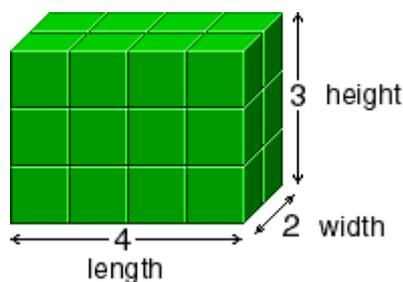
Example:



68. volume :

The measure of the space a solid figure occupies

Example:



The volume of this figure is 24 cubes.