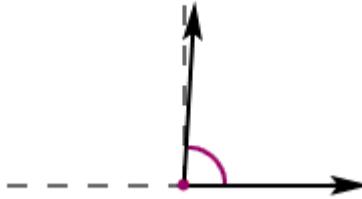


1. **acute angle :**

An angle that measures less than a right angle (90°).

Example:



2. **addend :**

Any of the numbers that are added

Example:

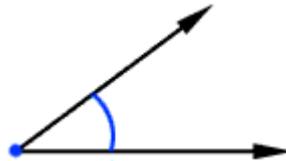
$$2 + 3 = 5$$

The addends are 2 and 3.

3. **angle :**

A figure formed by two rays that meet at a common endpoint

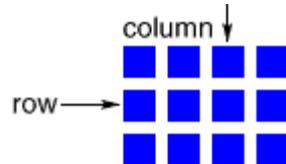
Example:



4. **array :**

An arrangement that shows objects in rows and columns

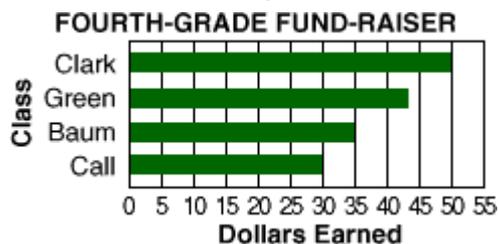
Example:



5. **bar graph :**

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

Example:



6. **benchmark :**

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

7. **cardinal :**

A number that tells how many

Examples:

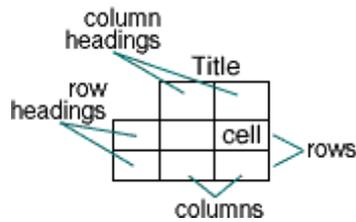
4 puppies

93 cents

8. **cell :**

Any single box in a table

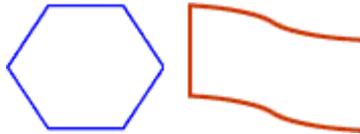
Example:



9. **closed figure :**

A shape that begins and ends at the same point

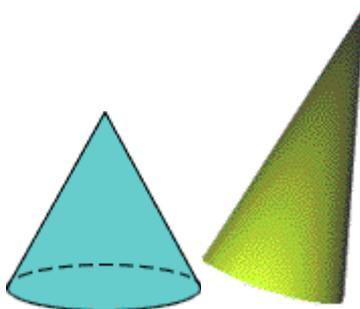
Examples:



10. **cone :**

A solid pointed figure that has a flat, round base

Examples:



11. **congruent figure :**

Figures that have the same size and shape

Example:



The triangles are congruent.

12. **cumulative frequency :**

A column in a table that keeps a running total in a frequency table

Example:

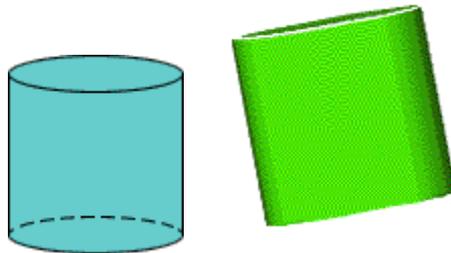
FREQUENCY TABLE		
Day	Number of Students (Frequency)	Total Number of Students (Cumulative Frequency)
Monday	15	15
Tuesday	13	28
Wednesday	5	33
Thursday	9	42
Friday	17	59

← $15 + 13 = 28$
← $28 + 5 = 33$
← $33 + 9 = 42$
← $42 + 17 = 59$

13. **cylinder :**

A solid figure that is shaped like a can

Examples:



14. **decimal :**

A number that uses place value and a decimal point to show values less than one, such as tenths and hundredths

Example:

3.47

15. **decimal point :**

A period used in decimal numbers to separate the whole number part from the decimal part

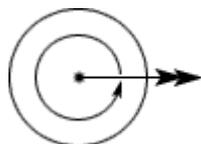
Example:

decimal point
↓
0 . 3 three-tenths
↑
A zero is used to show there are no ones.

16. **degree :**

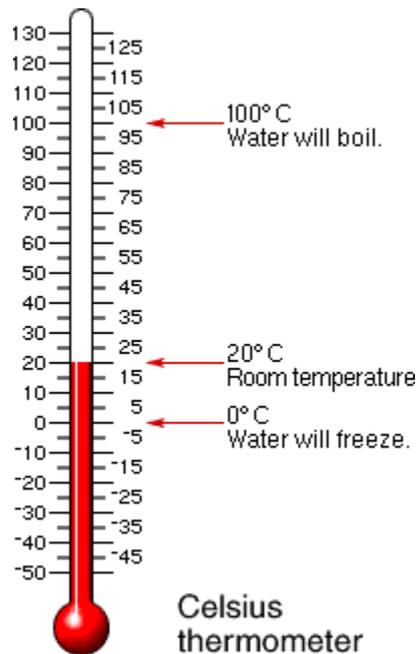
A unit of measure used to measure parts of a circle. There are 360° in a circle.

Example:



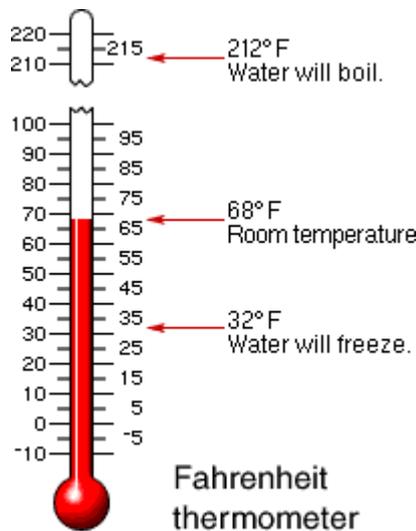
17. **degrees Celsius (°C) :**

A standard unit for measuring temperature in the metric system



18. **degrees Fahrenheit (°F) :**

A standard unit for measuring temperature in the customary system



19. **denominator :**

The number below the bar in a fraction . It tells the total number of equal parts.

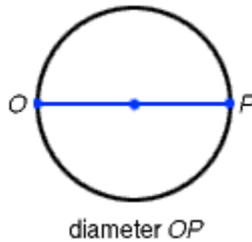
Example:

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

20. **diameter :**

A line segment that passes through the center of a circle and has its endpoints on the circle

Example:



21. **dimension :**

A measure in one direction; A figure may be one-dimensional, two-dimensional, or three-dimensional

22. **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.

23. **divisor :**

The number that divides the dividend

Examples:

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

The divisor is 3.

24. **equation :**

A number sentence that uses an equals sign to show that two amounts are equal. Some equations have variables.

Examples:

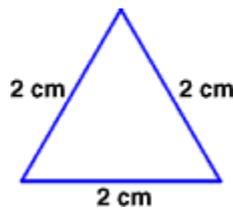
$$9 - 3 = 6$$

$$n + 7 = 15$$

25. **equilateral triangle :**

A triangle with all sides congruent

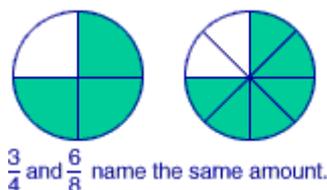
Example:



26. **equivalent fractions :**

Two or more fractions that name the same amount

Example:



27. **estimate :**

To find an answer that is close to the exact answer

28. factor :

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

Examples:

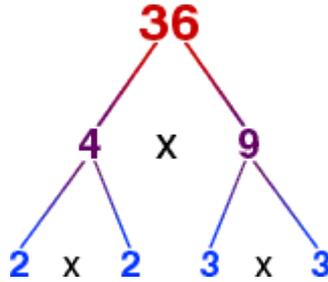
	4	
$4 \times 7 = 28$		$\times 7$
	28	

The factors are 4 and 7.

29. factor tree :

A diagram that shows the prime factors of a composite number

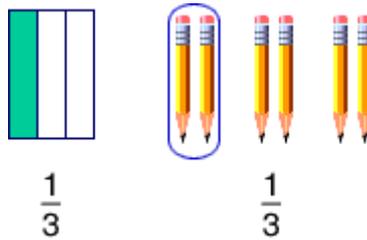
Example:



30. fraction :

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

Example:



31. frequency table :

A table that shows the frequency of the data; see cumulative frequency

Example:

FREQUENCY TABLE	
Day	Number of Students (Frequency)
Monday	15
Tuesday	13
Wednesday	5
Thursday	9
Friday	17

32. greater than (>) :

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

Example:

$8 > 6$

8 is greater than 6.

33. grouping property of addition :

The property which states that the way addends are grouped does not change the sum

Example:

$$\begin{aligned}(5 + 9) + 3 &= 5 + (9 + 3) \\ 14 + 3 &= 5 + 12 \\ 17 &= 17\end{aligned}$$

34. grouping property of multiplication :

The property which states that the way factors are grouped does not change the product

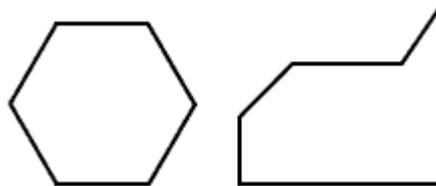
Example:

$$\begin{aligned}(2 \times 3) \times 4 &= 2 \times (3 \times 4) \\ 6 \times 4 &= 2 \times 12 \\ 24 &= 24\end{aligned}$$

35. hexagon :

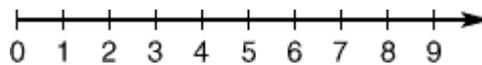
A polygon with 6 sides and 6 angles

Examples:



36. horizontal :

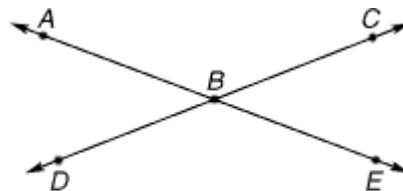
The direction from left to right



37. intersecting lines :

Two or more lines that cross at exactly one point

Example:

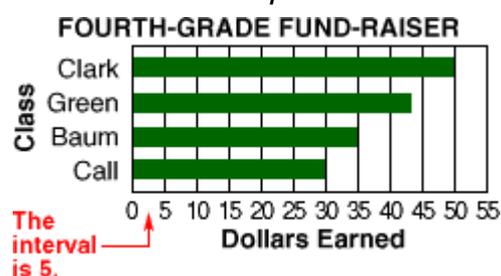


The lines intersect at point *B*

38. interval :

The distance between the numbers on the scale of a graph

Example:



39. inverse operations :

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

Examples:

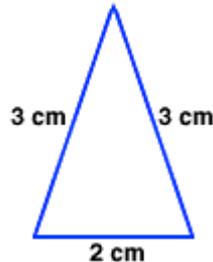
$$5 + 4 = 9, \text{ so } 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12, \text{ so } 12 \div 4 = 3$$

40. isosceles triangle :

A triangle with two congruent sides

Example:



41. less than (<) :

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

Example:

$$6 < 8$$

6 is less than 8.

42. line :

A straight path in a plane, extending in both directions with no endpoints; A line can be named by any two points on the line.

Example:

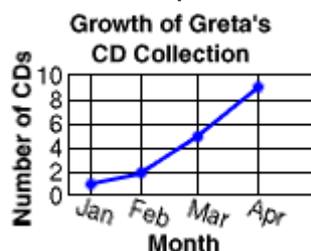


line *AB* or line *BA*

43. line graph :

A graph that uses line segments to show how data change over a period of time

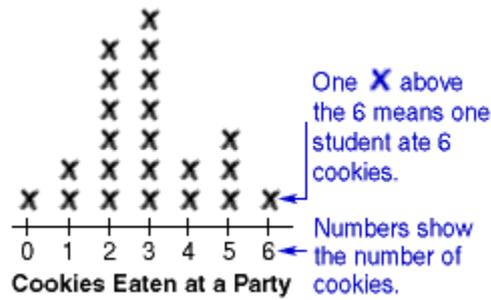
Example:



44. line plot :

A diagram that shows the frequency of data as they are collected

Example:



45. line segment :

Part of a line, with two endpoints

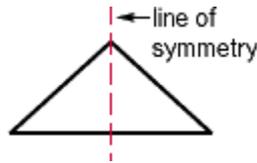
Example:



46. line symmetry :

A figure has line symmetry when it can be folded about a line so that its two parts are identical

Example:



47. linear units :

Units that measure in one direction, such as length, width, height, or distance

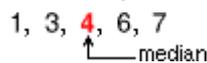
Examples:

<p>1 in.</p>	<p>An inch is about the length of your thumb from the first knuckle to the tip.</p>	<p>1 ft</p>	<p>A foot is about the height of a cat.</p>
<p>1 yd</p>	<p>A yard is about the length of a baseball bat.</p>	<p>1 mi</p>	<p>A mile is about the distance you can walk in 20 minutes.</p>

48. median :

The middle number in an ordered series of numbers

Example:



The median of 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 is 4.

49. mixed decimal :

A number that is made up of a whole number and a decimal

Examples:

- 3.7
- 0.24

50. mixed number :

A number that is made up of a whole number and a fraction

Example:



51. multiple :

A number that is the product of a given number and a whole number

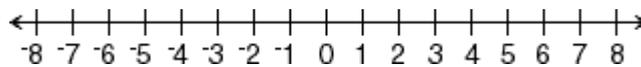
Example:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \times 1 & \times 2 & \times 3 & \times 4 \\ \hline 10 & 20 & 30 & 40 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{multiples of 10}$$

52. negative numbers :

Numbers less than zero

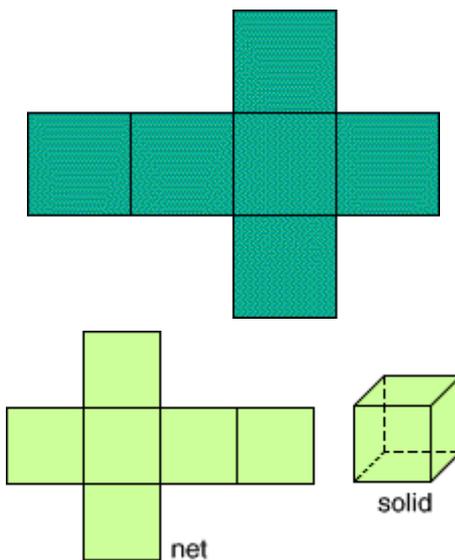
Example:



53. net :

A two-dimensional pattern of a three-dimensional solid

Example:



54. nominal :

A number that names things

Examples:



55. numeration system :

A way to count and name numbers

Example:

	Lotus Flower	Scroll	Heel Bone	Stick
Egyptian				
Standard	1,000	100	10	1

56. 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.

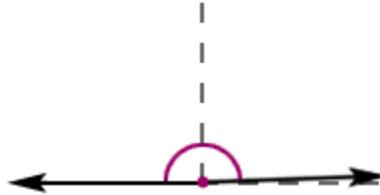
Example:

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

57. obtuse angle :

An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180°

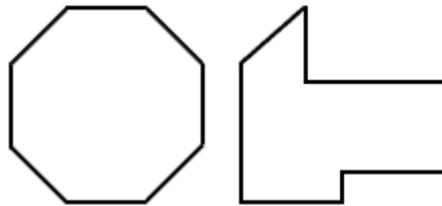
Example:



58. octagon :

A polygon with 8 sides and 8 angles

Examples:



59. one-dimensional :

A measure in only one direction, such as length

Examples:



60. open figure :

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

Examples:

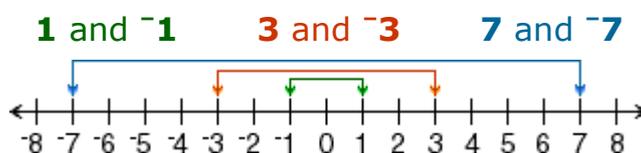


61. opposites :

Numbers that are the same distance from zero, but in opposite directions from zero

Example:

These pairs of numbers are opposites on the number line.



62. order property of multiplication :

The property which states that when the order of the two factors is changed, the product is the same

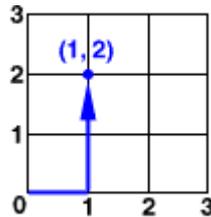
Example:
 $4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$
 $20 = 20$

63. ordered pair :

A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a grid. The first number tells the left-right position and the second number tells the up-down position.

Example:

(1,2) represents 1 space to the right of zero and 2 spaces up.



64. ordinal :

A number that tells position or order

Examples:

Jon won **first** place.

Jean is **4th** in line.

65. parallelogram :

A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent

Examples:



66. partial product :

A method of multiplying where the ones, tens, hundreds, and so on are multiplied separately and then the products added together

Example:

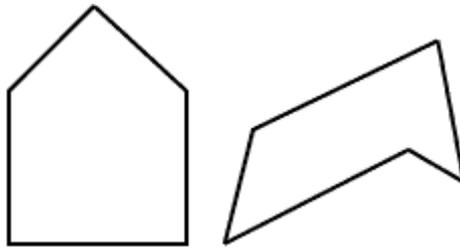
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 12 \\ + 60 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

← Multiply the ones: $3 \times 4 = 12$
← Multiply the tens: $3 \times 20 = 60$

67. pentagon :

A polygon with 5 sides and 5 angles

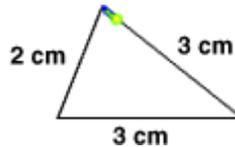
Examples:



68. perimeter :

The distance around a figure

Example:



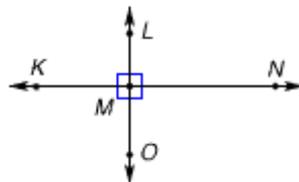
$$2 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm} + 3 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

The perimeter of this figure is 8 centimeters

69. perpendicular lines :

Two lines that intersect to form four right angles

Example:



70. pictograph :

A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information

Example:

AFTER-SCHOOL CLUB MEMBERSHIP	
Hobby Club	
Writers' Club	
Chess Club	
Art Club	
Drama Club	
Science Club	
Sports Club	
Math Club	

Key: Each stands for 4 members.

71. place value :

The system in which the position of a digit in a number determines its value

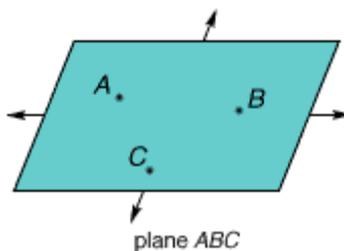
Example:

	PLACE VALUE									
	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1,623,051 →	1	6	2	3	0	5	1			
0.053 →							0	0	5	3
32.4 →						3	2	4		

72. plane :

A flat surface that extends without end in all directions

Example:



Planes are named by three points in the plane

73. plane figure :

A figure that lies in one plane

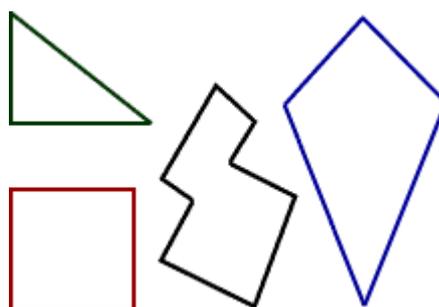
Examples:



74. polygon :

A closed plane figure with straight sides

Examples:



75. probability :

The chance that a given event will occur

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{number of ways the event occurs}}{\text{number of ways all events can occur}}$$

Example:



Probability of red	1
=	4

76. property of one for multiplication :

The property which states that the product of any number and 1 is that number

Examples:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$16 \times 1 = 16$$

77. pulse :

A pulse is the sum of each row, column, and diagonal of a magic square

78. quadrilateral :

A polygon with four angles and four sides

Examples:



79. quotient :

The answer in a division problem

Examples:

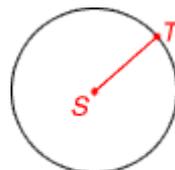
$$35 \div 5 = 7 \quad 5 \overline{)35}$$

The quotient is 7.

80. radius :

A line segment with one endpoint at the center of a circle and the other endpoint on the circle

Example:



radius ST

81. ray :

A part of a line that begins at one endpoint and extends forever in only one direction



82. rectangle :

A polygon with 4 sides and 4 right angles

Example:



83. remainder :

The amount left over when you find a quotient

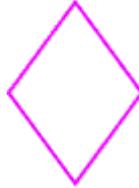
Example:

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

84. rhombus :

A parallelogram whose four sides are congruent and whose opposite angles are congruent

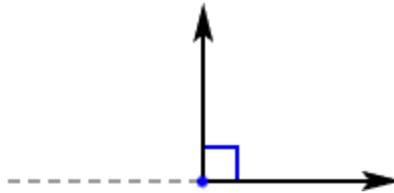
Example:



85. right angle :

An angle that forms a square corner and measures 90°

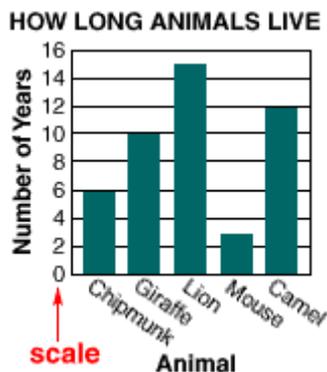
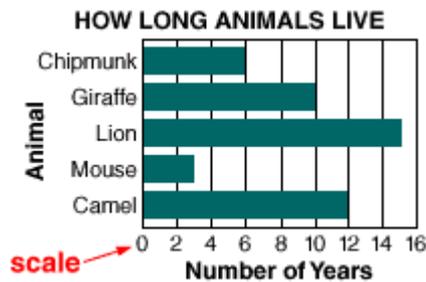
Example:



86. scale :

A series of numbers placed at fixed distances on a graph to help label the graph

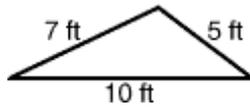
Examples:



87. scalene triangle :

A triangle in which each side has a different length

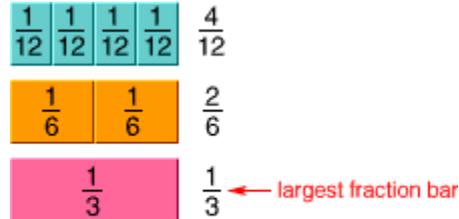
Example:



88. simplest form :

When a fraction can be modeled with the largest fraction bar possible

Example:



$\frac{4}{12}$ in simplest form is $\frac{1}{3}$.

89. solid figure :

Examples:

sphere			cube
cylinder			rectangular prism
cone			square

90 . square unit :

The unit used to measure area

Example:

1 square unit

91. stem – and – leaf plot :

table that shows groups of data arranged by place value

Example:

Number of Sit-Ups

Stem	Leaves
3	4 6 8 8
4	0 3 6 7 7
5	0 0 1 2

Each tens digit is called the *stem*.

The ones digits are called the *leaves*.

Key: 3 | 6 = 36

This table shows the number of sit-ups a group of students could do in one minute.

92. tally table :

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

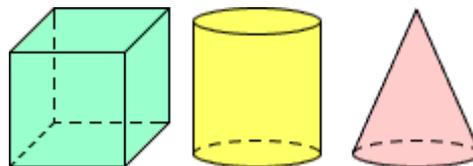
Example:

Favorite Snack Foods	
Snack	Tally
Fruit	
Cereal	
Chips	
Cookies	

93. three-dimensional :

A measure in three directions, such as length, width, and height

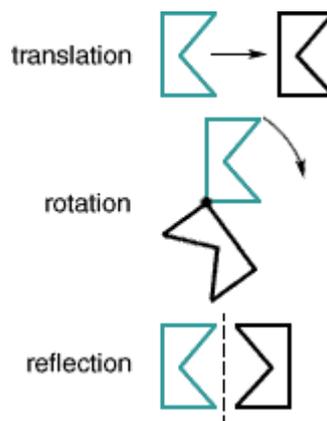
Examples:



94. transformation :

The movement of a figure, either a translation, rotation, or reflection

Examples:



95. trapezoid :

A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides

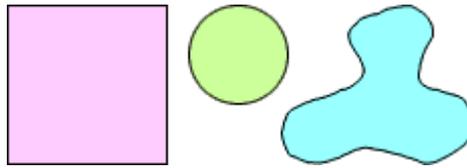
Example:



96. two-dimensional :

A measure in two directions, such as length and width

Examples:



97. variable :

A letter that can stand for any number

Example:

Find $7 + n$ if $n = 5$.

$$7 + n$$

↑
variable

$$7 + n$$

↓

$$7 + 5$$

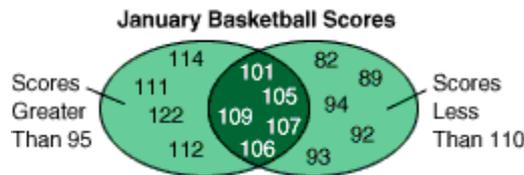
↓

$$12$$

98. venn diagram :

A diagram that uses circles to show relationships among sets of things

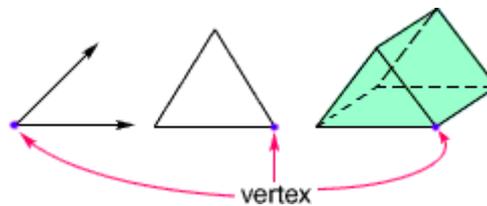
Example:



99. vertex :

The point at which two rays of an angle or two or more line segments meet in a plane figure, or where three or more sides meet in a solid figure

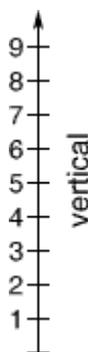
Examples:



100. vertical :

The direction from top to bottom

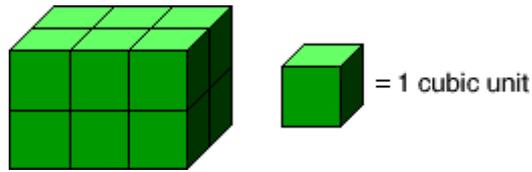
Example:



101. volume :

The measure of the space a solid figure occupies

Example:

**102. x-coordinate :**

The first number in an ordered pair

Example:

(**4**, 6) (**2**, 5)

103. y-coordinate :

The second number in an ordered pair

Example:

(3, **7**) (5, **9**)

104. zero property for multiplication :

The property which states that the product of zero and any number is zero

Examples:

$$13 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 7 = 0$$