

Glossary

A

A.M. Time between midnight and noon.

acute angle An angle that is open less than a right angle.

acute triangle A triangle with three acute angles.

addends Numbers added together to give a sum.

Example: $2 + 7 = 9$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Addend} \quad \text{Addend} \end{array}$

angle A figure formed by two rays that have the same endpoint.



area The number of square units needed to cover a region.

array A way of displaying objects in rows and columns.

Associative (Grouping) Property of Addition The grouping of addends can be changed and the sum will be the same.

Associative (Grouping) Property of Multiplication The grouping of factors can be changed and the product will be the same.

B

bar graph A graph using bars to show data.

benchmark fraction A commonly used fraction such as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$.

C

capacity The volume of a container measured in liquid units.

centimeter (cm) A metric unit of length.

Commutative (Order) Property of Addition Numbers can be added in any order and the sum will be the same.

Commutative (Order) Property of Multiplication Numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product will be the same.

compare To decide if one number is greater than or less than another number.

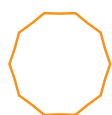
compatible numbers Numbers that are easy to add, subtract, multiply or divide mentally.

cup A customary unit of capacity.



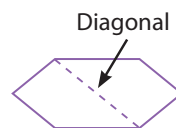
data Pieces of information.

decagon A polygon with ten sides.



denominator The number below the fraction bar in a fraction, the total number of equal parts in all.

diagonal A line segment other than a side that connects two vertices of a polygon.



difference The answer when subtracting two numbers.

digits The symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 used to write numbers.

Distributive Property A multiplication fact can be broken apart into the sum of two other multiplication facts.

Example: $5 \times 4 = (2 \times 4) + (3 \times 4)$

dividend The number to be divided.

Example: $63 \div 9 = 7$

↑
Dividend

division An operation that tells how many equal groups there are or how many are in each group.

divisor The number by which another number is divided.

Example: $63 \div 9 = 7$

↑
Divisor

E

eighth One of 8 equal parts of a whole.

elapsed time Total amount of time that passes from the beginning time to the ending time.

equation A number sentence that uses = (is equal to).

equilateral triangle A triangle with all sides the same length.

equivalent fractions Fractions that name the same part of a whole, same part of a set, or same location on a number line.

estimate To give an approximate number or answer.

expanded form A number written as the sum of the values of its digits.
Example: $2,476 = 2,000 + 400 + 70 + 6$

F

fact family A group of related facts using the same numbers.

factors Numbers that are multiplied together to give a product.

Example: $7 \times 3 = 21$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Factor} \quad \text{Factor} \end{array}$

fifth One of 5 equal parts of a whole.

foot (ft) A customary unit of length. 1 foot equals 12 inches.

fourth One of 4 equal parts of a whole.

fraction A symbol, such as $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{5}{1}$, or $\frac{5}{5}$, used to name a part of a whole, a part of a set, or a location on a number line.

G

gallon (gal) A customary unit of capacity. 1 gallon equals 4 quarts.

gram (g) A metric unit of mass, the amount of matter in an object.



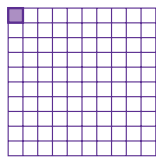
half (plural, halves) One of 2 equal parts of a whole.

half hour A unit of time equal to 30 minutes.

hexagon A polygon with 6 sides.

hour A unit of time equal to 60 minutes.

hundredth One of 100 equal parts of a whole, written as 0.01 or $\frac{1}{100}$.



Identity (One) Property of Multiplication The product of any number and 1 is that number.

Identity (Zero) Property of Addition The sum of any number and zero is that same number.

inch (in.) A customary unit of length.

intersecting lines Lines that cross at one point.



isosceles triangle A triangle with at least two sides the same length.



key Explanation of what each symbol represents in a pictograph.

kilogram (kg) A metric unit of mass, the amount of matter in an object. 1 kilogram equals 1,000 grams.

kilometer (km) A metric unit of length. 1 kilometer equals 1,000 meters.

L

line A straight path of points that is endless in both directions.



line plot A way to organize data on a line.

line segment A part of a line that has two endpoints.



liter (L) A metric unit of capacity. 1 liter equals 1,000 milliliters.

M

mass A measure of the amount of matter in an object.

meter (m) A metric unit of length. 1 meter equals 100 centimeters.

mile (mi) A customary unit of length. 1 mile equals 5,280 feet.

milliliter (mL) A metric unit of capacity. 1,000 milliliters equals 1 liter.

millimeter (mm) A metric unit of length. 1,000 millimeters equals 1 meter.

minute A unit of time equal to 60 seconds.

mixed number A number with a whole number part and a fraction part.


Example: $2\frac{3}{4}$

multiple The product of the number and any other whole number. *Example:* 0, 4, 8, 12, and 16 are multiples of 4.

multiplication An operation that gives the total number when you put together equal groups.

N

number line A line that shows numbers in order using a scale.

Example: 

numerator The number above the fraction bar in a fraction.

O

obtuse angle An angle that is open more than a right angle.

obtuse triangle A triangle with one obtuse angle.

octagon A polygon with 8 sides.

odd number A whole number that has 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place; A number not divisible by 2.

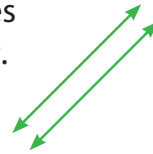
order To arrange numbers from least to greatest or from greatest to least.

ounce (oz) A customary unit of weight.

P

P.M. Time between noon and midnight.

parallel lines Lines that never intersect.



parallelogram A quadrilateral in which opposite sides are parallel.

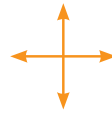
partial products Products found by breaking one factor in a multiplication problem into ones, tens, hundreds, and so on and then multiplying each of these by the other factor.

pentagon A polygon with 5 sides.

perimeter The distance around a figure.

period A group of three digits in a number, separated by a comma.

perpendicular Two lines, line segments, or rays that intersect to form right angles.



pictograph A graph using pictures or symbols to show data.

pint (pt) A customary unit of capacity. 1 pint equals 2 cups.

place value The value given to the place a digit has in a number.
Example: In 3,946, the place value of the digit 9 is *hundreds*.

point An exact position often marked by a dot.

polygon A closed figure made up of straight line segments.

pound (lb) A customary unit of weight. 1 pound equals 16 ounces.

product The answer to a multiplication problem.

pyramid A solid figure whose base is a polygon and whose faces are triangles with a common point.



quadrilateral A polygon with 4 sides.

quart (qt) A customary unit of capacity. 1 quart equals 2 pints.

quarter hour A unit of time equal to 15 minutes.

quotient The answer to a division problem.

R

ray A part of a line that has one endpoint and continues endlessly in one direction.



rectangle A quadrilateral with four right angles.

regroup To name a whole number in a different way.

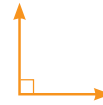
Example: $28 = 1 \text{ ten } 18 \text{ ones}$.

remainder The number that is left over after dividing.

Example: $31 \div 7 = 4R3$
 ↑
 Remainder

rhombus A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and all sides the same length.

right angle An angle that forms a square corner.



right triangle A triangle with one right angle.

round To replace a number with a number that tells about how much or how many to the nearest ten, hundred, thousand, and so on.

Example: 42 rounded to the nearest 10 is 40.

S

scale The numbers that show the units used on a graph.

scalene triangle A triangle with no sides the same length.

second A unit of time. 60 seconds equal 1 minute.

side A line segment forming part of a polygon.

simplest form A fraction with a numerator and denominator that cannot be divided by the same divisor, except 1.

sixth One of 6 equal parts of a whole.

square A quadrilateral with four right angles and all sides the same length.

square unit A square with sides 1 unit long, used to measure area.

standard form A way to write a number showing only its digits.
Example: 3,845

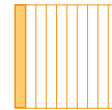
sum The answer to an addition problem.

T

tally mark A mark used to record data on a tally chart.

Example:  = 5

tenth One of 10 equal parts of a whole, written as 0.1 or $\frac{1}{10}$.



third One of 3 equal parts of a whole.

ton (T) A customary unit of weight.
1 ton = 2,000 pounds.

trapezoid A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides.

triangle A polygon with 3 sides.

twelfth One of 12 equal parts of a whole.

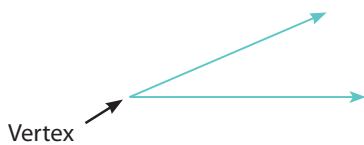
U

unit fraction A fraction with a numerator of 1.

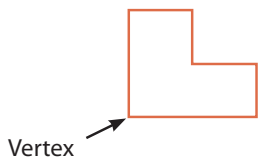
Example: $\frac{1}{2}$

V

vertex of an angle The end point of two rays that form an angle.



vertex of a polygon The point where two sides of a polygon meet.



W

week A unit of time equal to 7 days.

weight A measure of how heavy an object is.

word form A number written in words.
Example: 9,325 = nine thousand, three hundred twenty-five

Y

yard (yd) A customary unit of length.
1 yard equals 3 feet or 36 inches.

Z

Zero Property of Multiplication
The product of any number and zero is zero.