

# Math Terminology



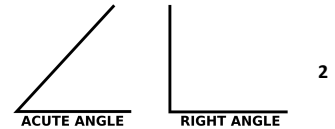
## A

**a.m.**- A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.

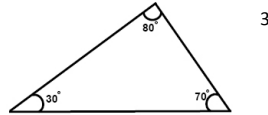
**about**- To give a *rounded or estimated* answer.

$$32 + 36 \text{ is about } 70.$$

**acute angle**- An angle *less than* a right angle.



**acute triangle**- A triangle with all three angles less than 90 degrees.



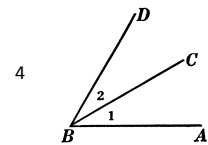
**addend**- The numbers you add in an addition equation.

Addition:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Addend} \quad \text{Addend} \quad \text{Sum} \\ \color{blue}{\curvearrowright} \quad \color{red}{\curvearrowright} \quad \color{green}{\curvearrowleft} \\ 8 + 3 = 11 \end{array}$$

**addition**- Finding the total or sum by combining one or more numbers.

**adjacent angle**- Two angles are adjacent when they have a common side and a common vertex (corner point), and don't overlap.



**algorithm**- The steps for solving a problem or equation.

**analog clock**- A clock that shows the time by the positions of the hour and minute hand.



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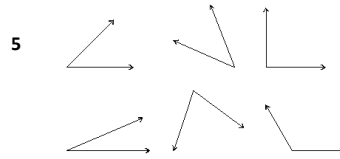
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<[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/62/Acute\\_Angle\\_\(PSF\).svg/2000px-Acute\\_Angle\\_\(PSF\).svg.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/62/Acute_Angle_(PSF).svg/2000px-Acute_Angle_(PSF).svg.png)>

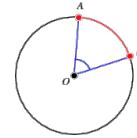
<sup>3</sup> <<http://www.mathplanet.com/media/43480/untitled-1.jpg>>

<sup>4</sup> <[http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/46800/46826/46826\\_adjangles\\_lg.gif](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/46800/46826/46826_adjangles_lg.gif)>

**angle-** A combination of two rays (half-lines) with a common endpoint.



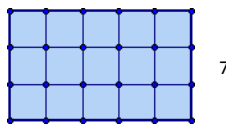
**arc-** A part of the circle or a curve. The arc can be any part of the circumference. It's a smooth line joining points on the curve or the circle.



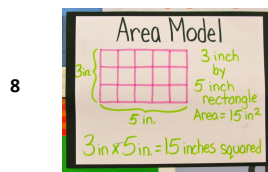
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**area-** The number of square units that cover a shape or figure.

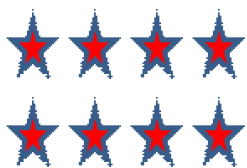
**This shape has 15 square units.**



**area model-** A model for multiplication that relates rectangular arrays to area.



**array-** A set of objects arranged in rows and columns.



**This array shows 2 rows of 4.**

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

**associative property-** The property of an operation, such as addition or multiplication, which states that the grouping of numbers undergoing the operation does not change the result.

$$(4 \times 6) \times 8 = 4 \times (6 \times 8)$$

<sup>5</sup> <<http://old.mathleague.com/help/geometry/IMG00026.GIF>>

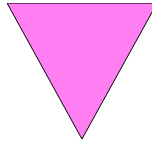
<sup>6</sup> <[http://mathworld.wolfram.com/images/eps-gif/Arc\\_700.gif](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/images/eps-gif/Arc_700.gif)>

<sup>7</sup> <[http://illuminations.nctm.org/Tools/IGD\\_areas/Rectangle.gif](http://illuminations.nctm.org/Tools/IGD_areas/Rectangle.gif)>

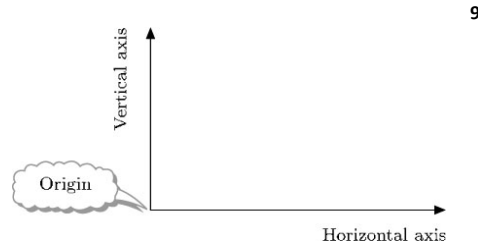
<sup>8</sup> <[http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/posts/u24/images/mm\\_areamodel.jpg](http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/posts/u24/images/mm_areamodel.jpg)>

**attribute-** A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.

- Small
- Pink
- Triangle



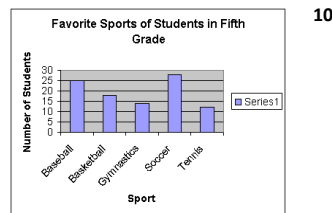
**axis-** The vertical or horizontal scale in a graph (plural- axes).



**B**

**balance scale-** A device for weighing. It has a balanced beam and two pans. When the pans contain exactly the same mass the beam is in balance.

**bar graph-** A graph that uses bars to show data.



**base ten numerals-** A thousand is ten hundred and a hundred is ten tens.

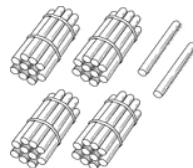
**benchmark numbers-** Round numbers like multiples of 10.

**beside-** Next to.

**bisect-** Divide into two equal parts.

**bundling-** Putting smaller units together to make a larger one, e.g., putting 10 ones together to make a ten or 10 tens together to make a hundred.

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<sup>9</sup> <[http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Working%20with%20charts%20and%20graphs%201/MU120\\_B\\_I036i.jpg](http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/library/skills/Working%20with%20charts%20and%20graphs%201/MU120_B_I036i.jpg)>

<sup>10</sup> <<http://studyzone.org/testprep/math4/d/bargra1.gif>>

<sup>11</sup> <[http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/48800/48888/48888\\_b042\\_stick\\_mth.gif](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/48800/48888/48888_b042_stick_mth.gif)>

## C

**capacity**- The volume of a container measured in *liquid* units. Two metric units of capacity are liters and milliliters.



**category**- A group of people or things sharing a common characteristic.

**centimeter**- A centimeter is a metric measure of length.  
*There are 100 centimeters in a meter.*

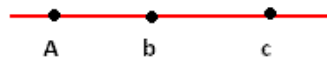
**circle**- A round plane figure whose boundary consists of points that are equidistant from a fixed center point.



**collinear**- A set of points that lie in a straight line.

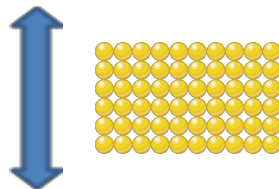
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Collinear lines



**column**- An arrangement of figures one above the other.

*Columns go up and down.*

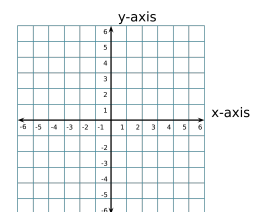


**coordinate**- Number that identifies a point on a plane.

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**coordinate pair**- Two numbers that are used to identify a point on a plane; written  $(x, y)$  where  $x$  represents a distance from 0 on the  $x$ -axis and  $y$  represents a distance from 0 on the  $y$ -axis.

**coordinate plane**- Plane spanned by the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis in which the coordinates of a point are distances from the two perpendicular axes.



<sup>12</sup> <<http://image.wistatutor.com/content/feed/u370/collinear.GIF>>

<sup>13</sup>

<[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/59/2D\\_Cartesian\\_Coordinates.svg/2000px-2D\\_Cartesian\\_Coordinates.svg.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/59/2D_Cartesian_Coordinates.svg/2000px-2D_Cartesian_Coordinates.svg.png)>

**common denominator**- A shared multiple of the denominators of several fractions.

**commutative property of addition**- Numbers can be *added* in any order and the *sum* will be the same.

$$2 + 5 = 7 \text{ and } 5 + 2 = 7$$

**commutative property of multiplication**- Numbers can be *multiplied* in any order and the *product* will be the same.

$$2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ and } 5 \times 2 = 10$$

**compare**-To look at two things or more things closely to see what is alike, similar, or different.

**compensation**- Simplifying strategy where students add or subtract the same amount to or from both numbers to create an equivalent, but simpler, problem.

**complementary angles**-Two angles that add up to 90 degrees.

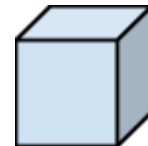
**compose**- To put two or more objects or numbers together to make a larger number.

**composite number**- A composite number is any positive integer greater than one that is not a prime number.

**cone**- A solid shape with a circular base and curved surface that tapers to a point.

**convert**- A change in the form of a measurement, different units, without a change in the size or amount.

**count on**- Count up from one addend to the total.



**counting (number) path**- Order of count.

**cube**- A solid shape with six equal size square faces and eight corners.

**cubic units**- Cubes of the same size used for measuring volume.

**cylinder**- A solid shape with one curved surface and two congruent circular bases.



**D**

**data**- Information



**decimal-** A fraction whose denominator is a power of ten and whose numerator is expressed by figures placed to the right of a decimal point.

**decimal expanded form-** A way of writing a number with a decimal that shows the value of each digit.

$$4.196 = 4 + 0.1 + 0.09 + 0.006$$

**decimal fraction-** A proper fraction whose denominator is a power of 10 ( $1/100$ ,  $53/100$ ,  $9/1000$ ).

**decimal point-** A dot placed after the figure representing units in a decimal fraction.

**decompose-** To break or pull apart an object or number into smaller parts to show the value.

*Expanded form:*

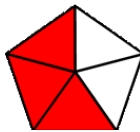
$$3,249 = 3,000 + 200 + 40 + 9$$

**degree-** Unit of temperature measure.

**degree measure of an angle-** A measure of an angle. One degree is one 360th part of a full circle.

**denominator-** The bottom number of a fraction. It tells how many parts make up the whole.

**(Example: Five parts make up this whole.)**



$$\frac{3}{5}$$

← numerator  
← denominator

**diagonal-** A *slanted line*-not a row or column.



**difference-** The answer when subtracting two numbers.

$$45 - 40 = 5$$

**digital clock-** A clock that shows the time using numbers.

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

**distance-** A measurement of how far something is from one point to another.

**distribute-** To break apart or divide shares.

**distributive property-** Break a **factor** apart to find **partial products**, then add.

Let's solve this problem,  $3 \times 7 = ?$

Break the 7 ones into 5 ones and 2 ones to make friendlier numbers to multiply. The new equation would be:

$$3 \times (5 + 2)$$

$$(3 \times 5) + (3 \times 2)$$

$$15 + 6$$

$$21$$

**dividend-** The larger number being divided in a division problem (largest).

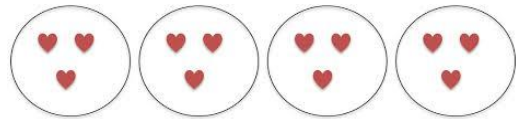
$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

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dividend      divisor      quotient

**division/divide-** An operation that tells how many equal groups or how many are in each group.

$$12 \div 4 = 3$$



**divisor-** The number that the dividend is divided by.

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

dividend      divisor      quotient

**doubles-** (example:  $3 + 3$ ,  $6 + 6$ )

**doubles plus 1-** (example:  $3 + 4$ ,  $6 + 7$ )

<sup>14</sup> <<http://langfordmath.com/ECMath/Multiplication/DividendDivisorQuotient.jpg>>



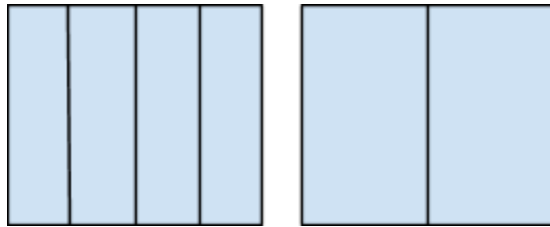
## E

**end point-** A point at either end of a line segment.



**equal-** Having the same amount or value.

**equal parts-** Parts that are the same exact size.

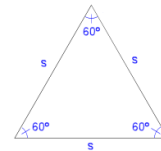


**equation-** A mathematical statement with an equal sign to show two expressions are equal.

$$3 + 2 = 5 \quad \text{or} \quad 6 + 2 = 5 + 3$$

“What is on the left is equal to what is on the right.”

**equilateral triangle-** A triangle with all three sides of equal length.

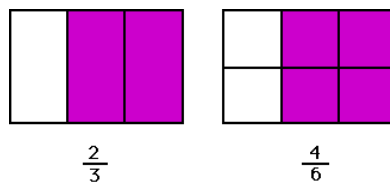


15

**equivalent-** Equal or the same.

**equivalent fractions-** Fractions that name the same size.

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<sup>15</sup> <[http://www.onlineconversion.com/images/shape\\_area\\_equilateral\\_triangle.png](http://www.onlineconversion.com/images/shape_area_equilateral_triangle.png)>

<sup>16</sup> <<http://www.loisterms.com/quiz1c.gif>>

**estimate-** To give an approximate number or answer.

**325 + 467 is about 800**

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \quad \underline{-300} \\ +467 \quad \underline{+500} \\ \hline 800 \end{array}$$

**even numbers-** All even numbers are multiples of two. When we count by twos we will say even numbers. Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.

**exact-** To give a precise answer.

$$32 + 36 = 68 \text{ (exactly)}$$

**expanded form-** A way to write a number showing the value of each digit.

**6,356 is the same as 6,000 + 300 + 50 + 6**

**exponents-** How many times a number is to be used in a multiplication sentence.

**expression-** A group of terms separated by a mathematical sign ( + or - or x or ÷ ).

**Examples of expressions:**

$$6 + 3 \quad 14 - 5 \quad 7 \times 4 \quad 21 \div 3$$

**F**

**face-** Flat surface of a three dimensional shape.

**factor-** Numbers being multiplied.

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

**factors**

**fifths-** Divided into 5 equal parts.

**This number line is divided into fifths.**



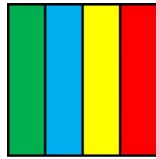
**figure-** Any point, line, segment, ray, angle, polygon, curve, region, plane, surface, solid, etc. A geometric figure is any set of points on a plane or in space.

**flat shape-** 2 dimensional figure.

**foot-** Unit of linear measurement equaling twelve inches.

**fourths-** Divided into 4 equal parts.

**This rectangle is divided into fourths.**



**fraction-** A numerical quantity that is not a whole number.

**fractional unit-** A term used to describe part of a whole. Such as **half, third, fourth** etc.

## G

**gram-** The standard unit of mass in the metric system.

*The mass of a paperclip  
is about 1 gram.*



**greater than- (>)** Relationship between numbers.

## H

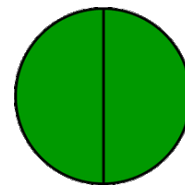
**half circle-** One part of a circle divided into two equal parts.

**half past-** 30 minutes past a given hour.

**half hour-** Interval of time lasting 30 minutes.

**halves-** Divided into 2 equal parts.

**This circle is divided into halves.**



**height-** The measurement from top to bottom.

**hierarchy-** Series of ordered groupings of shapes.

**heptagon-** A flat, closed figure with seven straight sides and seven angles.



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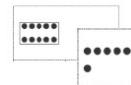
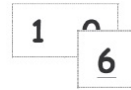
<sup>17</sup> <[http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/heptagon\\_7\\_sides\\_with\\_label\\_T.png](http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/heptagon_7_sides_with_label_T.png)>

**hexagon**- A flat, closed figure with six straight sides and six angles.



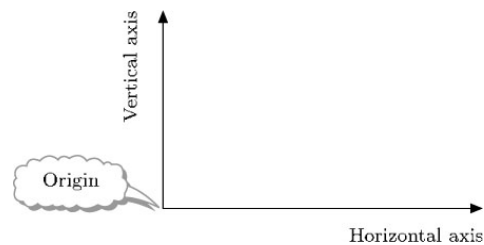
**hide zero cards**- A math tool used to show place value of whole numbers.<sup>18</sup>

Hide Zero Cards



**horizontal**- Going side to side or across.

(Example: The **x-axis** is the horizontal scale on a graph.)



**hour**- A unit of time. **1 hour = 60 minutes**      **24 hours = 1 day**

**hundreds place**- The value of the hundreds digit.

*567 the 5 represents 500. The 5 is in the hundreds place.*

**hundredth**- A single part of something that has been divided equally into a hundred parts.

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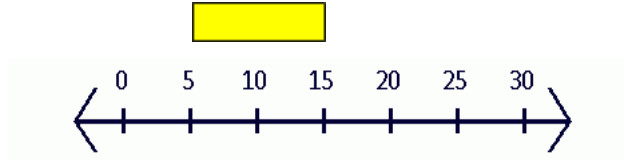
**inch**- Unit of linear measurement. Twelve inches equals one foot.

**intersecting lines**- Two lines that meet or cross.

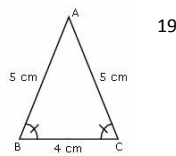
<sup>18</sup> <[http://commoncore.org/maps/images/math\\_documents/\\_200w/G1M1\\_L38\\_3.jpg](http://commoncore.org/maps/images/math_documents/_200w/G1M1_L38_3.jpg)>

**interval-** Time passed or a segment on a number line (has a beginning and end).

*The shaded area shows an interval of 10.*



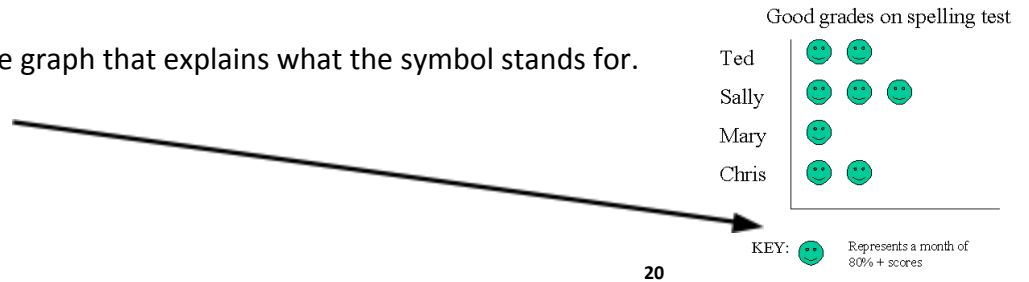
**isosceles triangle-** A triangle with two sides equal in length.



J

K

**key-** The part of a picture graph that explains what the symbol stands for.



**kilogram-** A metric unit of mass equal to 1,000 grams.

Approximately 2½ pounds



**kilometer-** A metric unit of distance equal to 1,000 meters.

**kite-** Quadrilateral with two pairs of two equal sides that are also adjacent; a kite can be a rhombus if all sides are equal.

<sup>19</sup> <[http://www.icoachmath.com//image\\_md/Isosceles%20Triangle1.jpg](http://www.icoachmath.com//image_md/Isosceles%20Triangle1.jpg)>

<sup>20</sup> <<http://grade12stuffs.files.wordpress.com/2008/09/pictograph1.gif?w=390andh=350>>

## L

**label-** Using letters or words on a math drawing to indicate the reference from the stories content.

**length-** 1. The straight-line distance between two points. 2. How long something is.

Example: The *length* of this guitar is about 1 meter.



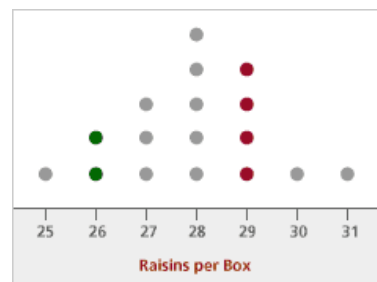
**legend-** Key; what symbols represent on a graph.

**less than- (<)** Relationship between numbers.

**line-** A straight mark with no thickness and extends in both directions with no end.

**line of symmetry-** Another name for reflection symmetry. One half is the reflection of the other half.

**line plot-** A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.



**line segment-** Line segment is a part of a line that is bounded by two distinct end points.

**linear count-** To count in order in one direction.

**liter-** The basic unit of capacity in the metric system.

liter = 1,000 milliliters

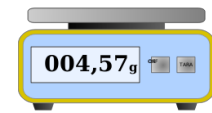


<sup>21</sup> <<http://www.learner.org/courses/learningmath/data/images/session2/2b6.gif>>

## M

**make 10-** To combine two numbers from 1-9 that add to 10.

**mass-** The amount of matter in an object. Grams and kilograms are two metric units of mass.



**match-** To be equal in quantity or mass.

**measurement-** A number that shows the size or amount of something.

**meter-** A basic unit of length in the metric system.

**metric system-** A system of measurement based on tens. The basic unit of capacity is the *liter*. The basic unit of length is the *meter*. The basic unit of mass is the *gram*.

**milliliter-** A metric unit of capacity. 1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

*A milliliter is about 20 drops of water.*



**millimeter-** a metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.

**minute-** A unit of time. 1 minute 60 seconds 60 minutes= 1 hour

**minuend-** The number that is being decomposed.

$$15-5=10$$

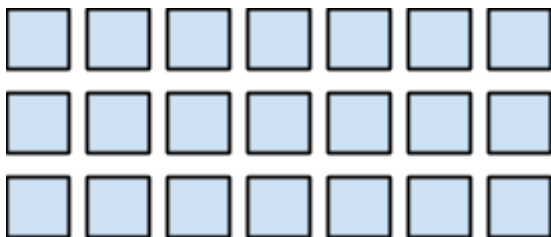
*The minuend is 15.*

**minus-** To subtract.

**mixed number-** A number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction.

**multiplication/multiply-** An operation that gives the total number when you join equal groups.

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$



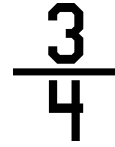
**multiple-** A number that can be divided by another number without a remainder like 15, 20, or any multiple of 5.

**multiplier-** A quantity by which a given number—a multiplicand—is to be multiplied.

**N**

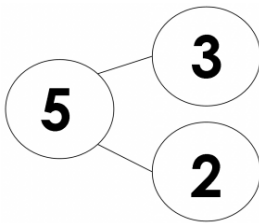
**non-unit fraction-** Fractions with numerator (top number) other than 1.

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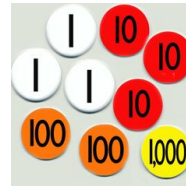


**number bond-** Shows a part-part-whole relationship.

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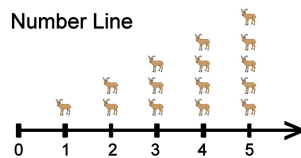
**number disk-** Math tool used to understand place value.



**number line-** A line with evenly spaced intervals between marks.

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25



**number sentence-** Numbers written horizontally that include an operation and “=” sign.

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 + 2 = 3 & 6 \times 2 = 12 \\ & \text{number sentence} \\ 8 - 3 = 5 & 10 \div 2 = 5 \end{array}$$

<sup>22</sup> <[http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/37100/37161/frac\\_03-04\\_37161\\_lg.gif](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/37100/37161/frac_03-04_37161_lg.gif)>

<sup>23</sup> <<http://numberbond.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/number-bond-5-300x240.png>>

<sup>24</sup> <<http://media-cache-ec0.pinimg.com/236x/17/27/e4/1727e484e088e6ef4420deb1ef4c7353.jpg>>

<sup>25</sup> <<http://www.basic-math-explained.com/images/math-skills-2.jpg>>



**number story-** Stories with add to or take away from situations.

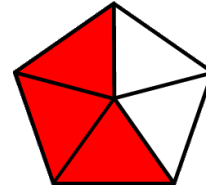
**numeral-** A symbol used to represent a number.

**numerator-** The top number of a fraction. It tells how many parts of a whole.

(Example: Three parts are red.)

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

← numerator  
← denominator



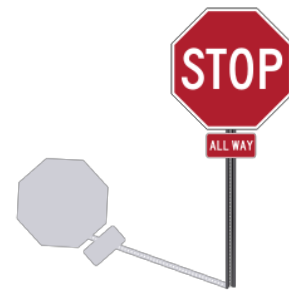
**O**

**obtuse angle-** An angle *greater than* a right angle.

**obtuse triangle-** A triangle with one angle greater than a right angle.

**o'clock-** Precise hour with no additional minutes.

**octagon-** A flat, closed figure with eight straight sides and eight angles.



**odd numbers-** Odd numbers are **not** multiples of two. Odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

**operations-** Add, subtract, multiply, or divide.

26



**ones-** Individual units, 10 of which become a ten.

**ones place-** The value of the ones digit.

*In 876 the 6 digit represents 6 ones.*

**ordered pair-** Two quantities written in a given fixed order, usually written as (x,y).

**ordinal numbers-** A number that shows place or position.

**origin**- Fixed point from which coordinates are measured; the point at which the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis intersect, labeled (0, 0) on the coordinate plane.

**P**

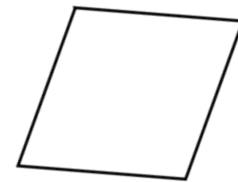
**p.m.**- A time between 12:00 noon and 12:00 midnight.

**pattern**- A systematically consistent and recurring trait within a sequence.

**parallel**- Lines that do not intersect, even when extended in both directions.



**parallelogram**- A quadrilateral (four-sided polygon) with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.



**parenthesis**- ( ) Used in mathematics as grouping symbols for operations. Operations within the parentheses are performed first.

$$(5 \times 3) + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

**part**- An addend when describing a part-part-whole relationship.

**partial product**-A method of doing multiplication in math. The reason it's called "partial product" or "partial answer" is because you are doing many "parts" of a larger multiplication. To get to the final answer, you must add up all "parts".

### Partial Product

<u>123</u>	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$40 \times 3 = 120$		
$\times 45$	$5 \times 20 = 100$	$40 \times 20 = 800$		
	$5 \times 100 = +500$	$40 \times 100 = +4,000$		
	615	4,920		
		$4,920$		
		$+ 615$		
		$5,535$		

27 | 28

$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline 15 \\ 100 \\ 120 \\ + 800 \\ \hline 1035 \end{array}$	
---	--

<sup>27</sup> <[http://lms-math.wikispaces.com/file/view/partial\\_products.jpg/204859834/partial\\_products.jpg](http://lms-math.wikispaces.com/file/view/partial_products.jpg/204859834/partial_products.jpg)>

<sup>28</sup> <[http://2.bp.blogspot.com/\\_yR0Ghp7DS-0/TL4tPRaX0FI/AAAAAAAAAlw/kbqX8Wy6pjk/s1600/partial+product.png](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_yR0Ghp7DS-0/TL4tPRaX0FI/AAAAAAAAAlw/kbqX8Wy6pjk/s1600/partial+product.png)>

**partition-** To divide or break a whole into equal parts.

**partitive division-** Knowing the number of groups and dividing to find the size of the groups.

*Jack must put 8 books in boxes. He has 4 boxes. How many books will fit in each box?*

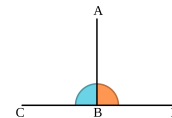
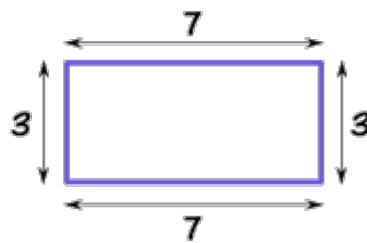
**pentagon-** A flat, closed figure with five straight sides and five angles.



**perimeter-** The length of the boundary (outside) of a two dimensional shape. <sup>29</sup>

$$7 + 7 + 3 + 3 = P$$

$$P = 20$$

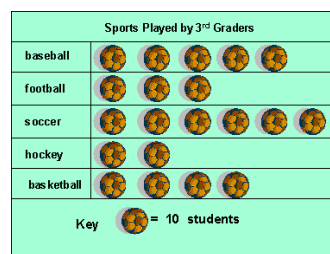


**perpendicular-** Straight lines that meet at an angle of 90 degrees.

**perpendicular bisector-** Line that cuts a line segment into two equal parts at 90°.

30

**picture graph (pictograph)-** A graph that shows data using symbols.



31

**place value-** The value of a digit depending on its place in a number.

**plane figure-** A two-dimensional (flat) figure.

<sup>29</sup> <<http://www.mathsisfun.com/geometry/images/perimeter-rectangle.gif>>

30

<<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/84/Perpendicular-coloured.svg/2000px-Perpendicular-coloured.svg.png>>

<sup>31</sup> <<http://studyzone.org/testprep/math4/e/readpi14.gif>>

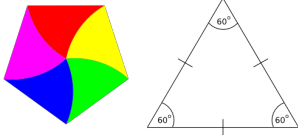
**plot-** To locate and label a point on a number line.

**point-** A dot or endpoint.

**poll-** survey

**polygon-** A plane shape (flat) with straight sides. Examples: triangles, rectangles and pentagons.

(Note: a circle is not a polygon because it has a curved side.)



**prime number-** A number that can be divided evenly only by 1, or itself. It must be a whole number greater than 1.

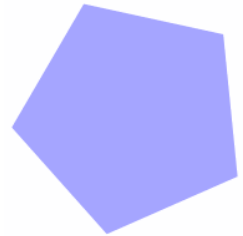
**product-** The answer in multiplication.

**6 x 4 = 24 is the product**

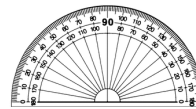
**property-** A character or attribute that something has. Such as color, height, weight, etc.

Example: Some properties of this shape are:

- Its color is blue.
- It has 5 sides.
- It is regular (all sides and angles are equal).



**protractor-** An instrument used for measuring angles.



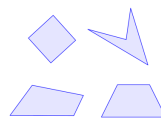
**put together-** To add or compose.

32

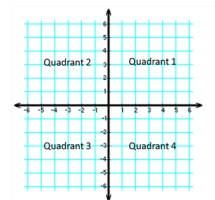
## Q

**quadrant-** Any of the four equal areas created by dividing a plane by an -axis and -axis.

**quadrilateral-** A four-sided polygon (closed figure).



33



<sup>32</sup> <[http://nc5thgrademath.weebly.com/uploads/4/5/0/5/4505897/\\_4602089.gif?349](http://nc5thgrademath.weebly.com/uploads/4/5/0/5/4505897/_4602089.gif?349)>

<sup>33</sup> <[http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/Quadrants\\_Labeled\\_2new.png](http://education-portal.com/cimages/multimages/16/Quadrants_Labeled_2new.png)>

**quarter of a shape-** 1 out of 4 equal parts.

**quarter circle-** One part of a circle divided into four equal parts.

**quotient-** The answer in division.

**quotative division-** Knowing the size of the group, dividing to find the number of groups.

*Jack must put 8 books in boxes. Each box will hold 4 books. How many boxes will he need?*

**R**

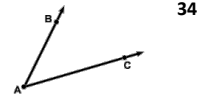
**R.D.W.-** Read. Draw. Write. A method used to solve word problems.

1. Read **the problem**.

2. Draw **and** label.

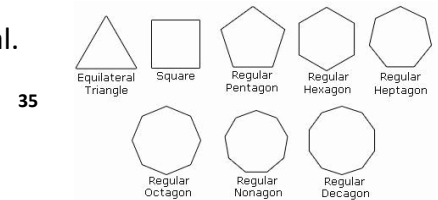
3. Write **a** number sentence **and** a write a word sentence.

**ray-** A portion of a line which starts at a point and goes off in a particular direction to infinity.



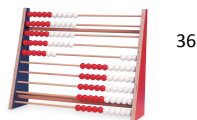
**rectangle-** A flat figure with four sides and four right angles.

**regular polygon-** A polygon whose side lengths and angles are all equal.



**rectangular prism-** A prism with two identical rectangular bases.

**rekenrek-** A tool used to compose and decompose numbers.



**remainder-** The amount "left over" after performing a mathematical computation.

<sup>34</sup> <<http://img.sparknotes.com/figures/C/cdafbce3d7fbcda5507c818a9e198ec0/angle.gif>>

<sup>35</sup>

<<http://astarmathsandphysics.com/gcse-maths-notes/gcse-maths-notes-angles-in-a-regular-polygon-html-m233769d6.gif>>

<sup>36</sup> <<https://www.enasco.com/prod/images/products/05/AC045101.jpg>>

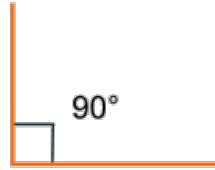
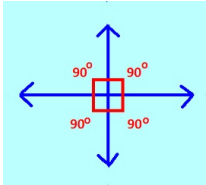
**renaming-** To change; used instead of 'carrying' or 'borrowing'.

**rhombus-** A flat figure with four straight sides of the same length.

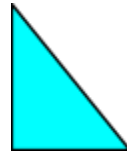


**right angle-** An angle that makes a square corner. It measures exactly  $90^\circ$ .

37 38



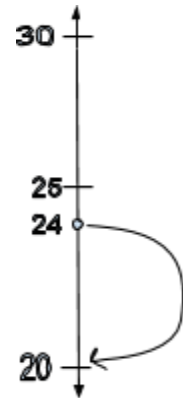
**right triangle-** A triangle with a right angle.



**round-** To replace a number with a number that tells about how many or how much.

**Twenty-four is between 20 and 30. It is closer to**

**20. So, 24 rounds to 20.**



**row-** An arrangement of figures side by side.

Here is a **row** of apples:



<sup>37</sup> <<http://www.mathsisfun.com/images/angle90.gif>>

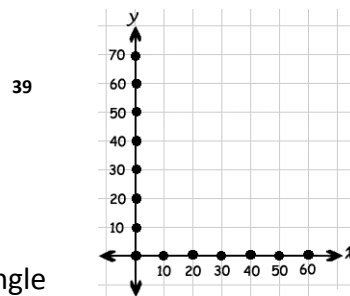
<sup>38</sup> <<http://image.mathcaptain.com/cms/images/88/four-right-angles.jpg>>

## S

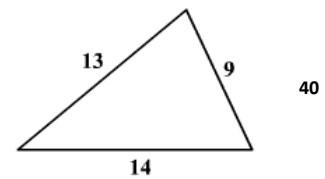
**say ten way**- a way of counting numbers using place value units.

Regular	Say Ten
fifty-one	5 tens 1
sixty-seven	6 tens 7
seventy-five	7 tens 5
eighty-four	8 tens 4
ninety-five	9 tens 5

**scale**- A series of *numbers* at regular intervals that help label a graph.



**scalene triangle**- A scalene triangle is a triangle that has three unequal sides.

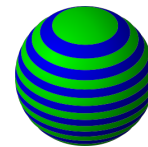


**second**- A unit of time. 60 seconds= 1 minute

**skip counting**- Counting forwards and backwards in multiples or intervals of a given number.

**solid**- A 3-dimensional shape.

**sphere**- A three dimensional object that is perfectly round.



**square**- A rectangle (*four straight sides and four right angles*) with all sides the same length.



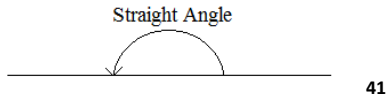
<sup>39</sup> <<http://mathforum.org/cgraph/cplane/pictures/scale/tenscale.gif>>

<sup>40</sup> <[http://hotmath.com/hotmath\\_help/topics/scalene-triangle/scalene-triangle-image003.gif](http://hotmath.com/hotmath_help/topics/scalene-triangle/scalene-triangle-image003.gif)>

**standard form**- A number written down in a way that is most commonly accepted.

**7,345** is standard form

**straight angle**- An angle of 180 degrees.



**subtraction**- To take one quantity away from another.

**subtrahend**- The quantity that is being taken away from a larger amount.

$$15-10=5$$

*The subtrahend is 10.*

**sum**- The answer when adding numbers.

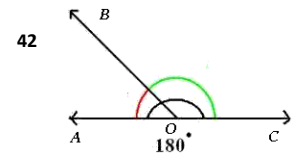
$$12 + 8 = 20$$

**supplementary angle**- Either of two angles whose sum is 180 degrees.

**survey**- A way to gather data by asking questions.<sup>43</sup>



**symbol**- A picture that represents something real.



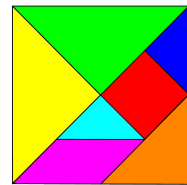
## T

**table**- Numbers or quantities arranged in rows and columns.

**take apart**- decompose

**take away**- subtract

**tangram**- A special set of puzzle pieces with five triangles and two quadrilaterals that compose a square.



<sup>41</sup> <<http://images.tutorcircle.com/cms/images/tcimages/straight-angle.png>>

<sup>42</sup> <[http://image.tutorvista.com/content/feed/tvcs/hexagon\\_1.gif](http://image.tutorvista.com/content/feed/tvcs/hexagon_1.gif)>

<sup>43</sup> <<http://cdn.patch.com/users/355768/2014/07/53d714cd372ed.jpg>>

<sup>44</sup> <<http://www.safebabysittingjobsblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Tangram-Color-Pattern.jpg>>

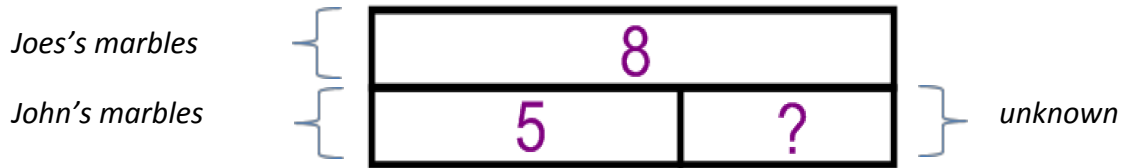


**tape diagram**- A method for modeling math problems using part-part-whole relationships.

**Joe has 8 marbles. John has 5 marbles. How many more marbles does Joe have than John?**

$8-5=3$  marbles

Joe has 3 more marbles than John.



**tally chart**- A way of showing and organizing data using tally marks in the form of a table.

Cherries Eaten	
Sue	
Liz	
Joe	

45

**tally mark**- Using marks to record counting.

**teen numbers**- Numbers 13-19.

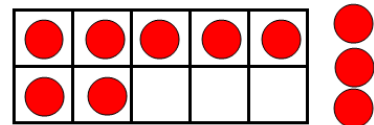
**ten**- A group or unit consisting of 10 units.

**ten plus**- Example:  $10 + 3 = 13$ ,  $30 + 5 = 35$

**tenth**- One part of one ten divided into ten parts.

**ten frame**- A tool used to count, compose, and decompose 10.

46



**tens place**- The value of the tens digit.

*In 789 the 8 digit represents 80 or 8 tens.*

**tessellate/ tessellation**- Any pattern made of repeating shapes that covers a surface completely, without overlapping or leaving any gaps.

47

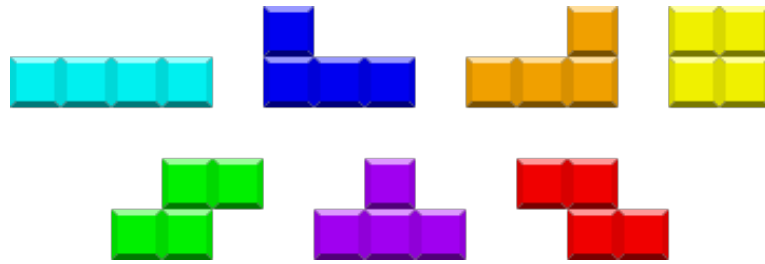


<sup>45</sup> <[http://starsamplequestions.org/rsc/img/CSN00320\\_html\\_m1f22ee89.gif](http://starsamplequestions.org/rsc/img/CSN00320_html_m1f22ee89.gif)>

<sup>46</sup> <[http://www.internet4classrooms.com/images/excel\\_10frame\\_final.gif](http://www.internet4classrooms.com/images/excel_10frame_final.gif)>

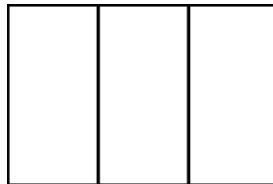
<sup>47</sup> <[http://fc03.deviantart.net/fs71/i/2011/033/4/c/tessellation\\_texture\\_by\\_quipitory-d38nksj.png](http://fc03.deviantart.net/fs71/i/2011/033/4/c/tessellation_texture_by_quipitory-d38nksj.png)>

**tetrominoes-** Four squares arranged to form a shape so that every square shares at least one side with another square.



**thirds-** Divided into 3 equal parts.

**This rectangle is divided into thirds.**



**thousandth-** One of a thousand equal parts.

**thermometer-** A tool to measure temperature.

**tile-** To cover a region without gaps or overlaps.

**trapezoid-** A four-sided figure with at least one pair of parallel sides.



**triangle-** A flat, closed figure with three straight sides and three angles.



**U**

**unit cube-** Cube whose sides all measure 1 unit; cubes of the same size used for measuring volume.

**unit form-** The representation of units in word form.

*439 = 4 hundreds 3 tens 9 ones*

**unit fraction**- Fractions with a numerator (top number) of 1. Unit fractions are one fractional part of a whole.

$$\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

**unbundling**- Breaking apart into smaller parts.

**unknown variable**- A missing number in an equation, often represented by a ? or letter.

$$3 \times ? = 12 \quad \text{or} \quad 3 \times n = 12$$

## V

**value**- How much a digit is worth. The value of a digit.

**Example:** In the number 3,652, the value of the 6 is 600.

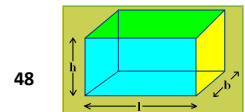
**vertex**- A point, often used to refer to the point where two lines meet, such as in an angle or the corner of a triangle.

**vertical**- Going straight up.

**(Example: The y-axis is the vertical scale on a graph.)**

**vertical angles**- When two lines intersect, any two non-adjacent angles formed by those lines are called vertical angles or vertically opposite angles.

**volume**- The number of cubic units it takes to fill a figure.



## W

**weight**- Heaviness. The downward force caused by gravity on an object.

**whole**- The total in a part-part-whole relationship.

**whole number**- A number that is not in fractional parts.

**width**- The distance from side to side.

**word form**- Numbers written in the form of words

*986-nine hundred eighty-six*

**X**

**Y**

**yard**- Length of linear measurement to 36 inches or 3 feet.

**Z**