Math Terminology

1

1 <http://www.midwayisd.org/cms/lib/TX01000662/Centricity/Domain/634/Math_group_of_kids.png>
a.m.- A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.

about- To give a rounded or estimated answer.

32 + 36 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- 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.

---

3 <http://www.mathplanet.com/media/43480/untitled-1.jpg>
4 <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.

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.

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 x 6) x 8 = 4 x (6 x 8)
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).

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.
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.

column- An arrangement of figures one above the other.

coordinate- Number that identifies a point on a plane.

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.

12 [http://image.wistatutor.com/content/feed/u370/collinear.GIF](http://image.wistatutor.com/content/feed/u370/collinear.GIF)

**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.

\[ 2 + 5 = 7 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 + 2 = 7 \]

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

\[ 2 \times 5 = 10 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 \times 2 = 10 \]

**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.

**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.)

```
\[
\frac{3}{5} \quad \text{numerator}
\]
```

**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).

\[
\text{dividend} \quad \text{quotient} \quad \text{divisor}
\]

\[
15 \div 3 = 5
\]

14

**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.

\[
\text{dividend} \quad \text{quotient} \quad \text{divisor}
\]

\[
15 \div 3 = 5
\]

14

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

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

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.”

equilaterial triangle - A triangle with all three sides of equal length.

equivalent - Equal or the same.

equivalent fractions - Fractions that name the same size.

15 <http://www.onlineconversion.com/images/shape_area_equilateral_triangle.png>

16 <http://www.loisterms.com/quiz1c.gif>
estimate- To give an approximate number or answer.

\[
\begin{align*}
325 + 467 & \text{ is about 800} \\
325 & \quad 300 \\
\underline{+467} & \quad \underline{+500} \\
800 & \\
\end{align*}
\]

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.

\[
6,356 \text{ is the same as } 6,000 + 300 + 50 + 6
\]

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 \(\times\) or \(\div\)).

Examples of expressions:

\[
6 + 3 \quad 14 - 5 \quad 7 \times 4 \quad 21 ÷ 3
\]

face- Flat surface of a three dimensional shape.

factor- Numbers being multiplied.

\[
6 \times 4 = 24
\]

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.

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

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

greater than- (>) Relationship between numbers.

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.

17 <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.¹⁸

**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.

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

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

---

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

*The shaded area shows an interval of 10.*

![Interval Diagram](http://www.icoachmath.com/image_md/Isosceles%20Triangle1.jpg)

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

![Isosceles Triangle](http://www.icoachmath.com/image_md/Isosceles%20Triangle1.jpg)

J

K

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

![Picture Graph](http://grade12stuffs.files.wordpress.com/2008/09/pictograph1.gif?w=390&h=350)

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

*Approximately 2½ pounds*

![Kilogram](http://www.icoachmath.com/image_md/Kilogram.jpg)

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.

19 [http://www.icoachmath.com/image_md/Isosceles%20Triangle1.jpg]

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

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

milliliters- 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 x 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.

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

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

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

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

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

---

22 [http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/37100/37161/frac_03-04_37161_lg.gif]
24 [http://media-cache-ec0.pinimg.com/236x/17/27/e4/1727e484e088e6ef4420deb1ef4c7353.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.)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{numerator} \\
3 \\
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{denominator} \\
5 \\
\end{array}
\]

**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.

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

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

\textit{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 -axis and -axis intersect, labeled (0, 0) on the coordinate plane.

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.

(part) + 6 = ___

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

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
23 & 45 & 16 \\
5 \times 3 &=& 15 \\
5 \times 20 &=& 100 \\
5 \times 100 &=& 500 \\
\hline 
& 4,920 & 615 \\
\hline 
& 5,535 & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
27 & 28 & \\
& 1035 & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
23 & 45 & 16 \\
5 \times 3 &=& 15 \\
5 \times 20 &=& 100 \\
5 \times 100 &=& 500 \\
\hline 
& 4,920 & 615 \\
\hline 
& 5,535 & \\
\end{array}
\]
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. 

\[ 7 + 7 + 3 + 3 = P \]
\[ P = 20 \]

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°.

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

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

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

29 <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>
31 <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.

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 <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

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.

34 <http://img.sparknotes.com/figures/C/cdafbce3d7fbcd5507c818a9e198ec0/angle.gif>
36 <https://www.enasco.com/prod/images/products/05/AC045101l.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 90º.

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:

37 <http://www.mathsisfun.com/images/angle90.gif>
38 <http://image.mathcaptain.com/cms/images/88/four-right-angles.jpg>
say ten way- a way of counting numbers using place value units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>Say Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fifty-one</td>
<td>5 tens 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty-seven</td>
<td>6 tens 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy-five</td>
<td>7 tens 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty-four</td>
<td>8 tens 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety-five</td>
<td>9 tens 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

40 [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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="http://images.tutorcircle.com/cms/images/tcimages/straight-angle.png" alt="Straight Angle" /></td>
<td><img src="http://images.tutorcircle.com/cms/images/tcimages/straight-angle.png" alt="Straight Angle" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="http://image.tutorvista.com/content/feed/tvcs/hexagon_1.gif" alt="Supplementary Angle" /></td>
<td><img src="http://image.tutorvista.com/content/feed/tvcs/hexagon_1.gif" alt="Supplementary Angle" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**survey** - A way to gather data by asking questions.  

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

*Symbol Image*

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tangram</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

41 [http://images.tutorcircle.com/cms/images/tcimages/straight-angle.png]
42 [http://image.tutorvista.com/content/feed/tvcs/hexagon_1.gif]

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.

Joes's marbles

John's marbles

unknown

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

cherrys eaten
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sue</td>
<td>H H H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz</td>
<td>H H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe</td>
<td>H H H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

45 <http://starsamplequestions.org/rsc/img/CSN00320_html_m1f22ee89.gif>
46 <http://www.internet4classrooms.com/images/excel_10frame_final.gif>
47 <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.

![Tetrominoes](image)

thirds- Divided into 3 equal parts.

This rectangle is divided into thirds.

![Rectangle divided into thirds](image)

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.

![Trapezoid](image)

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

![Triangle](image)

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.

\[439 = 4 \text{ hundreds } 3 \text{ tens } 9 \text{ ones}\]
**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

\[
986-nine \ \text{hundred} \ \text{eighty-six}
\]

---

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

Created by Jerilyn Hogan, South Glens Falls Central School District

Based on K-5 Terminology from www.engageny.org Math Modules.