

Glossary

A-E

acute angle - an angle with a measure greater than 0° and less than 90°

acute triangle - a triangle in which all three angles are acute angles

angle - a geometric figure formed by two rays joined at their origins

area - the measure of the space covered by a plane shape, expressed in square units

Associative Property of Addition - a property that states that the way terms are grouped in an addition expression does not affect the result

average - a measure of center in a set of numbers, usually referring to the *mean*

base - a particular side or face of a geometric figure used to calculate area or volume

Commutative Property - a property that states that the order in which numbers are added or multiplied does not affect the result

congruent - having exactly the same size and shape

cube - a solid with six congruent faces that meet at right angles

degree - a unit of measure for angles; $1/360$ of a circle

denominator - the bottom number in a fraction, which shows the number of parts in the whole

dimension - a measurement in a particular direction (length, width, height, depth)

dividend - the number being divided

divisor - a number that is being divided into another

equation - a mathematical statement that uses an equal sign to show that two expressions have the same value

estimate - a close approximation of an actual value

even number - any number that can be evenly divided by two

expanded notation - a way of writing numbers by showing each digit multiplied by its place value

F-M

factor - (n) a whole number that multiplies with another to form a product; (v) to find the factors of a given product

fraction - a number indicating part of a whole

height - the perpendicular distance from the base to the top of a figure

hexagon - a polygon with six sides

inequality - a mathematical statement showing that two expressions have different values

line - a set of connected points that extends infinitely in two directions

line segment - a section of a line bounded by two endpoints

mean - a measure of center found by dividing the sum of a set of values by the number of values

N-P

numerator - the top number in a fraction, which shows the number of parts being considered

obtuse angle - an angle with a measure greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees

obtuse triangle - a triangle in which one of the angles is greater than 90 degrees

octagon - a polygon with eight sides

odd number - any number that cannot be divided evenly by two

origin - another name for the endpoint of a ray

parallel lines - lines in the same plane that do not intersect

parallelogram - a quadrilateral with opposite sides that are parallel and congruent and opposite angles that are congruent

partial product - the result obtained when a number is multiplied by one part of a multiplier; partial products are added to obtain the final product

pentagon - a polygon with five sides

perimeter - the distance around a polygon

perpendicular lines - lines that form right angles when they intersect

place value - the position of a digit which indicates its assigned value

place-value notation - a way of writing numbers that shows the place value of each digit

plane - a flat, two-dimensional surface that extends infinitely in all directions

point - a defined position in space that has no dimensions; represented with a dot

polygon - a closed plane shape having three or more straight sides that do not cross

product - the result when numbers are multiplied

Q-S

quadrilateral - a polygon with four sides

quotient - the result when numbers are divided

ray - a geometric figure that starts at a definite point (called the origin) and extends infinitely in one direction

rectangle - a quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite parallel sides and four right angles

rectangular solid - a three-dimensional shape with six rectangular faces

regrouping - composing or decomposing groups of ten when adding or subtracting

right angle - an angle measuring 90 degrees

right triangle - a triangle with one right angle

Roman numerals - a system used by the ancient Romans in which letters represent numbers

rounding - replacing a number with another that has approximately the same value but is easier to use

skip counting - counting forward or backward by multiples of a number other than one

square - a quadrilateral in which the four sides are perpendicular and congruent

symmetry - having congruent parts facing each other across an axis, with one the reverse of the other

T-Z

trapezoid - a four-sided polygon with a set of parallel sides

triangle - a polygon with three straight sides

unit - the place in a place-value system representing numbers less than the base

unknown - a specific quantity that has not yet been determined, usually represented by a letter

volume - the number of cubic units that can be contained in a solid