

**less than**

**greater than**

**equal**

**having a smaller value**

**having a larger value**

**having the same value**

**addition**

**sum/total**

**addend**

**a mathematical operation based on putting together two or more quantities**

**the result of adding two or more numbers**

**a number in an addition expression**

**subtraction**

**subtrahend**

**difference**

**the operation used to find how many are left when some are taken away or when a given quantity is decreased**

**the number that is being subtracted**

**the amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another**

**round**

**estimate/approximate**

**fraction**

**to find the nearest ten, hundred,  
and thousand**

**to find a number close to an exact  
amount**

**a way of representing part of a  
whole or part of a group by telling  
the number of equal parts in the  
whole**

**numerator**

**denominator**

**proper fraction**

**the number or expression written above the line in a fraction**

**the quantity below the line in a fraction; the number of equal parts into which a whole is divided**

**a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator**

**improper fraction**

**mixed number**

**multiplication**

**a fraction that is greater than or equal to 1; the numerator is greater than the denominator**

**a number with an integer part and a fraction part**

**the operation used with whole numbers to find the total number of things in a group**

**factor**

**product**

**multiple**

**an integer that divides evenly into another. In  $2 \times 6 = 12$  the 2 and 6 are examples of integers that divide evenly into another**

**the result of multiplication**

**a number that is the product of the given number and a number**

**division**

**dividend**

**divisor**

**to separate into equal groups**

**the number that is divided in a  
division problem**

**the number by which a number is  
being divided**

**quotient**

**even numbers**

**odd numbers**

**the answer in a division problem**

**a number that is a multiple of 2; the ones digit is 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8**

**a number that is not a multiple of 2; the ones digit is 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9**

**pattern**

**increasing**

**circle**

**a model or plan by which elements can be arranged so that what comes next can be predicted**

**to become larger in value or size**

**a closed curve with all its points in one plane and the same distance from a fixed point**

**center**

**radius**

**circumference**

**the point inside a circle that is the same distance from all other points on a circle**

**the segment or the length of the segment, from the center of a circle to any point on the circle.**

**the perimeter of a circle**

**diameter**

**polygon**

**triangle**

**a chord that goes through the center of a circle**

**a closed plane figure formed from line segments that meet only at their endpoints**

**a polygon with three sides**

**quadrilateral**

**pentagon**

**hexagon**

**a polygon with four sides**

**a polygon with five sides**

**a polygon with six sides**

**octagon**

**line**

**line segment**

**a polygon with eight sides**

**an infinite set of points forming a straight path extending in two directions**

**a part of a line defined by two endpoints**

**parallel lines**

**perpendicular lines**

**intersecting lines**

**lines that are always the same distance apart**

**lines that intersect and form right angles**

**lines that meet or cross at a common point**

**angle**

**right angle**

**acute angle**

**two rays that share an endpoint**

**an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees**

**an angle with a measure less than 90 degrees**

**obtuse angle**

**scalene triangle**

**isosceles triangle**

**an angle with a measure greater than 90 degrees**

**a triangle with all side of different lengths**

**a triangle that has two sides of equal lengths**

**equilateral triangle**

**acute triangle**

**obtuse triangle**

**a triangle that has three sides of equal lengths**

**a triangle that has three acute angles**

**a triangle that has one obtuse angle**

**right triangle**

**ray**

**slide**

**a triangle that has one right angle**

**part of a line that starts at an endpoint and goes on forever in one direction**

**a transformation that slides a figure a given distance in a given direction; also called a translation**

**flip**

**turn**

**US Customary system**

**flip a figure over a line so that the image is a the mirror image of the original; also called a reflection**

**a movement of a figure a round a point; also called a rotation**

**a system of measurement using the units: inches for length, pounds for weight**

**metric system**

**length**

**volume**

**a base ten system of measurement using the basic units: meter for length, gram for mass and liter for capacity**

**a measured distance**

**the number of cubic units it takes to fill a solid figure**

**mass**

**perimeter**

**analog clock**

**a measure of the amount of  
material in an object**

**the distance around a figure**

**a clock that shows the time by the  
positions of the hour and minute  
hands**

**digital clock**

**range**

**data set**

**A clock that shows the time with numbers to represent hours and minutes, with a colon separating the two**

**the difference between the greatest and the least value in a set of data**

**information, especially numerical data; usually organized**

**bar graph**

**dot plot**

**pictograph**

**a graph in which information is shown using rectangular bars**

**a graph showing data points that are plotted on a scale or number line**

**a graph in which information is shown using pictures or symbols**

**event**

**probability**

**a result of a probability experiment; classified as either certain, likely, unlikely, or impossible**

**the chance of an event occurring;**