

**place value**

**whole numbers**

**decimal numbers**

**the relative worth of each digit in a number; determined by its position**

**the counting numbers and 0**

**a number with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point**

**division**

**divisor**

**dividend**

**the operation used to find how a total amount can be separated into an equal number of groups**

**the number that divides another number in a division problem**

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

**quotient**

**prime**

**composite**

**the answer in a division problem**

**a number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself**

**any whole number greater than 1 that has more than two factors**

**factor**

**greatest common factor**

**least common 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 largest factor that two or more numbers have in common**

**the smallest factor that two or more numbers have in common**

**fraction**

**numerator**

**denominator**

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

**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**

**like denominator**

**unlike denominator**

**numeric pattern**

**denominators in two or more  
fractions that are the same**

**denominators in two or more  
fractions that are not the same**

**a pattern that consists only of  
numbers**

**geometric pattern/sequence**

**algebraic expression**

**algebraic equation**

**a sequence of numbers in which you can find the next term by multiplying the previous term by the same number**

**a group of numbers, symbols and variables that express an operation or a series of operations**

**a statement that two algebraic expressions are equal**

**function**

**commutative property**

**associative property**

**a relation in which each element of the input is paired with exactly one element of the output according to a specified rule**

**for any numbers  $a$  and  $b$ ,**  
 **$a+b = b+a$  and**  
 **$ab = ba$**

**for any numbers  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ ,**  
 **$a+(b+c) = (a+b)+c$  and**  
 **$a(bc) = (ab)c$**

**distributive property**

**quadrilateral**

**congruent figures**

**for any numbers  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ ,**  
 **$a(b+c) = ab + ac$  and**  
 **$(b+c)a = ba + ca$**

**a polygon with four sides**

**figures that have the same size and  
shape**

**two-dimensional**

**three-dimensional**

**transformation**

**having length and width**

**having length, width, and height**

**something done to a geometric figure that produces a new figure**

**translation**

**reflection**

**rotation**

**a movement of a figure along a straight line; also called a slide**

**the flipping of a figure over a line so that its image is the mirror image of the original**

**a movement of a figure around a fixed point or axis; also called a turn**

**line symmetry**

**rotational symmetry**

**protractor**

**a line divides a figure into two halves that are reflections of each other; figures that match exactly when folded in half along a line**

**a figure has rotational symmetry if, after the figure is rotated about a point, the figure is the same as when in its original position**

**an instrument used to measure the degree of an angle**

**metric system**

**area**

**perimeter**

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

**the number of square units in a region**

**the distance around a figure**

**triangle**

**area of a triangle**

**rectangle**

**a polygon with three sides**

**the product of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the base and the height**

**a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and four right angles**

**area of a rectangle**

**parallelogram**

**area of a parallelogram**

**the product of the length and the width**

**a quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel**

**the product of the length and the width**

**rectangular prism**

**volume of a rectangular prism**

**Celsius**

**a solid figure whose base is a rectangle and whose faces are triangles**

**the product of the length, width and height**

**the metric temperature scale**

**Fahrenheit**

**length**

**liquid volume**

**the customary temperature scale**

**a measured distance**

**the number of cubic units it takes  
liquid to fill a space with liquid**

**mass**

**data set**

**measures of central tendency**

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

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

**numbers or pieces of data that can represent the whole set of data; mean, median, mode and range**

**mean**

**median**

**mode**

**the sum of the numbers in a set of data divided by the number of pieces of data**

**the middle number in a set of data when the data are arranged in numerical order; if the data has an even number, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers**

**the number(s) or item(s) that appear most often in a set of data**

**probability**

**event**

**outcomes**

**the chance of an event occurring**

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

**possible results in a probability  
experiment**

