Excel Math Glossary
First Grade through Sixth Grade

Excel Math

Overview:

This glossary provides clear, short definitions of terms used in Excel Math. Illustrations help to explain the words. The last page lists some frequently-used symbols and punctuation.

This guide is intended to be helpful to students, teachers and parents who are working with Excel Math.

Each definition is followed by a listing in italics that indicates the grade level and the lesson number where the concept is first presented in a grade.

Before jumping into the specialized terms, here are some starting definitions:

Mathematics or Math – the science or study of numbers, shapes and quantities. It also includes the symbols, relationships and rules used to organize and discuss them. The word is derived from a Greek word meaning "something learned." Three of the branches of math studied in school are:

4	1	3	2
2	3	1	4
1	4	2	3
3	2	4	1

Algebra – a field of math analysis where letters and symbols are used to represent unknown or variable numbers. *Algebra* comes from the Arabic name of a Persian mathematician who studied this subject, and means "to reduce or reunite".

$$A + B = C$$

Arithmetic – a basic branch of math that deals with the theory and computation of integers (whole numbers) and quantities. *Arithmetic* comes from a Greek word that means "the art of counting or computing".
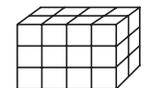
$$123 + 456 = 579$$

Geometry – a field of math study that deals with objects. *Geometry* comes from a Greek word meaning "to measure the earth."

Plane Geometry includes 2-dimensional points, lines, circles, polygons, etc.

Solid Geometry includes 3-dimensional spheres, cubes, pyramids, polyhedrons.

Spherical Geometry deals with shapes wrapped around the surface of a sphere.

$$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$$
cubic units

Four primary operations or actions that are learned as a foundation are:

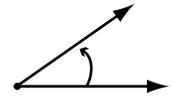**Add** – joining two or more numbers (quantities)

Subtract – taking one or more numbers (quantities) away from another number

Multiply – adding a number to itself multiple times

Divide – grouping or splitting a number into multiple equal parts

A

Acute Angle - an angle that measures less than 90°.   *[lesson 4-78; lesson 5-110; lesson 6-62]*

Addend - any number being added. *[lesson 4-1]*

AM (ante meridiem) - the label for time from 12 midnight up to but not including 12 noon. *[lesson 3-112; lesson 4- 57; lesson 5-9; lesson 6-42]*

Angle - two rays or line segments that intersect or have the same endpoint. *[lesson 4-70; lesson 5-110; lesson 6-62]*

Arabic Numerals
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
50 100 500 1,000

Arabic Numerals - a numbering system using numerals. A system that is based on place value. *[lesson 4-126; lesson 5-62]*

Arc - the portion of a circle that lies between two points on the circle. *[lesson 6-137]*

Area - the size of an enclosed surface, measured in square units. *[lesson 2-90; lesson 4-68; lesson 5-27; lesson 6-93]*

Associative Property of Addition - the addends can be grouped in different ways and the sum will remain the same. [*lesson 4-108; lesson 5-85; lesson 6-7]*

**(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)**

Associative Property of Multiplication - the factors can be grouped in different ways and the product will remain the same. *[lesson 4-108; lesson 5-85; lesson 6-7]*

(2 × 3) × 4 = 2 × (3 × 4)

Average - a single number that is used to describe a set of values. Typically it is the mean, but it can also be the median or the mode. *[lesson 4-122; lesson 5-49; lesson 6-20]*

B

Bar graph – a way to compare data, using horizontal or vertical bars. *[lesson 2-50]*
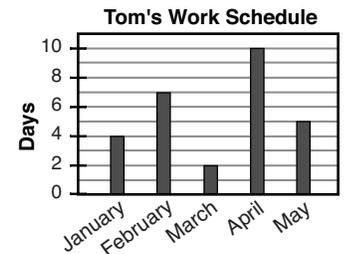
Bases - special faces that serve as the bottom of a solid figure. *[lesson 4-40]*

Tom's Work Schedule

C

Cardinal number - a whole number used to count items, one, two, etc. *[lesson 4-1]*

Celsius (C) – the name of a Swedish astronomer, Anders Celsius (1701-44), used for a scale where the freezing point of water is 0° and the boiling point of water is 100°. *[lesson 2-53; lesson 3-32; lesson 4-30]*

Center – in a circle, the center is a point that is an equal distance from any point on the edge or circumference of circle. *[lesson 3-119; lesson 5-32; lesson 6-137]*

Centigrade – describes a temperature scale with 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water (Celsius is preferred over Centigrade). *[lesson 2-53; lesson 3-32; lesson 4-30]*

Centimeter (cm) - a metric length measurement - 1 cm equals about .3937 inches. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Central Angle - an angle formed at the center of a circle. *[lesson 4-132; lesson 6-137]*

central angle
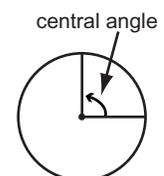
Cent – a unit of money equal to 1/100 of a dollar. *[lesson 2-109]*

Change Equivalents – multiple ways of expressing the same money value or amount. For example, two quarters are equivalent to one half-dollar coin. *[lesson 2-83]*

Chord - a line segment that joins two points on a curve or circle. *[lesson 6-137]*
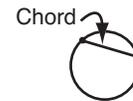
Circle - a set of points located an equal distance from a center point. *[lesson 1-8]*

Circumference - the perimeter of a circle. *[lesson 3-119; lesson 4-71; lesson 6-95]*

Closed Figure - a shape that begins and ends at the same point. *[lesson 5-23]*

Commutative Property of Addition - the order of the addends can be changed and the sum will remain the same. *[lesson 4-72; lesson 5-85; lesson 6-7]*

$$2 + 3 + 4 = 4 + 2 + 3$$

Commutative Property of Multiplication - the order of the factors can be changed and the product will remain the same. *[lesson 4-72; lesson 5-85; lesson 6-7]*

$$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 4 \times 2 \times 3$$

Comparative – a process of comparison by estimating relative values. *[lesson 2-81]*

Comparison Symbols <, > and = are used to compare two numbers. The first two symbols point to the smaller of the two numbers. The third symbol is used when the two numbers are equal. *[lesson 3-4]*
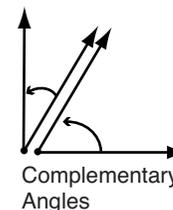
**Complementary Angles** - two angles whose sum is 90 degrees. *[lesson 6-120]*

Complementary Angles

Composite Number - a number with more than two factors. *[lesson 4-94]*

Cone - a three-dimensional figure with one vertex, one curved edge, one circular base, and one curved surface. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*

Congruent – when two figures have identical angles and their sides are of equal lengths. *[lesson 2-144; lesson 3-120; lesson 4-60; lesson 5-23]*

Coordinate Grid - a grid where points are located by their horizontal and vertical distance from the origin. *[lesson 4-65]*
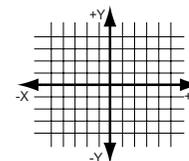
Coordinate Points - a pair of numbers used to reference a point on a coordinate grid. *[lesson 4-65; lesson 5-67]*

Cube - a three-dimensional figure with 8 vertices, 12 congruent straight edges and 6 congruent square flat faces. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*
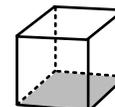
Cup - a standard volume measurement - 8 fluid ounces. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13]*

Curved Edge - where a curved surface meets a circular base. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11]*
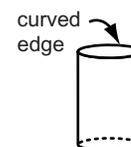
curved edge

Curved Surface - curved region on three-dimensional figures. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11]*

Cylinder - a three-dimensional figure with 2 curved edges, 2 circular bases and one curved surface. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*

curved surface
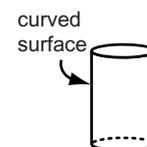
D

Decimal – A word that refers to 10; our math system that is based on 10 different digits. *[lesson 2-109; lesson 4-11; lesson 5-52; lesson 6-27]*

Decimal Number - a number with a decimal point (a symbol used to separate whole numbers or dollar amounts from parts of the whole or cents). *[lesson 4-85]*

Deductive Reasoning - a logical process that begins with evidence and draws a conclusion; used in solving problems. *[lesson 2-130; lesson 4-4]*

Denominator – the portion of a fraction written below the line. It refers to the total number of parts in a group or the total number of parts a whole number is divided into. *[lesson 1-113; lesson 2-80; lesson 3-66; lesson 4-15; lesson 5-5; lesson 6-6]*
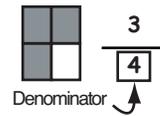
Diagonal - a straight line connecting two non-adjoining vertices of a polygon. *[lesson 4- 39; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*

Diameter - a straight line from one side of the circle to the other, that goes directly through its center. *[lesson 3-119; lesson 4-71; lesson 5-32; lesson 6-95]*
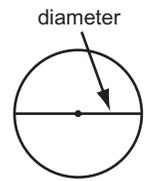
Distributive Property of Multiplication - a sum being multiplied by another number will have the same result if the addends are multiplied and then totaled. *[lesson 4-108]*

Dividend - a quantity to be divided. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-8; lesson 6-14]*

Divisor - the quantity by which another quantity, the dividend, is divided. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-8; lesson 6-14]*

Dollar Equivalents – multiple ways of expressing the same dollar value or amount. For example, four quarters are equivalent to one dollar. *[lesson 2-149]*

Dollar Symbol - $ is a symbol that means a number is representing US dollars. A dollar is equal to one hundred cents. *[lesson 2-109; lesson 4-11]*

Dozen – when counting items, this word represents 12 items. *[lesson 3-74; lesson 5-18]*

E

Edge - on a three-dimensional figure where two faces meet, may be flat or curved. *[lesson 4-40]*

Empty Set - a set containing no items, also referred to as a null set. *[lesson 4-44]*

Equal – when two quantities have the same value or are identical. *[lesson 2-12]*

Equation - a term used for a number sentence that includes an equal symbol. *[lesson 2-112; lesson 3-21; lesson 4-14]*

Equilateral Triangle - a triangle in which all 3 sides are the same length. *[lesson 4-98; lesson 5-48; lesson 6-10]*
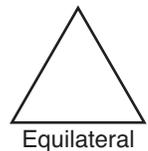
Equivalent Fractions – fractions that have the same value, even if they are expressed with different numbers. For example, 4/8 is equivalent to 2/4 and 1/2. *[lesson 2-155; lesson 4- 75; lesson 5-21; lesson 6-31]*

Equivalent Ratios - ratios that have the same value, even if they are expressed with different numbers. This can be confirmed by multiplying or dividing both sides by the same number. *[lesson 6-110]*

Estimate - to calculate a number close to the exact anwer. *[lesson 4-45; lesson 6-22]*

Even Number – a whole number that can be divided by 2 with no remainder; numbers that can be divided into two equal groups. Even numbers end with 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. *[lesson 2-99; lesson 3-31; lesson 4-17; lesson 5-17]*

Exponent - a small number placed to the upper right of another number. It indicates the number of times the lower or "base" number is multiplied by itself. *[lesson 5-146; lesson 6-77]*

Extraneous – a word describing information that is part of a story problem but is not essential to the solution. *[lesson 2-57]*

3
$\frac{3}{4}$
Denominator

diameter

(2 + 3) x 4 = (2 x 4) + (3 x 4)

Equilateral

8^5 Exponent
Base

4

F

**Face** - a plane figure that is one side of a three-dimensional figure. *[lesson 4-40]*

Fact Family – an addition/subtraction or multiplication/division fact family is a group of related single-digit numbers that can be combined in different ways to make the same result. *[lesson 2-20; lesson 4-13]*

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ +1 & +2 & -1 & -2 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

Factor - a number that divides evenly into another number. *[lesson 4-93; lesson 5-44; lesson 6-14]*

Fahrenheit (F) – used to describe a scale where the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point is 212°. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) invented the mercury thermometer and this temperature scale. *[lesson 2-53; lesson 3-32; lesson 4-30]*

Flat Faces - two-dimensional polygons that form a three-dimensional figure; the side of a solid object. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11]*

flat face
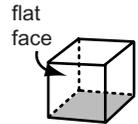
Flip (reflection) – a transformation where a shape is moved into a new position that is a mirror image of its original position. *[lesson 2-135; lesson 3-120; lesson 4-60]*

Flip
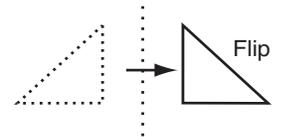
Foot (ft) - a standard length measurement. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Formula - a mathematical statement or rule used in calculations. *[lesson 4-68]*

Fraction - used to describe the relationship of one portion of a group to a whole that has been divided into equal parts. *[lesson 1-113; lesson 2-63; lesson 3-54; lesson 4-15]*

Fractional Part - the term used to represent parts of a whole. *[lesson 2-63; lesson 4-15]*

G

Gallon (gal) - a standard volume measurement - 128 fluid ounces. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Gram (g) - a metric weight measurement - 454 grams in a pound. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Greater Than – when a number is of higher or larger value than another number. The symbol for this concept is ">". *[lesson 2-12; lesson 4-8]*

Greatest Common Factor - the greatest value in a set that contains the factors of two or more numbers. *[lesson 4-106; lesson 5-51; lesson 6-26]*

Greatest Value – the largest value in a series of numbers. *[lesson 2-3]*

H

Half Dollar – a coin with the value of fifty cents or pennies. *[lesson 2-119]*

Half past – thirty minutes after the hour, when the minute hand is pointing to the 6 on an analog clock. *[lesson 2-29]*
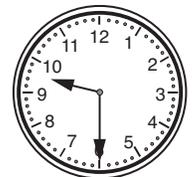
Hexagon - a polygon with exactly six sides. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-58; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*

I

Improper Fraction - a fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator. *[lesson 4-88; lesson 5-24; lesson 6-8]*

$$\frac{8}{3}$$ Improper Fraction

In Order – a sequence in which a set of objects or numbers is placed. Normally means from smallest to largest, or least to greatest. *[lesson 2-40]*

Inch (in) - a standard length measurement. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Inequalities - number sentences that are not equations. *[lesson 4-35]*

(23 + 2) ≠ (24 × 4)

Interest - a term used to describe the cost of borrowing money, or what the bank pays you on the money you deposit in an account. It is usually expressed as a percentage. *[lesson 6-97]*

Intersecting Lines - lines that cross at some point. *[lesson 4-38; lesson 5-14]*
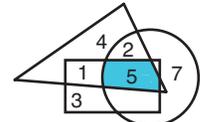
Intersection of Sets - the set of values or items that are within (belong to) all the sets being evaluated. *[lesson 4- 44; lesson 6-74]*

Isosceles Triangle - a triangle where only 2 of the sides have the same length. *[lesson 4-98; lesson 5-48; lesson 6-10]*

Isosceles

J K

Kilogram (kg) - a metric weight measurement - 1 kg = 2.2 pounds . *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Kilometer (km) - a metric length measurement - 1 km = .62 miles. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

L

Leap year - a year in the Gregorian calendar when there are 366 days with February having 29. *[lesson 4-124; lesson 5-47; lesson 6-35]*

Least Value – the number that has the lowest quantity or value compared to the other numbers in the set. *[lesson 2-3]*

Length – The distance along a line, or between two points in space. *[lesson 2-55; lesson 3-116; lesson 4-29; lesson 6-21]*

Less Than – when one number is of smaller or lesser value than another number. The symbol for this concept is "<". *[lesson 2-12; lesson 4-8]*

Line - a two-dimensional straight path that extends in both directions without endpoints. *[lesson 3-56; lesson 4-37; lesson 5-14]*

Line of Symmetry – an imaginary line that divides a figure in half, making a mirror image. If you fold the figure along that line, the two sides line up exactly. *[lesson 2-75; lesson 3-55; lesson 4-30]*
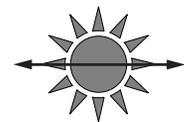
Line Segment - a portion of a line that has two endpoints and a definite length. *[lesson 3-56; lesson 4-37; lesson 5-14]*

C   Line Segment $\overline{CD}$ D
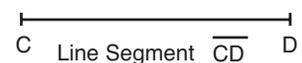
Liter (l) - a metric volume measurement - 1 liter = .2642 gallons. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Lowest Common Multiple - the smallest (least) value in a set that contains the multiples of two or more numbers. *[lesson 4-91; lesson 5-40; lesson 6-13]*

M

Mean - a description of a set of values that is calculated by adding the values and dividing that sum by the number of items in the set, commonly called average. *[lesson 4-150; lesson 5-49]*

Median - a description of a set of values that is obtained by putting the values in order from least to greatest and selecting the middle value for an odd number of items or by calculating the mean of the two middle values for an even number of items. *[lesson 4-150]*

Mean or Average
(2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

(2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6) = 20

20 divided by 5 = 4

Median
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

3 + 4 = 7

7 divided by 2 = 3.5

Meter (m) - a metric length measurement - 1 meter = 1.0936 yards. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Mile (mi) - a standard length/distance measurement - 5280 feet. *[lesson 4-29]*

Milliliter (ml) - a metric volume measurement - 1/1000th of a liter. *[lesson 4-29]*

Mixed Number - a number that is made up of a whole number and a fraction. *[lesson 4-81; lesson 5-6; lesson 6-6]*

Mode - a description of a set of values that is obtained by selecting a value within the set that occurs most frequently. A set of values may have more than one mode. *[lesson 4-150]*

More than – a number of greater quantity or value than another number. *[lesson 2-57]*

Most – the number that has the greatest quantity or value compared to other numbers in a set. *[lesson 2-3]*

Multiple - the product of two whole numbers. *[lesson 3-117; lesson 4- 51]*

Multiplicand - a number to be multiplied by another number. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-122; lesson 6-14]*

**Multiplier** - the number by which another number is multiplied. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-122; lesson 6-14]*

N

**Negative Numbers** - numbers less than zero. Also see Positive Numbers. *[lesson 4-133]*

Not equal – different, or not the same in value. The symbol for this concept is "≠". *[lesson 2-112]*

Null Set - a set containing no items; also referred to as an empty set. *[lesson 4-44]*

Number Line - a line marked with numbers that is used to perform or show math calculations. *[lesson 1-83; lesson 2-4; leson 3-7; lesson 4-45]*
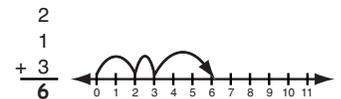
Numerator - the top portion of a fraction, it represents only a portion of the parts of the whole. *[lesson 1-113; lesson 2-80; lesson 3-66; lesson 4-15; lesson 5-5; lesson 6-6]*
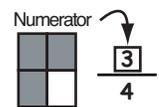
O

Obtuse Angle - an angle that measures more than 90° and less than 180°. *[lesson 4-78; lesson 5-110; lesson 6-62]*

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Octagon - a polygon figure with eight sides. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-58; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*

Odd Numbers – numbers that cannot be divided into two equal values. Odd numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. *[lesson 2-99; lesson 3-31; lesson 4-17; lesson 5-17]*

Open Figure - a shape that does not begin and end at the same point. *[lesson 5-23]*

Order of Operations - the sequence that is followed in a number sentence (equation) to get the correct result when performing addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. *[lesson 2-102; lesson 4-34]*

Ordered Pair - a pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid, the horizontal (x-coordinate) is given first and then the vertical (y-coordinate). *[lesson 4-65]*

Ordinal Numbers
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

Ordinal Number - a whole number that indicates an order or position in a sequence: first, second, etc. *[lesson 2-7; lesson 3-3; lesson 4-46]*

Origin - the intersection of the x and y-axes on a coordinate grid, its designation is (0, 0). *[lesson 4-65]*

Ounce (oz) - a standard weight measurement - 16 ounces equals a pound. Also a standard fluid measurement - 8 ounces equals a cup. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

P

Parallel Lines - lines that never cross, no matter how far they are extended. *[lesson 4-38; lesson 5-14; lesson 6-10]*

Parallelogram - a quadrilateral where the opposite sides are parallel. Squares and rectangles are parallelograms. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-39; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*

Parentheses – symbols used to group numbers together within a number sentence or expression, to show which operations must be performed first. *[lesson 2-102; lesson 4-34]*

Pattern - a regularly-repeated arrangement of letters, numbers, shapes, lines, colors, etc. *[lesson 1-24; lesson 2-101; lesson 4- 58; lesson 5-45; lesson 6-75]*

**Pentagon** - a polygon with exactly five sides. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-58; lesson 6-10]*

**Percent** - a ratio that compares a number to 100, the symbol % is used. *[lesson 4-127; lesson 5-100; lesson 6-52]*
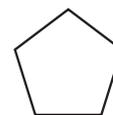
Perimeter -   the sum of the lengths of the sides of a closed figure. *[lesson 2-132; lesson 4-64; lesson 6-15; lesson 5-18]*

Perpendicular Lines - lines that intersect to form right angles (90°) where they cross. *[lesson 4- 38; lesson 5-14; lesson 6-10]*

Picture Graph – A graph which uses pictures or symbols to represent collected data. *[lesson 2-15]*
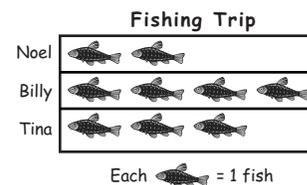
Pie graph – a way of displaying collected data using different sized sections of a circle, to help show how the individual parts compare to each other. *[lesson 2-35; lesson 5-127]*
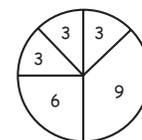
Pi (π) - a constant number (approx. 3.1416) which is equal to the circumference of any circle divided by its diameter. *[lesson 6-95]*

Pint (pt) - a standard volume measurement - 16 ounces. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Place value – describes a system where the value that a digit represents depends upon where it is located in a number. *[lesson 2-123]*

Plane Figure – a two-dimensional shape formed by straight or curved lines. *[lesson 2-90; lesson 4-39; lesson 6-10]*
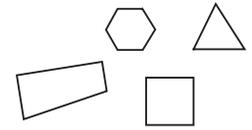
PM (post meridiem) - label for time from 12 noon up to but not including 12 midnight. *[lesson 3-112; lesson 4-57; lesson 5-9; lesson 6-42]*

Polygon - a plane figure made up of 3 or more straight lines. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-39; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*

Positive Numbers - numbers greater than zero. Also see Negative Numbers. *[lesson 4-133]*
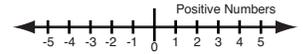
Possible Outcomes – the potential results of an event. *[lesson 2-100]*

Pound (lb) - a standard weight measurement. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Prime Factor - a factor that is also a prime number. *[lesson 4-94; lesson 6-88]*

Prime Number - a number that has itself and one as its only factors. *[lesson 4-94; lesson 5-81; lesson 6-26]*

Probability – the likelihood that an event will occur. *[lesson 2-25; lesson 4-5; lesson 6-116]*

Product - the number obtained by multiplying two or more numbers together. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-122; lesson 6-14]*

Put-In-Order Problems – problems that require sorting objects into a sequence or pattern. *[lesson 2-142; lesson 4-8]*

Q

Quadrilateral - a polygon with 4 sides. *[lesson 3-106; lesson 4-39; lesson 5-23; lesson 6-10]*
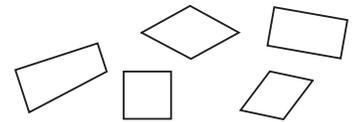
Quart (qt) - a standard volume measurement. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Quarter past – fifteen minutes (a quarter of an hour) after the hour. The minute hand is at the 3 on an analog clock. *[lesson 2-45]*
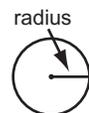
Quarter to – fifteen minutes (a quarter of an hour) before the hour. The minute hand is at the 9 on an analog clock. *[lesson 2-45]*

Quotient - the number that results from one number being divided by another number. *[lesson 4-24; lesson 5-8; lesson 6-14]*

R

Radius - a straight line from the center of the circle to any point on the circle. *[lesson 3-119; lesson 4-71; lesson 5-32; lesson 6-95]*

Ratio - relationship between two quantities, expressed as the quotient of one divided by the other. *[lesson 4-56; lesson 5-28; lesson 6-30]*

**Ray** - a line with one endpoint. *[lesson 4-70; lesson 6-62]*

Reciprocals - two numbers are reciprocal if when multiplied together their product **(1/2 × 2) = (1/2 × 2/1) = 2/2 = 1** is 1 *[lesson 6-40]*

Rectangle - a four-sided figure with two pairs of parallel sides and 4 right angles. *[lesson 1-8]*

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Rectangular Prism - a three-dimensional figure with 8 vertices, 12 straight edges and 6 rectangular flat faces. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*
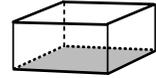
Rectangular Pyramid - a three-dimensional figure with 5 vertices, 8 straight edges, 4 triangular flat faces and 1 rectangular base. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*
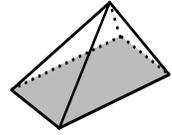
Reflection - the change in location of a figure over a line that results in a mirror image, see flip. *[lesson 4-60]*

Regroup – to exchange amounts of equal value but different number of units. For example, ten ones can be regrouped to one ten. *[lesson 2-22]*

Regular Hexagon – a hexagon with all 6 sides of the same length and 6 equal angles. *[lesson 3-106]*

Regular Octagon – an octagon with all 8 sides of the same length, and 8 equal angles. *[lesson 3-106]*

Regular Pentagon – a pentagon with all 5 sides of the same length and 5 equal angles. *[lesson 3-106]*
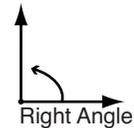
How many groups of 2 are there in 5?

2 remainder 1

Remainder - the number left over when one number is divided by another. *[lesson 3-93; lesson 4-33; lesson 6-14]*

Rhombus - a parallelogram where all 4 sides are the same length. *[lesson 4-144]*

Right Angle - an angle that measures exactly 90°. *[lesson 4-78; lesson 5-110; lesson 6-62]*

Right Triangle - a triangle that has one right angle. *[lesson 6-10]*

Right Angle

Roman Numerals - Numerical symbol system created by the ancient Romans. It uses letters, and is not based on place value. *[lesson 4-126; lesson 5-62]*

Roman Numerals
I II III IV V
VI VII VIII IX X
L(50) C(100) D(500) M(1000)

Rotate - to turn a figure around a point, see turn. *[lesson 4-60]*

Rounding - replacing a number with an estimate. *[lesson 4-45; lesson 5-29; lesson 6-22]*

S

Sales Tax - a percentage of a sales price that is paid to local or state government when an item is purchased. *[lesson 6-76]*

Scale (Maps) - a way of representing a large item (such as the layout of a town's streets) in a proportional, but smaller drawing. A typical scale is 1 inch equals 1 mile. *[lesson 5-48]*

Scalene Triangle - a triangle where all three sides are of different lengths. *[lesson 4-98; lesson 5-48; lesson 6-10]*

Scalene

Series of Events – related things that start and finish in a certain order. *[lesson 2-40]*

**Short Division** - way to do divison without showing long columns. *[lesson 5-131; lesson 6-43]*

Similar Figures – when two figures have the same proportions but are not the same size. *[lesson 2-144; lesson 3-120; lesson 4-60; lesson 5-23]*

Slide (translation) – transformation when a shape moves to a new position without changing its appearance, rotating or flipping. *[lesson 2-135; lesson 3-120; lesson 4-60]*

Slide
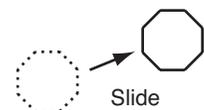
Solid Figure - an object that has length, width and height, also called three-dimensional. *[lesson 2-110; lesson 3-99; lesson 4-40]*

Sphere - a three-dimensional figure where all the points on the surface are an equal distance from the center. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11; lesson 6-10]*
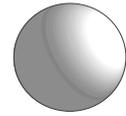
Square - a parallelogram with 4 congruent sides and 4 congruent angles. *[lesson 1-8; lesson 4-15; lesson 6-10]*

Square Pyramid - a three-dimensional figure with 5 vertices, 8 straight edges, 4 triangular flat faces and 1 square base. *[lesson 4-40]*
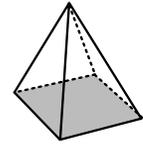
Square unit - a square with a side of one unit of length, which can be laid on top of an object to measure its area. *[lesson 2-90; lesson 4-68]*
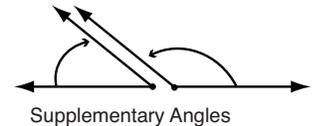
Statement – another word for number sentence. *[lesson 3-99]*

Straight Angle - an angle that measures 180 degrees. *[lesson 6-120]*
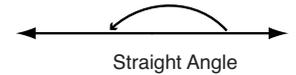
Straight Edge - formed where flat faces meet. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11]*

Sufficient – when you have an adequate amount of information to answer a question. *[lesson 2-30]*

Supplementary Angles - two angles whose sum is equal to 180 degrees. *[lesson 6-120]*

Surface area - the sum of the all the faces of a three-dimensional figure. *[lesson 4-149]*

Straight Angle

Supplementary Angles

Surface area equals
the sum of the areas
of the flat faces
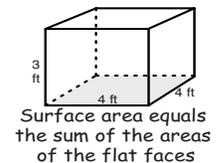
T

Tally Chart – a graphical way to display a counting process or quantity, by making marks in rows on a chart. *[lesson 2-5]*

Three-Dimensional Figures - figures with length, width and height, also called solids. *[lesson 2-110; lesson 4-40]*

Ton - a standard weight measurement - 2000 lbs. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Transformation – the change that occurs when a figure is moved to another position. *[lesson 2-135; lesson 3-120]*

**Translation** - when a figure moves without changing its appearance, see slide. *[lesson 4-60]*

Trapezoid - a quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides. *[lesson 4-144]*

Triangle - a polygon with three sides and three angles. *[lesson 1-8]*

Triangular Prism - a three-dimensional figure with 6 vertices, 6 straight edges, 3 rectangular flat faces and 2 triangular flat faces. *[lesson 4-40]*
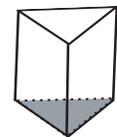
Triangular Pyramid - a three-dimensional figure with 4 vertices, 6 straight edges, and 4 triangular flat faces. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 6-10]*
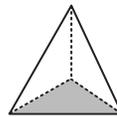
Turn (rotation) – transformation when a shape changes its position by rotating around a point. *[lesson 2-135; lesson 3-120; lesson 4-60]*
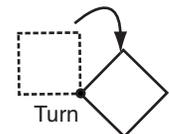
Two-Dimensional Figures - figures that only have length and width. *[lesson 4-40]*

Two-Step Story Problem – a problem requiring two steps to calculate the solution. One part is solved first, and its result is used to solve the second part of the problem. *[lesson 2-104]*

Number of Fish

| Ted | |||| || |
| Stu | |||| |

Turn

U

Union of Sets - the set of values or items that are within any of the sets being evaluated. *[lesson 4-44; lesson 6-74]*
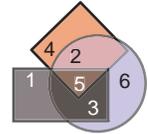
V

Venn Diagram – a diagram of overlapping circles or other shapes that shows relationships between sets of things. *[lesson 2-10; lesson 4-44; lesson 6-133]*

Vertex - where at least three straight edges (three-dimensional figures) or two straight lines (two-dimensional figures) come together, plural is vertices. *[lesson 4-40; lesson 5-11]*

Volume – a type of measurement that describes an amount of space occupied by a material. *[lesson 2-65; lesson 4-95; lesson 5-94; lesson 6-21]*
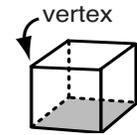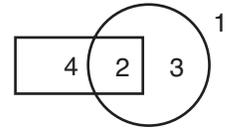
W

Weight – a type of measurement that describes how heavy an object is. *[lesson 2-60; lesson 4-29; lesson 6-21]*

Whole – an entire object or number. Used to describe the total value of its parts. For example, four fourths make up one whole. *[lesson 2-120]*

Width – the measure of an object from side to side. *[lesson 3-116]*

XYZ

Yard (yd) - a standard length measurement - 36 inches. *[lesson 4-29; lesson 5-13; lesson 6-21]*

Math Symbols
+ add
- subtract
x multiply
÷ divide
= equal
≠ not equal
≈ approximately equal
~ similar
≅ congruent
< less than
> greater than
≤ less than or equal
≥ greater than or equal
± plus or minus
∞ infinity
ø null set
π pi 3.1416
∥ parallel
⊥ perpendicular

Punctuation
% percent
. decimal point
, comma (1,000's)
(open parenthesis
) close parenthesis
[open bracket
] close bracket
° degrees
' minutes / feet
" seconds / inches

Currency
$ dollar
¢ cent
£ pound
€ euro
¥ yen