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| absolute value | The distance of a number from zero on the number line. |
| acute angle | An angle that measures less than 90º. |
| addend | Any number being added |
| additive inverse | The opposite of a number. When a number is added to its additive inverse, the sum is zero. |
| algorithm | A step-by-step method for computing or carrying out any mathematical procedure. |
| angle | Two rays that share an endpoint. |
| area | The measure of the interior region of a two-dimensional figure or the surface of a three-dimensional figure. |
| arithmetic series (progression) | A set of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive numbers is the same. |
| axes | A reference line from which distances or angles are measured on a coordinate grid. |
| axis of symmetry | A line which divides the graph of an equation into two congruent halves. |
| bar graph | A graph that uses the height or length of rectangles to compare data |
| box (box-and-whisker) plot | A way to display a distribution of data values but using the median, quartiles, and extremes of the data set. A box shows the middle 50% of the data. |
| capacity | The greatest amount that a container can hold. |
| coordinate plane (Cartesian) | A two-dimensional system in which a location is described by its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. |
| circumference | Perimeter of a circle. |
| classify | Categorize things or objects |
| common denominator | For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators. |
| common fraction | Any fraction whose numerator and denominator is a common multiple of the denominators. |
| common multiple | A number that is a multiple of two or more numbers. |
| commutative property | Changing the order does not change the end result (applies to addition and multiplication) |
| complementary events | Two or more mutually exclusive events that together cover all possible outcomes. The sum of the probabilities of complementary events is 1. |
| composite number | A number greater than zero that has more than two different factors. |
| compute | To find a numerical result, usually by adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. |
| cone | A three-dimensional figure with one curved surface, one flat surface (usually a circle), one curved edge, and one vertex |
| congruent | Having exactly the same size and shape |
| constant | A quantity that always stays the same. |
| contextualized problems | Solving real life situations using mathematics. |
| coordinate grid (Cartesian) | A two-dimensional system in which a location is described by its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. |
| correlation | An association between two variables used in statistics. |
| customary system | A system of measurement used in the United States. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, weights, and temperature. |
| cylinder | A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases that are parallel and congruent. |
| data | Information, especially numerical information |
| degrees  a) angle measurement  b) temperature measurement | a) A unit used to measure angles  b) A measurement of hotness or coldness (Celsius, Fahrenheit, Kelvin) |
| digit | Any one of the ten symbols: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. |
| dilation | A transformation that shrinks or enlarges a figure. |
| dimension | Measurement in one direction |
| dot/line plot | A way to display data values where each is shown as a dot or mark above a number line. |
| equation | A mathematical sentence with an equal sign. |
| equivalent | Having the same value. |
| estimate | A number close to an exact amount; an estimate tells about how much or about how many. |
| experimental probability | A statement of probability based on the results of a series of trials. |
| exponential notation | A way of writing numbers using exponents. |
| exponents | The number that tells how many equal factors. |
| expression  a) for algebraic ex: a + b  b) for numerical ex: 6 + 4 | A combination of variables, numbers and operation symbols that represents a mathematical relationship. |
| face | A flat surface on a solid figure. |
| fact families | Number sentences that relate addition and subtraction or multiplication and division. Each number sentence in the fact family has the same numbers. |
| factor | An integer that divides evenly into another. |
| fluently | Efficiently an accurately. |
| fraction | A way of describing a part of a whole or a group. |
| frequency chart | A way to display how often an item, number, or range of numbers occurs. |
| generalization | A statement or conclusion that is derived from and applies equally to a number of cases. |
| greatest common divisor | The greatest number that divides into two or more numbers with no remainder. |
| histogram | A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are consecutive groups of numbers. |
| identity property of addition | If you add zero to a number the sum is the same as that number. |
| inequality | A mathematical sentence that compares two amounts using the symbols; >, <, ≤, ≥, or ≠. |
| inference | Judge whether the number you found is the number you expected. |
| integers | Whole numbers and their opposites (. . . -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3. . .) |
| inverse function | A function in which two variables are inversely proportional. |
| irrational numbers | Numbers that cannot be written as a ratio of two integers. If you try to write an irrational number as a decimal, the digits never terminate and never repeat. ( EX √2 = 1.41421356…) |
| least common multiple | The smallest number, greater than zero, found in all the list of multiples of two or more numbers. |
| likelihood | The chance of something happening. |
| line | A set of connect points continuing without end in both directions. |
| line graph | A graph used to show change over time with points connected by line segments. |
| line of symmetry | A line that divides a figure into two congruent halves that are mirror images of each other. |
| line segment | A part of a line with two endpoints. |
| linear equation | An equation in two variables whose graph in a coordinate plane is a straight line |
| magnitude | size and scale reflected by a value. |
| mean (average) | A measure of center in a set of numbers, computed by adding the values in the list and then dividing by the number of values in the list. |
| median | The middle number when numbers are arranged from least to greatest. When the set has two middle numbers, the median is the mean of two middle numbers. |
| metric system | A system of measurement which units are based on tens. |
| mode | A number that appears most frequently in a set of numbers. There may be, one, more than one, or no mode. |
| monomial | The product of constants and variables. |
| multiple | The product of a whole number and any other whole number. |
| natural numbers | The counting numbers; 1, 2, 3, 4… |
| normal distribution | A bell shaped probability distribution. There are as many values less than the mean as there are values greater than the mean. |
| number line | A diagram that represents numbers as points on a line. |
| numeral | A symbol or set of symbols representing or naming a number. |
| obtuse angle | An angle that measures greater than 90º and less than 180º. |
| operational symbols | Symbols representing the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. |
| order of operations | A set of rules. It tells you the order in which to compute so that you will get the same answer than anyone else will get. |
| ordered pair | A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in this order (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate). |
| outcome | One of the possible events in a probability situation. |
| outlier | A piece of numerical data that is much smaller or larger than the rest of the data in a set. |
| parallel | Always the same distance apart. |
| parallelogram | A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel and congruent sides. |
| percentile | A division of ordered data into 100 equal parts. About 1% of the data are in each part. |
| perfect square | The product of an integer and itself. |
| perimeter | The distance around a figure. |
| perpendicular | Forming right angles. |
| pictograph | A graph that uses pictures or symbols to show data. |
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| plane | A flat surface that exceeds infinitely in all directions. |
| plot | Mark points on a graph. |
| polyhedron | A solid figure in which all the faces are polygons. |
| polynomial | The sum of monomials. |
| population | A group of people (or objects or events) that fit a particular description. |
| positive number | A number that is greater than zero. Positive numbers are right of zero on a number line. |
| powers | The number of times a number is repeated as a factor. |
| prediction | A statement of what somebody thinks will happen in the future. |
| prime factorization | The expression of a number as a product of prime factors. |
| prime number | A number that has exactly two different positive factors, itself and 1. |
| prism | A three-dimensional figure that has two congruent and parallel faces that are polygons. The rest of the faces are parallelograms. |
| probability | The chance of an event happening. |
| product | The result of multiplication. |
| property | A rule about numbers that is always true when you compute no matter which numbers you use. |
| proportion | An equation showing that two ratios are equal. |
| pyramid | A polyhedron whose base is a polygon and whose other bases are triangles that share a common vertex. |
| quadrant | The four sections of a coordinate grid that are separated by the axes. |
| quadrilateral | A four-sided polygon. |
| quantitative | Capable of being measured or expressed in numerical terms. |
| quantitative change | A relationship that can be expressed in numerical terms. |
| quantitative relationships | Numbers that can be expressed or compared in a meaningful way. |
| quantity | An amount. |
| range  a) for data  b) for function | a) The difference between the greatest and the least value in a set of data.  b) The possible values for y in function. |
| rate of change | The ratio of change in one quantity to the corresponding change in another quantity. (see also slope) |
| ratio | A comparison of two numbers or measures using division. |
| rational number | A number that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers where the denominator is non-zero. |
| ray | A part of a line that has one endpoint and goes on forever in one direction. |
| real numbers | The combined set of the rational and irrational numbers. |
| rectangular prism | A prism with six rectangular faces. |
| reflection | A transformation creating a mirror image of a figure on the opposite side of a line. |
| relational symbols | Symbols included are <, >, ≤, ≥, ≠, =. |
| relative position | Determines location of a number when comparing numbers (5 is between 1 and 10 or 6 is less than 8). |
| remainder | The part that is left over after trying to divide into equal groups. |
| right angle | An angle that measures exactly 90º. |
| rotation | A transformation in which a figure is turned a given angle and direction around a point. |
| sample | A number of people, objects, or events chosen from a given population to represent the entire group. |
| sample space | A list of all possible outcomes of an activity. |
| scale  a) measuring device  b) unit of measure  c) dimensional sizing | a) An instrument used for weighing.  b) A system of marks at fixed intervals used in measurement or graphing.  c) The ratio of length used in a drawing, map, or model to the length of the object in reality. |
| scatter plot | A graph with one point for each item being measured. |
| scientific notation | A form of writing as the product of a power of ten and a decimal number greater than or equal to one and less than ten. |
| side | A line segment connected to other segments to form a polygon. |
| similar (figures) | Figures that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. |
| sketch | A drawing completed quickly, but still recognizable. |
| skewed distribution | Distribution that shows bunching at one end and a long tail stretching out the other direction. |
| slope | The measures of steepness of a line as you look at it from left to right. A numerical value for slope is found using two points on the line and dividing the change in y-value by the change in x-value. |
| solid figure | A figure with three dimensions. |
| sphere | A solid figure made up of points that are the same distance from a point called the center. |
| square root | The number when multiplied by itself results in a given number. |
| standard deviation | The measure of dispersion equal to the square root of the variance. |
| stem-and-leaf plot | A way to organize the numbers in a data set so that the numbers themselves make the display. |
| strategies | Purposeful manipulations that may be chosen for specific problems, may not have a fixed order, and may be aimed at converting one problem into another. |
| sum | The result of addition. |
| symbols | Something that represents something else. |
| symmetry  a) line  b) point | a) A figure has line symmetry when it can be folded along a line so the two halves match exactly.  b) A figure has point symmetry when it can be turned exactly 180º about a point and fit exactly on itself. |
| table | An arrangement of information or data into columns and rows or a condensed list. |
| three-dimensional | Existing in three dimensions; having length, width, and height. |
| transformation | A rule for moving every point in a plane figure to a new location. |
| translation (slide) | A transformation that slides a figure a given distance in a given direction. |
| trapezoid | A quadrilateral with exactly two parallel sides. OR A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides and one pair of sides that is not parallel. |
| triangular prism | A prism with triangular bases. |
| two-dimensional | Having length and width. |
| unit | A precisely fixed quantity used for measure. |
| variable | A quantity that can have different values. |
| variance | A measure of dispersion of data centered about the mean. |
| vertex (vertices) | The point at which two lines segments, lines, or rays, meet to form an angle. |
| volume | A number of cubic units of space a solid figure takes up. |
| whole number | Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. |
| x-axis | On a coordinate grid, the horizontal axis. |
| x-intercept | A value of x in an ordered pair describing the point at which a line or the graph of a function intersects the x-axis. |
| y-axis | On a coordinate grid, the vertical axis. |
| y-intercept | A value of y in an ordered pair describing the point at which a line or the graph of a function intersects the y-axis. |