Week 1

Acute Angle- An angle that has a measure less than a right angle (less than 90° and greater than 0°)

Acute Triangle- A triangle that has three acute angles

Addend- A number that is added to another in an addition problem

Addition- The process of finding the total number of items when two or more groups of items are joined; the opposite of subtraction

Algebraic expression- An expression that includes at least one variable Examples: x+ 5, 3a- 4

angle- A shape formed by two line segments or rays that share the same endpoint

area- The measure of the number of unit squares needed to cover a surface

Week 2

array- An arrangement of objects in rows and columns

Associative Property of Addition- The property that states that when the grouping of addends is changed, the sum is the sameExample: (5 + 8) + 4 = 5 + (8 + 4)

Associative Property of Multiplication- The property that states that factors can be grouped in different ways and still get the same product Example: (2 x 3) x 4 = 2 x (3 x 4)

balance- To equalize in weight or number

bar graph- A graph that uses horizontal or vertical bars to display countable data

base- A number used as a repeated factor Example: 8^3 = 8x8x8. The base is 8. also In two dimensions, one side of a triangle or parallelogram that is used to help find the area. In three dimensions, a plane figure, usually a polygon or circle, by which a three-dimensional figure is measured or named

benchmark- A familiar number used as a point of reference

Week 3

capacity- The amount a container can hold when filled

Celsius- A metric scale for measuring temperature

centimeter- A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 0.01 meter = 1 centimeter

closed figure- A figure that begins and ends at the same point

common denominator- A common multiple of two or more denominators

common factor- A number that is a factor of two or more numbers

common multiple- A number that is a multiple of two or more numbers

Week 4

Commutative Property of Addition- The property that states that when the order of two addends is changed, the sum is the same Example: 4 + 5 = 5 + 4

Commutative Property of Multiplication- Numbers that are easy to compute with mentally

composite number- A number having more than two factors Example: 6 is a composite number, since its factors are 1, 2, 3, and 6

cone- A solid figure that has a flat, circular base and one vertex

congruent- Having the same size and shape

coordinate grid- A grid formed by a horizontal line called the x-axis and a vertical line called the y-axis

counting number- A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects (1, 2, 3, 4, . . .)

Week 5

cube- A three-dimensional figure with six congruent square faces

cubic unit- A unit used to measure volume such as cubic foot

cup- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 8 ounces = 1 cup

cylinder- A solid figure that has two parallel bases that are congruent circle

data- Information collected about people or things, often to draw conclusions about them

decagon- A polygon with ten sides and ten angles

decagonal prim- A three-dimensional figure with two decagonal bases and ten rectangular faces

Week 6

decimal- A number with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point

decimal point- A symbol used to separate dollars from cents in money, and to separate the ones place from the tenths place in a decimal

decimal system- A system of computation based on the number 10

decimeter- A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 10 decimeters = 1 meter

degree- A unit used for measuring angles and temperature

degree Celsius- A metric unit for measuring temperature

degree Fahrenheit- A customary unit for measuring temperature

Week 7

dekameter- A metric unit used to measure length or distance;10 meters = 1 dekameter

denominator- The number below the bar in a fraction that tells how many equal parts are in the whole or in the group

diagonal- A line segment that connects two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon

difference- The answer to a subtraction problem

digit- Any one of the ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 used to write numbers

dimension- A measure in one direction

distributive property- The property that states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend in the sum by the number and then adding the products

Week 8

divide- To separate into equal groups; the opposite operation of multiplication

dividend- The number that is to be divided in a division problem

division- The process of sharing a number of items to find how many equal groups can be made or how many items will be in each equal group; the opposite operation of multiplication

divisor- The number that divides the dividend

edge- The line segment made where two faces of a solid figure meet

elapsed time- The time that passes between the start of an activity and the end of that activity

endpoint- The point at either end of a line segment or the starting point of a ray

Week 9

equal to- Having the same value

equation- An algebraic or numerical sentence that shows that two quantities are equal

equilateral triangle- A triangle with three congruent sides

equivalent- Having the same value

equivalent decimals- Decimals that name the same amountExample: 0.4 = 0.40 = 0.400

equivalent fractions- Fractions that name the same amount or part

estimate- A number close to an exact amount

Week 10

evaluate- To find the value of a numerical or algebraic expression

even- A whole number that has a 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place

expanded form- A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digitExamples: 832 = 8 x 100 + 3 x 10 + 2 x 1

exponent- A number that shows how many times the base is used as a factor Example: 10^3 = 10x10x10. 3 is the exponent.

expressions- A mathematical phrase or the part of a number sentence that combines numbers, operation signs, and sometimes variables, but does not have an equal sign

face- A polygon that is a flat surface of a solid figure

fact family- A set of related multiplication and division, or addition and subtraction, equationsExamples: 7x8=56; 8x7=56; 56=7x8; 56=8x7

Week 11

factor- A number multiplied by another number to find a product

Fahrenheit- customary scale for measuring temperature

fluid ounce- A customary unit used to measure liquid capacity; 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

foot- A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 1 foot = 12 inches

formula- A set of symbols that expresses a mathematical rule Example: A = b x h

fraction- A number that names a part of a whole or a part of a group

fraction greater than 1- A number which has a numerator that is greater than its denominator

Week 12

gallon- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 4 quarts = 1 gallon

gram- A metric unit used to measure mass; 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

greater than- A symbol used to compare two numbers or two quantities when the greater number or greater quantity is given first Example: 6 > 4

greater than or equal to- A symbol used to compare two numbers or quantities when the first is greater than or equal to the second

greatest common factor- The greatest factor that two or more numbers have in common Example: 6 is the greatest common factor of 18 and 30.

grid- Evenly divided and equally spaced squares on a figure or flat surface

height- The length of a perpendicular from the base to the top of a two-dimensional or three-dimensional figure

Week 13

heptagon- A polygon with seven sides and seven angles

hexagon- A polygon with six sides and six angles

hexagonal prism- A three-dimensional figure with two hexagonal bases and six rectangular faces

horizontal- Extending left and right

hundredth- One of 100 equal parts 0.01

Identity Property of Addition- The property that states that when you add zero to a number, the result is that number

Identity Property of Multiplication- The property that states that the product of any number and 1 is that number

Week 14

inch- A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 12 inches = 1 foot

inequality- A mathematical sentence that contains the symbol $<, >, =$

intersecting lines- Lines that cross each other at exactly one point

interval- The difference between one number and the next on the scale of a graph

inverse operations - Opposite operations, or operations that undo each other, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division

isosceles triangle- A triangle with two congruent sides

key- The part of a map or graph that explains the symbols

Week 15

kilogram- A metric unit used to measure mass; 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

kilometer- A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1,000 meters = 1 kilometer

lateral face- Any surface of a polyhedron other than a base

least common denominator- The least common multiple of two or more denominators

least common multiple- The least number that is a common multiple of two or more numbers

less than- A symbol used to compare two numbers or two quantities, with the lesser number given first

less than or equal to- A symbol used to compare two numbers or two quantities, when the first is less than or equal to the second

Week 16

line- A straight path in a plane, extending in both directions with no endpoints

line graph- A graph that uses line segments to show how data change over time

line plot- A graph that shows frequency of data along a number line

line segment- A part of a line that includes two points called endpoints and all the points between them

line symmetry- A figure has line symmetry if it can be folded about a line so that its two parts match exactly

linear unit- A measure of length, width, height, or distance

liquid volume- The amount of liquid in a container

Week 17

liter- A metric unit used to measure capacity; 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

mass- The amount of matter in an object

meter- A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1 meter = 100 centimeters

mile- A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 5,280 feet = 1 mile

milligram- A metric unit used to measure mass; 1,000 milligrams = 1 gram

milliliter- A metric unit used to measure capacity; 1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

millimeter- A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1,000 millimeters = 1 meter

Week 18

million- 1,000 thousands; written as 1,000,000

mixed number- A number that is made up of a whole number and a fraction

multiple- The product of two counting numbers is a multiple of each of those numbers

multiplication- A process to find the total number of items made up of equal-sized groups, or to find the total number of items in a given number of groups. It is the inverse operation of division

multiply- When you combine equal groups, you can multiply to find how many in all; the opposite operation of division

nonagon- A polygon with nine sides and nine angles

not equal- A symbol that indicates one quantity is not equal to another

Week 19

number line- A line on which numbers can be located

numerator- The number above the bar in a fraction that tells how many equal parts of the whole or group are being considered

numerical expression- A mathematical phrase that uses only numbers and operation signs

obtuse angle- An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180°

obtuse triangle- A triangle that has one obtuse angle

octagon- A polygon with eight sides and eight angles

octagonal prism- A three-dimensional figure with two octagonal bases and eight rectangular faces

Week 20

odd- A whole number that has a 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place

open figure- A figure that does not begin and end at the same point

order of operations- A special set of rules which gives the order in which calculations are done in an expression

ordered pair- A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a grid. The first number tells the left-right position and the second number tells the up-down position

origin- The point where the two axes of a coordinate plane intersect; (0, 0)

ounce- A customary unit used to measure weight; 16 ounces = 1 pound

overestimate- An estimate that is greater than the exact answer

Week 21

pan balance- An instrument used to weigh objects and to compare the weights of objects

parallel lines- Lines in the same plane that never intersect and are always the same distance apart

parallelogram- A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and have the same length, or are congruent

parentheses- The symbols used to show which operation or operations in an expression should be done first

partial product- A method of multiplying in which the ones, tens, hundreds, and so on are multiplied separately and then the products are added together

partial quotient- A method of dividing in which multiples of the divisor are subtracted from the dividend and then the quotients are added together

pattern- An ordered set of numbers or objects; the order helps you predict what will come next
Examples: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

Week 22

pentagon- A polygon with five sides and five angles

pentagonal prism- A three-dimensional figure with two pentagonal bases and five rectangular faces

pentagonal pyramid- A pyramid with a pentagonal base and five triangular faces

perimeter- The distance around a closed plane figure

period- Each group of three digits separated by commas in a multi-digit number Example: 85,643,900 has three periods.

perpendicular lines- Two lines that intersect to form four right angles

picture graph- A graph that displays countable data with symbols or pictures

Week 23

pint- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 2 cups = 1 pint

place value- The value of each digit in a number based on the location of the digit

plane- A flat surface that extends without end in all directions

point- An exact location in space

polygon- A closed plane figure formed by three or more line segments

polyhedron- A solid figure with faces that are polygons

pound- A customary unit used to measure weight; 1 pound = 16 ounces

Week 24

prime number- A number that has exactly two factors: 1 and itself Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19 are prime numbers. 1 is not a prime number

prism- A solid figure that has two congruent, polygon-shaped bases, and other faces that are all rectangles

product- The answer to a multiplication problem

protractor- A tool used for measuring or drawing angles

pyramid- A solid figure with a polygon base and all other faces are triangles that meet at a common vertex

quadrilateral- A polygon with four sides and four angles

quart- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 2 pints = 1 quart

Week 25

quotient- The number, not including the remainder, that results from dividing Example: 8 divided by 4 = 2. The quotient is 2.

range- The difference between the greatest and least numbers in a group

ray- A part of a line; it has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction

rectangle- A parallelogram with four right angles

rectangular prism- A three-dimensional figure in which all six faces are rectangles

rectangular pyramid- A pyramid with a rectangular base and four triangular faces

regroup- To exchange amounts of equal value to rename a number Example: 5 + 8 = 13 ones or 1 ten 3 ones

Week 26

regular polygon- A polygon in which all sides are congruent and all angles are congruent

related facts- A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, number sentences

remainder- The amount left over when a number cannot be divided equally

rhombus- A parallelogram with four equal, or congruent, sides

right angle- An angle that forms a square corner and has a measure of 90˚

right triangle- A triangle that has a right angle

round- To replace a number with one that is simpler and is approximately the same size as the original number Example: 114.6 rounded to the nearest ten is 110 and to the nearest one is 115.

Week 27

scale- A series of numbers placed at fixed distances on a graph to help label the graph

scalene triangle- A triangle with no congruent sides

second- A small unit of time; 60 seconds = 1 minute

sequence- an ordered list of numbers

simplest form- A fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and denominator have only 1 as a common factor

skip count- A pattern of counting forward or backward Example: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, . . .

solution- A value that makes an equation true

Week 28

sphere- A solid figure whose curved surface is the same distance from the center to all its points

square- A polygon with four equal, or congruent, sides and four right angles

square pyramid- A solid figure with a square base and with four triangular faces that have a common vertex

square unit- A unit used to measure area such as square foot (ft^2), square meter (m^2), and so on

standard form- A way to write numbers by using the digits 0–9, with each digit having a place value Example: 456 standard form

straight angle- An angle whose measure is 180°

subtraction- The process of finding how many are left when a number of items are taken away from a group of items; the process of finding the difference when two groups are compared; the opposite of addition

Week 29

sum- The answer to an addition problem

tablespoon- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon

tally table- A table that uses tally marks to record data

teaspoon- A customary unit used to measure capacity; 1 tablespoon = 3 teaspoons

tenth- One of ten equal parts Example: 0.7 = seven tenths

term- a number in a sequence

thousandth- One of one thousand equal parts Example: 0.006 = six thousandths

Week 30

three-dimensional- Measured in three directions, such as length, width, and height

three-dimensional figure- A figure having length, width, and height

ton- A customary unit used to measure weight; 2,000 pounds = 1 ton

trapezoid- A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides

triangle- A polygon with three sides and three angles

triangular prism- A solid figure that has two triangular bases and three rectangular faces

triangular pyramid- A pyramid that has a triangular base and three triangular faces

Week 31

two-dimensional- Measured in two directions, such as length and width

two-dimensional figure- A figure that lies in a plane; a figure having length and width

underestimate- An estimate that is less than the exact answer

unit cube- A cube that has a length, width, and height of 1 unit

unit fraction- A fraction that has 1 as a numerator

variable- A letter or symbol that stands for an unknown number or numbers

Venn diagram- A diagram that shows relationships among sets of things

Week 32

vertex- The point where two or more rays meet; the point of intersection of two sides of a polygon; the point of intersection of three (or more) edges of a solid figure; the top point of a cone; the plural of vertex is vertices

vertical- Extending up and down

volume- The measure of the space a solid figure occupies

weight- How heavy an object is

whole- All of the parts of a shape or group

whole number- One of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, . . . ; the set of whole numbers goes on without end

word form- A way to write numbers in standard English Example: 4,829 = four thousand, eight hundred twenty-nine

Week 33

x-axis- The horizontal number line on a coordinate plane

x-coordinate- The first number in an ordered pair; tells the distance to move right or left from (0, 0)

yard- A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 3 feet = 1 yard

y-axis- The vertical number line on a coordinate plane

y-coordinate- The second number in an ordered pair; tells the distance to move up or down from (0, 0)

Zero Property of Multiplication- The property that states that when you multiply by zero, the product is zero