

Glossary

A

A.M.

The time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. (p. 44)

acute angle

An angle with a measure of less than 90° . (p. 48)

addend

A number to be added. For example, in $7 + 5 = 12$, the addends are 7 and 5. (p. 14)

angle

A figure formed by two rays that meet at a vertex. (p. 48)

area

The region covered by the *inside* of a figure. Area is measured in square units. (p. 58)

C

centimeter (cm)

A metric unit for measuring length equal to 10 millimeters. 100 centimeters = 1 meter (p. 46)

circle graph

A graph that uses a circle to compare parts to a whole. (p. 86)

compatible numbers

Numbers that are *close* to the numbers in a problem and are easy to work with. Compatible numbers are usually used in estimating quotients. (p. 24)

composite number

A number that has more factors than 1 and itself. (p. 26)

congruent

Figures or parts of figures that have the same size and shape. (p. 52)

cube

A solid figure with 6 congruent square faces, 12 edges, and 8 vertices. (p. 64)

cup (c)

A customary unit for measuring capacity equal to 8 fluid ounces. (p. 46)

cylinder

A solid figure with two congruent circular bases and a curved surface connecting the two bases. (p. 64)

D

data

Information. (p. 80)

decimal

A number that has a decimal point that separates the ones from the tenths places. (p. 10)

denominator

The number below the bar in a fraction. It tells the number of equal parts in all. (p. 32)

difference

The answer in subtraction. (p. 14)

Distributive Property of Multiplication

To multiply a sum by a number, multiply each addend by the number and add the products. (p. 18)

dividend

The number that is divided. For example, in $18 \div 3 = 6$, the dividend is 18. (p. 20)

divisible

A number is divisible by another number if it can be divided by that number without a remainder. (p. 28)

divisor

The number by which the dividend is divided. For example, in $18 \div 3 = 6$, the divisor is 3. (p. 20)

double-bar graph

A graph that compares two categories of data by using bars of different lengths. (p. 82)

double-line graph

A graph that compares two categories of data by using two different lines. (p. 84)

E**edge**

A line segment where two faces of a three-dimensional (solid) figure meet. (p. 64)

elapsed time

The time that passes from the start to the end of an event. (p. 44)

equation

A number sentence that shows that two amounts are equal. An equation contains an equal sign (=). (p. 74)

equilateral triangle

A triangle with 3 congruent sides and angles. (p. 54)

estimate

An answer that is *close* to the exact answer. (p. 16)

expanded form

A way of writing a number as the sum of the values of its digits. For example, $34,258 = 30,000 + 4,000 + 200 + 50 + 8$. (p. 10)

expression

A group of numbers and symbols that expresses a numerical quantity. (p. 70)

F**face**

A flat side of a solid (three-dimensional) figure. (p. 64)

factor

Numbers that are multiplied to give a product. For example, in $7 \times 5 = 35$, the factors are 7 and 5. (p. 18)

favorable outcomes

The desired results in a probability experiment; what you want to happen. (p. 90)

fluid ounce (fl oz)

A customary unit for measuring capacity. (p. 46)

foot (ft)

A customary unit for measuring length equal to 12 inches. More than 1 foot is *feet*. (p. 46)

fraction

A number that names part of a whole or group. (p. 32)