

# Glossary

## ounce (oz)

A unit for measuring weight equal to  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound. (p. 54)

## P

### parallel lines

Lines or line segments that do not meet or cross and remain the same distance apart. (p. 66)

### parallelogram

A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides. (p. 72)

### pattern

A series of numbers or figures that follows a rule. (p. 82)

### penny

A coin that is worth 1 cent. (p. 46)

### pentagon

A polygon with 5 sides. (p. 68)

### perimeter

The distance *around* a closed figure. (p. 58)

### perpendicular lines

Lines or line segments that meet at a right angle. (p. 66)

### pint (pt)

A customary unit for measuring capacity equal to 2 cups. (p. 56)

### plane

A flat surface, without thickness, that extends forever. (p. 66)

### point

A figure in space without size. (p. 66)

### polygon

A closed two-dimensional figure made of line segments that do not cross each other. A circle is *not* a polygon. (p. 58)

### possible outcomes

Any of the results that could occur in a probability experiment. (p. 108)

### pound (lb)

A unit for measuring weight equal to 16 ounces. (p. 54)

## prime number

A whole number that has only 1 and itself as factors. (p. 30)

## probability

The chance that an event will occur. (p. 106)

## product

The number produced by multiplying two or more factors. The answer to a multiplication problem. (p. 20)

## Q

### quadrilateral

A polygon with 4 sides. (pp. 68, 72)

### quart (qt)

A customary unit for measuring capacity equal to 2 pints. (p. 56)

### quarter

A coin that is worth 25 cents. (p. 46)

### quotient

The number found by dividing the dividend by the divisor. For example, in  $18 \div 3 = 6$ , the quotient is 6. (p. 24)

## R

### range

The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a data set. (p. 94)

### ray

A part of a line that has one endpoint and goes on forever in one direction. (p. 66)

### rectangle

A parallelogram with 4 right angles. (pp. 58, 72)

### rectangular prism

A solid figure with 6 faces, 12 edges, and 8 vertices. (pp. 62, 78)

### rectangular pyramid

A solid figure with 5 faces, 8 edges, and 5 vertices. (p. 78)

### reflection

A transformation that produces a *mirror image* of a figure. (p. 74)

# Glossary

## regular polygon

A polygon each of whose sides is equal, such as a square or equilateral triangle. (p. 58)

## remainder

A number that remains after division is complete. (p. 24)

## rhombus

A parallelogram with 4 equal sides. (p. 72)

## right angle

An angle that forms a square corner. Its measure is  $90^\circ$ . (pp. 66, 70)

## right triangle

A triangle with one right angle. (p. 70)

## rotation

A transformation that *turns* a figure around a point. (p. 74)

## round

To find the nearest value of a number based on a given place value. (p. 42)

## S

## sample space

The possible outcomes of a probability experiment. (p. 110)

## scalene triangle

A triangle that does not have any equal sides. (p. 70)

## side

A line segment of a polygon. (p. 58)

## simplest form

A fraction in which the numerator and the denominator have no common factor greater than 1. (p. 32)

## solid figure

A figure that has length, width, and height (or depth). Also called a *three-dimensional figure*. (p. 78)

## sphere

A three-dimensional figure that has all points the same distance from the center. (p. 78)

## square

A rectangle with 4 equal sides. (pp. 58, 72)

## square unit

A square each of whose sides measures 1 unit. Square units are used to measure area. (p. 60)

## standard form

A way of writing a number that shows only its digits. (p. 10)

## subtrahend


The number that is taken away from the minuend in a subtraction problem. In  $9 - 3 = 6$ , the subtrahend is 3. (p. 18)

## sum

The number produced by adding 2 or more addends. (p. 14)

## T

## tally

A method for collecting and displaying data where | represents 1 and  represents 5. (p. 96)

## tenth

A decimal equal to 0.1 or  $\frac{1}{10}$ . (p. 38)

## thousandth

A decimal equal to 0.001 or  $\frac{1}{1,000}$ . (p. 38)

## three-dimensional figure

A figure that has length, width, and depth (or height). Also called a *solid figure*. (p. 78)

## ton (T)

A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds. (p. 54)

## transformation

A change in position in a geometric figure. (p. 74)

## translation

A transformation that moves or *slides* a figure along a straight line. (p. 74)

## trapezoid

A quadrilateral with *exactly* one pair of parallel sides. (p. 72)

## triangle

A polygon with 3 sides. (p. 68)

## triangular prism

A solid figure with 5 faces, 9 edges, and 6 vertices. (p. 78)