

Glossary

A

addend

A number that is added. (p. 14)

A.M.

The time between 12 midnight and 12 noon. (p. 44)

B

bar graph

A graph that shows data by using bars of different lengths. (p. 82)

C

capacity

The amount of dry or liquid volume of a container. (p. 50)

centimeter (cm)

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

certain

An event that must happen. (p. 84)

circle

A two-dimensional figure having all points the same distance from a given point (the center). (p. 56)

cone

A solid figure that has a circular base and one vertex. (p. 62)

coordinates

Two numbers (x , y) that name the position of a point on a coordinate plane. (p. 64)

coordinate plane

A grid used to describe the location of points. (p. 64)

cube

A rectangular solid having six congruent square faces. (p. 62)

cup (c)

A customary unit for measuring capacity, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. (p. 50)

cylinder

A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases, which are parallel and congruent. (p. 62)

D

decimal

A number that has a decimal point that separates the ones from the tenths places. (p. 30)

decimal point

A period that separates the ones from the tenths places in a decimal number. (p. 30)

denominator

The number below the bar in a fraction. It tells the number of equal parts in all. (p. 26)

difference

The answer in subtraction. (p. 16)

dividend

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

divisor

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

E

edge

A line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet. (p. 62)

elapsed time

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

equally likely

Two events that have the same probability of happening. (p. 84)

equation

A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal. (p. 74)

estimate

An answer that is close to the exact answer. (p. 38)

Glossary

expanded form

A way of writing a number as the sum of the values of its digits. (p. 10)

expression

Any combination of numbers, variables, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship. (p. 74)

F

face

A plane figure that serves as one side of a solid figure. (p. 62)

factor

A whole number that divides evenly into another whole number. (pp. 7, 18)

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. 26)

function

A relationship in which every input value has a unique output value. (p. 72)

G

gallon (gal)

A customary unit for measuring capacity equal to 4 quarts. (p. 50)

gram (g)

A unit for measuring mass. 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram (p. 48)

H

hexagon

A polygon with 6 sides. (p. 56)

hour

A unit of time equal to 60 minutes. (pp. 42, 44)

hundredth

A decimal equal to 0.01 or $\frac{1}{100}$. (p. 30)

I

impossible

An event that cannot happen. (p. 84)

improper fraction

A fraction with a numerator that is greater than or equal to the denominator. (p. 28)

inch (in.)

A customary unit for measuring length. 12 inches are equal to 1 foot. (p. 46)

inequality

A mathematical sentence that contains a symbol that shows that the terms on either side of the symbol are not equal. (p. 76)

intersecting lines

Two or more lines that meet or cross. (p. 54)

interval

The difference between adjacent numbers on the axis of a graph. (p. 82)

is equal to (=)

A symbol that shows that two quantities have the same value. (p. 12)

is greater than (>)

A symbol that shows that the first quantity is greater (larger) than a second quantity. (p. 12)

is less than (<)

A symbol that shows that the first quantity is less (smaller) than a second quantity. (p. 12)

K

key

In a pictograph, it tells how many each symbol represents. (p. 80)

kilogram (kg)

A unit for measuring mass equal to 1,000 grams. (p. 48)

kilometer (km)

A metric unit for measuring length equal to 1,000 meters. (p. 46)