Glossary

A

A.M.
The time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. *(p. 42)*

acute angle
An angle with a measure of less than 90°. *(p. 52)*

acute triangle
A triangle *all* of whose angles measure less than 90°. *(p. 54)*

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

angle
A figure formed by two rays that meet at a vertex. *(p. 52)*

area
The region covered by the *inside* of a figure. Area is measured in square units. *(p. 70)*

B

bar graph
A graph that uses bars of different lengths to show data. *(p. 90)*

C

capacity
The amount a container can hold. *(p. 48)*

center
The point inside a circle that is an equal distance from all points on the circle. *(p. 58)*

centimeter (cm)
A metric unit for measuring length equal to 10 millimeters. 100 centimeters = 1 meter *(p. 44)*

chord
A line segment that connects two points on a circle. *(p. 58)*

circle
A plane figure having all points the same distance from a given point (the center). *(p. 58)*

circumference
The distance around a circle. *(p. 58)*

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. 30)*

cone
A pointed solid figure with a circular base. *(p. 74)*

congruent
Figures that have the same size and shape. *(p. 60)*

cube
A solid figure with 6 congruent square faces, 12 edges, and 8 vertices. *(p. 74)*

cup (c)
A customary unit for measuring capacity equal to 8 fluid ounces. *(p. 48)*

cylinder
A solid figure with two congruent circular bases and a curved surface connecting the two bases. *(p. 74)*

Glossary

D

data
Information. *(p. 88)*

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

decimal point
A period that separates the ones place from the tenths place in a decimal. *(p. 10)*

degrees Celsius (°C)
A system for measuring temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°. *(p. 50)*

degrees Fahrenheit (°F)
A system for measuring temperature at which water freezes at 32° and boils at 212°. *(p. 50)*

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

diameter
A chord that passes through the center of a circle. It is twice the length of the circle's radius. *(p. 58)*

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
A number to be divided. For example, in $18 \div 3 = 6$, the dividend is 18. *(p. 24)*

divisor
The number by which the dividend is divided. For example, in $18 \div 3 = 6$, the divisor is 3. *(p. 24)*

double-bar graph
A graph that compares two categories of data by using bars of different lengths. *(p. 90)*

double-line graph
A graph that compares two categories of data by using lines to measure change over time. *(p. 92)*

E

edge
A line segment where two faces of a three-dimensional figure meet. *(p. 74)*

elapsed time
The time that passes from the start to the end of an event. *(p. 42)*

equation
A number sentence that shows that two amounts are equal. An equation contains an equal sign (=). *(p. 82)*

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

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

expression
A group of numbers and symbols that expresses a numerical quantity. *(p. 80)*