

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key vocabulary terms in the Grade 5 lessons. Locations of key vocabulary terms in the curriculum are included with each definition.

A

Acute Angle (URG Unit 6 p. 25; SG p. 185)

An angle that measures less than 90° .

Acute Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 85 & Unit 15 p. 47;

SG pp. 188, 468)

A triangle that has only acute angles.

All-partials Multiplication Method

(URG Unit 2 pp. 7, 118)

A paper-and-pencil method for solving multiplication problems. Each partial product is recorded on a separate line.

(See also partial product.)

$$\begin{array}{r} 186 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 18 \\ 240 \\ \hline 300 \\ 558 \end{array}$$

Altitude of a Triangle (URG Unit 15 p. 48; SG p. 470)

A line segment from a vertex of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite side or to the line extending the opposite side; also, the length of this line. The altitude is also called the height of the triangle.

Angle (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG p. 184)

The amount of turning or the amount of opening between two rays that have the same endpoint.

Area (URG Unit 4 pp. 6, 104 & Unit 15 p. 19;

SG pp. 102, 454)

A measurement of size. The area of a shape is the amount of space it covers, measured in square units.

Arc (URG Unit 14 p. 60; SG p. 441)

Part of a circle between two points. (See also circle.)

Average (URG Unit 1 pp. 6, 44, 54, 63 & Unit 4 p. 75;

SG pp. 12, 123)

A number that can be used to represent a typical value in a set of data. (See also mean, median, and mode.)

Axes (URG Unit 10 p. 30; SG p. 319)

Reference lines on a graph. In the Cartesian coordinate system, the axes are two perpendicular lines that meet at the origin. The singular of axes is axis.

B

Base of an Exponent (URG Unit 2 p. 147; SG p. 60)

When exponents are used, the number being multiplied.

In $3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$, the 3 is the base and the 4 is the exponent. The 3 is multiplied by itself 4 times.

Base of a Triangle (URG Unit 15 p. 48; SG p. 470)

One of the sides of a triangle; also, the length of the side.



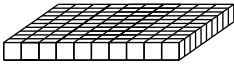

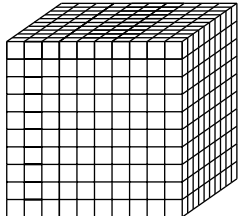

A perpendicular line drawn from the vertex opposite the base is called the height or altitude of the triangle.

Base-ten Pieces (URG Unit 2 pp. 6, 7; SG p. 48)

A set of manipulatives used to model our number system as shown in the figure below. Note that a skinny is made of 10 bits, a flat is made of 100 bits, and a pack is made of 1000 bits.

Base-ten Shorthand (URG Unit 2 p. 59)

A graphical representation of the base-ten pieces as shown below.

Nickname	Picture	Shorthand
bit		.
skinny		
flat		
pack		

Benchmarks (SG p. 238)

Numbers convenient for comparing and ordering numbers, e.g., 0 , $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 are convenient benchmarks for comparing and ordering fractions.

Best-fit Line (URG Unit 3 p. 90; SG p. 97)

The line that comes closest to the points on a point graph.

Binning Data (URG Unit 8 p. 60; SG p. 274)

Placing data from a data set with a large number of values or large range into intervals in order to more easily see patterns in the data.

Bit (URG Unit 2 pp. 6, 7, 57, 67; SG p. 48)

A cube that measures 1 cm on each edge. 

It is the smallest of the base-ten pieces and is often used to represent 1. (*See also* base-ten pieces.)

C**Cartesian Coordinate System** (URG Unit 10 pp. 5, 31; SG p. 319)

A method of locating points on a flat surface by means of an ordered pair of numbers. This method is named after its originator, René Descartes. (*See also* coordinates.)

Categorical Variable (URG Unit 1 p. 28; SG p. 4)

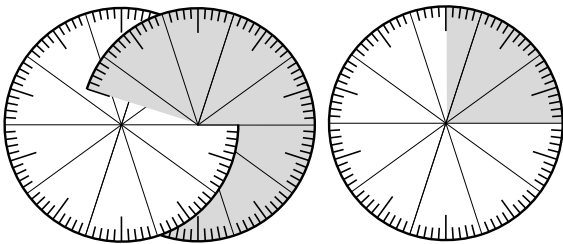
Variables with values that are not numbers. (*See also* variable and value.)

Center of a Circle (URG Unit 14 pp. 24, 46; SG pp. 426, 435)

The point such that every point on a circle is the same distance from it. (*See also* circle.)

Centiwheel (URG Unit 7 p. 27; SG p. 222)

A circle divided into 100 equal sections used in exploring fractions, decimals, and percents.

**Central Angle** (URG Unit 14 p. 48; SG p. 435)

An angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle.

Certain Event (URG Unit 7 p. 99; SG p. 256)

An event that has a probability of 1 (100%).

Chord (URG Unit 14 p. 47; SG p. 435)

A line segment that connects two points on a circle. (*See also* circle.)

Circle (URG Unit 14 pp. 5, 24; SG p. 426)

A curve that is made up of all the points that are the same distance from one point, the center.

Circumference (URG Unit 14 pp. 24, 48; SG pp. 427, 435)

The distance around a circle.

Common Denominator (URG Unit 5 p. 54 & Unit 11 p. 60; SG pp. 161, 364)

A denominator that is shared by two or more fractions.

A common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators of the fractions. 15 is a common denominator of $\frac{2}{3}$ ($= \frac{10}{15}$) and $\frac{4}{5}$ ($= \frac{12}{15}$) since 15 is divisible by both 3 and 5.

Common Fraction (URG Unit 7 pp. 5, 29; SG p. 223)

Any fraction that is written with a numerator and denominator that are whole numbers. For example, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{4}$ are both common fractions. (*See also* decimal fraction.)

Commutative Property of Addition (URG Unit 2 p. 119)

The order of the addends in an addition problem does not matter, e.g., $7 + 3 = 3 + 7$.

Commutative Property of Multiplication

(URG Unit 2 p. 119)

The order of the factors in a multiplication problem does not matter, e.g., $7 \times 3 = 3 \times 7$. (*See also* turn-around facts.)

Compact Method (URG Unit 2 pp. 7, 118)

Another name for what is considered the traditional multiplication algorithm.

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 186 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 558 \end{array}$$

Composite Number (URG Unit 11 p. 21; SG p. 351)

A number that has more than two distinct factors. For example, 9 has three factors (1, 3, 9) so it is a composite number.

Concentric Circles (URG Unit 14 p. 50; SG p. 436)

Circles that have the same center.

Congruent (URG Unit 6 p. 58 & Unit 10 p. 66; SG p. 201)

Figures that are the same shape and size. Polygons are congruent when corresponding sides have the same length and corresponding angles have the same measure.

Conjecture (URG Unit 11 p. 31; SG p. 354)

A statement that has not been proved to be true, nor shown to be false.

Convenient Number (URG Unit 2 p. 134; SG p. 57)

A number used in computation that is close enough to give a good estimate, but is also easy to compute with mentally, e.g., 25 and 30 are convenient numbers for 27.

Convex (URG Unit 6 p. 83)

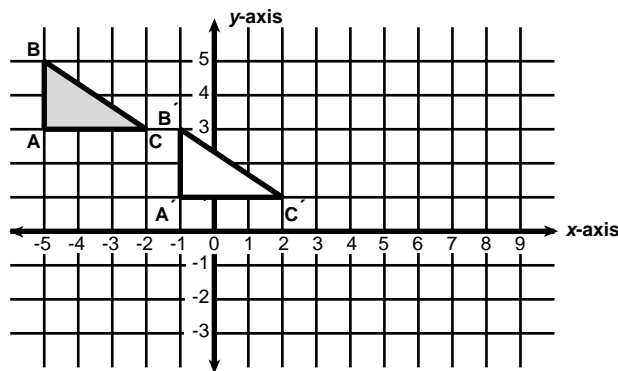
A shape is convex if for any two points in the shape, the line segment between the points is also inside the shape.

Coordinates (URG Unit 10 p. 6; SG p. 321)

An ordered pair of numbers that locates points on a flat surface relative to a pair of coordinate axes. For example, in the ordered pair (4, 5), the first number (coordinate) is the distance from the point to the vertical axis and the second coordinate is the distance from the point to the horizontal axis. (See also axes.)

Corresponding Parts (URG Unit 10 p. 64; SG p. 333)

Matching parts in two or more figures. In the figure below, Sides AB and A'B' are corresponding parts.



Cryptography (SG p. 354) The study of secret codes.

Cubic Centimeter (URG Unit 13 p. 54)

The volume of a cube that is one centimeter long on each edge.

D

Data (SG p. 5)

Information collected in an experiment or survey.

Decagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)

A ten-sided, ten-angled polygon.

Decimal (URG Unit 7 pp. 5, 29; SG p. 223)

1. A number written using the base ten place value system.
2. A number containing a decimal point.

Decimal Fraction (URG Unit 7 pp. 5, 29; SG p. 223)

A fraction written as a decimal. For example, 0.75 and 0.4 are decimal fractions and $\frac{75}{100}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$ are the equivalent common fractions.

Degree (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG p. 185)

A degree ($^{\circ}$) is a unit of measure for angles. There are 360 degrees in a circle.

Denominator (URG Unit 3 p. 29; SG p. 68)

The number below the line in a fraction. The denominator indicates the number of equal parts in which the unit whole is divided. For example, the 5 is the denominator in the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$. In this case the unit whole is divided into five equal parts. (See also numerator.)

Density (URG Unit 13 pp. 47, 60; SG p. 413)

The ratio of an object's mass to its volume.

Diagonal (URG Unit 6 p. 48)

A line segment that connects nonadjacent corners of a polygon.

Diameter (URG Unit 14 pp. 24, 48; SG pp. 427, 435)

1. A line segment that connects two points on a circle and passes through the center.
2. The length of this line segment.

Digit (SG pp. 28, 29)

Any one of the ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The number 37 is made up of the digits 3 and 7.

Dividend (URG Unit 4 p. 43 & Unit 9 pp. 35, 36; SG pp. 106, 296)

The number that is divided in a division problem, e.g., 12 is the dividend in $12 \div 3 = 4$.

Divisor (URG Unit 2 p. 47, Unit 4 p. 43, & Unit 9 pp. 35, 36; SG pp. 37, 106, 296)

In a division problem, the number by which another number is divided. In the problem $12 \div 4 = 3$, the 4 is the divisor, the 12 is the dividend, and the 3 is the quotient.

Dodecagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)

A twelve-sided, twelve-angled polygon.

E

Endpoint (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG p. 184)

The point at either end of a line segment or the point at the end of a ray.

Equally Likely (URG Unit 7 p. 99; SG p. 257)

When events have the same probability, they are called equally likely.

Equidistant (URG Unit 14 p. 46)

At the same distance.

Equilateral Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 82, Unit 14 p. 64, & Unit 15 p. 47)

A triangle that has all three sides equal in length. An equilateral triangle also has three equal angles.

Equivalent Fractions (URG Unit 3 p. 53; SG p. 77)

Fractions that have the same value, e.g., $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Estimate (URG Unit 2 p. 134; SG p. 57)

1. To find *about* how many (as a verb).
2. A number that is *close to* the desired number (as a noun).

Expanded Form (SG p. 28)

A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit, e.g., $4357 = 4000 + 300 + 50 + 7$.

Exponent (URG Unit 2 p. 147 & Unit 11 p. 51; SG pp. 60, 361)

The number of times the base is multiplied by itself. In $3^4 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$, the 3 is the base and the 4 is the exponent. The 3 is multiplied by itself 4 times.

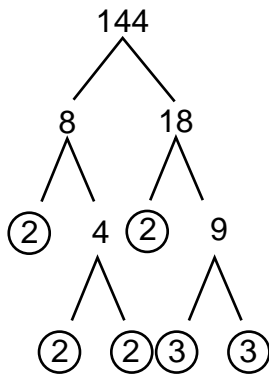
Extrapolation (URG Unit 13 p. 23; SG p. 399)
Using patterns in data to make predictions or to estimate values that lie beyond the range of values in the set of data.

F

Fact Families (URG Unit 2 p. 46; SG p. 36)
Related math facts, e.g., $3 \times 4 = 12$, $4 \times 3 = 12$, $12 \div 3 = 4$, $12 \div 4 = 3$.

Factors (URG Unit 2 p. 44 & Unit 11 p. 21; SG pp. 35, 348)
1. In a multiplication problem, the numbers that are multiplied together. In the problem $3 \times 4 = 12$, 3 and 4 are the factors.
2. Numbers that divide a number evenly, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 are all the factors of 12.

Factor Tree (URG Unit 11 p. 50; SG p. 361)
A diagram that shows the prime factorization of a number.

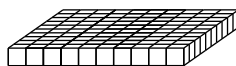


Fair Game (URG Unit 7 pp. 105, 124; SG p. 259)
A game in which it is equally likely that any player will win.

Fewest Pieces Rule (URG Unit 2 pp. 58, 68)
Using the least number of base-ten pieces to represent a number. (See also base-ten pieces.)

Fixed Variables (URG Unit 4 p. 87; SG pp. 96, 133)
Variables in an experiment that are held constant or not changed, in order to find the relationship between the manipulated and responding variables. These variables are often called controlled variables. (See also manipulated variable and responding variable.)

Flat (URG Unit 2 pp. 6, 7, 58, 67; SG p. 49)
A block that measures $1 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$. It is one of the base-ten pieces and is often used to represent 100. (See also base-ten pieces.)



Flip (URG Unit 10 p. 75; SG p. 337)
A motion of the plane in which the plane is reflected over a line so that any point and its image are the same distance from the line.

Forgiving Division Method
(URG Unit 4 pp. 5, 6, 53; SG p. 113)

A paper-and-pencil method for division in which successive partial quotients are chosen and subtracted from the dividend, until the remainder is less than the divisor. The sum of the partial quotients is the quotient. For example, $644 \div 7$ can be solved as shown at the right.

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 7 \overline{)644} \\ \underline{140} \\ 504 \\ \underline{350} \\ 154 \\ \underline{140} \\ 14 \\ \underline{14} \\ 0 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

Formula (SG pp. 357, 431)
A number sentence that gives a general rule. A formula for finding the area of a rectangle is $\text{Area} = \text{length} \times \text{width}$, or $A = l \times w$.

Fraction (URG Unit 7 p. 29; SG p. 223)
A number that can be written as a/b where a and b are whole numbers and b is not zero.

G

Googol (URG Unit 2 p. 141)
A number that is written as a 1 with 100 zeroes after it (10^{100}).

Googolplex (URG Unit 2 p. 141)
A number that is written as a 1 with a googol of zeroes after it.

H

Height of a Triangle (URG Unit 15 p. 48; SG p. 470)
A line segment from a vertex of a triangle perpendicular to the opposite side or to the line extending the opposite side; also, the length of this line. The height is also called the altitude.

Hexagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)
A six-sided polygon.

Hypotenuse (URG Unit 15 p. 34; SG p. 462)
The longest side of a right triangle.

I

Image (URG Unit 10 pp. 64, 75; SG p. 333)
The result of a transformation, in particular a slide (translation) or a flip (reflection), in a coordinate plane. The new figure after the slide or flip is the image of the old figure.

Impossible Event (URG Unit 7 p. 99; SG p. 256)
An event that has a probability of 0 or 0%.

Improper Fraction (URG Unit 3 p. 44; SG p. 74)
A fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator. An improper fraction is greater than or equal to one.

Infinite (URG Unit 2 p. 143)
Never ending, immeasurably great, unlimited.

Interpolation (URG Unit 13 p. 23; SG p. 399)
Making predictions or estimating values that lie between data points in a set of data.

Intersect (URG Unit 14 p. 47)
To meet or cross.

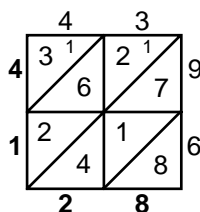
Isosceles Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 85 & Unit 15 p. 47)
A triangle that has at least two sides of equal length.

J

K

L

Lattice Multiplication
(URG Unit 9 p. 48; SG p. 300)
A method for multiplying that uses a lattice to arrange the partial products so the digits are correctly placed in the correct place value columns. A lattice for $43 \times 96 = 4128$ is shown at the right.



Legs of a Right Triangle (URG Unit 15 p. 34; SG p. 462)
The two sides of a right triangle that form the right angle.

Length of a Rectangle (URG Unit 4 p. 29 & Unit 15 p. 19; SG pp. 103, 455)
The distance along one side of a rectangle.

Line
A set of points that form a straight path extending infinitely in two directions.

Line of Reflection (URG Unit 10 p. 75)
A line that acts as a mirror so that after a shape is flipped over the line, corresponding points are at the same distance (equidistant) from the line.

Line Segment (URG Unit 14 p. 48)
A part of a line between and including two points, called the endpoints.

Liter (URG Unit 13 p. 54)
Metric unit used to measure volume. A liter is a little more than a quart.

Lowest Terms (SG p. 369)
A fraction is in lowest terms if the numerator and denominator have no common factor greater than 1.

M

Manipulated Variable (URG Unit 4 p. 84; SG p. 133)
In an experiment, the variable with values known at the

beginning of the experiment. The experimenter often chooses these values before data is collected. The manipulated variable is often called the independent variable.

Mass (URG Unit 13 pp. 45, 52)
The amount of matter in an object.

Mean (URG Unit 1 p. 63 & Unit 4 p. 75; SG pp. 14, 125)
An average of a set of numbers that is found by adding the values of the data and dividing by the number of values.

Measurement Division (URG Unit 4 p. 5)
Division as equal grouping. The total number of objects and the number of objects in each group are known. The number of groups is the unknown. For example, tulip bulbs come in packages of 8. If 216 bulbs are sold, how many packages are sold?

Median (URG Unit 1 pp. 44, 55, 63; SG p. 13)
For a set with an odd number of data arranged in order, it is the middle number. For an even number of data arranged in order, it is the mean of the two middle numbers.

Meniscus (URG Unit 13 p. 56)
The curved surface formed when a liquid creeps up the side of a container (for example, a graduated cylinder).

Milliliter (ml) (URG Unit 13 p. 54)
A measure of capacity in the metric system that is the volume of a cube that is one centimeter long on each side.

Mixed Number (URG Unit 3 p. 44; SG p. 74)
A number that is written as a whole number followed by a fraction. It is equal to the sum of the whole number and the fraction.

Mode (URG Unit 1 pp. 31, 63; SG pp. 6, 12)
The most common value in a data set.

Mr. Origin (URG Unit 10 pp. 5, 47; SG p. 327)
A plastic figure used to represent the origin of a coordinate system and to indicate the directions of the x - and y - axes. (and possibly the z -axis).

N

Negative Number (URG Unit 10 p. 20; SG p. 316)
A number less than zero; a number to the left of zero on a horizontal number line.

N-gon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 199)
A polygon with N sides.

Nonagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)
A nine-sided polygon.

Numerator (URG Unit 3 p. 29; SG p. 68)
The number written above the line in a fraction. For example, the 2 is the numerator in the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$. In this case, we are interested in two of the five parts. (*See also* denominator.)

Numerical Expression (URG Unit 4 p. 78; SG p. 128)
A combination of numbers and operations, e.g., $5 + 8 \div 4$.

Numerical Variable (URG Unit 1 pp. 28, 42; SG p. 4)
Variables with values that are numbers. (See also variable and value.)

O

Obtuse Angle (URG Unit 6 pp. 25; SG p. 186)
An angle that measures more than 90° .

Obtuse Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 85 & Unit 15 p. 50;
SG pp. 188, 472)
A triangle that has an obtuse angle.

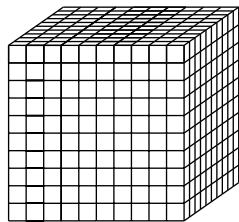
Octagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)
An eight-sided polygon.

Ordered Pair (URG Unit 10 p. 30; SG p. 321)
A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in relation to the origin. The horizontal coordinate is given first; the vertical coordinate is given second. For example, the ordered pair (5, 3) gives the coordinates of the point that is 5 units to the right of the origin and 3 units up.

Origin (URG Unit 10 pp. 6, 30; SG pp. 319, 321, 327)
The point at which the x - and y -axes intersect on a coordinate plane. The origin is described by the ordered pair (0, 0) and serves as a reference point so that all the points on the plane can be located by ordered pairs.

P

Pack (URG Unit 2 pp. 6, 7,
58, 67; SG p. 49)
A cube that measures 10 cm on each edge. It is one of the base-ten pieces and is often used to represent 1000. (See also base-ten pieces.)



Parallel Lines
(URG Unit 6 p. 37 & Unit 10 p. 67)
Lines that are in the same direction. In the plane, parallel lines are lines that do not intersect.

Parallelogram (URG Unit 6 p. 85)
A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

Partial Product (URG Unit 2 p. 118)
One portion of the multiplication process in the all-partials multiplication method, e.g., in the problem 3×186 there are three partial products: $3 \times 6 = 18$, $3 \times 80 = 240$, and $3 \times 100 = 300$. (See also all-partials multiplication method.)

Partitive Division (URG Unit 4 p. 5)
Division as equal sharing. The total number of objects and

the number of groups are known. The number of objects in each group is the unknown. For example, Frank has 144 marbles that he divides equally into 6 groups. How many marbles are in each group?

Pentagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)
A five-sided polygon.

Percent (URG Unit 7 p. 29; SG p. 223)
Per hundred or out of 100. A special ratio that compares a number to 100. For example, 20% (twenty percent) of the jelly beans are yellow means that out of every 100 jelly beans, 20 are yellow.

Perimeter (URG Unit 15 p. 60; SG p. 480)
The distance around a two-dimensional shape.

Period (SG p. 29)
A group of three places in a large number, starting on the right, often separated by commas as shown at the right.

53,426,879
millions period
thousands period
ones period

Perpendicular Lines (URG Unit 14 p. 51 & Unit 15 p. 48;
SG p. 437)
Lines that meet at right angles.

Pi (π) (URG Unit 14 p. 5; SG p. 431)
The ratio of the circumference to diameter of a circle.
 $\pi = 3.14159265358979 \dots$ It is a nonterminating, nonrepeating decimal.

Place (SG pp. 28, 29)
The position of a digit in a number.

Place Value (URG Unit 2 p. 59; SG p. 28)
The value of a digit in a number. For example, the 5 is in the hundreds place in 4573, so it stands for 500.

Polygon (URG Unit 6 p. 36; SG p. 192)
A two-dimensional connected figure made of line segments in which each endpoint of every side meets with an endpoint of exactly one other side.

Population (URG Unit 1 p. 6)
A collection of persons or things whose properties will be analyzed in a survey or experiment.

Portfolio (URG Unit 2 p. 171; SG p. 64)
A collection of student work that show how a student's skills, attitudes, and knowledge change over time.

Positive Number (URG Unit 10 p. 21; SG p. 316)
A number greater than zero; a number to the right of zero on a horizontal number line.

Power (URG Unit 2 p. 147; SG p. 60)
An exponent. Read 10^4 as, "ten to the fourth power" or "ten to the fourth." We say 10,000 or 10^4 is the fourth power of ten.

Prime Factorization (URG Unit 11 p. 51; SG p. 361)

Writing a number as a product of primes. The prime factorization of 100 is $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$.

Prime Number (URG Unit 11 p. 21; SG p. 351)

A number that has exactly two factors: itself and 1. For example, 7 has exactly two distinct factors, 1 and 7.

Probability (URG Unit 7 pp. 7, 99, 110;

SG pp. 21, 256, 261)

A number from 0 to 1 (0% to 100%) that describes how likely an event is to happen. The closer that the probability of an event is to one, the more likely the event will happen.

Product (URG Unit 2 p. 44; SG p. 35)

The answer to a multiplication problem. In the problem $3 \times 4 = 12$, 12 is the product.

Proper Fraction (URG Unit 3 p. 44; SG p. 74)

A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. Proper fractions are less than one.

Proportion (URG Unit 3 p. 73 & Unit 13 pp. 5, 22;

SG p. 397)

A statement that two ratios are equal.

Protractor (URG Unit 6 p. 27; SG p. 188)

A tool for measuring angles.

Q

Quadrants (URG Unit 10 p. 31; SG p. 319)

The four sections of a coordinate grid that are separated by the axes.

Quadrilateral (URG Unit 6 pp. 36, 50; SG p. 192)

A polygon with four sides. (*See also* polygon.)

Quotient (URG Unit 4 p. 43 & Unit 9 pp. 35, 36;

SG pp. 37, 108, 296)

The answer to a division problem. In the problem $12 \div 3 = 4$, the 4 is the quotient.

R

Radius (URG Unit 14 pp. 47, 48; SG p. 435)

1. A line segment connecting the center of a circle to any point on the circle.
2. The length of this line segment.

Ratio (URG Unit 3 p. 72 & Unit 12 p. 61; SG pp. 89, 396)

A way to compare two numbers or quantities using division. It is often written as a fraction.

Ray (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG p. 184)

A part of a line with one endpoint that extends indefinitely in one direction.

Rectangle (URG Unit 6 pp. 82, 85; SG p. 211)

A quadrilateral with four right angles.

Reflection (URG Unit 10 pp. 6, 75)

(*See* flip.)

Regular Polygon (URG Unit 6 pp. 6, 38, 50; SG p. 199; DAB p. 90)

A polygon with all sides of equal length and all angles equal.

Remainder (URG Unit 4 p. 45 & Unit 9 pp. 36, 38;

SG pp. 110, 296)

Something that remains or is left after a division problem. The portion of the dividend that is not evenly divisible by the divisor, e.g., $16 \div 5 = 3$ with 1 as a remainder.

Repeating Decimals (SG p. 290)

A decimal fraction with one or more digits repeating without end.

Responding Variable (URG Unit 4 p. 84; SG p. 133)

The variable whose values result from the experiment. Experimenters find the values of the responding variable by doing the experiment. The responding variable is often called the dependent variable.

Rhombus (URG Unit 6 pp. 82, 85; SG p. 211)

A quadrilateral with four equal sides.

Right Angle (URG Unit 6 pp. 6, 25; SG p. 185)

An angle that measures 90° .

Right Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 85 & Unit 15 p. 34;

SG pp. 188, 462)

A triangle that contains a right angle.

Rubric (URG Unit 1 p. 86)

A scoring guide that can be used to guide or assess student work.

S

Sample (URG Unit 1 p. 6)

A part or subset of a population.

Scalene Triangle (URG Unit 15 p. 47)

A triangle that has no sides that are equal in length.

Scientific Notation (URG Unit 2 p. 148; SG p. 61)

A way of writing numbers, particularly very large or very small numbers. A number in scientific notation has two factors. The first factor is a number greater than or equal to one and less than ten. The second factor is a power of 10 written with an exponent. For example, 93,000,000 written in scientific notation is 9.3×10^7 .

Septagon (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)

A seven-sided polygon.

Side-Angle-Side (URG Unit 6 p. 59 & Unit 14 p. 63)

A geometric property stating that two triangles having two corresponding sides with the included angle equal are congruent.

Side-Side-Side (URG Unit 6 p. 58)

A geometric property stating that two triangles having corresponding sides equal are congruent.

Sides of an Angle (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG p. 184)

The sides of an angle are two rays with the same endpoint. (See also endpoint and ray.)

Sieve of Eratosthenes (SG p. 354)

A method for separating prime numbers from nonprime numbers developed by Eratosthenes, an Egyptian librarian, in about 240 BCE.

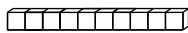
Similar (URG Unit 6 p. 59; SG p. 201)

Similar shapes have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

Skinny (URG Unit 2 pp. 6, 7, 57, 67; SG p. 48)

A block that measures $1\text{ cm} \times 1\text{ cm} \times 10\text{ cm}$.

It is one of the base-ten pieces and is often used to represent 10.



(See also base-ten pieces.)

Slide (URG Unit 10 p. 64; SG p. 333)

Moving a geometric figure in the plane by moving every point of the figure the same distance in the same direction. Also called translation.

Speed (URG Unit 3 p. 91 & Unit 5 p. 60; SG pp. 94, 165)

The ratio of distance moved to time taken, e.g., 3 miles/1 hour or 3 mph is a speed.

Square (URG Unit 6 p. 85 & Unit 14 p. 51; SG p. 211)

A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles.

Square Centimeter (URG Unit 4 p. 6; SG p. 102)

The area of a square that is 1 cm long on each side.

Square Number (URG Unit 11 p. 41)

A number that is the product of a whole number multiplied by itself. For example, 25 is a square number since $5 \times 5 = 25$. A square number can be represented by a square array with the same number of rows as columns. A square array for 25 has 5 rows of 5 objects in each row or 25 total objects.

Standard Form (SG pp. 29, 61)

The traditional way to write a number, e.g., standard form for three hundred fifty-seven is 357. (See also expanded form and word form.)

Standard Units (URG Unit 4 p. 103)

Internationally or nationally agreed-upon units used in measuring variables, e.g., centimeters and inches are standard units used to measure length and square centimeters and square inches are used to measure area.

Straight Angle (URG Unit 6 p. 25; SG pp. 186, 194)

An angle that measures 180° .

T**Ten Percent** (URG Unit 4 p. 65; SG p. 120)

10 out of every hundred or $\frac{1}{10}$.

Tessellation (URG Unit 6 p. 70 & Unit 10 p. 97; SG p. 206)

A pattern made up of one or more repeated shapes that completely covers a surface without any gaps or overlaps.

Translation

(See slide.)

Trapezoid (URG Unit 6 pp. 37, 85)

A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

Triangle (URG Unit 6 p. 50; SG p. 198)

A polygon with three sides.

Triangulating (URG Unit 6 p. 48; SG p. 197)

Partitioning a polygon into two or more nonoverlapping triangles by drawing diagonals that do not intersect.

Turn-around Facts (URG Unit 2 p. 44)

Multiplication facts that have the same factors but in a different order, e.g., $3 \times 4 = 12$ and $4 \times 3 = 12$.

(See also commutative property of multiplication.)

Twin Primes (URG Unit 11 p. 34; SG p. 355)

A pair of prime numbers whose difference is 2. For example, 3 and 5 are twin primes.

U**Unit Ratio** (URG Unit 13 p. 24; SG p. 399)

A ratio with a denominator of one.

V**Value** (URG Unit 1 p. 27; SG p. 3)

The possible outcomes of a variable. For example, red, green, and blue are possible values for the variable *color*. Two meters and 1.65 meters are possible values for the variable *length*.

Variable (URG Unit 1 pp. 6, 27; SG p. 3)

1. An attribute or quantity that changes or varies. (See also categorical variable and numerical variable.)
2. A symbol that can stand for a variable.

Variables in Proportion (URG Unit 13 pp. 5, 32; SG p. 402)

When the ratio of two variables in an experiment is always the same, the variables are in proportion.

Velocity (URG Unit 5 p. 60; SG p. 165)

Speed in a given direction. Speed is the ratio of the distance traveled to time taken.

Vertex (URG Unit 6 p. 24; SG pp. 184, 207)

A common point of two rays or line segments that form an angle.

Volume (URG Unit 13 pp. 45, 54)

The measure of the amount of space occupied by an object.

W

Whole Number

Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and so on.

Width of a Rectangle (URG Unit 4 p. 29 & Unit 15 p. 19; SG pp. 103, 455)

The distance along one side of a rectangle is the length and the distance along an adjacent side is the width.

Word Form (SG p. 29)

A number expressed in words, e.g., the word form for 123 is “one hundred twenty-three.” (*See also* expanded form and standard form.)