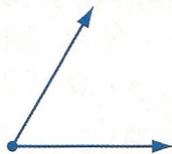


Glossary

(*Italicized terms are defined elsewhere in this glossary.*)

A

acute angle An *angle* that has a measure less than a *right angle* (90°). (p. 420)



acute triangle A *triangle* with three *acute angles*. (p. 422)



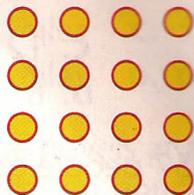
addend A number to be added. (p. 52)

A.M. A name for time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon. (p. 92)

angle A figure formed by two rays with the same endpoint. (p. 420)

area The number of square units needed to cover a region or figure. (p. 446)

array Objects or symbols displayed in rows and columns. (p. 138)



Associative Property of Addition When adding, the grouping of *addends* does not affect the result. (p. 48)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Example: } (3 + 5) + 4 &= 12 \\ 3 + (5 + 4) &= 12\end{aligned}$$

Associative Property of Multiplication

When multiplying, the grouping of *factors* does not change the result. (p. 140)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Example: } 2 \times (4 \times 3) &= 24 \\ (2 \times 4) \times 3 &= 24\end{aligned}$$

average another word for *mean*. (p. 302)

B

bar graph A graph that displays data using bars of different heights. (p. 114)

base A *face* of a 3-dimensional figure, usually the one on which it stands. (p. 408)

bilateral symmetry A figure with a line of symmetry. (p. 436)

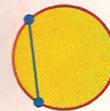
C

capacity A measure of dry or liquid volume of a container. (p. 366)

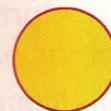
centimeter (cm) A metric unit for measuring *length*. (p. 378) (See Table of Measures.)

certain An event will definitely happen. (p. 490)

chord A *line* that connects two points on a *circle*. (p. 417)



circle A closed, 2-dimensional figure having all points the same distance from a given point. (p. 417)



closed figure A figure that starts and ends at the same point. (p. 412)



common denominator The same *denominator* shared by two or more *fractions*. (p. 524)

Commutative Property of Addition When adding, the order of the numbers does not affect the *sum*. (p. 44)

Example: $23 + 45 = 68$
 $45 + 23 = 68$

Commutative Property of Multiplication

When multiplying, the order of *factors* does not change the result. (p. 140)

Example: $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $3 \times 9 = 27$

compatible numbers Numbers that are close to the numbers in a problem and easy to divide mentally. (p. 288)

compensation When adding, add a number to one *addend* and subtract the same number from the other addend to find the *sum*. (p. 52)

cone A pointed *3-dimensional figure* with a circular *base*. (p. 408)

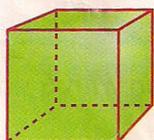


congruent figures Figures that have the same shape and same size. (p. 430)



coordinates The numbers in an *ordered pair*. (p. 212)

cube A *3-dimensional figure* with six square *faces*. (p. 408)



cubic unit The volume of a cube, one of whose sides is the given unit of length. (p. 450)

cup (c) A customary unit for measuring *capacity*. (p. 366) (See Table of Measures.)

cylinder A *3-dimensional figure* with two congruent, circular *faces*. (p. 408)



D

decimal A number that uses place value and a *decimal point* to show tenths, hundredths, and thousandths. (p. 558)

decimal point A period separating the ones and the tenths in a *decimal*. (p. 559)

Examples: 0.6, 2.3, 87.24

↑ ↑ ↑
decimal point

decimeter (dm) A metric unit for measuring *length*. (p. 378) (See Table of Measures.)

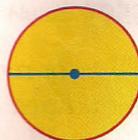
degrees Celsius A unit for measuring *temperature*. (p. 388)

degrees Fahrenheit A unit for measuring *temperature*. (p. 388)

denominator The number below the bar in a *fraction*. (p. 470)

Example: $\frac{2}{3}$ ← denominator

diameter A *chord* that goes through the center of a *circle*. (p. 417)



difference An answer to a subtraction problem. (p. 60)