

**digit** Any of the symbols used to write numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). (p. 4)

**dividend** A number to be divided. (p. 160)

**division** An operation on two numbers that tells how many groups or how many in each group. (p. 160)

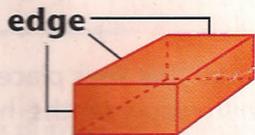
**divisor** The number by which the *dividend* is divided. (p. 160)

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**E**

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**edge** A *line segment* where two *faces* of a 3-dimensional figure meet. (p. 408)



**elapsed time** The amount of time that passes from the start to the end of an activity. (p. 96)

**endpoint** A point at the end of a ray or *line segment*. (p. 416)

**equally likely** An event that is just as *likely* to happen as not to happen. (p. 490)

**equation** A mathematical statement with an equal sign. (p. 212)

**equilateral triangle** A *triangle* with three sides and *angles* that are equal. (p. 422)



**equivalent decimals** *Decimals* that name the same number. (p. 559)

**equivalent fractions** Two or more *fractions* that name the same number. (p. 474)

**estimate** An answer that is close to the exact answer. (p. 54)

**expanded form** A way of writing a number as the *sum* of the values of its *digits*. (p. 4)

**expression** A group of numbers and symbols that shows a mathematical quantity. (p. 344)

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**F**

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**face** A flat side of a 3-dimensional figure. (p. 408)



**fact family** A group of related facts using the same numbers. (p. 44)

**factors** Numbers that are multiplied to give a *product*. (p. 138)

**favorable outcomes** Desired results in a *probability* experiment. (p. 493)

**fluid ounce (fl oz)** A customary unit for measuring *capacity*. (p. 366) (See Table of Measures.)

**foot (ft)** A customary unit for measuring *length*. (p. 364) (See Table of Measures.)

**fraction** The number that names part of a whole or part of a group. (p. 470)

**function** A relationship in which one quantity depends upon another quantity. (p. 212)

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**G**

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

**gram (g)** A metric unit for measuring *mass*. (p. 381) (See Table of Measures.)

**greatest common factor** Greatest number that is a *common factor* of two or more numbers. (p. 516)

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**H**

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**hexagon** A *polygon* with 6 sides. (p. 413)

**I**

**Identity Property of Addition** When 0 is added to a number, the *sum* is the number. (p. 44)

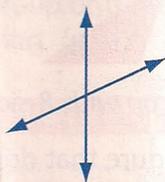
**Identity Property of Multiplication** When a number is multiplied by 1, the *product* is the number. (p. 140)

**impossible** An event that cannot happen. (p. 490)

**improper fraction** A *fraction* with a *numerator* that is greater than or equal to the *denominator*. (p. 486)

**inch (in.)** A customary unit for measuring *length*. (p. 364) (See Table of Measures.)

**intersecting lines** *Lines* that meet or cross each other. (p. 416)



**is greater than ( $>$ )** Symbol to show that the first number is greater than the second. (p. 8)

Example:  $12 > 8$

**is less than ( $<$ )** Symbol to show that the first number is less than the second. (p. 8)

Example:  $13 < 25$

**isosceles triangle** A triangle with at least two sides or angles that are equal. (p. 422)

**K**

**key** A key tells how many items each symbol stands for. (p. 110)

**kilogram (kg)** A metric unit for measuring *mass*. (p. 381) (See Table of Measures.)

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

**L**

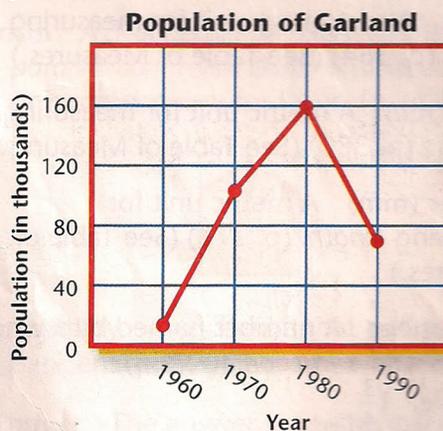
**length** The measurement of distance between two *endpoints*. (p. 364)

**likely** An event will probably happen. (p. 490)

**line** A straight path that goes in two directions without ending. (p. 416)

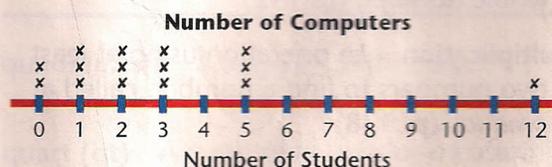


**line graph** A graph that uses a line to show the relationship between two sets of data. (p. 118)



**line of symmetry** A line on which a figure can be folded so that its two halves match exactly. (p. 436)

**line plot** A vertical graph that uses Xs above a number line to show data. (p. 100)



**line segment** A *line* with two *endpoints*. (p. 416)

