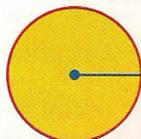

R

radius The distance from the center of a circle to every point on a circle. (p. 417)



range The difference between the greatest and the least numbers in a group of numbers. (p. 102)

ray A line that has one *endpoint* and goes on forever in only one direction. (p. 416)



rectangle A polygon with 4 *right angles*; opposite sides are equal and *parallel*. (p. 423)

rectangular prism A 3-dimensional figure with six rectangular sides. (p. 408)

reflection (flip) A movement of a figure across a line, producing a *mirror image*. (p. 434)

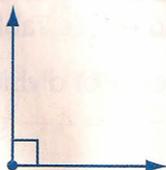
remainder The number less than the *divisor* that remains after the *division* is completed. (p. 279)

Example: $31 \div 5 = 6 \text{ R}1$ ← remainder

rhombus A *quadrilateral* with 4 equal sides and 2 pairs of *parallel sides*; opposite sides are *parallel*. (p. 423)



right angle An angle formed by *perpendicular lines* that measure 90° . (p. 420)



right triangle A *triangle* with one *right angle*. (p. 422)



rotation (turn) A figure that is rotated around a point. (p. 434)

rotational symmetry A figure that matches itself after a 180° turn or less. (p. 437)

round To find the nearest value of a number based on a given *place value*. (p. 200)

S

scale Equally spaced marks along a graph. (p. 114)

scalene triangle A *triangle* with no sides and angles that are equal. (p. 422)



side One of the *line segments* in a polygon. (p. 413)

similar Same shape, may be different size. (p. 430)



simplest form A *fraction* in which the *numerator* and the *denominator* have no *common factor* greater than 1. (p. 475)

skip-count To count by twos, fives, tens, and so on. (p. 142)

sphere A 3-dimensional figure that has the shape of a round ball. (p. 408)



square A polygon with 4 equal sides and 4 *right angles*; opposite sides of a square are *parallel*. (p. 423)

square number The *product* of a number multiplied by itself. (p. 152)

square pyramid A pyramid whose *base* is a *square*. (p. 408)

square units The area of a square, one of whose sides is the given unit of length. (p. 446)

standard form A way to write a number that shows only its *digits*. (p. 4)

sum The answer for an addition problem. (p. 46)

survey A collection of data that answers a question or questions. (p. 100)

T

tally A way of counting by making a mark for each item counted. (p. 100)

temperature A measurement that tells how hot or cold something is. (p. 388)

tessellation An arrangement of shapes that covers an area without any gaps or overlaps. (p. 440)

3-dimensional figure A figure in space. (p. 408)

ton (T) A customary unit for measuring *weight*. (p. 367) (See Table of Measures.)

translation (slide) A figure that is moved along a straight line. (p. 434)

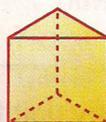
trapezoid A *quadrilateral* with exactly 1 pair of *parallel* sides. (p. 423)



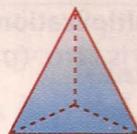
tree diagram A diagram of all the possible outcomes of an event. (p. 495)

triangle A *polygon* with 3 sides. (p. 413)

triangular prism A *prism* whose opposite sides are *triangles*. (p. 408)



triangular pyramid A pyramid whose *base* is a *triangle*. (p. 408)



2-dimensional figure A figure on a plane. (p. 412)

U

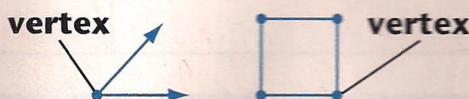
unit price A price given as the cost for a single unit. (p. 298)

unlikely An event that is not *likely* to happen. (p. 490)

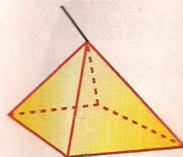
V

variable A symbol used to represent a number or group of numbers. (p. 44)

vertex The common point of the two sides of a *polygon*. (p. 408)



vertex



volume The amount of space that a 3-dimensional figure encloses. (p. 450)

W

weight A measurement that tells how heavy an object is. (p. 366)

Y

yard (yd) A customary unit for measuring length. (p. 364) (See Table of Measures.)

Z

Zero Property of Multiplication Any number multiplied by zero is zero. (p. 140)

Example: $57 \times 0 = 0$