

Math Vocabulary

Vocabulary List in Alphabetical Order

Acute Angle: An angle that measures greater than zero, but less than 90.

Acute Triangle: A triangle with three acute angles.

Bar graph: A visual display (graph) of data, used to show data using horizontal or vertical bars.

Compatible Pairs: (Compatible Numbers) Numbers for addition and subtraction that easily go together to make Nice Numbers. Pairs of numbers that make tens or hundreds are the most common examples; however, compatible pairs may include 5, 25, 50, or 75 since these are also easy to work with.

Congruent: Having the same size and shape.

Coordinate Plane: A plane formed by two intersecting and perpendicular number lines called axes.

Coordinate System: A method for locating points using the coordinate plane.

Degree: The unit used for measuring angles and temperatures.

Diagonal Line (Diagonals): A line segment joining two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.

Digits: The symbols used to make a numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Equality/Inequality Symbols:

Equality

= Is equal to

Inequality

≠ Is not equal to
> Is greater than
< Is less than
≤ Is less than or equal to
≥ Is greater than or equal to

Estimate: An approximation (ballpark figure) of the actual value for the size, cost, or quantity of something; could be found through counting, computation, or rounding.

Expanded Form: A way to write a number to show the place value of each digit
Example: 34,088 is written as $30,000 + 4,000 + 80 + 8$

Factor:

- (1) *n.* A number that is multiplied by another number to get a product
- (2) *v.* To “factor” means to write the number or term as a product of its factors

Gram: A metric unit for measuring weight (1000g=1kg)

Improper Fraction: A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.

Kilogram: A metric unit for measuring weight (1kg=1000g)

Line: A straight path of points in a plane that continues without end in both directions.

Line graph: A visual display (graph) of data, shown by using lines to show change over time, continuous data.

Line plot: A graph that uses symbols above a number line to represent data.

Line Segment: A straight path of points between two endpoints

Mean (average): measure of central tendency calculated by finding the sum of the numbers in a set of data divided by the number of pieces of data.

Median: a measure of central tendency, the number in the middle of a set of data when the data are arranged in order. When there are two middle numbers, the median is the number that is halfway between the two middle numbers.

Mixed Number: An amount given as a whole number and a fraction.

Mode: the measure of central tendency the value that occurs most frequently in a set of data

Net: A pattern that can be cut out and folded to form a solid figure.

Nice Numbers: Numbers that are easy to think about and work with. Examples include multiples of 100, 10, and 5.

Numerals: Symbols used to represent numbers (Hindu-Arabic – 0, 1, 2, ...; Roman I, II, III, ...; Word Name – twenty-one)

Obtuse Angle: An angle that measures greater than 90 degrees and less than 180.

Obtuse Triangle: A triangle with one obtuse angle.

Ounce: A standard unit for measuring weight (16oz=1lb)

Ordered Pair: A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid, usually written (x, y).

Parallel: Lines in the same plane that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.

Parallelogram: A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent.

Perimeter: The distance around a closed plane figure.

Periods: Each group of three digits in a number

Perpendicular: Two lines that intersect to form four right angles.

Pyramid: A solid shape with triangular faces joined at a vertex at the top; pyramids are named by the shape of their base.

Place Value: The value given to a digit based on its location in a number

Plane: A flat surface that extends without end in all directions.

Point: An exact location in space

Pound: Standard unit for measuring weight (16oz=1lb)

Proper Fraction: A fraction in which the denominator is greater than the numerator.

Protractor: A tool for measuring the size of the opening of an angle.

Quadrant: One of four regions of the coordinate plane.

Ray: A part of a line that begins at an endpoint and extends forever in one direction.

Rectangular Prism: A solid figure in which all six faces are rectangles.

Rhombus: A parallelogram with four congruent sides.

Right Angle: An angle that forms a square corner and has a measure of 90 degrees

Right Triangle: A triangle with one right angle.

Rotation: A movement of a figure to a new position by rotating a figure around a point.

Rounding: Change a number to one that is approximate in value, but more convenient to use.

Standard Form: A way to write a numbers using digits and place value.

Example: 1,491 is in standard form.

Straight Angle: An angle whose measure is 180 degrees.

Ton: A standard unit for measuring weight (2000lbs=1T)

Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides, called bases.

Venn diagram: Venn diagrams use circles to show relationships among sets. If sets contain the same element(s) the circles overlap or intersect. If sets do not contain the same elements, there is no intersection or overlap.

Weight: The measure of how heavy an object is.