### Alaska Mathematics Standards

Vocabulary Word List

Grade 4

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**Operations and Algebraic Thinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>To combine; put together two or more quantities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addend</td>
<td>Any number being added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additive comparison</td>
<td>Problems that ask how much more (or less) one amount is than another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area model</td>
<td>A model of multiplication that shows each place value product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common factor</td>
<td>Any common factor of two or more numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common multiple</td>
<td>Any common multiple of two or more numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compatible numbers</td>
<td>Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the actual numbers. Compatible numbers can be used when estimating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compose</td>
<td>To put together smaller numbers to make larger numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>composite number</td>
<td>A number greater than 0 that has more than two different factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counting number</td>
<td>A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects. Counting numbers do not include 0. (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decompose</td>
<td>To separate a number into 2 or more parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference</td>
<td>The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digit</td>
<td>Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. (also known as base-ten numerals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divide</td>
<td>To separate into equal groups and find the number in each group or the number of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dividend</td>
<td>A number that is divided by another number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divisible</td>
<td>A number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a counting number without a remainder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divisor</td>
<td>The number by which another number is divided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal</td>
<td>Having the same value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equation</td>
<td>A mathematical sentence with an equal sign. The amount on one side of the equal sign has the same value as the amount on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estimate</td>
<td>A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells <em>about</em> how much or <em>about</em> how many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaluate</td>
<td>To find the value of a mathematical expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expression</td>
<td>A mathematical phrase without an equal sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fact family</td>
<td>A group of related facts that use the same numbers. (also known as related facts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor</td>
<td>The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor pairs</td>
<td>A set of two whole numbers that, when multiplied, will result in a given product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverse operations</td>
<td>Operations that undo each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>The product of a whole number and any other whole number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplicative comparison</td>
<td>Compare by asking or telling how many times more one amount is than another.  e.g., 3 times as many as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply</td>
<td>The operation of repeated addition of the same number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number name</td>
<td>A way of using words to write a number. (also known as word form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order of Operations</td>
<td>A set of rules that tells the order in which to compute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentheses</td>
<td>Used in mathematics as grouping symbols for operations. When simplifying an expression, the operations within the parentheses are performed first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial product</td>
<td>A method of multiplying in which the value of each digit in a factor is multiplied separately, and then the partial products are added together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial quotient</td>
<td>A method of dividing in which multiples of the divisor are subtracted from the dividend, and then the partial quotients are added together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partitive division</td>
<td>A division problem where the number of objects in each group is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>A repeating or growing sequence. An ordered set of numbers or shapes arranged according to a rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>In a large number, periods are groups of 3 digits separated by commas or spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prime number</td>
<td>A whole number greater than 0 that has exactly two different factors, 1 and itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product</td>
<td>The answer to a multiplication problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Properties of Addition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive Identity Property of 0 (zero) number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adding zero to a given number gives a sum identical to the given number. 3 + 0 = 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associative Property of Addition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the grouping of 3 or more addends does not change the sum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commutative Property of Addition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the order of the addends does not change the sum. 1 + 3 + 4 = 3 + 4 + 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Properties of Multiplication</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associative Property of Multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the grouping of three or more factors does not change the product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 x 4) x 5 = 2 x (4 x 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commutative Property of Multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing the order of the factors does not change the product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 x 4 x 6 = 6 x 1 x 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributive Property of Multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 x (4 + 5) = 3 x 4 + 3 x 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplicative Identity Property of 1 factor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplying a factor by one gives a product identical to the given factor. 1 x 6 = 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero Property of Multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The product of a factor and zero is 0. 2 x 0 = 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quotative division</td>
<td>A division problem where the number of groups is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quotient</td>
<td>The answer to a division problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reasonableness</td>
<td>An answer that is based on good number sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regroup</td>
<td>To rearrange the formation of a group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related facts</td>
<td>Related addition and subtraction facts or related multiplication and division facts. (also known as fact family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remainder</td>
<td>The amount left over when one number is divided by another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeated subtraction</td>
<td>Subtracting equal groups to find the total amount of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequence</td>
<td>A set of numbers arranged in a special order or pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplest form</td>
<td>When a fraction is expressed with the fewest possible pieces, it is in simplest form. (also known as lowest terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplify</td>
<td>To express a fraction in its simplest form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtract</td>
<td>An operation that gives the difference between two numbers. Subtraction can be used to compare two numbers, or to find out how much is left after some is taken away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sum</td>
<td>The answer to an addition problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>A component of a sequence. A term in a sentence is any number in that sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variable</td>
<td>A letter or symbol that represents a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word form</td>
<td>A way of using words to write a number. (Also known as number name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole numbers</td>
<td>Whole numbers are 0 and the counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Numbers and Operations in Base Ten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>area model</td>
<td>A model of multiplication that shows each place value product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>array</td>
<td>An arrangement of objects in equal rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base-ten numeral form</td>
<td>A common way of writing a number using digits. The value of a numeral depends on where it appears in the number. (also known as standard form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base-ten numerals</td>
<td>Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. The symbols can represent any amount based on a place value system of grouping by tens. (also known as digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to another number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divide</td>
<td>To separate into equal groups and find the number in each group or the number of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dividend</td>
<td>A number that is divided by another number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divisible</td>
<td>A number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a counting number without a remainder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divisor</td>
<td>The number by which another number is divided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent decimals</td>
<td>Decimals that have the same value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estimate</td>
<td>A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells about how much or about how many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expanded form</td>
<td>A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greater than</td>
<td>Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundreds</td>
<td>The value of a digit that is the third position from the right when describing whole number place value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundredth</td>
<td>One of the equal parts when a whole is divided into 100 equal parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hundredths</td>
<td>In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less than</td>
<td>Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>The product of a whole number and any other whole number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numbers and Operations in Base Ten</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ones</strong></td>
<td>The value of a digit that is farthest to the right when describing whole number place value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>place value</strong></td>
<td>The value of the place of a digit in a number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>partitive division</strong></td>
<td>A division problem where the number of objects in each group is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quotative division</strong></td>
<td>A division problem where the number of groups is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quotient</strong></td>
<td>The answer to a division problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>round a whole number</strong></td>
<td>To find the nearest ten, hundred, thousand, (and so on).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tens</strong></td>
<td>The value of a digit that is the second position from the right when describing whole number place value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tenth</strong></td>
<td>One of the equal parts when a whole is divided into 10 equal parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tenths</strong></td>
<td>In the decimal numeration, tenths is the name of the place to the right of the decimal point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>thousands</strong></td>
<td>The value of a digit that is the fourth position from the right when describing whole number place value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>time interval</strong></td>
<td>A duration of a segment of time. (also known as elapsed time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ton</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of weight. 1 ton (T) = 2,000 pounds. A metric ton (t) is a unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms (about 2,200 pounds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numbers and Operations - Fractions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benchmark</td>
<td>A known size or amount that can be used as a reference to help understand a different size or amount. A benchmark can be used to estimate measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benchmark fractions</td>
<td>Fractions that are commonly used for estimation. A benchmark fraction helps you compare two fractions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common denominator</td>
<td>For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common factor</td>
<td>Any common factor of two or more numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common multiple</td>
<td>Any common multiple of two or more numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common numerator</td>
<td>For two or more fractions, a common numerator is a common multiple of the numerators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to another number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimal fraction</td>
<td>A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10. It can be written with a decimal point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimal point</td>
<td>A dot (.) separating the whole number from the fraction in the decimal notation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denominator</td>
<td>The number written below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent fractions</td>
<td>Fractions that have the same value (e.g. 1/2, 2/4, and 4/8 all have the same value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction</td>
<td>A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction bar</td>
<td>A bar that separates the numerator and the denominator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction greater than one</td>
<td>A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraction less than one</td>
<td>A fraction with a numerator less than its denominator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greatest common factor</td>
<td>The highest number that divides exactly into two or more whole numbers without a remainder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improper fraction</td>
<td>A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator, such as 5/4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like denominators</td>
<td>Denominators in two or more fractions that are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like numerators</td>
<td>Numerators in two or more fractions that are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numbers and Operations - Fractions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lowest terms</strong></td>
<td>When a fraction is expressed with the fewest possible pieces, it is in lowest terms. (also known as simplest form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mixed number</strong></td>
<td>A number that has a counting number and a fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>numerator</strong></td>
<td>The number written above the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are described in the fraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>order</strong></td>
<td>A sequence or arrangement of things. To order fractions, compare to fractions at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unit fraction</strong></td>
<td>A fraction that has 1 as its numerator. A unit fraction names 1 equal part of a whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unlike denominators</strong></td>
<td>Denominators that are not equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unlike numerators</strong></td>
<td>Numerators that are not equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>whole</strong></td>
<td>All of an object, a group of objects, shape, or quantity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Measurement and Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.m.</td>
<td>A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angle measure</td>
<td>The measure of the size of an angle. It tells how far one side is turned from the other side. A one degree angle turns through 1/360 of a full circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar model</td>
<td>A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity</td>
<td>Capacity refers to the amount of liquid a container can hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centimeter</td>
<td>A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter. 100 cm = 1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classify</td>
<td>To sort into categories or to arrange into groups by attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clockwise</td>
<td>The same direction that the hands on a clock move.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counterclockwise</td>
<td>The opposite direction that the hands move on a clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversion</td>
<td>A change in the form of a measurement without a change in the size or amount. (e.g., 1 meter = 1.09 yards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup</td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>customary system</td>
<td>A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>A collection of information gathered for a purpose. Data may be in the form of either words or numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>The length of time it takes the Earth to make a complete rotation. 24 hours = 1 day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimal</td>
<td>A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimeter</td>
<td>A metric unit of length. 1 decimeter = 0.1 meter, 10 decimeters = 1 meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree</td>
<td>A unit for measuring angles. It is based on dividing one complete circle into 360 equal parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diameter</td>
<td>Any straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle and whose endpoints lie on the circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elapsed time</td>
<td>The amount of time that has passed. (also known as time interval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement and Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fluid ounce</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 8 fluid ounces = 1 cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>foot</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of length. 1 foot = 12 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>formula</strong></td>
<td>A general mathematical rule that is written as an equation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gallon</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 1 gallon = 4 quarts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gram</strong></td>
<td>The standard unit of mass in the metric system. 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>half gallon</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 1/2 gallon = 2 quarts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>height</strong></td>
<td>A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hour</strong></td>
<td>A unit of time. 1 hour = 60 minutes 24 hours = 1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inch</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of length. 12 inches = 1 foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>interval</strong></td>
<td>The distance between two points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kilogram</strong></td>
<td>A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kilometer</strong></td>
<td>A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>length</strong></td>
<td>How long something is. The distance from one point to another. Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc. One dimension of a two- or three-dimensional figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>line plot</strong></td>
<td>A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liter</strong></td>
<td>The basic unit of capacity in the metric system. 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mass</strong></td>
<td>The amount of matter in an object. Usually measured by comparing with an object of known mass. While gravity influences weight, it does not affect mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>meter</strong></td>
<td>A standard unit of length in the metric system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>metric system</strong></td>
<td>A system of measurement based on tens. The basic unit of capacity is the liter. The basic unit of length is the meter. The basic unit of mass is the gram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mile</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of length. 1 mile = 5,280 feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>milliliter</strong></td>
<td>A metric unit of capacity. 1,000 milliliters = 1 liter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>millimeter</strong></td>
<td>A metric unit of length. 1,000 millimeters = 1 meter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>minute (min)</strong></td>
<td>A unit used to measure a short amount of time; there are 60 minutes in one hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>month</strong></td>
<td>A length of time equal to 28, 30, or 31 days. 12 months = 1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurement and Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>number line</strong></td>
<td>A diagram that represents numbers as points on a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obtuse angle</strong></td>
<td>An angle with a measure greater than 90° but less than 180°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obtuse triangle</strong></td>
<td>A triangle that contains 1 angle with a measure greater than 90° (obtuse angle) and 2 acute angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ounce</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of weight equal to one sixteenth of a pound. 16 ounces = 1 pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p.m.</strong></td>
<td>The time between 12:00 noon and 12:00 midnight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perimeter</strong></td>
<td>The distance around the outside of a figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pint</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 1 pint = 2 cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>point</strong></td>
<td>The exact location in space represented by a dot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pound</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of weight. 1 pound = 16 ounces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>protractor</strong></td>
<td>A tool used to measure and draw angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quart</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of capacity. 1 quart = 2 pints or 1 quart = 4 cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>second (sec)</strong></td>
<td>A unit used to measure a very short amount of time: there are 60 seconds in one minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>square unit</strong></td>
<td>A unit, such as square centimeter or square inch, used to measure area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>standard form</strong></td>
<td>The common or usual way of writing a number using digits. (also known as base-ten numeral form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>straight angle</strong></td>
<td>An angle that measures exactly 180°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>table</strong></td>
<td>A set of data arranged in rows and columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Venn Diagram</strong></td>
<td>A drawing with circles or rings to show how sets of objects are related.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>volume (liquid)</strong></td>
<td>The number of cubic units it takes to fill a figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>week</strong></td>
<td>There are seven days in a week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>weight</strong></td>
<td>The measure of how heavy something is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>width</strong></td>
<td>One dimension of a two- or three- dimensional figure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>yard (yd)</strong></td>
<td>A customary unit of length. 1 yard = 3 feet or 36 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>year</strong></td>
<td>The length of time it takes the Earth to revolve around the sun. 12 months = 1 year, 365 days = 1 year, 366 days = 1 leap year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute angle</td>
<td>An angle with a measure less than 90°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute triangle</td>
<td>A triangle with no angle measuring 90° or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angle</td>
<td>Two rays that share an endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arc</td>
<td>Part of a circle’s curve between any two of its points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle</td>
<td>A plane figure with all points the same distance from a fixed point called a center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congruent</td>
<td>Having exactly the same shape and size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagonal</td>
<td>A line that goes through vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endpoint</td>
<td>A point at either end of a line segment, or a point at one end of a ray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equiangular triangle</td>
<td>A triangle with all equal angles (60°).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilateral triangle</td>
<td>A triangle with all sides the same length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hexagon</td>
<td>A polygon with 6 sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td>Parallel to the horizon. Horizontal lines go from left to right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intersecting lines</td>
<td>Lines that cross at a point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isosceles triangle</td>
<td>A triangle that has exactly 2 equal sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line of symmetry</td>
<td>A line that divides a figure into two congruent halves that are mirror images of each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line segment</td>
<td>A part of a line with two endpoints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-symmetric figure</td>
<td>A figure that can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line symmetry</td>
<td>What a figure has if it can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obtuse angle</td>
<td>An angle with a measure greater than 90° but less than 180°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octagon</td>
<td>A polygon with 8 sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallel lines</td>
<td>Lines that are always the same distance apart. They do not intersect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallelogram</td>
<td>A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel and congruent sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pentagon</td>
<td>A polygon with 5 sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpendicular lines</td>
<td>Two intersecting lines that form right angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane</td>
<td>Flat, 2-dimensional surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polygon</td>
<td>A closed plane figure made by line segments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prism</td>
<td>A solid figure with identical bases, whose sides are parallelograms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrilateral</td>
<td>A polygon with 4 sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ray</td>
<td>A part of a line that has one end point and goes on forever in one direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectangle</td>
<td>A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of congruent, parallel sides and 4 right angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular polygon</td>
<td>A polygon with all sides the same length and all angles the same measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhombus</td>
<td>A quadrilateral with all 4 sides equal in length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right angle</td>
<td>An angle that forms a square corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right triangle</td>
<td>A triangle that has one 90° angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scalene triangle</td>
<td>A triangle that has no equal sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td>A parallelogram with 4 equal angles AND 4 equal sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trapezoid</td>
<td>A quadrilateral with 1 pair of parallel sides and 1 pair of sides that are not parallel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triangle</td>
<td>A polygon with 3 sides and 3 angles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-dimensional figure</td>
<td>A plane, flat figure that has length and width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex (plural - vertices)</td>
<td>The point at which two line segments, lines, or rays meet to form an angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertical</td>
<td>Perpendicular to the horizon. Vertical lines go up and down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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