1. **Addition-** The mathematical operation used to find a sum. The problem 0.2+1.3=1.5 is an example.

2. **Area-** A measurement of the amount of a surface on a flat figure. A tabletop that is 6 feet long and 2.5 feet wide has an area of 6x 2.5=15 square feet.

3. **Average-** The sum of the data in a list divided by the number of its items in that list; the mean of the list.

4. **Angle-** A figure formed by two rays having a common endpoint.

5. **Acute angle**- An angle whose measure is between 0-90.

6. **Acute Triangle**- A triangle that contains three acute angles.

7. **Axis-** Horizontal and vertical scales on a graph or coordinate plane, referred to as the x –and y-axis.

8. **Add/addition**- Numerical operation used to combine quantities; find a total sum.

9. **Adjacent angles**- Angles that have a common vertex and a common ray.

10. **Algebraic expression**- A mathematical expression that contains one or more variables; a group of numbers, variables, and operation sign.

11. **Alternate exterior angles**- A pair of congruent angles formed by two parallel lines cut by a transversal, located, outside the parallel lines and on opposite sides of the transversal.

12. **Alternate interior angles**- A pair of congruent angles formed by two parallel cut by a transversal, located inside the parallel lines and on opposite sides of the transversal.

13. **Assumption**- A statement that is taken to be true until it is proved false.

14. **Approximate**- Another word for estimate. As an adjective: close or almost exact. The symbol=means "is approximately equals to"

15. **Associative [grouping] Property**- A mathematical rule stating that when more then two numbers are added or multiplied, the result will be the same no matter how the numbers are grouped: (a+b)+c=a+(b+c);(a x b)x c=a x (b x c) subtraction and division do not have this property.

16. **Absolute value of the number**- The non-negative distance between a number and zero. The symbol for the absolute value of a number is a pair of vertical bars; (number)

17. **Altitude of a parallelogram**- A perpendicular segment between two parallel sides.

18. **Altitude of a pyramid**- The perpendicular segment joining the vertex of the pyramid to the plane of its base.

19. **Altitude of a triangle**- A perpendicular segment between a vertex and the opposite side or the extension of the opposite side.

20. **Bar Graph**- Visual presentation of data from different sources as the height or length of bars against the same scale.

21. **Base**- The whole amount in a percent problem; in geometry, the side (face) on which a figure sits.

22. **Bisect**- To divide into two equal parts.

23. **Canceling**- The process of reducing to multiply and dividing out common factors from the numerator and denominator of a fraction before multiplying or dividing.

24. **Carrying**- To regroup from a lesser place value (e.g, ten ones to one ten) in order to add.

25. **Chart**- Visual organization and presentation of data in rows and columns.

26. **Circle**- A flat figure for which every point is the same distance around a circle.

27. **Certain event**- An event whose probability is 1.

28. **Circumference**- A measure of the distance around a circle; the perimeter of a circle.

29. **Circle graph**- Visual presentation of a data showing parts of a whole (the circle) using percents, decimals, or fractions.

30. **Coefficient**- One or more factors in a product.

31. **Common denominator**- A number that two or more denominators will divide into evenly; any common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions.

32. **Common factors**- Factors common to two or more numbers or terms in an expression.

33. **Common multiple**- A number that contains two or more given numbers as factors.

34. **Commutative (order) property**- A mathematical rule stating that the order in which numbers are added (or multiplied) does not change the sum (or product):a+b=b+a; a x b= b x a.

35. **Comparing**- Determining which number is greater; arranging numbers in order; using equality and inequality symbols (=,>,<,).

36. **Compatible numbers**- Numbers that are easy to work with in problem solving; numbers that form a basic division fact.

37. **Complementary angles**- Two angles for which the sum of their measures is 90 degrees.

38. **Cone**- A solid (3-dimentional) figure with a circular base and sides that meet at a point.

39. **Congruent angles**- Angles that have equal measures.

40. **Congruent figures**- Figures that have the same shape and size.

41. **Congruent polygons**- Two or more polygons with the same number of sides whose corresponding sides and angles are congruent.

42. **Consecutive numbers**- Numbers in counting order.

43. **Conversion factor**- Equivalency to change from one unit of measurement to another (e.g.,1hr=60 min).

44. **Coordinate graph**- A set of points formed by a grid with a horizontal (x-) and a vertical (y-) Axis: sometimes called a coordinate plane or grid.

45. **Corresponding angles**- Angles that are in the same position in relation to a transversal that cuts across two parallel lines; the angles are either both above or both below the two parallel lines and on the same side of the transversal; always equal in measure.

46. **Cross product**- In a pair of equivalent fractions, the product of the numerator of one fraction and the denominator of the other fraction; the products of cross multiplying; when two fractions are equal; the cross products are equal.

47. **Counting number** - Any number in the set (1.2.3…..)

48. **Cube**- A 6 sided, 3-dimensional figure whose faces are congruent squares.

49. **Cube of a number**-Third power of a number.

50. **Cube root**- A number whose cube is the given number. For example, 4 is the cube root of 64 because 4-3=64.

51. **Cubic Units**-units in the shape of a cube with the length of each side equal to the linear unit (e.g., a cubic inch) used to measure the volume of a three-dimensional figure.

52. **Customary (U.S.) system of measurement**- The measurement system commonly used in the United States; some examples of standard units are feet, miles, pounds, and ounces.

53. **Cylinder**- A solid (3-dimensional) figure with two congruent circular bases and straight sides.

54. **Data**- A collection of numbers and information.

55. **Decimal**- A fraction expressed in the place value system to the right of the decimal point. Also, a fraction in which the whole is divided into tenths, hundredths, thousandths, ten-thousandths, and so on. The decimal 0.7=7/10.

56. **Decimal place**- The position of a digit to the right of the decimal point. In the number 2.358, the digit 5 is in the hundredths place.

57. **Decimal Point**- A dot that separates whole numbers from decimal fractions. In the number 14.6, the point separates the whole number 14 from the decimal fraction 6/10.

58. **Degree**- A unit of angle measure.

59. **Denominator**- The bottom number in a fraction that tells the number of equal parts in the whole object or group. In the fraction ¾ the denominator is 4.

60. **Dependent**- In probability, an event whose outcome (occurring later) is affected by the outcome of an earlier event.

61. **Diagonal**- A line segment drawn between the vertices of two non-adjacent sides of a figure that has four or more straight sides.

62. **Diameter**- A line segment drawn through the center of a circle connecting two points on the circle; twice the length of the radios, e.g. the distance across the circle.

63. **Difference**-The answer to a subtraction problem. For the problem 2.9-0.5, the difference is 2.4.

64. **Digit**- One of the ten number symbols. The digits are 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 0. They are used to represent numbers in a place value system.

65. **Distance**- The non-negative length between two given points.

66. **Distributive property**- A mathematical rule stating that the product (or quotient) of a number and a sum (or difference) is equal to the sum (or difference) of the products (or quotients) of the number and the individual terms within the parentheses.

67. **Dividend**- The number in a division problem into which another number divides. In 6.8 divided by 2 = 3.4, the dividend is 6.8., also, the numerator of the fraction.

68. **Division**- A mathematical operation that requires figuring out how many times one amount is contained in another. In the problem ¾ divided by 1/8 =6, the answer means that there are six one-eighths in a ¾.

69. **Divisor**- The number in a division problem that divides into another; the denominator of the fraction. In 4.5 divided by 0.5 = 9, the divisor is 0.5.

70. **Equation**- a mathematical statement that says two expressions are equal.

71. **Equilateral triangle**- A triangle with three congruent sides; an equilateral triangle also has three congruent angles, each measuring 60°.

72. **Equiangular triangle**- A triangle with three congruent angles.

73. **Equivalent fractions**- Two or more fractions that have the same value.

74. **Equivalent ratios**-Two or more equal ratios.

75. **Estimate**- As a noun: an approximate value. As a verb: to find an approximate value. Also; to find an approximate solution when an exact answer is not needed.

76. **Evaluate**- To find the value of an expression when the values of the variables are known.

77. **Evaluate an expression**- Substitute known or given values for the variables into an algebraic expression and perform the operations (in the order of operations) to obtain the solution.

78. **Experimental probability**- Chance of a specific outcome determined by performing a number of trials; the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes obtained to total number of trials.

79. **Exponent**- a raised number at the right of another number that tells how many times the number is to be used as a factor. Also, to find the value of an expression when the values of the variables are known.

80. **Expression**- A mathematical term or phrase.

81. **Extremes**- The first and fourth terms in the proportion a : b = c : d; a and d are the extremes.

82. **Face**- One flat 2-dimensional surface (face) of a solid figure.

83. **Facto**r- In multiplication, the terms that are multiplied. (e.g., 3 and 4 are factors of 12; 2 and x are factors of x).

84. **Fixed Placed accuracy**-in a division problem, rounding an answer to a certain place. The division problem 2 divided by 0.3 never comes out even. To the nearest hundredth, the answer is 6.67.

85. **FOIL method**- A system for multiplying algebraic factors with more than one term; FOIL stands for First-Outer-Inner-Last.

86. **Formula**- an equation showing a mathematical relationship in which the letters stand for specific kinds of qualities. Also, a mathematical rule written with an = sign. The formula for finding interest is i = prt, where i is the interest, p is the principal, r is the rate, and t is the time.

87. **Factoring an expression**- finding the algebraic terms or expressions (called factors) that when multiplied will result in certain product.

88. **Fraction**- A part of the whole. The fraction ¼ tells what part quarter is of a dollar. A fraction can also be thought of as a division problem. The fraction 6/2 means six divided by two. Digits grouped above and below a division bar; a ratio.

89. **Frequency**- for set of a data, the number of items in a given category.

90. **Frequency table**- a chart used to summarize data that shows the number of times certain events occurs.

91. **Front-end rounding-** rounding the left-most digit of each number in a problem in order to calculate an estimate. In the problem 52 × 0.79, the number 52 rounds to 50 and 0.79 round to 0.8. The estimate is 50 × 0.8 = 40.

92. **Frustum-** A part of a cone or pyramid between two parallel planes.

93. **Function**- An algebraic rule involving two variables in which for every value of the first variable (x) there is a unique value of the second variable (y)

94. **Graph**- Visual representation comparing data from different sources or over time.

95. **Greatest common factor (GCF**)- The greatest number that is a common factor of two or more numbers.

96. **Grouped frequency**- The number of times the members of a data set occur in a sample.

97. **Grouping symbols**- Parentheses, brackets, braces, or fraction bars used to group together terms of an expression.

98. **Height-** The straight-line measurement from the base of an object to the top. The measurements of a rectangular container include the length, the width, and the height.

99. **Hexagon**- A polygon with six sides.

100. **Higher Terms-** The opposite of the reduced form of a fraction. The fraction ¾ raised to twelfths is 9/12.

101. **Histogram-** A type of bar graph that represents intervals rather than individual values in a data set. The width of the bar represents the interval; the height of the bar represents the number of items in the interval.

102. **Horizontal Axis-** Scale that runs along the bottom or left to right on a graph or coordinate grid; the x-axis.

103. **Hypotenuse-** In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle; the longest side in a right triangle.

104. **Impossible event**- An event with the probability of 0.

105. **Improper fraction**- A fraction that shows a quantity equal or greater than 1; a fraction in which the numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator.

106. **Independent-** In probability, an event whose outcome (occurring later) is not affected by the outcome of an earlier event.

107. **Indirect Measurement**- A method used to find measures when there is no actual way to perform the measurement.

108. **Inequality-** A mathematical sentence that uses one of the following sentences: >, <, ≠, ≥, ≤.

109. **Integers**- All whole numbers, positive and negative, and 0

110. **Interest**- Money paid or earned on an amount loaned or invested.

111. **Intervals**- Equal segments on a number line; a set of numbers between two given numbers.

112. **Inverse-** Opposite: addition and subtraction are inverse operations as are multiplication and division.

113. **Irrational Number**- A number that cannot be written as the quotient of two integers; a non-repeating, non-terminating decimal.

114. **Irregular Figure**- A figure made of several common shapes.

115. **Isolate the Variable**- Perform operations to get the variable alone on one side of an equation.

116. **Isosceles Triangle**- A triangle with two equal sides.

117. **Key**- The part of a graph that indicates how to interpret symbols or colors.

118. **Kilo**- A prefix meaning 1,000.

119. **Kilogram**- The standard unit of weight in the metric system. A kilogram is a little more than two pounds.

120. **Label**- A word or abbreviation used to identify the unit of measurement of some quantity. An envelope has a weight of ounces. The label is ounces.

121. **Least Common Denominator (LCD)-** The smallest common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions.

122. **Least Common Multiple (LCM)-** The smallest number that contains two or more numbers as factors.

123. **Leg**- In a right triangle, one of the two sides that form the right triangle.

124. **Like Fractions**- Fractions that have the same denominator.

125. **Like Terms**- In algebra, terms that have the same variables and exponents.

126. **Linear Equation**- An equation that does not contain a variable to any power (exponent) greater than 1; an equation whose graph is a straight line.

127. **Line**- A set of points in a plane that extends indefinitely in both directions.

128. **Line Graph**- Visual presentation of data as a line on a grid; often showing change over time (a trend); one or more segments that connect a set of points on a coordinate plane.

129. **Line Segment**- The set of points on a line determined by two points and all the points between them. The two points are called the endpoints of the segment.

130. **Liter**- The standard unit of liquid measure in the metric system. A liter is about the same of one court.

131. **Lowest Common Denominator**- The lowest number into which every denominator in a problem can divide evenly. For the problem $5/6 + \frac{3}{4}$, the lowest common denominator is 12.

132. **Lowest Terms**- A fraction in which the numerator and the denominator contain no common factors other than 1.

133. **Mean**- Another word for average. A sum divided by the number of items that make up the sum.

134. **Means**- In the proportion a : b = c : d, b and c are the means; the second and third terms in the proportion.

135. **Measures of Central Tendency**- Measurements used to describe sets of data. They represent a central or middle value. The three measures of central tendency are mean, median, and mode.

136. **Median**- The middle number of a set of numbers arranged in order.

137. **Mega**- A prefix meaning 1,000,000.

138. **Meter**- The standard unit of length in the metric system. A meter is a little more than one yard.

139. **Metric system**- A standard of measure based on tens, hundreds, and thousands. The standard unit of weight is a kilogram. The standard unit of liquid measure is the liter.

140. **Micro**- A prefix meaning 1/ (1,000,000).

141. **Milli**- A prefix meaning 1/(1,000).

142. **Mixed Decimal**- A number with both a whole number and a decimal fraction. In the mixed decimal 4.3, the whole number is 4 and the decimal fraction is 3 tenths.

143. **Mixed Number**- A number made up of a whole number and a fractional part; a quantity expressed as a whole number and a proper fraction.

144. **Mode**- The number or numbers that occur most often in a data set.

145. **Multiple**- The result of multiplying a given number by the counting numbers.

146. **Multiply/Multiplication**- Numerical operation used to combine the same quantity many times; find a product.

147. **Multiplication Inverse**- A number or numbers that occur most often in a data set.

148. **Multiples of a number**- The product of that number and the natural numbers.

149. **Mutually exclusive events**- Two or more events such that the occurrence of one rules out the occurrence of the others. Tossing a coin, the face up values being heads or tails are mutually exclusive.

150. **Natural numbers-** Any number of the set {1, 2, 3, …}. Also called the "counting numbers."

151. **Negative number**- A number to the left of zero on a number line; a number less than zero in value; used to show a decrease, a loss, or a downward direction; always preceded by a minus sign.

152. **Non-adjacent angles-** Angles that do not share a common ray; they may or may not share a common vertex.

153. **Non-repeating decimal-** A number whose decimal digits do not contain a repeatable pattern.

154. **Non-terminating decimal-** A number whose decimal digits do not end.

155. **Number line-** A line divided into equal segments (intervals) by points corresponding to integers, fractions, or decimals; points to the right of O are positive; those to the left are negative.

156. **Numerator**- The top number in a fraction; it tells the number of equal parts to which you are referring.

157. **Obtuse angle-** An angle whose measure is between 90°and 180°.

158. **Obtuse triangle-** A triangle with one obtuse angle (a triangle can only have one obtuse angle).

159. **Operation**- A rule that governs how two numbers can be combined. In arithmetic, the four basic operations are addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

160. **Order of operations**- A set of rules that determines the order of simplifying expressions when more than one operation is involved.

161. **PEMDAS-** Is the abbreviation used to describe the order of operations:
    P- Parentheses (or any type of grouping symbol)
    E- Exponents
    M- Multiplication
    D- Division
    A- Addition
    S- Subtraction

162. **Opposite angles**- The angles that are across from each other when two lines intersect or cross; in a geometric shape, opposite angles are directly across from each other.

163. **Ordered pair**- A pair of numbers that names a point on a coordinate graph; presented in parentheses as (the x-coordinate, the y-coordinate).

164. **Order of operations**- A sequence, agreed upon by mathematicians, for performing mathematical operations: 1. operations in grouping symbols, 2. Exponents and roots, 3. multiplication and division from left to right, 4. addition and subtraction from left to right.

165. **Origin**- The point at which the a-axis and y-axis in a coordinate graph intersect; the point represented by the ordered pair (0,0).

166. **Outcome**- The possible results in a probability experiment.

167. **Parallel-** Being an equal distance apart. The sides opposite each other in a rectangle are parallel.

168. **Parallel lines**-Two or more lines in the same plane that do not intersect.

169. **Parallelogram**- A four-sided polygon with both pairs of opposite sides parallel.

170. **Part**- A portion of the whole or base in a percent problem.

171. **Partial product**- When multiplying numbers with more than one digit, the result of multiplying the number on top by one of the digits in the bottom number.

172. **Pattern**- A list of numbers that is ordered according to a special rule or combination of rules.

173. **Pentagon**- A polygon with five sides.

174. **Percent**- A ratio that compares a number to 100.

175. **Percentile**- the score at or below which a given percent of all scores lie in a data set. That is, if a score is in the 45th percentile, than 45% of all scores in the data set are at or below that score.

176. **Perfect square**- The exact square of another number.

177. **Perimeter**- The distance around a flat (2-D) figure; the sum of the lengths of all sides of a flat figure.

178. **Period**- Each group of from 1 to 3 digits separated from other digits in and numbers by a comma.

179. **Perpendicular Lines**- Two lines that intersect, forming adjacent right angles.

180. **Pi**- The constant ratio of the circumference of a circle to diameter; approximately 3.14

181. **Pie Chart**- A circle graph used for comparing the parts of a whole to the whole. The area of the circle represents the whole, and the areas of the sectors of the circle represent the parts.

182. **Placeholder**- The digit 0 when used to fill a place value column.

183. **Place Value**- The number that each digit represents in a decimal.

184. **Plane**- A set of points that form a flat surface.

185. **Point**- A single, exact location often represented by a dot.

186. **Positive Number**- A number to the right of the zero on a number line; a number greater then zero in value; used to show an increase, a gain, or upward direction; may be preceded by a plus sign.

187. **Principal**- An amount of money loaned or invested on which interest is calculated.

188. **Prism**- A three-dimensional figure made up of segments that are parallel to a line intersecting two parallel planes. The bases of a prism are congruent polygons that lie in the parallel planes; its faces are parallelograms.

189. **Probability**- A number (whole, fraction, decimal, or ratio) that shows how likely it is that an event will happen; chance

190. **Product**- The result of multiplying two or more numbers.

191. **Proper fraction**- A fraction in which the numerator (the top number) is less than the denominator (the bottom number)

192. **Proportion**- An equation that states that two ratios (fractions) are equal.

193. **Pyramid**- A solid figure with a square base and four equal sides that meet at a point.

194. **Pythagorean Relationship**- In a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides (legs): $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

195. **Quadrant**- One-fourth of a coordinate grid, formed by the intersecting axes.

196. **Quadratic equation**- An equation that contains a variable raised to the second power; there may be two solutions to a quadratic equation.

197. **Quadratic expression**- An algebraic expression containing a variable raised to the second power.

198. **Quadrilateral**- Any flat (plane) figure with four sides.

199. **Quotient**- The answer to a division problem; the amount in each part of the whole.

200. **Radical**- The sign indicating a root to be taken. To indicate a particular root of a quantity, a number, called the index is understood to be 2 without being written.

201. **Radicand**- The expression under a radical sign.

202. **Radius**- A line segment whose endpoints are the center of a circle and a point on the circle.

203.