

# English 6<sup>th</sup> Grade A-L

## Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

Revised: 1/13/14

### Important Notes for Teachers:

- The vocabulary cards in this file match the Common Core, the math curriculum adopted by the Utah State Board of Education, August 2010.
- The cards are arranged alphabetically.
- Each card has three sections.
  - Section 1 is only the word. This is to be used as a visual aid in spelling and pronunciation. It is also used when students are writing their own “kid-friendly” definition and drawing their own graphic.
  - Section 2 has the word and a graphic. This graphic is available to be used as a model by the teacher.
  - Section 3 has the word, a graphic, and a definition. This is to be used for the Word Wall in the classroom. For more information on using a Word Wall for Daily Review – see “Vocabulary – Word Wall Ideas” on this website.
- These cards are designed to help all students with math content vocabulary, including ELL, Gifted and Talented, Special Education, and Regular Education students.

For possible additions or corrections to the vocabulary cards, please contact the Granite School District Math Department at 385-646-4239.

#### Bibliography of Definition Sources:

Algebra to Go, Great Source, 2000. ISBN 0-669-46151-8

Math on Call, Great Source, 2004. ISBN-13: 978-0-669-50819-2

Math at Hand, Great Source, 1999. ISBN 0-669-46922

Math to Know, Great Source, 2000. ISBN 0-669-47153-4

Illustrated Dictionary of Math, Usborne Publishing Ltd., 2003. ISBN 0-7945-0662-3

Math Dictionary, Eula Ewing Monroe, Boyds Mills Press, 2006. ISBN-13: 978-1-59078-413-6

Student Reference Books, Everyday Mathematics, 2007.

Houghton-Mifflin eGlossary, <http://www.eduplace.com>

Interactive Math Dictionary, <http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/>

# absolute value

---

absolute  
value

$$|-5| = 5$$

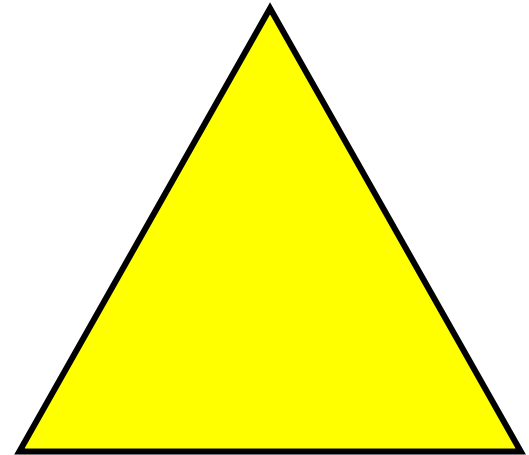
absolute  
value

$$|-5| = 5$$

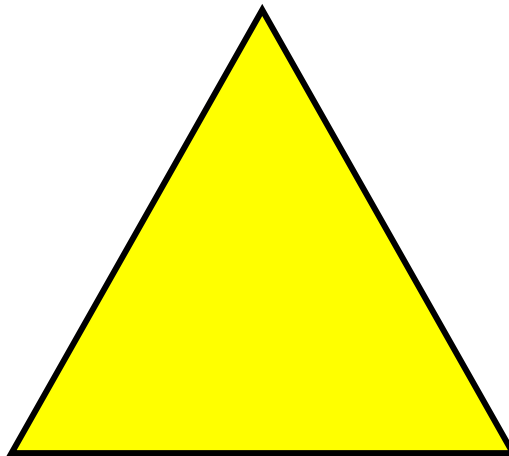
The distance of a number from zero on the number line. Absolute value is always positive.

# acute triangle

acute  
triangle



acute  
triangle



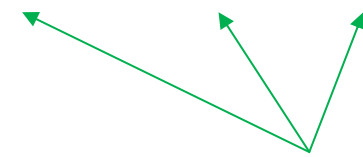
A triangle with no angle  
measuring  $90^\circ$  or more.

# addend

---

# addend

$$33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6$$

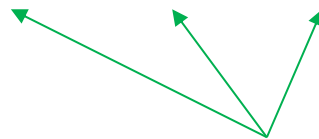


**addends**

---

# addend

$$33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6$$



**addends**

Any number being added.

# Addition Property of Equality

Addition  
Property of  
Equality

$$\begin{aligned}8 - 5 &= 3 \\8 - 5 + 5 &= 3 + 5 \\8 + 0 &= 8 \\8 &= 8\end{aligned}$$

Addition  
Property of  
Equality

$$\begin{aligned}8 - 5 &= 3 \\8 - 5 + 5 &= 3 + 5 \\8 + 0 &= 8 \\8 &= 8\end{aligned}$$

If you add the same number to both sides of an equation, the two sides will remain equal.

# Additive Identity Property of 0

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Additive Identity  
Property of 0

$$a + 0 = a$$

Additive Identity  
Property of 0

$$a + 0 = a$$

Adding zero to a number  
gives a sum identical to  
the given number.

# additive inverse

additive  
inverse

$$5 + (-5) = 0$$

additive  
inverse

$$5 + (-5) = 0$$

The opposite of a number.  
When a number is added  
to its additive inverse,  
the sum is 0.

# algebraic expression

algebraic  
expression

$$3x + 2$$

algebraic  
expression

$$3x + 2$$

A group of numbers, symbols, and variables that express an operation or a series of operations.



# algorithm

algorithm

## Partial Product Example

555	
<u>× 7</u>	
35	Step 1: Multiply the ones.
350	Step 2: Multiply the tens.
<u>3500</u>	Step 3: Multiply the hundreds.
3885	Step 4: Add the partial products.

## Partial Product Example

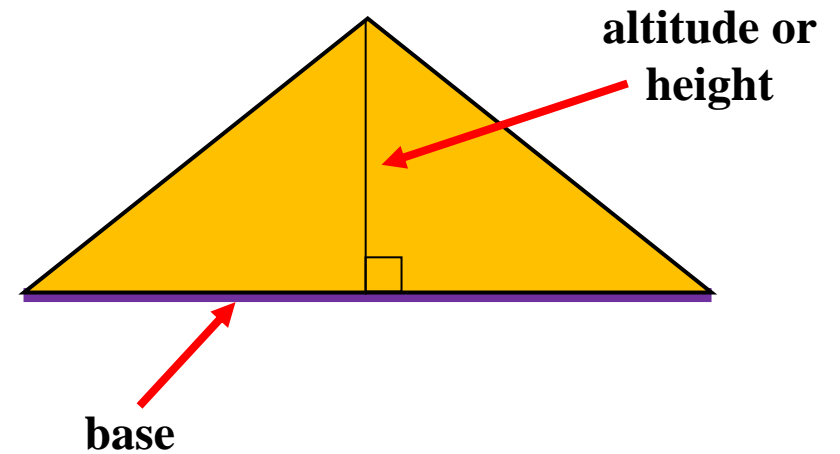
algorithm

555	
<u>× 7</u>	
35	Step 1: Multiply the ones.
350	Step 2: Multiply the tens.
<u>3500</u>	Step 3: Multiply the hundreds.
3885	Step 4: Add the partial products.

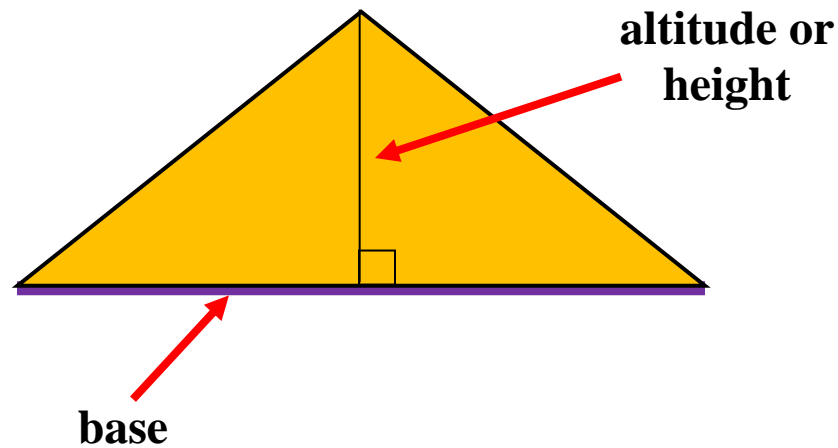
A step-by-step method  
for computing.

# altitude

altitude



altitude



The perpendicular distance from a vertex to the opposite side of a plane figure.

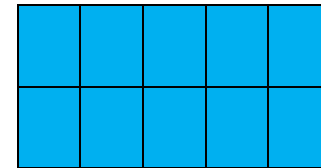
# area

## area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units

or

$2 \times 5 = 10$  square units

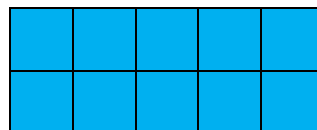


## area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units

or

$2 \times 5 = 10$  square units



The measure, in square units,  
of the interior region of a  
two-dimensional figure  
or the surface of a  
three-dimensional figure.

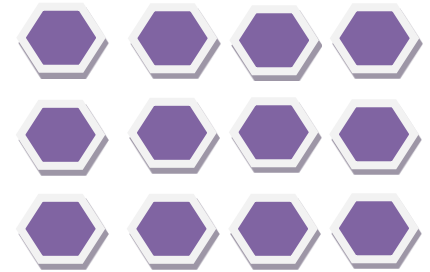
# array

array

3 rows of 4

or

$3 \times 4$



array

3 rows of 4

or

$3 \times 4$



An arrangement of  
objects in equal rows.

# Associative Property of Addition

**Associative  
Property  
of Addition**

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$

$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$

$$15 = 15$$

**Associative  
Property  
of Addition**

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$

$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$

$$15 = 15$$

The sum stays the same when the grouping of addends is changed.  
 $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ ,  
where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  stand for any real numbers.

# Associative Property of Multiplication

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**Associative Property of Multiplication**

$$\begin{aligned}(5 \times 7) \times 3 &= 5 \times (7 \times 3) \\ 35 \times 3 &= 5 \times 21 \\ 105 &= 105\end{aligned}$$

**Associative Property of Multiplication**

$$\begin{aligned}(5 \times 7) \times 3 &= 5 \times (7 \times 3) \\ 35 \times 3 &= 5 \times 21 \\ 105 &= 105\end{aligned}$$

The product stays the same when the grouping of factors is changed.  
 $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ ,  
where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  stand for any real numbers.

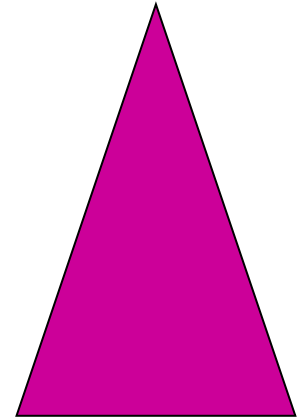
# attribute

attribute

large

triangle

pink

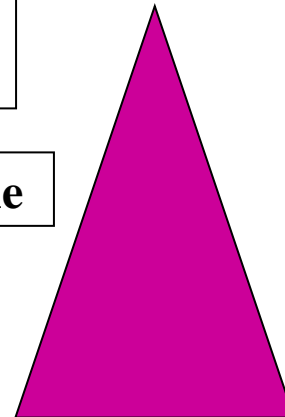


attribute

large

triangle

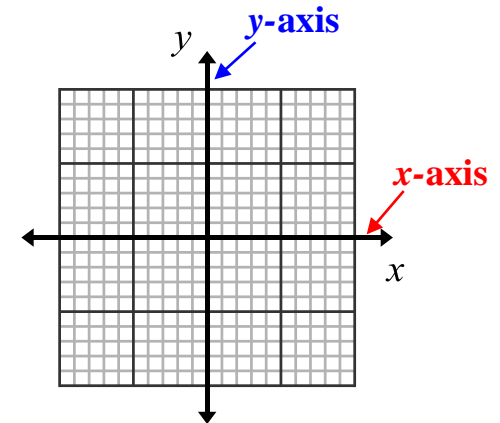
pink



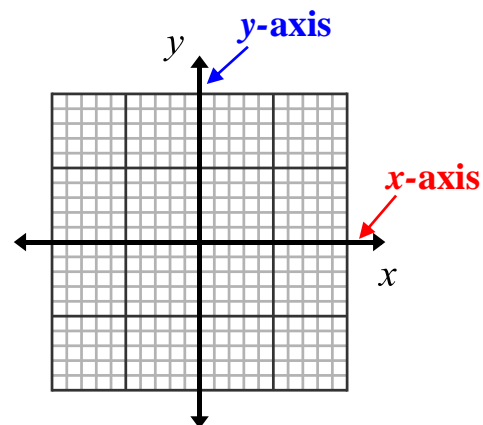
A characteristic.  
e.g., size, shape  
or color

# axis

# axis



# axis

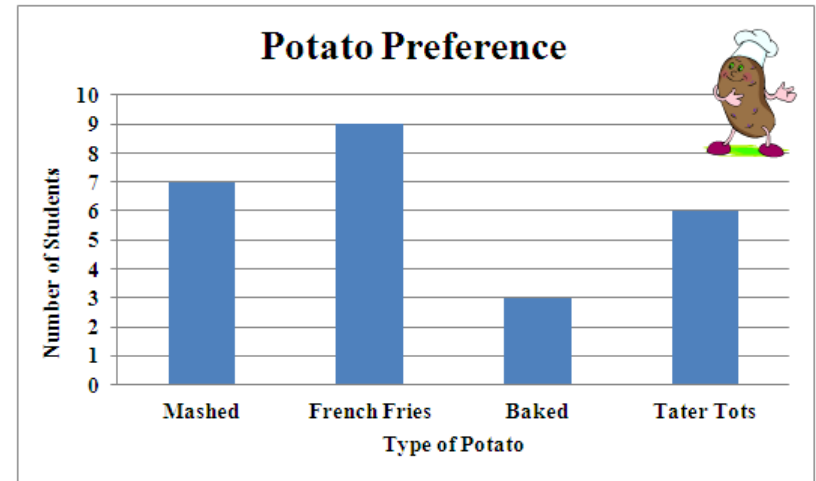


A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in a coordinate grid.  
(plural - axes)

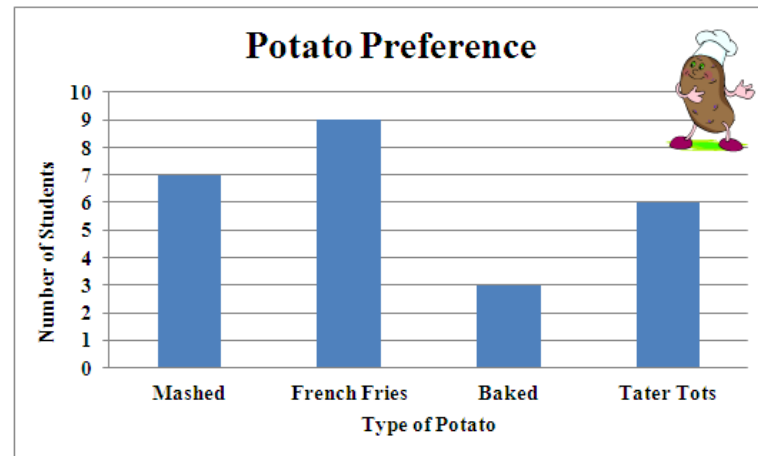


# bar graph

# bar graph



# bar graph

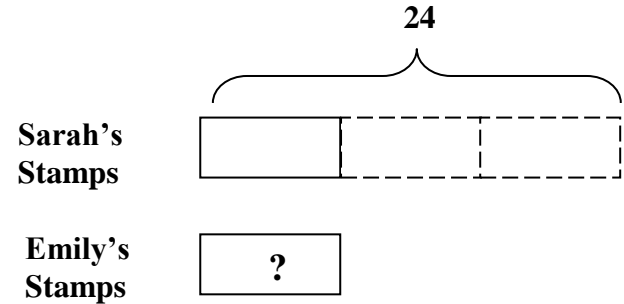
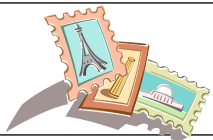


A graph that uses the height or length of rectangles to compare data.

# bar model

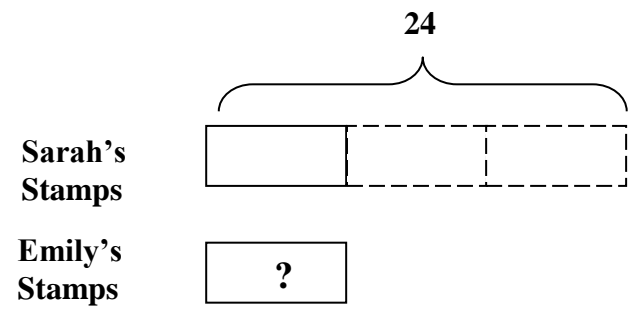
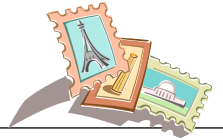
## bar model

Sara has 3 times as many stamps in her collection as Emma. Sara has 24 stamps. How many stamps does Emma have?



## bar model

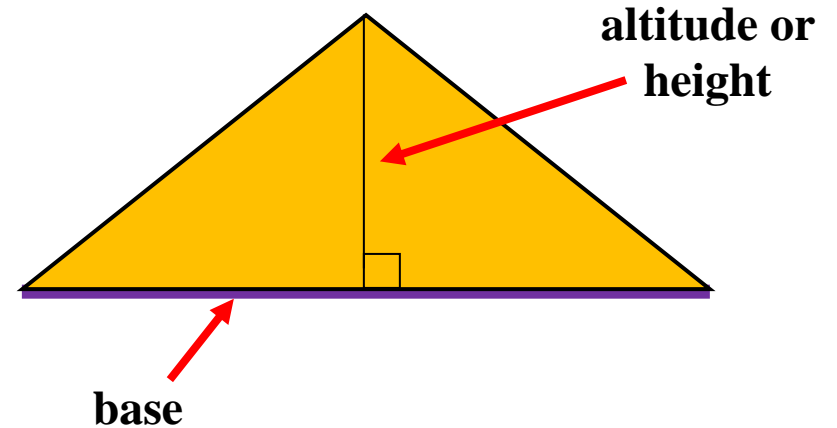
Sara has 3 times as many stamps in her collection as Emma. Sara has 24 stamps. How many stamps does Emma have?



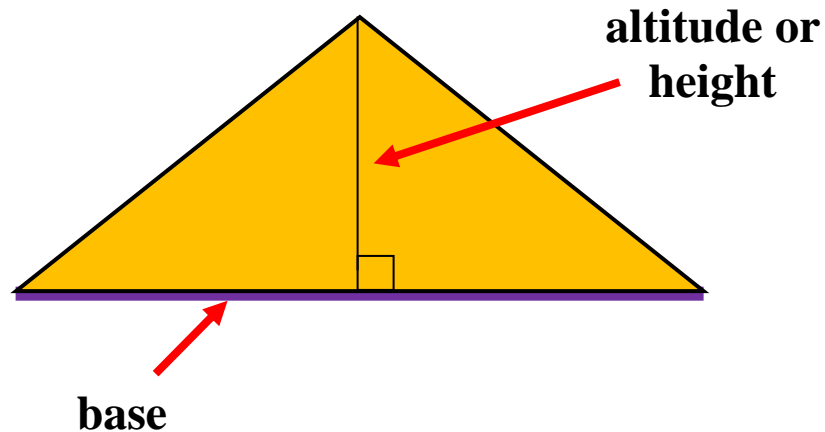
A drawing that looks like a segment of tape, used to illustrate number relationships. (also known as a strip diagram, tape diagram, fraction strip, or length model)

# base of a polygon

## base of a polygon



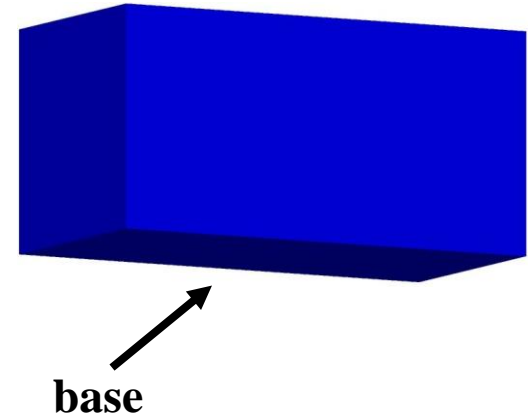
## base of a polygon



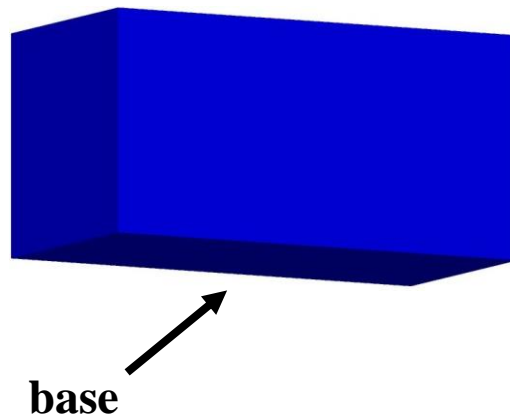
The side of a polygon that is perpendicular to the altitude or height.

# base of a solid figure

base of a  
solid figure



base of a  
solid figure




A base of a solid figure is usually thought of as a face upon which it can "sit." Most solid figures have more than one base.

# base of an exponent

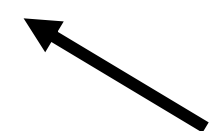
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base of an  
exponent

$$5^2$$


base

base of an  
exponent

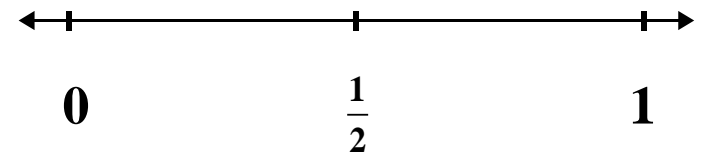
$$5^2$$


base

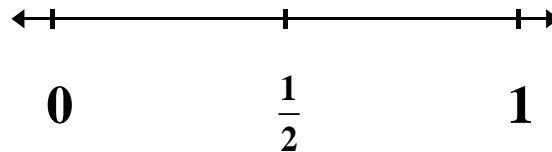
The number that is raised to a power.  
In  $5^2$ , 5 is the base and 2 is the exponent. 5 is raised to the power of 2.  
( $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$ )

# benchmark

## benchmark



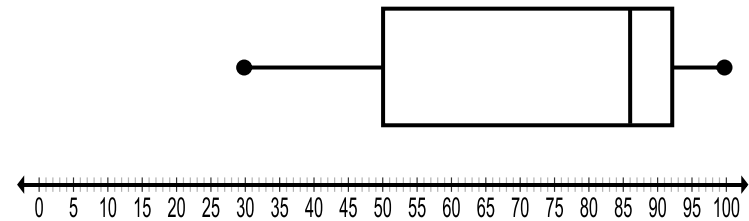
## benchmark



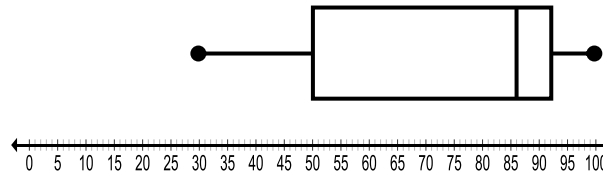
A reference point, such as 0,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1, that is used for estimating fractions.

# box plot

## box plot



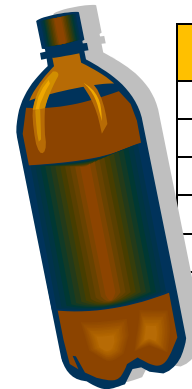
## box plot



A diagram that shows the five number summary of a distribution. (Five number summary includes lowest value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and highest value.)

# capacity

capacity



## Metric Units of Capacity

1,000 milliliters (mL) = 1 liter (L)

100 centiliters (cL) = 1 liter

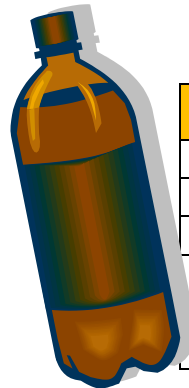
10 deciliters (dL) = 1 liter

1 dekaliter (daL) = 10 liters

1 hectoliter (hL) = 100 liters

1 kiloliter (kL) = 1,000 liters

capacity



## Metric Units of Capacity

1,000 milliliters (mL) = 1 liter (L)

100 centiliters (cL) = 1 liter

10 deciliters (dL) = 1 liter

1 dekaliter (daL) = 10 liters

1 hectoliter (hL) = 100 liters

1 kiloliter (kL) = 1,000 liters

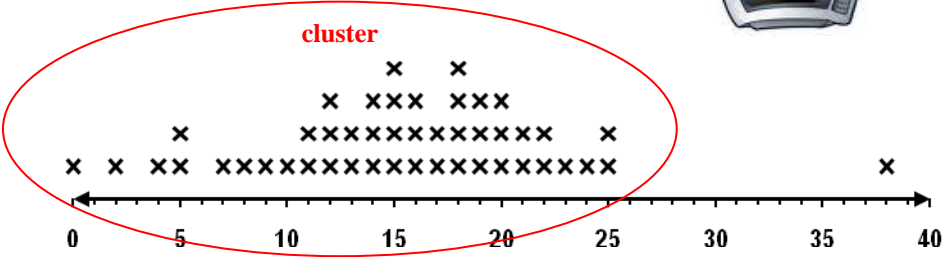
A measurement of the amount a container can hold when filled.



# cluster

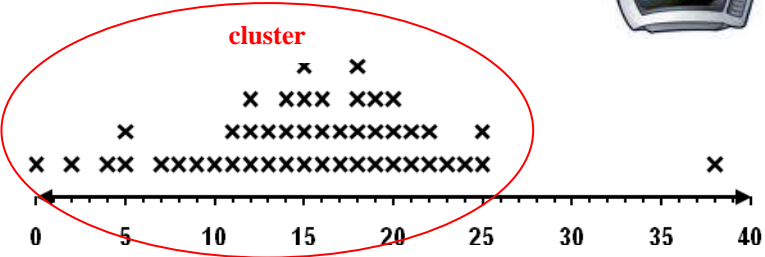
# cluster

Hours Watching TV in One Week



# cluster

Hours Watching TV in One Week



A group of the same or similar elements gathered or occurring closely together on a graph.

# coefficient

---

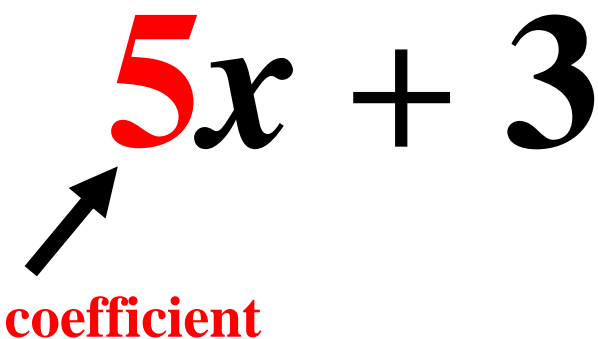
coefficient  $5x + 3$



coefficient

---

coefficient  $5x + 3$



coefficient

A numerical factor  
in a term of an  
algebraic expression.

# common denominator

---

**common  
denominator**

**12** is a common  
denominator for:

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4}$$

**common  
denominator**

**12** is a common  
denominator for:

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4}$$

For two or more fractions,  
a common denominator  
is a common multiple  
of the denominators.

# common factor

---

**common  
factor**

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)

18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

**Common Factors of 12 and 18:**

**1, 2, 3, 6**

---

**common  
factor**

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)

18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

**Common Factors of 12 and 18:**

**1, 2, 3, 6**

Any common factor of  
two or more numbers.

# common multiple

---

**common  
multiple**

**4**, 8, **12**, 16, 20, **24**, 28, 32, **36**...  
**6**, **12**, 18, **24**, 30, **36**, 42...

**Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**  
**12, 24, 36...**

**common  
multiple**

**4**, 8, **12**, 16, 20, **24**, 28, 32, **36**...  
**6**, **12**, 18, **24**, 30, **36**, 42...

**Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**  
**12, 24, 36...**

Any common multiple  
of two or more numbers.

# Commutative Property of Addition

Commutative  
Property  
of Addition

$$5 + 3 = 3 + 5$$

Commutative  
Property  
of Addition

$$5 + 3 = 3 + 5$$

The sum stays the same  
when the order of the  
addends is changed.

$a + b = b + a$ ,  
where  $a$  and  $b$   
are any real numbers.

# Commutative Property of Multiplication

Commutative  
Property of  
Multiplication

$$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$$

Commutative  
Property of  
Multiplication

$$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$$

The product stays the same when the order of the factors is changed.  
 $a \times b = b \times a$ , where  
 $a$  and  $b$  are any  
real numbers.

# compatible numbers

compatible  
numbers

$$82.8 \div 4.6 = x$$



$$80 \div 4 = x$$

compatible  
numbers

$$82.8 \div 4.6 = x$$



$$80 \div 4 = x$$

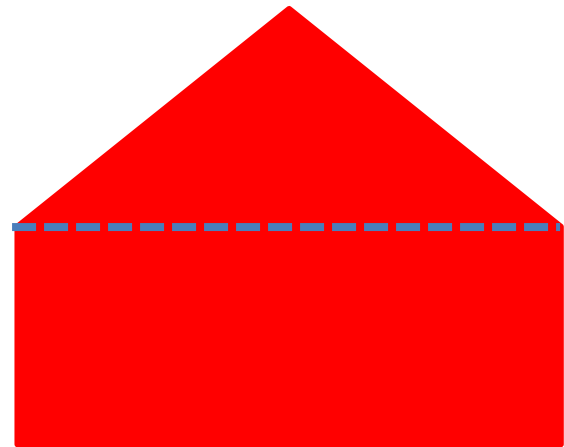
Pairs of numbers that are  
easy to compute mentally.



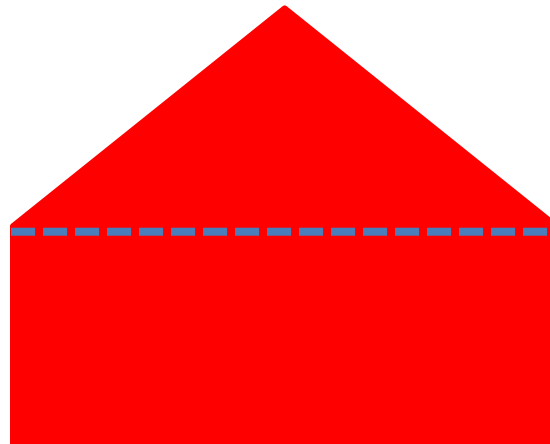
# compose

---

## compose



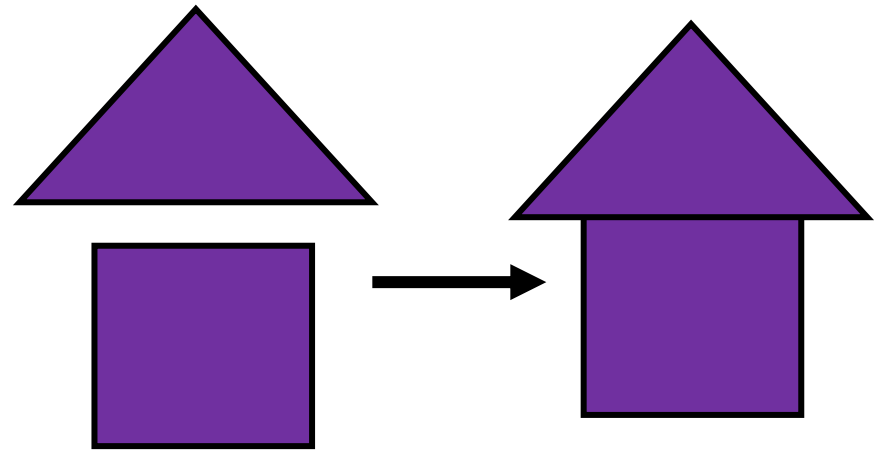
## compose



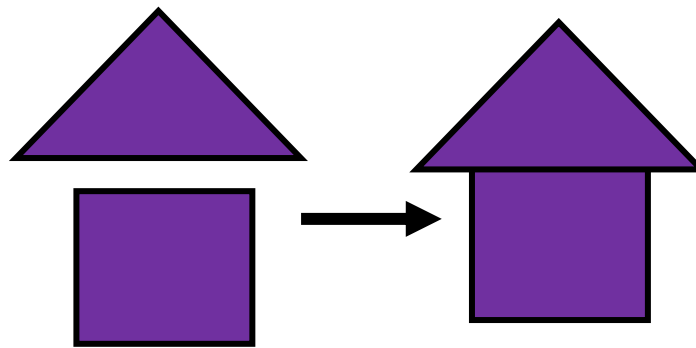
To put together, as in numbers or shapes.

# composite figure

composite  
figure



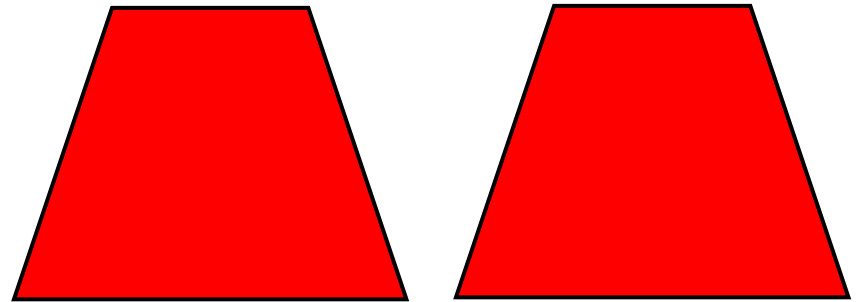
composite  
figure



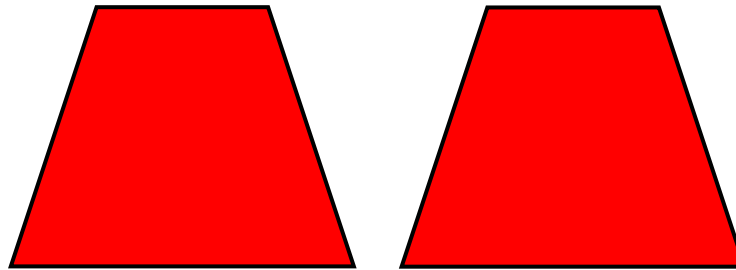
A shape made up of two or more simpler figures, such as triangles and quadrilaterals.

# congruent

congruent



congruent



Having exactly  
the same size  
and shape.

# constant

constant

$$5x + 4$$

constant



constant

$$5x + 4$$

constant



A number with a value that is always the same.

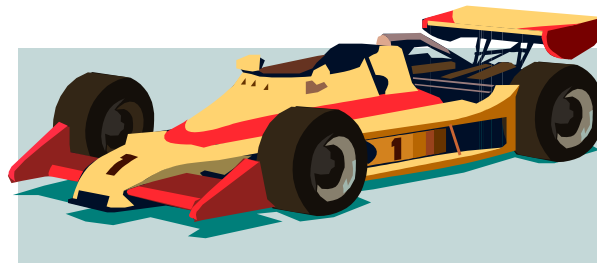
# constant speed

---

constant  
speed



constant  
speed



Movement at a fixed  
(constant) distance  
per unit of time.

# conversion factor

conversion  
factor

$$8 \text{ yards} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

$$8 \text{ yds.} \times \frac{36 \text{ in.}}{1 \text{ yd.}} = \frac{8 \text{ yds.}}{1} \times \frac{36 \text{ in.}}{1 \text{ yd.}} = 288 \text{ in.}$$

conversion  
factor

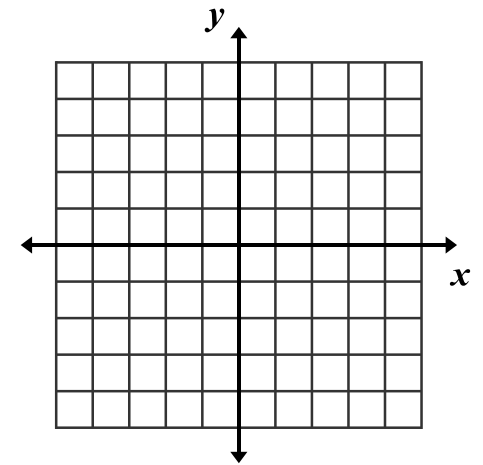
$$8 \text{ yards} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}$$

$$8 \text{ yds.} \times \frac{36 \text{ in.}}{1 \text{ yd.}} = \frac{8 \text{ yds.}}{1} \times \frac{36 \text{ in.}}{1 \text{ yd.}} = 288 \text{ in.}$$

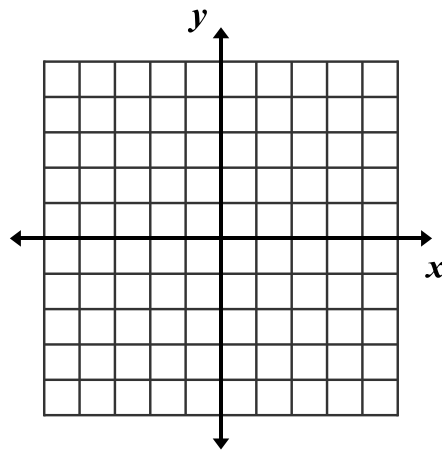
A type of rate in which two quantities use different units but remain equal; used to convert a measurement from one unit to another.

# coordinate grid

## coordinate grid



## coordinate grid



A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as coordinate plane or coordinate system)

# coordinate pair

---

coordinate  
pair

**$(-5, 2)$**   
 $(x, y)$

coordinate  
pair

**$(-5, 2)$**   
 $(x, y)$

A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in this order: (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate).  
(also known as an ordered pair)

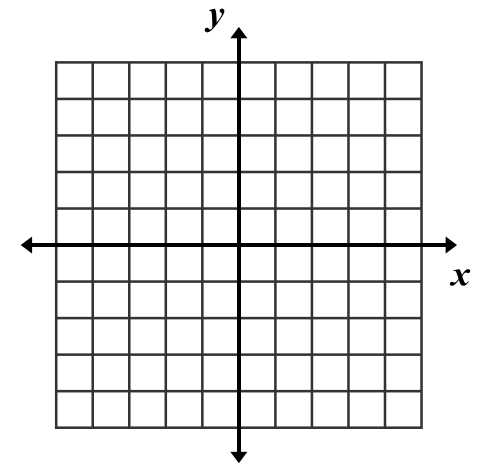


# coordinate plane

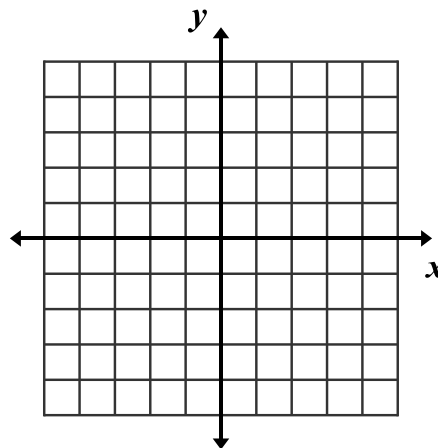
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## coordinate plane

---



## coordinate plane

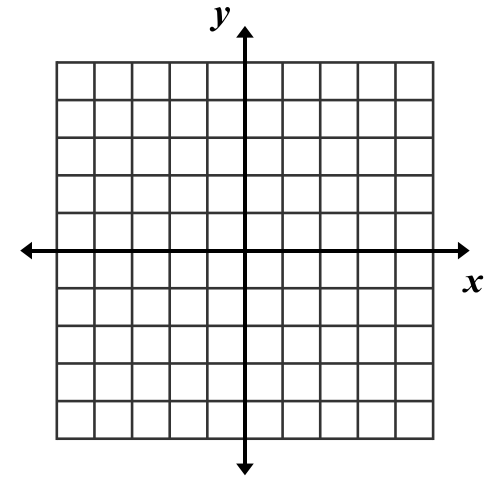


A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as coordinate grid or coordinate system)

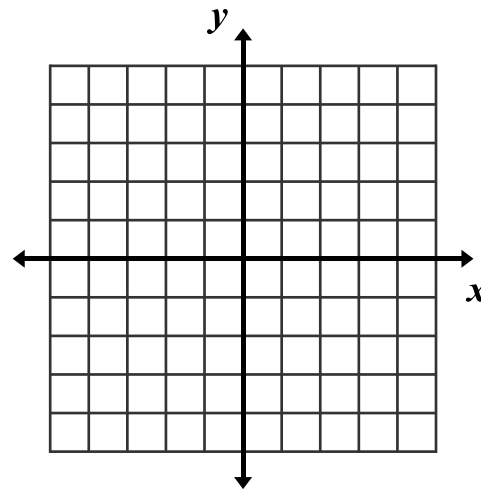
# coordinate system

---

## coordinate system



## coordinate system



A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as a coordinate grid or coordinate plane)

# coordinates

---

coordinates

$(3, -5)$   
 $(x, y)$

coordinates

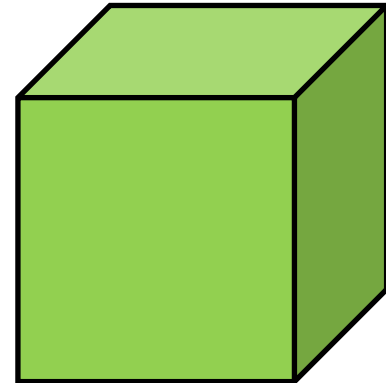
$(3, -5)$   
 $(x, y)$

An ordered pair of numbers that identify a point on a coordinate plane.

# cube

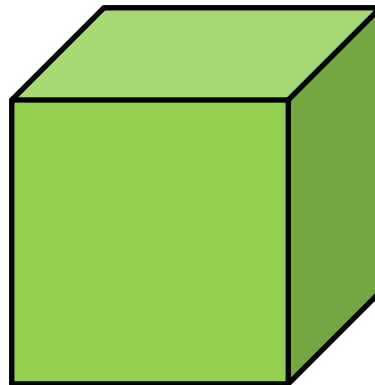
---

## cube



---

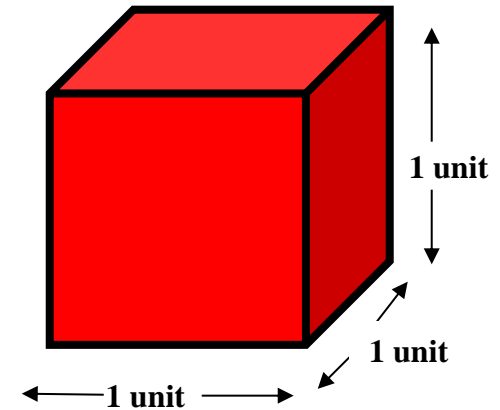
## cube



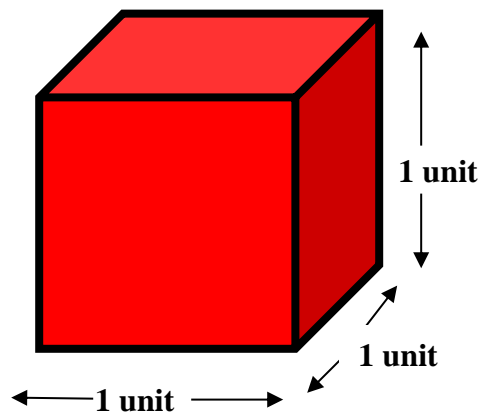
A rectangular solid  
having 6 congruent  
square faces.

# cubic unit

cubic unit



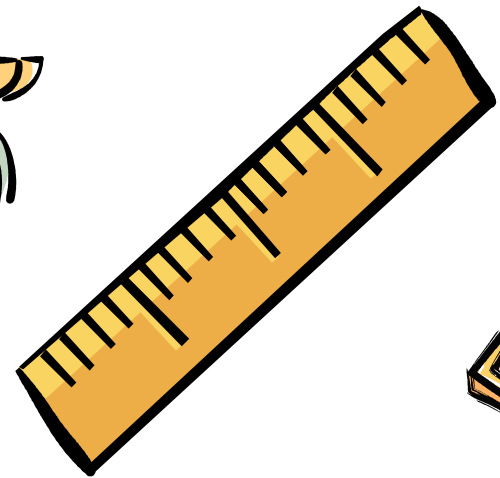
cubic unit



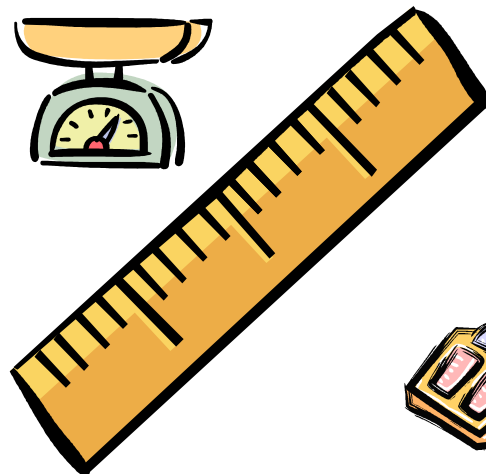
A unit such as a cubic meter to measure volume or capacity.

# customary system

customary  
system




customary  
system



A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.


# data

data



Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	15
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	34
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	9
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	16
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	29
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11

data



Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	15
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	34
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	9
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	16
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	29
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11

Information, especially numerical information.  
Usually organized for analysis.

# decimal

---

decimal

\$29.45

53.0

0.02

---

decimal

\$29.45

53.0

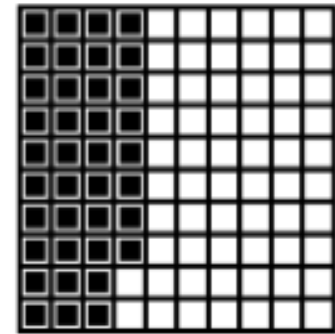
0.02

A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point. *Decimal* is used as another name for decimal fraction.



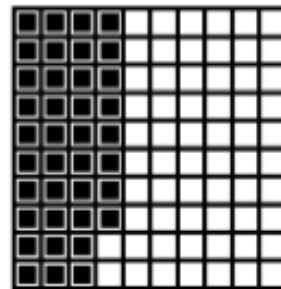
# decimal fraction

decimal  
fraction



$$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$$

decimal  
fraction

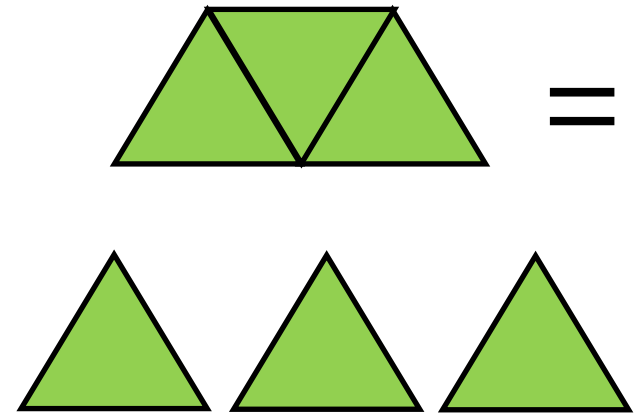


$$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$$

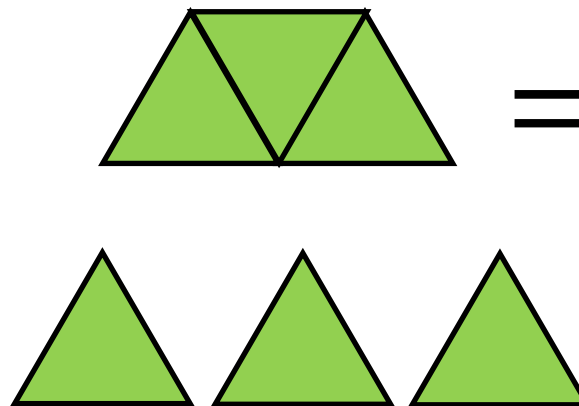
A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10. It can be written with a decimal point.

# decompose

decompose



decompose



To separate into  
components or  
basic elements.

# denominator

---

denominator

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

← denominator

denominator

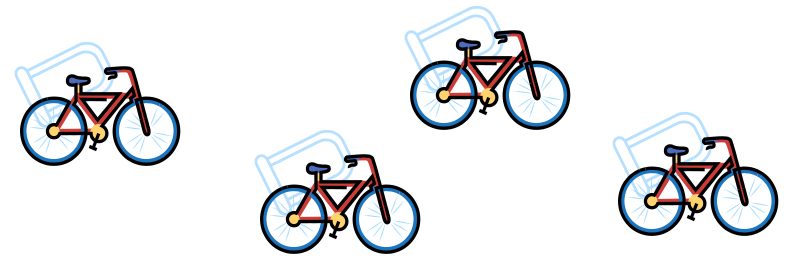
$$\frac{3}{5}$$

← denominator

The number or expression written below the line in a fraction.

# dependent variable

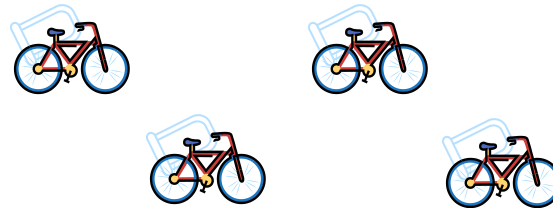
## dependent variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

← dependent variable

## dependent variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

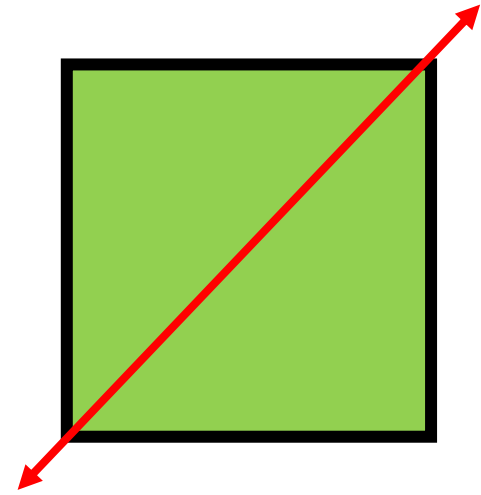
← dependent variable

In a function, a variable whose value is determined by the value of the related independent variable.

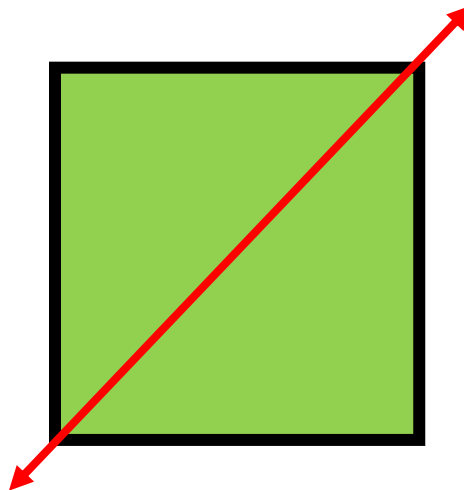
# diagonal

---

## diagonal



## diagonal



A line that goes through vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.

# difference

---

difference

$$49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85$$

difference



difference

$$49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85$$

difference

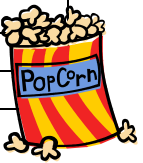


The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.

# distribution

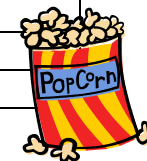
# distribution

Age of People Attending a Movie		
Age Ranges	Tally	Frequency
0 - 9	III	3
10 - 19	IIII	4
20 - 29	I	6
30 - 39	III	8
40 - 49		0
50 - 59	I	1
60-69	II	2



# distribution

Age of People Attending a Movie		
Age Ranges	Tally	Frequency
0 - 9	III	3
10 - 19	IIII	4
20 - 29	I	6
30 - 39	III	8
40 - 49		0
50 - 59	I	1
60-69	II	2



A table that shows how many of each type of data.

# Distributive Property

---

## Distributive Property

$$5(6 + 8) = (5 \times 6) + (5 \times 8)$$

## Distributive Property

$$5(6 + 8) = (5 \times 6) + (5 \times 8)$$

$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$   
and  
 $a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$ ,  
where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  stand  
for any real numbers.



# dividend

---

# dividend

$8 \overline{)578}$   
↑  
dividend

---

# dividend

$8 \overline{)578}$   
↑  
dividend

A quantity to  
be divided.

# divisible

divisible



8 is divisible by 2 because  
there is no remainder.

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

divisible



8 is divisible by 2 because  
there is no remainder.

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

A number is divisible  
by another number if  
the quotient is a  
counting number  
without a remainder.

# Division Property of Equality

## Division Property of Equality

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 7 &= 21 \\ \frac{3 \times 7}{3} &= \frac{21}{3} \\ 1 \times 7 &= 7 \\ 7 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

## Division Property of Equality

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 7 &= 21 \\ \frac{3 \times 7}{3} &= \frac{21}{3} \\ 1 \times 7 &= 7 \\ 7 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

If you divide both sides of an equation by the same nonzero number, the two sides will remain equal.

# divisor

---

# divisor

$$8 \overline{)578}$$

**divisor**

# divisor

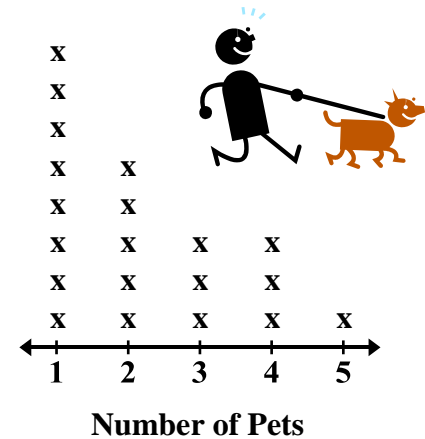
$$8 \overline{)578}$$

**divisor**

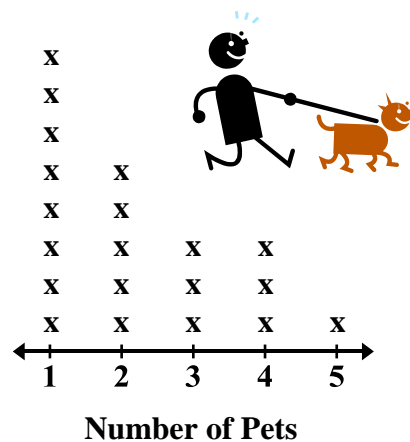
The quantity by which  
another quantity is  
to be divided.

# dot plot

# dot plot



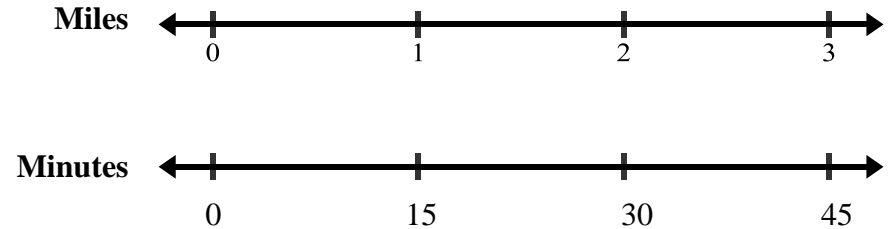
# dot plot



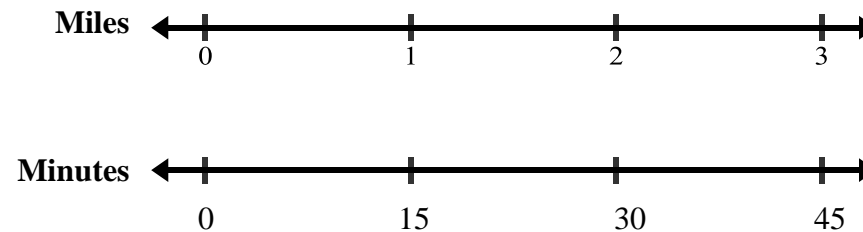
A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line. (also known as a line plot)

# double number line diagram

## double number line diagram



## double number line diagram

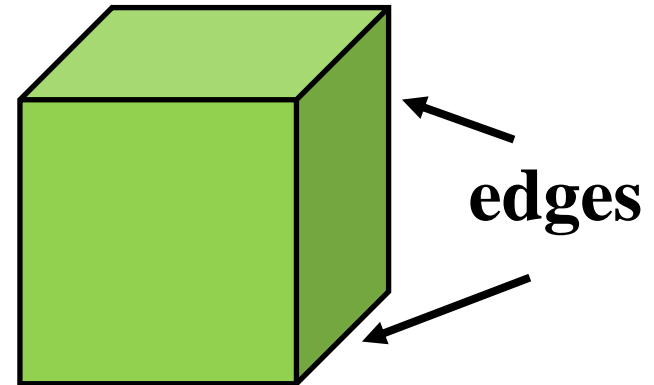


A graphic diagram  
that shows a  
proportional  
relationship between  
two quantities.

# edge

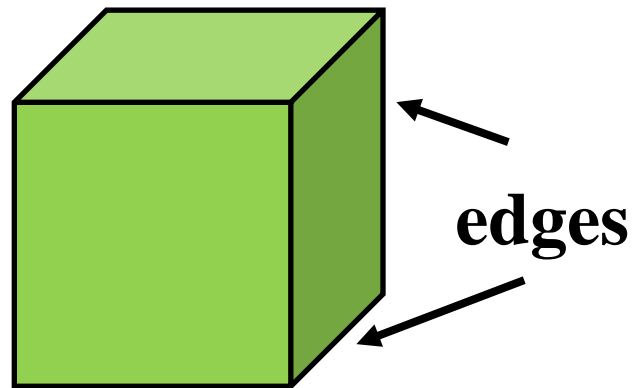
---

## edge



---

## edge



The place where  
two flat surfaces of  
a solid figure meet.

# equation

---

## equation

$$9 \times 3 = 20 + 7$$

## equation

$$9 \times 3 = 20 + 7$$

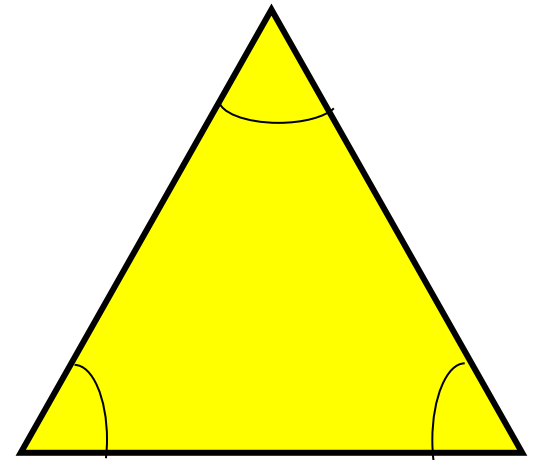
A statement that  
two mathematical  
expressions are equal.



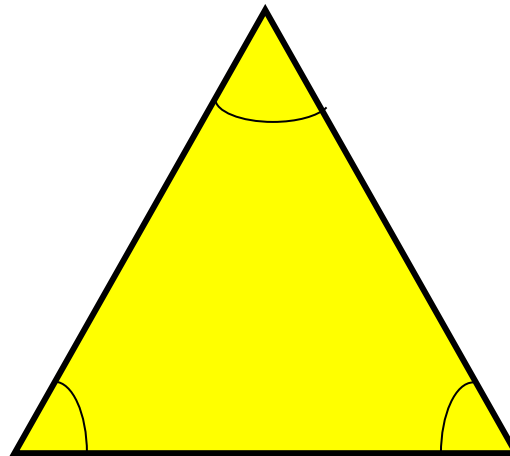
# equiangular triangle

---

## equiangular triangle



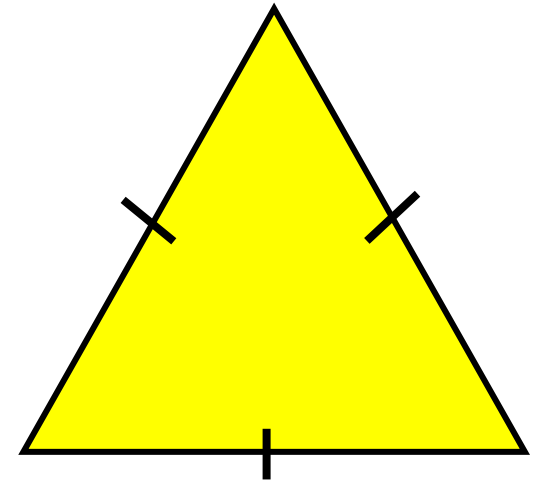
## equiangular triangle



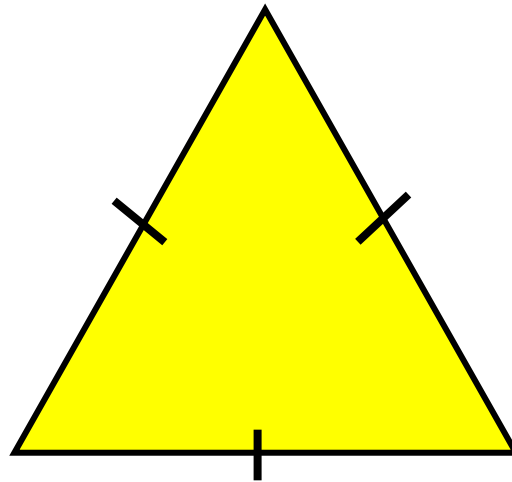
A triangle with all  
equal angles ( $60^\circ$ ).

# equilateral triangle

## equilateral triangle



## equilateral triangle



A triangle with all  
sides the same length.

# equivalent

$$9 + 12 = 1 + 20$$

# equivalent



$$9 + 12 = 1 + 20$$

# equivalent



Naming the  
same number.

# equivalent expressions

equivalent  
expressions

$$\begin{aligned}n + 4 &= 4 + n \\5 + 4 &= 4 + 5 \\9 &= 9\end{aligned}$$

equivalent  
expressions

$$\begin{aligned}n + 4 &= 4 + n \\5 + 4 &= 4 + 5 \\9 &= 9\end{aligned}$$

Expressions which are equal to each other for any values of their variables. They can be generated by properties of operations.

# equivalent fractions

equivalent  
fractions



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{2}{4}$



$\frac{4}{8}$

equivalent  
fractions



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{2}{4}$



$\frac{4}{8}$

Fractions that have  
the same value.

# equivalent ratios

---

equivalent  
ratios

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{2}{4}$$

Both ratios simplify to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

---

equivalent  
ratios

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{2}{4}$$

Both ratios simplify to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Two ratios that  
have the same value  
when simplified.

# evaluate

---

## evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

---

## evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

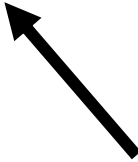
To find the value of a mathematical expression.

# exponent

---

exponent

$5^2$

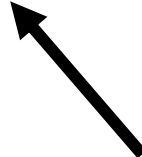


exponent

---

exponent

$5^2$



exponent

The number that tells how many equal factors there are. In  $5^2$ , 5 is the base and 2 is the exponent. 5 is raised to the power of 2.  
( $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$ )



# expression

---

expression

$$5x + 3$$

expression

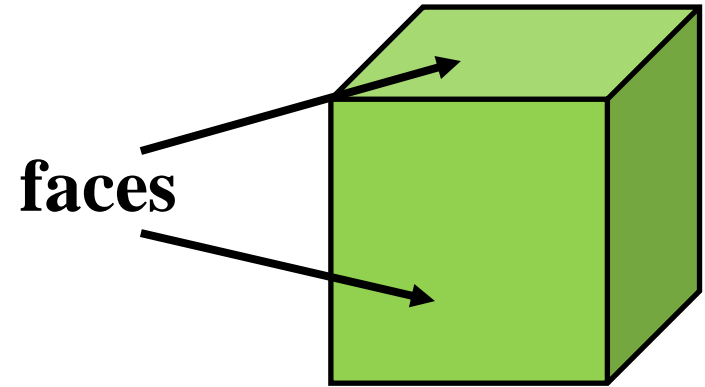
$$5x + 3$$

A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship.

# face

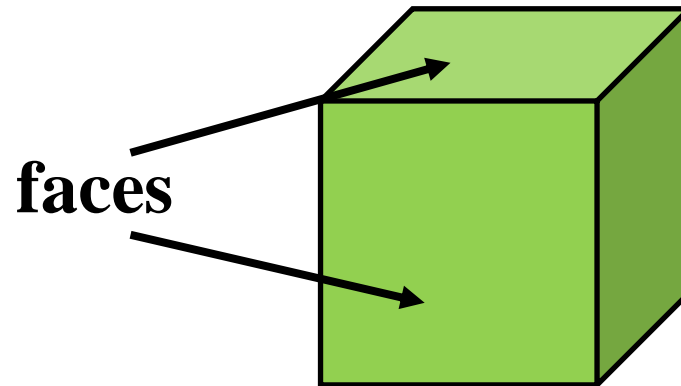
---

## face



---


## face



A flat surface on  
a solid figure.


# factor

factor

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


factors

factor

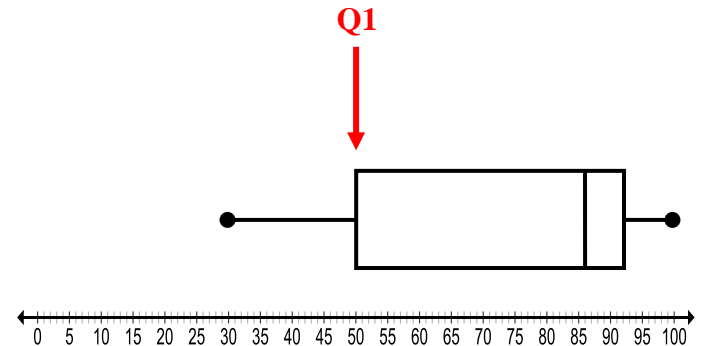
$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


factors

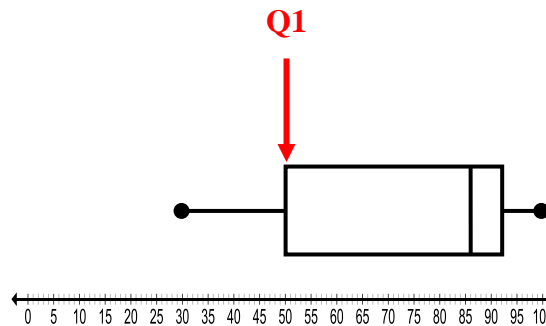
An integer that  
divides evenly  
into another.

# first quartile

## first quartile



## first quartile

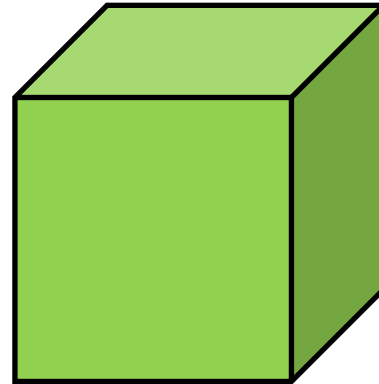


The first quartile is the middle (the median) of the lower half of the data on a box plot. One-fourth of the data lies below the first quartile and three-fourths lies above. (also known as Q1 or lower quartile)

# formula

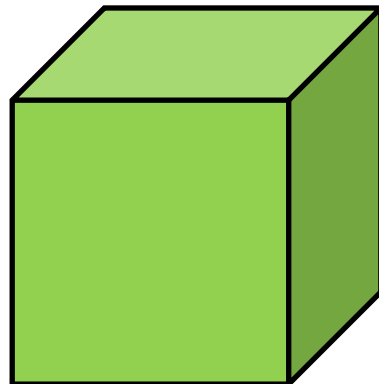
---

**formula**



**Volume  
of a  
cube is  
 $V = s^3$ .**

**formula**



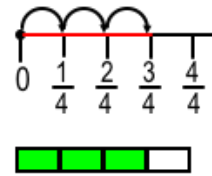
**Volume  
of a  
cube is  
 $V = s^3$ .**

A general  
mathematical rule  
that is written  
as an equation.

# fraction

# fraction

Measurement Model

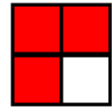


Bar Diagram  
(thickened number line)

Set Model



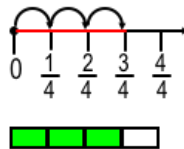
Area Model



What is  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?

# fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram  
(thickened number line)

Set Model



Area Model



What is  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?

A way of representing part of a whole or part of a group by telling the number of equal parts in the whole and the number of parts you are describing.

# fraction bar

---

fraction bar

$$\frac{2}{3} = 2 \div 3$$

fraction bar

$$\frac{2}{3} = 2 \div 3$$

A horizontal bar  
that separates  
the numerator and  
the denominator.

# fraction greater than one

fraction greater  
than one

$$\frac{5}{3}$$



numerator is  
greater than  
denominator

fraction greater  
than one

$$\frac{5}{3}$$



numerator is  
greater than  
denominator

A fraction with a  
numerator greater  
than its denominator.



# fraction less than one

fraction less  
than one

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

numerator is  
less than  
denominator

fraction less  
than one

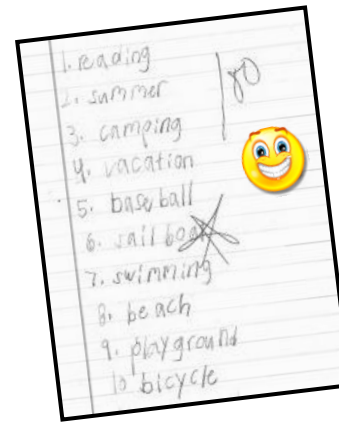
$$\frac{3}{5}$$

numerator is  
less than  
denominator

A fraction with a  
numerator less  
than its denominator.

# frequency table

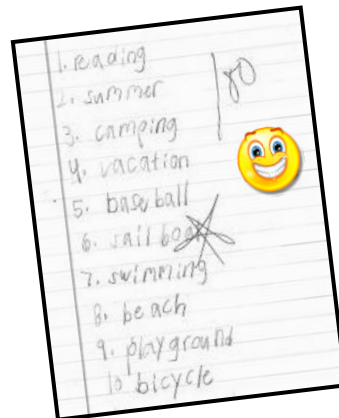
## frequency table



Spelling Test

Score	Tally	Frequency
1		1
2		1
3		3
4		1
5		4
6	###	5
7	###	6
8	###	5
9		3
10		1

## frequency table



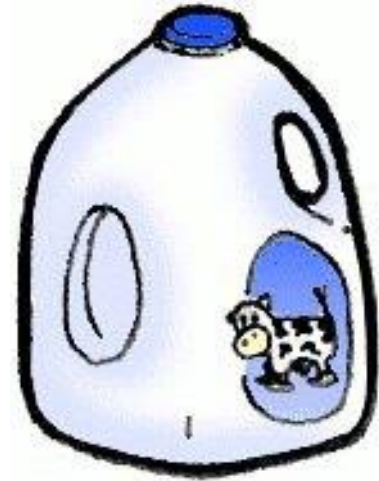
Spelling Test

Score	Tally	Frequency
1		1
2		1
3		3
4		1
5		4
6	###	5
7	###	6
8	###	5
9		3
10		1

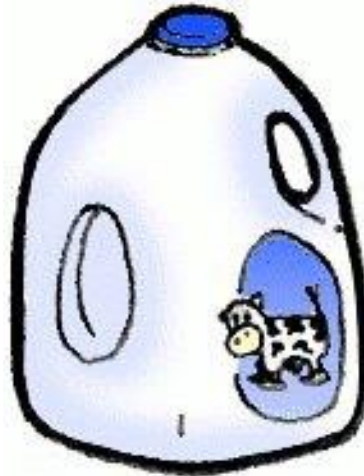
A table which shows the number of times each data value or range of values occurs.

# gallon (gal)

## gallon (gal)



## gallon (gal)

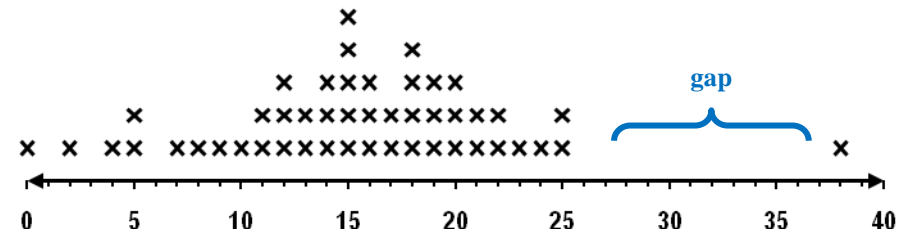


A customary unit of capacity.  
1 gallon = 4 quarts

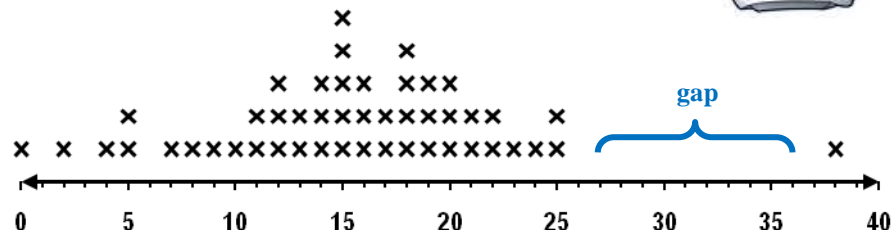
# gap

# gap

Hours Watching TV in One Week



Hours Watching TV in One Week



# gap

A place on a graph where no data values are present.

# gram (g)

---

The mass of a paperclip  
is about 1 gram.

# gram (g)

---



The mass of a paperclip  
is about 1 gram.

# gram (g)



The standard unit of mass  
in the metric system.  
1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

# greater than

greater  
than



$$5 > 3$$

greater  
than



$$5 > 3$$

Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number.

# greater than or equal to

greater than  
or equal to

$$a \geq b$$

*a* is greater than  
or equal to *b*

greater than  
or equal to

$$a \geq b$$

*a* is greater than  
or equal to *b*

Greater than or equal to is used to compare two quantities in an inequality where the first quantity is larger than or equal to the second quantity.

# greatest common factor

---

greatest common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, **6**, 12)  
18 (1, 2, 3, **6**, 9, 18)

GCF = **6**

---

greatest common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, **6**, 12)  
18 (1, 2, 3, **6**, 9, 18)

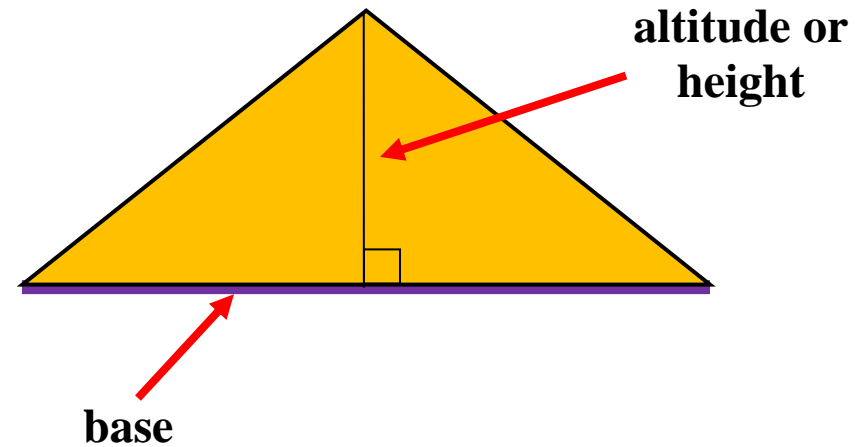
GCF = **6**

The largest factor of two or more numbers.

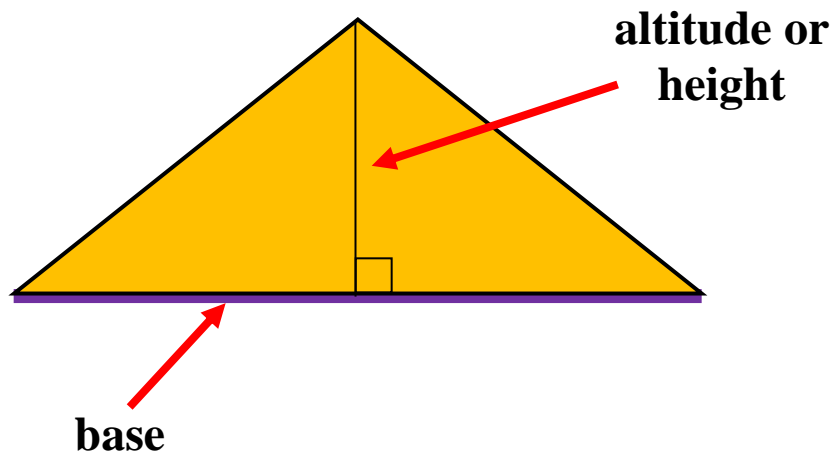


# height

height



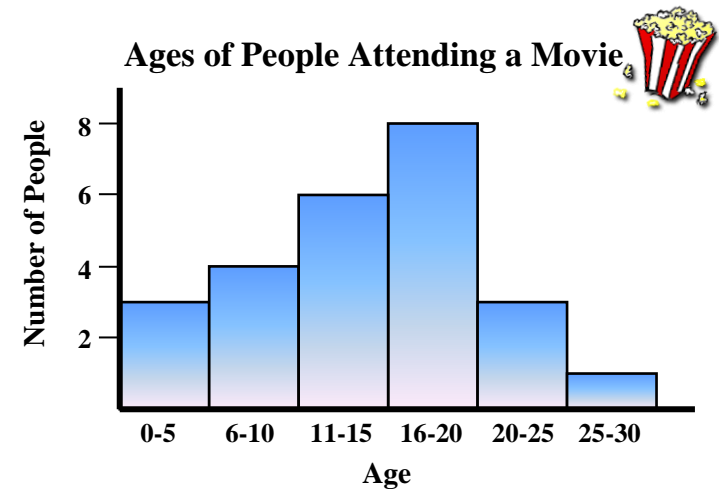
height



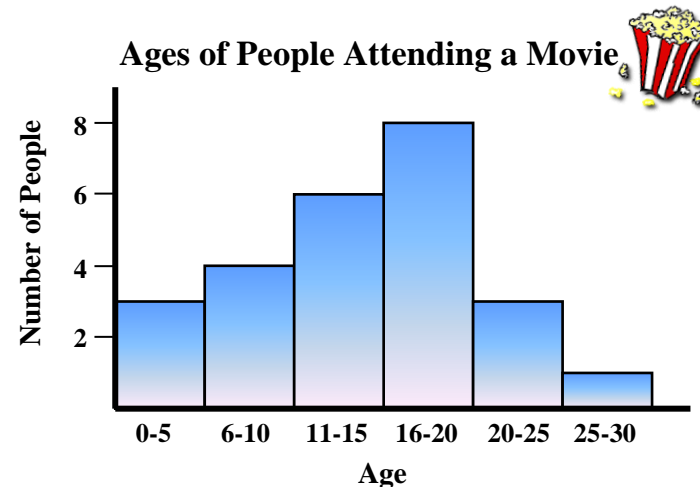
The perpendicular distance from a vertex to the opposite side of a plane figure.

# histogram

# histogram



# histogram



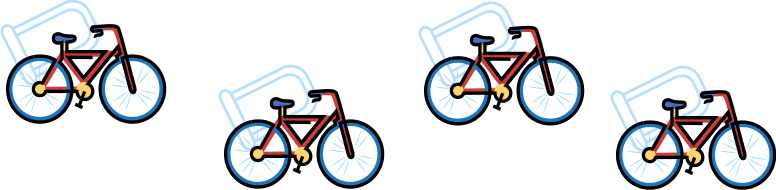
A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.

# independent variable

## independent variable

**independent variable** ←

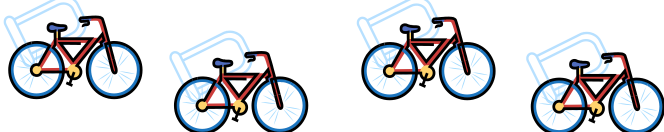
<b># Bikes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Wheels</b>	2	4	6	8



## independent variable

**independent variable** ←

<b># Bikes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Wheels</b>	2	4	6	8



A variable in a mathematical equation whose value determines that of a dependent variable.

# inequality

---

inequality

$$5x + 6 < 20 - 2x$$



inequality

$$5x + 6 < 20 - 2x$$



A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one of the symbols  $<$ ,  $>$ ,  $\leq$ ,  $\geq$ , or  $\neq$ .

# infinite

---

## infinite



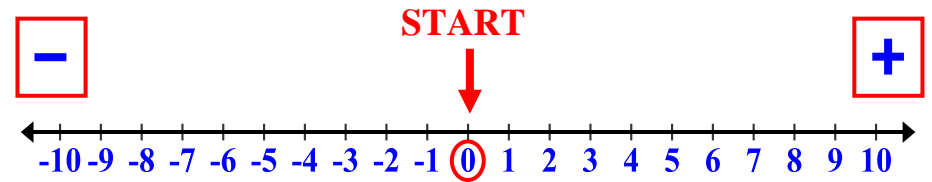
## infinite



Having no boundaries  
or limits.

# integers

# integers



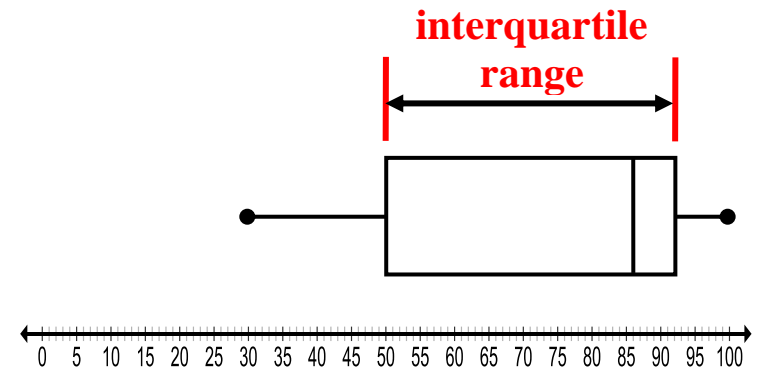
# integers



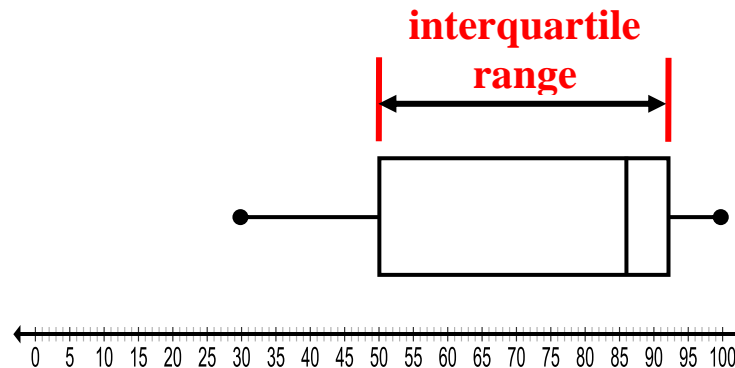
The set of whole numbers and their opposites.

# interquartile range

## interquartile range



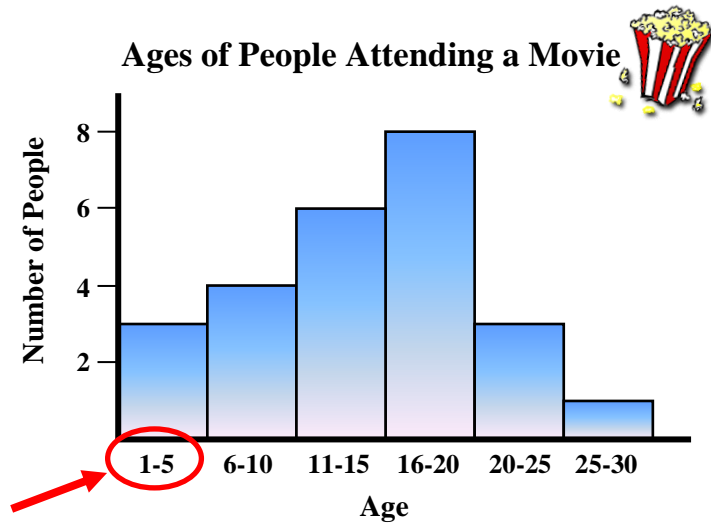
## interquartile range



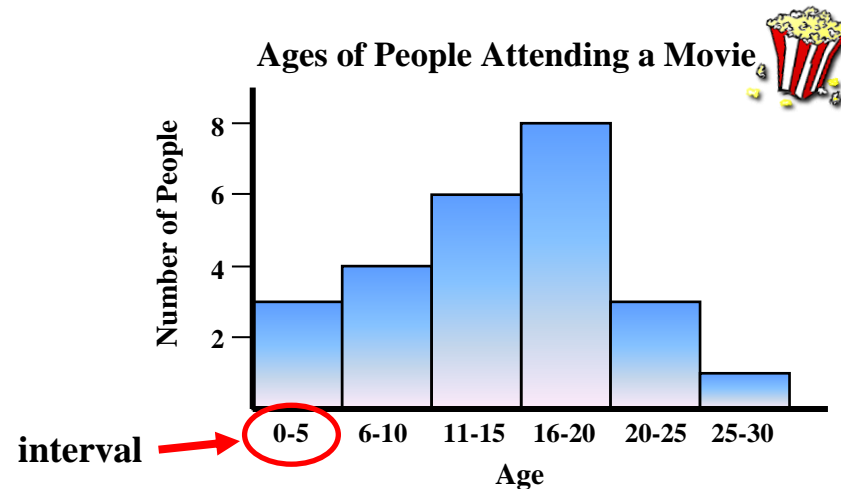
The difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile.

# interval

interval



interval



The range of values represented by each bar. The data is divided into equal increments.



# inverse operations

inverse  
operations

$$\begin{aligned}d + 8 &= 31 \\d + 8 - 8 &= 31 - 8 \\d + 0 &= 23 \\d &= 23\end{aligned}$$

inverse  
operations

$$\begin{aligned}d + 8 &= 31 \\d + 8 - 8 &= 31 - 8 \\d + 0 &= 23 \\d &= 23\end{aligned}$$

Operations that  
undo each other.

**is not equal to**

**is not  
equal to**

$$3.7 \neq 5.2$$

**is not  
equal to**

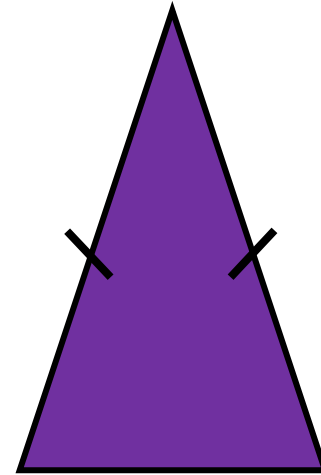
$$3.7 \neq 5.2$$

A symbol used to compare two quantities in an inequality where the two quantities do not equal each other.

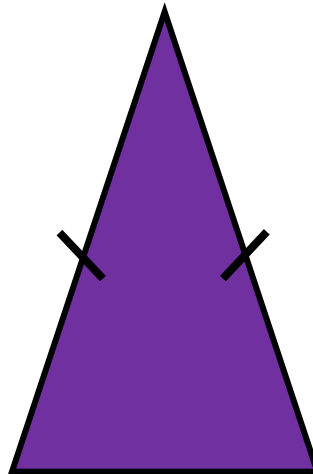
# isoscles triangle

---

isosceles  
triangle



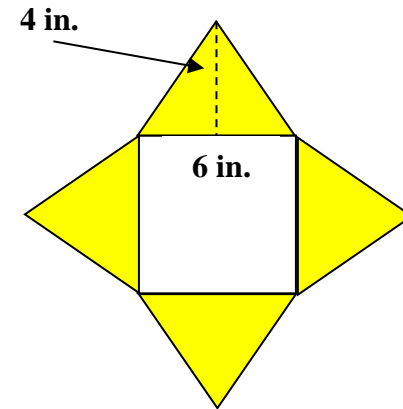
isosceles  
triangle



A triangle that has  
exactly 2 equal sides.

# lateral area

## lateral area



$$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$$

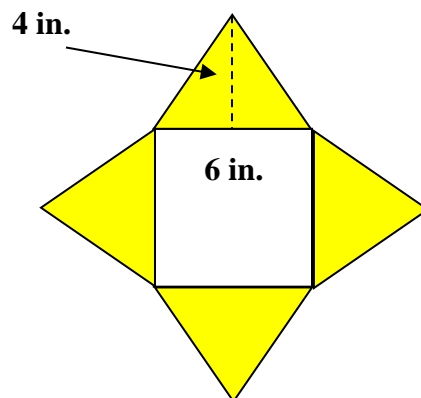
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (6) (4)$$

$$A = 12 \text{ in.}^2$$

4 lateral faces:

$$L = 4 \times 12 = 48 \text{ in.}^2$$

## lateral area



$$A = \frac{1}{2} bh$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (6) (4)$$

$$A = 12 \text{ in.}^2$$

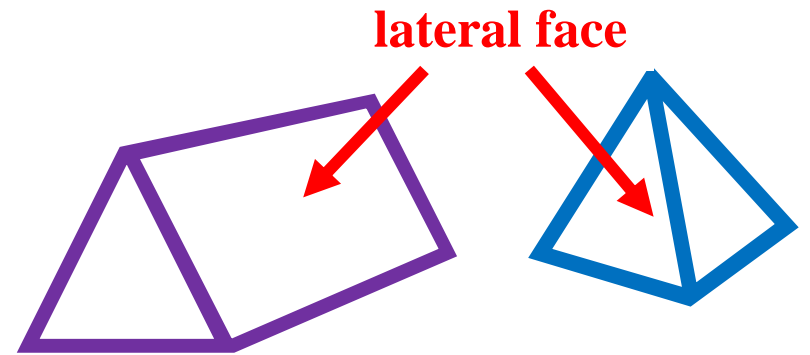
4 lateral faces:

$$L = 4 \times 12 = 48 \text{ in.}^2$$

The sum of the lateral faces of a solid figure.

# lateral face

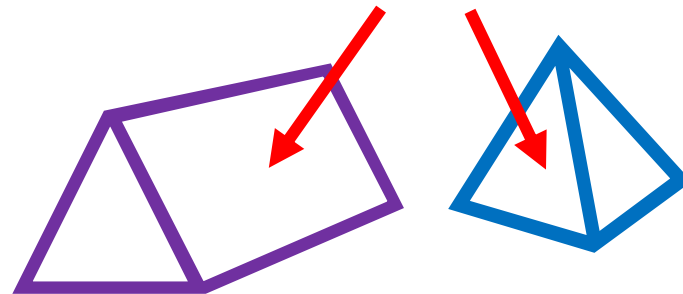
lateral face



lateral face

lateral face

lateral face



The face of a prism  
or pyramid that is  
not a base.

# least common multiple

---

least  
common  
multiple

6, 12, 18, **24**, 30, 36, 42...  
8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, 48, 56...

LCM = **24**

---

least  
common  
multiple

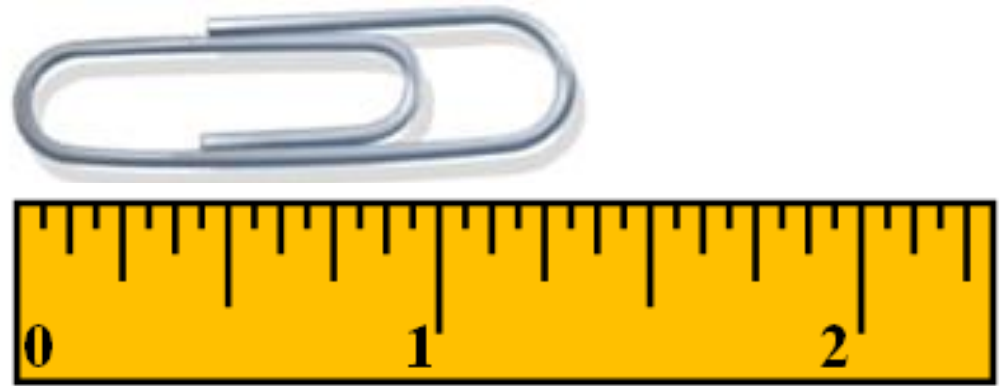
6, 12, 18, **24**, 30, 36, 42...  
8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, 48, 56...

LCM = **24**

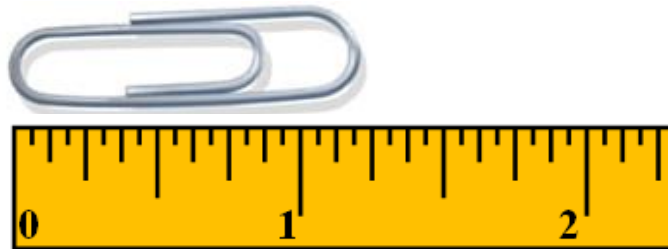
The smallest  
common multiple  
of a set of two or  
more numbers.

# length

## length



## length



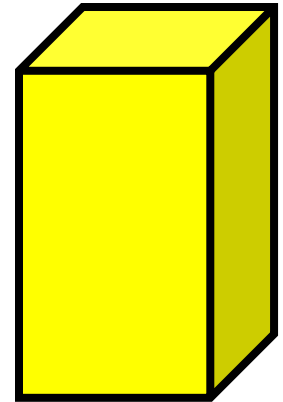
How long something is.  
The distance from one  
point to another.  
Length is measured in  
units such as inches, feet,  
centimeters, etc.

# length ( $l$ )

length ( $l$ )



length

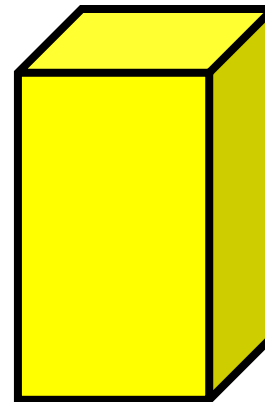


length

length ( $l$ )



length



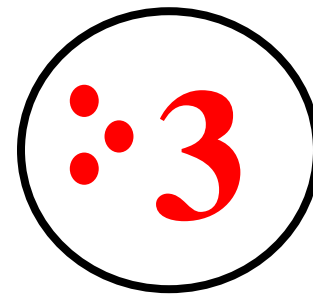
length

One dimension of  
a two- or three-  
dimensional figure.



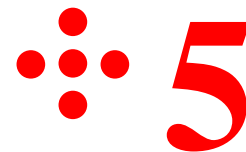
# less than

less than



$$3 < 5$$

less than



$$3 < 5$$

Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.

# less than or equal to

less than  
or equal to

$$a \leq b$$

*a* is less than  
or equal to *b*

less than  
or equal to

$$a \leq b$$

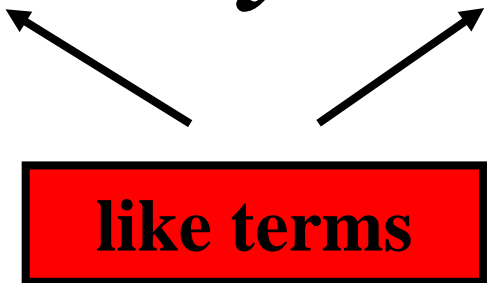
*a* is less than  
or equal to *b*

Less than or equal to is used to compare two quantities in an inequality where the first quantity is smaller than or equal to the second quantity.

# like terms

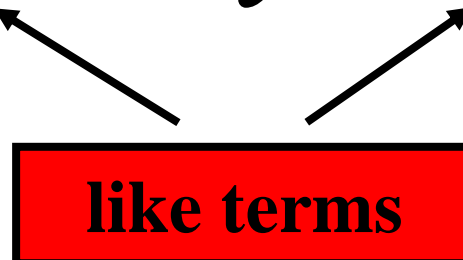
like terms

$$2x + 4y + 7x$$



like terms

$$2x + 4y + 7x$$

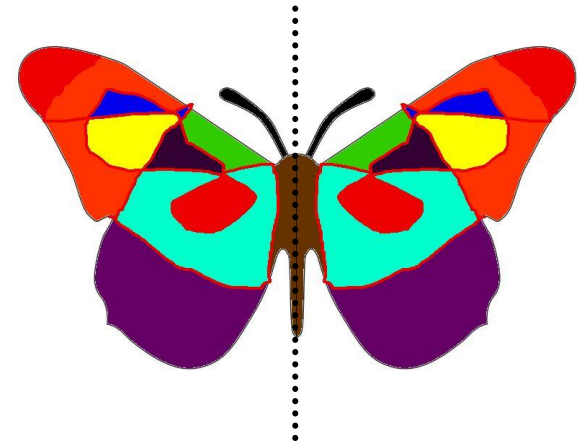


Terms that have  
the same variables and  
the same exponents.

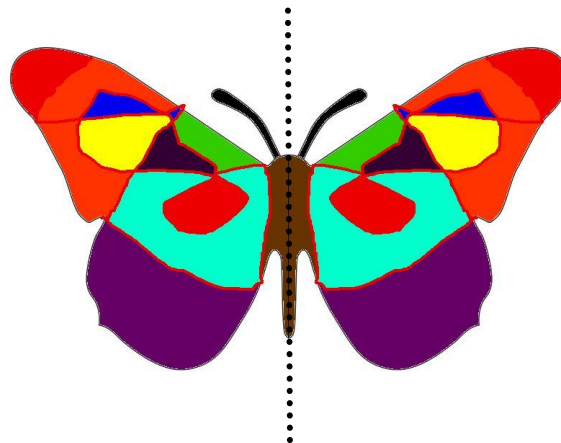
# line of symmetry

---

line of  
symmetry



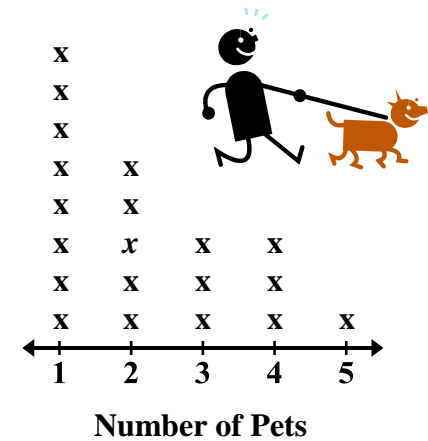
line of  
symmetry



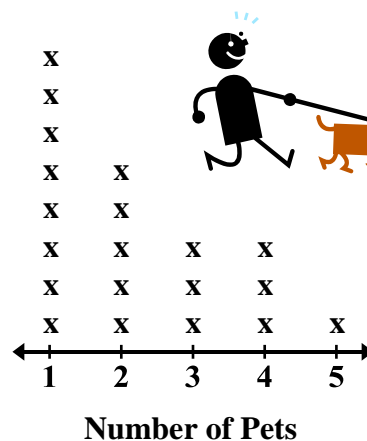
A line that divides  
a figure into  
two congruent  
halves that are  
mirror images of  
each other.

# line plot

# line plot



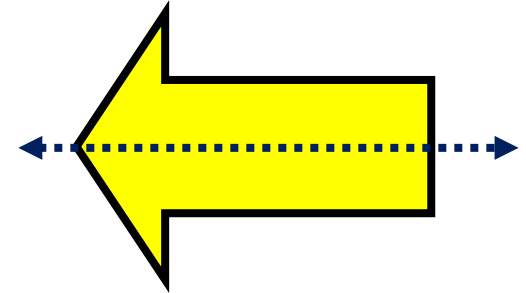
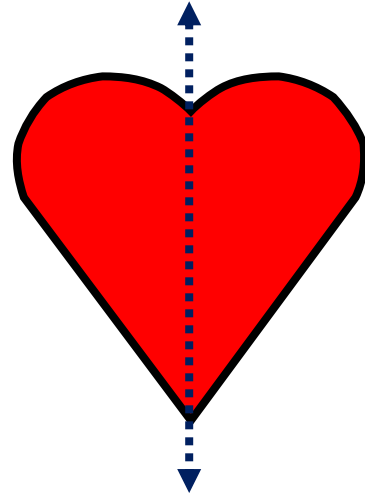
# line plot



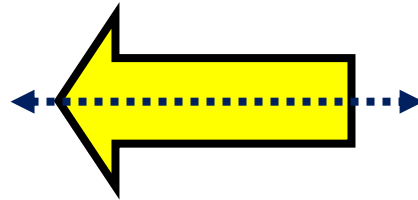
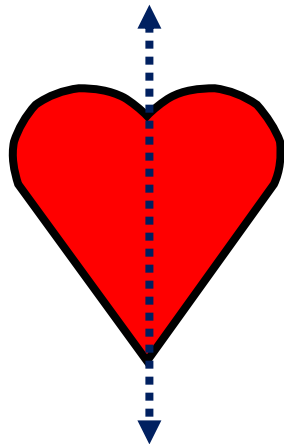
A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line. (also known as a dot plot)

# line symmetry

line  
symmetry



line  
symmetry



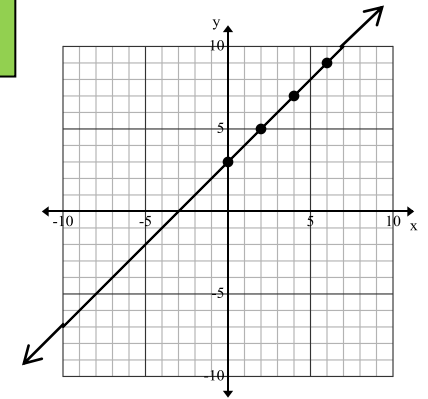
What a figure has if  
it can be folded in half  
and its two parts  
match exactly.

# linear equation

linear  
equation

$$y = x + 3$$

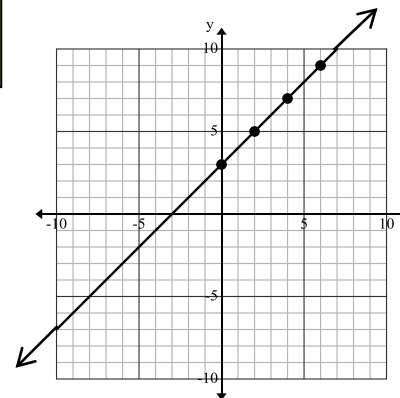
$x$	$y$
0	3
2	5
4	7
6	9



linear  
equation

$$y = x + 3$$

$x$	$y$
0	3
2	5
4	7
6	9



An equation whose solutions form a straight line on a coordinate plane.

# liter (L)

---

# liter (L)

large bottle of soda or  
bottle of water



1,000 mL = 1 L

---

large bottle of soda or  
bottle of water



1,000 mL = 1 L

# liter (L)

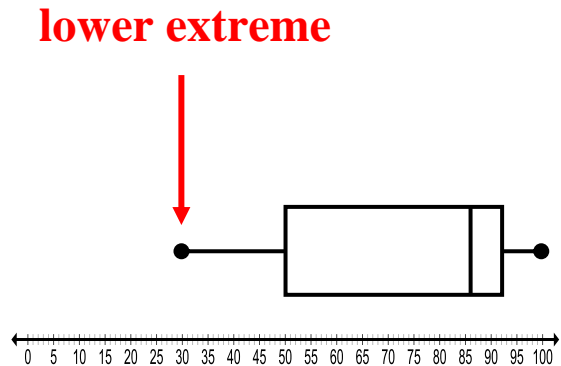
The basic unit of capacity in  
the metric system.

1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

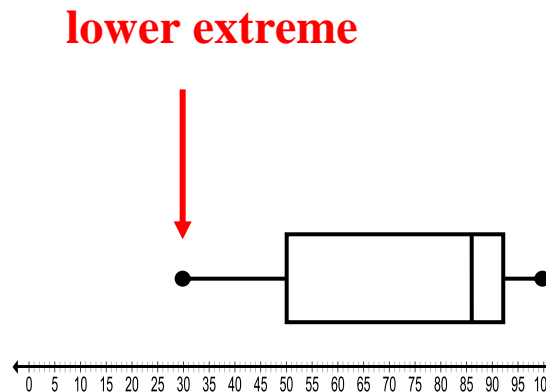


# lower extreme

## lower extreme



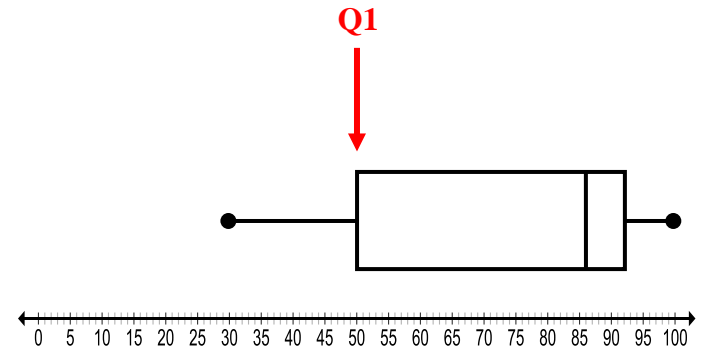
## lower extreme



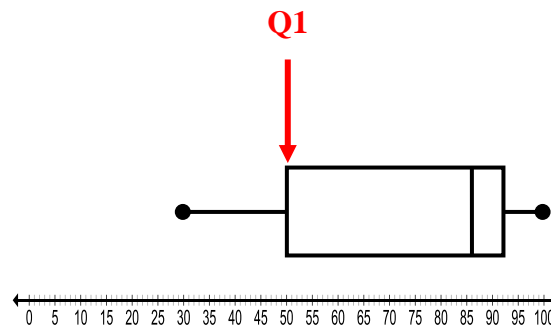
The smallest or least number out of a data set, usually farther away from interquartile range than other data in set.  
(also known as minimum)

# lower quartile

## lower quartile



## lower quartile



The lower quartile is the middle (the median) of the lower half of the data on a box plot. One-fourth of the data lies below the first quartile and three-fourths lies above. (also known as Q1 or first quartile)



