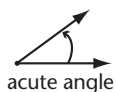


# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade

**Mathematical Term** **Lesson # Page #**

### A



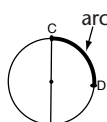
**Acute Angle** angle that is less than  $90^\circ$ . . . . . L30 **70**

**Adjoining Sides** sides that meet to form the angles of a figure . . . . . L35 **82**

**AM** (ante meridiem) label that describes all times from 12 midnight up to, but not including, 12 noon . . . . . L57 **136**

**Angle** Two rays or line segments that intersect or have the same endpoint. . . . . L30 **70**

**Arabic Numerals** digits 0-9 used to indicate value . . . . . L108 **258**



Arabic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	50	100	500	1,000
Roman	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	L	C	D	M

**Arc** continuous partial section of a circle's circumference . . . . . L75 **178**

**Area** size of an enclosed surface, measured in square units . . . . . L56 **134**

**Area of Parallelogram** area = base x height; measured in square units. . . . . L134 **320**

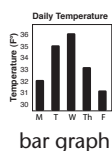
**Area of a Rectangle** area = length x width; measured in square units . . . . . L56 **134**

**Area of a Triangle** area =  $1/2 \times$  (base x height); measured in square units . . . . . L144 **344**

**Associative Property of Addition** sum stays the same even when the grouping of addends is changed and the order of addition changes . . . . . L96 **230**

**Associative Property of Multiplication** product stays the same even if the grouping of factors is changed and the order of multiplication changes. . . . . L96 **230**

**Average** single number that describes a set of values. Normally the mean, but can also be the median or the mode . . . . . L102 **244**

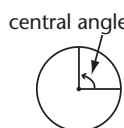


### B C

**Bar Graph** uses various solid bars to represent numbers and compare data. . . . . L5 **10**

**Base Number** when a number is given in exponential form, the base number tells what number is being multiplied by itself. See **Exponent** . . . . . L138 **330**

**Celsius** temperature scale with 100 degrees between water freezing and boiling. . . . . L12 **28**



**Center** point in a circle an equal distance from any point on the circumference . . . L75 **178**

**Central Angle** an angle formed at the center of a circle. . . . . L75 **178**

**Chord** a line segment connecting two points on a circle's circumference . . . . . L75 **178**

**Circle** closed curve where all points are equidistant from a fixed center point . . . . . L75 **178**



**Circle Graph** (pie graph) shows how a whole is broken into parts; compares each part with the other parts . . . . . L5 **10**

# Excel Math Glossary

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**Circular Base** special side of a cone or cylinder that forms a closed curve. A cone has one base. A cylinder has two circular bases that are parallel and congruent . . . . .L20 **46**

**Circumference** perimeter of (distance around) a circle . . . . .L75 **178**

**Commutative Property of Addition** sum remains the same even if the order of the addends changes . . . . .L32 **76**

**Commutative Property of Multiplication** product remains the same even if the order of the factors changes . . . . .L32 **76**

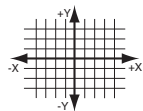


cone

**Composite Number** number with more than two factors . . . . .L62 **148**

**Cone** 3-dimensional geometric figure with 1 vertex, 1 curved edge, 1 circular base and 1 curved surface . . . . .L20 **46**

**Congruent Figures** figures with identical angles and sides of equal lengths; same shape and size . . . . .L30 **70**

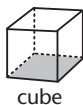


coordinate grid

**Coordinate Grid** grid on which multiple points are located and referenced by their horizontal and vertical distance from the origin . . . . .L52 **124**

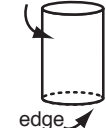
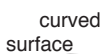
**Coordinate Point** pair of numbers used to describe the location of a point on a coordinate grid. (2, -3) . . . . .L52 **124**

**Cost Per Unit** the money amount needed to pay for one item . . . . .L97 **232**



cube

**Cube** 3-dimensional figure with 8 vertices, 12 congruent straight edges and 6 congruent square flat faces . . . . .L20 **46**



**Curved Edge** curved line segment where a curved surface meets a circular base . . .L20 **46**

**Curved Surface** curved region on 3-dimensional figures . . . . .L20 **46**

**Cylinder** 3-dimensional figure consisting of 2 curved edges, 2 circular bases and 1 curved surface. . . . .L20 **46**

## D

**Decimal** (1) symbol used to separate whole numbers (dollars) from parts of the whole (cents), (2) word that refers to 10, or (3) math system based on 10 different digits . . .L3 **6**

**Decimal Number** number with a decimal point . . . . .L65 **154**

**Deductive Reasoning** logical process that begins with evidence and draws a conclusion. Used in problem solving, as in word problems . . . . .L10 **22**



denominator

**Denominator** portion of a fraction written below the line. It refers to the total number of parts into which a whole number is divided . . . . .L15 **34**



diagonals

**Diagonal** line segment connecting two non-adjointing vertices of a polygon. A diagonal must be completely inside the figure . . . . .L35 **82**

# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade

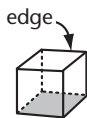


**Diameter** line segment that passes through the center of a circle and intersects the circumference on either side of the circle . . . . .L75 **178**

**Distributive Property of Multiplication** a sum multiplied by another number will have the same result if the addends are first multiplied and then totaled . . . . .L96 **230**

**Dividend** quantity to be divided by a divisor . . . . .L11 **26**

**Divisor** quantity by which the dividend is to be divided . . . . .L11 **26**



### E

**Edge** line segment where 2 faces on a 3-dimensional figure meet; flat or curved . . .L20 **46**

**Empty Set** set containing no items; also called a null set . . . . .L53 **126**

**Equally Likely** two or more results that have the same probability of occurring . . .L60 **142**

$2 + 4 = 6$   
equation

**Equation** number sentence that includes an equal symbol ( $=$ ) . . . . .L14 **32**

**Equilateral Triangle** triangle having three sides of equal length . . . . .L30 **70**

**Equivalent Fractions** fractions that have the same value but are expressed with different numbers. For example,  $\frac{4}{8}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  . . . . .L31 **74**

**Estimate** to quickly calculate a number close to the exact answer . . . . .L25 **58**

**Even Number** number that can be divided into two equal groups . . . . .L9 **20**

exponent  
 $5^3$

**Exponent** a number in exponential form includes a value that tells how many times the base is multiplied by itself; written above and to the right of the base. Exponentials can be used as an abbreviated way of showing very large numbers . . . . .L138 **330**

**Exponential Form** writing a number to show it is multiplied by itself many times L138 **330**

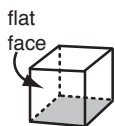
### F

**Face** plane figure that forms one side of a three-dimensional figure . . . . .L20 **46**

**Fact Family** addition and subtraction or multiplication and division facts involving the same numbers . . . . .L1 **2**

**Factor** a number that divides evenly into another number . . . . .L11 **26**

**Fahrenheit (F)** temperature scale where the freezing point of water is  $32^\circ$  and boiling point is  $212^\circ$ . Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) invented the Fahrenheit scale and mercury thermometer . . . . .L12 **28**



**Flat Face** 2-dimensional polygon forming one side of a 3-dimensional figure . . . . .L20 **46**

**Flip** change in location of a figure over a line making a mirror image; see **Reflection** L45 **106**

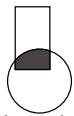
**Formula** mathematical statement or rule used in calculations . . . . .L54 **128**

# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade

### G H I

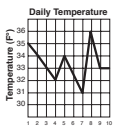
- Greater Than** a number of higher, or larger, value than another number; " $>$ " . . . . .L6 **14**
- Greatest Common Factor** largest factor of two or more numbers . . . . .L88 **210**
- Greatest to Least** arrangement of numbers from highest value to lowest value . . . . .L6 **14**
- Height** vertical dimension of a 2- or 3-dimensional figure . . . . .L5 **10**
- Hexagon** polygon with exactly six sides . . . . .L42 **100**
- Histogram** bar graph that shows frequency of certain numbers in a set of data. . . . .L40 **94**
- Impossible Event** event where the probability of it occurring is zero . . . . .L60 **142**
- Improper Fraction** has a numerator greater than or equal to the denominator . . .L68 **162**
- Inequality** number sentence that compares two unequal expressions . . . . .L19 **44**
- Integers** whole numbers and their opposites. (-2,-1,0,1,2) . . . . .L150 **358**
- Intersecting Lines** lines that cross at some point . . . . .L35 **82**
- Intersection of Sets** values or items that fall within all the sets being evaluated . . .L53 **126**
- Isoceles Triangle** triangle having only two sides of equal length . . . . .L30 **70**



intersection of sets

### J K L

- Leap Year** in the Gregorian calendar, when February has 29 days; a 366-day year .L51 **122**
- Least to Greatest** arrangement of numbers from lowest value to highest value. . . . .L6 **14**
- Length** distance along a figure from one point to another . . . . .L56 **134**
- Less Than** a number of smaller, or lesser, value than another number; " $<$ ". . . . .L6 **14**
- Line** two-dimensional straight path extending in both directions without endpoints .L17 **40**
- Line Graph** diagram formed by linking points plotted from a set of data; a line graph shows data changes over time . . . . .L5 **10**
- Line Segment** portion of a line that has two endpoints. . . . .L17 **40**
- Line of Symmetry** line dividing a figure so each half is a mirror image of the other L45 **106**
- Lowest Common Multiple** multiple of two or more numbers having the least value L38 **90**



line graph

### M N

- Mean** description of a set of values, calculated by adding the values and dividing the sum by the number of items in the set. Commonly called average . . . . .L115 **274**
- Median** description of a set of values, calculated by putting the values in order from least to greatest and selecting the middle value for an odd number of items or by calculating the mean of the two middle values for an even number of items . . . . .L115 **274**

# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade

**Mixed Number** number consisting of a whole number and a fraction . . . . .L23 **54**

**Mode** description of a set of values, calculated by selecting the value within the set that occurs most frequently. A set of values may have more than one mode . . . . .L115 **274**

**Multiple** the product of multiplying two whole numbers . . . . .L28 **66**

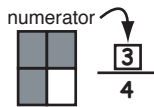
**Multiplicand** the factor being multiplied in a multiplication problem . . . . .L11 **26**

**Multiplication Fact** a multiplicand is multiplied by a multiplier to form a product . . . .L2 **4**

**Multiplier** the factor being multiplied by in a multiplication problem . . . . .L11 **26**

**Negative Number** number with a value less than zero . . . . .L89 **212**

**Null Set** set containing no items. Also called an empty set . . . . .L53 **126**



**Numerator** part of a fraction written above the line; represents parts of the whole . .L15 **34**

### O P



**Obtuse Angle** angle that measures more than  $90^\circ$  and less than  $180^\circ$ . . . . .L30 **70**

**Octagon** polygon with exactly eight sides . . . . .L42 **100**

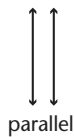
**Odd Number** number that cannot be divided into two equal parts . . . . .L9 **20**

**Ordered Pair** pair of numbers that describe a point on a coordinate grid. The horizontal point (x-coordinate) is given first and the vertical (y-coordinate) is given next. . . .L52 **124**

**Order of Operations** rules describing what sequence to use when adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing numbers . . . . .L18 **42**

**Order of Symmetry** points around which a figure can have rotational symmetry . .L45 **106**

**Ordinal Numbers** whole numbers indicating sequence: first, second, etc.. . . . .L13 **30**



**Origin** intersection of x- and y-axes on a coordinate grid. Its description is (0, 0) . .L52 **124**

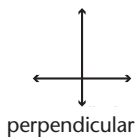
**Parallel Lines** lines that never cross, no matter how far they extend; always the same distance apart. . . . .L35 **82**

**Parallelogram** quadrilateral where opposite sides are parallel and congruent. . . . .L35 **82**

**Pattern** regularly repeated arrangement of letters, numbers, shapes, etc. . . . .L42 **100**

**Pentagon** polygon with exactly five sides. . . . .L42 **100**

**Percent** ratio that compares a number to 100 (parts per 100); used with % symbol L83 **198**



**Perimeter** the distance around a closed figure . . . . .L54 **128**

**Perpendicular Lines** intersecting lines forming right angles ( $90^\circ$ ) where they cross .L35 **82**

**Pi ( $\pi$ )** a fraction that expresses the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; equal to  $22/7$  or approximately 3.1416 . . . . .L145 **346**

# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade



picture graph

**Picture Graph** symbols and pictures are used to represent and compare data . . . . .L5 **10**

**Place Value** the value of the place of a digit in a number (see chart on page G8) . . . . .L1 **2**

**Plane Figure** any 2-dimensional figure . . . . .L20 **46**

**PM** (post meridiem) time from 12 noon up to, but not including, 12 midnight . . . .L57 **136**

**Polygon** plane figure made up of three or more straight lines . . . . .L20 **46**

**Positive Number** number greater than zero . . . . .L89 **212**

**Prime Factor** factor that is also a prime number . . . . .L62 **148**

**Prime Number** number that has itself and 1 as its only factors . . . . .L62 **148**

**Probability** likelihood that an event will occur; a value between 0 and 1 . . . . .L60 **142**

**Product** the number obtained by multiplying two or more numbers together. . . . .L11 **26**

**Property of One** any number multiplied by 1 will have itself as the product. . . . .L96 **230**

### Q R

**Quadrilateral** a polygon with four sides . . . . .L35 **82**

radius



**Quotient** the number obtained by dividing one number by another. . . . .L11 **26**

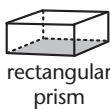
**Radius** a line segment from the center of a circle to any point on the circle. . . . .L75 **178**

**Ratio** comparison of two numbers or measures using division . . . . .L55 **130**

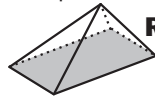


**Ray** line segment with one endpoint that extends indefinitely in the other direction .L30 **70**

**Reasoning** mental process by which one draws conclusions from information . . . . .L10 **22**



**Rectangular Prism** 3-dimensional figure with 8 vertices, 12 straight edges and 6 rectangular flat faces . . . . .L20 **46**



**Rectangular Pyramid** 3-dimensional figure with 5 vertices, 8 straight edges, 4 triangular flat faces and 1 rectangular base . . . . .L20 **46**

rectangular pyramid

**Reflection** move of a figure across a line that results in a mirror image; see Flip . . L45 **106**

**Regular Hexagon** all six sides the same length and all angles the same measure . .L42 **100**

**Regular Octagon** all eight sides the same length and all angles the same measure L42 **100**

**Regular Pentagon** all five sides the same length and all angles the same measure L42 **100**

**Remainder** number left over when one number is divided by another. . . . .L11 **26**

**Rhombus** a parallelogram with all four sides the same length. . . . .L71 **170**



right angle

**Right Angle** an angle that measures exactly 90°. . . . .L30 **70**

# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade

**Roman Numerals** Numerical system used by the ancient Romans, based on symbols we consider letters; does not depend on place value . . . . .L108 **258**

Arabic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	50	100	500	1,000
Roman	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	L	C	D	M

**Rotate** to turn . . . . . a figure around a point. See **Turn** . . . . .L45 **106**

**Rotational Symmetry** property of any figure which can be rotated less than a full turn (360 degrees) around a point and still look identical to its original shape . . . . .L45 **106**

**Rounding** process of changing digits in a number using certain rules; done to simplify, estimate or test the reasonableness of a mathematical computation . . . . .L25 **58**

### S

**Scalene Triangle** triangle having all three sides of different length . . . . .L30 **70**

**Similar Figures** two figures that have the same proportions but not the same size .L45 **106**

**Slide** moving a geometric figure without changing its appearance. **Translation**. . . .L45 **106**

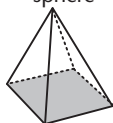
**Solid Figure** object with length, width and height. See **Three-Dimensional Figure**. .L20 **46**



sphere

**Sphere** 3-dimensional figure whose surface is made up of points equidistant from the center . . . . .L20 **46**

**Squared Number** number that is multiplied once by itself . . . . .L45 **346**



square pyramid

**Square Pyramid** 3-dimensional figure with 5 vertices, 8 straight edges, 4 triangular flat faces and 1 square base . . . . .L20 **46**

straight edge

**Stem and Leaf Plot** graph where data are organized so the numbers themselves make the display; often used when there is a wide range of data . . . . .L115 **274**



**Straight Edge** line segment formed where flat faces meet . . . . .L20 **46**

**Surface area** total area of faces and curved surfaces of a 3-dimensional figure. . .L137 **328**

### T U

**Three-Dimensional Figure** figure that has length, width and height. **Solid Figure** .L20 **46**

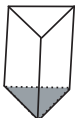
**Transformation** movement of every point in a plane figure from one position to another without a change in the relationship between each of those points . . . . .L45 **106**

**Translation** movement of a geometric figure from one place to another without changing its appearance. See **Slide** . . . . .L45 **106**

**Trapezoid** quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides . . . . .L71 **170**

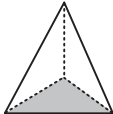
# Excel Math Glossary

## Fifth Grade



triangular prism

**Triangular Prism** a 3-dimensional figure with 6 vertices, 9 straight edges, 3 rectangular flat faces and 2 triangular flat faces . . . . .L20 **46**

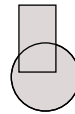


triangular pyramid

**Triangular Pyramid** a 3-dimensional figure with 4 vertices, 6 straight edges, and 4 triangular flat faces . . . . .L20 **46**

**Turn** to rotate a figure around a point. See **Rotate**. . . . .L45 **106**

**Two-Dimensional Figure** figure that only has length and width. See **Plane Figure**. L20 **46**



union of sets

**Union of Sets** all values or items that fall within any of the sets being evaluated . . .L53 **126**

### V

vertex



**Venn Diagram** diagram showing the relationships among different sets of items . .L53 **126**

**Vertex** point where at least three straight edges (3-dimensional figures) or two straight lines (2-dimensional figures) meet; plural of vertex is **Vertices** . . . . .L20 **46**

**Vertices** the plural of vertex. See **Vertex** . . . . .L20 **46**

**Volume** cubic units required to fill a 3-dimensional figure . . . . .L72 **172**

### W X

**Whole Number** any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, etc . . . . . L62 **148**

**Width** the horizontal dimension of a 2- or 3-dimensional figure. . . . .L56 **134**

**X-Axis** the horizontal axis on a coordinate grid . . . . .L52 **124**

**X-Coordinate** the value written first in an ordered pair . . . . .L52 **124**

### Y Z

**Y-Axis** the vertical axis on a coordinate grid . . . . .L52 **124**

**Y-Coordinate** the value written last in an ordered pair. . . . .L52 **124**

**Zero Property of Addition** any number added to zero retains its original value . .L96 **230**

**Zero Property of Multiplication** any number multiplied by zero becomes zero . .L96 **230**



## Place Value Units

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	,	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	,	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	,	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	,	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	.	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
hundred trillions	ten trillions	trillions		hundred billions	ten billions	billions		hundred millions	ten millions	millions		hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands		hundreds	tens	ones		tenths	hundredths	thousandths

### Math Symbols

+ add  
 - subtract  
 x multiply  
 ÷ divide  
 = equal  
 ≠ not equal  
 ≈ approximately equal  
 ~ similar  
 ≅ congruent  
 < less than  
 > greater than  
 ≤ less than or equal  
 ≥ greater than or equal  
 ± plus or minus  
 ∞ infinity  
 ∅ null set  
 π pi = 3.1416  
 || parallel  
 ⊥ perpendicular

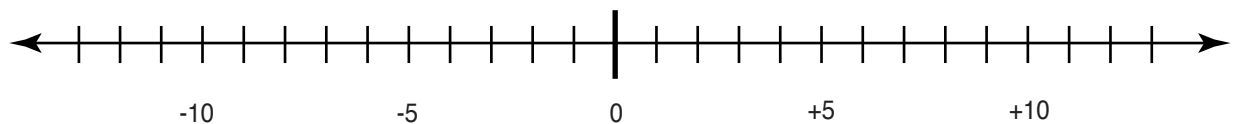
### Punctuation

% percent  
 . decimal point  
 , comma (1,000's)  
 ( open parenthesis  
 ) close parenthesis  
 [ open bracket  
 ] close bracket  
 ° degrees  
 ' minutes / feet  
 " seconds / inches

### Currency

\$ dollar  
 ¢ cent  
 £ pound  
 € euro  
 ¥ yen

## Integer Number Line



# Number Lines in Fractional Increments

