

## Math Vocabulary

Word	Standard	Definition
<b>Abstract</b>	1, 2, 3	An idea without reference to an actual thing.
<b>Acute angle</b>	5	An angle with measures less than ninety degrees.
<b>Addend</b>	9	One of the numbers added in addition problems.
<b>Addition Problem</b>	9	An operation that gives the total number when you put together two or more sets ( $5+3=8$ )
<b>Analog Clock</b>	8	Clock providing information with numbers represented by measurable increments.
<b>Angle</b>	5	A figure formed by two rays having a common endpoint.
<b>Area</b>	8	The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.
<b>Array</b>	9	An arrangement of objects in equal rows.
<b>Associative property of addition</b>	9	Changing the grouping of three or more addends does not change the sum. Also referred to as grouping property.
<b>Associative property of multiplication</b>	9	Changing the grouping of three or more factors does not change the product. Also referred to as grouping property.
<b>Attribute</b>	5	A word that indicates quality.
<b>Average</b>	7	A way to interpret a given set of data can be found by mean, mode, or median. A single number that describes all the numbers.
<b>Axis</b>	7	A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in coordinate grids.
<b>Balanced scale</b>	8	A tool used for comparing the mass or weight of objects
<b>Balanced equation</b>	6	An equation made up of two balanced number facts ( $2+3=6-1$ ).
<b>Bar Graph</b>	7	A graph that uses the height or length of rectangles to compare.
<b>Base of a solid figure</b>	5	A special face of a solid figure on which a figure would rest.

<b>Base ten</b>	<b>4</b>	A number system in which each digit has ten times the value of the same digit one place to its right.
<b>Capacity</b>	<b>8</b>	The greatest amount that a container can hold.
<b>Categories</b>	<b>7</b>	Groups of like data.
<b>Celsius</b>	<b>8</b>	The scale used in the metric system to measure temperature (centigrade).
<b>Centimeter</b>	<b>8</b>	A metric unit of length equal to .01 of a meter (100 centimeters = 1 meter).
<b>Certain (event)</b>	<b>7</b>	Definitely will happen (Monday comes after Sunday). An event with the probability of one.
<b>Chances</b>	<b>7</b>	The probability that a particular event will occur.
<b>Chart</b>	<b>7</b>	A sheet giving information in the form of a table or list.
<b>Circle</b>	<b>5</b>	A closed plane figure with every point the same distance from the center.
<b>Circle Graph (pie graph)</b>	<b>7</b>	A circular graph that shows all the parts of a whole in which each slice is a category.
<b>Circumference</b>	<b>8</b>	The distance around the outside of a circle, ball, etc. The perimeter around a circle.
<b>Closed Figure</b>	<b>5</b>	A plane figure that completely surrounds an area.
<b>Clustering</b>	<b>4</b>	Grouping together.
<b>Coin</b>	<b>8</b>	Metal money.
<b>Common Denominator</b>	<b>4, 9</b>	Two or more fractions having like denominators
<b>Common Factor</b>	<b>4</b>	A number that is a factor of two or more numbers.
<b>Common Multiple</b>	<b>4</b>	A number that is a multiple of two or more different numbers.
<b>Commutative Property of Addition</b>	<b>9</b>	Changing the order of addends does not change the sum. $8+5=5+8$ Also called order property.
<b>Commutative Property of Multiplication</b>	<b>9</b>	Changing the order of factors does not change the product. $3 \times 6 = 6 \times 3$ Also called the order property.

<b>Comparison Statements</b>	<b>7</b>	Statements that compare numbers, often using more than, less than, in all, etc.
<b>Compass</b>	<b>5</b>	A tool used to draw a circle.
<b>Compatible number</b>	<b>4</b>	A pair of numbers that are easy to work mentally ( $25 + 75 = 100$ , $7 + 3 = 10$ , $600 + 400 = 1000$ ).
<b>Composite number</b>	<b>4</b>	A whole number that is a product of two or more whole numbers each greater than 1. A number that has more than 2 factors.
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>1, 2, 3</b>	A final decision reached by reasoning.
<b>Concrete</b>	<b>1, 2, 3</b>	A real thing or class of things, based on actual experience(s).
<b>Cone</b>	<b>5</b>	A 3-dimensional figure with one curved surface, one flat surface (usually circular), one curved edge and one vertex
<b>Congruent</b>	<b>5</b>	Figures that are the exact size and shape.
<b>Coordinate Grid</b>	<b>7</b>	A 2-dimensional system in which a location is described by its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular straight lines called axes.
<b>Coordinates (Ordered Pair)</b>	<b>7</b>	A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid.
<b>Corner</b>	<b>5</b>	The point where two lines meet
<b>Cube</b>	<b>5</b>	A solid figure having six congruent square faces.
<b>Cup</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of liquid measure. (8 oz. = 1 cup)
<b>Customary System</b>	<b>8</b>	A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, weight, and temperature.
<b>Cylinder</b>	<b>5</b>	A 3-dimensional figure with two parallel and congruent circles as bases, one curved surface, tow curved edges, and no vertices.
<b>Data</b>	<b>7</b>	Information, especially numerical information, usually organized
<b>Decimal</b>	<b>4</b>	A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point. (4.2 refers to four and two tenths, not four point two)
<b>Decimal Models</b>	<b>4</b>	Base 10 blocks, coins, decimal squares, etc.

<b>Denominator</b>	<b>4</b>	The quantity below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in a whole.
<b>Diameter</b>	<b>5, 8</b>	A chord that goes through the center of a circle
<b>Difference</b>	<b>9</b>	The answer in a subtraction problem.
<b>Digital Clock</b>	<b>8</b>	Clock providing display or information in numerical digits
<b>Digits</b>	<b>4</b>	Any one of the ten symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
<b>Distributive property</b>	<b>9</b>	Multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products ( $3 \times (2+4)=18$ is the same as $(3 \times 2)$ )
<b>Dividend</b>	<b>9</b>	The number that is being divided by another number in a division problem.
<b>Division</b>	<b>9</b>	An operation of making equal groups and finding the number in each group or the number of groups.
<b>Divisor</b>	<b>9</b>	The number by which the dividend is divided in a division problem
<b>Doubles Strategy</b>	<b>9</b>	A fact strategy adding two like addends ( $2+2$ or $9+9$ )
<b>Edge</b>	<b>5</b>	The line segment where two faces of a solid meet.
<b>Elapsed time</b>	<b>8</b>	Amount of time that passes between the start and end of a given period.
<b>Ellipse</b>	<b>5</b>	Oval shape
<b>Ellipsis - The symbol (...)</b>	<b>6</b>	The symbol (...) at the end of a pattern to indicate that the pattern continues.
<b>Equality</b>	<b>6</b>	A number sentence where the two expressions are equal.
<b>Equation</b>	<b>4, 6, 9</b>	A mathematical sentence using an equal sign which states that two expressions are equal ( $2+3=1+4$ )
<b>Equivalent Fractions</b>	<b>4</b>	Fractions that have the exact same value ( $1/3 = 2/6$ )
<b>Estimate</b>	<b>4</b>	A number close to an exact amount
<b>Even numbers</b>	<b>4</b>	A whole number ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, 0

		(always a multiple of 2)
<b>Expanded Notation</b>	<b>4</b>	A number written showing the place value of each digit.
<b>Experimental Probability</b>	<b>7</b>	Probability based on the results of an experiment
<b>Experimental Results</b>	<b>7</b>	The actual results attained from the experiment
<b>Face</b>	<b>5</b>	The flat surface of a 3-D figure
<b>Fact Family</b>	<b>9</b>	Number sentences that relate addition and subtraction or multiplication and division. Each number sentence in the fact family has the same numbers
<b>Factors</b>	<b>4, 9</b>	An integer that divides evenly into another (2x6=12; 2 and 6 are factors of 12.)
<b>Fahrenheit</b>	<b>8</b>	A customary unit of measurement used to measure temperature where the freezing point of water is 32 degrees
<b>First Quadrant (Quadrant I)</b>	<b>7</b>	The upper right hand fourth of a plane which is divided by the x and y-axes.
<b>Flip</b>	<b>5</b>	See reflection.
<b>Foot</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of length (1 foot = 12 inches)
<b>Fraction</b>	<b>4</b>	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 those parts you are describing.
<b>Fraction Models</b>	<b>4</b>	Fraction strips, pattern blocks, etc.
<b>Frame of Reference</b>	<b>4</b>	Adjusting estimates after getting an actual count of a sample.
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>7</b>	The number of times a value occurs in a set of data.
<b>Frequency table</b>	<b>7</b>	A way to show how often an item, a number or a range occurs.
<b>Front-end Estimation</b>	<b>4</b>	A way to estimate a sum by adding the first digit of each addend and adjusting the result based on the remaining digits.
<b>Gallon</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of liquid measure (1 gallon = 4 quarts)
<b>Gram</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit for measuring mass in the metric system.

<b>Graphic Organizer</b>	<b>All</b>	A visual way to show information.
<b>Graphical Display</b>	<b>7</b>	A visual representation or display (graphic organizer, graph, etc.)
<b>Graphs</b>	<b>7</b>	A drawing that shows a relationship between sets of data
<b>Greater than</b>	<b>4, 6</b>	The symbol $>$ used to compare two numbers or expressions ( $4 > 2$ )
<b>Greatest Common Factor</b>	<b>9</b>	The greatest number that is a common factor of two or more numbers (6 is GCF of 12 and 18)
<b>Grid</b>	<b>7</b>	A set of horizontal and vertical lines spaced uniformly, usually forming squares, and used to graph points.
<b>Height</b>	<b>8</b>	The length of the perpendicular line segment forms the vertex to the base.
<b>Hexagon</b>	<b>5</b>	A six-sided polygon.
<b>Horizontal</b>	<b>5</b>	Parallel to the horizon. A horizontal line is straight across.
<b>Horizontal Axis</b>	<b>7</b>	In a coordinate grid, the x-axis is the horizontal axis.
<b>Horizontal graph</b>	<b>7</b>	A graph that has increments on the x-axis and categories on the y-axis.
<b>Hundreds Chart</b>	<b>4</b>	A graphic organizer showing all the numbers to 100 in 10 rows of 10.
<b>Identity Property of Addition</b>	<b>9</b>	If you add zero to a number, the sum is the same as that given number.
<b>Identity property of Multiplication</b>	<b>9</b>	If you multiply a number by 1, the product is the same as the given number.
<b>Inch</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of length ( $1/12$ of a foot)
<b>Increment</b>	<b>7</b>	Numbers on the x and/or y axis that are spaced at equal intervals
<b>Inequality</b>	<b>6</b>	A number sentence where the two expressions are not equal.
<b>Infer</b>	<b>All</b>	To come to a conclusion by implying, guessing or surmising.
<b>Input-Output machines</b>	<b>6</b>	A graphic organizer, which requires students to determine and continue a pattern.
<b>Integers</b>	<b>4</b>	Positive numbers, their opposites, and zero

<b>Interpret</b>	<b>7</b>	To make comparative statements about data.
<b>Intersecting Lines</b>	<b>5</b>	Lines that cross each other.
<b>Inverse Elements</b>	<b>9</b>	Numbers that combine, in any order, with other numbers and results in identity elements - 1 or zero.
<b>Joining sets</b>	<b>9</b>	To bring a set or sets together
<b>Key</b>	<b>7</b>	The part of a graph or map that explains the symbols.
<b>Kinesthetic Patterns</b>	<b>6</b>	Patterns made with body motion (clap, snap, stomp, etc)
<b>Label</b>	<b>7</b>	A descriptive or identifying word or phrase on a graph
<b>Least Common Multiple (LCM)</b>	<b>9</b>	Smallest whole number, which is divisible by each of two or more given numbers.
<b>Length</b>	<b>8</b>	The distance along a line or figure from one point to another.
<b>Less than</b>	<b>6</b>	The symbol $<$ used to compare numbers or expressions ( $2 < 5$ )
<b>Line</b>	<b>5</b>	A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.
<b>Line Graph</b>	<b>7</b>	A graph used to show change over time with points connected by line segments.
<b>Line Segment</b>	<b>5</b>	Two endpoints and the part of a straight line that connects them.
<b>Line Symmetry</b>	<b>5</b>	A line along which you fold a figure so the two halves form a mirror image.
<b>Liter</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit for measuring capacity in the metric system.
<b>Logical Reasoning</b>	<b>1, 2, 3</b>	Using the study of rules and sound reasoning.
<b>Lowest Terms (simplest form)</b>	<b>4, 9</b>	A fraction whose numerator and denominator have no common factors other than one.
<b>Manipulative</b>	<b>All</b>	Something you can operate with your hands.
<b>Mass</b>	<b>8</b>	The amount of matter in an object.
<b>Maximum value</b>	<b>7</b>	The highest number or value in a problem.
<b>Mean</b>	<b>7</b>	A number found by dividing the sum of 2 or more addends. This is one form of an average.
<b>Median</b>	<b>7</b>	The middle number in a set of numbers that has been arranged in numerical order, form

		least to greatest. This is one form of an average.
<b>Metric System</b>	<b>8</b>	The measurement system that uses units like centimeter, liter, Celsius, etc.
<b>Mile</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of length (5,280 feet = 1 mile).
<b>Minimum Value</b>	<b>7</b>	The lowest number or value in a problem.
<b>Minus</b>	<b>9</b>	To subtract. The symbol -.
<b>Mixed Number</b>	<b>7</b>	A number that has a whole number part and a fractional part (2 1/2).
<b>Mode</b>	<b>7</b>	The number found most frequently in a set of numbers.
<b>Model</b>	<b>All</b>	A pattern or copy of something.
<b>Multiple</b>	<b>9</b>	A number that is a product of that number and another (3 is a multiple of 6 because $2 \times 3 = 6$ ).
<b>Multiplication</b>	<b>9</b>	Two factors are used to get a product ( $5 \times 3 = 15$ ). Often referred to as repeated addition.
<b>Naming patterns</b>	<b>6</b>	Using letter or symbols to represent the pattern (AAB).
<b>Non-Standard Units</b>	<b>8</b>	Units other than customary or metric used for measurement.
<b>Number Line</b>	<b>4</b>	A diagram that represents numbers as points on a line.
<b>Number Sentence</b>	<b>4, 6, 9</b>	An equation or inequality with numbers ( $2 + 5 = 7$ , $6 + 3 < 10$ ).
<b>Number Theory Patterns</b>		Multiples, powers of 10, stem and leave plots, etc.
<b>Numerator</b>	<b>4</b>	The number above the bar in a fraction that shows how many equal parts are described by the fraction.
<b>Observe</b>	<b>All</b>	Watching carefully to come to an understanding.
<b>Obtuse Angle</b>	<b>5</b>	An angle that measures more than 90 and less than 180 degrees
<b>Octagon</b>	<b>5</b>	An eight-sided polygon.
<b>Odd</b>	<b>4</b>	A whole number ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Does not have 2 as a factor
<b>One-to-One</b>	<b>4</b>	Process in which each item or set of items is

<b>Correspondence</b>		matched to another item or set of items.
<b>Operation</b>	<b>9</b>	Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
<b>Order of Operation</b>	<b>9</b>	The priority of working math equation in the correct order.
<b>Ordered Pair</b>	<b>6</b>	A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid. The first number represents the coordinate for the x-axis and the second number represents the coordinate for the y-axis.
<b>Ordinal</b>	<b>4</b>	A number that shows position or order in a series.
<b>Ounce</b>	<b>8</b>	A customary unit of weight. (1/16 of a pound)
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>7</b>	One of the possible things that can happen in a probability experiment.
<b>Parallel</b>	<b>5</b>	Planes or lines in a plane that extend in the same direction and always an equal distance apart.
<b>Parallelogram</b>	<b>5</b>	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel and congruent sides.
<b>Pattern</b>	<b>6</b>	A repeated sequence.
<b>Pentagon</b>	<b>5</b>	A polygon with five sides.
<b>Percent</b>	<b>4</b>	A comparison of a number with 100 (29 compared to 100 is 29%)
<b>Perimeter</b>	<b>8</b>	The measurement of the distance around the outside of a figure
<b>Perpendicular</b>	<b>5</b>	Lines in the same plane that intersect at right angles.
<b>Pictograph</b>	<b>7</b>	A graph that shows data by using pictures or symbols.
<b>Pint</b>	<b>8</b>	A customary unit of liquid measure (2 cups= 1 pint)
<b>Place</b>	<b>4</b>	The name of the position assigned to a digit (ones, tens, hundreds)
<b>Place Value</b>	<b>4</b>	The value assigned to a digit due to its position in a numeral
<b>Place Value Models</b>	<b>4</b>	Place Value charts, hundreds charts, base 10 blocks, etc.

<b>Plane Figure</b>	<b>5</b>	A flat geometric figure that has length and width but no depth. Any 2-dimensional figure.
<b>Plot</b>	<b>6</b>	Locating points on coordinate grid (x-axis, y-axis)
<b>Plus</b>	<b>9</b>	To add. The symbol +.
<b>Point</b>	<b>5</b>	An exact location in space represented by a dot
<b>Polygon</b>	<b>5</b>	A closed plane figure with 3 or more sides that are line segments.
<b>Pound</b>	<b>8</b>	A measurement of weight (16 oz.=1 pound)
<b>Prediction</b>	<b>7</b>	A guess of the number of occurrences in a probability situation
<b>Prime Factorization</b>	<b>9</b>	A way to show a number as the product of prime factors.
<b>Prime Numbers</b>	<b>4</b>	A number that can be divided by only 1 and itself (2, 3, 5)
<b>Prism</b>	<b>5</b>	A 3-D figure having two faces that are parallel and congruent
<b>Probability</b>	<b>7</b>	The likelihood that an event will occur, or in the number of times something is likely to occur out of a give number of attempts.
<b>Product</b>	<b>9</b>	The answer to a multiplication
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>4</b>	An equation showing two equivalent ratios
<b>Protractor</b>	<b>5</b>	A tool for measuring and drawing angles
<b>Pyramid</b>	<b>5</b>	A 3-D figure with a polygon base and triangular faces meeting at a point
<b>Quadrilateral</b>	<b>5</b>	A polygon with four sides
<b>Quart</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of measure (2 pints=one quart)
<b>Quotient</b>	<b>9</b>	The answer to a division problem
<b>Radius</b>	<b>5</b>	A like segment that has one endpoint in the center of the circle and the other on the circle
<b>Random Sampling</b>	<b>7</b>	A group of numbers without direction, rule or purpose
<b>Range</b>	<b>7</b>	The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a set of numbers
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>5</b>	A comparison of two numbers expressed as a fraction

<b>Ray</b>	<b>5</b>	A portion of a line extending from a given point in one direction indefinitely
<b>Reading Numbers</b>	<b>4</b>	Read and say the numbers correctly (305 is read three hundred five- not three hundred and five)
<b>Reasonable Answer</b>	<b>4</b>	An answer that is not beyond usual, expected or rational
<b>Rectangle</b>	<b>5</b>	A four sided polygon with four 90 degree angles and 2 pairs of parallel sides
<b>Rectangular Prism</b>	<b>5</b>	A prism with 3 pairs of parallel faces that are rectangular
<b>Reflection</b>	<b>5</b>	A move that makes a figure face in the opposite direction
<b>Region</b>	<b>5</b>	A part of a plane
<b>Regrouping</b>	<b>9</b>	The process of renaming one place value to another (1 ten to 10)
<b>Remainder</b>	<b>9</b>	The number left over when things are divided into equal shares
<b>Rhombus</b>	<b>5</b>	A quadrilateral with 4 congruent sides (not called a diamond)
<b>Right Angle</b>	<b>5</b>	An angle that measures 90 degrees
<b>Roman Numerals</b>	<b>4</b>	Ancient Roman symbols for their numerical system (IV-4, X-10)
<b>Rotation</b>	<b>5</b>	To turn an object 90 degrees
<b>Rounding</b>	<b>4</b>	To express a number to the nearest tens, hundreds, etc.
<b>Scale</b>	<b>7</b>	Numbers that show the units used on a graph. The ratio that shows the relationship between a scale drawing and the actual object.
<b>Separate Sets</b>	<b>9</b>	To spread or move sets apart.
<b>Set</b>	<b>4, 9</b>	A group of objects or numbers
<b>Side</b>	<b>5</b>	A line segment forming part of a plane figure. The edge of a polyhedron.
<b>Skip Counting</b>	<b>9</b>	Counting by a set of increments such as, twos, threes, fives, tens.
<b>Slide</b>	<b>5</b>	To move a plane figure in one direction.
<b>Solid Figure</b>	<b>5</b>	A figure that has three dimensions and volume.

<b>Solution</b>	<b>9</b>	An answer to any problem.
<b>Sphere</b>	<b>5</b>	A figure having the shape of a basketball.
<b>Square</b>	<b>5</b>	A parallelogram with congruent sides and four right angles.
<b>Standard Form</b>	<b>4</b>	A number written with one digit for each place value (number)
<b>Statistics</b>	<b>7</b>	A branch of mathematics dealing with the collection of numerical facts
<b>Stem and Leaf Plot</b>	<b>7</b>	A graph used to organize data by grouping the values of their digits. The stem shows all but the last digit of a number. The leaf shows the ones digit of the number.
<b>Strategy</b>	<b>1, 2, 3</b>	Methods for getting to a solution.
<b>Subtraction</b>	<b>9</b>	An operation that tells the difference between two numbers. It has a minuend and a subtrahend ( $39-7=32$ )
<b>Subtrahend</b>	<b>9</b>	The number subtracted from another in a subtraction problem.
<b>Sum</b>	<b>9</b>	The answer to an addition problem.
<b>Symbol</b>	<b>7</b>	A picture in a pictograph that stands for a given number of objects.
<b>Symmetry</b>	<b>5</b>	A figure that has two halves that are mirror images of each other when divided by a line of symmetry.
<b>Table</b>	<b>7</b>	Putting information in rows and columns.
<b>Tally marks</b>	<b>7</b>	A way to record data, by counting events as they happen.
<b>T- Chart</b>	<b>6</b>	A way to record data.
<b>Temperature</b>	<b>8</b>	The degree of hotness or coldness of something.
<b>Theoretical Results</b>	<b>7</b>	The expected results of an experiment.
<b>Three-Dimensional</b>	<b>5</b>	A figure having length, height, and width. (3-D)
<b>Time</b>	<b>8</b>	Can be measured by seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, etc.
<b>Ton</b>	<b>8</b>	A measurement of weight (1 Ton= 2,000 lbs.
<b>Transformations</b>	<b>5</b>	A rule for moving a figure a given distance in

		a given direction. Possible transformations are Rotation, Translation and Reflections.
<b>Translation</b>	<b>5</b>	A Transformation that slides a figure a given distance in a given direction.
<b>Trapezoid</b>	<b>5</b>	A quadrilateral with only 1 pair of parallel sides.
<b>Tree Chart (diagram)</b>	<b>7</b>	A diagram showing all possible outcomes of an event
<b>Triangle</b>	<b>5</b>	A polygon with 3 sides and angles.
<b>Triangular Prism</b>	<b>5</b>	A prism with 5 faces, the two parallel, congruent faces are triangles.
<b>Turn</b>	<b>5</b>	See rotation.
<b>Two- dimensional</b>	<b>5</b>	A figure that has length and width. (2-D)
<b>Uncertain (event)</b>	<b>7</b>	An event that is unknown (weather)
<b>Unit</b>	<b>8</b>	A fixed amount that is used as a standard of measurement. (seconds, hours are a unit of time)
<b>Unlikely (event)</b>	<b>7</b>	Probably will never happen.
<b>Value</b>	<b>4</b>	The worth of a digit (in 578, the value of 7 is 70).
<b>Variable</b>	<b>6</b>	A symbol which represents a numerical value in a number sentence ( $3+y=7$ , $y$ is the variable).
<b>Venn Diagram</b>	<b>7</b>	A diagram that shows relationships among sets of objects.
<b>Vertex/Vertices</b>	<b>5</b>	The point at which two line segments, lines or rays meet to form an angle. A point on a polyhedron where 3 or more faces intersect.
<b>Vertical</b>	<b>5</b>	At right angles to the horizon. A vertical line is straight up and down.
<b>Vertical Graph</b>	<b>7</b>	A graph with the increments on the $y$ - axis and the categories on the $x$ - axis.
<b>Visual Display</b>	<b>7</b>	An chart, map or model which appeals to the vision
<b>Volume</b>	<b>8</b>	The number of cubic units that fit inside a container (answer is expressed in cubic units)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>8</b>	The measure of the heaviness on an object.

<b>Width</b>	<b>8</b>	The measurement of the short side.
<b>Word Form</b>	<b>4</b>	A way to show a number using words (nine hundred twenty-five)
<b>Word Problem</b>	<b>9</b>	A math problem written in sentence form, where you must search for the information to solve.
<b>X-axis</b>	<b>7</b>	The horizontal axis, on a coordinate grid.
<b>Yard</b>	<b>8</b>	A unit of length (3 feet=1 yard)
<b>Y-axis</b>	<b>7</b>	The vertical axis, on a coordinate grid
<b>Zero Property of Addition</b>	<b>9</b>	In addition, the sum of a number and 0 is that number. $5+0=5$
<b>Zero Property of Multiplication</b>	<b>9</b>	In multiplication, the product of a number and 0 is 0. $5\times 0=0$