

# Student Edition Glossary

## Glossary

### Pronunciation Key

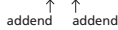
a	add, map	f	fit, half	n	nice, tin	p	pit, stop	ü(r)	burn, term
ā	ace, rate	g	go, log	ng	ring, song	r	run, poor	yōō	fuse, few
ā(r)	care, air	h	hope, hate	o	odd, hot	s	see, pass	v	vain, eve
ā	palm,	i	if, give	ō	open, so	sh	sure, rush	w	win, away
f	father	i	ice, write	ō	order, jaw	t	talk, sit	y	yet, yearn
b	bat, rub	j	joy, ledge	oi	oil, boy	th	thin, both	z	zest, muse
ch	check, catch	k	cool, take	ou	pout, now	th	this, bathe	zh	vision, pleasure
d	dog, rod	l	look, rule	oo	took, full	u	up, done		
e	end, pet	m	move, seem	oo	pool, food	ū	pull, book		
ē	equal, tree								

ā the schwa, an unstressed vowel representing the sound spelled *a* in *above*, *e* in *sicken*, *i* in *possible*, *o* in *melon*, *u* in *circus*

Other symbols:  
 · separates words into syllables  
 · indicates stress on a syllable

### A

**addend** [a'dend] **sumando** Any of the numbers that are added in addition  
 Examples:  $2 + 3 = 5$



**addition** [ə'diʃən] **suma** The process of finding the total number of items when two or more groups of items are joined; the opposite operation of subtraction

**A.M.** [ə'm] **a.m.** The time after midnight and before noon

**analog clock** [ən'əlog klɒk] **reloj analógico** A tool for measuring time, in which hands move around a circle to show hours and minutes  
 Example:



**angle** [ŋg'gəl] **ángulo** A shape formed by two rays that share an endpoint  
 Example:



### Word History

When the letter *g* is replaced with the letter *k* in the word **angle**, the word becomes **ankle**. Both words come from the same Latin root, *angulus*, which means "a sharp bend."

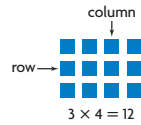
**area** [ə'rei] **área** The measure of the number of unit squares needed to cover a surface  
 Example:



Area = 6 square units

Glossary H1

**array** [ə'rei] **matriz** A set of objects arranged in rows and columns  
 Example:



**Associative Property of Addition** [ə'sə'shē'at-iv prəp'ər-tē əv ə'diʃən] **propiedad asociativa de la suma** The property that states that you can group addends in different ways and still get the same sum  
 Examples:

$$4 + (2 + 5) = 11$$

$$(4 + 2) + 5 = 11$$

**Associative Property of Multiplication** [ə'sə'shē'at-iv prəp'ər-tē əv mʌlt'iplikə'shən]

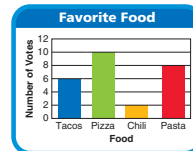
**propiedad asociativa de la multiplicación** The property that states that when the grouping of factors is changed, the product remains the same  
 Example:

$$(3 \times 2) \times 4 = 24$$

$$3 \times (2 \times 4) = 24$$

### B

**bar graph** [bār graf] **gráfica de barras** A graph that uses bars to show data  
 Example:



### C

**capacity** [kə'pə-si-tē] **capacidad** The amount a container can hold  
 Example:  
 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

**cent sign (¢)** [sent sin] **símbolo de centavo** A symbol that stands for cent or cents  
 Example: 53¢

**centimeter (cm)** [sent'tə-mē-tər] **centímetro (cm)** A metric unit that is used to measure length or distance  
 Example:



**circle** [sū'r'kəl] **círculo** A round closed plane shape  
 Example:



**closed shape** [kləzd shəp] **figura cerrada** A shape that begins and ends at the same point  
 Examples:



**Commutative Property of Addition** [kəmyōō'tē-iv prəp'ər-tē əv ə'diʃən]

**propiedad conmutativa de la suma** The property that states that you can add two or more numbers in any order and get the same sum  
 Example:

$$6 + 7 = 13$$

$$7 + 6 = 13$$

**Commutative Property of Multiplication** [kəmyōō'tē-iv prəp'ər-tē əv mʌlt'iplikə'shən]

**propiedad conmutativa de la multiplicación** The property that states that you can multiply two factors in any order and get the same product  
 Example:

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

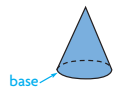
$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

**compare** [kəmp'ər] **comparar** To describe whether numbers are equal to, less than, or greater than each other

**compatible numbers** [kəmp'ət'ə-bəl num'bərz] **números compatibles** Numbers that are easy to compute with mentally

H2 Glossary

**cone** [kōn] **cono** A three-dimensional, pointed shape that has a flat, round base  
 Example:



**counting number** [kaunt'ing num'bər] **número natural** A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects (1, 2, 3, 4, ...)

**cube** [kyōōb] **cubo** A three-dimensional shape with six square faces of the same size  
 Example:



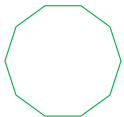
**cylinder** [sil'əndər] **cilindro** A three-dimensional object that is shaped like a can  
 Example:



### D

**data** [dār'ə] **datos** Information collected about people or things

**decagon** [dek'ə-gən] **decágono** A polygon with ten sides and ten angles  
 Example:



**decimal point** [des'ə-məl point] **punto decimal** A symbol used to separate dollars from cents in money  
 Example: \$4.52  
 ↑ decimal point

**denominator** [dē'nəm'ə-nē-ər] **denominador** The part of a fraction below the line, which tells how many equal parts there are in the whole or in the group  
 Example:  $\frac{3}{4}$  ← denominator

**difference** [dīf'ərəns] **diferencia** The answer to a subtraction problem  
 Example:  $6 - 4 = 2$   
 ↑ difference

**digital clock** [dij'itəl klɒk] **reloj digital** A clock that shows time to the minute, using digits  
 Example:



**digits** [dij'its] **dígitos** The symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

**dime** [dim] **moneda de 10¢** A coin worth 10 cents and with a value equal to that of 10 pennies; 10¢  
 Example:



**Distributive Property** [dīstrīb'yōō-iv prəp'ər-tē] **propiedad distributiva** The property that states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products  
 Example:

$$5 \times 8 = 5 \times (4 + 4)$$

$$5 \times 8 = (5 \times 4) + (5 \times 4)$$

$$5 \times 8 = 20 + 20$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

**divide** [də'vid] **dividir** To separate into equal groups; the opposite operation of multiplication

**dividend** [div'ə-dend] **dividendo** The number that is to be divided in a division problem  
 Example:  $35 \div 5 = 7$   
 ↑ dividend

Glossary H3

**division** [də'vizhən] **división** The process of sharing a number of items to find how many groups can be made or how many items will be in a group; the opposite operation of multiplication

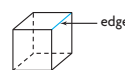
**divisor** [de'vī-zər] **divisor** The number that divides the dividend  
 Example:  $35 \div 5 = 7$   
 ↑ divisor

**dollar** [dāl'ər] **dólar** Paper money worth 100 cents and equal to 100 pennies; \$1.00  
 Example:



### E

**edge** [ej] **arista** A line segment formed where two faces meet



**eighths** [eĩths] **octavos**



These are eighths

**elapsed time** [ē'ləpt' tīm] **tiempo transcurrido** The time that passes from the start of an activity to the end of that activity

**endpoint** [end'point] **extremo** The point at either end of a line segment

**equal groups** [ē'kwəl grōōpz] **grupos iguales** Groups that have the same number of objects

**equal parts** [ē'kwəl pārts] **partes iguales** Parts that are exactly the same size

**equal sign (=)** [ē'kwəl sīn] **signo de igualdad** A symbol used to show that two numbers have the same value  
 Example:  $384 = 384$

**equal to (=)** [ē'kwəl tōō] **igual a** Having the same value  
 Example:  $4 + 4$  is equal to  $3 + 5$ .

**equation** [ē'kwō-zhən] **ecuación** A number sentence that uses the equal sign to show that two amounts are equal  
 Examples:

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

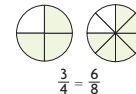
$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

**equivalent** [ē'kwīv'ə-lənt] **equivalente** Two or more sets that name the same amount

**equivalent fractions** [ē'kwīv'ə-lənt frak'shənz] **fracciones equivalentes** Two or more fractions that name the same amount  
 Example:



**estimate** [es'tē-mēt] **verb** **estimar** To find about how many or how much

**estimate** [es'tē-mēt] **noun** **estimación** A number close to an exact amount

**even** [ē'vən] **par** A whole number that has a 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place

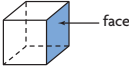
**expanded form** [ek'spənd'fɔrm] **forma desarrollada** A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digit  
 Example:  $721 = 700 + 20 + 1$

**experiment** [ek'sper'ə-mənt] **experimento** A test that is done in order to find out something

H4 Glossary

**F**

**face** [fæs] **cara** A polygon that is a flat surface of a solid shape




**factor** [fak'tər] **factor** A number that is multiplied by another number to find a product  
Examples:  $3 \times 8 = 24$

↑      ↑  
factor   factor

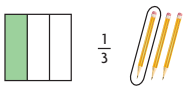
**foot (ft)** [fōt] **pie** A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 1 foot = 12 inches

**fourths** [fōrths] **cuartos**



These are fourths

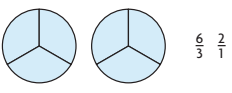
**fraction** [frak'shən] **fracción** A number that names part of a whole or part of a group  
Examples:



**Word History**

Often, a **fraction** is a part of a whole that is broken into pieces. *Fraction* comes from the Latin word *frangere*, which means "to break."

**fraction greater than 1** [frak'shən grāt'ər thən wun] **fracción mayor que 1** A number which has a numerator that is greater than its denominator  
Examples:



**frequency table** [frē'kwənsē tō bəl] **tabla de frecuencia** A table that uses numbers to record data  
Example:

Favorite Color	
Color	Number
Blue	10
Green	8
Red	7
Yellow	4

**G**

**gram (g)** [grəm] **gramo (g)** A metric unit that is used to measure mass; 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

**greater than (>)** [grāt'ər thən] **mayor que**  
A symbol used to compare two numbers when the greater number is given first  
Example:  
Read  $6 > 4$  as "six is greater than four."


**Grouping Property of Addition** [grōp'ɪŋ prəp'ər'tē əv əd'ɪʃ'ən] **propiedad de agrupación de la suma** See Associative Property of Addition.

**Grouping Property of Multiplication** [grōp'ɪŋ prəp'ər'tē əv mʌlt'ɪplɪkə'shən] **propiedad de agrupación de la multiplicación** See Associative Property of Multiplication.

Glossary H5


**H**

**half dollar** [haf dɒl'ər] **moneda de 50¢**  
A coin worth 50 cents and with a value equal to that of 50 pennies; 50¢  
Example:




**half hour** [haf ɔr] **media hora** 30 minutes  
Example: Between 4:00 and 4:30 is one half hour.

**halves** [hovz] **mitades**

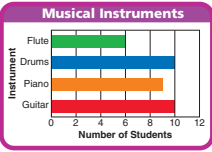


These are halves

**hexagon** [hek'səgən] **hexágono** A polygon with six sides and six angles  
Examples:



**horizontal bar graph** [hɔr'ɪzənt'əl bār graf] **gráfica de barras horizontales** A bar graph in which the bars go from left to right  
Example:



**hour (hr)** [ɔr] **hora (h)** A unit used to measure time; in one hour, the hour hand on an analog clock moves from one number to the next; 1 hour = 60 minutes

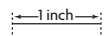
**hour hand** [ɔr hænd] **horario** The short hand on an analog clock

**I**


**Identity Property of Addition** [ɪ-den'tə-tē prəp'ər'tē əv əd'ɪʃ'ən] **propiedad de identidad de la suma** The property that states that when you add zero to a number, the result is that number  
Example:  $24 + 0 = 24$

**Identity Property of Multiplication** [ɪ-den'tə-tē prəp'ər'tē əv mʌlt'ɪplɪkə'shən] **propiedad de identidad de la multiplicación** The property that states that the product of any number and 1 is that number  
Examples:  $5 \times 1 = 5$   
 $1 \times 8 = 8$

**inch (in.)** [ɪnʃ] **pulgada (pulg.)** A customary unit used to measure length or distance  
Example:



**intersecting lines** [ɪntər'sekt'ɪŋ lɪnz] **líneas secantes** Lines that meet or cross  
Example:



**inverse operations** [ɪn'vɜrs əp'rə'shənz] **operaciones inversas** Opposite operations, or operations that undo one another, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division

**K**

**key** [kē] **clave** The part of a map or graph that explains the symbols

**kilogram (kg)** [kɪl'ɒgrəm] **kilogramo (kg)**  
A metric unit used to measure mass; 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams


Glossary H6

**L**

**length** [lenth] **longitud** The measurement of the distance between two points

**less than (<)** [les thən] **menor que** A symbol used to compare two numbers when the lesser number is given first  
Example:  
Read  $3 < 7$  as "three is less than seven."

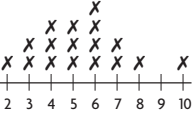
**line** [lɪn] **línea** A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints  
Example:



**Word History**


The word **line** comes from *linen*, a thread spun from the fibers of the flax plant. In early times, thread was held tight to mark a straight line between two points.

**line plot** [lɪn plɒt] **diagrama de puntos** A graph that records each piece of data on a number line  
Example:



**Height of Bean Seedlings to the Nearest Centimeter**

**line segment** [lɪn seg'mənt] **segmento** A part of a line that includes two points, called endpoints, and all of the points between them  
Example:



**liquid volume** [lɪk'wɪd vɔl'yoom] **volumen de un líquido** The amount of liquid in a container

**liter (L)** [lɪt'ər] **litro (L)** A metric unit used to measure capacity and liquid volume; 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

**mass** [mɑs] **masa** The amount of matter in an object

**meter (m)** [mē'tər] **metro (m)** A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1 meter = 100 centimeters

**midnight** [mɪd'nɪt] **medianoche** 12:00 at night

**milliliter (mL)** [mɪl'ɪlɪ'tər] **mililitro (mL)**  
A metric unit used to measure capacity and liquid volume

**minute (min)** [mɪn'ɪt] **minuto (min)** A unit used to measure short amounts of time; in one minute, the minute hand on an analog clock moves from one mark to the next

**minute hand** [mɪn'ɪt hænd] **minutero** The long hand on an analog clock

**multiple** [mul'tɪpl] **múltiplo** A number that is the product of two counting numbers  
Examples:


6	6	6	6	counting numbers
$\times 1$	$\times 2$	$\times 3$	$\times 4$	←
6	12	18	24	← multiples of 6

**multiplication** [mʌlt'ɪplɪkə'shən] **multiplicación**  
The process of finding the total number of items in two or more equal groups; the opposite operation of division

**multiply** [mul'tɪplɪ] **multiplicar** To combine equal groups to find how many in all; the opposite operation of division

**N**

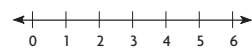
**nickel** [nɪk'əl] **moneda de 5¢** A coin worth 5 cents and with a value equal to that of 5 pennies; 5¢  
Example:



**noon** [noʊn] **mediodía** 12:00 in the day

Glossary H7

**number line** [nʌm'bər lɪn] **recta numérica**  
A line on which numbers can be located  
Example:




**number sentence** [nʌm'bər sent'ns] **enunciado numérico** A sentence that includes numbers, operation symbols, and a greater than symbol, a less than symbol, or an equal sign  
Example:  $5 + 3 = 8$

**numerator** [nʌs'merə'tər] **numerador** The part of a fraction above the line, which tells how many parts are being counted  
Example:  $\frac{3}{4}$  ← numerator


**O**

**octagon** [ɒk'təgən] **octágono** A polygon with eight sides and eight angles  
Examples:



**odd** [ɒd] **impar** A whole number that has a 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place

**open shape** [ɒpən ʃəp] **figura abierta** A shape that does not begin and end at the same point  
Examples:



**order** [ɔr'dər] **orden** A particular arrangement or placement of numbers or things, one after another


**order of operations** [ɔr'dər əv əp'rə'rə'shənz] **orden de las operaciones** A special set of rules that gives the order in which calculations are done

**Order Property of Addition** [ɔr'dər prəp'ər'tē əv əd'ɪʃ'ən] **propiedad de orden de la suma** See Commutative Property of Addition.


**Order Property of Multiplication** [ɔr'dər prəp'ər'tē əv mʌlt'ɪplɪkə'shən] **propiedad de orden de la multiplicación** See Commutative Property of Multiplication.

**P**


**parallel lines** [pær'əle lɪnz] **líneas paralelas** Lines in the same plane that never cross and are always the same distance apart  
Example:




**pattern** [pɑ'tɜn] **patrón** An ordered set of numbers or objects in which the order helps you predict what will come next  
Examples:  
2, 4, 6, 8, 10



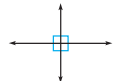
**pentagon** [pen'təgən] **pentágono** A polygon with five sides and five angles  
Examples:



**perimeter** [pə'rɪm'ətər] **perímetro** The distance around a figure  
Example:



**perpendicular lines** [pə'r-pən-dɪk'yoo'lər lɪnz] **líneas perpendiculares** Lines that intersect to form right angles  
Example:



Glossary H8

# Student Edition Glossary continued

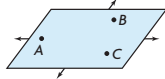
**picture graph** [pik'char graf] **gráfica con dibujos** A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information  
**Example:**

How We Get to School	
Walk	●●●●
Ride a Bike	●●●●●
Ride a Bus	●●●●●●●●
Ride in a Car	●●●●

Key: Each ● = 10 students.

**place value** [plás val'yúo] **valor posicional** The value of each digit in a number, based on the location of the digit

**plane** [plān] **plano** A flat surface that extends without end in all directions  
**Example:**



**plane shape** [plān shāp] **figura plana** A shape in a plane that is formed by curves, line segments, or both  
**Example:**



**P.M.** [pē-em] **p.m.** The time after noon and before midnight

**point** [point] **punto** An exact position or location

**polygon** [pōl'igōn] **polígono** A closed plane shape with straight sides that are line segments  
**Examples:**



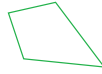
## Word History

Did you ever think that a **poly**gon looks like a bunch of knees that are **ben**t? This is how the term got its name. **Poly-** is from the Greek word *polys*, which means "many." The ending **-gon** is from the Greek word *gony*, which means "knee."

**product** [prād'akt] **producto** The answer in a multiplication problem  
**Example:**  $3 \times 8 = 24$   
 ↑ product

## Q

**quadrilateral** [kwād'rīlat'ar-nl] **cuadrilátero** A polygon with four sides and four angles  
**Example:**



**quarter** [kwōrt'ar] **moneda de 25c** A coin worth 25 cents and with a value equal to that of 25 pennies; 25¢  
**Example:**



**quarter hour** [kwōrt'ar our] **cuarto de hora** 15 minutes  
**Example:** Between 4:00 and 4:15 is one quarter hour.

**quotient** [kwō'shent] **cociente** The number, not including the remainder, that results from division  
**Example:**  $8 \div 4 = 2$   
 ↓ quotient

Glossary H9

## R

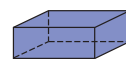
**ray** [rā] **semirrecta** A part of a line, with one endpoint, that is straight and continues in one direction  
**Example:**



**rectangle** [rek'tang'gāl] **rectángulo** A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, two pairs of sides of equal length, and four right angles  
**Example:**



**rectangular prism** [rek'tang'gyar-lar priz'am] **prisma rectangular** A three-dimensional shape with six faces that are all rectangles  
**Example:**



**regroup** [rē-grōp] **reagrupar** To exchange amounts of equal value to rename a number  
**Example:**  $5 + 8 = 13$  ones or 1 ten 3 ones

**related facts** [rīlāt'id fākt] **operaciones relacionadas** A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, number sentences  
**Examples:**  $4 \times 7 = 28$     $28 \div 4 = 7$   
 $7 \times 4 = 28$     $28 \div 7 = 4$

**remainder** [rīmōn'dar] **residuo** The amount left over when a number cannot be divided evenly

**results** [rīzults] **resultados** The answers from a survey

**rhombus** [rōm'bas] **rombo** A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and four sides of equal length  
**Example:**



**right angle** [rīt ang'gāl] **ángulo recto** An angle that forms a square corner  
**Example:**



**round** [raund] **redondear** To replace a number with another number that tells about how many or how much

## S

**scale** [skāl] **escala** The numbers placed at fixed distances on a graph to help label the graph

**side** [sid] **lado** A straight line segment in a polygon

**sixths** [sīkths] **sextos**



These are sixths

**skip count** [skīp kount] **contar saltado** A pattern of counting forward or backward  
**Example:** 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, ...

**solid shape** [sōl'id shāp] **cuerpo geométrico** See three-dimensional shape.

**sphere** [sfīr] **esfera** A three-dimensional shape that has the shape of a round ball  
**Example:**



**square** [skwār] **cuadrado** A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides, four sides of equal length, and four right angles  
**Example:**



H10 Glossary

**square unit** [skwār yūn'it] **unidad cuadrada** A unit used to measure area such as square foot, square meter, and so on

**standard form** [stān'dard fōrm] **forma normal** A way to write numbers by using the digits 0–9, with each digit having a place value  
**Example:** 345 ← standard form

**subtraction** [səb'trak'shən] **resta** The process of finding how many are left when a number of items are taken away from a group of items; the process of finding the difference when two groups are compared; the opposite operation of addition

**sum** [səm] **suma o total** The answer to an addition problem  
**Example:**  $6 + 4 = 10$   
 ↑ sum

**survey** [sūr'vā] **encuesta** A method of gathering information

## T

**tally table** [tal'ē tā'bəl] **tabla de conteo** A table that uses tally marks to record data  
**Example:**

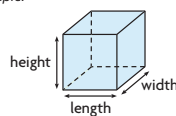
Favorite Sport	
Sport	Tally
Soccer	
Baseball	
Football	
Basketball	

**thirds** [thūrdz] **tercios**



These are thirds

**three-dimensional shape** [thré dā'men'shənal shāp] **figura tridimensional** A shape that has length, width, and height  
**Example:**



**time line** [tīm līn] **línea cronológica** A drawing that shows when and in what order events took place

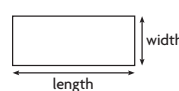
**trapezoid** [trāp'rizoid] **trapezio** A quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides  
**Example:**



**triangle** [trī'ang'gāl] **triángulo** A polygon with three sides and three angles  
**Examples:**



**two-dimensional shape** [tū dā'men'shənal shāp] **figura bidimensional** A shape that has only length and width  
**Example:**



## U

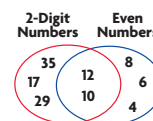
**unit fraction** [yūn'it frak'shən] **fracción unitaria** A fraction that has 1 as its top number, or numerator  
**Examples:**  $\frac{1}{2}$     $\frac{1}{3}$     $\frac{1}{4}$

**unit square** [yūn'it skwār] **cuadrado de una unidad** A square with a side length of 1 unit, used to measure area

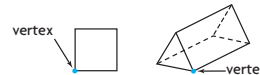
Glossary H11

## V

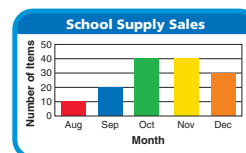
**Venn diagram** [ven dī'agram] **diagrama de Venn** A diagram that shows relationships among sets of things  
**Example:**



**vertex** [vūr'teks] **vértice** The point at which two rays of an angle or two (or more) line segments meet in a plane shape or where three or more edges meet in a solid shape  
**Examples:**



**vertical bar graph** [vūr'tīkal bār graf] **gráfica de barras verticales** A bar graph in which the bars go up from bottom to top



## W

**whole** [hāl] **entero** All of the parts of a shape or group  
**Example:**



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

This is one whole.

**whole number** [hāl num'bar] **número entero** One of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ... The set of whole numbers goes on without end

**word form** [wōrd fōrm] **en palabras** A way to write numbers by using words  
**Example:** The word form of 212 is two hundred twelve.

## Z

**Zero Property of Multiplication** [zē'rō prōp'ar'tē av mul'tīplīkā'shən] **propiedad del cero de la multiplicación** The property that states that the product of zero and any number is zero  
**Example:**  $0 \times 6 = 0$

H12 Glossary

