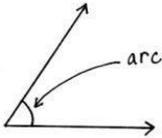
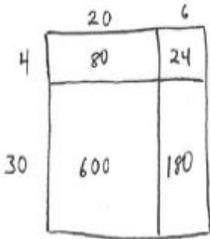


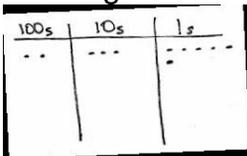
K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
acute angle	An angle with measure between zero degrees and 90 degrees.
acute triangle	Triangle with all interior angles measuring less than 90 degrees.
addend	A number used in the mathematical operation of addition (e.g., $6 + 8 = 14$, 6 and 8 are addends).
addition	A mathematical operation that combines two or more numbers to calculate a sum.
adjacent angle	Two angles $\angle AOC$ and $\angle COB$, with a common side OC , are adjacent angles if C is in the interior of $\angle AOB$.
algebraic expression	A group of numbers, symbols and variables that express a single or series of mathematical operations (e.g., $2x + 4 - 16y$).
algebraic form/notation	An algebraic description written in terms of numbers, symbols and variables.
algorithm	A set of step-by-step instructions for completing a task that can be generalized to other tasks, problems or situations.
analog clock	A device for the measurement of time that has numbers 1 to 12 around a face, with an hour, minute and second hand that shows a continuous sweep of time.
angle	A geometric figure consisting of the union of two rays that share a common endpoint (vertex).
angle measure	The measure (in degrees or radians) of the arc formed by two rays with a common endpoint (vertex).
arc	<p>Connected portion of a circle.</p> 
area	A two-dimensional space measured by the number of non-overlapping unit squares or parts of unit squares that can fit into the space.

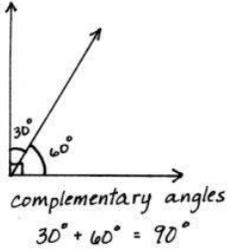
K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

area model	<p>A model for multiplication problems, in which the length and width of a rectangle represents the factors.</p> 
array	<p>A rectangular arrangement of objects or elements organized into rows and columns, or a set of objects or elements organized into a specific pattern.</p>
arrow notation/ “arrow way”	<p>Simplifying strategy using arrows to show how a number can be simplified to add in addition or subtraction.</p> 
associative property	<p>Addition: changing the grouping of terms in a sum without changing the sum. Multiplication: changing the grouping of factors in a product without changing the product.</p>
attribute of a figure	<p>A property or common feature of a set of objects or elements.</p>
bar graph	<p>A representation of the length of either vertical or horizontal bars used to enumerate and compare data.</p>
benchmark	<p>A commonly known point of reference from which measurements may be made (e.g., four quarters make a whole).</p>
benchmark fraction	<p>A commonly known fraction that serves as a meaningful reference point for measurement comparison.</p>
bundling/unbundling	<p>Putting smaller units together (or apart) to make a larger (smaller) one, example; putting 10 ones together to make a ten or 10 tens together to make a hundred.</p>
capacity	<p>The amount of space in units or cubes that can fit into a solid (Note: also referred to as volume.).</p>

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

centimeter	Unit of measurement.
chip model	<p>Drawing dots on a labeled place-value chart.</p>  <p>The number represented is 236.</p>
circle	A set of points in a plane that are equidistant from a given point, called the center.
collinear	Three or more points that lie on the same line.
column	Vertical direction used in an array.
common algorithm	A set of step-by-step instructions that are well known by most practitioners and are frequently used (e.g., borrowing, carrying).
common denominator	A number divisible by all of the denominators in a set of fractions.
common factor	A whole number that divides without remainder into two or more non-zero numbers.
common multiple	A whole-number multiple of two or more given numbers (e.g., 48 is a common multiple of 2, 3 and 4).
commutative property	<p>Addition: the addition of terms in any order obtains the same sum (e.g., $a + b + c = d$, $a + c + b = d$).</p> <p>Multiplication: the multiplication of terms in any order obtains the same product (e.g., $a * b * c = d$, $b * c * a = d$).</p>
comparative language	Words used to describe the differences in terms and objects (e.g., bigger, smaller, less than, more than, not equal to) or greater than >; less than <; equal to =.
compensation	Simplifying strategy where students add or subtract the same amount to or from both numbers to create an equivalent, but easier problem.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

<p>complementary angles</p>	 <p>Any two angles whose measures have a sum of 90 degrees.</p>
<p>compose</p>	<p>To create by putting together.</p>
<p>composite number</p>	<p>Positive integer having three or more whole number factors; a number that has factors other than one and itself.</p>
<p>computational fluency</p>	<p>The efficient automatic recall of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division facts; the efficient and automatic recall and use of standard algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.</p>
<p>cone</p>	<p>A three-dimensional figure generated by rotating a triangle about one of its legs to form a solid with one circular base.</p>
<p>congruent</p>	<p>Having the same shape and exactly the same size.</p>
<p>continuous</p>	<p>Ongoing; with reference to time as a continuous measurement.</p>
<p>convert</p>	<p>To express a measurement in a different unit.</p>
<p>counting on</p>	<p>A strategy for finding the number of objects in a group without having to count every member of the group. For example, if a stack of books is known to have 8 books, and then 3 more books are added to the top, it is not necessary to count the stack all over again. One can find the total by counting on by pointing to the top book and saying “8,” and following this with “9 – 10 – 11... There are eleven books now.”</p>
<p>counting path</p>	<p>With reference to order of count, but counting in a linear arrangement to become familiar with the number line.</p>

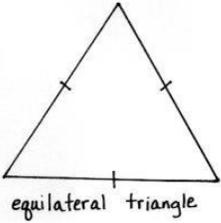
K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

cube	Exponents: the third power of a number. Geometry: a regular three-dimensional figure having six congruent square faces.
cylinder	A three-dimensional figure composed of two congruent and parallel circular regions joined by a curved surface.
data	Quantitative and/or qualitative information within a context gathered through observation, questioning and/or measurement.
data set	A defined group of quantitative and/or qualitative information within a context gathered through observations, questioning and/or measurement.
decimal fraction	A proper fraction whose denominator is a power of 10.
decimal point	A demarcation mark used in a base 10 numbering system to designate values that are less than one.
decompose	To break down into smaller units to simplify computation.
denominator	The bottom part of a fraction that indicates the number of equal parts into which the whole is divided (e.g., 4 in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$).
diagonal	A line segment joining two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.
difference	The result obtained using the operation of subtraction.
digit	The ten symbols, "0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9" used in a base-ten numeration system.
digital clock	A device for telling time that shifts between discrete states instead of continuous variation.
dimension	Measurement: measure of distance in a specific direction (e.g., length, width, depth). Space: the number of coordinates needed to specify a location in space.
distance	The positive value for the length of the shortest line segment joining two points.
distributive property	A rule or method that states that every term inside grouping symbols may be multiplied by a term outside grouping symbols to yield an equivalent expression.
dividend	The value to be divided in a division problem.
divisibility	The ability to divide one whole number by another whole number without a remainder.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

divisibility rules	<p>A set of general rules that may be used to determine whether or not a number is evenly divisible by another number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2: If the number is even, it is divisible by 2. ▪ 3: If the sum of all of the digits is divisible by three, the number is divisible by 3. ▪ 4: If the number formed by the last two digits is divisible by 4, the number is divisible by 4. ▪ 5: If the last digit is a 0 or 5, the number is divisible by 5. ▪ 6: If a number is divisible by both three and two, it is divisible by 6. ▪ 7: If the difference of last digit doubled and the rest of the digits is divisible by seven, the number is divisible by 7 (e.g., 343: $34 - 6 = 28$). ▪ 8: If the last three digits of a number are divisible by 8, the number is divisible by 8. ▪ 9: If the sum of the digits is divisible by nine, the number is divisible by 9. ▪ 10: If the last digit of the number is 0, it is divisible by 10.
division	The opposite operation of multiplication that separates items or values into equal parts, with or without a remainder.
divisor	The value by which another quantity is divided in a division problem.
doubles/doubles plus one	$3 + 3$ or $4 + 4$ (doubles plus one; $3 + 4$ or $4 + 5$).
elapsed time	The measure of actual time between two distinct events.
endpoint	A point that demarks the beginning and the end of a line segment, the initial point of a ray or the end of an arc.
equal	A term that indicates the same amount, measure or quantity as another amount, measure or quantity.
equation	A mathematical statement divided by an equal symbol that states the two values or expressions have the same value.

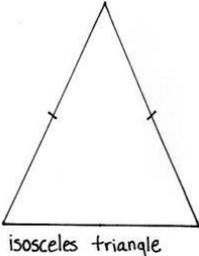
K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

equilateral triangle	 <p>A triangle with three equal sides.</p>
equivalent	Two expressions or statements that always have the same truth value.
estimate	An approximate and reasonable answer that is close to the exact answer without actually calculating the exact answer.
even number	A natural number that is divisible by two without a remainder.
expanded notation	Elementary: the display of digits to show the place value of each digit. Secondary: the display of an expression without parentheses.
exponent	A number placed to the right and above (superscript) a non-zero base that indicates the operation of repeated multiplication.
exponential form	A mathematical representation of a term raised to a power.
expression	A mathematical phrase containing one or more terms linked by operation symbols.
face of a polyhedron	Each polygon that combines to construct a three-dimensional solid (flat side of a solid).
fact family	A collection of related addition and subtraction facts, or multiplication and division facts, made from the same numbers. (e.g., $[7+2=9, 2+7=9, 9-7=2, 9-2=7]$ and $\{7 \times 2=14, 2 \times 7=14, 14 \div 7=2, 14 \div 2=7\}$)
factor	Noun: the value that can be divided into another value with no remainder. Verb: rewrite a number or polynomial as a product of numbers, simpler polynomials, or of polynomials and monomials.
fair sharing	The equal opportunity for the occurrence of all possible events or being equally divided.
figure	Set of points in the plane.
flat	Two-dimensional shape.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

fluency	The efficient automatic recall of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division facts; the efficient and automatic recall and use of standard algorithms for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
formula	A general mathematical equation that relates two or more terms or values.
fraction	A number written in the form of a ratio where the top number is referred to as the numerator and the bottom number is referred to as the denominator.
fractional part or unit	A part of a whole or a part of a group.
front-end estimation	Using the leading, or left-most, digits to make an estimate quickly and easily (e.g., when asked to estimate the sum of 594, 32 and 221, an original estimate would be 5+0+2 hundreds or 700).
geometric solid	A three-dimensional shape bounded by surfaces (e.g., rectangular prism, pyramid, cylinder, cone, and sphere).
gram	Unit of measure for weight.
halfway	With reference to a number line, the midpoint between two numbers.
hash mark	The marks on a ruler or other measurement tool.
height	A perpendicular segment from a base to a vertex, or between bases (note: also called altitude).
hexagon	A polygon with six sides.
hidden partners	Embedded numbers; $4 + \underline{\quad} = 10$
horizontal	Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon; in a coordinate grid, the x-axis is a horizontal line.
identity property of	Addition: the rule that recognizes that a given number remains unchanged after the addition of a zero Multiplication: the rule that recognizes that a given number remains unchanged after multiplication with the number one.
improper fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.
inequality	A statement relating two or more quantities or values that are not equal using words or symbols ($\neq, <, >, \leq, \geq$).

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

input/output machine	A method used to build functions by applying a rule to an input value, which generates an output value.
Intercept/intersecting lines	The point at which a line or curve crosses a given axis; lines that contain at least one point in common.
interval	A set of numbers or values between and, in some cases, including two given values.
isosceles triangle	 <p>A triangle that has two or more congruent sides. (Note: equilateral triangles are a subset of isosceles triangles.)</p>
kilogram	Unit of measure for mass.
kilometer	Unit of measure for length.
kite	A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of congruent adjacent sides and no congruent opposite sides.
length	Distance measurement from end to end; in a rectangular shape, length can be used to describe any of the four sides.
line	A straight set of points that extends infinitely in opposite directions. (Note: this is an undefined term in Euclidean geometry.)
line graph	A representation used to show change over an interval, with the data points connected by line segments.
line of reflection	The line that behaves as a mirror, such that after a figure is reflected across the line, all the points on the line are left unchanged by the reflection (transformation).
line of symmetry	A line that divides a figure into two congruent parts that are mirror images of each other.
line plots	A sketch of data in which check marks, or other marks above a number line, shows the frequency of each value.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

line segment	Two points or endpoints, and all the points on the line between the endpoints.
linear expression	A collection of numbers, symbols, operations, and two or fewer variables with a degree of one.
liquid volume	The space that a liquid takes up.
liter (L)	A metric unit of capacity that is equal to the volume of a cube that measures 10 centimeters on a side.
manipulatives	A wide variety of physical materials or objects that students use to foster the learning of abstract ideas in mathematics. (Note: also referred to as concrete materials.)
mass	The amount of matter that a body contains.
mean	A measure of center where the sum of a set of numbers is divided by the number of elements in the set. (Also referred to as the average.)
measurable attribute	A common feature of a set of objects or numbers that can be measured.
median	A measure of center that identifies a value such that half the data is above the value and half the data is below the value when the data is listed in order.
mental math	Calculations performed in one's head, without paper and pencil.
meter	Unit of measurement.
metric system of measurement	A measurement system based on the base-ten numeration system (e.g., meter, liter, gram).
midpoint	A point on a line segment halfway between the two endpoints.
milliliter	Unit of measure for liquid volume.
millimeter	A metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter.
minuend	The number from which you are subtracting. $\begin{array}{r} 68 \text{ minuend} \\ - 42 \text{ subtrahend} \\ \hline 26 \text{ difference} \end{array}$
minute	A unit of time.
mixed number	A number represented by a whole number next to a fraction, and is equal to the sum of the whole number and the fraction.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

mixed units	Example, three meters, 43 centimeters.
mode	A measure of center that is the value or values that occur(s) most frequently in a given set of numbers.
multiple of a number	A number into which a given number may be divided with no remainder.
multiplication	The operation of repeated addition.
multiplier	The factor representing the number of units.
net of a polyhedron	A two-dimensional representation of the surface of a three-dimensional figure.
new groups below	Writing the new unit on the line. $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ + 35 \\ \hline 61 \end{array}$
non-standard shapes	Geometric figures that are not in common usage, but fulfill a given definition; e.g.       
non-standard units of measurement	Measurement units that are not commonly accepted as standard, but are applied uniformly when measuring (e.g., paperclips, pencils, a tennis shoe and cubes).
number bond	A number bond is a mental picture of the relationship between a number and the parts that combine to make it. The concept of number bonds is very basic; an important foundation for understanding how numbers work. A whole thing is made up of parts. If you know the parts, you can put them together (add) to find the whole. If you know the whole and one of the parts, you take away the part you know (subtract) to find the other part.
number line	A model that represents real numbers as points on a line with a uniform scale.
number sentence	Example, $2 + 1 = 3$ or $3 = 2 + 1$
number story	Word problems or stories with "add to" or "take from" situations.
numerator	The number of equal parts of a total number of parts in a fraction; it is found above the fraction bar (e.g., 4 in the fraction $\frac{4}{7}$).

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

numerical expression	Any combination of constants, operators, and/or words that result in a number. (Note: also referred to as an arithmetic expression.)
obtuse angle	An angle whose measure is greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees.
obtuse triangle	A triangle with an interior obtuse angle.
octagon	A polygon with eight sides.
odd number	An integer that is <u>not</u> divisible by two.
one-to-one correspondence	A relationship that pairs each element in a set with one element in another set.
operation	The process or execution of a specific rule on a set of numbers.
order of operations	The sequence in which specific rules of mathematics are performed when evaluating an expression or equation.
ordered pair	A pair of numbers used to locate and describe points in the coordinate plane in the form (x, y).
ordinal number	A whole number that names the position of an object in a set.
ordinal position	Numbers used to specify position in a sequence. (e.g., first, second, third, fourth, etc.)
overlap	Extend over, or cover partly.
parallel lines	Lines in the same plane that never intersect and are always equidistant.
parallelogram	A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.
parenthesis	Used around a fact or numbers within an equation “().”
partial product	Example: $24 \times 6 = (20 \times 6) + (4 \times 6) = 120 + 24$
partition	Divide a whole into equal parts.
pattern	A set or sequence of figures or numbers that are repeated in a predictable manner.
pentagon	A polygon with five sides.
percent	A ratio that calculates the parts per hundred (e.g; 20% is 20 parts of 100).

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

perimeter	The sum of all lengths of a polygon.
perpendicular lines	Two lines that intersect to form right angles.
pictograph	A representation that uses pictures or symbols to represent data.
place value	The value of a numeral based on the position of each digit in the number.
plane figure	A two-dimensional figure or shape formed by straight lines or a curve.
plot	Locate and label a point on a number line.
point	A location in space that has no dimension. (Note: this is an undefined term in Euclidean geometry.)
point of rotation	The point about which a figure is rotated or turned.
polygon	A closed two-dimensional figure made up of segments, which intersect only at the segment endpoints.
polyhedron	A closed three-dimensional figure or shape in which all the surfaces are polygons.
prime factor	All the factors of a quantity that are only divisible by the number one and itself (e.g; the prime factors of 42 are 7, 3 and 2).
prime number	A number that has exactly two different factors, one and itself.
prism	A three-dimensional figure made up of two parallel congruent faces and lateral faces that are parallelograms.
probability	The measure of the likelihood of the occurrence of an event.
product	The result obtained when two or more quantities are multiplied.
proper fraction	A fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator.
properties of equality	Rules for producing equivalent expressions (e.g., identity, transitive, reflexive, addition property of equality, to name a few).

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

properties of: operations, real number operations, real number system	Mathematical principles that are always true (e.g., commutative, associative, distributive, identity, and inverse, to name a few).
pyramid	A three-dimensional figure whose base is a polygon and whose lateral faces are triangles that share a common vertex.
quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides.
quotient	The answer to a division problem.
range	The set of all possible output values for a function.
range (of a data set)	The difference between the greatest and least value in a set of data.
ratio	A comparison of two quantities by division that can be expressed as “a to b,” “ $\frac{a}{b}$ ” or “a:b.”
ray	A line segment that extends infinitely in one direction from one of its endpoints.
reasonable	Within likely or sensible boundaries.
reasonable estimations	Approximations based on mathematical reasoning that are within the desired degree of accuracy (e.g., in the problem $35+43$ a reasonable estimation would be 75 or 80).
reasoning (mathematical)	The justification of a particular solution, algorithm or solution method using logical and mathematically sound arguments.
rectangle	A quadrilateral with two pairs of congruent parallel sides and four right angles.
rectilinear figure	A polygon, all angles of which are right angles.
reflection	A transformation creating a mirror image of the original figure on the opposite side of the line of reflection.
reflex angle	An angle that is greater than 180° and less than 360° .
regular polygon	A convex polygon which is equiangular and equilateral.

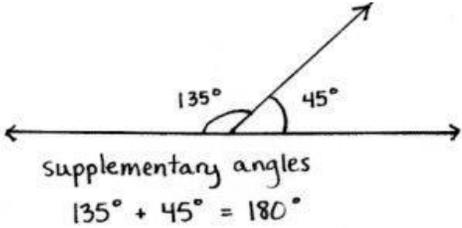
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remainder	The number left over when an integer is divided by another.
renaming	Changing, instead of “carrying” or “borrowing,” we say a group of 10 ones is “renamed” a “10” when the ones are bundled and moved from the ones to the tens place; if using \$1 bills, they may be “changed” for a \$10 bill when there are enough.
repeated addition	Adding equal groups together (e.g., $3 + 3 + 3$).
rhombus	A quadrilateral with four congruent sides. (Plural – “rhombi”).
right angle	An angle whose measure is 90° .
right triangle	A triangle that contains a right angle.
rotation	A transformation in which a figure is turned a given degree and direction around a point. (The point of rotation).
round	To approximate the value of a number to a specified place value (symbol used \approx)
row	Horizontal direction used in an array.
same	Exactly the same/not exactly the same/the same, but...(ways to analyze objects to match or sort).
say ten way	Counting by 10's (1 ten, 2 tens, 3 tens, 4 tens...10 tens).
scale	Measuring: a tool or system used for the determination of weight. Graphing: a system of marks at fixed intervals.
scalene triangle	A triangle with no congruent sides.
scatterplot	A graph of the points representing a collection of data.
scientific notation	A representation of a very large or very small number expressed as the product of a power of 10, and a decimal number greater than or equal to one and less than 10.
second	Unit of time.

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sequence	A set of numbers in a defined order.
side	The segment joining two adjacent vertices in a figure.
side length	The measure of the segment joining two adjacent vertices in a figure.
similar figures	Two or more figures that have the same shape and are related in size by a scale factor.
simplest form	Fractional: a fraction that has no common factor for the numerator and denominator. Polynomial: an expression that has no common factors for all terms and no like terms Radical: there are no perfect square factors contained in the radicand and there are no like terms.
Simplify	The act of writing a quantity in simplest form.
skip counting	The method of counting by equal intervals.
solid	A closed three-dimensional figure.
solution	The value or values for a variable that makes an equation or inequality true.
solve	To find a solution for a problem.
sort	Group objects according to a particular attribute.
sphere	A three-dimensional figure made up of all points in space, equidistant from a given point called the center.
square	Geometry: a parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles. Exponent: the result of multiplying a number by itself.
square unit	A unit of area - specifically square centimeters, inches, feet and meters.
standard notation	A number written with one digit for each place value in a base ten numeric system.
statistics	The collection, organization, description and analysis of quantitative data.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

stem-and-leaf plot	<p>A display of data in which digits with larger place values (10's or greater) are "stems," and digits with smaller place values (1's) are "leaves."</p> <p>(e.g., $\begin{array}{r l} 0 & 0015888 \\ 1 & 23445569 \\ 2 & \\ 3 & 014 \end{array}$)</p> <p>represents {0,0,1,5,8,8,8,12,13,14,14,15,15,16,19,30,31,34})</p>
straight angle	An angle whose measure is 180° .
subtraction	A mathematical operation that calculates the difference between two numbers.
subtrahend	<p>The number being subtracted in a subtraction problem.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 68 \text{ minuend} \\ - 42 \text{ subtrahend} \\ \hline 26 \text{ difference} \end{array}$
sum	The result of addition.
supplementary angles	<p>Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180</p> 
surface area	A measure of the amount of area in a three-dimensional solid.
symbol	Shorthand marks that represent math concepts.
symmetry	A one-to-one correspondence in size, form and arrangement of parts, related to a plane, line or point.
table of values	A chart that organizes data (values) in rows and columns to illustrate facts and figures.
tallies	A method of counting using marks, usually in groups of five.
tally chart	A method for recording occurrences of an event and for the development of frequency distribution tables.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

tape diagram	A drawing that looks like a segment of tape, used to illustrate number relationships. Also known as a strip diagram, bar model, fraction strip or length model.
t-chart	A two-column organizational tool used to display and record data, patterns and functions/rules.
ten frame	An array of squares in the form of two rows with 5 squares in each row used to teach counting, number relationships and computation.
tile	To cover a region, without gaps or overlaps.
totals below	$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ + 75 \\ \hline 100 \\ 90 \\ + 10 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$ OR $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ + 75 \\ \hline 10 \\ 90 \\ + 100 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Writing the ten or hundred on the equal line.</p>
track	Students use different objects to track the count on from one addend to the total.
transformation	An operation that creates an image from a pre-image (e.g., translation, reflection, rotation, dilation, and glide-reflection).
trapezoid	A quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides.
trend	The general drift, tendency or direction of data.
triangle	A polygon with three sides
unit form	A single undivided entity or whole. The first position in a place-value counting system, representing a single-digit number: <i>unit form counting states the amount of hundreds, tens, and ones in each number, example; 11 is stated to have 1 ten 1 one, 20 as 2 tens, 27 as 2 tens 7 ones, 100 as 1 hundred, and 146 as 1 hundred 4 tens 6 ones.</i>
unit fraction	A fraction with a numerator of one; non-unit fractions are fractions with numerators other than 1.
unit square	Given a length unit, it is a 1 unit by 1 unit square.
unknown	The missing number in a number sentence.

K-5 Definitions of Math Terms

U.S. Customary system of measurement	A measuring system used most often in the United States (e.g., inches, pounds, gallons). Note: also called the standard system of measurement.)
value	How much.
variable	A symbol that represents a quantity.
Venn diagram	A representation that uses circles to show relationships between two or more sets.
verify	The process of demonstrating or proving that a response is correct.
vertex	Geometry: the point at which the rays of an angle, two sides of a polygon, or the edges of a polyhedron meet. (Plural - "vertices"). Vertex-edge graph: vertices (singular - "vertex") are elements or nodes of a graph or network that may or may not be joined by edges.
vertical	At right angles to the plane of the horizon or to a horizontal axis.
vertical angles	The opposite angles formed when two lines intersect.
visual fraction model	A tape diagram, number line diagram or area model.
volume	The measure of the capacity of a three-dimensional figure (measured in cubic units).
weight	A measure of the heaviness of, or the force of gravity on, an object.
whole	The entire object, collection of objects or quantity being considered.
whole numbers	The set of numbers consisting of the natural numbers and zero.
word form	Numbers written in words, example; 576 is five hundred seventy-six.
zero property	Addition: the mathematical rule stating that the sum of a term and zero is equal to the original term. Subtraction: the mathematical rule stating that the difference of a term and zero is equal to the original term. Multiplication: the mathematical rule stating that the product of a term and zero is zero. Division: the mathematical rule stating that division of a term by zero is undefined.

References:

Vocabulary taken from NYS Modules.
Definitions adapted from Arizona Department of Education
<http://www.azed.gov/search-results/?q=glossary%20>.

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Will continue to update as modules are released.