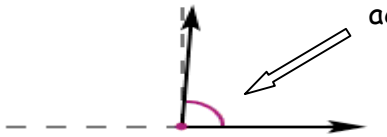
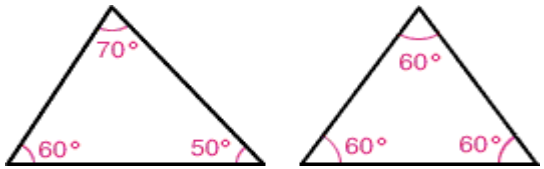
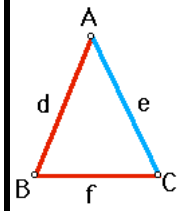
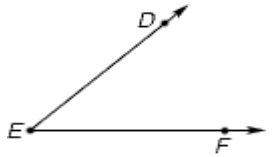
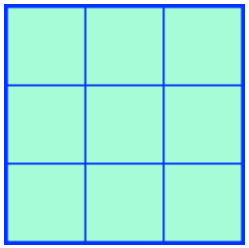
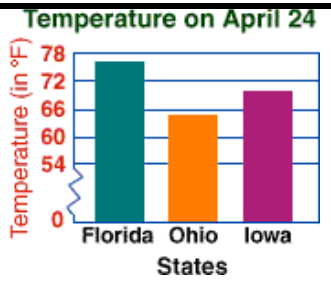
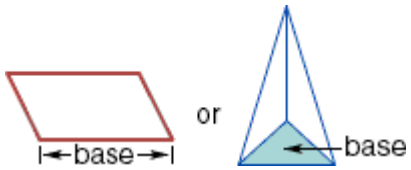
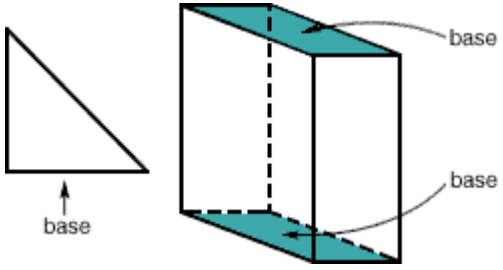
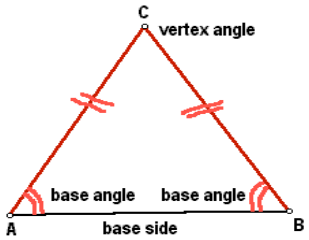
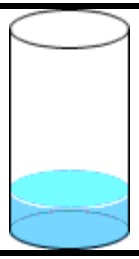
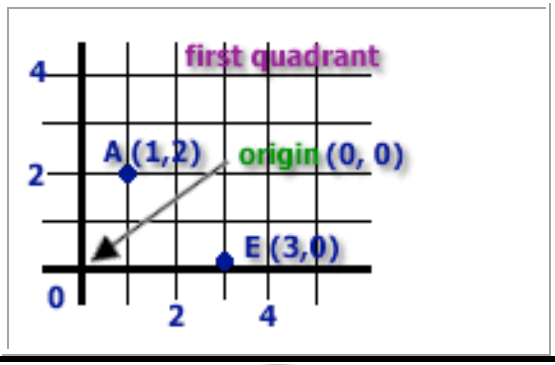
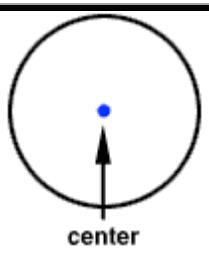
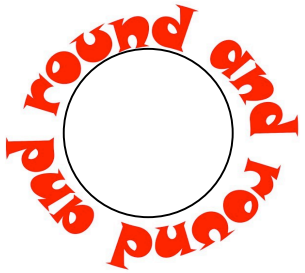
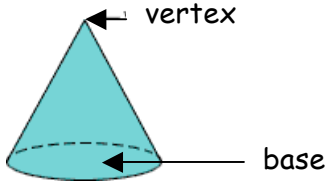
Math Dictionary for Grade 5 & 6

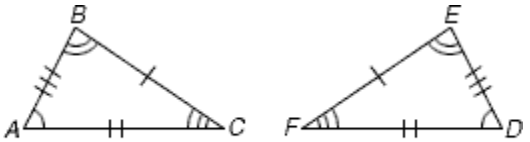
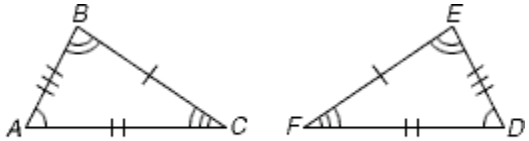
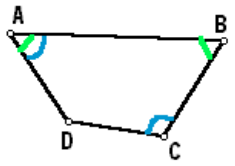
Grade	Vocabulary Word:	Definition	Example
5	**Acute angle**	An angle whose measure is between zero degrees and 90 degrees.	
5	**Acute triangle**	A triangle with 3 acute angles.	
6	**Addend**	Numbers to be added.	584 ← These are addends. + 401 ← 985
6	**Adjacent sides**	Sides of a polygon that share a vertex.	 Sides *d* and *f* are considered adjacent sides of triangle ABC since they share the common vertex B.
5	**Algebraic Expression**	An expression that contains a variable.	If Maria is 58 inches tall and Joe is 60 inches tall, and if the variable *m* represents Maria's height, then the expression *m* + 2 represents Joe's height.

5	**Angle**	A figure formed by 2 rays that begin at the same point. The rays are the sides of the angle and the point is the vertex of the angle.	 ∠DEF, ∠FED, or ∠E
5	**Area**	A measure of how much surface is covered by a figure. Area is measured in square units. The number of square units needed to cover a given surface.	The area is 9 square units 
5	**Bar Graph**	A graph that organizes a collection of data by using horizontal or vertical bars to display how many times each event or number occurs in the collection.	
5	**Base (in exponential notation)**	It is the number that is used as a repeated factor.	In the expression 2^3, 2 is the base and is used as a factor 3 times.
5	**Base (in geometry)**	A side of a polygon or a face of a solid figure by which the figure is measured or named. 	

6	**Base Angles**	The angles formed by the base and each adjacent side.	
6	**Benchmark**	Easy numbers others are compared to. Benchmarks are used to help make estimates.	Benchmark Fractions: 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Benchmark Percents: 0%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%
6	**Capacity**	The amount of liquid a container can hold.	
5	**Cartesian Graph (first quadrant)**	See coordinate plane.	
5	**Center**	The given point from which all points on the circle are the same distance.	

5	**Circle**	A closed figure with all points on the figure the same distance from the center point.	
5	**Circle Graph (pie graph)**	A graph that displays portions of data collections as parts of a circular region. The parts are often labeled using fractions or percents.	
6	**Circumference**	The distance around a circle.	
5	**Common Denominator**	Fractions that have the same denominator.	The fractions $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ have the same denominator.
5	**Common Factor**	A number that is a factor of two or more numbers.	1, 2, and 4 are common factors of 4 and 8.

<table>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Common Multiple</td><td>Multiple that two or more numbers share.</td><td>Some multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Some multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12. The first two common multiples of 2 and 3 are 6, and 12.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Compatible Numbers</td><td>Numbers that are easy to compute mentally.</td><td>5 + 15 = 20</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Composite number</td><td>A natural number that has 3 or more factors.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Composite Numbers</th><th colspan="2">Not Composite Numbers</th></tr>
<tr><th>Number</th><th>Factors</th><th>Number</th><th>Factors</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>1, 2, 4</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>1, 2, 3, 6</td><td>2</td><td>1, 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>1, 2, 4, 8</td><td>3</td><td>1, 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>1, 3, 9</td><td>5</td><td>1, 5</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Cone</td><td>A solid that has a circular base, a vertex, and a lateral surface.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Congruent</td><td>Figures with the same size and shape. Line segments that are equal in length.</td><td> 
The two triangles are congruent.</td></tr>
</table>

5	**Congruent angles**	Angles that have the same measure.	Angle B and Angle E are congruent.  $\triangle ABC$ is congruent to $\triangle DEF$.
5	**Congruent polygons**	Two polygons that are exactly the same size and the same shape.	 $\triangle ABC$ is congruent to $\triangle DEF$.
6	**Consecutive Angles**	If two angles share a common side, then they are called **consecutive angles**. Otherwise they are called **nonconsecutive angles**.	 **angles A and B are consecutive angles, angles A and C are nonconsecutive angles**
5	**Coordinate**	An ordered pair of numbers that give the location of a point in a coordinate grid.	(2, 3) is a coordinate. The *x*-coordinate **2** tells how many units to move horizontally starting at the origin. The *y*-coordinate **3** tells how many units to move in the vertical direction.