• **acute triangle**
  A triangle with all angles less than 90°.

• **angles at a point**
  The sum of angle measures at a point is 360°.

\[ \angle AOD + \angle DOC + \angle COB + \angle AOB = 360° \]

• **angles on a line**
  The sum of angle measures on a line is 180°.

\[ \angle XOY + \angle YOZ + \angle ZOY = 180° \]

• **base (of a solid figure)**
  A special face of a solid figure.

• **combination**
  The different ways of selecting items when order is not important.

• **cone**
  A solid figure with one circular base, a curved surface, and a vertex.

• **coordinate grid**
  A coordinate grid is used to locate points in a plane.
  It has a horizontal number line and a vertical number line.

• **coordinate plane**
  See coordinate grid.
- **coordinates**
  An ordered pair of numbers that gives the location of a point in the coordinate grid.
  The coordinates of point A are (2, 3).

- **cylinder**
  A solid figure with two circular bases that are parallel and congruent, joined by a curved surface.

- **discount**
  The difference between the regular price and the selling price. It is the amount you save.

- **dividend**
  The number that is being divided. \( \frac{7.75}{5} \) dividend

- **divisor**
  The number the dividend is being divided by. \( \frac{7.75}{5} \) divisor

- **double bar graph**
  A bar graph that presents two sets of data for comparison. This graph compares the favorite yogurt flavor of students in Class 5A and Class 5B.

- **edge**
  The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

A statement that joins two equal expressions by an '='. In the equation \( y = 2x \), the expression \( 2x \) is joined to the expression \( y \).
• **equilateral triangle**
  A triangle with all sides of equal length.

  ![Equilateral Triangle](image)

• **equivalent**
  Having the same value.
  
  \[
  0.001 \text{ is equivalent to } \frac{1}{1000}.
  \]

• **estimate**
  A number close to the exact number.
  You can estimate the sum of 6.75 and 15.45 by rounding to the nearest whole number.
  
  6.75 is about 7.
  15.45 is about 15.
  
  \[7 + 15 = 22\]
  
  The estimate of \[6.75 + 15.45\] is 22.

• **experimental probability**
  The probability of an event that is based on the actual results of trials.

  \[
  \text{Experimental probability} = \frac{\text{Number of favorable outcomes in an actual experiment}}{\text{Total number of trials}}
  \]

• **favorable outcome**
  A favorable outcome is a desired result.

  ![Favorable Outcome](image)
  Anne wants the spinner to land on yellow. Yellow is a favorable outcome.

• **interest**
  Amount that a bank pays you for depositing your money with them.

• **intersecting lines**
  Lines that meet or cross.
  \[\overrightarrow{AB} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{CD}\text{ are intersecting lines.}\]

• **isosceles triangle**
  A triangle with two sides of equal length.

  ![Isosceles Triangle](image)
**K**

- **key**
  The information on a double bar graph or double line graph that shows what data each color or line represents.

  The green bars show the Class 5A data and the yellow bars show the Class 5B data.

**M**

- **meals tax**
  Tax to pay for meals in a restaurant.

**N**

- **net**
  A plane figure that can be folded to make a solid figure.

**O**

- **obtuse triangle**
  A triangle with one angle measure greater than 90°.

- **ordered pair**
  A pair of numbers used to name a location on a grid. The first number tells the distance from the vertical axis. The second number tells the distance from the horizontal axis. (2, 3) is the ordered pair for point A.

- **organized list**
  A list that helps you to record combinations in a systematic order.

- **origin**
  The point where the x- and y-axes intersect at right angles in the coordinate plane. The coordinates are (0, 0).
parallelogram
A four-sided figure in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel and congruent.

\[ \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC} \]
\[ AB = DC \quad \text{and} \quad AD = BC \]

percent
Percent means “out of 100”. The symbol for percent is %. 75% means 75 out of 100. Percent can be expressed as a fraction and a decimal.
\[ 75\% = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75 \]

per unit
For each unit. Used in talking about rates. The price per foot of jump rope means the price of 1 foot of jump rope.

prism
A solid figure with two parallel congruent faces joined by rectangular faces.

pyramid
A solid figure whose base is a polygon and whose other faces are triangles that share a common vertex.

rectangular prism
A prism with six rectangular faces.

rhombus
A four-sided figure in which the opposite sides are parallel and the four sides are congruent.

\[ \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC} \]
\[ AB = BC = CD = DA \]
• **right triangle**  
  A triangle that has one 90° angle.

• **sales tax**  
  A tax that is paid on purchases.

• **scalene triangle**  
  A triangle with three sides of different lengths.

• **sphere**  
  A sphere is a solid figure with a smooth curved surface, and no edges or vertices.

• **square pyramid**  
  A pyramid with a square base.

• **straight line graph**  
  A graph in which all the points fall on a straight line.

• **surface area**  
  The sum of the areas of all the surfaces that make up a solid figure.
• **theoretical probability**
  If each outcome is equally likely, the theoretical probability of an event is
  \[
  \frac{\text{Number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of possible outcomes}}
  \]

• **thousandth**
  One part out of thousand is \( \frac{1}{1,000} \)
  (one thousandth).

• **trapezoid**
  A four-sided figure with only one pair of parallel sides.

• **tree diagram**
  A diagram that shows all possible combinations of outcomes of an event.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Rectangle} \\
\text{colored shapes} \\
\text{red} \\
\text{blue} \\
\text{blue} \\
\text{red} \\
\text{blue}
\end{array}
\]

• **triangular prism**
  A prism with triangular bases.

• **triangular pyramid**
  A pyramid with a triangular base.

• **unit cube**
  A cube in which all the edges are 1 unit long.
**vertex (of a solid figure)**
The point where three or more edges meet.

- **vertical angles**
The congruent angles formed when two lines intersect.

  \[ \angle p \text{ and } \angle r \text{ are vertical angles. So are } \angle s \text{ and } \angle q. \]

  Vertical angles have equal measures.
  \[ m\angle p = m\angle r \text{ and } m\angle s = m\angle q \]

**x-axis**
The horizontal axis on a coordinate grid.

**y-coordinate**
In an ordered pair, the number that is written second.
It tells the distance along the y-axis.
In \((2, 3)\), 3 is the y-coordinate.

**x-coordinate**
In an ordered pair, the number that is written first.
It tells the distance along the x-axis.
In \((2, 3)\), 2 is the x-coordinate.

**y-axis**
The vertical axis on a coordinate grid.