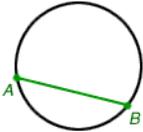


Mathematics Assessment Anchor Glossary Grades 5 & 6

The definitions for this glossary were taken from one or more of the following sources: Webster's Dictionary, various mathematics dictionaries, the PA Mathematics Standards glossary and various textbook glossaries.

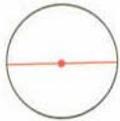
Chord: A line segment whose endpoints are on a circle.



Circumference: The distance around a circle.

Composite number: A whole number having more than two factors.

Diameter: A line segment that has endpoints on a circle and passes through the center of the circle.

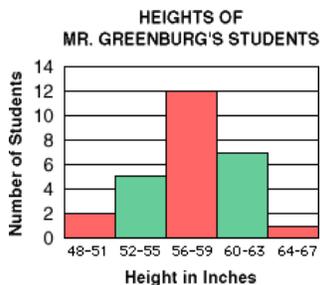


Expanded notation: A way to write numbers that shows the value of each digit (e.g., $4372 = 4000 + 300 + 70 + 2$).

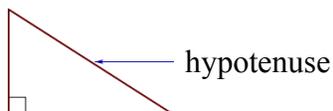
Greatest common factor (GCF): The largest factor that 2 or more numbers have in common.

Heptagon: A polygon with 7 sides.

Histogram: A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.



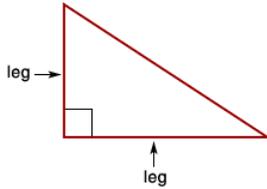
Hypotenuse: The longest side of a right triangle (which is also the side opposite the right angle).



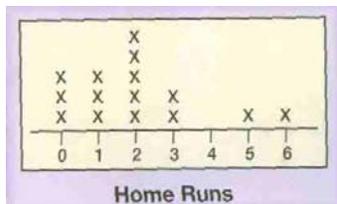
Least common denominator (LCD): The least common multiple of the denominators in two or more fractions.

Least common multiple (LCM): The smallest number, other than zero, that is a common multiple of two or more numbers.

Leg (of a right triangle): Either of the two sides that form the right angle in a right triangle.



Line plot: A graph showing the frequency of data on a number line.

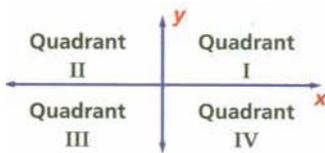


Nonagon: A polygon with 9 sides.

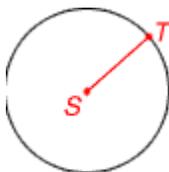
Plane: A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions.

Prime number: A whole number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

Quadrants: The four regions of a coordinate plane that are separated by the axes.



Radius: A line segment that has one endpoint on a circle and the other endpoint at the center of the circle.



Range: The difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of data.

Rate: A ratio that compares two quantities having different units (e.g., 95 miles in 2 hours).

Ratio: A comparison of two numbers using division.

Regular polygon: A polygon that has all sides congruent and all angles congruent.

Repeating decimal: A decimal that has a repeating sequence of numbers after the decimal point.

0.333 . . . , or $0.\overline{3}$
5.272727 . . . , or $5.\overline{27}$

Similar polygons: Polygons that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. Corresponding sides of similar polygons are proportional.

Straight angle: An angle with a measure of 180° .

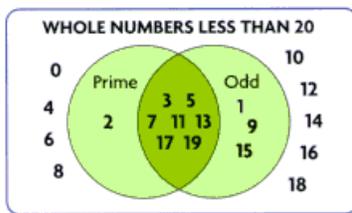
Terminating decimal: A decimal that contains a finite number of digits.

Transformation: The moving of a figure by a translation (slide), rotation (turn) or reflection (flip).

Unit price: The price of a single item or amount (e.g., \$3.50 per pound).

Unit rate: A rate with the second term being one unit (e.g., 50 mi/gal, 4.5 km/sec).

Venn diagram: A diagram that shows relationships among sets of objects.



Whole number: Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... (and so on).

X-axis: The horizontal number line on a coordinate plane.

Y-axis: The vertical number line on a coordinate plane.

