

## FCAT MATHEMATICS GLOSSARY GRADES 6–8

The terms defined in this glossary pertain to the *Sunshine State Standards* in mathematics for Grades 6 through 8 and the content assessed on the FCAT in mathematics. Included are the glossary terms from Grades 3 through 5. Italicized words or phrases within a definition are defined separately in this glossary.

<b>Absolute value</b>	a number's distance from zero (0) on a number line. Distance is expressed as a positive value (e.g., $ 3  = 3$ and $ -3  = 3$ ).
<b>Acute angle</b>	an <i>angle</i> that measures less than $90^\circ$ and greater than $0^\circ$ .
<b>Addend</b>	any number being added.
<b>Additive identity</b>	the number zero (0). When zero (0) is added to another number the sum is the number itself (e.g., $5 + 0 = 5$ ).
<b>Additive inverse property</b>	a number and its additive inverse have a sum of zero (0) (e.g., in the equation $3 + -3 = 0$ , 3 and -3 are additive inverses of each other).
<b>Algebraic equation (inequality)</b>	a mathematical sentence containing <i>variables</i> in which two <i>expressions</i> are connected by an equality (inequality) symbol. See also <i>equation</i> and <i>inequality</i> .
<b>Algebraic expression</b>	an expression containing numbers and <i>variables</i> (e.g., $7x$ ), and operations that involve numbers and <i>variables</i> (e.g., $2x + y$ ). Algebraic expressions do not contain equality or <i>inequality</i> symbols.
<b>Algebraic order of operations</b>	the order of performing computations is parentheses first, then <i>exponents</i> , followed by multiplication and/or division (as read from left to right), then addition and/or subtraction (as read from left to right). For example: $= 5 + (12 - 2) \div 2 - 3 \times 2$ $= 5 + 10 \div 2 - 3 \times 2$ $= 5 + 5 - 6$ $= 10 - 6$ $= 4$
<b>Algebraic rule</b>	a mathematical <i>expression</i> that contains <i>variables</i> and describes a pattern or relationship.
<b>Altitude</b>	the <i>perpendicular</i> distance from a <i>vertex</i> in a <i>polygon</i> to its opposite <i>side</i> .
<b>Angle</b>	two <i>rays</i> extending from a common end <i>point</i> called the <i>vertex</i> . Angles are measured in degrees.

<b>Area</b>	the measure, in square units, of the inside region of a closed two-dimensional figure (e.g., a rectangle with sides of 4 units by 6 units has an area of 24 square units).
<b>Associative property</b>	the way in which three or more numbers are grouped for addition or multiplication does not change their <i>sum</i> or <i>product</i> , respectively [e.g., $(5 + 6) + 9 = 5 + (6 + 9)$ or $(2 \times 3) \times 8 = 2 \times (3 \times 8)$ ].
<b>Axes (of a graph)</b>	the horizontal and vertical <i>number lines</i> used in a <i>coordinate plane</i> system.
<b>Axis</b>	the singular form of <i>axes</i> .
<b>Bar graph</b>	a graph that uses either vertical or horizontal bars to display data.
<b>Base (algebraic)</b>	the number used as a factor in <i>exponential form</i> . For example $2^3$ is the exponential form of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ . The numeral two (2) is called the base, and the numeral three (3) is called the <i>exponent</i> .
<b>Base (geometric)</b>	the line or plane of a geometric figure, from which an <i>altitude</i> can be constructed, upon which a figure is thought to rest.
<b>Box-and-whisker plot</b>	a basic graphing tool that displays centering, spread, and distribution of a data set.
<b>Break</b>	a zigzag on the <i>x</i> - or <i>y</i> -axis in a line or bar graph indicating that the data being displayed do not include all of the values that exist on the <i>number line</i> used. Also called a <i>squiggle</i> .
<b>Capacity</b>	the amount of space that can be filled in a container. Both capacity and <i>volume</i> are used to measure three-dimensional spaces; however, capacity usually refers to fluid measures, whereas <i>volume</i> is described as cubic units.
<b>Central angle</b>	an angle that has its <i>vertex</i> at the center of a circle, with <i>radii</i> as its sides.
<b>Chart</b>	a <i>data display</i> that presents information in columns and rows.
<b>Circle graph</b>	a <i>data display</i> that divides a circle into regions representing a portion of the total set of data. The circle represents the whole set of data.
<b>Circumference</b>	the distance around a circle.
<b>Closed figure</b>	a two-dimensional figure that divides the <i>plane</i> in which the figure lies into two parts—the part inside the figure and the part outside the figure (e.g., circles, squares, rectangles).

<b>Commutative property</b>	the order in which two numbers are added or multiplied does not change their <i>sum</i> or <i>product</i> , respectively (e.g., $2 + 3 = 3 + 2$ or $4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$ ).
<b>Complementary angles</b>	two <i>angles</i> with measures that sum to be exactly $90^\circ$ .
<b>Composite number</b>	a whole number that has more than two <i>factors</i> .
<b>Congruent</b>	figures or objects that are the same shape and size.
<b>Coordinate grid or plane</b>	a two-dimensional network of horizontal and vertical lines that are <i>parallel</i> and evenly-spaced; especially designed for locating points, displaying data, or drawing maps.
<b>Coordinates</b>	numbers that correspond to points on a <i>coordinate plane</i> in the form $(x, y)$ , or a number that corresponds to a point on a <i>number line</i> .
<b>Counting principle</b>	if a first event has $n$ outcomes and a second event has $m$ outcomes, then the first event followed by the second event has $n \times m$ outcomes.
<b>Customary units</b>	the units of measure developed and used in the United States. Customary units for <i>length</i> are inches, feet, yards, and miles. Customary units for <i>weight</i> are ounces, pounds, and tons. Customary units for <i>volume</i> are cubic inches, cubic feet, and cubic yards. Customary units for <i>capacity</i> are fluid ounces, cups, pints, quarts, and gallons.
<b>Cylinder</b>	a three-dimensional figure with two <i>parallel</i> bases that are <i>congruent</i> circles.
<b>Data displays/graphs</b>	different ways of displaying data in <i>charts</i> , <i>tables</i> , or graphs, including <i>pictographs</i> , <i>circle graphs</i> , single-, double-, or triple- <i>bar</i> and <i>line graphs</i> , histograms, <i>stem-and-leaf plots</i> , <i>box-and-whisker plots</i> , and <i>scatter plots</i> .
<b>Decimal number</b>	any number written with a decimal point in the number. A decimal number falls between two <i>whole numbers</i> (e.g., 1.5 falls between 1 and 2). Decimal numbers smaller than 1 are sometimes called decimal fractions (e.g., five-tenths is written 0.5).
<b>Diameter</b>	a <i>line segment</i> from any point on the circle passing through the center to another point on the circle.
<b>Difference</b>	a number that is the result of subtraction.

<b>Dilation</b>	a proportional increase or decrease in size in all dimensions.
<b>Direct measure</b>	obtaining the measure of an object by using measuring devices, either standard devices of the <i>customary</i> or <i>metric systems</i> , or nonstandard devices such as a paper clip or pencil.
<b>Distributive property</b>	the <i>product</i> of a number and the <i>sum</i> or <i>difference</i> of two numbers is equal to the <i>sum</i> or <i>difference</i> of the two <i>products</i> . For example, $x(a + b) = ax + bx$ .
<b>Divisible</b>	a number capable of being divided by another number without a remainder.
<b>Divisor</b>	the number by which another number is divided.
<b>Empirical probability</b>	the likelihood of an event happening that is based on experience and observation rather than on theory.
<b>Enlargement</b>	See <i>dilation</i> .
<b>Equation</b>	a mathematical sentence in which two <i>expressions</i> are connected by an equality symbol. See also <i>algebraic equation (inequality)</i> .
<b>Equilateral triangle</b>	a triangle with three <i>congruent</i> sides.
<b>Equivalent expressions</b>	<i>expressions</i> that have the same value but are presented in a different format using the properties of numbers.
<b>Equivalent forms of a number</b>	the same number expressed in different forms (e.g., $\frac{3}{4}$ , 0.75, 75%).
<b>Estimation</b>	the use of rounding and/or other strategies to determine a reasonably accurate approximation, without calculating an exact answer (e.g., clustering, front-end estimating, grouping, etc.).
<b>Evaluate an algebraic expression</b>	substitute numbers for the <i>variables</i> and follow the <i>algebraic order of operations</i> to find the numerical value of the <i>expression</i> .
<b>Exponent (exponential form)</b>	the number of times the <i>base</i> occurs as a <i>factor</i> . For example, $2^3$ is the exponential form of $2 \times 2 \times 2$ . The numeral two (2) is called the <i>base</i> , and the numeral three (3) is called the exponent.
<b>Expression</b>	a collection of numbers, symbols, and/or operation signs that stands for a number.
<b>Extraneous information</b>	information that is not necessary to solving the problem.

<b>Extrapolate</b>	to <i>estimate</i> or infer a value or quantity beyond the known range of data.
<b>Face</b>	one of the <i>plane</i> surfaces bounding a three-dimensional figure; a <i>side</i> .
<b>Factor</b>	a number or <i>expression</i> that divides evenly into another number [e.g., 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20 are factors of 20 and $(x + 1)$ is one of the factors of $(x^2 - 1)$ ].
<b>Flip</b>	See <i>reflection</i> .
<b>Fraction</b>	any part of a whole is called a fraction (e.g., one-half written in fractional form is $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
<b>Function (of <math>x</math>)</b>	a relation in which each value of $x$ is paired with a unique value of $y$ .
<b>Function table</b>	a table of $x$ - and $y$ -values ( <i>ordered pairs</i> ) that represents the <i>function</i> , <i>pattern</i> , relationship, or <i>sequence</i> between the two <i>variables</i> .
<b>Grid</b>	See <i>coordinate grid</i> .
<b>Height</b>	a <i>line segment</i> extending from the <i>vertex</i> or apex of a figure to its <i>base</i> and forming a <i>right angle</i> with the <i>base</i> or <i>plane</i> that contains the <i>base</i> .
<b>Hypotenuse</b>	the longest <i>side</i> of a right triangle; the <i>side</i> opposite the <i>right angle</i> .
<b>Hypothesis</b>	a proposition or supposition developed to provide a basis for further investigation or research.
<b>Indirect measure</b>	the measurement of an object through the known measure of another object.
<b>Inequality</b>	a sentence that states one <i>expression</i> is greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, less than or equal to, or not equal to, another <i>expression</i> (e.g., $a \neq 5$ or $x < 7$ or $2y + 3 \geq 11$ ). See also <i>algebraic inequality</i> .
<b>Integers</b>	the numbers in the set $\{ \dots -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots \}$ .
<b>Intercept</b>	the value of a <i>variable</i> when all other <i>variables</i> in the <i>equation</i> equal zero (0). On a graph, the values where a <i>function</i> crosses the <i>axes</i> .
<b>Intersection</b>	the <i>point</i> at which <i>lines</i> or curves meet; the <i>line</i> where <i>planes</i> meet.
<b>Inverse operation</b>	an action that undoes a previously applied action. For example, subtraction is the inverse operation of addition.

<b>Irrational number</b>	a <i>real number</i> that cannot be expressed as a <i>ratio</i> of two integers (e.g., $\sqrt{2}$ ).
<b>Isosceles triangle</b>	a triangle with two <i>congruent sides</i> and two <i>congruent angles</i> .
<b>Labels (for a graph)</b>	the titles given to a graph, the <i>axes</i> of a graph, or to the <i>scales</i> on the <i>axes</i> of a graph.
<b>Length</b>	a one-dimensional measure that is the measurable property of <i>line segments</i> .
<b>Likelihood</b>	the chance that something is likely to happen. See <i>probability</i> .
<b>Line</b>	a collection of an infinite number of <i>points</i> in a straight pathway with unlimited <i>length</i> and having no width.
<b>Line graph</b>	a graph that displays data using connected <i>line segments</i> .
<b>Line segment</b>	a portion of a <i>line</i> that consists of two defined endpoints and all the points in between.
<b>Linear equation</b>	an <i>algebraic equation</i> in which the <i>variable</i> quantity or quantities are raised to the zero or first power and the graph is a straight <i>line</i> [e.g., $20 = 2(w + 4) + 2w$ and $y = 3x + 4$ ].
<b>Linear inequality</b>	an <i>algebraic inequality</i> in which the <i>variable</i> quantity or quantities are raised to the zero or first power and the graph is a region whose boundary is the straight <i>line</i> formed by the inequality.
<b>Mass</b>	the amount of matter in an object.
<b>Mean</b>	the arithmetic average of a set of numbers. It is also a measure of central tendency.
<b>Median</b>	the middle <i>point</i> of a set of rank-ordered numbers where half of the numbers are above the median and half are below it. It is also a measure of central tendency.
<b>Metric units</b>	the units of measure developed in Europe and used in most of the world. Like the decimal system, the metric system uses the <i>base 10</i> . Metric units for <i>length</i> are millimeters, centimeters, meters, and kilometers. Metric units for <i>mass</i> are milligrams, grams, and kilograms. Metric units for <i>volume</i> are cubic millimeters, cubic centimeters, and cubic meters. Metric units for <i>capacity</i> are milliliters, centiliters, liters, and kiloliters.

<b>Midpoint of a line segment</b>	the <i>point</i> on a <i>line segment</i> equidistant from the endpoints.
<b>Mode</b>	the score or data point found most often in a set of numbers. There may be no mode, one mode, or more than one mode in a set of numbers. It is also a measure of central tendency.
<b>Multiples</b>	the numbers that result from multiplying a given <i>whole number</i> by the set of <i>whole numbers</i> (e.g., the multiples of 15 are 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, etc.).
<b>Multiplicative identity</b>	the number one (1). The <i>product</i> of a number and the multiplicative identity is the number itself (e.g., $5 \times 1 = 5$ ).
<b>Multiplicative inverse (reciprocal)</b>	any two numbers with a product of 1 (e.g., 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$ ). Zero (0) has no multiplicative inverse.
<b>Natural numbers (counting numbers)</b>	the numbers in the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \dots\}$ .
<b>Negative exponent</b>	Used to designate the <i>reciprocal</i> of a number to the <i>absolute value</i> of the <i>exponent</i> . Also used in scientific notation to designate a number smaller than one (1). For example, $3.45 \times 10^{-2}$ equals 0.0345.
<b>Nonstandard units of measure</b>	objects such as blocks, paper clips, crayons, or pencils that can be used to obtain a measure.
<b>Number line</b>	a <i>line</i> on which ordered numbers can be written or visualized.
<b>Obtuse angle</b>	an <i>angle</i> with a measure of more than $90^\circ$ but less than $180^\circ$ .
<b>Odds</b>	the <i>ratio</i> of one event occurring (favorable outcome) to it not occurring (unfavorable outcome) if all outcomes are equally likely.
<b>Operation</b>	any mathematical process, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to a power, or finding the <i>square root</i> .
<b>Operational shortcut</b>	a method having fewer arithmetic calculations.
<b>Ordered pair</b>	the location of a single <i>point</i> on a <i>rectangular coordinate system</i> where the first and second values represent the position relative to the <i>x-axis</i> and <i>y-axis</i> , respectively [e.g., $(x, y)$ or $(3, -4)$ ].
<b>Organized data</b>	data arranged in a display that is meaningful and that assists in the interpretation of the data. See <i>data displays</i> .

<b>Origin</b>	the <i>point of intersection</i> of the <i>x-</i> and <i>y-</i> axes in a <i>rectangular coordinate system</i> , where the <i>x-coordinate</i> and <i>y-coordinate</i> are both zero (0).
<b>Parallel lines</b>	two <i>lines</i> in the same <i>plane</i> that are a constant distance apart. Parallel lines have equal <i>slopes</i> .
<b>Pattern (relationship)</b>	a predictable or prescribed <i>sequence</i> of numbers, objects, etc. Patterns and relationships may be described or presented using manipulatives, <i>tables</i> , graphics (pictures or drawings), or <i>algebraic rules (functions)</i> .
<b>Percent</b>	a special-case <i>ratio</i> which compares numbers to 100 (the second term). For example, 25% means the <i>ratio</i> of 25 to 100.
<b>Perimeter</b>	the distance around a <i>polygon</i> .
<b>Perpendicular</b>	two <i>lines</i> , two <i>line segments</i> , or two <i>planes</i> that <i>intersect</i> to form a <i>right angle</i> .
<b>Pi (<math>\pi</math>)</b>	the symbol designating the <i>ratio</i> of the <i>circumference</i> of a circle to its <i>diameter</i> . It is an <i>irrational number</i> with common approximations of either 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$ .
<b>Pictograph</b>	a <i>data display</i> constructed with pictures or symbols to visualize any <i>ratios</i> between two measures or counts.
<b>Place value</b>	the position of a single digit in a number.
<b>Plane</b>	an infinite two-dimensional geometric surface defined by three non-linear <i>points</i> or two distinct <i>parallel</i> or <i>intersecting lines</i> .
<b>Plane figure</b>	a two-dimensional figure that lies entirely within a single <i>plane</i> .
<b>Point</b>	a specific location in space that has no discernible <i>length</i> or width.
<b>Polygon</b>	a closed <i>plane</i> figure, having at least three sides that are <i>line segments</i> and are connected at their endpoints.
<b>Prime number</b>	any <i>whole number</i> with only two <i>whole number factors</i> , 1 and itself (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, etc.).
<b>Probability</b>	a measure of the <i>likelihood</i> that a given event will occur; expressed as a <i>ratio</i> of one event occurring (favorable outcomes) to the number of equally likely possible outcomes. See also <i>empirical probability</i> and <i>theoretical/expected probability</i> .

<b>Product</b>	the result of multiplying numbers together.
<b>Proportion</b>	a mathematical sentence stating that two <i>ratios</i> are equal.
<b>Proportional</b>	having the same or a constant <i>ratio</i> . Two quantities that have the same <i>ratio</i> are considered directly proportional (e.g., If $y = kx$ , then $y$ is said to be directly proportional to $x$ and the constant of proportionality is $k$ ). Two quantities whose <i>products</i> are always the same are considered inversely proportional (e.g., If $xy = k$ , then $y$ is said to be inversely proportional to $x$ ).
<b>Pyramid</b>	a three-dimensional figure whose <i>base</i> is a <i>polygon</i> and whose <i>faces</i> are triangles with a common <i>vertex</i> .
<b>Pythagorean theorem</b>	the square of the <i>hypotenuse</i> ( $c$ ) of a <i>right triangle</i> is equal to the sum of the square of the legs ( $a$ and $b$ ), as shown in the equation $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .
<b>Quadrant</b>	any of the four regions formed by the <i>axes</i> in a <i>rectangular coordinate system</i> .
<b>Quotient</b>	the result of dividing two numbers.
<b>Radical</b>	an expression that has a root ( <i>square root</i> , cube root, etc.) For example, $\sqrt{25}$ is a radical. Any root can be specified by an index number, $b$ , in the form $\sqrt[b]{a}$ (e.g., $\sqrt[3]{8}$ ). A radical without an index number is understood to be a <i>square root</i> .
<b>Radical sign</b>	the symbol ( $\sqrt{\quad}$ ) used before a number to show that the number is a <i>radicand</i> . See also <i>radical</i> .
<b>Radicand</b>	the number that appears within a <i>radical sign</i> (e.g., in $\sqrt{25}$ , 25 is the radicand).
<b>Radius</b>	a <i>line segment</i> extending from the center of a circle or <i>sphere</i> to a <i>point</i> on the circle or <i>sphere</i> . Plural: radii.
<b>Randomly (chosen)</b>	an equal chance of being chosen.
<b>Range</b>	the lowest value (L) in a set of numbers through the highest value (H) in the set. When the width of the range is expressed as a single number, the range is calculated as the difference between the highest and lowest values ( $H - L$ ). Other presentations show the range calculated as $(H - L + 1)$ . Depending on the context, the result of either calculation would be considered correct.

<b>Rate</b>	a <i>ratio</i> that compares two quantities of different units (e.g., feet per second).
<b>Ratio</b>	the comparison of two quantities (e.g., the ratio of $a$ and $b$ is $a:b$ or $a/b$ , where $b \neq 0$ ).
<b>Rational number</b>	a <i>real number</i> that can be expressed as a <i>ratio</i> of two <i>integers</i> .
<b>Ray</b>	a portion of a <i>line</i> that begins at an endpoint and goes on indefinitely in one direction.
<b>Real numbers</b>	the set of all <i>rational</i> and <i>irrational numbers</i> .
<b>Reciprocal</b>	See <i>multiplicative inverse</i> .
<b>Rectangular coordinate system</b>	See <i>coordinate grid or plane</i> .
<b>Reduction</b>	See <i>dilation</i> .
<b>Reflection</b>	a <i>transformation</i> that produces the mirror image of a geometric figure over a <i>line</i> of reflection. Also called a <i>flip</i> .
<b>Regular polygon</b>	a <i>polygon</i> that is both equilateral (all <i>sides congruent</i> ) and equiangular (all <i>angles congruent</i> ).
<b>Relation</b>	a set of <i>ordered pairs</i> $(x, y)$ .
<b>Relative size</b>	the size of one number in comparison to the size of another number or numbers.
<b>Right angle</b>	an <i>angle</i> whose measure is exactly $90^\circ$ .
<b>Right circular cylinder</b>	a <i>cylinder</i> in which the <i>bases</i> are <i>parallel</i> circles <i>perpendicular</i> to the <i>side</i> of the <i>cylinder</i> .
<b>Right prism or rectangular solid</b>	a three-dimensional figure (polyhedron) with <i>congruent</i> , polygonal <i>bases</i> and lateral <i>faces</i> that are all parallelograms.
<b>Right triangle geometry</b>	finding the measures of missing <i>sides</i> or <i>angles</i> of a right triangle when given the measures of other <i>sides</i> or <i>angles</i> .
<b>Rise</b>	the vertical change on the graph between two <i>points</i> .
<b>Rotation</b>	a <i>transformation</i> of a figure by turning it about a center <i>point</i> or <i>axis</i> . The amount of rotation is usually expressed in the number of degrees (e.g., a $90^\circ$ rotation). Also called a <i>turn</i> .

<b>Rule</b>	a mathematical <i>expression</i> that describes a <i>pattern</i> or relationship, or a written description of the <i>pattern</i> or <i>relationship</i> .
<b>Run</b>	the horizontal change on a graph between two <i>points</i> .
<b>Scale</b>	the numeric values, set at fixed intervals, assigned to the <i>axes</i> of a <i>graph</i> .
<b>Scale factor</b>	the constant that is multiplied by the <i>length</i> of each <i>side</i> of a figure that produces an image that is the same shape as the original figure.
<b>Scale model</b>	a model or drawing based on a <i>ratio</i> of the dimensions for the model and the actual object it represents.
<b>Scalene triangle</b>	a triangle having no <i>congruent sides</i> .
<b>Scatter plot</b>	a graph of data <i>points</i> , usually from an experiment, that is used to observe the relationship between two <i>variables</i> .
<b>Scientific notation</b>	a shorthand method of writing very large or very small numbers using <i>exponents</i> in which a number is expressed as the <i>product</i> of a power of 10 and a number that is greater than or equal to one (1) and less than 10 (e.g., $7.59 \times 10^5 = 759,000$ ).
<b>Sequence</b>	an ordered list of numbers with either a constant <i>difference</i> (arithmetic) or a constant <i>ratio</i> (geometric).
<b>Side</b>	the edge of a <i>polygon</i> (e.g., a triangle has three <i>sides</i> ), the face of a polyhedron, or one of the <i>rays</i> that make up an <i>angle</i> .
<b>Similar figures</b>	figures that are the same shape, have corresponding, <i>congruent angles</i> , and have corresponding <i>sides</i> that are <i>proportional</i> in <i>length</i> .
<b>Similarity</b>	a term describing figures that are the same shape but are not necessarily the same size or in the same position.
<b>Slide</b>	See <i>translation</i> .
<b>Slope</b>	The <i>ratio</i> of change in the vertical <i>axis</i> ( <i>y-axis</i> ) to each unit change in the horizontal <i>axis</i> ( <i>x-axis</i> ) in the form $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$ or $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ . Also, the constant, <i>m</i> , in the linear <i>equation</i> for the slope-intercept form $y = mx + b$ .
<b>Solid figures</b>	three-dimensional figures that completely enclose a portion of space (e.g., a rectangular prism, cube, <i>sphere</i> , <i>right circular cylinder</i> , right circular cone, and square <i>pyramid</i> ).

<b>Sphere</b>	a three-dimensional figure in which all <i>points</i> on the figure are equidistant from a center <i>point</i> .
<b>Square root</b>	a positive <i>real number</i> that can be multiplied by itself to produce a given number (e.g., the square root of 144 is 12 or $\sqrt{144} = 12$ ).
<b>Squiggle</b>	See <i>break</i> .
<b>Standard units of measure</b>	accepted measuring devices and units of the <i>customary</i> or <i>metric system</i> .
<b>Stem-and-leaf plot</b>	a graph that organizes data by place value to compare data frequencies.
<b>Straight angle</b>	an <i>angle</i> that measures exactly $180^\circ$ .
<b>Sum</b>	the result of adding numbers together.
<b>Supplementary angles</b>	two <i>angles</i> with measures the <i>sum</i> of which is exactly $180^\circ$ .
<b>Surface area of a geometric solid</b>	the <i>sum</i> of the areas of the <i>faces</i> and any curved surfaces of the figure that create the geometric solid.
<b>Symbolic representations of numbers</b>	<i>expressions</i> represented by symbols (e.g., circles shaded to represent $\frac{1}{4}$ or <i>variables</i> used to represent quantities).
<b>Symmetry</b>	a term describing the result of a <i>line</i> drawn through the center of a figure such that the two halves of the figure are <i>reflections</i> of each other across the <i>line</i> .
<b>Table</b>	a <i>data display</i> that organizes information about a topic into categories. See also <i>chart</i> .
<b>Tessellation</b>	a covering of a <i>plane</i> with <i>congruent</i> copies of the same <i>pattern</i> with no holes and no overlaps.
<b>Theoretical/expected probability</b>	the <i>likelihood</i> of an event happening based on theory rather than on experience and observation.
<b>Transformation</b>	an <i>operation</i> on a geometric figure by which another image is created. Common transformations include <i>reflections (flips)</i> , <i>translations (slides)</i> , <i>rotations (turns)</i> and <i>dilations</i> .
<b>Translation</b>	a <i>transformation</i> in which every <i>point</i> in a figure is moved in the same direction and by the same distance. See also <i>slide</i> .
<b>Transversal</b>	a <i>line</i> that <i>intersects</i> two or more <i>lines</i> at different <i>points</i> .

<b>Tree diagram</b>	a diagram in which all the possible outcomes of a given event are displayed.
<b>Trend line</b>	a <i>line</i> on a graph indicating a statistical trend.
<b>Turn</b>	See <i>rotation</i> .
<b>Unorganized data</b>	data that are presented in a <i>random</i> manner.
<b>Variable</b>	any symbol, usually a letter, which could represent a number.
<b>Vertex</b>	the <i>point</i> common to the two <i>rays</i> that form an <i>angle</i> ; the <i>point</i> common to any two sides of a <i>polygon</i> ; the <i>point</i> common to three or more edges of a <i>polyhedron</i> .
<b>Vertical angles</b>	the opposite or non-adjacent <i>angles</i> formed when two <i>lines intersect</i> .
<b>Volume</b>	the amount of space occupied in three dimensions and expressed in cubic units. Both <i>capacity</i> and <i>volume</i> are used to measure empty spaces; however, <i>capacity</i> usually refers to fluid measures, whereas <i>volume</i> is described as cubic units.
<b>Weight</b>	measures that represent the force of gravity on an object.
<b>Whole numbers</b>	the numbers in the set $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots\}$ .
<b>x-axis</b>	the horizontal <i>number line</i> on a <i>rectangular coordinate system</i> .
<b>x-intercept</b>	the value of <i>x</i> at the <i>point</i> where a <i>line</i> or <i>graph intersects</i> the <i>x-axis</i> . The value of <i>y</i> is zero (0) at this <i>point</i> .
<b>y-axis</b>	the vertical <i>number line</i> on a <i>rectangular coordinate system</i> .
<b>y-intercept</b>	the value of <i>y</i> at the <i>point</i> where a <i>line</i> or <i>graph intersects</i> the <i>y-axis</i> . The value of <i>x</i> is zero (0) at this <i>point</i> .

