

Fifth Grade Vocabulary
(ISAT Vocabulary provided by ISBE)

abbreviation for days – Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

abbreviations for months – Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

about – approximately

above – over, greater than an amount

acute angle – an angle whose measure is more than 0° and less than 90° (\sphericalangle)

addends – any one of the numbers in an addition problem ($7 + 3 = 10$, 7 and 3 are the addends)

addition – an operation that combines two or more numbers to find a total number (addition symbol +)

a.m. – the period of time from midnight to just before noon

angle – the opening that is formed when two lines, line segments or rays intersect (\sphericalangle)

approximately – not exactly, but nearly

area – the number of square units needed to cover a surface

arc – a part of a circle between any two points on the circle

average – the number found when the sum of two or more numbers is divided by the number of addends in the sum: also called mean

bar graph – a graph that uses rectangles (bars) to show numbers or measurements (space between bars)

base – (1)the lower number in an exponential expression 4^2
(2)The designated side or face of a geometric figure

below – under, or lower in place

between – in an intermediate space, position or time

bisect – to divide into two congruent parts

capacity – the amount of liquid a container can hold

cardinal numbers – the number of elements in a set

centimeter – a metric unit for measuring length, hundredth of a meter (cm)

cent – a hundredth of a dollar (¢) 1 ¢ or \$.01

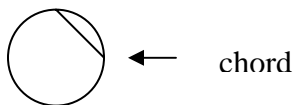
chance – a way of expressing a likelihood of an event, expressed as a percent

change – to exchange, substitute or replace something; coins

characteristic – (1) a feature or quality
(2) the whole number integer found to the left of the decimal point in a common logarithm (ex. The characteristic of 5.346 is 5)

chart – a diagram or table displaying information

chord – a line segment having endpoints on a circle



circle – a closed, curve shape in which all points on the shape are the same distance from its center



circle graph – a graph made of a circle divided into sectors. Also called pie graph



circumference – the distance around a circle; the perimeter of a circle $C=\pi d$ or $C=\pi 2r$

column – a vertical arrangement of figures or mathematical terms

combination – one or more elements selected from a set without regard to the order of selection

composite number – A counting number greater than 1 that is divisible by a number other than itself and 1. Every composite number has three or more factors. Every composite number can be expressed as a product of two or more prime numbers.

cone – a three dimensional solid with a circular base and a single vertex



congruent – of equal size and shape (\cong)

congruent symbols in polygons – symbols to indicate a side of a polygon is congruent to another (a tic mark is made on each side of the polygon that is congruent)

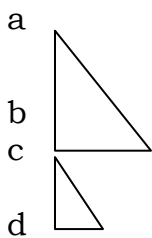
coordinate – a number used to locate a point on a number line

coordinates – a pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate plane

coordinate graph – a grid on which any point can be identified by its distances from the x- and y- axes

corner – point where lines meet, vertex

correspond – to be in agreement with something else, to be similar or equivalent (side ab would correspond to side cd)




cube – a three-dimensional solid with six square faces. Adjacent faces are perpendicular and opposite faces are parallel.



cubic units (u^3) standard unit for measuring volume

cup – a customary liquid unit equal to eight fluid ounces

cylinder – a three dimensional solid with two circular bases that are opposite and parallel to each other 

data – information gathered from observations or calculations

decimal number – a numeral that contains a decimal point

decimal point – a symbol used to separate the ones place from the tenths place in a decimal number

decimeter – a standard metric unit for measuring length (dm) 10 decimeters = one meter

degrees – ($^{\circ}$) a unit for measuring angles and a unit for measuring temperature (Fahrenheit – US customary system, Celsius – International System)

diagonals – lines joining two non-adjacent vertices (corners) of a polygon

diagram – a line drawing that presents mathematical information

diameter – the distance across its circle through its center

difference – the result of subtraction

digit – any of the symbols used to write numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

dime – US coin representing ten cents, a tenth of a dollar 10¢, \$.10

dimensions – refers to length, width (breadth) and height

distance – the length between two points

dividend – a number that is divided

$\frac{12}{3}$ $3\overline{)12}$ $12 \div 3$ (the dividend is 12 in each problem)

divisible – can be divided without a remainder

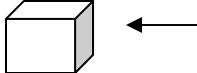
divisor – a number by which another number is divided $\frac{12}{3}$ $3\overline{)12}$ $12 \div 3$ (the divisor is 3 in each problem)

division – an operation that separates a number into a given number of equal parts or into a number of parts of a given size (\div , $/$, $\overline{)$)

dollar – US bill representing one hundred cents

drawn to scale – a two-dimensional representation of a larger or smaller object (proportional)

dozen – a group of twelve

edge/edges – a line segment formed where two faces of a polyhedron intersect 

elapsed time – the difference between a starting time and an ending time

equal – has the same value (=)

equation – a number sentence that uses the symbol “=” to show that two quantities are equal ($x=3$, $3+4=7$ equations)
 $4+1$, $x < 7$ not equations)

equilateral triangle – a triangle in which all sides are the same length

estimate/estimation – to find an approximate value

even/even number – numbers that can be divided by two without a remainder

exactly – a quality or quantity stated exactly

expression – a mathematical statement made from mathematical symbols (6+3)

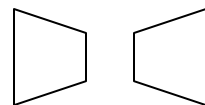
face/faces – a flat surface of a geometric solid

factor – 1)any one of the numbers multiplied in a multiplication problem 2)a whole number that divides another whole number without a remainder 3)to write as a product of factors

farthest – a more distant point in space or time than anything else

figure – symbol representing a number; something represented by a shape or outline

flips – to turn over a geometric figure; the size or shape of the figure does not change



folded – something bent flat over on itself

foot/feet – US customary unit for measuring length, one third of a foot, one foot is twelve inches (ft)

fraction – a number that names part of a whole

gallon – standard unit of capacity for measuring liquids, 128 = gallon, four quarts = gallon, (gal)

gram – a standard metric unit for measuring mass (g)

graph – a diagram that shows data in an organized way

greater– having a larger value


greatest – have the largest value

greatest common factor – the largest whole number that is a factor of two or more given numbers (GCF)

grid – a set of horizontal and vertical lines spaced uniformly

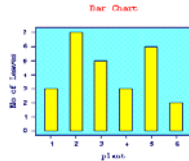
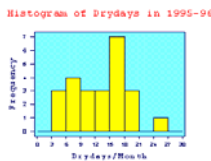
group – a set

height – measurement from top to bottom

heptagon – a seven – sided polygon 

hexagon – a polygon with six sides

histogram – a method of displaying a range of data. A histogram is a special type of bar graph that displays data in intervals of equal size with no space between bars, usually for data with a continuous variable



Histogram

bar graph

horizontal – side to side, perpendicular to vertical

hour – sixty minutes, a twenty-fourth part of a day

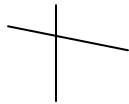
hundred – a whole number equal to ten tens or one hundred units

impossible – an event that has zero chance of occurring

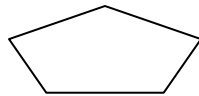
inch – US customary unit for measuring length, twelfth of a foot (in)

intersect – to share a point or points

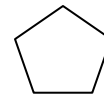
intersecting lines – lines that cross at a common point



irregular polygons – a polygon in which all sides do not have equal lengths and all angles do not have equal measures



irregular pentagon



regular pentagon

is equal to – (=)

is approximately equal to – (\approx)

is congruent to – (\cong)

is greater than – having a larger value (\succ)

is less than – having a smaller value (\prec)

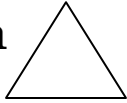
is not equal to – (\neq)

is parallel to – (\parallel)

is perpendicular to – (\perp)

is similar to – (\sim)

isosceles triangle – a triangle with at least two sides of equal length



kilogram – standard metric unit for measuring mass, 1000 grams = kilogram (kg)

kilometer – standard metric unit for measuring length (distance) 1000 meters = kilometer (km)

label – a word or phrase used to describe a group or person

least –having the smallest value

least common multiple – the smallest whole number that is a multiple of two or more given numbers (LCM)

the multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ...

the multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, ...

the least common multiple of 4 and 6 is 12

least likely – an event that has little smallest chance of happening

length – a measure of the distance between any two points

less – a smaller amount or value

less than – having a smaller value (\lt)

likely – an event that will probably happen

line – a straight collection of points extending in opposite directions without end (\leftrightarrow) \overleftrightarrow{ab}

line graph – a graph that connects points to show how information changes over time

line segment – a part of a line with two distinct endpoints (AB)

line of symmetry – a line that divides a figure into two halves that are mirror images of each other

liter – metric unit for measuring capacity (L)

long – for an extended distance or time

lowest term – when a fraction has a numerator and a denominator with no common factor greater than 1, the fraction is in lowest terms

mass – quantity of matter in an object

mean - – the number found when the sum of two or more numbers is divided by the number of addends in the sum: also called average

measure – use of standard units to find out size or quantity

measurement – the process of finding the length, area, capacity or amount of something

median – the middle number (or the average of the two central numbers) of a list of data when the numbers are arranged in order from the least to greatest

{2, 3, 5, 7, 8} 5 is the **median**

{2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10} $5 + 6 = 11$, $11 \div 2 = 5.5$ is the **median**

meter – a metric unit for measuring length (m)

metric – an international system of measurement in which units are related by a power of ten. Also called International System (grams, meters, liters)

midpoint – a point that divided a line segment into two congruent segments

mile – US customary unit to measure length (distance) 5280 ft = mile 1760 yd – mile (mi)

miles per hour – (mph)

milligram – metric unit for measuring mass
1000 milligrams = gram (mg)

milliliter – metric unit for measuring capacity
1000 milliliters = liter (mL) (note lower case m,
upper case L)

millimeter - metric unit for measuring length
1000 millimeter = meter (mm)

minus – means to subtract

minute – sixty seconds, a sixtieth of an hour
(min)

mode – the number or numbers that appear
most often in a data set

{4,5,6,6,8} mode is 6 {4,4,5,6,7,7,8} mode is 4 and 7

month – a unit of time corresponding to the
moon's cycles, approximately 30 days (twelfth of
a year)

more than – having a larger amount

most – the largest or biggest group

most likely – an event that has a greater chance
of happening than other events

multiple – a product of a counting number and another number

*the **multiples** of 3 include 3, 6, 9, 12 ...*

multiply/multiplication – an operation that uses a number as an addend a specified number of times (*, ×)

nickel – US coin representing five cents, twentieth of a dollar 5¢, \$.05

nonagon – a nine – sided polygon

non-standard unit – nontraditional unit of measure

number – indicates the amount contained in a set

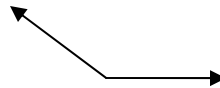
number cube – cube with numbers to represent the amount (a die with numbers instead of dots)

number line – a line for representing and graphing numbers. Each point on the line corresponds to a number.

number pattern – a repeated sequence of numbers

number sentence – a mathematical sentence written in numerals and mathematical symbols

obtuse angle – an angle whose measure is more than 90° and less than 180° (larger than an acute or right angle)



octagon – a polygon with eight sides



odd – numbers that have a remainder of one when divided by 2

operation – mathematical process; addition, subtraction, multiplication, division

order – arrangement according to size amount or value

order of operations – the specified order in which we do operations in a mathematical problem

parentheses, exponents, multiply or divide, add or subtract from left to right

ordered pair – a pair of numbers in a certain order with the order being significant (2,3)

ordinal numbers – a number telling the place of an item in an ordered set (first, second, third ...)

ounce – US customary measurement unit for measuring weight, 16 ounces = pound, (oz)
US customary unit for measuring capacity, 8 ounces = cup (oz)

pair – two things that belong together

parallel – lines that stay the same distance apart, never intersecting (\parallel)

parallelogram – a quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides 

pattern – a repeated design or recurring sequence

penny – US coin representing a cent, hundredth of a dollar

pentagon – a polygon with five sides 

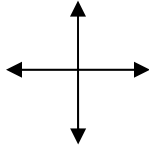
per – to, for, or by each; for every
twenty miles per gallon, \$3.99 per pound

percent – a fraction whose denominator of 100 is expressed as a percent sign (%)

$$\frac{99}{100} = 99\% = 99 \text{ percent}$$

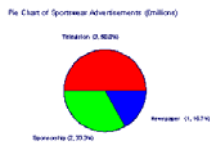
perimeter – the distance around a closed, flat surface

perpendicular lines - two lines that intersect at right angles (\perp)



pictograph - a graph that uses pictures or symbols to represent numbers

pie graph - a graph made of a circle divided into sectors. Also called circle graph



pint - US customary unit for measuring capacity, 2 cups = pint, 2 pints = quart (pt)

place value - the value of a digit based on its position within a number

plane figure - a flat (two-dimensional) shape (circles, quadrilaterals, polygons)

plus - symbol for addition (+)

p.m. - the period of time from noon to just before midnight

point - an exact position

polygon – a closed flat (2-d, two dimensional) shape with straight sides

portion – a section or quantity within a larger thing; a part of a whole

possible – an event that has a chance of happening

pound – US customary unit for measuring weight, 16 ounces = pound (lb)

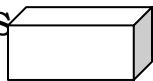
prediction – a statement (guess) about what somebody thinks will happen

prime numbers – a counting number greater than 1 whose only two factors are the number 1 and itself

*7 is a **prime number**, its only factors are 1 and 7*

10 is not a prime number, its factors are 1, 2, 5, and 10

prism – solid (three-dimensional) shape with two congruent, parallel bases on which all other faces are rectangles



probability – a way of describing the likelihood of an event; the ratio of favorable outcomes to all possible outcomes (3:4, 3 to 4, $\frac{3}{4}$)


probable – likely to occur

probably – the chance an event will occur

problem solving – to work out the answer to a problem

product – the result of multiplication

proportion – a number statement of equality between two ratios

pyramid – a three-dimensional solid with a polygon as its base and triangular faces that meet at a vertex 

quart – US customary unit for measuring capacity, fourth of a gallon, two pints = a quart (qt)

quarter – one-fourth of four equal parts, US coin that represents twenty-cents or one fourth of a dollar 25¢ \$.25

quotient – the result of division

radius (plural –radii) – the distance from the center of the circle to a point on the circle

random – an experiment in which the results are not predictable, even when repeated

range – the difference between the largest number and the smallest number in a list

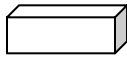
$$5, 17, 12, 34, 29, 12$$
$$34 - 5 = 29 \text{ *the range*}$$

ratio – a comparison of two numbers by division
($x:y$, x to y , $\frac{x}{y}$)

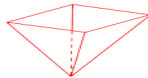
ray – a part of a line that begins at a point and continues without end in one direction \rightarrow

reasonable – sensible, practical

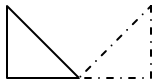
rectangular prism(solid) – a three- dimensional solid having six rectangular faces. Adjacent (next to) faces are perpendicular and opposite faces are parallel



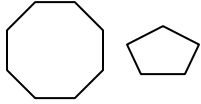
rectangular pyramid - a three-dimensional solid with a rectangle as its base and triangular faces that meet at a vertex



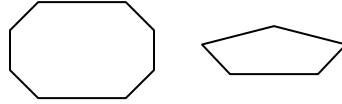
reflection – flipping a figure to produce a mirror image



regular polygon – a polygon in which all sides have equal lengths and all angles have equal measures



regular

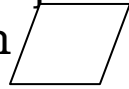


not regular

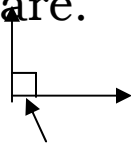
represents – be equivalent of something

results – an outcome, a number arrived at by a calculation

rhombus – a parallelogram with all four sides of equal length

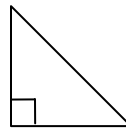


right angle – an angle that forms a square corner and measures 90° . It is often marked with a small square.

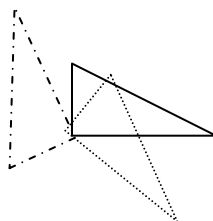


symbolizes a right angle

right triangle – a triangle whose largest angle measures ninety degrees



rotations – turning a figure about a specified point called the center of rotation



round – to express a calculation or measure to a specific degree of accuracy. If the number immediately after the specific degree is less than 5, **round down**, if it is greater than or equal to five **round up**

row – items arranged in a horizontal line

same – congruent

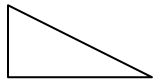
scale – a type of number line used for measuring; a weighing device

scale drawing – a two-dimensional representation of a larger or smaller object

scale model – a three-dimensional rendering a larger or smaller object

scale of numbers –basis for a number system (base 10, binary, etc...)

scalene triangle – a triangle with three sides of different lengths



second – a unit of time, sixtieth of a minute

segment – a section or portion of something

sequence – a list of numbers arranged according to a certain rule

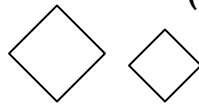
The numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, ... form a sequence. The rule is counting up by twos.

set – collection of items, (members of the set are called elements)

shape – form or outline

side/sides – a line segment that is part of a polygon

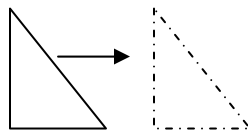
similar – having the same shape but not necessarily the same size (similar figures are proportional)



single – one

size – how big or small something is by dimension, magnitude or value

slides – translating a figure from one position to another without turning or flipping the figure



solid figure – a shape (three-dimensional) that takes up space (pyramids, prisms, spheres, etc)

solve – to work out the solution to an equation or other mathematical problem

square pyramid – a three-dimensional solid with a square as a base and four triangular faces

square units – the product of a number and itself

$$(x^2) \quad 4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

spent – paid out money

sphere – a round geometric solid having every point on its surface at an equal distance from its center

spinner – object or device that spins

square – a quadrilateral with four equal sides, four right angles, opposite sides that are parallel



square centimeter – a one centimeter by one centimeter square, standard unit for measuring area

standard unit – an object or quantity from a measurement system used for measure

stem-and-leaf plot – a method of graphing a collection of numbers by placing the “stem”

digits (or initial digits) in one column and the “leaf” digits (or remaining digits) out to the right

Math Test Scores (out of 50 pts)	
Stem	Leaf
3	5 6 8
4	0 2 2 4 5 5 7 8 9
5	0 0 0

steps – a stage in a progression towards a goal

subtraction – to take one quantity away from another

sum – the result of addition

symbol – something that represents something else

symmetry – correspondence in size and shape on either side of a dividing line.

tables – a way of organizing data in columns and rows

tally – a small mark used to help keep track of a count

tally chart – a table used to display the number of times an event or outcome occurs

temperature – the heat of something measured on a Fahrenheit or Celsius scale

thousand – ten hundreds, thousand units (1000)

time zone – Based on universal time measured at Greenwich, England. Every 15 ° of longitude away from Greenwich is equal to one hour time difference.

ton –US customary unit to measure mass, 2000 pounds = ton (t)

total – the result of adding, the sum or whole amount

trapezoid – a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides 

triangle – ()

triangular prism – a polyhedron (a 3-dimensional, rectangular solid) with two triangular bases and three rectangular faces

triangular pyramid - a three-dimensional solid with a triangle as its base and triangular faces that meet at a vertex

turns – to rotate around a point

twice – two times

unit – another name for one, any standard object or quantity used for measurement

unknown – a variable in an equation whose value is the solutions of the equation

unlikely – an event that has little chance of happening

value – numerical worth or amount

variable – a symbol in a number sentence which could be replaced by a number $a + 5 = 8$

Venn diagram – a diagram made of overlapping circles used to display data

vertex (pl-vertices) – a point of an angle, polygon, or solid where two or more lines or line segments meet

vertical – upright, perpendicular to horizontal

volume – the amount of space a solid shape occupies. Measured in cubic units.

week – a unit of time equal to seven days

weight – how heavy something is determined by their mass or quantity of matter as acted on by the force of gravity

wide – having a relatively large distance or space between one side or edge and another

width – breadth, distance across from side to side

yard – customary unit for measuring length, 3 ft = yd, 36 in = yd

2-dimensional – having two dimensions length and width (breadth)

3-dimensional – having three dimensions length, width (breadth) and height

Definitions:

Saxon Math Books 5/4, 6/5

The Yellow Pages of Math

Encarta Online Dictionary

Webster's Online Dictionary

Children's Dictionary for Math by Jenny Eather online