

## FIFTH GRADE MATH VOCABULARY

**Array** - A rectangular arrangement of objects in rows and columns.

**Cluster** - A group of related math problems. (Example:  $2 \times 5$ ,  $40 \times 5$ ,  $42 \times 5$ ,  $20 \times 5$ ,  $42 \times 10$ )

**Composite Number** - A whole number greater than one with more than two different factors. For example, 6 is a composite number. Its factors are 1, 2, 3, and 6.

**Coordinate Grid** - two crossed number lines that are called x-axis(horizontal) and y-axis (vertical)

**Data** - Set of information.

**Decagon** - A figure with ten sides.

**Decimal** - A number with a dot separating the ones and tenths places in the base ten system

**Denominator** - It shows the number of equal parts into which the whole has been divided. (Example: In  $\frac{2}{5}$ , 5 is the denominator)

**Difference** - The answer to a subtraction problem.

**Dodecagon** - A figure with twelve sides.

**Equilateral triangle** - A triangle with equal sides and equal angles.

**Estimation** - To find an approximate answer for a problem.

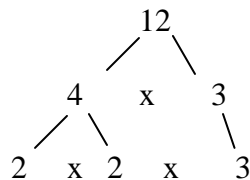
**Even number** - A whole number ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place.

**Factor** - Any number that when multiplied by another number, gives you a product (The product is the answer to a multiplication problem). Example:

$4 \times 6 = 24$ , therefore, 4 is a factor of 24 and also 6 is a factor of 24.

**Factor Pairs** - Two numbers that when multiplied together give you a product. One factor pair of 18 is  $2 \times 9$ .

**Factor tree** - A method of breaking down a multiplication problem into its prime factors. For example:




**Fraction** - A fraction names an equal part of a whole or a part of a group. (Example:  $2/5$ )

**Grid** - A pattern of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines that form squares.

**Hendecagon** – A figure with eleven sides and eleven angles.

**Heptagon** – A figure with seven sides and seven angles.

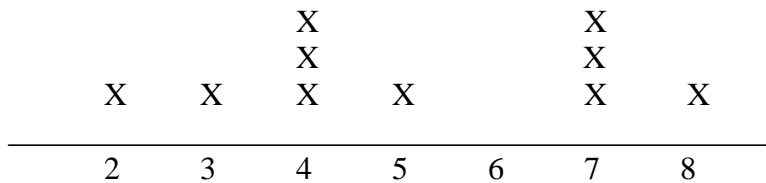
**Hexagon** - A figure with six sides and six angles. 

**Horizontal axis** - Horizontal lines that run from top to bottom that forms a graph.

**Integers** - A whole number that can be positive or negative.

**Line Plot** - A way to organize numerical data; shows the range of data and how the data are distributed over that range.

For example this is the line plot for this set of data: 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8.



**Linear measurement** - The measurement of a line. For example length, width and height are linear measurements of a box.

**Median** - The number in the middle of a group of numbers arranged in order from least to greatest.

**Multiple** - Numbers formed by multiplying a number by a whole number. The multiples of 3 are 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 etc.

**Multiple Tower** – A tower built by listing the multiples of a particular number until the tower is as tall as the person building it.

**Nonagon** – A figure with nine sides and nine angles.

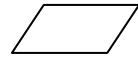
**Number Sense** - Having a deep understanding of the relationships between numbers.

**Numerator** - In a fraction, it shows how many of the equal parts of a thing are taken. (Example: In  $2/5$ , 2 is the numerator.)

**Octagon** – A figure with eight sides and eight angles. 

**Odd number** - A whole number ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place.

**Parallelogram** - A quadrilateral with opposite sides equal in length and parallel.



**Pentagon** - A figure with five sides and five angles.



**Percent** - A special ratio that compares a number to 100 using the symbol %.

**Polygon** - A closed plane figure formed from line segments that meet only at their endpoints.

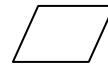
**Portion** - A part of the whole

**Predict** - To tell what you think will happen.

**Prime** - A number that has only one and itself as factors. Prime numbers for example would be 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, etc

**Quadrilateral** - A four-sided polygon

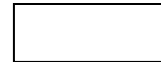
Ex: square, rectangle, trapezoid, parallelogram, rhombus



**Quotient** - The number obtained by dividing one number into another. (The answer to a division problem.) Example: In 32 divided by 8=4, the number 4 is the quotient.

**Range**: The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a group of numbers.

**Rectangle**: Four-sided figure with four right angles and opposite sides equal.



**Regular Polygon** - A multi-sided figure with all sides equal in length.

**Skip Counting** - Counting by a certain number for example 3, 6, 9, 12, etc.

**Solution** - An answer to a problem.

**Square** - A special rectangle with all sides equal and four right angles.



**Square number** - The result of multiplying a number by itself. (Example:  $4 \times 4 = 16$ )

**Statistics** - Facts about a particular subject that are collected and arranged in the form of numbers.

**Strategy** - A plan or system of how to solve a problem.

**Sum** - The answer to an addition problem (example:  $1 + 2 = 3$ )

**Trapezoid** - A figure with four sides, only two of which are parallel.



**Triangle** - A figure with three sides and three angles.



**Equilateral triangle** – A triangle with equal sides and equal angles.

**Isosceles triangle** - A triangle with two equal sides.

**Obtuse triangle** – A triangle with one angle greater than 90 degrees.

**Right triangle** – A triangle with one right angle or one angle equal to 90 degrees.

**Scalene triangle** - A triangle with no equal sides.

**Vertical axis** - Vertical lines that run from left to right that form a graph.

**Whole number** - Any number that is not a fraction. (Example: 0, 1, 2, 3, 7 and 12 are whole numbers,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  is not.)