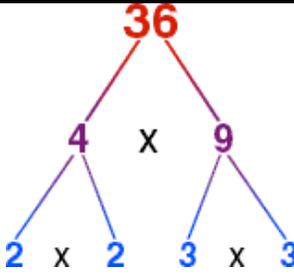
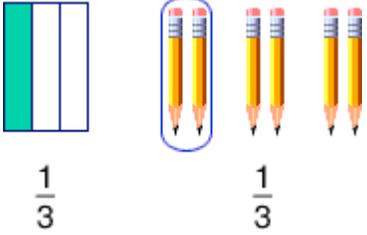
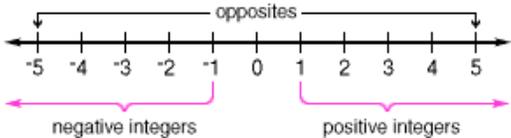
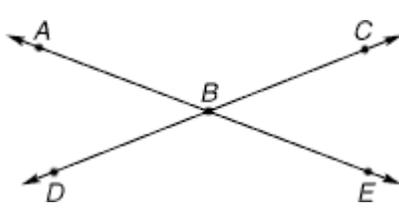
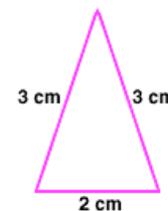
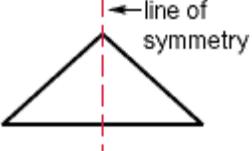
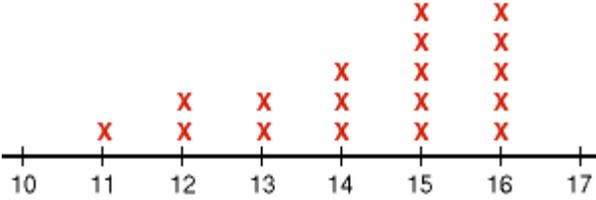
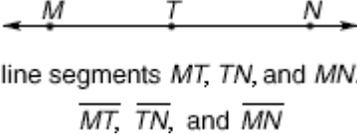


5	Factor Tree	A diagram that shows the prime factors of a composite number.																									
6	Fair	When every outcome has an equal chance of happening.	In flipping a coin, chances are that the coin landed either heads side up, or tails side up. These two events are equally likely.																								
5	Formula	A general equation or rule.	$A = lw$ $P = 2(l + w)$ $2x + 3$																								
5	Fraction	A number that names parts of a whole. A quotient of 2 quantities.																									
5	Frequency Table	A table that organizes the total for each category or group.	<table border="1" data-bbox="1312 1079 1732 1307"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">STUDENTS WHO READ GARFIELD</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Tally</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Cumulative Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7-10</td> <td> </td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-14</td> <td> </td> <td>7</td> <td>14 ← 7 + 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-18</td> <td> </td> <td>3</td> <td>17 ← 14 + 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-22</td> <td> </td> <td>3</td> <td>20 ← 17 + 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	STUDENTS WHO READ GARFIELD				Age Group	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	7-10		7	7	11-14		7	14 ← 7 + 7	15-18		3	17 ← 14 + 3	19-22		3	20 ← 17 + 3
STUDENTS WHO READ GARFIELD																											
Age Group	Tally	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency																								
7-10		7	7																								
11-14		7	14 ← 7 + 7																								
15-18		3	17 ← 14 + 3																								
19-22		3	20 ← 17 + 3																								
6	Gram	gram (g) A unit of mass in the metric system	1,000 milligrams = 1 gram																								

6	Greatest Common Factor	The largest common factor of 2 numbers or algebraic expressions.	18: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 6 is the GCF of 18 and 30
5	Hexagon	A polygon with 6 sides.	
5	Horizontal Axis	The x-axis on the coordinate plane.	
5	Improper fraction	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.	$\frac{27}{5} \text{ or } \frac{5}{5}$
6	Independent Events	Events for which the outcome of one event is not affected by the outcome of another event.	 <p>Tossing the coin and rolling the number cube are independent events.</p>
6	Integers	The set of numbers {...-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3...}	

5	Intersecting Lines	Lines that cross at exactly one point.	 <p>Line AE intersects line CD at point B.</p>
5	Interval	The distance between points on the scale of a graph.	
5	Inverse Operations	Two operations that have the opposite effect.	<p>+ and - are inverse operations. x and ÷ are inverse operations.</p>
5	Isosceles triangle	A triangle with at least 2 sides that have the same length.	
5	Landmarks	A measure of data	<p>Maximum Minimum Median Mode Range</p>
5	Least Common Denominator	The smallest number, other than zero, that is a multiple of 2 or more denominators.	$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{12}$ <p>← LCD for $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$</p>

5	Least Common Multiple	The smallest number, other than zero, that is a multiple of 2 or more given numbers.	6: 6, 12, 18 , 24, 30, ... 9: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, ... The LCM of 6 and 9 is 18.														
5	Line Graph	A graph in which line segments are used to show changes over time.	<p style="text-align: center;">Growth of Greta's CD Collection</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Growth of Greta's CD Collection</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Number of CDs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Number of CDs	Jan	1	Feb	2	Mar	5	Apr	9				
Month	Number of CDs																
Jan	1																
Feb	2																
Mar	5																
Apr	9																
5	Line of Symmetry	A line that divides a figure into two congruent parts.															
6	Line Plot	A number line with x's to mark the frequency.	 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Line Plot</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Frequency (Number of X's)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Frequency (Number of X's)	11	1	12	2	13	2	14	3	15	5	16	5
Number	Frequency (Number of X's)																
11	1																
12	2																
13	2																
14	3																
15	5																
16	5																
5	Line Segment	A part of a line having two endpoints.	 <p style="text-align: center;">line segments MT, TN, and MN. \overline{MT}, \overline{TN}, and \overline{MN}</p>														
6	Liter	A unit for measuring capacity in the metric system.	1,000 milliliters = 1 liter														

6	Mass/Weight	The amount of matter in an object. Matter is what all objects are made of.	
5	Maximum	The largest amount; the greatest number in a set of data.	Data set: 10, 17, 5, 9, 1 17 is the maximum.
6	Mean	The average or the sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of addends.	2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 8 $(2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 8) \div 6 = 4.5$ The mean is 4.5
6	Measures of Central Tendency	A measure used to describe data.	Mean Median Mode
5	Median	The middle number or the average of the two middle numbers in a set of data when the data are listed in order from smallest to largest.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7 ↑ The median is 4. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 ↑ The median is 4.5.
6	Meter	A unit of length in the metric system.	100 centimeters = 1 meter

5	Minimum	The smallest amount; the least number in a set of data.	Data set: 10, 17, 5, 9, 1 1 is the minimum.
6	Minuend	In a subtraction problem, the number you subtract from.	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \leftarrow \text{minuend} \\ -3 \leftarrow \text{subtrahend} \\ \hline 2 \leftarrow \text{difference} \end{array}$
5	Mixed Number	A number that has a whole number part and a fraction part.	$7\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{5}{8}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$
5	Mode	The number or numbers that occur most frequently in a set of data.	<p>2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 11 The mode is 8.</p> <p>2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 11 The modes are 5 and 8.</p> <p>2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 There is no mode.</p>
5	Multiple	The product of a given number and any counting number.	<p>Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, ...</p> <p>Multiples of 8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, ...</p>
6	Negative integer	An integer that is less than zero.	See integer definition.