# 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

**Sum-** The result or answer when adding two or more numbers

**Parallel**- Lines, segments, or rays that are the same distance apart, no matter how far extended; they never meet

**Factor**- Any numbers that are multiplied together

**Prime number**- A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two whole-number factors, 1 and itself

**Product-** The result or answer to a multiplication problem

**Median-** The middle value in a set of data when the data are listed in order from smallest to largest

**Square number**- A number that is the product of a whole number multiplied by itself; a whole number to the second power

**Difference-** The result of subtracting two numbers

**Quotient-** The result or answer of a division problem

**Mean** or **average-** A typical or middle value for a set of numbers. It is found by adding the numbers in the set and then dividing the total by the number of values in the set

**Parallelogram-** A quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides and opposite sides of equal lengths

**Mode-** The number that occurs most often in a set of data

**Perimeter-** The distance around a two-dimensional shape

**Polygon-** A closed two-dimensional figure consisting of line segments (sides) connected endpoint to endpoint

**Diameter-** A line segment that passes through the center of a circle (or sphere) and has end-points on the circle (or sphere)

# 5ᵗʰ Grade Math Vocabulary

**Range-** The difference between the maximum and the minimum in a set of data

**Quadrangle or quadrilateral**- A polygon with four sides

**Equilateral triangle**- A triangle with all three sides the same length

**Area-** The measure of the amount of surface inside a shape

**Right angle**- An angle that measures 90 degrees

**Radius-** A line segment from the center of a circle to any point on the circle

**Obtuse angle**- An angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees

**Scalene triangle**- A triangle in which no sides are the same length

**Acute angle**- An angle greater than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees

**Numerator**- The top number in a fraction. The number of equal parts being considered when a whole is divided into equal parts

**Rhombus-** A parallelogram whose sides are all the same length

**Reflex angle**- An angle whose measure is between 180° and 360°

**Isosceles triangle**- A triangle in which two of the three sides are the same length

**Composite number**- A whole number that has more than two factors

**Denominator**- The number of equal parts into which the whole (or ONE or unit) is divided or the bottom number of a fraction