

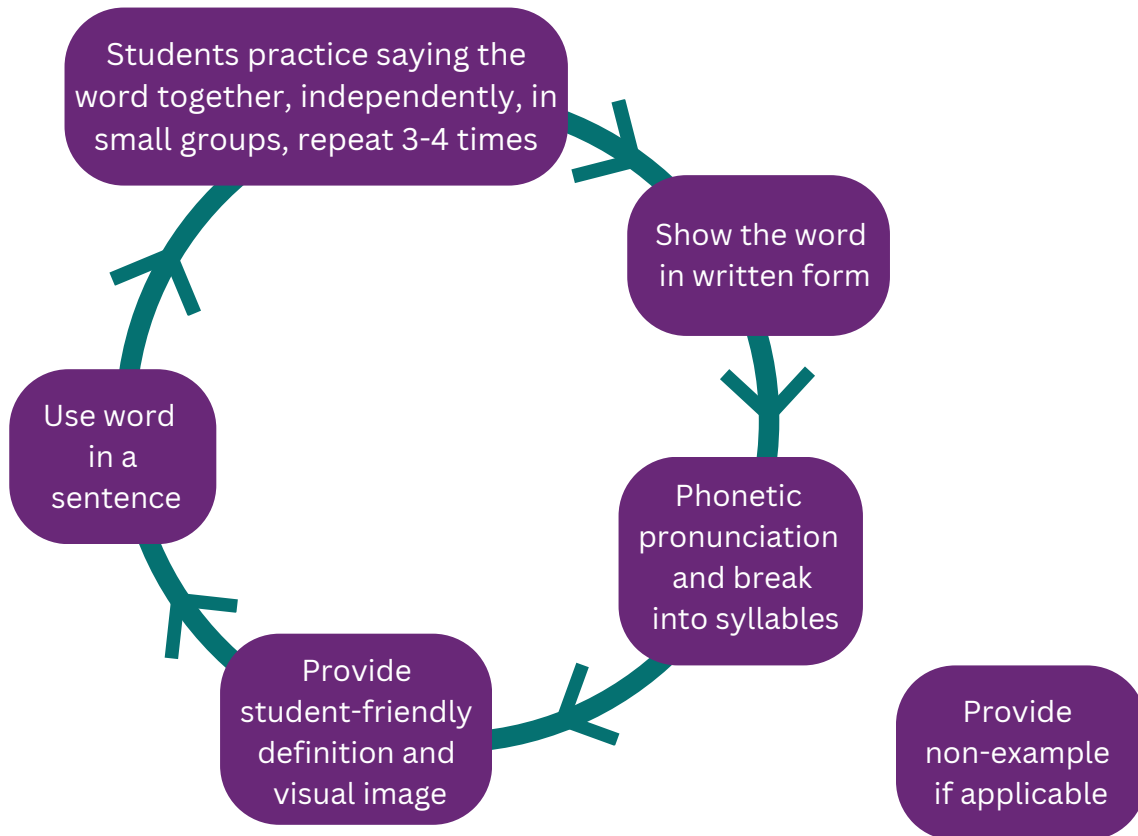
SPIRAL

Specialized Math Intervention to Reach All Learners



Grades 6-8 Math Glossary

Oral-Language Practice



Sample oral-language practice with math term: addend

1. Say: "addend"
2. Phonetic pronunciation: "a- dend"
3. Math definition: "Any numbers that are added together."
4. Sentence: "In this number sentence, the addends are 2 and 5."
5. Non-example: "The adding numbers are 2 and 5."

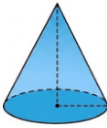
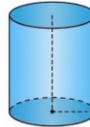


$$7 = 2 + 5$$

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
absolute value (<i>valor absoluto</i>)	The distance of a number from zero.
acute angle (<i>ángulo agudo</i>)	An angle that measures less than 90° .
acute triangle (<i>triángulo acutángulo</i>)	A triangle where all 3 interior angles are each less than 90° .
additive inverse (<i>inverso aditivo</i>)	When you add a number to create a sum of 0.
adjacent angles (<i>ángulos adyacentes</i>)	Pairs of angles that share a common vertex and a common ray.
area (<i>área</i>)	The number of square units that covers a closed figure.
base (3D figure) (<i>base (figura 3D)</i>)	The bottom shape of a three-dimensional figure.
base (with exponent 0) (<i>base (con exponente)</i>)	A number that is multiplied by an exponent.
bisect (<i>bisecar</i>)	To divide into 2 equal parts.
capacity (<i>capacidad</i>)	The amount a container can hold when filled.
center (of a circle) (<i>centro (de un círculo)</i>)	The fixed point in a circle that is equidistant from all points on the circumference.
chord (<i>cuerda</i>)	A straight line segment with both endpoints on a circle's circumference.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
circumference (<i>circunferencia</i>)	The boundary of a circle.
coefficient (<i>coeficiente</i>)	A number that is multiplied by a variable.
complementary angles (<i>ángulos complementarios</i>)	Two angles with measures that sum exactly to 90° .
composite number (<i>número compuesto</i>)	A positive integer with more than 2 factors.
cone (<i>cono</i>)	
congruent (<i>congruente</i>)	Identical in shape and size.
constant (<i>constante</i>)	A fixed value.
coordinate plane (<i>plano cartesiano</i>)	A two-dimensional plane formed at the intersection of the x-axis and y-axis.
corresponding angles (<i>ángulos correspondientes</i>)	When a transversal line intersects 2 other lines, the pairs of angles in matching corners.
cube (3d) (<i>cubo (3D)</i>)	A three-dimensional figure with 6 equal square faces, 12 equal edges, and 8 vertices.
cube (numeration) (<i>cubo (numeración)</i>)	To multiply a number by itself twice.
cylinder (<i>cilindro</i>)	

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
decimal (<i>decimal</i>)	A number based on powers of ten.
denominator (<i>denominador</i>)	The term in a fraction that tells the number of equal parts in a whole.
dependent variable (<i>variable dependiente</i>)	A value that changes based on another value.
diameter (<i>diámetro</i>)	A straight line passing from side to side through the center of a circle or sphere.
dividend (<i>dividendo</i>)	The number being divided.
divisible (<i>divisible</i>)	Divided by another number with no remainder.
divisor (<i>divisor</i>)	The number that divides another number.
edge (<i>arista</i>)	Where two faces of a solid shape intersect.
endpoint (<i>punto extremo</i>)	A point at the end of an arc, line segment, or ray.
equation (<i>ecuación</i>)	A statement with an equal sign in which the expressions on each side of the equal sign are the same.
equilateral triangle (<i>triángulo equilátero</i>)	A triangle with three congruent sides and three, 60-degree angles.
estimate (<i>estimar</i>)	To give an approximate value rather than an exact answer.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
exponent (<i>exponente</i>)	The power to which a number is raised.
expression (<i>expresión</i>)	A combination of variables, numbers, and/or operations that represents a mathematical relationship; does not have an equal sign.
face (<i>cara</i>)	The flat surface of a solid figure.
factor (<i>factor</i>)	Any numbers that are multiplied.
fraction (<i>fracción</i>)	Part of a length, area, or set (the parts must be equal in size).
frequency (<i>frecuencia</i>)	The number of times a value occurs in a set of data.
function (<i>función</i>)	A relationship between two quantities in which every input corresponds to exactly one output.
function table (<i>tabla de funciones</i>)	A table that displays a set of inputs and outputs in such a way that each input has a unique output.
greatest common factor (<i>máximo común divisor (MCD)</i>)	The largest positive integer that divides 2 or more numbers evenly.
height (<i>altura</i>)	The distance from the base to the top of an object or shape.
histogram (<i>histograma</i>)	A graph that organizes information into ranges to visualize the frequency distribution.
hypotenuse (<i>hipotenusa</i>)	The longest side of a right triangle, opposite of the right angle.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
independent variable (<i>variable independiente</i>)	A value that you choose or control.
inequality (<i>desigualdad</i>)	A relation showing that one expression is greater than or less than another expression.
input (<i>valor de entrada (entrada)</i>)	The x of an equation; the information put in to find the output.
integer (<i>número entero</i>)	A whole number that is positive, negative, or zero.
intersecting lines (<i>líneas que se intersecan</i>)	Lines that share at least one common point.
inverse operation (<i>operación inversa</i>)	Pairs of operations - like addition and subtraction or multiplication and division.
irrational number (<i>número irracional</i>)	A real number that cannot be expressed as a simple fraction (e.g., pi, square root 2).
isosceles triangle (<i>triángulo isósceles</i>)	A triangle with two congruent sides.
least common multiple or denominator (<i>mínimo común múltiplo o denominador</i>)	The common multiple with the least value.
like terms (<i>términos semejantes</i>)	Terms that have the same variable or constant and can be combined.
line of reflection (<i>línea de reflexión</i>)	An imaginary line in which a shape can be reflected to create a mirror image.
line of symmetry (<i>eje de simetría</i>)	An imaginary line that divides a shape into two identical halves.

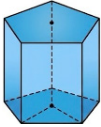
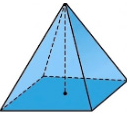
Math Glossary

Term	Definition
linear relationship (<i>relación lineal</i>)	The association between two variables that forms a straight line when graphed.
mean (<i>media</i>)	The average value in a dataset.
median (<i>mediana</i>)	The middle value in an ordered dataset.
mixed number (<i>número mixto</i>)	A whole number and a fraction combined.
mode (<i>moda</i>)	The value that appears most in a dataset.
multiple (<i>múltiplo</i>)	The product of a number and any integer.
multiplicative inverse (<i>inverso multiplicativo</i>)	Two quantities can be expressed as related to each other through multiplication.
negative integer (<i>número entero negativo</i>)	Whole numbers less than 0.
net (<i>desarrollo plano</i>)	A two-dimensional shape that represents the faces of a three-dimensional figure.
numerator (<i>numerador</i>)	The term in a fraction that tells how many named parts of a fraction.
obtuse angle (<i>ángulo obtuso</i>)	An angle that measures between 90° and 180° .
obtuse triangle (<i>triángulo obtusángulo</i>)	A triangle where 1 interior angle is greater than 90° .

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
order of operations (orden de las operaciones)	Rules that show the sequence of arithmetic: parentheses, exponents, multiplication and division, then addition and subtraction.
ordered pair (par ordenado)	A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate plane.
origin (origen)	A point where the x-axis and y-axis intersect. The origin has the coordinates (0, 0).
outcome (resultado)	A possible result from a trial or experiment.
output (valor de salida)	The y of an equation; the information gained after the input is plugged into an equation.
parallel lines (líneas paralelas)	Lines in a plane that never intersect.
percent (porcentaje)	One part of 100.
perimeter (perímetro)	The measure of the distance around a region or figure.
perpendicular lines (líneas perpendiculares)	Lines in a plane that intersect at a right angle.
pi (π)	The ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter: 3.14159...
point (punto)	An exact location in space.
polyhedron (poliedro)	A three-dimensional figure with 4 or more flat faces.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
positive integer (<i>número entero positivo</i>)	Whole numbers greater than 0.
power (<i>potencia</i>)	Repeated multiplication of the same number.
prime number (<i>número primo</i>)	A number greater than 1 that has exactly 2 positive divisors: 1 and itself.
prism (<i>prisma</i>)	
probability (<i>probabilidad</i>)	The likelihood that a random event will occur.
product (<i>producto</i>)	The result of multiplying numbers.
proportion (<i>proporción</i>)	An equation stating that 2 ratios or fractions are equal.
pyramid (<i>pirámide</i>)	
quartile (<i>cuartil</i>)	Dividing an ordered data set into 4 equal parts, with each part representing 25% of the data.
quotient (<i>cociente</i>)	The result when one number (dividend) is divided by another number (divisor).
radius (<i>radio</i>)	A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference.
range (<i>rango</i>)	The distance between the highest and lowest values in a dataset.

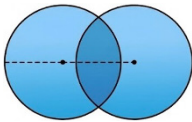
Math Glossary

Term	Definition
rate (<i>tasa</i>)	A relation between numbers.
ratio (<i>razón</i>)	How much one thing is compared to another.
rational number (<i>número racional</i>)	Any number that can expressed as a fraction of 2 integers.
ray (<i>rayo</i>)	A portion of a line that begins at an endpoint and continues forever in one direction.
reciprocal (<i>recíproco</i>)	A value determined by dividing 1 by a number.
reflection (<i>reflexión</i>)	A transformation that flips a shape over a line of reflection to create a mirror image.
remainder (<i>residuo</i>)	The amount left over in a division problem.
repeating decimal (<i>decimal periódico</i>)	A pattern in which the terms repeat over and over, based on a rule (e.g., 135135135...).
right angle (<i>ángulo recto</i>)	An angle that measures to exactly 90°.
rotation (<i>rotación</i>)	A transformation that turns a shape around a fixed point.
scale (<i>escala</i>)	The relative size of something.
scalene triangle (<i>triángulo escaleno</i>)	A triangle with no congruent sides.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
simplest form (<i>forma más simple</i>)	When the numerator and denominator share no common factors other than 1.
slope (<i>pendiente</i>)	The ratio of the vertical change to the horizontal change.
square root (<i>raíz cuadrada</i>)	A value that, when multiplied by itself, equals the original number.
straight angle (<i>ángulo llano</i>)	An angle that measures to exactly 180° .
substitute (<i>sustituir</i>)	Replacing variables with numbers.
supplementary angles (<i>ángulos suplementarios</i>)	Two angles with measures that sum exactly to 180° .
surface area (<i>área de la superficie</i>)	The total area of all faces and bases on a three-dimensional figure.
term (in an expression) (<i>término (en una expresión)</i>)	A single number or variable, or numbers or variables multiplied together.
three-dimensional figure (<i>figura tridimensional</i>)	A figure having three dimensions: length, width, and height.
transformation (<i>transformación</i>)	A function that flips, slides, or turns a shape within a coordinate plane.
translation (<i>traslación</i>)	A transformation that slides a shape in a given direction.
transversal line (<i>línea transversal</i>)	A single line that intersects 2 or more lines.

Math Glossary

Term	Definition
unit rate (<i>tasa unitaria</i>)	A rate for 1 of something.
variable (<i>variable</i>)	A symbol for an unknown value, which is usually represented by a letter.
Venn diagram (<i>diagrama de Venn</i>)	
vertex/vertices (<i>vértice/vértices</i>)	The meeting point of rays of an angle, sides of a polygon, or edges of a polyhedron.
vertical angles (<i>ángulos opuestos por el vértice</i>)	Pairs of opposite angles created by the intersection of 2 straight lines.
volume (<i>volumen</i>)	The number of cubic units needed to fill a solid figure.
x-axis (<i>eje x</i>)	The horizontal number line on a graph or coordinate plane.
x-coordinate (<i>coordenada x</i>)	The first number of an ordered pair. It corresponds to a number on the x-axis.
y-axis (<i>eje y</i>)	The vertical number line on a coordinate plane.
y-coordinate (<i>coordenada y</i>)	The second number of an ordered pair. It corresponds to a number on the y-axis.
zero pair (<i>par cero</i>)	When a positive integer and a negative integer sum to 0.