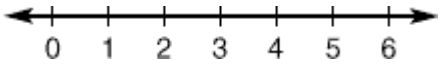
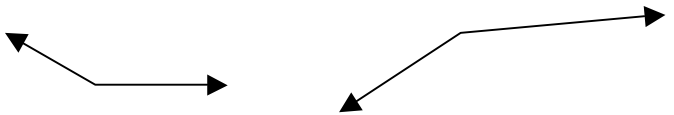
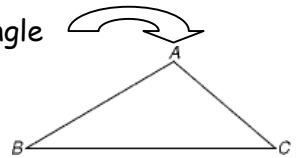
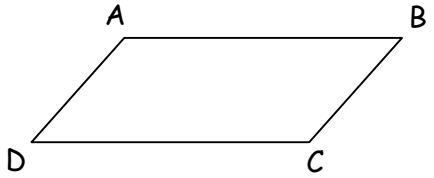
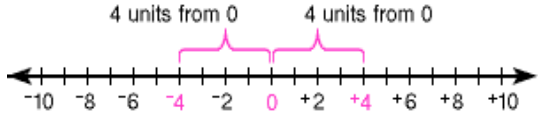
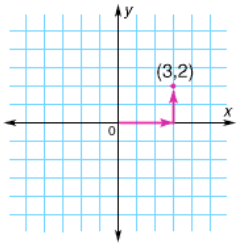
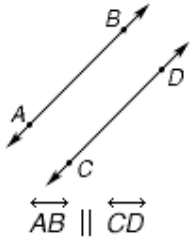
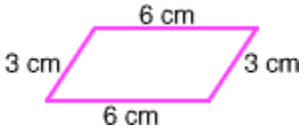
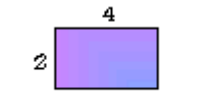
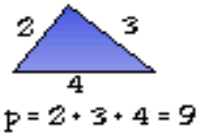
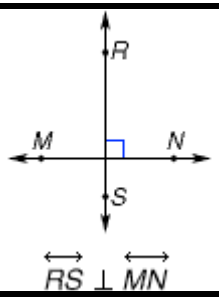
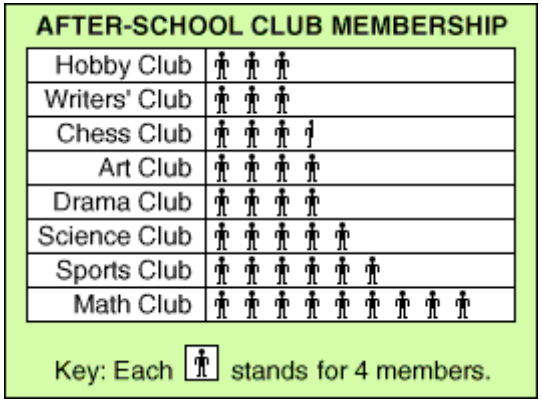
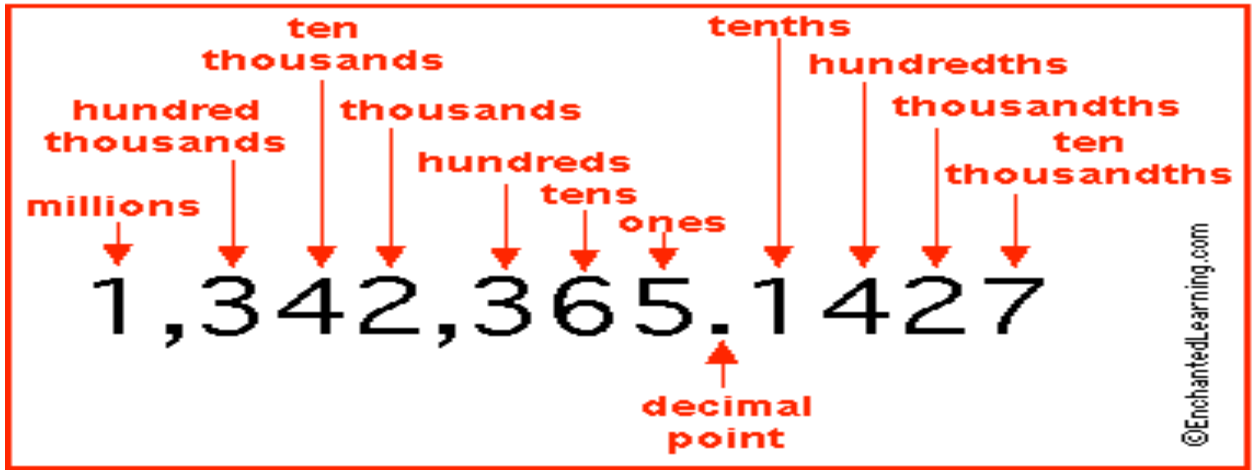
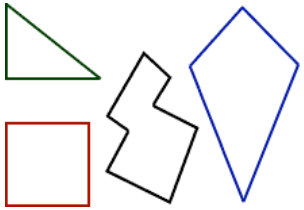
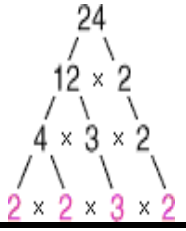
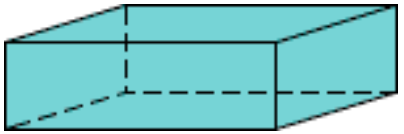
5	**Number line**	A line with equally spaced ticks named by numbers.	
5	**Number Sentence**	An equation written in horizontal form.	3 x 4 = 12
5	**Numerator**	The number or expression above the fraction bar in a fraction.	The numerator represents how many pieces of the whole that are discussed.
6	**Numerical Expression**	An expression that includes numbers and at least one operation (addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division)	*Examples*: 6 + 8.1 57 – 48 21.6 – 18.6
5	**Obtuse angle**	An angle that measures between 90 degrees and 180 degrees.	
5	**Obtuse triangle**	A triangle with an obtuse angle.	Obtuse angle 
5	**Octagon**	A polygon with 8 sides.	

6	**Opposite Angles**	Angles in a quadrilateral that have no common sides.	 $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ are opposite angles.
5	**Opposite of a number**	On a number line, a number and its opposite are the same distance from zero. Any 2 numbers whose sum is zero.	
6	**Order of Operations**	The order in which operations are done; 1st: operations within parentheses; 2nd: clear exponents 3rd: multiply and divide from left to right; 4th: add and subtract from left to right. Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally	$10 \div (2 + 8) \times 2^3 - 4$ *Add inside parentheses.* $10 \div 10 \times 2^3 - 4$ *Clear exponent.* $10 \div 10 \times 8 - 4$ *Divide and multiply.* $8 - 4$ *Subtract.* 4
5	**Ordered Pair (Coordinate)**	A pair of numbers or coordinates used to locate a point in a coordinate plane. The solution of an equation or an inequality in 2 variables.	(3,2) represents 3 spaces to the right of zero and 2 spaces up. 
6	**Origin**	The point on the coordinate plane where the x-axis and y-axis intersect.	(0,0)

6	**Outcome**	Individual results of a probability experiment.	The outcomes are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
5	**Parallel**	Lines in a plane that do not intersect. Example: rails of a railroad track or the sides of a ladder.	
5	**Parallelogram**	A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent.	
5	**Pattern**	A repeated design or arrangement using shapes, lines, colors, numbers, etc.	 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, . . .
5	**Pentagon**	A polygon with 5 sides.	
5	**Percent**	The ratio of a number to 100; *percent* means "per hundred".	$25\% = \frac{25}{100}$ $7\% = \frac{7}{100}$

5	**Perimeter**	The distance around a figure; the sum of the lengths of the sides.	 
5	**Perpendicular**	Lines that intersect to form 90 degree angles, or right angles.	
5	**Pi**	The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Pi is the same for every circle, approximately 3.14.	□
5	**Pictograph**	A graph that represents numerical data using pictures.	

6	**Place Value**		
5	**Point**	An exact location in space.	●
6	**Polygon**	A closed figure made up of 3 or more line segments.	
6	**Position, n**	Describes the place in the sequence the value of the term is.	<table><tr><td>Position, n</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>*n*</td></tr><tr><td>Value of term</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>2*n*</td></tr></table>
6	**Positive integer**	Numbers greater than zero.	1, 2, 3, 4, …..

5	**Powers of 10**	A whole number that can be written using only 10's as factors.	$100 = 10 \times 10$ or 10^2 $1{,}000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$ or 10^3
5	**Prime Factorization**	Expression of a composite number as a product of prime factors.	
5	**Prime number**	A number, greater than 1, that has exactly 2 factors (1 and itself). (1 has only one factor so it is not prime.)	2, 3, 5, 7, 11 ….
5	**Prism**	A polyhedron that has 2 parallel, congruent faces called bases.	
5	**Probability**	The ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to all outcomes of an experiment.	$P = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of total outcomes}}$
5	**Product**	Answer to a multiplication problem.	$21 \times 8 =$ **168** ← **Product**