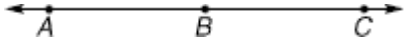
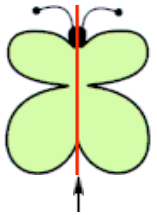
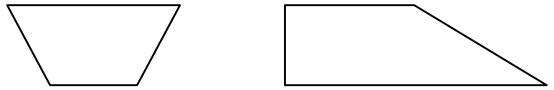
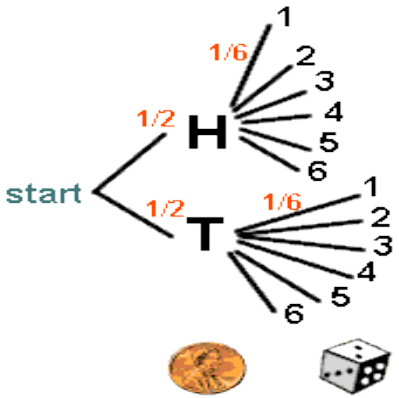
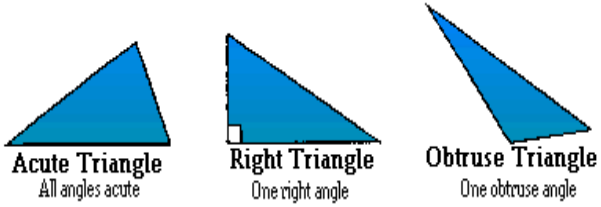
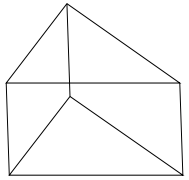
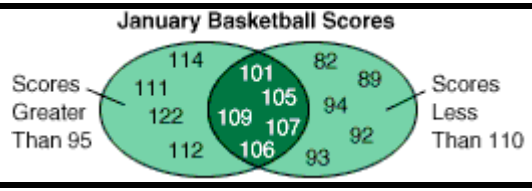
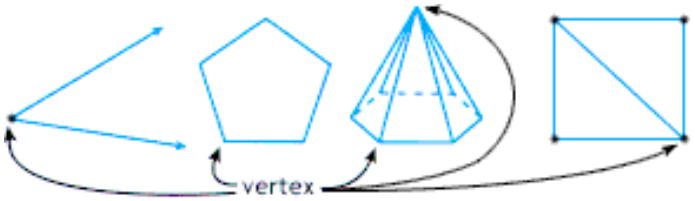
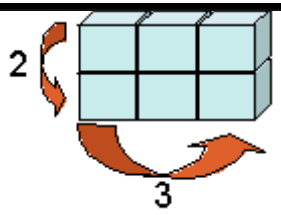
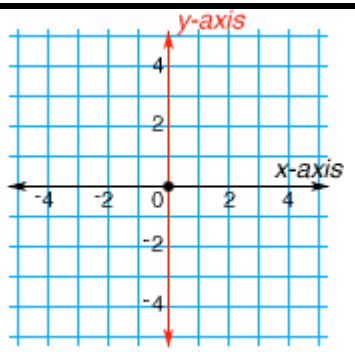
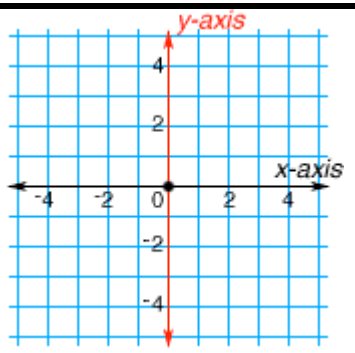
6	**Stem and Leaf Plot**	A method of organizing intervals or groups of data.	Number of Sit-Ups Stem | Leaves 3 | 4 6 8 8 4 | 0 3 6 7 7 5 | 0 0 1 2 Each tens digit is called the *stem*. The ones digits are called the *leaves*. Key: 3 | 6 = 36
6	**Straight angle**	An angle whose measure is 180 degrees.	
6	**Subtrahend**	The number being subtracted.	5 ← minuend -3 ← subtrahend 2 ← difference
5	**Sum**	The answer to an addition problem	12 + 7 19 12 + 7 = 19 The sum is 19.
5	**Symmetry**	A figure is symmetric if it can be folded along a line so that the two resulting parts match exactly.	 line of symmetry
6	**Table**	A list of values for 2 or more variables that shows the relationship between them.	

6	**Term (ratio)**	One of the numbers in a ratio.	$\frac{1}{64}$ ← first term ← second term
6	**Term (sequence)**	One of the numbers in a ratio.	3, 6, 12, 24 6 is a term in the sequence.
6	**Terminating Decimal**	A decimal that contains finite number of digits.	0.5, 0.75, 0.625
6	**Theoretical Probability**	The ratio of the number of ways an event can happen to the total number of outcomes.	$P(H) = \frac{1}{2}$ ← heads - (desired outcome) ← heads/tails (2 possible outcomes) The ratio/fraction that tells how likely it is that an event will take place.
6	**Three-dimensional figures**	See solids.	See solids.
5	**Transformation**	The turning, sliding, or flipping of a plane figure.	Reflection Rotation Translation
5	**Translation**	A change in position that moves a figure up, down, or over.	

5	**Trapezoid**	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.	
5	**Tree Diagram**	An organized list that shows all possible outcomes of an event.	
5	**Triangles**	A polygon with 3 sides.	
5	**Triangular Prism**	A prism whose bases are triangles.	
6	**Unfair**	Possible outcomes are not equally likely. Biased.	A coin that has heads on both sides.

6	**Unit Rate**	A rate with a denominator of 1.	$\text{rate}: \frac{\text{price}}{\text{number of ounces}} \rightarrow \frac{\$3.20}{20 \text{ ounces}}$ $\text{unit rate}: \frac{\text{price}}{\text{number of oz}} \rightarrow \frac{\$3.20}{20 \text{ oz}} = \frac{\$0.16}{1 \text{ oz}}$
5	**Unlike Denominator**	Denominators that are different.	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$
6	**Value of Term**	The number that the term equals.	<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>$2n$</td></tr></table>
5	**Variable**	A letter used to represent one or more numbers in an expression, equation, or inequality.	$5a$ $2x = 8$ $3y + 4 \neq 10$ a, x, and y are variables.
6	**Variable Expression**	An expression that is written using one or more variables.	$5a$ $10xy$ $12bcd$
6	**Venn Diagram**	A diagram that is used to show relationships between sets.	

5	**Vertex**	A point where two or more rays meet, where sides of a polygon meet, or where edges of a polyhedron meet; the top point of a cone or pyramid; in a network, a point that represents an object.	
5	**Vertical Axis**	The y-axis on the coordinate plane.	
5	**Volume**	The measure of the amount of space that an object occupies, or how much it will hold.	 By counting the cubes you can see that there are 6 cubes. Volume = 6 cubic centimeters
5	**Whole Number**	The numbers in the set {0, 1, 2, 3, …}	

6	**x-axis**	The vertical axis on the coordinate plane.	
6	**x-coordinate**	The first number in an ordered pair; tells whether to move right or left along the *x*-axis of the coordinate plane.	*Example*: (3, 2) 3 is the *x*-coordinate.
6	**y-coordinate**	The second number in an ordered pair; tells whether to move up or down along the *y*-axis of the coordinate plane.	*Example*: (3, **2**) 2 is the *y*-coordinate.
6	**y-axis**	The vertical axis on the coordinate plane.