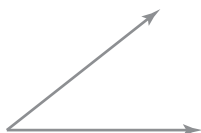


Glossary – Flash Cards

<p>absolute value</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>acute angle</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>acute triangle</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>Addition Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>Addition Property of Inequality</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>Addition Property of Zero</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

An angle whose measure is less than 90° .



The distance between a number and 0 on a number line. The absolute value of a number a is written as $|a|$.

$$|-5| = 5$$

$$|5| = 5$$

Adding the same number to each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 5 = -1 \\ + 5 \quad + 5 \\ \hline x = 4 \end{array}$$

A triangle that has all acute angles.



The sum of any number and 0 is that number.

$$-5 + 0 = -5$$

If you add the same number to each side of an inequality, the inequality remains true.

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 4 > 5 \\ + 4 \quad + 4 \\ \hline x > 9 \end{array}$$

<p>additive inverse</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>Additive Inverse Property</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>adjacent angles</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>angle</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>angle of rotation</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>area</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>Associative Properties of Addition and Multiplication</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>bar graph</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

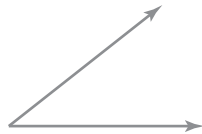
The sum of an integer and its additive inverse is 0.

$$8 + (-8) = 0$$

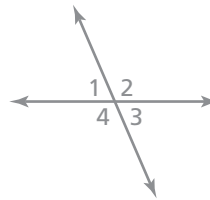
The opposite of a number.

The additive inverse of 8 is -8 .

A figure formed by two rays with the same endpoint.



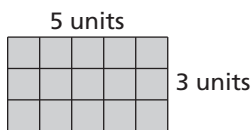
Two angles that share a common side and have the same vertex.



$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are adjacent.

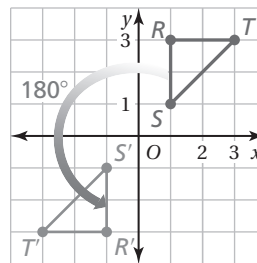
$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are not adjacent.

The amount of surface covered by a figure. Area is measured in square units such as square feet (ft^2) or square meters (m^2).



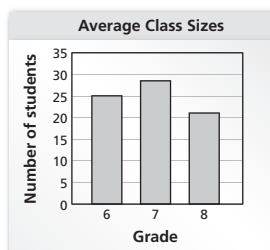
$$A = 5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ square units}$$

The number of degrees a figure rotates.



$\triangle RST$ has been rotated 180° to $\triangle R'S'T'$.

A graph in which the lengths of bars are used to represent and compare data.



Changing the grouping of addends or factors does not change the sum or product.

$$(3 + 4) + 5 = 3 + (4 + 5)$$

$$(3 \cdot 4) \cdot 5 = 3 \cdot (4 \cdot 5)$$

<p>base (of a power)</p> <p><i>Chapter 13</i></p>	<p>capacity</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>center (of a circle)</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>center of rotation</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
<p>circle</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>circle graph</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>circumference</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>Commutative Properties of Addition and Multiplication</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

The amount a container can hold.

The number or expression that is used as a factor in a repeated multiplication.

See power.

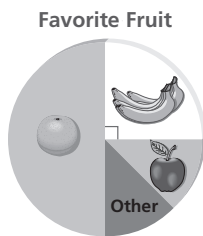
A fixed point about which a figure is rotated.

See rotation.

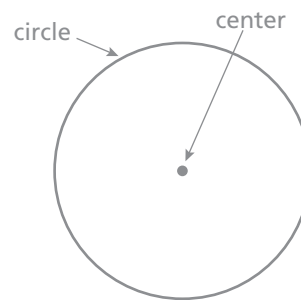
The point inside a circle that is the same distance from all points on the circle.

See circle.

Displays data as sections of a circle. The circle represents all of the data. Each section represents part of the data. The sum of the angle measures in a circle graph is 360° .



The set of all points in a plane that are the same distance from a point called the center.

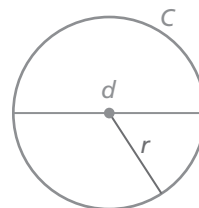


Changing the order of addends or factors does not change the sum or product.

$$2 + 8 = 8 + 2$$

$$2 \cdot 8 = 8 \cdot 2$$

The distance around a circle.

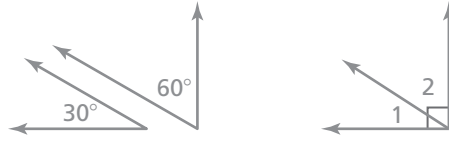


<p>complementary angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 11 Topic 1</i></p>	<p>composite number</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>composite solid</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>concave polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p>cone</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>congruent</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>congruent angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>congruent figures</p> <p><i>Topic 5</i></p>

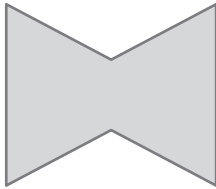
A whole number greater than 1 that has factors other than itself and 1.

12 is a composite number because the factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12.

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 90° .



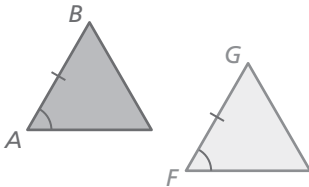
A polygon in which at least one line segment connecting any two vertices lies outside the polygon.



A figure that is made up of more than one solid.



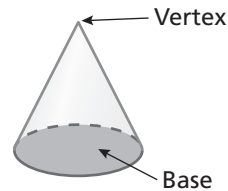
Having the same size and shape.



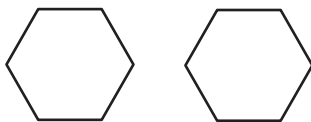
$\angle A$ is congruent to $\angle F$.

Side AB is congruent to side FG .

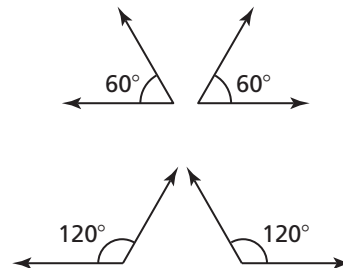
A solid that has one circular base and one vertex.



Figures that have exactly the same size and shape.



Angles that have the same measure.



<p>congruent sides</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>constant term</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>conversion factor</p> <p><i>Topic 3</i></p>	<p>convex polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p>coordinate plane</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>corresponding angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
<p>corresponding sides</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>cross products</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>

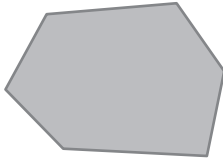
A term that has a number but no variable.

In the expression $2x + 8$, the term 8 is a constant term.

Sides that have the same length.

See isosceles triangle.

A polygon in which every line segment connecting any two vertices lies entirely inside the polygon.



A rate that equals 1. A conversion factor is used to convert units.

$$1 \text{ mile} = 5280 \text{ feet}$$

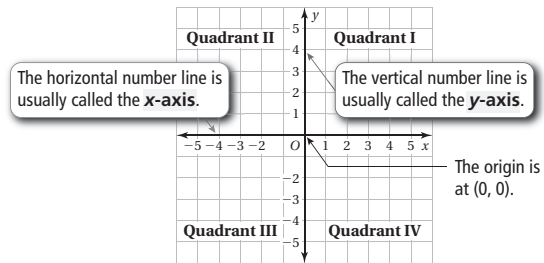
Matching angles of two similar figures.

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$



Corresponding angles: $\angle A$ and $\angle D$
 $\angle B$ and $\angle E$
 $\angle C$ and $\angle F$

A coordinate plane is formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line, usually called the x -axis, and a vertical number line, usually called the y -axis.



In the proportion $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, where $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$, the products $a \cdot d$ and $b \cdot c$ are called cross products.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$2 \cdot 6 \text{ and } 3 \cdot 4$$

Matching sides of two similar figures.

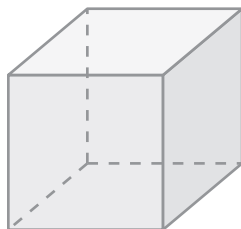
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$



Corresponding sides: side AB and side DE
side BC and side EF
side AC and side DF

<p>Cross Products Property</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>cube</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>cube(d)</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>cube root</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>
<p>cylinder</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>decimal</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>degree</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>denominator</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

A rectangular prism with 6 congruent square faces.



The cross products of a proportion are equal.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$2 \cdot 6 = 3 \cdot 4$$

A number that when multiplied by itself, and then multiplied by itself again, equals the given number.

The cube root of -27 is -3 .

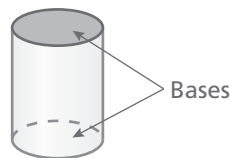
A number cubed is the number raised to the third power.

2 cubed means 2^3 , or 8.

A number that is written using the base-ten place value system. Each place value is ten times the place value to the right.

The decimal 2.15 represents 2 ones plus 1 tenth plus 5 hundredths, or two and fifteen hundredths.

A solid that has two parallel, congruent circular bases.



The number below the fraction bar in a fraction.

In the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$, the denominator is 5.

A unit used to measure angles.

90° , 45° , 32°

<p style="text-align: center;">dependent events</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">diameter (of a circle)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">difference</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">dilation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Topic 5</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">direct variation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">discount</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Distributive Property</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Division Property of Equality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

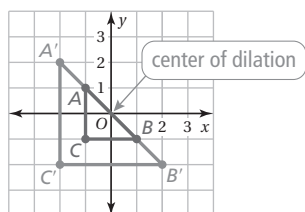
The distance across a circle through the center.

See *circumference*.

Two events such that the occurrence of one event affects the likelihood that the other event will occur.

A bag contains 3 red marbles and 4 blue marbles. You randomly draw a marble, do not replace it, then randomly draw another marble. The events “first marble is blue” and “second marble is red” are dependent events.

A transformation in which a figure is made larger or smaller with respect to a fixed point called the center of dilation.



$A'B'C'$ is a dilation of ABC with respect to the origin. The scale factor is 2.

The result when one number is subtracted from another number.

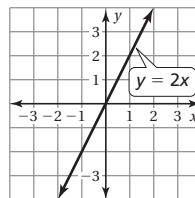
The difference of 4 and 3 is $4 - 3$, or 1.

A decrease in the original price of an item.

The original price for a pair of shoes is \$95.
The sale price is \$65. The discount is \$30.

Two quantities x and y show direct variation when $y = kx$, where k is a number and $k \neq 0$.

The graph is a line that passes through the origin.



Dividing each side of an equation by the same number produces an equivalent equation.

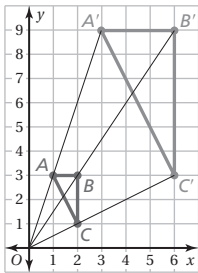
$$\begin{aligned} -3y &= 18 \\ \frac{-3y}{-3} &= \frac{18}{-3} \\ y &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

To multiply a sum or difference by a number, multiply each number in the sum or difference by the number outside the parentheses. Then evaluate.

$$\begin{aligned} 3(2 + 9) &= 3(2) + 3(9) \\ 3(2 - 9) &= 3(2) - 3(9) \end{aligned}$$

<p style="text-align: center;">Division Property of Inequality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">enlargement</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">equation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">equiangular triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">equilateral triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">equivalent equations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">equivalent expressions</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">estimate</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

A dilation with a scale factor greater than 1.



$A'B'C'$ is an enlargement of ABC .

If you divide each side of an inequality by the same positive number, the inequality remains true.

If you divide each side of an inequality by the same negative number, the inequality symbol must be reversed for the inequality to remain true.

$$4x > -12 \quad -5x > 30$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} > \frac{-12}{4} \quad \frac{-5x}{-5} < \frac{30}{-5}$$

$$x > -3 \quad x < -6$$

A triangle that has three congruent angles. An equiangular triangle is also an equilateral triangle.

See equilateral triangle.

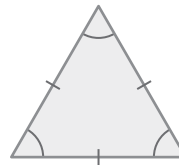
A mathematical sentence that uses an equal sign, =, to show that two expressions are equal.

$$4x = 16, a + 7 = 21$$

Equations that have the same solution(s).

$$2x - 8 = 0 \text{ and } 2x = 8$$

A triangle that has three congruent sides. An equilateral triangle is also an equiangular triangle.



To find an approximate solution to a problem.

You can estimate the sum of $98 + 53$ as $100 + 50$, or 150.

Expressions with the same value.

$$7 + 4, 4 + 7$$

$$(ab)^2, a^2b^2$$

<p>evaluate (an algebraic expression)</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>event</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>experiment</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>experimental probability</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>exponent</p> <p><i>Chapter 13</i></p>	<p>expression</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>exterior angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>faces of a solid</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

A collection of one or more favorable outcomes of an experiment.

Flipping heads on a coin.

Substitute a number for each variable in an algebraic expression. Then use the order of operations to find the value of the numerical expression.

Evaluate $3x + 5$ when $x = 6$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x + 5 &= 3(6) + 5 \\
 &= 18 + 5 \\
 &= 23
 \end{aligned}$$

Probability that is based on repeated trials of an experiment.

$$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of times the event occurs}}{\text{total number of trials}}$$

A basketball player makes 19 baskets in 28 attempts. The experimental probability that the player makes a basket is $\frac{19}{28} = 68\%$.

An activity with varying results.

Rolling a number cube.

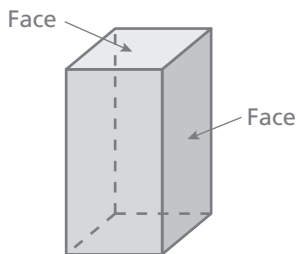
A mathematical phrase containing numbers, operations, and/or variables.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &12 + 6, 18 + 3 \times 4 \\
 &8 + x, 6 \times a - b
 \end{aligned}$$

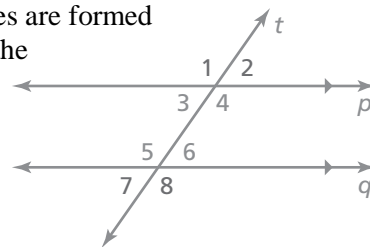
The number of times a base is used as a factor in a repeated multiplication.

See power.

The polygons that form a solid figure.



When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, four exterior angles are formed on the outside of the parallel lines.



$\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$, and $\angle 6$ are interior angles.

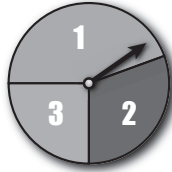
$\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$, and $\angle 8$ are exterior angles.

<p>factor</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>fair experiment</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>favorable outcome</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>fraction</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>frequency table</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>frieze</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>function</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>graph of an inequality</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

An experiment in which all of the possible outcomes are equally likely.



The spinner is equally likely to land on 1 or 2. The spinner is fair.



The spinner is more likely to land on 1 than on either 2 or 3. The spinner is *not* fair.

When whole numbers other than zero are multiplied together, each number is a factor of the product.

$$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24, \text{ so } 2, 3, \text{ and } 4 \text{ are factors of } 24.$$

A number in the form $\frac{a}{b}$, where $b \neq 0$.

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{9}$$

Outcomes corresponding to a specified event.

When rolling a number cube, the favorable outcomes for the event “rolling an even number” are 2, 4, and 6.

A horizontal band that runs at the top of a building. A frieze is often decorated with a design that repeats.

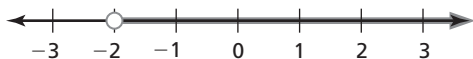


A table used to count how many times data values occur in intervals.

Pairs of shoes	Frequency
1–5	11
6–10	4
11–15	0
16–20	3
21–25	6

A graph that shows all of the solutions of an inequality on a number line.

$$x > -2$$



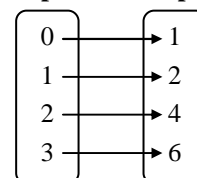
A relationship that pairs each input with exactly one output.

The ordered pairs (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 4), and (3, 6) represent a function.

Ordered Pairs

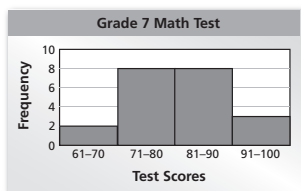
- (0, 1)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 4)
- (3, 6)

Input Output



<p>greatest common factor (GCF)</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>histogram</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>hypotenuse</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p>image</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
<p>improper fraction</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>independent events</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>indirect measurement</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i> <i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>inductive</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

A bar graph that shows the frequency of data values in intervals of the same size. The height of a bar represents the frequency of the values in the interval. There are no spaces between bars.



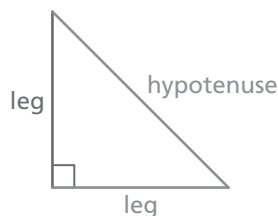
The largest of the common factors of two or more nonzero whole numbers.

The common factors of 12 and 20 are 1, 2, and 4. So the GCF of 12 and 20 is 4.

The new figure formed by a transformation.

See translation, reflection, and rotation.

The side of a right triangle that is opposite the right angle.



Two events such that the occurrence of one event does not affect the likelihood that the other event will occur.

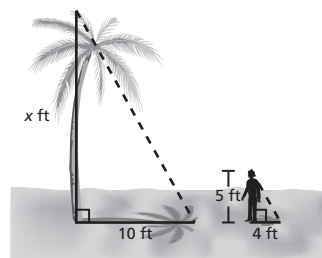
You flip a coin and roll a number cube. The events “flipping tails” and “rolling a 4” are independent events.

A fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.

$$\frac{5}{4}, \frac{9}{9}$$

Making conclusions from several known cases.

Using similar figures to find a missing measurement that is difficult to find directly.



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{10} &= \frac{5}{4} \\ 10 \cdot \frac{x}{10} &= 10 \cdot \frac{5}{4} \\ x &= 12.5 \end{aligned}$$

The tree is 12.5 feet tall.

<p style="text-align: center;">inequality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">input</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">input-output table</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">integers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 1</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">interest</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">interior angles</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">inverse operations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">inverse variation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>

A number on which a function operates.

See function.

A mathematical sentence that compares expressions. It contains the symbols $<$, $>$, \leq , or \geq .

$$x - 4 < -14, x + 5 \geq -67$$

The set of whole numbers and their opposites.

$$\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

A table that lists the output of a function for each input.

Input, x	Output, y
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6

When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, four interior angles are formed on the inside of the parallel lines.

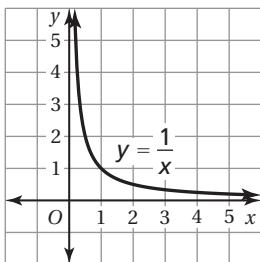
See exterior angles.

Money paid or earned for the use of money.

See simple interest.

Two quantities x and y show inverse variation when $y = \frac{k}{x}$, where k is a number and $k \neq 0$.

The graph is not a line.



Operations that “undo” each other, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division.

<p style="text-align: center;">irrational number</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">isosceles triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">lateral edge of a prism</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">lateral face</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">lateral surface area</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">leaf</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">least common denominator (LCD)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">least common multiple (LCM)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

A triangle that has at least two congruent sides.



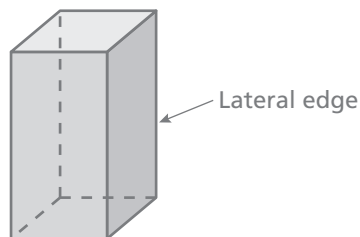
A number that cannot be written as the ratio of two integers.

$$\pi, \sqrt{14}$$

Any face or surface that is not a base.



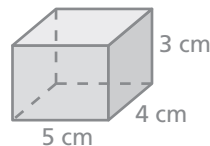
The segments connecting the corresponding vertices of the bases of a prism.



Digit or digits on the right of a stem-and-leaf plot.

See stem-and-leaf plot.

The surface area of a figure excluding the area of its base(s).



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lateral surface area} &= 2(4)(3) + 2(5)(3) \\ &= 24 + 30 = 54 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

The smallest of the common multiples of two or more nonzero whole numbers.

Multiples of 10: 10, 20, 30, 40, ...

Multiples of 15: 15, 30, 45, 60, ...

The least common multiple of 10 and 15 is 30.

The least common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions.

The least common denominator of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ is the least common multiple of 4 and 6, or 12.

<p>legs</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p>like terms</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>line</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>line graph</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>line of reflection</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>line segment</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>linear function</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>	<p>markup</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>

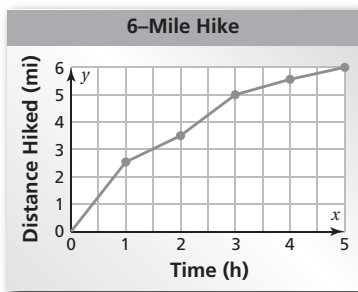
Terms of an algebraic expression that have the same variables raised to the same exponents.

4 and 8, $2x$ and $7x$

The two sides of a right triangle that form the right angle.

See hypotenuse.

A type of graph in which points representing data pairs are connected by line segments.



A set of points that extends without end in two opposite directions.



Part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points on the line between the endpoints.



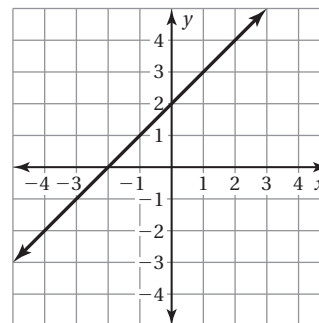
A line that a figure is flipped across to create a mirror image of the original figure.

See reflection.

An increase from the original cost to the selling price.

A store buys a hat for \$12 and sells it for \$20. The markup is \$8.

A function that has a constant rate of change. The graph of a linear function is a line.

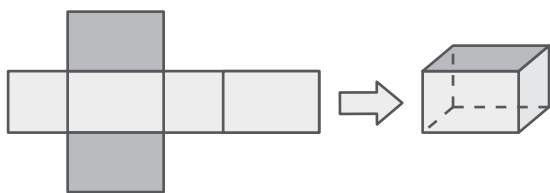


<p style="text-align: center;">mean</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">median</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">metric system</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">mixed number</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">mode</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multiplication Properties of Zero and One</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Multiplication Property of Equality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multiplication Property of Inequality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

<p>For a data set with an odd number of ordered values, the median is the middle data value. For a data set with an even number of ordered values, the median is the mean of the two middle values.</p> <p>The median of the data set 24, 25, 29, 33, 38 is 29 because 29 is the middle value.</p>	<p>The sum of the values in a data set divided by the number of data values.</p> <p>The mean of the values 7, 4, 8, and 9 is</p> $\frac{7 + 4 + 8 + 9}{4} = \frac{28}{4} = 7.$
<p>A number that has a whole number part and a fraction part.</p> $3\frac{1}{2}, 6\frac{2}{3}$	<p>Decimal system of measurement, based on powers of 10, that contains units for length, capacity, and mass.</p> <p>centimeter, meter, liter, kilogram</p>
<p>The product of any number and 0 is 0. The product of any number and 1 is that number.</p> $-5 \cdot 0 = 0$ $-6 \cdot 1 = -6$	<p>The data value or values that occur most often. Data can have one mode, more than one mode, or no mode.</p> <p>The modes of the data set 3, 4, 4, 7, 7, 9, 12 are 4 and 7 because they occur most often.</p>
<p>If you multiply each side of an inequality by the same positive number, the inequality remains true. If you multiply each side of an inequality by the same negative number, the direction of the inequality symbol must be reversed for the inequality to remain true.</p> $\frac{x}{2} < -9$ $2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} < 2 \cdot (-9)$ $x < -18$ $\frac{x}{-6} < 3$ $-6 \cdot \frac{x}{-6} > -6 \cdot 3$ $x > -18$	<p>Multiplying each side of an equation by the same number produces an equivalent equation.</p> $\frac{x}{3} = -6$ $3 \cdot \frac{x}{3} = 3 \cdot (-6)$ $x = -18$

<p>negative number</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>net</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p>number line</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>numerator</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>numerical expression</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>oblique cone</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>oblique cylinder</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>obtuse angle</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

A two-dimensional representation of a solid.



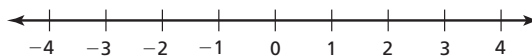
A number less than 0.

$-0.25, -10, -500$

The number above the fraction bar in a fraction.

In the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$, the numerator is 2.

A line whose points are associated with numbers that increase from left to right.



A cone that *does not* have its vertex aligned directly above the center of its base.



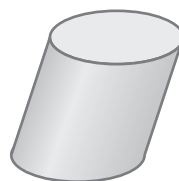
An expression that contains only numbers and operations.

$12 + 6, 18 + 3 \times 4$

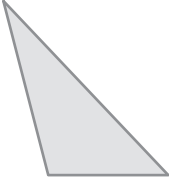
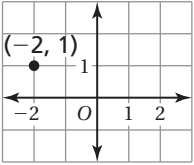
An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180° .



A cylinder that *does not* have one base aligned directly above the other.



<p style="text-align: center;">obtuse triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">opposites</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 1</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">order of operations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ordered pair</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">origin</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">outcome</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">outlier</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">output</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

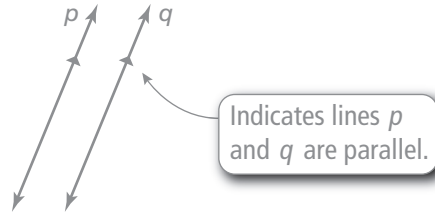
<p>Two numbers that are the same distance from 0, but on opposite sides of 0.</p> <p>–3 and 3 are opposites.</p>	<p>A triangle that has one obtuse angle.</p> 
<p>A pair of numbers (x, y) used to locate a point in a coordinate plane. The first number is the x-coordinate, and the second number is the y-coordinate.</p>  <p>The x-coordinate of the point $(-2, 1)$ is -2, and the y-coordinate is 1.</p>	<p>The order in which to perform operations when evaluating expressions with more than one operation.</p> <p>To evaluate $5 + 2 \times 3$, you perform the multiplication before the addition.</p>
<p>A possible result of an experiment.</p> <p>The outcomes of flipping a coin are heads and tails.</p>	<p>The point, represented by the ordered pair $(0, 0)$, where the x-axis and the y-axis meet in a coordinate plane.</p> <p><i>See coordinate plane.</i></p>
<p>A number produced by evaluating a function using a given input.</p> <p><i>See function.</i></p>	<p>A data value that is much greater or much less than the other values.</p> <p>In the data set 23, 42, 33, 117, 36, and 40, the outlier is 117.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">parallel (lines)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">parallelogram</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">percent</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">percent equation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">percent of change</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">percent of decrease</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">percent of increase</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">perfect cube</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>

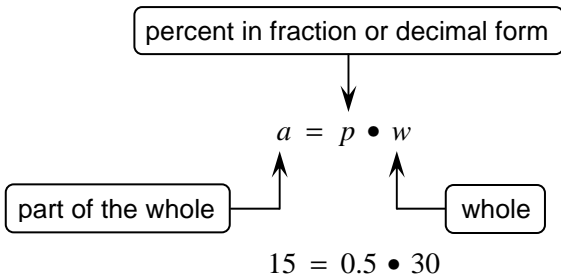
A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.



Two lines in the same plane that do not intersect.



To represent “ a is what percent of w ,” use the equation $a = p \cdot w$.



A ratio whose denominator is 100. The symbol for percent is %.

$$40\% = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$$

The percent of change when the original amount decreases.

percent of decrease

$$= \frac{\text{original amount} - \text{new amount}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The price of a shirt decreases from \$20 to \$10.

The percent of decrease is $\frac{20 - 10}{20}$, or 50%.

The percent that a quantity changes from the original amount.

$$\text{percent of change} = \frac{\text{amount of change}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The percent of change from 20 to 25 is:

$$\frac{25 - 20}{20} = \frac{5}{20} = 25\%$$

A number that can be written as the cube of an integer.

-64, 125, 343

The percent of change when the original amount increases.

percent of increase

$$= \frac{\text{new amount} - \text{original amount}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The price of a shirt increases from \$20 to \$30.

The percent of increase is $\frac{30 - 20}{20}$, or 50%.

<p>perfect square</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p>perimeter</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>perpendicular lines</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>pi (π)</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p>place value</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>plane</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>point</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>

The distance around a figure. Perimeter is measured in linear units such as feet (ft) or meters (m).



$$\text{Perimeter} = 18 + 6 + 18 + 6 = 48 \text{ ft}$$

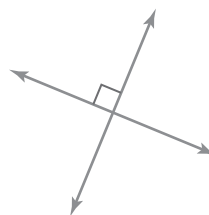
A number with integers as its square roots.

16, 25, 81

The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

You can use 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$ to approximate π .

Lines that intersect at right angles.

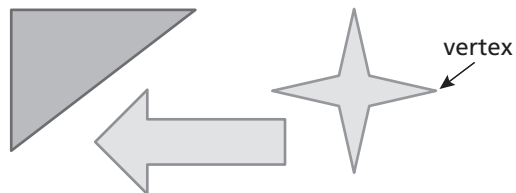


A flat surface that extends without end in all directions.

The place value of each digit in a number depends on its position within the number.

In 521, 5 is in the hundreds place and has a value of 500.

A closed plane figure made up of three or more line segments that intersect only at their endpoints.



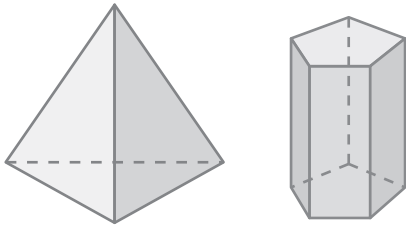
A position in space represented with a dot.

<p>polyhedron</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>population</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>positive number</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>power</p> <p><i>Chapter 13</i></p>
<p>principal</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p>prism</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>probability</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>product</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>

An entire group of people or objects.

All of the students in a school are a population.
All of the students in a class are a sample of that population.

A three-dimensional figure whose faces are all polygons.



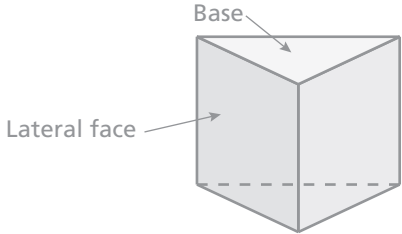
A product formed from repeated multiplication by the same number or expression. A power consists of a base and an exponent.

$$2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$$

A number greater than 0.

0.5, 2, 100

A polyhedron that has two parallel, congruent bases. The other faces are parallelograms.



An amount of money borrowed or deposited.

See simple interest.

The result when two or more numbers are multiplied.

The product of 4 and 3 is 4×3 , or 12.

A number from 0 to 1 that measures the likelihood that an event will occur.

See experimental probability and theoretical probability.

<p>Product of Powers Property</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>Product Property of Square Roots</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>proportion</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p>proportional</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>
<p>protractor</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>pyramid</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p>Pythagorean triple</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>

$$\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{y}, \text{ where } x, y \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

To multiply powers with the same base, add their exponents.

$$3^7 \times 3^{10} = 3^{7+10} = 3^{17}$$

Two quantities that form a proportion are proportional.

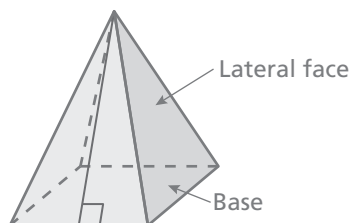
Because $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{16}$ form a proportion,

$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{16}$ are proportional.

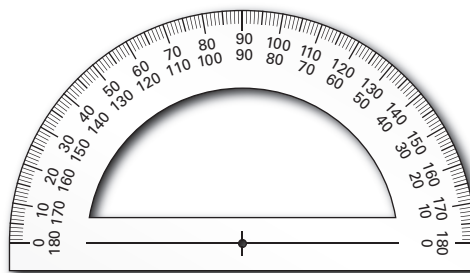
An equation stating that two ratios are equivalent.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{16}$$

A polyhedron that has one base. The other faces are triangles.



A tool used to measure angles.

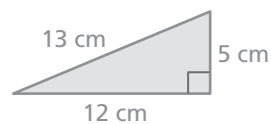


A set of three positive integers a , b , and c , where $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Because $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$, 3, 4, and 5 is a Pythagorean triple.

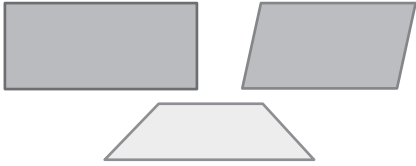
In any right triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$




$$5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

<p style="text-align: center;">quadrants</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">quadrilateral</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">quotient</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quotient of Powers Property</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Quotient Property of Square Roots</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">radical sign</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">radicand</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">radius (of a circle)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>

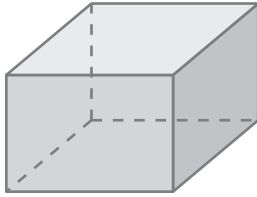
<p>A polygon with four sides.</p> 	<p>The four regions created by the intersection of the x-axis and the y-axis in a coordinate plane.</p> <p><i>See coordinate plane.</i></p>
<p>To divide powers with the same base, subtract their exponents.</p> $\frac{9^7}{9^3} = 9^{7-3} = 9^4$	<p>The result of a division.</p> <p>The quotient of 10 and 5 is $10 \div 5$, or 2.</p>
<p>The symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$ which is used to represent a square root.</p> $\sqrt{25} = 5$ $-\sqrt{49} = -7$ $\pm\sqrt{100} = \pm 10$	<p>When $x \geq 0$ and $y > 0$, the square root of a quotient is equal to the quotient of the square roots of the numerator and denominator.</p> $\sqrt{\frac{7}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}$
<p>The distance from the center of a circle to any point on the circle.</p> <p><i>See circumference.</i></p>	<p>The number under a radical sign.</p> <p>The radicand of $\sqrt{25}$ is 25.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">random sample</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">range (of a data set)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">rate</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ratio</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">rational number</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ray</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">real number</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">reciprocals</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>

<p>The difference between the greatest value and the least value of a data set. The range describes how spread out the data are.</p> <p>The range of the data set 12, 16, 18, 22, 27, 35 is $35 - 12 = 23$.</p>	<p>A sample in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.</p> <p>For the population at a school, a random sample would be every 10th student that arrives at school in the morning.</p>
<p>A comparison of two quantities using division. The ratio of a to b (where $b \neq 0$) can be written as a to b, $a : b$, or $\frac{a}{b}$.</p> <p>4 to 1, $4 : 1$, or $\frac{4}{1}$</p>	<p>A ratio of two quantities with different units.</p> <p>You read 3 books every 2 weeks.</p>
<p>A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends without end in one direction.</p> 	<p>A number that can be written as the ratio of two integers, $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$.</p> $3 = \frac{3}{1}, \quad -\frac{2}{5} = \frac{-2}{5}$ $0.25 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$
<p>Two numbers whose product is 1.</p> <p>Because $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = 1$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ are reciprocals.</p>	<p>The set of all rational and irrational numbers.</p> <p>4, -6.5, π, $\sqrt{14}$</p>

<p>rectangle</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>rectangular prism</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>reduction</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>reflection</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i> <i>Topic 5</i></p>
<p>regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 11</i></p>	<p>regular pyramid</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p>remainder</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>repeating decimal</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>

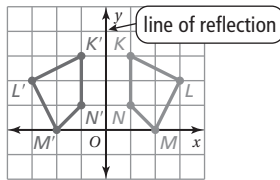
A three-dimensional figure that has 6 rectangular sides.



A parallelogram with four right angles.

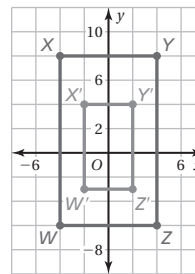


A transformation in which a figure flips over a line called the line of reflection. A reflection creates a mirror image of the original figure.



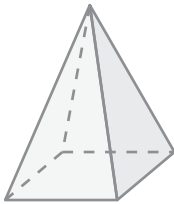
$K'L'M'N'$ is a reflection of $KLMN$ over the y -axis.

A dilation with a scale factor greater than 0 and less than 1.

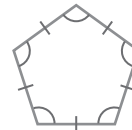


$W'X'Y'Z'$ is a reduction of $WXYZ$.

A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon.



A polygon with congruent sides and congruent angles.



A decimal that has a pattern that repeats.

$$0.555\dots = 0.\overline{5}$$

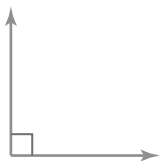
$$1.727272\dots = 1.\overline{72}$$

If a divisor does not divide a dividend evenly, the remainder is the whole number left over after the division.

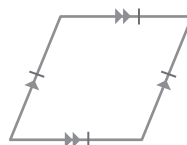
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ R } 2 \text{ The remainder is } 2. \\ 7 \overline{)30} \\ \underline{28} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

<p style="text-align: center;">rhombus</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">right angle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">right triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">rise</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 10</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">rotation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 5 Topic 5</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">rotational symmetry</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">round</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">run</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 10</i></p>

An angle whose measure is 90° .



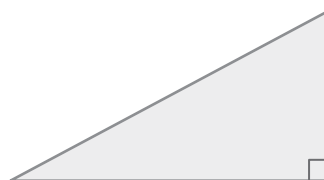
A parallelogram with four sides of equal length.



The change in y between two points on a line.

See slope.

A triangle that has one right angle.

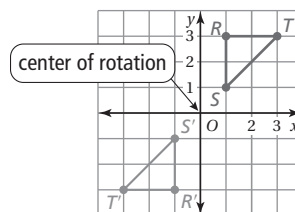


A figure has rotational symmetry if a turn of 180° or less produces an image that fits exactly on the original figure.



The figure has 60° rotational symmetry.

A transformation in which a figure turns around a point called the center of rotation.



$\triangle RST$ has been rotated about the origin O to $\triangle R'S'T'$.

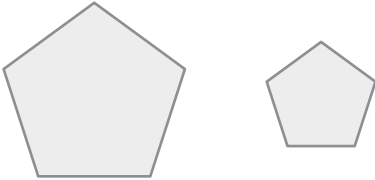
The change in x between two points on a line.

See slope.

To approximate a number to a given place value.

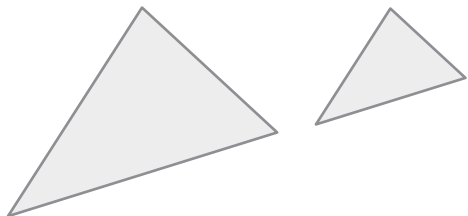
132 rounded to the nearest ten is 130.

<p>sales tax</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>sample</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>scale</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>scale drawing</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
<p>scale factor</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>scale model</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
<p>scientific notation</p> <p><i>Chapter 13</i></p>	<p>similar figures</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>

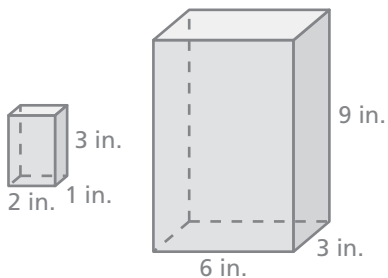
<p>A part of a population.</p> <p><i>See population.</i></p>	<p>An additional amount of money charged on items by governments to raise money.</p> <p>A 6% sales tax on a \$20 item is $\\$20 \times 0.06 = \\1.20.</p>
<p>A proportional two-dimensional drawing of an object.</p> <p>A blueprint or a map</p>	<p>A ratio that compares the measurements of a drawing or model to the actual measurements.</p> <p>12 cm : 1 cm 2 in. : 15 ft</p>
<p>A proportional three-dimensional model of an object.</p>	<p>A scale without units.</p> <p><i>See ratio.</i></p>
<p>Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.</p> <p>Two figures are similar if corresponding side lengths are proportional, and corresponding angles have the same measure.</p> 	<p>A number is written in scientific notation when it is represented as the product of a factor and a power of 10. The factor must be at least 1 and less than 10.</p> <p>8.3×10^4 4×10^{-3}</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">similar solids</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 7</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">similar triangles</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">simple interest</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">simplest form (of an algebraic expression)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">simplest form of a fraction</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">slant height (of a cone)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">slant height (of a pyramid)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">slope</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i> <i>Chapter 10</i></p>

Triangles that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.



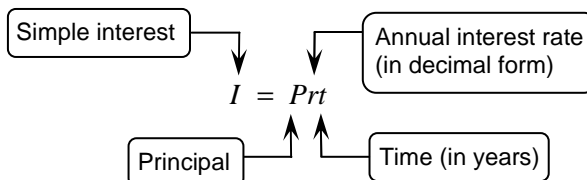
Solids of the same type that have proportional corresponding linear measures.



An algebraic expression is in simplest form if it has no like terms and no parentheses.

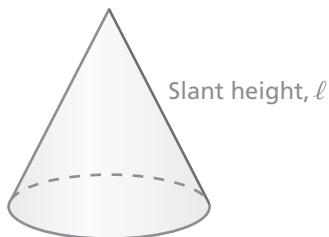
$$6 - 9a, 3t + 5$$

Money paid or earned only on the principal.



You put \$200 into an account. The account earns 5% simple interest per year. The interest earned after 3 years is $\$200 \times 0.05 \times 3$, or \$30. The account balance is $\$200 + \$30 = \$230$ after 3 years.

The distance from the vertex of a cone to any point on the edge of its base.

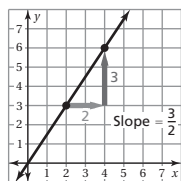


A fraction is in simplest form if its numerator and denominator have a greatest common factor (GCF) of 1.

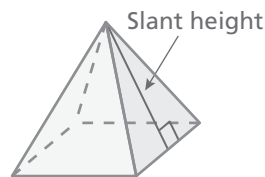
The simplest form of the fraction $\frac{10}{15}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

A ratio of the change in y (the rise) to the change in x (the run) between any two points on a line. It is a measure of the steepness of a line.

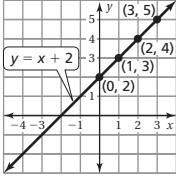
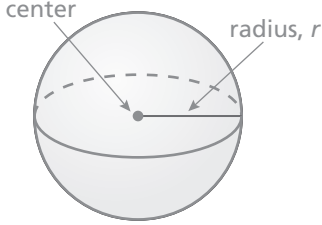
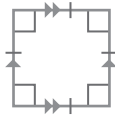
$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$



The height of each triangular face of a pyramid.



<p style="text-align: center;">slope-intercept form</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 10</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">solid</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">solution (of an equation)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">sphere</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">square</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">square root</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 12</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">square(d)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">stem</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 8</i></p>

<p>A three-dimensional figure.</p> <p><i>See three-dimensional figure.</i></p>	<p>An equation written in the form $y = mx + b$. The slope of the line is m and the y-intercept of the line is b.</p> <p>The slope is 1 and the y-intercept is 2.</p> 
<p>The set of all points in three dimensions that are the same distance from a point called the center. The distance from the center to any point on the sphere is called the radius.</p> 	<p>A value that makes an equation true.</p> <p>6 is the solution of the equation $x - 4 = 2$.</p>
<p>A number that when multiplied by itself, equals the given number.</p> <p>The two square roots of 100 are 10 and -10.</p>	<p>A parallelogram with four right angles and four sides of equal length.</p> 
<p>Digit or digits on the left of a stem-and-leaf plot.</p> <p><i>See stem-and-leaf plot.</i></p>	<p>A number squared is the number raised to the second power.</p> <p>5 squared means 5^2, or 25.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">stem-and-leaf plot</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 8</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">straight angle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Subtraction Property of Equality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Subtraction Property of Inequality</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">sum</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">supplementary angles</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11 Topic 1</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">surface area (of a cylinder)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">surface area (of a prism)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 6</i></p>

An angle whose measure is 180° .



A type of data display that uses the digits of data values to organize a data set. Each data value is broken into a stem (digit or digits on the left) and a leaf (digit or digits on the right).

Test Scores

Stem	Leaf
6	6
7	2 7
8	1 1 3 4 4 6 8 8
9	0 0 0 2 7 8
10	0

Key: 9 | 4 = 94 points

If you subtract the same number from each side of an inequality, the inequality remains true.

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 7 > -20 \\ -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline x > -27 \end{array}$$

Subtracting the same number from each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.

$$\begin{array}{r} w + 5 = 25 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline x = 20 \end{array}$$

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180° .

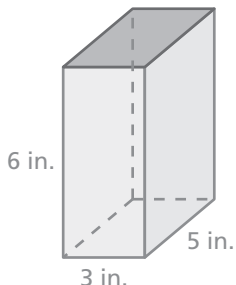


The result when two or more numbers are added.

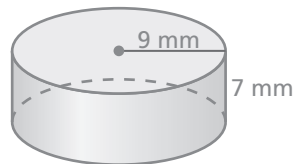
The sum of 4 and 3 is $4 + 3$, or 7.

The sum of the areas of all the faces of a prism.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2lw + 2lh + 2wh \\ &= 2(3)(5) + 2(3)(6) + 2(5)(6) \\ &= 30 + 36 + 60 \\ &= 126 \text{ in.}^2 \end{aligned}$$

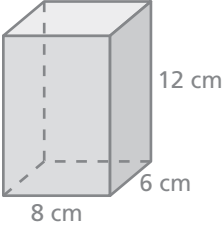
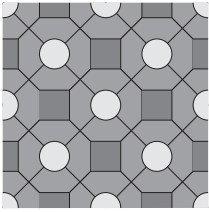
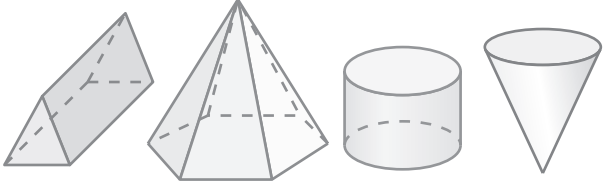


The sum of the areas of the outside surfaces of a cylinder.



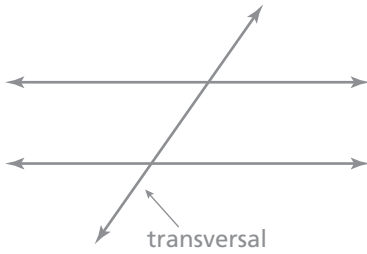
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Surface area} &= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh \\ &\approx 904.32 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

<p>surface area of a polyhedron</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>terminating decimal</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>terms</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>tessellation</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>theorem</p> <p><i>Chapter 12</i></p>	<p>theoretical probability</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>three-dimensional figure</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>transformation</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>

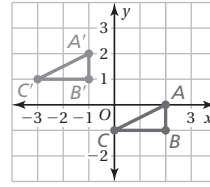
<p>A decimal that ends.</p> <p>1.5, 2.58, -5.605</p>	<p>The sum of the areas of the faces of a polyhedron.</p>  <p>Surface area = $2(8)(12) + 2(8)(6) + 2(12)(6)$ $= 432 \text{ cm}^2$</p>
<p>A repeating pattern of congruent plane figures that completely covers a plane with no holes or overlaps.</p> 	<p>The parts of an expression that are added together.</p> <p>The terms of $4x + 7$ are $4x$ and 7.</p>
<p>The ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the number of possible outcomes when all possible outcomes are equally likely.</p> $P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$ <p>When rolling a number cube, the theoretical probability of rolling a 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.</p>	<p>A rule in mathematics.</p> <p>The Pythagorean Theorem</p>
<p>Changing a figure into another figure.</p> <p><i>See translation, reflection, and rotation.</i></p>	<p>A figure that has length, width, and depth; also known as a solid.</p> 

<p style="text-align: center;">translation</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 5 Topic 5</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">transversal</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">trapezoid</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">tree diagram</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">triangle</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">two-dimensional figure</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. customary system</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">unit rate</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 3</i></p>

A line that intersects two or more lines.



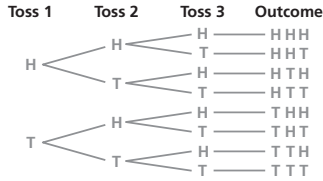
A transformation in which a figure moves but does not turn; Every point of the figure moves the same distance and in the same direction.



ABC has been translated 3 units left and 2 units up to $A'B'C'$.

A branching diagram that shows all possible outcomes in a probability experiment.

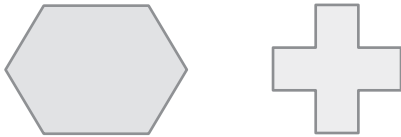
All possible outcomes of tossing a coin three times.



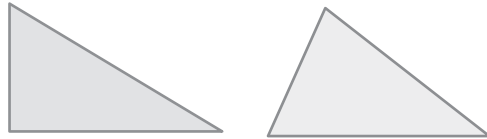
A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.



A figure that has only length and width.



A polygon with three sides.



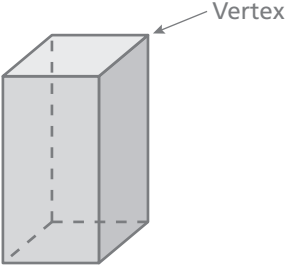
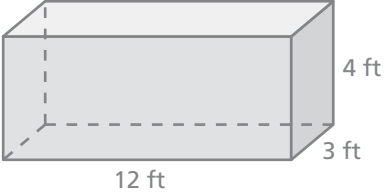
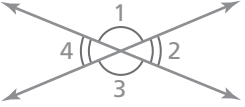
A rate with a denominator of 1.

The speed limit is 65 miles per hour.

System of measurement that contains units for length, capacity, and weight.

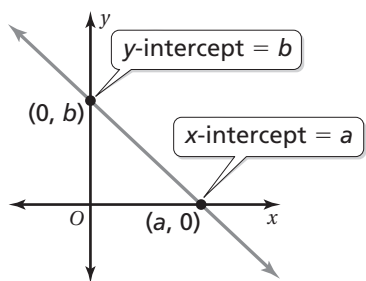
inches, feet, quarts, gallons, ounces, pounds

<p style="text-align: center;">variable</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">variable term</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">vertex of a polygon</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">vertex of a solid</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">vertical angles</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 11 Topic 1</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">volume</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 7</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">whole numbers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Review</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">x-axis</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Chapter 1</i></p>

<p>A term that has a variable.</p> <p>In the expression $2x + 8$, the term $2x$ is a variable term.</p>	<p>A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers.</p> <p>x is a variable in $2x + 1$.</p>
<p>A point where the edges of a solid meet. The plural of vertex is vertices.</p> 	<p>A point at which two sides of a polygon meet. The plural of vertex is vertices.</p> <p><i>See polygon.</i></p>
<p>A measure of the amount of space that a three-dimensional figure occupies. Volume is measured in cubic units such as cubic feet (ft^3) or cubic meters (m^3).</p>  <p>Volume = $12 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = 144 \text{ ft}^3$</p>	<p>The angles opposite each other when two lines intersect. Vertical angles are congruent.</p> 
<p>The horizontal number line in a coordinate plane.</p> <p><i>See coordinate plane.</i></p>	<p>The numbers $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$</p>

<p>x-coordinate</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>	<p>x-intercept</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>y-axis</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>y-coordinate</p> <p><i>Review</i></p>
<p>y-intercept</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>	

The x -coordinate of the point where a line crosses the x -axis.



The first coordinate in an ordered pair, which indicates how many units to move to the left or right.

In the ordered pair $(3, 5)$, the x -coordinate is 3.

The second coordinate in an ordered pair, which indicates how many units to move up or down.

In the ordered pair $(3, 5)$, the y -coordinate is 5.

The vertical number line in a coordinate plane.

See coordinate plane.

The y -coordinate of the point where a line crosses the y -axis.

See x-intercept.