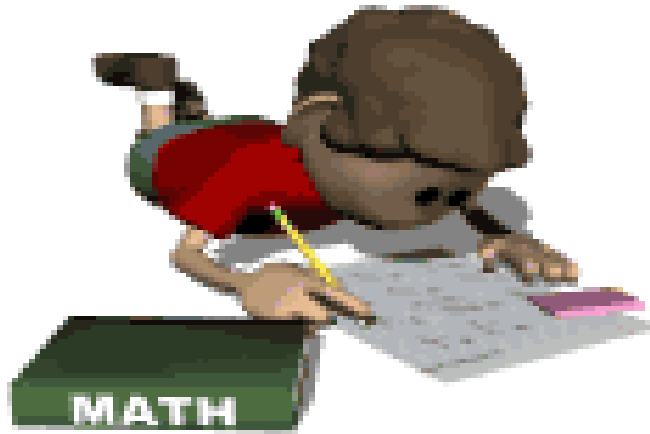


Saint Bridget School



Helping Your Child Learn Math: A Guide for Parents

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Dear Parents:

Throughout their daily lives, our children use mathematics to explore the world around them. I am sure that you are aware that mathematics is even more important in today's ever changing technological world. Demand for skills in mathematics and technology are continually increasing.

Today, math is much more than arithmetic. At Saint Bridget School, children are learning important mathematical concepts and skills aligned to the national NCTM mathematical standards. At all grade levels, our students will explore patterns, concepts of geometry, measurement, and data analysis. In addition, they will learn how to solve problems by applying their knowledge of math to new situations and expand their mathematical reasoning. Our children will communicate mathematical ideas by using the language of mathematics.

Mathematics is everywhere! Every day is filled with opportunities to help our children experience it and to learn math in new ways. Helping your child learn to solve problems, to communicate mathematically, and to demonstrate reasoning abilities are fundamental to learning mathematics. Working together we can reinforce essential skills and develop positive attitudes about math.

Remember Attitude Counts.... Your feelings about mathematics can have an impact on how your children think about themselves and achieve success in math. The most important way that parents can reinforce mathematics achievement is simply by having a positive attitude that children can master challenging math. Research shows that when we **believe** our children can learn challenging mathematics, children achieve at very high levels.

Help your child explore math and have fun at the same time!

Mr. Cirigliano

Why is it important for my child to learn math?



Math skills are important to a child's success – both at school and in everyday life. Understanding math helps build confidence and opens the door to a range of career options.

In our everyday lives, understanding math enables us to:

- handle everyday situations that involve numbers

- manage time and money

- understand patterns in the world around us and make predictions based on patterns solve problems and make sound decisions

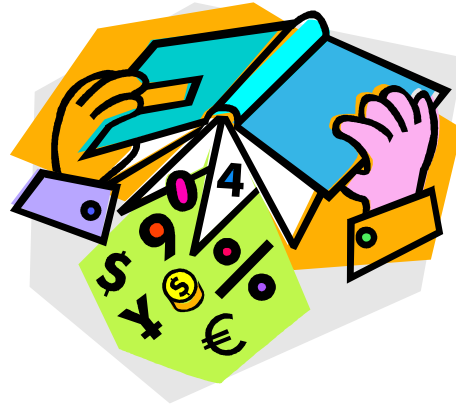
- use appropriate measurements

- explain how we solved a problem and why we made a particular decision;

- use calculators, computers, and other technology to help solve problems.

Math is truly a life long skill!

How will my child learn math?



Children learn math best through activities that encourage them to:

explore;

think about what they are exploring;

solve problems using information they have gathered themselves;

explain how they reached their solutions.

Children learn math when they are comfortable with the math concepts and procedures. They learn easily when they can make math connections to their own experience. By using common household objects (such as measuring cups and spoons in the kitchen) and observing everyday events (such as weather patterns over the course of a week), they can "see" the ideas that are being taught.

An important part of learning math is learning how to solve problems. Children are encouraged to use a variety of strategies to reason and to learn how to break apart problems and apply mathematical models. They learn that there may be more than one way to solve a problem and more than one answer. From the beginning, children must be encouraged to explore all aspects of mathematics and to explain their solutions.

Knowing how to do math makes our day-to-day lives easier!

Proven Ways that Parents Can Support Their Child's Mathematical Learning

Be positive about math!

Let your child know that **everyone** can learn math.

Let your child know that **you** think math is important and fun.

Help your child see how family members **use math** in their jobs.

Encourage your child to be **persistent** and try another strategy if a problem seems difficult.

Praise your child for effort.

Share in the **excitement** of doing math!

Make math part of your child's day.

Point out the many ways in which math is used everyday.

Focus on direction or time, logic and reasoning, sorting, or estimating.

Encourage your child to tell or demonstrate how he or she uses math.

Include your child in everyday activities that involve math including shopping, measuring ingredients, counting out plates, and serving dinner.

Play games and do puzzles with your child that involve math.

Do math problems with your child for fun.

Use math tools with your child.

Encourage your child to give explanations and communicate reasoning.

Listen to what your child is saying...this will often be very powerful and will show where she/he is in the learning spectrum.

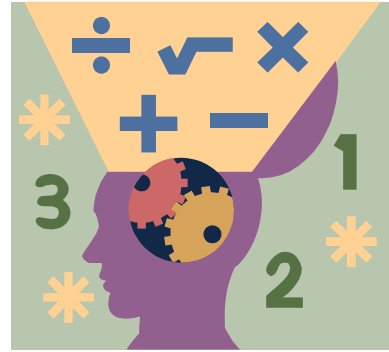
Talking about their ideas and how they reach solutions helps children learn to reason mathematically.

Have your child show how he or she reached a conclusion by drawing pictures, acting out the problem, and moving objects as well as by using words.

Remember errors are opportunities to develop new ideas and explore other avenues.

Above All Else Be Positive...Math is For All!

Math Activities to Do With Your Child



1. Understanding Numbers

Numbers are as important as words! Use numbers to describe quantities, to count, and to complete operations that require your child to put things together and to take them apart. Understanding numbers and knowing how to manipulate them to solve problems helps not only in arithmetic but also algebra.

Count everything! Count toys, kitchen utensils, and items of clothing as they put in the washer or come out of the dryer. Help your child count by pointing to and moving the objects as you say each number out loud. Count forwards and backwards from different starting places. Use **smart numbers and groups**.

Sing counting songs and read counting books. Every culture has counting songs, such as "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe" and "Ten Little Monkeys", which make learning to count – both forwards and backwards – fun for children.

Counting books also capture children's imagination, by using pictures of interesting things to count and to add.

Discover the many ways in which numbers are used inside and outside your home. Take your child on a "number hunt" in your home or neighborhood. Point out how numbers are used on the television set, the microwave, and the telephone. Find numbers in books and newspapers.

Encourage your child to tell you whenever he or she discovers a new way in which numbers are used.

Ask your child to help you solve everyday number problems. "How many do we need to buy? How many do I need to wash?"

Practice "skip counting". Together, count by 2s, 5s, and 10s. Ask your child to try counting backwards from 10, 20, or even 100.

Make up games using dice and playing cards. Try rolling dice and adding or multiplying the numbers that come up. Add up the totals until

you reach a target number, like 100. Play the game backwards to practice subtraction.

Play "Broken Calculator". Pretend that the number 8 key on the calculator is broken. Without it, how can you make the number 18 appear on the screen? Ask other questions using different "broken" keys..



2. Understanding Measurements

Measurements are used every day to determine the height, length, and width of objects, as well as the area they cover, and the volume they hold. We measure time and money. However, developing the ability to estimate and to measure accurately takes time and practice.

Measure items found around the house. Have your child find objects that are longer or shorter than a shoe or a string or a ruler. Together, use a shoe to measure the length of a floor mat. Fill different containers with sand in a sandbox or with water in the bath, and see which containers hold more and which hold less.

Estimate, estimate, and estimate everything! Estimate the number of steps from your front door to the edge of your yard; then walk with your child to find out how many steps there really are by counting steps as you go. Estimate how many gallons of milk your family will need for the week. At the end of the week, count up the number of gallons you actually used. Estimate the number of stars he or she can count in a minute. Ask if the total is more or less than your child estimate it would be.

Compare and organize household items. Take cereal boxes or cans of vegetables from the cupboard and have your child line them up from tallest to shortest.

Talk about time. Ask your child to check the time on the clock when he or she goes to school, eats meals, and goes to bed. Together, look up the

time of a television program your child wants to watch. Record on a calendar the time of your child's favorite away-from-home activity.

Keep a record of the daily temperature outside and of your child's outdoor activities. After a few weeks, ask your child to look at the record and see how the temperature affected his or her activities.

Include your child in activities that involve measurements. Have your child measure the ingredients in a recipe, or the length of a bookshelf you plan to build. Trade equal amounts of money. How many pennies do you need to trade for a nickel? For a dime?

3. Understanding

The ability to identify and describe shapes, sizes, positions, directions, and movement is important in many work situations, such as construction and design, in creating and understanding art as well as advanced mathematics. Becoming familiar with shapes and spatial relationships in their environment will help children grasp the principles of geometry in later grades.

Identify shapes and sizes. When playing with your child, identify things by their shape and size: "Pass me a sugar cube." "Take the largest cereal box out of the cupboard."

Build structures using blocks or old boxes. Discuss the need to build a strong base. Ask your child which shapes stack easily, and why.

Hide a toy and use directional language to help your child find it. Give clues using position words and phrases such as *up*, *down*, *over*, *under*, *between*, *through*, and *on top of*.

Play "I spy", looking for different shapes. "I spy something that is round." "I spy something that is rectangular." "I spy something that looks like a cone."

Ask your child to draw a picture of your street, neighborhood, or town. Talk about where your home is in relation to a neighbor's home or the corner store. Use directional words and phrases like *beside* and *to the right of*.

Go on a "shape hunt". Have your child look for as many circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles as he or she can find in the home or outside. Do the same with three dimensional objects like cubes, cones, spheres, and cylinders. Point out the street signs.



4. Understanding Patterns

We find patterns in nature, art, music, and literature. We also find them in numbers. **Patterns are at the very heart of math.** The ability to recognize patterns helps us to make predictions based on our observations. Understanding patterns helps prepare children for the study of algebra in later grades.

Look for patterns in storybooks and songs. Many children's books and songs repeat lines or passages in predictable ways, allowing children to recognize and predict the patterns.

Create patterns using your body. Clap and stomp your foot in a particular sequence (clap, clap, stomp), have your child repeat the same sequence, and then create variations of the pattern together. Teach your child simple dances that include repeated steps and movements.

Hunt for patterns around your house and your neighborhood. Your child will find patterns in clothing, in wallpaper, in tiles, on toys, and among trees and flowers in the park. Encourage your child to describe the patterns found. Try to identify the features of the pattern that are repeated.

Use household items to create and extend patterns. Lay down a row of spoons pointing in different directions in a particular pattern (up, up, down, up, up, down) and ask your child to extend the pattern.

Explore patterns created by numbers. Write the numbers from 1 to 100 in rows of 10 (1 to 10 in the first row, 11 to 20 in the second row, and so on). Note the patterns that you see when you look up and down, across, or diagonally. Pick out all the numbers that contain a 2 or a 7.



5. Understanding and managing data

Every day we are presented with a vast amount of information, much of it involving numbers. Learning to collect, organize, and interpret data at an early age will help children develop the ability to **manage information and make sound decisions** in the future.

Sort household items. As your child tidies up toys or clothing, discuss which items should go together and why. Show your child how you organize food items in the fridge – fruit together, vegetables together, drinks on one shelf, and condiments on another. Encourage your child to sort other household items – crayons by color, cutlery by type or shape, coins by denomination.

Make a weather graph. Have your child draw pictures on a calendar to record each day's weather. At the end of the month, make a picture graph showing how many sunny days, cloudy days, and rainy days there were in that month.

Make a food chart. Create a chart to record the number of apples, oranges, bananas, and other fruit your family eats each day. At the end of the month, have your child count the number of pieces of each type of fruit eaten. Ask how many more of one kind of fruit were eaten than of another. What was your family's least favorite fruit that month?

Talk about the likelihood of events. Have your child draw pictures of things your family does often, things you do sometimes, and things you never do. Discuss why you never do some things (swim outside in

January). Ask your child if it's likely to rain today. Is it likely that a pig will fly through the kitchen window?





Where can I get help?

Many people are willing to support you in helping your child learn math, and there are also many resources available.

Your Child's Teacher

Your child's teacher can provide advice about helping your child with math. Here are some topics you could discuss with the teacher:

your child's level of performance in math

the goals your child is working towards in math, and how you can support your child in achieving them

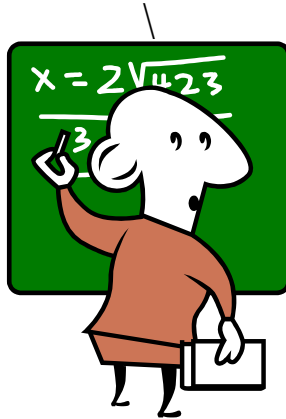
strategies you can use to assist your child in areas that he or she finds difficult

activities to work on at home with your child

other resources, such as books, games, and websites.

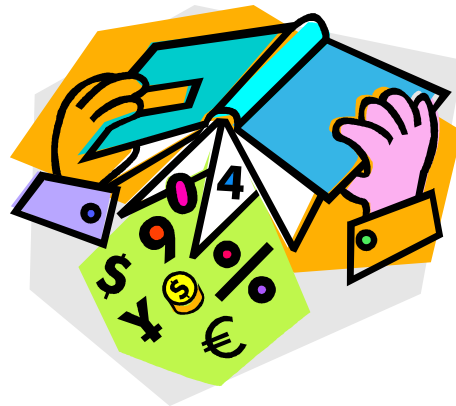
Engage the entire family

Involve relatives and friends in helping to motivate your child to learn math. Older siblings, grandparents, family friends, and your child's caregivers can add their support and encouragement.



**STRONG MATH-ABILITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR
LEARNING AND LIFE!**

LEARNING MATH REQUIRES THE
UNDERSTANDING AND USE OF THE
LANGUAGE OF MATHEMATICS.



Saint Bridget School



MATHEMATICS VOCABULARY GRADES K-8

KINDERGARTEN

ABOVE	EARLIER	MIDDLE	SKIP COUNT
ADDITION	ESTIMATE	MINUTE HAND	SMALL
AFTER	EQUAL	MORE	SOLID
ALIKE	EVEN	MORNING	
APART	EVEN NUMBER	MOST	SPHERE
ATTRIBUTE	FEWER	NEXT TO	SORT
BEFORE	FEWEST	NICKEL	SQUARE
BEHIND	FIRST	NIGHT	SUBTRACTION
BELOW	GRAPH	NONE	SYMMETRY
BETWEEN		NUMBER	TALLER
BESIDE	GROUP	NUMBER LINE	TALLY
BOTTOM	GREATER THAN	NUMBER PATTERN	TEMPERATURE
CIRCLE	HALF	ODD NUMBER	TIME
CLOSE TO	HEAVIER	ORGANIZE	TODAY
COIN	HEIGHT	OUTSIDE	TOMORROW
COMPARE	HOLDS MORE/LESS	OVER	TOP
CONE	HOUR HAND	PATTERN	TRADE
CORNERS	INSIDE	PLANE SHAPE	TRIANGLE
COUNT	LARGER	PENNY	UNDER
CUBE	LATER	QUARTER	WEIGHT
CYLINDER	LEFT	RECTANGLE	WHOLE
DATA	LESS/LEAST	RIGHT	YESTERDAY
DIFFERENT	LENGTH	SAME LENGTH	
DIME	LIGHTER	SET	
DESCRIBE	LONGER	SHORTER	
	MEASURE	SIDES	

FIRST GRADE

ADD	DATA	HOUR	OBSERVATIONS	TALLER
ADDENDS	DESCRIBE	HUNDREDS	ODD	TENS
AFTERNOON	DIFFERENCE		ONES	THERMOMETER
AREA	DIGIT	INCH	ORDINAL NUMBER	TIME
ATTRIBUTE	DOLLAR	INSIDE		TRIANGLE
		INVERSE	PART	
BALANCE	EARLIER		PATTERNING	VENN DIAGRAM
BALANCE SCALE	EQUAL	LATER	PICTOGRAPH	VERTEX
BAR GRAPH	ESTIMATE	LEAST LIKELY	PINT	VOLUME
BESIDE	EVEN	LENGTH	PREDICT	
	EXTEND	LIGHTER	POLYGON	WEEK
CALENDER		LESS		WEIGHT
CAPACITY	FACES		RECTANGLE	WHOLE
CARDINAL NUMBER	FACT FAMILY	MEASURE	RULER	
CIRCLE	FEET	METRIC		YEAR
CLASSIFY	FRACTION	MONTH	SHORTER	
COINS		MORE THAN	SKIP COUNT	
COMPARE	GALLON	MORNING	SORT	
CONCLUSION	GREATER/GREATEST	MOST LIKELY	SPHERE	
CONE			SQUARE	
CONGRUENT	HALF	NIGHT	SUBTRACT	
CUBE	HALF DOLLAR	NONSTANDARD	SUM	
CUP	HALF HOUR	NUMBER SENTENCE	SURVEY	
CYLINDER	HEAVIER		SYMBOL	
	HEIGHT		SYMMETRY	

SECOND GRADE

ADDEND	EQUAL		PATTERNING	SQUARE
ADDITION	ESTIMATION		PERIMETER	STRATEGY
ANGLES	EVEN NUMBER		PICTOGRAPH	SUBTRACTION
AREA	EVENING		PINT	SUM
ATTRIBUTE	EXTEND	LEAST LIKELY	POLYGON	SYMMETRY
		LESS THAN	PREDICT	
BALANCE SCALE	FACES	LENGTH		TABLE
BAR GRAPH	FACT FAMILY	LITER	QUART	T-CHART
	FEET		QUARTER (1/4)	THERMOMETER
CAPACITY	FRACTION	MEASUREMENT		
CARDINAL NUMBER		METER	REFLECTION (FLIP)	THOUSANDS
CENTIMETER	GALLON	MINUTE	REGROUPING	TRANSLATION
CIRCLE	GRAM	MOST LIKELY	RECTANGLE	TRIANGLE
CLASSIFY	GREATER THAN		ROTATION (TURN)	
CONGRUENT	GRAPH	NUMBER SENTENCE	RULER	VENN DIAGRAM
CONE				VERTICES
CUBE	HALF (1/2)	OBSERVATIONS	SET	VOLUME
CYLINDER		ODD NUMBER	SIDES	
	INCH	ORDINAL NUMBER	SORT	WEIGHT
DATA			SPHERE	WHOLE
DIFFERENCE				
DIGIT				YARD
				YEAR

GRADE THREE

ACUTE ANGLE	DEGREE	HORIZONTAL	PARALLEL LINES
ADDEND	DECIMAL	HUNDRED THOUSAND	PERIMETER
ANGLE	DENOMINATOR	INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE	PERPENDICULAR LINES
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY	DIAGONAL	INTERSECTING LINES	PICTOGRAPH
AREA	DIFFERENCE	INVERSE OPERATIONS	PRODUCT
AVERAGE	DIVIDE	KEY	PROPERTIES
BAR GRAPH	DIVIDEND	LESS THAN (<)	PYRAMID
	DIVISOR	LINE	QUADRILATERAL
CALCULATOR	EDGES	LINE SEGMENT	QUARTER HOUR
CALENDAR	ELAPSED TIME	LINE OF SYMMETRY	QUOTIENT
CAPACITY	EQUATION	MEAN	REGROUPING
CELSIUS	EQUIVALENT	MEASUREMENT	RIGHT ANGLE
CENTIMETER	EVEN NUMBER	MEDIAN	ROUNDING
CENTURY	EXPANDED FORM	METER	SIMPLEST FORM
CIRCLE GRAPH	EXPRESSION	MINUTE	STANDARD FORM
COMMON FRACTION	FACE	MISSING	
COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY	FACT FAMILY	MULTIPLE	
	FACTOR	MULTIPLY	
COMPUTATION	FEET	NUMBER SENTENCE	
CONE	FLIP	OBTUSE ANGLE	
CONGRUENT	FRACTION	ODD NUMBER	
CUBE	FRONT-END ESTIMATION	ORDERED PAIR	
CYLINDER	GRAM	OPERATION	
DATA	GREATER THAN (>)	ORDERED PAIRS	

FOURTH GRADE

ACUTE ANGLE	DATA	GALLON	LABEL	OPERATION
ANALOG CLOCK	DECADE	GRAM	LEAF/STEM PLOT	ORDERED PAIR
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY	DECIMAL	GRADUATED CYLINDER	LENGTH	OUNCE
AVERAGE	DENOMINATOR	GRAPH	LINE	
	DIAMETER	GRID	LINE SEGMENT	PARALLEL
CALCULATOR	DIVIDENT		LITER	PATTERNS
CAPACITY	DIVISION	HEIGHT		PENTAGON
CELSIUS	DIVISOR	HEXAGON	MASS	PERPENDICULAR
CENTURY		HORIZONTAL	METER	PINT
CHART	EDGES	HUNDREDTH	MILLENNIUM	PLACE VALUE
CIRCLE GRAPH	ELAPSED TIME		MILLILITER	PLANE FIGURE
CIRCUMFERENCE	EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS	IDENTITY PROPERTIES	MILLIMETER	PLOT
COMBINATIONS	EQUATION	IMPROPER FRACTIONS	MIXED NUMBER	POINT
COMMON DENOMINATOR	EXPANDED FORM	IMPOSSIBLE OUTCOME	MULTIPLE	POLYGON
COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY		INTERSECTING	MULTIPLICATION	PRIME
COMPOSITE NUMBER	FACE	INVERSE OPERATIONS	NONSTANDARD MEASUREMENT	PRIME NUMBER
CONGRUENT	FACTOR	IRREGULAR SHAPE	NUMERATOR	PRISM
CONVERSIONS	FAHRENHEIT			PROBABILITY
CUBES	FLIP	KILOGRAM	OBTUSE ANGLE	PRODUCT
		KILOMETER	OCTAGON	PROPERTIES
				PYRAMID
QUADRILATERAL	RIGHT ANGLE		TABLE	VARIABLE
QUART	ROTATION	SIMPLEST FORM	TALLY	VENN DIAGRAM
QUOTIENT	ROUNDING	SIMPLIFY	TENTH	VERTEX
		SLIDE	TRANSLATION	VERTICAL
RAY	SECOND	SPHERE	TRAPEZOID	VOLUME
REFLECTION	SHORT WORD FORM	STRATEGY	TURN	
REMAINDER	SIDES	SYMBOL		WIDTH
RHOMBUS	SIMILAR		UNLIKELY OUTCOME	WORD FORM

FIFTH GRADE

ANGLE RULER (PROTRACTOR)	FORMULA	PARENTHESES	TALLY
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY	GREATEST COMMON FACTOR	PERCENT	THOUSANDTH
AXIS	GRID	PLOT	TIME ZONES
AREA	HEIGHT	POLYGON	TRIANGULAR PRISM
CARTESIAN PLANE	HEXAGON	POSITIVE	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
CELSIUS	HEPTAGON	PRIME	UNLIKE DENOMINATORS
CIRCUMFERENCE	INEQUALITY	PRIME FACTORS	VARIABLES
COMMON DENOMINATOR	IDENTIFY PROPERTIES	PROTRACTOR	VERTEX
CANCELLATION	IMPROPER FRACTION	QUADRILATERAL	VOLUME
CHORD	INTEGER	RANGE	WIDTH
COMMON FACTORS	INVERSE OPERATIONS	RATE	
COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY	ISOSCELES TRIANGLE	RATIO	
COMPASS	LEAF/STEM PLOT	RECIPROCAL	
COMPOSITE NUMBER	LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE		
CONGRUENT	LIKE DENOMINATOR	RECTANGULAR PRISM	
COORDINATE PLANE	MEAN		
COORDINATE	MEDIAN		
DATA SETS	MIXED NUMBER	REFLECTION	
DEPTH	MODE	RIGHT TRIANGLES	
DENOMINATOR	MULTIPLE	ROTATION	
DIAMETER	NEGATIVE		
DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY	NOAGON	SCALE	
DIVISIBILITY RULES	NUMERATOR	SCALENE TRIANGLE	
EQUATION	OCTAGON	SCIENTIFIC NOTATION	
EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE		SIMPLEST FORM	
EXPONENT	ORDER OF OPERATION	SPACE FIGURES	
EXPRESSION	PARALLELOGRAM	STATISTICS	

SIXTH GRADE

ACTUAL OUTCOMES	LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE	QUADRANTS	STATISTICS
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY			SUBSCRIPT
AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	RANGE	SURFACE AREA
AXIS	MEAN	RATE	
	MEDIAN	RATIO	TIME ZONE
CHORD	MINIMUM	RECIPROCAL	TRANSFORMATION
	MODE	REFLECTION	TRANSLATION
DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY		RECTANGULAR PRISM	TREE DIAGRAM
	NEGATIVE	ROTATIONAL SYMMETRY	TRIANGULAR PRISM
EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE		ROTATION	
EXPONENTS	OUTCOME		UNIT PRICE
EXPRESSION		SCALE DRAWING	UNIT RATE
	PERCENTAGE	SCALENE TRIANGLE	
GREATEST COMMON FACTOR	POSITIVE	SCATTERPLOTS	VARIABLE
	POWER	SCIENTIFIC NOTATION	
INTEGER	PRIME FACTORIZATION	SIMPLE INTEREST	
ISOSCELES TRIANGLE	PRINCIPLE	SKEW LINE	

SEVENTH GRADE

ABSOLUTE VALUE	COORDINATE PLANE	FACE	MULTIPLICATION PROPERTY OF EQUALITY	POLYGON
ACUTE ANGLE	CONE	FACTORS	MULTIPLICATIVE IDENTITY	PRIME
ACUTE TRIANGLE	CUBE	FORMULA		PRISM
ADDITION PROPERTY OF EQUALITY	CYLINDER		NEGATIVE	PYRAMID
ADDITIVE IDENTITY		HEIGHT		
ADJACENT ANGLES	DIAMETER	HYPOTENUSE	OBTUSE ANGLE	QUADRILATERAL
ANGLE	DIVISIBLE		OBTUSE TRIANGLE	
AREA	DIVISION PROPERTY OF EQUALITY	IMPROPER FRACTION	OPPOSITES	RADIUS
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY OF ADDITION		ISOSCELES TRIANGLE INTEGERS	ORDER OF OPERATIONS	RECIPROCAL
ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY OF MULTIPLICATION	EDGE		ORDERED PAIR	RECTANGULAR PRISM
	EVALUATE	LINE SEGMENT	ORIGIN	REDUCE
CIRCUMFERENCE	EXPRESSION	LINE SYMMETRY		REFLECTION
COMMON FACTOR	EQUIANGULAR TRIANGLE	LINE OF SYMMETRY	PARALLELOGRAM	REGULAR POLYGON
COMMON MULTIPLE	EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE	LOWEST TERMS	PERIMETER	REPEATING DECIMAL
COMPASS	EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS		PERPENDICULAR LINES	RHOMBUS
COMPOSITE		MIXED NUMBER	PI(π)	RIGHT ANGLE
CONGRUENT		MULTIPLE	PLANE	RIGHT TRIANGLE
ROTATION	SPHERE	TERMINATING DECIMAL	UNIT RATE	X-AXIS

	SQUARE	TESSELLATION		
SCALE	STRAIGHT ANGLE	TRANSLATION	VARIABLE	Y-AXIS
SCALENE TRIANGLE	STRAIGHT EDGE	TRANSVERSAL	VERTEX	
SEGMENT	SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES	TRAPEZOID	VERTICAL ANGLES	
SIMPLIFY	SURFACE AREA		VOLUME	

EIGHTH GRADE

Absolute value	Commutative Property of Multiplication	FOIL Method	Line symmetry
Acute angle	Complimentary angles	Formula	Linear equation
Acute triangle	Coordinate plane	Front-end estimation	Lowest terms
Addition Properties of Equality & Inequality	Cross products		Mixed number
Additive identity	Dependent events	Hypotenuse	Multiple
Adjacent angles	Diameter	Improper fraction	Multiplication Properties of Equality & Inequality
Area of various shapes	Distributive Property of Multiplication		Multiplicative Identity
Associative Property of Addition	Division Properties of	Independent events	Numerical coefficients
Associative Property of Multiplication	Equality & Inequality	Integers	
		Irrational numbers	Obtuse angle
Circumference	Equiangular triangle	Isosceles triangle	Obtuse triangle
Common factor	Equilateral triangle		Open equation
Common multiple	Equivalent fractions	Lateral area	Opposites
Commutative Property of Addition	Exponents	Like terms	Order of operations
Ordered pair	Pyramid	Scalene triangle	Tangent ratio
Origin	Pythagorean Theorem	Scientific notation	Tessellation

		Segment	Trapezoid
Parallel lines	Quadrant	Similar figures	
Parallelogram	Quadrilateral	Simplify an expression	Variable
Percent of change		Sine ratio	Vertex
Perimeter	Radius	Slope	Vertical angles
Pi	Ray	Slope-intercept form	Volume
Plane	Reciprocal	Sphere	
Polygon	Rhombus	Square root	X-axis
Polynomial	Right Angle	Supplementary angles	X-intercept
Prism		Surface area	
Proportion			Y-axis
			Y-intercept