5th grade Cluster 1

MD 2	
categorical data	Data that can be grouped into categories
numerical data	Data that is measurable such as time, height, weight, temperature, etc.
frequency table	A table which shows the number of times each data value or range of values occurs
2 column table	Table that compares two variables or sets of data
bar graph	A graph or table drawn to represent numerical data with rectangular bars (horizontal or vertical)
line graph	A graph with points connected by lines to show changes in value over time
height	A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure
weight	The measure of how heavy something is (downward force caused by gravity on an object)
G 1	
x-axis	Horizontal number line that runs through zero as a reference from which to measure (on a graph)
y-axis	Vertical number line that runs vertically through zero as a reference from which to measure (on a graph)
line segment	Part of a line that connects two endpoints
parallel	Lines on a plane that are always the same distance apart and do not intersect

perpendicular	Two lines that intersect to form right angles (90°)
coordinate grid	A 2D system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from 2 intersecting straight lines called axes (aka coordinate plane or coordinate system)
coordinates	A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a **pair of numbers**: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.
intersect	Lines that cross over to meet or have a common point
origin	The point where the x and y axes cross (intersect) in a plane and is described by the ordered pair (0,0)
quadrant	Any of the 4 areas shown when we divide up a plane by an x and y axis (this grade focuses on the 1st quadrant only)
OA 3	
corresponding terms	Terms that are in the same position in a sequence of numbers
ordered pairs	A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in this order (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate)
chart (table)	Graph / Information (such has numbers and descriptions) arranged in rows and columns
numerical patterns	Numbers following a certain sequence following a given rule or even 2 rules
data	A collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just

	descriptions of things.
plane	A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions

5th grade Cluster 2

OA 2	
commutative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same even when the order of the factors/ addends is changed
associative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same when the grouping of the factors is changed
distributive property	Math law that states that when one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product
numerical expression	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and ×) grouped together that show the value of something.
place value	The value of a digit based on its position in a number; helps describe the relationship between numbers
evaluate	To find or calculate the value of a mathematical expression
variable	A letter of symbol that represents a number
order of operations	The rules that say which calculation comes first in an expression
NBT 5	
standard algorithm	A step by step solution in which each step has clear instructions
factor	The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product
area model	A model of multiplication that shows each place value product

partial products	A method of multiplying in which the value of each digit in a factor is multiplied separately, and then the partial products are added together
array model	An arrangement of numbers or objects in equal rows (and columns)

NBT 6	
interpret remainder	To decide how the remainder relates to the answer and what to do with it (ignore, use, share, or round)
divisor	The quantity by which another quantity is divided
dividend	A quantity to be divided
repeated subtraction	Subtracting equal groups to find the total amount of groups
partial quotients	A method of dividing in which multiples of the divisor are subtracted from the dividend, and then the partial quotients are added together
models	Use of drawings or objects to demonstrate solving a problem

MD 4	
volume	The amount of 3 dimensional space something takes up
attribute	A characteristic like size, shape, or color
cubic unit	Volume that is made by one cube (measurement)
unit cube	standard/ tool to measure one unit of volume
rectangular prism	A solid (3-dimensional) object which has six faces that are rectangles. It has the same cross-section along a length, which makes it a prism.
solid figure	A 3 dimensional object measured in width, depth,

	and height
MD 5	
edge lengths	A line segment on the boundary joining one vertex (corner point) to another.
dimensions	A measurement of length in one direction (example width, depth, and height)
composite figures	A figure that is made up of 2 or more geometric shapes
additive	The relation between two amounts by comparing how much one is more or less than the other
decompose	Breaking something into parts that together are the same as the original (compose - put together a number based on other existing numbers)
formula	A rule or fact written with mathematical symbols as an equation

5th grade Cluster 3

NF 3	
doubling	Become twice as many
numerator	The number written above the line (fraction bar) in a fraction that tells how many equal parts are described in the fraction
denominator	The number written below the line (fraction bar) in a fraction that tells how many equal parts are in the whole

NF 4	
tape diagram	Also known as a bar model, is a pictorial representation of ratios. In mathematics education, it is used to solve word problems.
fraction greater than 1	Mixed number - number with whole and fraction (can be represented as improper with larger numerator than the denominator)

NF 7	
Unit fractions	A fraction that has 1 as its numerator. A unit names 1 equal part of a whole.
Non-zero whole numbers	Any number other than zero
OA 2	
commutative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same even when the order of the factors/ addends is changed
associative	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or

property	product (multiplication) stays the same when the grouping of the factors is changed
distributive property	Math law that states that when one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product
numerical expression	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and ×) grouped together that show the value of something.
place value	The value of where a digit is in a number; helps describe the relationship between numbers
evaluate	To find or calculate the value of a mathematical expression
variable	A letter of symbol that represents a number
order of operations	The rules that say which calculation comes first in an expression

5th grade Cluster 4

NBT 1	
products	The result of multiplication
quotients	The result of the division of one quantity by another
multiply	The operation of repeated addition of the same number
tenths	In the decimal numeration, tenths is the name of the place to the right of the decimal point
hundredths	In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths
thousandths	In the decimal numeration system, thousandths is the name of the next place to the right of the hundredths
digits	Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
skip counting	Counting in a sequence or pattern that uses the same interval each time
NBT 3	
number names	Word form / written form of a number
expanded notation	A way to write numbers showing the place value of each digit
decompose	To break something into parts that together is the same as the original
MD 2	
categorical data	Data that can be grouped into categories
numerical data	Data that is measurable such as time, height, weight, temperature, etc.

frequency table	A table which shows the number of times each data value or range of values occurs
2 column table	Table that compares two variables or sets of data
bar graph	A graph or table drawn to represent numerical data with rectangular bars (horizontal or vertical)
line graph	A graph with points connected by lines to show changes in value over time
height	A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure
weight	The measure of how heavy something is (downward force caused by gravity on an object)

5th grade Cluster 5

NF 1

common denominator	For 2 or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators
benchmark fractions	Fractions that are commonly used for estimation; helps you compare two fractions
multiple	The product of a whole number and any other whole number
equivalent	Fractions that have the same value

NBT 7

estimation	A number close to an exact amount that tells about how much or about how many
reasonableness	An answer that is based on good number sense
number line model	A diagram that represents numbers as points on a line

OA 2

commutative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same even when the order of the factors/ addends is changed
associative property	es that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same when the grouping of the factors is changed
distributive property	Math law that states that when one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product
numerical expression	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and ×) grouped together that show the value of something.
place value	The value of where a digit is in a number; helps

	describe the relationship between numbers
evaluate	To find or calculate the value of a mathematical expression
variable	A letter of symbol that represents a number
order of operations	The rules that say which calculation comes first in an expression

5th grade Cluster 6

OA 2	
commutative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same even when the order of the factors/ addends is changed
associative property	Math law that states that the sum (addition) or product (multiplication) stays the same when the grouping of the factors is changed
distributive property	Math law that states that when one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product
numerical expression	Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and ×) grouped together that show the value of something.
place value	The value of where a digit is in a number; helps describe the relationship between numbers
evaluate	To find or calculate the value of a mathematical expression
variable	A letter of symbol that represents a number
order of operations	The rules that say which calculation comes first in an expression
NBT 5	
standard algorithm	A step by step solution in which each step has clear instructions
factor	The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product
area model	A model of multiplication that shows each place value product
partial products	A method of multiplying in which the value of each

	digit in a factor is multiplied separately, and then the partial products are added together
array model	An arrangement of numbers or objects in equal rows (and columns)
NBT 6	
interpret remainder	To decide how the remainder relates to the answer and what to do with it (ignore, use, share, or round)
divisor	The quantity by which another quantity is divided
dividend	A quantity to be divided
repeated subtraction	Subtracting equal groups to find the total amount of groups
partial quotients	A method of dividing in which multiples of the divisor are subtracted from the dividend, and then the partial quotients are added together
models	Use of drawings or objects to demonstrate solving a problem
NBT 7	
estimation	A number close to an exact amount that tells about how much or about how many
reasonableness	An answer that is based on good number sense
number line model	A diagram that represents numbers as points on a line
MD 1	
conversion	To change within the system to find an amount of equal value
customary	A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight

NF 4	
Tape diagram	Also known as a bar model, is a pictorial representation of ratios. In mathematics education, it is used to solve word problems.
Fraction greater than 1	Mixed number (improper fraction)
Tape diagram	Also known as a bar model, is a pictorial representation of ratios. In mathematics education, it is used to solve word problems.
NF 7	
Unit fractions	A fraction that has 1 as its numerator. A unit names 1 equal part of a whole.
Non-zero whole numbers	Any number other than zero

5th grade Cluster 7

G 1	
x-axis	Horizontal number line that runs through zero as a reference from which to measure (on a graph)
y-axis	Vertical number line that runs vertically through zero as a reference from which to measure (on a graph)
line segment	Part of a line that connects two endpoints
parallel	Lines on a plane that are always the same distance apart and do not intersect
perpendicular	Two lines that intersect to form right angles (90°)
coordinate grid	A 2D system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from 2 intersecting straight lines called axes (aka coordinate plane or coordinate system)
coordinates	A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a **pair of numbers**: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.
intersect	Lines that cross over to meet or have a common point
origin	The point where the x and y axes cross (intersect) in a plane and is described by the ordered pair (0,0)
quadrant	Any of the 4 areas shown when we divide up a plane by an x and y axis (this grade focuses on the 1st quadrant only)

G 3	
classify	To arrange in groups by some property
symmetry	When 2 or more parts are identical after a flip, slide, or turn (common types include reflections and rotations)
congruence	Same shape and size
overlapping	In two pieces, one covers part of another
polygon	A closed plane figure made by line segments
quadrilateral	A polygon with 4 sides
parallelogram	A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of parallel and congruent sides
trapezoid	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides
rhombus	A quadrilateral with all 4 sides equal in length
square	A parallelogram with 4 equal angles and 4 equal sides
rectangle	A quadrilateral with 2 pairs of congruent, parallel sides and 4 right angles