## Glossary

## A

## area

Area is the amount of surface covered by a figure.
It is measured in square units like square centimeters $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$, square inches (in ${ }^{2}$ ), square meters $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$, and square feet $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$.


The area of this figure is 4 square units.

## capacity

Capacity is the greatest amount of liquid a container can hold.

The capacity of the bottle is 600 milliliters.
It now contains 350 milliliters of juice.

## - closed plane figure

Flat figures that start and end at the same point are called closed plane figures.


## D

## - denominator

The denominator is the number below the line of each fraction. It shows the number of equal part(s) the whole is divided into.


## 5

- elapsed time

Elapsed time is the amount of time that has passed between the start and the end of an activity.


## - endpoint

Endpoint is the end of a line segment.


## - equivalent fractions

Equivalent fractions are two or more fractions that name the same parts of a whole.

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}$, and $\frac{4}{8}$ are equivalent fractions.

## - fraction

A fraction is a number that names equal parts of a whole.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of the shape is shaded.

## H

- hour (h)

Hour (h) is a unit of measure for time.
$1 \mathrm{~h}=60 \mathrm{~min}$
There are 60 minutes in 1 hour.

## - like fractions

Fractions with the same denominator are called like fractions.

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are like fractions.

- line

A line is a straight path.
It goes on without end in both directions.


This line passes through
Points $A$ and $B$.
It can be called Line $A B$ or Line $B A$.

## - line segment

A line segment is part of a line.
It has two endpoints.


The endpoints of this line segment are Points $C$ and $D$. It can be called Line segment $C D$ or Line segment $D C$.

- liter (L)

Liter (L) is a unit of measure for volume and capacity.
It is used to measure large volumes.


This measuring cup contains 1 liter of water.

## - milliliter (mL)

Milliliter ( mL ) is a unit of measure

## - minute (min)

Minute (min) is a unit of measure for time.

$60 \mathrm{~min}=1 \mathrm{~h}$
There are 60 minutes in 1 hour.

- numerator

The numerator is number above the line of each fraction.
It shows the number of shaded part(s).


## 0

open plane figure
Flat figures that do not start and end at the same point are called open plane figures.


Group A

## P

- parallel

Parallel lines do not meet no matter how long you draw them.
The distance between them is always the same.


Line $A B$ is parallel to Line $C D$.

## - parallelogram

A parallelogram is a quadrilateral. The opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.


Only the opposite sides of a parallelogram are of equal length.
There are 4 angles in a parallelogram.

## past

Time can be written using "past."


The time is $4: 11$.
It can also be written as
11 minutes past 4.

## - perimeter

The perimeter of a figure is the total length around it.
It can be measured in centimeters (cm), inches (in.), meters ( m ), and feet (ft).


Perimeter of figure
$=3+2+1+1+1$
$=8$ in.
The perimeter of the figure is 8 inches.

## - perpendicular

Perpendicular lines are two lines that meet at a right angle.


Line $A B$ is perpendicular
to Line $C D$.

## - plane figure

Plane figures are flat figures.
They may be open or closed.

point
A point is an exact location in space.
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$\dot{A} \quad$ This is Point $A$.

## - polygon

A polygon is a closed plane figure formed using three or more line segments.


## - rhombus

A rhombus is a quadrilateral.
The opposite sides of a rhombus are parallel.
 All sides of a rhombus are of equal length.
There are four angles in a rhombus.

## - right angle

A right angle is a special angle.


Angle $P$ is a right angle. Use the corner of the folded paper to check for a right angle.

## - square centimeter (cm²)

Square centimeter is a metric unit of measure for area.
It is used for small areas.


This is a l-centimeter square. Its area is 1 square centimeter $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$.

## - square foot (ft²)

Square foot is a customary unit of measure for area.
It is used for large areas.


A 1-foot square has an area of 1 square foot $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$.

## - square inch (in²)

Square inch is a customary unit of measure for area.
It is used for large areas.


This is a 1 -inch square. Its area is 1 square inch (in ${ }^{2}$ ).

## - square meter ( $\mathbf{m}^{2}$ )

Square meter is a metric unit of measure for area. It is used for large areas.


A 1-meter square has an area of 1 square meter $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$.

## - square unit

Area is measured in square units such as square centimeters, square inches, square feet, and square meters.

## - timeline

A timeline can be drawn to find the start time, end time, or elapsed time of an activity.


## - to

Time can be written using "to."


The time is $7: 54$.
It can also be written as 6 minutes to 8 .

## unit fraction

A unit fraction names one of the equal parts of a whole. Its numerator is 1 .
$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ are unit fractions.

## vertex

Two sides of a polygon meet at a point called the vertex.
An angle is formed at the vertex.


- volume

Volume is the amount of liquid in a container.


The volume of water in the measuring jug is 60 milliliters.

## W

## - whole

A fraction is part of a whole.
All parts of a shape make up a whole.

$\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ make 1 whole.

