



TCEA Vocabulary Bee

5th Grade List

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Term	Definition
decimal	A number with one or more places to the right of a decimal point.
difference	What the answer to a subtraction problem is called.
standard form	The common way of writing a number with commas separating groups of three digits starting from the right. Example: 456,759.
expanded form	The way to write a number that shows the place value of each digit. Example: The expanded form of 456,759 is 400,000 + 50,000 + 6,000 + 700 + 50 + 9
word form	The written form of a number, without using digits. Example: The word form of 456,759 is four hundred thousand, fifty-six thousand, seven hundred fifty-nine.
equivalent decimals	Name the same amount. 0.9 is equivalent to 0.900. Adding zeros to the end of a decimal does not change the value.
rounding	Replaces one number with another number that tells about how much or how many. Numbers are rounded to a multiple of 10, 100, 1,000, etc. Remember the rule: 5 or more raise the score; 5 or less let it rest.
factors	Numbers that are multiplied to get a product. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 are factors of 12. $1 \times 12 = 12$. $2 \times 6 = 12$. $3 \times 4 = 12$.
product	The answer to a multiplication problem; results from multiplying two or more factors.
multiple	The product of a given whole number and any other whole number. Example: 3, 6, 9, 12, etc. are multiples of 3. $3 \times 1 = 3$. $3 \times 2 = 6$. $3 \times 3 = 9$. $3 \times 4 = 12$.

estimate	An approximation rather than exact number; a rounded number.
dividend	The number to be divided; goes inside.
quotient	The answer to a division problem; goes on top.
remainder	A number left over after division is complete.
factor pair	A pair of numbers whose product equals a given number.
denominator	The number below the fraction bar in a fraction. The denominator tells how many parts are in the whole.
improper fraction	A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator.
mixed number	A number that has a whole-number part and a fractional part. Example: $5\frac{1}{2}$
simplest form	A fraction in which the greatest common factor of the numerator and denominator is one.
probability	A number that describes the chance an event will occur. The probability of an event is the ratio of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.
point	an exact location
line	a straight path that extends without end in opposite directions
line segment	two endpoints and all the points between the endpoints
ray	one endpoint and extends without end in one direction only
angle	formed by two rays with a common endpoint
vertex	the common endpoint
acute angle	an angle that measures less than 90 degrees
right angle	an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees
obtuse angle	an angle that measures more than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees
straight angle	an angle that measures exactly 180 degrees
parallel lines	lines in the same plane that never intersect
perpendicular lines	lines that intersect to form right angles
quadrilateral	a plane with four sides and four angles
parallelogram	a quadrilateral where opposite sides are parallel and congruent
trapezoid	a quadrilateral with exactly two parallel sides- it may have two right angles
regular polygon	a polygon in which all sides are congruent and all angles are congruent

coordinate grid	formed by horizontal and vertical lines and is used to locate points
ordered pair	two numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid listed in a specific order (X,Y)
prime number	A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors (1 and itself)
composite number	A whole number that has more than 2 factors.
multiples	the product of two factors
hexagon	a polygon with six sides
pentagon	a polygon with five sides
congruent	Having the same size and shape
prism	a three-dimensional figure with two parallel and congruent polygonal faces, called bases. A prism is named for the shape of its base.
perimeter	The distance around a figure. To solve add all sides.
area	the number of square units needed to cover a space; length x width
transformation	The moving of a figure by a translation (slide), rotation (turn) or reflection (flip).
volume	amount of space an object takes up; length x width x height
octagon	Polygon with 8 sides and 8 angles
MATTER	anything that has mass and takes up space
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	the characteristics of a substance
MASS	the amount of matter in an object
WEIGHT	pull or gravity on an object
DENSITY	the concentration of matter in an object
SOLUBILITY	the ability of a substance to dissolve
SOLID	a sample of matter that has definite shape and volume
LIQUID	a sample of matter that has definite volume, but no shape
GAS	a sample of matter that has no definite shape or volume
EVAPORATION	the process of a liquid turning into a gas
CONDENSATION	the process by which matter changes from a gas (or vapor) to a liquid
REFLECTION	the light energy that bounces off objects
REFRACTION	the bending of light rays when they pass through a substance

PITCH	an element of sound determined by the speed in which sound waves move
TEMPERATURE	the average kinetic energy of all the molecules in an object
HEAT	the transfer of thermal energy from one substance to another
CONDUCTION	the direct transfer of heat between objects that touch
CONVECTION	the transfer of heat as a result of a mixing of a liquid or a gas
RADIATION	the transfer of thermal energy by electromagnetic waves
ELECTROMAGNET	a current in a wire that produces a magnetic field around the wire
ENERGY	the ability to cause changes in matter
FRICTION	the force that opposes, or acts against, motion when two surfaces rub against each other
INSULATORS	a material that does not allow electrons to flow through it
WORK	the use of force to move an object through a distance
KINETIC ENERGY	the energy of motion
POTENTIAL ENERGY	the energy an object has because of its place or its condition
CONDUCTOR	a material that allows electrons to flow through it easily
ELECTRIC CURRENT	the path along which electrons flow
affix	a group of letters that is added before or after a root
alliteration	the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginnings of words
antonym	a word that has the opposite meaning of another word
base word	a part of a longer word that can stand on its own
bibliography	a listing of the resources used for a written project
cause	the reason something happens
compare	to identify ways that multiple things are alike
conclusion	the final paragraph in an essay
conflict	the struggle or problem faced by the characters in a story
conjunction	a word that connects two or more words or sentences
context clues	words in a sentence or paragraph that help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word
contrast	to identify ways that multiple things are different
drama	a type of literature written to be performed onstage by actors
editing	correcting and changing a text in order to improve it

effect	a result of a cause
fact	something that can be proven to be true
fiction	a work of literature, such as a story or a novel, that is made-up
figurative language	descriptive language that is not used literally and creates an image in the reader's mind
first person	a way of telling a story from the point of view of "I" or "we"
generalization	a broad statement based on specific facts and examples
graphic organizer	a tool that helps to organize ideas and can be used to visually illustrate ideas
homographs	two words that look alike but have different meanings
idiom	a kind of figurative language that would not make sense if taken literally
inference	an educated guess about a passage based on details in the passage, prior knowledge, and common sense
informational writing	writing that tells the reader about something, gives facts, or explains something
main idea	what the passage is mostly about
metaphor	figurative language that makes a direct comparison between two things or ideas
narrative writing	writing that tells a story
narrator	the character who tells a story
opinion	a statement that cannot be proven. It communicates someone's feeling or judgment.
persuasive writing	writing that tries to convince readers to do something or think a certain way
plot	the events that happen in a story
poetry	writing broken into lines or stanzas, often with rhyme and rhythm
point of view	the position from which a story is told; also the attitude or perspective of the author
prefix	a group of letters added to the beginning of a root word
sentence fragment	a sentence that is missing a subject or a predicate and does not express a complete thought
sequence	the order in which things happen in a text
setting	the location and time in which a story takes place
simile	figurative language that compares two things using "like" or "as"

stanza	a group of lines in a poem
suffix	letters added to the end of a root word that change the meaning of the word
supporting details	information that helps to prove or describe the main idea
syllable	the smallest unit of sound in a word that contains at least a vowel or a vowel and consonant
synonym	a word that means the same or almost the same as another word
tense	the form of a verb that tells you when the action takes place
theme	the central idea or meaning of a story
third person	a way of telling a story from the point of view of someone who is not involved in the story
trait	a quality that is part of a character's personality
transition	a word that helps writing flow from one idea to the next
verb	a word that expresses action, a relationship between two things, or a state of being
verse	a line of a poem or song
vocabulary	words an author chooses when writing