

Glossary

Abundant: plentiful

Annual: every year.

Average: another term for mean; determined by adding up all of the numbers in the set and dividing it by the number of entries.

Bull: mature male cattle.

Cattle: farm animals such as cows, bulls, steer raised for beef, dairy, and other products.

Cereal: a product produced from grains of a cereal plant.

Citrus: a fruit high in vitamin C which grows on a tree and has fruit that forms in segments. Examples include lemons, grapefruits, oranges, limes, and tangerines.

Classification: systematic division into classes or groups.

Cow: mature female cattle.

Cylinder: a container made of two circles and perpendicular sides.

Dairy: milk and milk products such as cheese, yogurt, and ice cream.

Difference: the amount by which one quantity is greater or less than another; remainder left after subtraction.

Factor: any of two or more quantities that form a product when multiplied together.

Fat: any solid or semisolid oily or greasy material found in animal tissue or in plants.

Flower: the reproductive portion of a plant.

Food Guide Pyramid: a pyramid that illustrates the research-based guidance system developed by the USDA and supported by the Department of Health and Human Services. It is a general guide of what to eat each day.

Fruit: a swollen ovary of a plant that contains seeds.

Grain: a small hard seed, especially that of any cereal plant, such as wheat, rice, corn, or rye.

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Leaf: any of the flat, thin, expanded organs growing laterally from the stem or twig of a plant.

Least Common Multiple (LCM): the smallest positive whole number that is exactly divisible by two or more given whole numbers.

Mean: another term for average; determined by adding up all of the numbers in the set and dividing it by the number of entries.

Meat: the flesh of animals used for food, such as mammals and fowl.

Multiple: a number that is a product of some specified number and another number.

Nut: the edible kernal of a dried fruit or seed. Examples include almonds, pistachios, walnuts, and pecans.

Palindrome: a number or word that reads the same forwards and backwards; for example, 1991, 101, 99.

Pie Graph: a graph divided into sectors in which relative quantities are indicated by the proportionally different sizes of the sectors.

Place Value: the position of a number.

Prime: a number whose only factors are one and itself.

Product: the number obtained by multiplying two or more numbers together.

Quotient: the number obtained by dividing two numbers.

Rectangular Prism: a three-dimensional object shaped like a rectangle on all six sides.

Root: the part of the plant that grows underground, absorbs nutrients and water, and anchors the plant.

Row Crop: crops planted in a series of horizontal rows.

Seed: the part of a flowering plant that typically contains the embryo with its protective coat and stored food.

Steer: a male beef animal with reproductive organs removed; raised mainly for meat.

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Stem: any stalk or part supporting leaves, flowers, and fruit.

Sum: the result obtained by adding numbers together.

Tenth: one out of ten pieces; the first place to the right of the decimal.

Tree: a woody perennial plant with one main stem or trunk that develops branches, usually at some height above the ground.

Tuber: a short, thickened, fleshy part of an underground stem with buds.

United States Recommended Daily Allowance (USRDA): forms the basis for the daily number of servings that your body needs from the five major food groups in the Food Guide Pyramid. Breads/Cereals–6-11 servings, Fruit–2-4 servings, Vegetables–3-5 servings, Meat/Poultry–2-3 servings, Dairy–2-3 servings, Fats–use sparingly.

Vegetable: a plant that is eaten whole or in part, raw, or cooked, generally with an entrée or in a salad, but not as a dessert; vegetation put on the table.

Vine: any part of a plant with a long, thin stem that grows along the ground or climbs a wall or other support by means of tendrils.