**English 4th Grade A-L**

**Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls**

**Revised: 2/10/14**

**Important Notes for Teachers:**

* The vocabulary cards in this file match the Common Core, the math curriculum adopted by the Utah State Board of Education, August 2010.
* The cards are arranged alphabetically.
* Each card has three sections.
* Section 1 is only the word. This is to be used as a visual aid in spelling and pronunciation. It is also used when students are writing their own “kid-friendly” definition and drawing their own graphic.
* Section 2 has the word and a graphic. This graphic is available to be used as a model by the teacher.
* Section 3 has the word, a graphic, and a definition. This is to be used for the Word Wall in the classroom. For more information on using a Word Wall for Daily Review – see “Vocabulary – Word Wall Ideas” on this website.
* These cards are designed to help all students with math content vocabulary, including ELL, Gifted and Talented, Special Education, and Regular Education students.

For possible additions or corrections to the vocabulary cards, please contact the Granite School District Math Department at 385-646-4239.

Bibliography of Definition Sources:

Algebra to Go, Great Source, 2000. ISBN: 0-669-46151-8

Math on Call, Great Source, 2004. ISBN-13: 978-0-669-50819-2

Math at Hand, Great Source, 1999. ISBN: 0-669-46922

Math to Know, Great Source, 2000. ISBN: 0-669-47153-4

Illustrated Dictionary of Math, Usborne Publishing Ltd., 2003. ISBN: 0-7945-0662-3

Math Dictionary, Eula Ewing Monroe, Boyds Mills Press, 2006. ISBN-13: 978-1-59078-413-6

Oxford Illustrated Math Dictionary, 2012. ISBN: 978-0-19-407128-4

Student Reference Books, Everyday Mathematics, 2007.

Houghton-Mifflin eGlossary, http://[www.eduplace.com](http://www.eduplace.com)

Interactive Math Dictionary, http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a.m.** | | | |
| **a.m.** | | **12:00 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 10:15 A.M. 12:00 P.M.**  **midnight half past 8 a quarter after 10 noon** | |
| **a.m.** | **12:00 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 10:15 A.M. 12:00 P.M.**  **midnight half past 8 a quarter after 10 noon** | | A time between  12:00 midnight  and 12:00 noon. |

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| **acute angle** | | | | |
| **acute**  **angle** | |  | | |
| **acute angle** |  | | An angle with a  measure less than 90°. |

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| **acute triangle** | | | |
| **acute triangle** | |  | |
| **acute triangle** |  | | A triangle with no angle measuring 90º or more. |

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| **add** | | | |
| **add** | | http://www.coolmath4kids.com/addition/images/addition01-03.gif    **2 + 3 = 5** | |
| **add** | http://www.coolmath4kids.com/addition/images/addition01-03.gif  **2 + 3 = 5** | | To combine; put together  two or more quantities. |

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| **addend** | | | |
| **addend** | | **5 + 3 + 2 = 10**  **addends** | |
| **addend** | **5 + 3 + 2 = 10**  **addends** | | Any number being added. |

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| **additive comparison** | | | | |
| **additive**  **comparison** | | **How many more hearts than stars are there?** | | |
| **additive comparison** | **How many more hearts than stars are there?** | | Problems that ask  how much more  (or less) one amount  is than another. |

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| **Additive Identity Property of 0** | | | |
| **Additive Identity Property of 0** | | **4 + 0 = 4** | |
| **Additive**  **Identity**  **Property of 0** | **4 + 0 = 4** | | Adding zero to  a number gives a sum identical to the given number. |

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| **algorithm** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **algorithm** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **24**  **× 3**  **12 Multiply the ones. 3 × 4 = 12**  **+ 60** **Multiply the tens. 3 × 20 = 60**  **72 Add the partial products.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **algorithm** | | | | | | | **24**  **× 3**  **12 Multiply the ones. 3 × 4 = 12**  **+ 60 Multiply the tens. 3 × 20 = 60**  **72 Add the partial products.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A step-by-step  method for computing. | | | | | |
| **angle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **angle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **angle**  ***A***  ***B***  ***C***  ***θ*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **angle** | | | | | | | | | **angle**  ***A***  ***B***  ***C***  ***θ*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Two rays or line segments that  share an endpoint. | | |
| **angle measure** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **angle measure** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/geometric_drawing/protractor.png | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/geometric_drawing/protractor.png angle measure** | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | The measure of the size  of an angle. It tells how  far one side is turned  from the other side.  A one degree angle turns through 1/360 of a full circle. | | | | | | | | | |
| **arc** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **arc** | | | | | | | ***A***  ***B*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **arc** | | | ***A***  ***B*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Part of a circle’s  curve between any  two of its points. | | | | | | |
| **area** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **area** | | | | | | | | | | **2 rows of 5 = 10 square units**  **or**  **2 × 5 = 10 square units**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **area** | **2 rows of 5 = 10 square units**  **or**  **2 × 5 = 10 square units**   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | The measure, in square units, of the inside  of a plane figure. | | | | |
| **area model** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **area**  **model** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **9**  **20 + 8**    **9 × 20 = 180**  **9 × 8 = 72**  **9 × 28 = (9 × 20) + (9 × 8) = 252** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **area model** | | **9 × 20 = 180**  **9 × 8 = 72**  **9**  **20 + 8**  **9 × 28 = (9 × 20) + (9 × 8) = 252** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A model of multiplication that shows each place  value product. | | | | | | | | |
| **array** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **array** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **3 rows of 5**  **3 × 5** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **array**  **3 rows of 5**  **3 × 5** | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | An arrangement of objects in equal rows. | | | | | | | |
| **Associative Property**  **of Addition** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Associative**  **Property**  **of Addition** | | | | | | | | | | | | **(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)**  **12 + 3 = 5 + 10**  **15 = 15** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Associative Property**  **of Addition** | | | | | **(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)**  **12 + 3 = 5 + 10**  **15 = 15** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Changing the grouping of three  or more addends  does not change  the sum. | |
| **Associative Property**  **of Multiplication** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Associative**  **Property of Multiplication** | | | | | | | | | | | **(5 × 7) × 3 = 5 × (7 × 3)**  **35 × 3 = 5 × 21**  **105 = 105** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Associative Property of Multiplication** | | | | | | | | **(5 × 7) × 3 = 5 × (7 × 3)**  **35 × 3 = 5 × 21**  **105 = 105** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Changing the grouping of three  or more factors  does not change  the product. |
| **attribute** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **attribute** | | | | | | | | | | | | | large  triangle  pink | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **attribute** | | | | | | | pink  triangle  large | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc. | | | |

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| **bar model** | | | | | | |
| **bar**  **model** | | **5**  **5**  **Jeff’s Cards**  **Amy’s Cards**  **5**  **?**  **5**  **Amy had 5 baseball cards. Jeff had 3 times as many cards as Amy. How many baseball cards did they have altogether?**  **2** | | | | |
| **bar model** | **5**  **5**  **Jeff’s Cards**  **Amy’s Cards**  **?**  **5**  **5**  **Amy had 5 baseball cards. Jeff had 3 times as many cards as Amy. How many baseball cards did they have altogether?** | | | | | A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities. |
| **base** | | | | | | |
| **base** | | ***h***  ***h***  ***b***  ***b*** | | | | |
| **base** | ***h***  ***b***  ***h***  ***b*** | | | | Any side of a plane  figure. Usually thought  of as a side where  the figure “sits.” | |
| **base-ten numeral form** | | | | | | |
| **base-ten numeral form** | | **12,345**  **3 is in the hundreds place.**  **It has a value of**  **3 hundreds or 300.** | | | | |
| **base-ten numeral form** | **12,345**  **3 is in the hundreds place.**  **It has a value of**  **3 hundreds or 300.** | | | A common way of writing  a number using digits.  The value of a numeral depends on where it  appears in the number.  (also known as  standard form) | | |
| **base-ten numerals** | | | | | | |
| **base-ten numerals** | | **0 1 2 3 4**  **5 6 7 8 9** | | | | |
| **base-ten numerals** | **0 1 2 3 4**  **5 6 7 8 9** | | | Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.  The symbols can represent any amount based on a place value system of grouping by tens.  (also known as digits) | | |
| **benchmark** | | | | | | |
| **benchmark** | | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\A6ALQX1Z\MC900445302[1].wmf**  **You can walk 1 mile in *about* 20 minutes.** | | | |
| **benchmark** | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\A6ALQX1Z\MC900445302[1].wmf**  **You can walk 1 mile in *about* 20 minutes.** | | | A known size or amount  that can be used as a reference to help understand a different size or amount.  A benchmark can be used  to estimate measurement. | | |

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| **benchmark fractions** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **benchmark fractions** | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |   **>**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   **1**  **0** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **benchmark**  **fractions** | | | **>** | | | | | | | | | | | Fractions that are commonly used for estimation. A benchmark fraction helps you compare  two fractions. | | | |
| **capacity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **capacity** | | | | | | | | | http://www.usi.edu/stem/liter_volume_set.jpg | | | | | | | | |
| **capacity** | | | | http://www.usi.edu/stem/liter_volume_set.jpg | | | | | | | | Capacity refers to the amount of liquid a  container can hold. | | | | | |
| **centimeter (cm)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **centimeter**  **(cm)** | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| **centimeter (cm)** | | | | | http://www.cstephenmurray.com/onlinequizes/chemistry/measuring/RulerPictures/5cmRulerWithObjectD.gif | | | | | | | | | | A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter. |
| **circle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **circle** | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
| **circle** | |  | | | | | | | | | A plane figure with all points the same distance from a  fixed point called a center. | | | | | |
| **classify** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **classify** | | | | | | | | http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/images/classify.gif  **5 Sides**  **3 Sides**  **4 Sides** | | | | | | | | |
| **classify** | http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/images/classify.gif  **5 Sides**  **4 Sides**  **3 Sides** | | | | | | | | | | | | To sort into categories  or to arrange into  groups by attributes. | | |

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| **clockwise** | | | |
| **clockwise** | | **http://images.hayneedle.com/mgen/master:HMI231.jpg** | |
| **clockwise** | **http://images.hayneedle.com/mgen/master:HMI231.jpg** | | The same direction that  the hands on a clock move. |

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| **common denominator** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **common denominator** | | | | | | **12 is a common denominator for:**  **and** | | | | |
| **common denominator** | | | **12 is a common denominator for:**  **and** | | | | | | For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators. | |
| **common factor** | | | | | | | | | |
| **common factor** | | | | | **12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)**  **18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)**  **Common Factors of 12 and 18:**  **1, 2, 3, 6** | | | | |
| **common factor** | | **12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)**  **18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)**  **Common Factors of 12 and 18:**  **1, 2, 3, 6** | | | | | | Any common factor of two or more numbers. | |
| **common multiple** | | | | | | | | | |
| **common multiple** | | | | **4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…**  **6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…**  **Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**  **12, 24, 36…** | | | | | |
| **common multiple** | **4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…**  **6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…**  **Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**  **12, 24, 36…** | | | | | | Any common multiple of two or more numbers. | | |

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| **common numerator** | | | |
| **common numerator** | | **and**  **4 is a common numerator for:** | |
| **common numerator** | **4 is a common numerator for:**  **and** | | For two or more fractions,  a common numerator  is a common multiple  of the numerators. |

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| **Commutative Property**  **of Addition** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Commutative Property**  **of Addition** | | | | | | **3 + 2 = 2 + 3**  **=** | | | | | |
| **Commutative Property**  **of Addition** | | | **3 + 2 = 2 + 3**  **=** | | | | | | Changing the order of the addends does not change the sum. | | |
| **Commutative Property**  **of Multiplication** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Commutative Property of Multiplication** | | | | | **4 × 7 = 7 × 4** | | | | |
| **Commutative Property of Multiplication** | | **4 × 7 = 7 × 4** | | | | | | Changing the order of the factors does not change the product. | |
| **compare** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **compare** | | | | **4 is more than 3.** | | | | | | |
| **compare** | **4 is more than 3.** | | | | | | To decide if one  number is greater than, less than, or equal to. | | |

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| **compatible numbers** | | | | |
| **compatible**  **numbers** | | **57 60**  **× 23 × 25** | | |
| **compatible numbers** | **57 60**  **× 23 × 25** | | | Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the  actual numbers.  Compatible numbers can be used when estimating. |
| **compose** | | | | |
| **compose** | | **300 + 40 + 2**  **342** | | |
| **compose** | **300 + 40 + 2**  **342** | | To put together  smaller numbers to  make larger numbers. | |

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| **composite number** | | | | | | |
| **composite**  **number** | | | | **1 × 6 = 6**      **2 × 3 = 6**  **6 is a composite number.** | | |
| **composite number** | | **1 × 6 = 6**      **2 × 3 = 6**  **6 is a composite number.** | | | A number greater than 0 that has more than two different factors. | |
| **congruent** | | | | | | |
| **congruent** | | |  | | | |
| **congruent** |  | | | | | Having exactly  the same size  and shape. |

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| **counterclockwise** | | | | | | |
| **counterclockwise** | | | | **http://images.hayneedle.com/mgen/master:HMI231.jpg** | | |
| **counterclockwise** | | **http://images.hayneedle.com/mgen/master:HMI231.jpg** | | | | The opposite direction that the hands move  on a clock. |
| **counting number** | | | | | | |
| **counting number** | | |  | | | |
| **counting number** |  | | | | A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects. Counting numbers do  not include 0.  (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4…) | |

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| **cup (c)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **cup (c)** | | | | | C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ONTJY387\MC900340982[1].wmf | | | | | |
| **cup (c)** | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ONTJY387\MC900340982[1].wmf** | | | | | A customary unit of capacity.  1 cup = 8 fluid ounces | | |
| **customary system** | | | | | | | | | |
| **customary system** | | | | | | MC900290065[1]MC900290924[1]MC900352414[1] | | | |
| **customary system** | | | MC900290065[1]MC900290924[1]MC900352414[1] | | | | | | A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight. |
| **data** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **data** | | | | **data collecting** | | | | | | |
| **data** | **data collecting** | | | | | | | A collection of information gathered for a purpose.  Data may be in the form of either words or numbers. | | |

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| **day** | | | |
| **day** | | C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\M35PM7E1\MC900432634[1].png | |
| **day** | C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\M35PM7E1\MC900432634[1].png | | The length of time it takes the Earth  to make a  complete rotation.  24 hours = 1 day |

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| **decimal** | | | | | | | | | |
| **decimal** | | | **$29.45 53.0**  **0.02** | | | | | | |
| **decimal** | **$29.45 53.0**  **0.02** | | | | | A number with one or  more digits to the right  of a decimal point. | | |
| **decimal fraction** | | | | | | | | |
| **decimal fraction** | | | | | **0.38 =** | | | |
| **decimal fraction** | | **0.38 =** | | | | | A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10.  It can be written with  a decimal point. | |
| **decimal point** | | | | | | | | |
| **decimal**  **point** | | | | **$1.55 3.2**      **decimal point** | | | | |
| **decimal point** | | **$1.55 3.2**  **decimal point** | | | | | | A dot (.) separating the whole number from the fraction in decimal notation. |

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| **decimeter** | | | |
| **decimeter** | | **http://images.clipart.com/thb/thb1/CL/megapack/medical/1665348.thb.jpg?hand01**  **A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.** | |
| **decimeter** | **http://images.clipart.com/thb/thb1/CL/megapack/medical/1665348.thb.jpg?hand01**  **A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.** | | A metric unit of length.  1 decimeter = 0.1 meter  10 decimeters = 1 meter |

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| **decompose** | | | |
| **decompose** | | **300 + 40 + 2**  **342** | |
| **decompose** | **342**  **300 + 40 + 2** | | To separate a number  into 2 or more parts. |

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| **degree**  **(angle measure)** | | | | | | |
| **degree**  **(angle measure)** | | | | http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/geometric_drawing/protractor.png | | |
| **degree**  **(angle measure)** | | http://www.wpclipart.com/education/geometry/geometric_drawing/protractor.png | | | A unit for measuring angles. It is based on dividing one complete circle into 360  equal parts. | |
| **denominator** | | | | | | | |
| **denominator** | | | * Equal parts described in fraction * Equal parts   in the whole   * Equal parts described in fraction * Equal parts   in the whole   * Equal parts described in fraction * Equal parts   in the whole | | | | |
| **denominator** | * Equal parts described in fraction * Equal parts   in the whole | | | | | The number written  below the line  in a fraction. It  tells how many equal parts are  in the whole. | |

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| **diagonal** | | | |
| **diagonal** | |  | |
| **diagonal** |  | | A line that goes through vertices of a polygon  that are not next to  each other. |

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| **difference** | | | |
| **difference** | | **289 – 146 = 143**  **difference** | |
| **difference** | **289 – 146 = 143**  **difference** | | The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another. |

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| **digit** | | | |
| **digit** | | **0 1 2 3 4**  **5 6 7 8 9** | |
| **digit** | **0 1 2 3 4**  **5 6 7 8 9** | | Any of the symbols  0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,  7, 8, or 9.  (also known as  base-ten numerals) |

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| **Distributive Property** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Distributive**  **Property** | | | | **6 × 10 = 60**  **6 × 4 = 24**  **6 × 14 = 6 × (10 + 4)**  **= (6 ×10) + (6 × 4)**  **= 60 + 24**  **= 84**  **6**  **10 + 4** | | | | | |
| **Distributive Property** | | **6 × 10 = 60**  **6 × 4 = 24**  **6 × 14 = 6 × (10 + 4)**  **= (6 ×10) + (6 × 4)**  **= 60 + 24**  **= 84**  **6**  **10 + 4** | | | | | | | When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product. |
| **divide** | | | | | | | | | |
| **divide** | | | | | **15 ÷ 3 = 5** | | | | |
| **divide** | **15 ÷ 3 = 5** | | | | | | To separate into equal groups and find the number in each  group or the  number of groups. | | |
| **dividend** | | | | | | | | | |
| **dividend** | | | | | | **7 56** | | | |
| **dividend** | | | **7 56** | | | | | A number that is divided by  another number. | |

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| **divisible** | | | |
| **divisible** | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].png**  **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].png**  **8 is divisible by 2 because**  **there is no remainder.**  **8 ÷ 2 = 4** | |
| **divisible** | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].png**  **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].pngC:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\OPLSDV12\MC900441708[1].png**  **8 is divisible by 2 because**  **there is no remainder.**  **8 ÷ 2 = 4** | | A number is divisible  by another number if  the quotient is a  counting number  without a remainder. |

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| **divisor** | | | |
| **divisor** | | **7 56** | |
| **divisor** | **7 56** | | The number by  which another  number is divided. |

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| **elapsed time** | | | |
| **elapsed time** | | **D:\Clipart\Classroom\supplies school\22109622.jpg** | |
| **elapsed time** | **D:\Clipart\Classroom\supplies school\22109622.jpg** | | The amount of time  that has passed.  (also known as  time interval) |

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| **endpoint** | | | | | | | | | |
| **endpoint** | | | | | **endpoint**  **endpoint**  **segment** | | | | |
| **endpoint** | | **endpoint**  **endpoint**  **segment** | | | | | | A point at either end of a line segment, or a point at one end of a ray. | |
| **equal** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **equal** | | | | **13 + 5 = 10 + 8**  **13 + 5**  **10 + 8**  **These expressions balance the scale**  **because they are equal.** | | | | | | |
| **equal** | **13 + 5 = 10 + 8**  **13 + 5**  **10 + 8**  **These expressions balance the scale**  **because they are equal.** | | | | | | | | Having the  same value. |
| **equation** | | | | | | | | | |
| **equation** | | | | | |  | | | |
| **equation** | | |  | | | | A mathematical sentence with an equal sign. The amount on one side of the equal sign has the same value as  the amount on the other side. | | |

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| **equiangular triangle** | | | | |
| **equiangular triangle** | | |  | |
| **equiangular triangle** | |  | | A triangle with all  equal angles (60º). |
| **equilateral triangle** | | | | |
| **equilateral triangle** | | |  | |
| **equilateral triangle** |  | | | A triangle with all sides  the same length. |
| **equivalent decimals** | | | | |
| **equivalent decimals** | | | **0.7 = 0.70** | |
| **equivalent decimals** | **0.7 = 0.70** | | | Decimals that have  the same value. |

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| **equivalent fractions** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **equivalent fractions** | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | |
| **equivalent fractions** | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | Fractions that have the same value. | |
| **estimate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **estimate** | | | | | | | | How many jelly beans are in the jar? | | | | | | | | | | |
| **estimate** | | | How many jelly beans are in the jar? | | | | | | | | | | A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells *about*  how much or  *about* how many. | | | | | |
| **expanded form** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **expanded form** | | | | | | | **263 = 200 + 60 + 3** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **expanded form** | | | | **263 = 200 + 60 + 3** | | | | | | | | | | | | A way to write numbers that shows the place value  of each digit. | | |
| **expression** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **expression** | | | | | | | | | | | ***n* + 4** | | | | | | | |
| **expression** | | | | | ***n* + 4** | | | | | | | | | | A mathematical phrase without an equal sign. | | | |
| **fact family** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fact**  **family** | | | | | | **Fact Family for 3, 5, 15**  **3 × 5 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3**  **5 × 3 = 15 15 ÷ 3 = 5** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fact**  **family** | **Fact Family for 3, 5, 15**  **3 × 5 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3**  **5 × 3 = 15 15 ÷ 3 = 5** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A group of related facts that use the same numbers.  (also known as  related facts) | |
| **factor** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **factor** | | | | | | | | | | **2 × 6 = 12**  **factors** | | | | | | | | |
| **factor** | | | | | **2 × 6 = 12**  **factors** | | | | | | | | | The whole numbers  that are multiplied  to get a product. | | | | |
| **factor pairs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **factor**  **pairs** | | | | | | | | | **2 × 3 = 6**  **1 × 6 = 6**  **The factor pairs for 6 are:**  **2 and 3**  **1 and 6** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **factor pairs** | | **2 × 3 = 6**  **1 × 6 = 6**  **The factor pairs for 6 are:**  **2 and 3**  **1 and 6** | | | | | | | | | | A set of two whole numbers that when multiplied will result in a given product. | | | | | | |

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| **fluid ounce** | | | |
| **fluid ounce** | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ONTJY387\MC900340982[1].wmf** | |
| **fluid ounce** | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ONTJY387\MC900340982[1].wmf** | | A customary unit of capacity.  8 fluid ounces = 1 cup |

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| **foot (ft)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **foot (ft)** | | | | **12 inches = 1 foot** | | | | | | | |
| **foot (ft)** | **12 inches = 1 foot** | | | | | | | | | A customary unit of length.  1 foot = 12 inches | |
| **formula** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **formula** | | | | | | | **To find the area of any rectangle,**  **multiply its length by its width.**  **This rule can be written as an equation:**  ***A* = *l* × *w*** | | | | |
| **formula** | | | **To find the area of any rectangle, multiply its length by its width.**  **This rule can be written as**  **an equation**:  ***A* = *l* × *w*** | | | | | | A general mathematical rule that is written  as an equation. | | |
| **fraction** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fraction** | | | | | | **What is ?**  **Measurement Set Area**  **Model Model Model**  **Bar Diagram**  **(thickened number line)** | | | | | |
| **fraction** | | **What is ?**  **Bar Diagram**  **(thickened number line)**  **Measurement Set Area**  **Model Model Model** | | | | | | | A way to describe  a part of a whole or  a part of a group by using equal parts. | | |
| **fraction bar** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fraction bar** | | | | | | | |  | | | |
| **fraction bar** | | | | |  | | | | | | A horizontal bar  that separates  the numerator and the denominator. |

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| **fraction greater**  **than one** | | | | | | | |
| **fraction greater than one** | | | **numerator is greater than denominator** | | |
| **fraction greater than one** | | **numerator is greater than denominator** | | | A fraction with a numerator greater  than its denominator. |
| **fraction less**  **than one** | | | | | | | |
| **fraction less than one** | | | **numerator is less than denominator** | | |
| **fraction less**  **than one** | **numerator is less than denominator** | | | A fraction with a numerator less  than its denominator. | |

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| **gallon (gal)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **gallon (gal)** | | | | | | http://www.freeclipartnow.com/d/18865-1/milk-gallon.jpg | | | |
| **gallon (gal)** | | | **http://www.freeclipartnow.com/d/18865-1/milk-gallon.jpg** | | | | | A customary unit  of capacity.  1 gallon = 4 quarts | |
| **gram (g)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **gram (g)** | | | | **The mass of a paperclip**  **MC900434776[1]is about 1 gram.** | | | | | |
| **gram (g)** | **The mass of a paperclip**  **is about 1 gram.**  MC900434776[1] | | | | | | The standard unit of mass  in the metric system.  1,000 grams = 1 kilogram | | |
| **greater than** | | | | | | | | | |
| **greater**  **than** | | | | | **3**  **5**  **5 > 3** | | | | |
| **greater than** | | **3**  **5**  **5 > 3** | | | | | | | Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number. | |

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| **half gallon** | | | | | | | | |
| **half gallon** | | | | | | **http://www.freeclipartnow.com/d/18865-1/milk-gallon.jpg** | | |
| **half gallon** | | | **http://www.freeclipartnow.com/d/18865-1/milk-gallon.jpg** | | | | A customary unit of capacity.  gallon = 2 quarts | |
| **height** | | | | | | | | |
| **height** | | | | ***h***  ***h***  ***b***  ***b*** | | | | |
| **height** | ***h***  ***h***  ***b***  ***b*** | | | | | | A perpendicular line  segment from the  base to the top  of the figure. | |
| **hexagon** | | | | | | | | |
| **hexagon** | | | |  | | | | |
| **hexagon** |  | | | | | | A polygon with 6 sides. | |
| **horizontal** | | | | | | | | |
| **horizontal** | | | | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\56DRHIPI\MC900100960[1].wmf** | | | |
| **horizontal** | | **C:\Documents and Settings\dprigdon\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\56DRHIPI\MC900100960[1].wmf** | | | | | | Parallel to the horizon. Horizontal lines go  from left to right. |

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| **hour (hr)** | | | |
| **hour (hr)** | | **4:05** | |
| **hour (hr)** | **4:05** | | A unit of time.  1 hour = 60 minutes  24 hours = 1 day |

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| **hundreds** | | | |
| **hundreds** | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Hundreds** | **Tens** | **Ones** | | **2** | **4** | **3** | | |
| **hundreds** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Hundreds** | **Tens** | **Ones** | | **2** | **4** | **3** | | | The value of a digit that is  the third position from the  right when describing  whole number place value. |

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| **hundredth** | | | |
| **hundredth** | |  | |
| **hundredth** |  | | One of the equal parts when a whole is divided into 100 equal parts. |

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| **hundredths** | | | |
| **hundredths** | | **4.38** | |
| **hundredths** | **4.38** | | In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths. |

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| **inch (in)** | | | |
| **inch (in)** | |  | |
| **inch (in)** |  | | A customary unit  of length.  12 inches = 1 foot |

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| **intersecting lines** | | | | | | |
| **intersecting lines** | | | |  | | |
| **intersecting lines** | |  | | | | Lines that cross  at a point. |
| **interval** | | | | | | |
| **interval** | | | **1**  **0** | | | |
| **interval** | **1**  **0** | | | | The distance between  two points. | |

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| **inverse operations** | | | |
| **inverse operations** | | **Multiplication and division**  **are inverse operations.**  **8 × 5 = 40**  **40 ÷ 5 = 8** | |
| **inverse operations** | **Multiplication and division are inverse operations.**  **8 × 5 = 40**  **40 ÷ 5 = 8** | | Operations that undo each other. |

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| **isosceles triangle** | | | |
| **isosceles triangle** | |  | |
| **isosceles triangle** |  | | A triangle that has  exactly 2 equal sides. |

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| **kilogram (kg)** | | | | | |
| **kilogram (kg)** | | | **About 2 pounds** | | |
| **kilogram (kg)** | | **About 2 pounds** | | | A metric unit of mass equal to  1000 grams. |
| **kilometer (km)** | | | | | |
| **kilometer (km)** | | | **http://www.clipartpal.com/_thumbs/pd/buildings/city_clipart.png**  **A kilometer (km) is about the length**  **of 4 city blocks.** | | |
| **kilometer (km)** | **http://www.clipartpal.com/_thumbs/pd/buildings/city_clipart.png**  **A kilometer (km) is about the length**  **of 4 city blocks.** | | | A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters. | |

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| **length** | | | | | | | | |
| **length** | | |  | | | | | |
| **length** |  | | | | How long something is. The distance from one point to another.  Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc. | | | |
| **length (*l*)** | | | | | | | | |
| **length (*l*)** | | | **length**  **length** | | | | | |
| **length (*l*)** | **length**  **length** | | | | | | One dimension of a  two- or three-dimensional figure. | |
| **less than** | | | | | | | |
| **less than** | | | | **5**  **3 < 5**  **3** | | | |
| **less than** | | **3**  **5**    **3 < 5** | | | | Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number  is smaller than the  second number. | |

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| **like denominators** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **like**  **denominators** | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
| **like**  **denominators** | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | Denominators in two or more fractions  that are the same. | | | Whole numbers are zero and the counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on. If a number has a negative sign, a decimal point, or a part that’s a fraction, it is not a whole number. |
| **like numerators** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **like**  **numerators** | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
| **like**  **numerators** | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | Numerators in two or more fractions  that are the same. | | |
| **line** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line** | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line** | | |  | | | | | | | | A set of connected points continuing without end  in both directions. | | | | | |
| **line of symmetry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line of symmetry** | | | | | | | | | | https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/nl/JohnJohnston/files/2010/09/john-butterfly.jpg | | | | | | |
| **line of symmetry** | | https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/nl/JohnJohnston/files/2010/09/john-butterfly.jpg | | | | | | | | | | A line that divides  a figure into  two congruent halves that are mirror images  of each other. | | | | |
| **line plot** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line plot** | | | | | | | | | | **Number of Pets**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  ***x***  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x** | | | | | | |
| **line plot** | | | | **Number of Pets**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  ***x***  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x**  **x** | | | | | | | | | A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line. | | | |
| **line segment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line**  **segment** | | | | | | | **endpoint**  **endpoint**  **segment** | | | | | | | | | |
| **line segment** | **endpoint**  **endpoint**  **segment** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A part of a line with two endpoints. | |
| **line-symmetric figure** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **line-symmetric figure** | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | |
| **line-symmetric figure** | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | A figure that can be folded in half and its two parts  match exactly. | Whole numbers are zero and the counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on. If a number has a negative sign, a decimal point, or a part that’s a fraction, it is not a whole number. |

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| **line symmetry** | | | |
| **line symmetry** | |  | |
| **line symmetry** |  | | What a figure has if  it can be folded in half  and its two parts  match exactly. |

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| **liter (L)** | | | | |
| **liter (L)** | | **large bottle of soda or bottle of water**  **1,000 mL = 1 L** | | |
| **liter (L)** | **large bottle of soda or bottle of water**  **1,000 mL = 1 L** | | The basic unit of capacity  in the metric system.  1 liter = 1,000 milliliters | Whole numbers are zero and the counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on. If a number has a negative sign, a decimal point, or a part that’s a fraction, it is not a whole number. |

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| **lowest terms** | | | |
| **lowest terms** | | **in lowest terms is .** | |
| **lowest terms** | **in lowest terms is .** | | When a fraction is expressed with the fewest possible pieces, it is in  lowest terms.  (also known as  simplestform) |

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