Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

Revised: June 29, 2011

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
Student Reference Books, Everyday Mathematics, 2007.
Houghton-Mifflin eGlossary, http://www.eduplace.com
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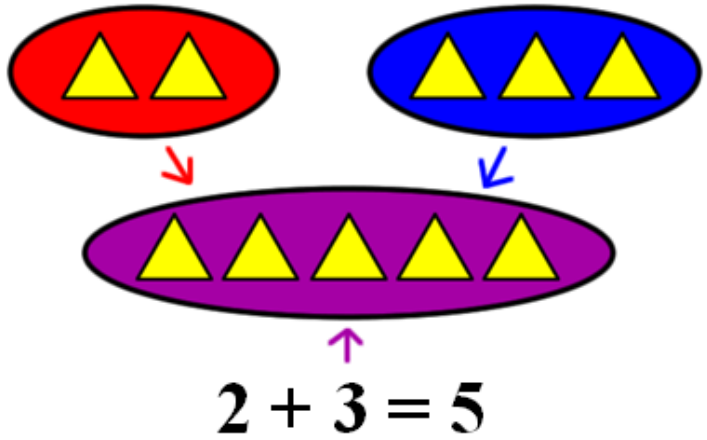
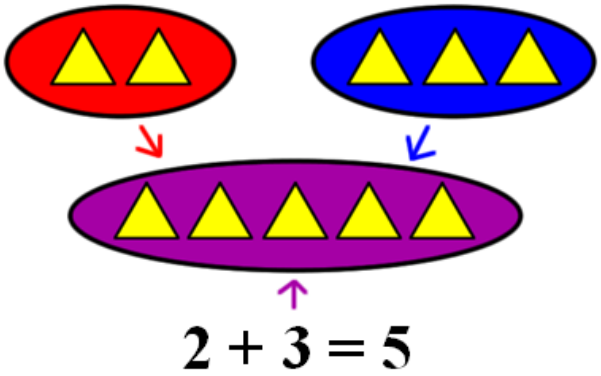
add

add



add



To combine, put together two or more quantities.

addend

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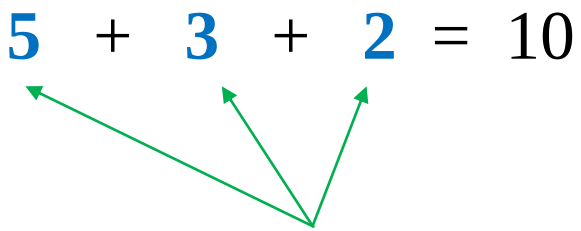
addend



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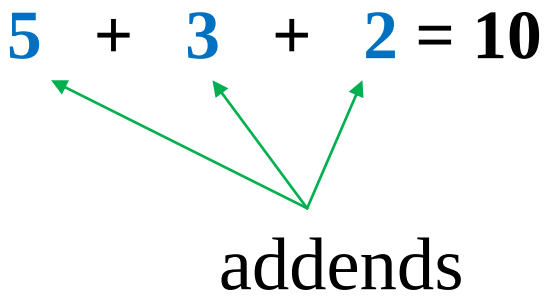
addend



Any number being added.

algorithm

algorithm

47
+ 16
13 Add the ones 7 + 6 = 13
50 Add the tens 40 + 10 = 50
63 Add the partial sums

algorithm

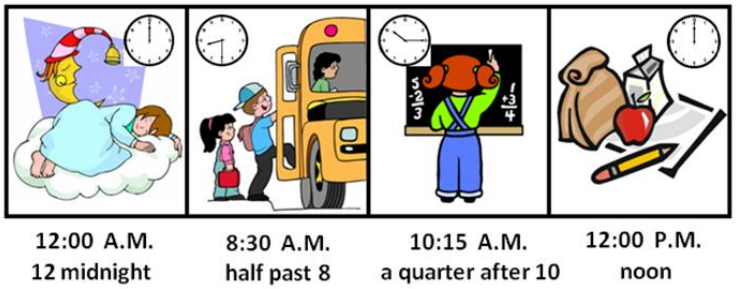
47
+ 16
13 Add the ones 7 + 6
50 Add the tens 40 + 10
63 Add the partial sums

A step-by-step method for computing.

a.m.

a.m.

a.m.



A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.

area

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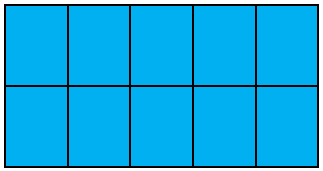
area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 x 5 = 10 square units



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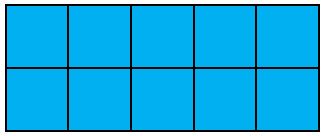
area

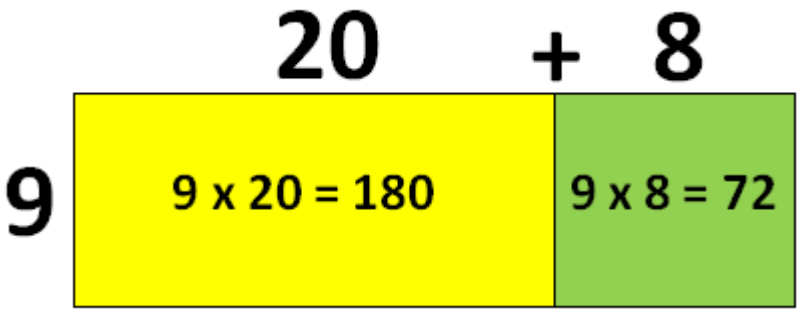
2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 x 5 = 10 square units



The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.

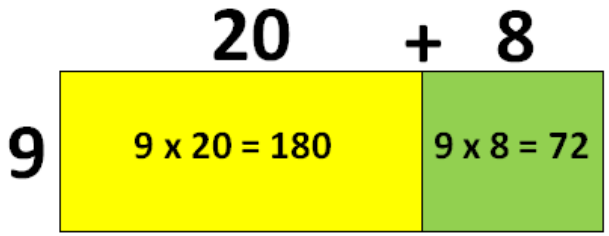
area model

area model



9 x 28 = (9 x 20) + (9 x 8) = 252

area model



9 x 28 = (9 x 20) + (9 x 8) = 252

A model of multiplication that shows each place value product within a rectangle drawing.

arithmetic patterns

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arithmetic patterns

1 +4 5 +4 9 +4 13

---

arithmetic pattern

1 +4 5 +4 9 +4 13

A sequence of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive numbers is the same.

e.g. 1, 5, 9, 13… is an arithmetic sequence pattern. The difference between any two consecutive numbers is 4.

array

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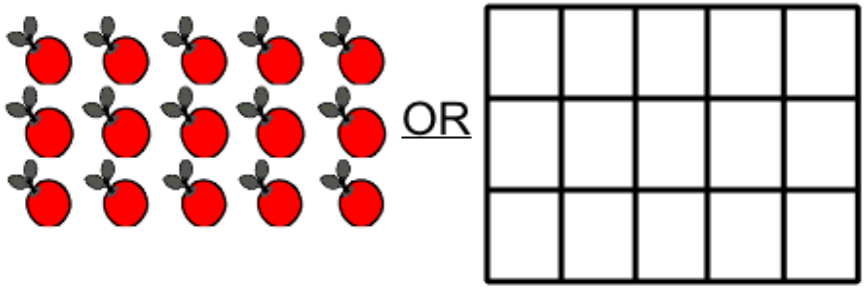
array

3 rows of 5
3 x 5



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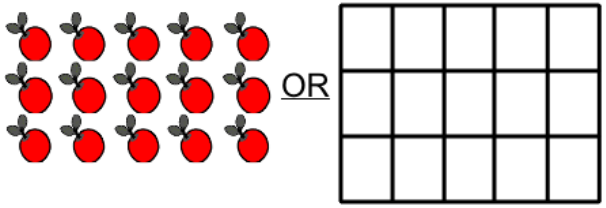
array

3 rows of 5
3 x 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

$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$

$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$

$105 = 105$

Associative Property of Multiplication

$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$

$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$

$105 = 105$

Changing the grouping of three or more factors does not change the product.

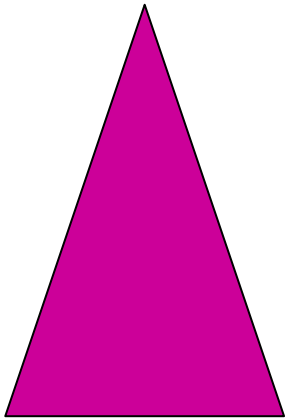
attribute

attribute

large

triangle

pink

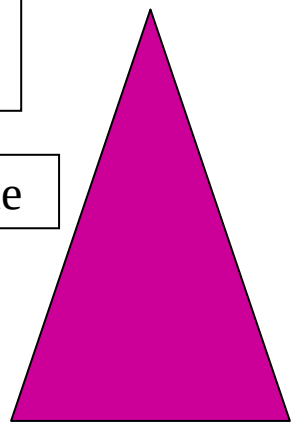


attribute

large

triangle

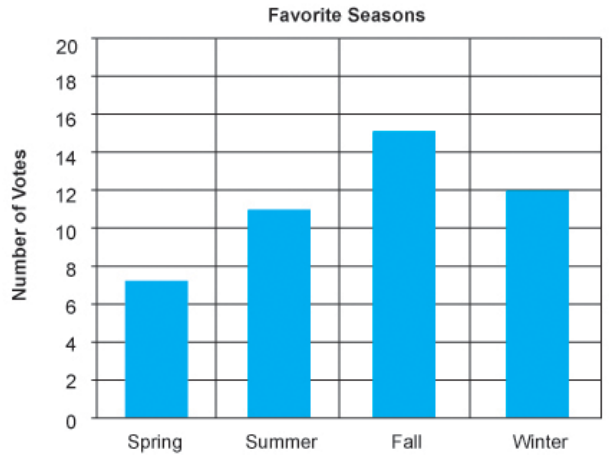
pink



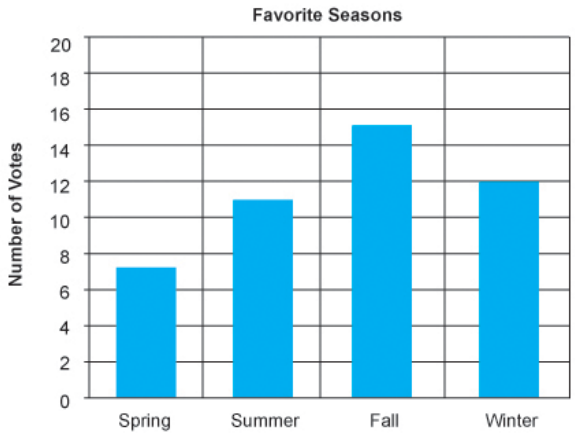
A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.

bar graph

bar graph



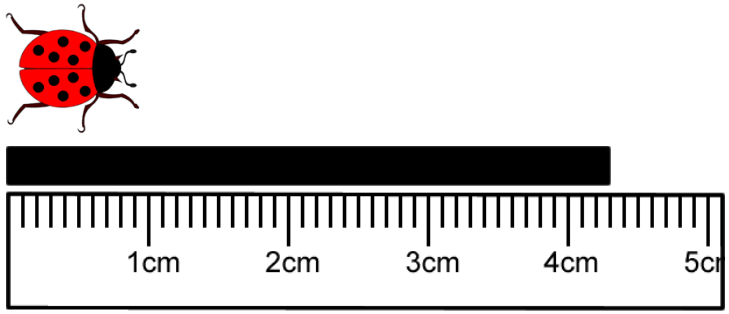
bar graph



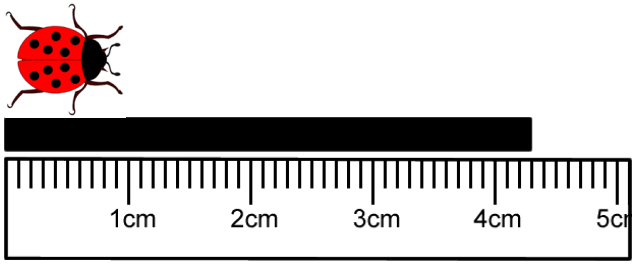
A graph that uses the height or length of rectangles to compare data.

centimeter (cm)

centimeter (cm)



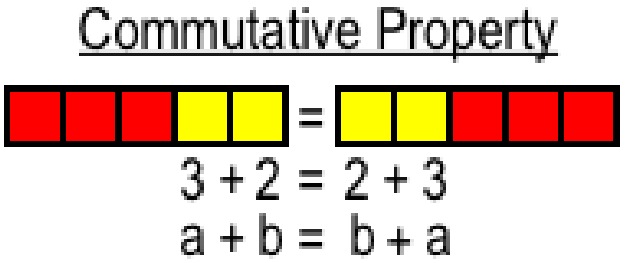
centimeter (cm)



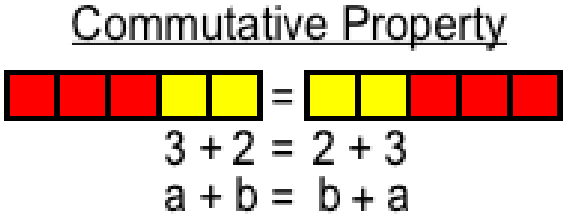
A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter.
100 cm = 1 m

Commutative Property of Addition

Commutative Property of Addition



Commutative Property of Addition



Changing the order of the addends does not change the sum.

Commutative Property of Multiplication

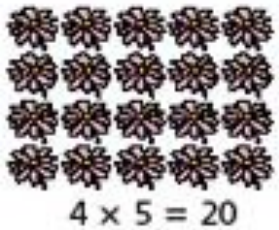
Commutative Property of Multiplication

5 × 4 = 20

4 × 5 = 20

Commutative Property of Multiplication

5 × 4 = 20

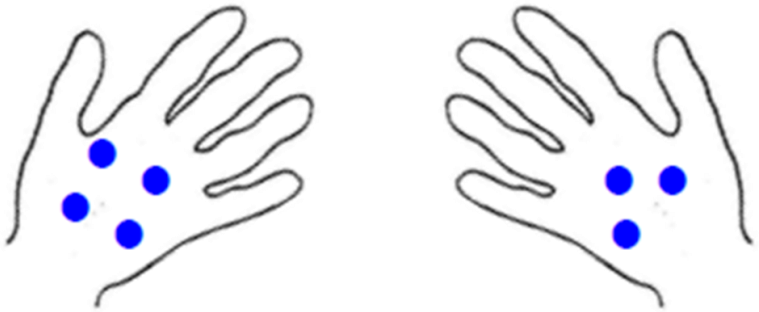


4 × 5 = 20

Changing the order of the factors does not change the product.

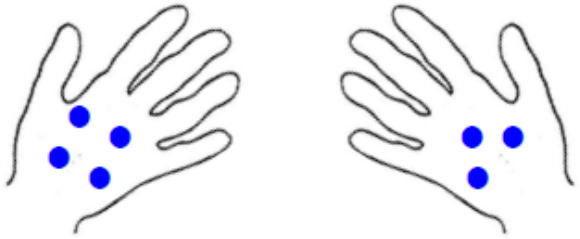
compare

compare



4 is more than 3

compare

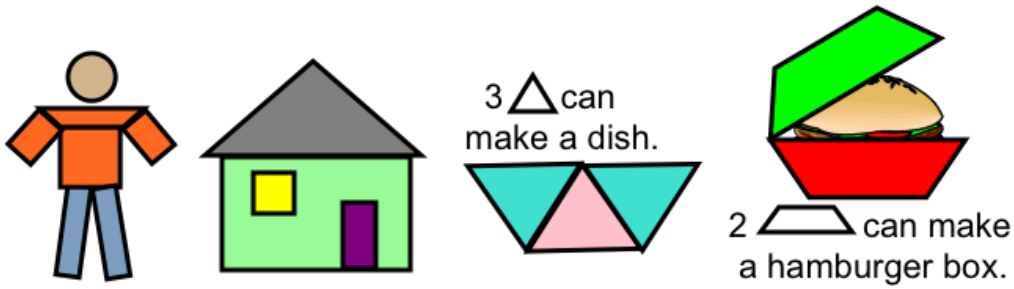


4 is more than 3

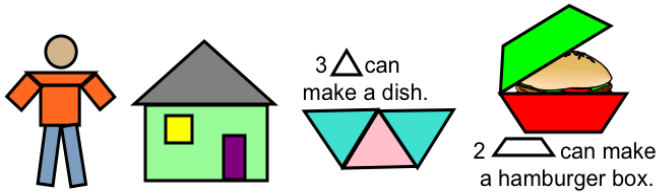
To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to another number.

compose

compose



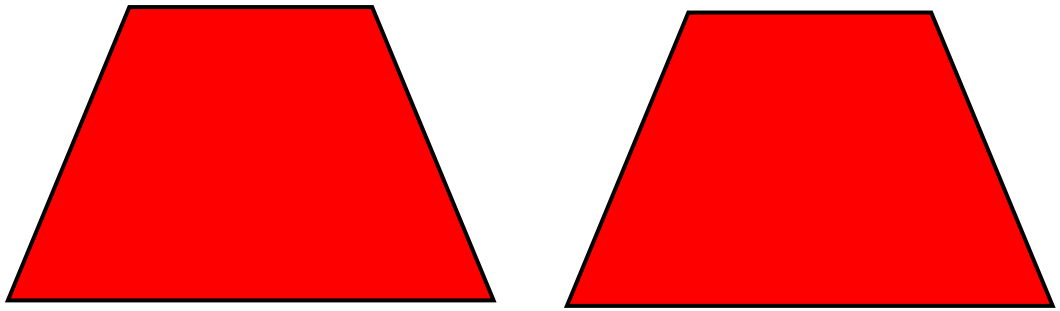
compose



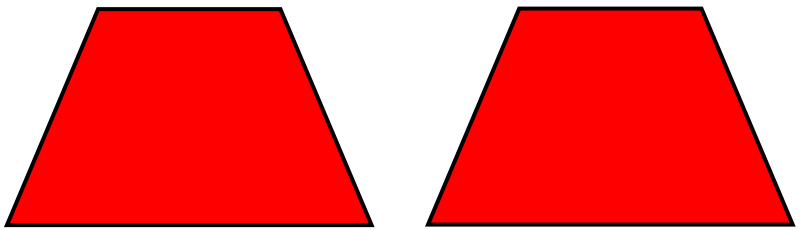
To put together components or basic elements.

congruent

congruent



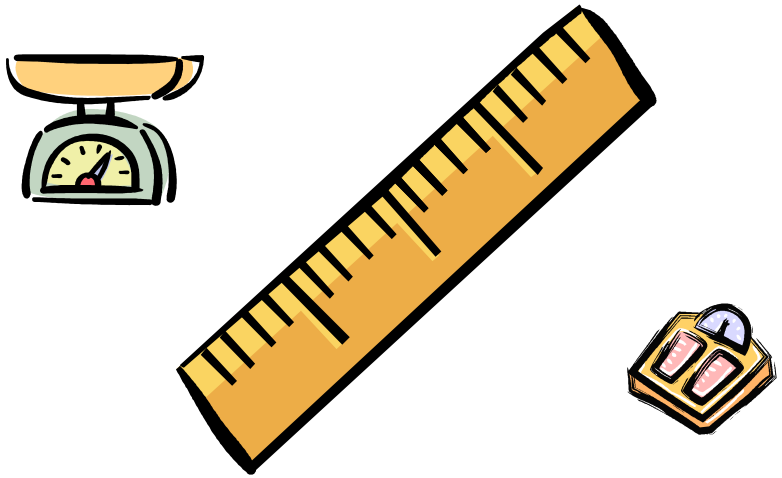
congruent



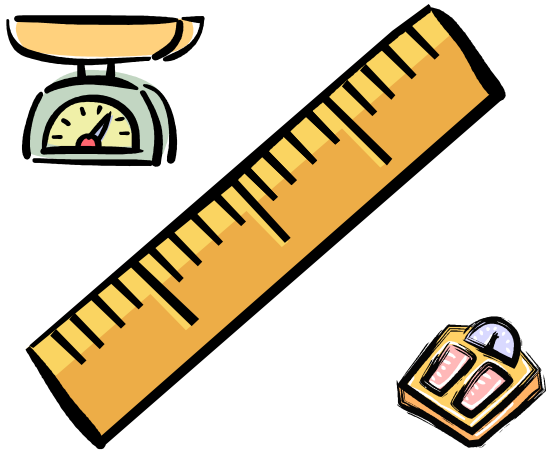
Having exactly the same size and shape.

customary system

customary system



customary system

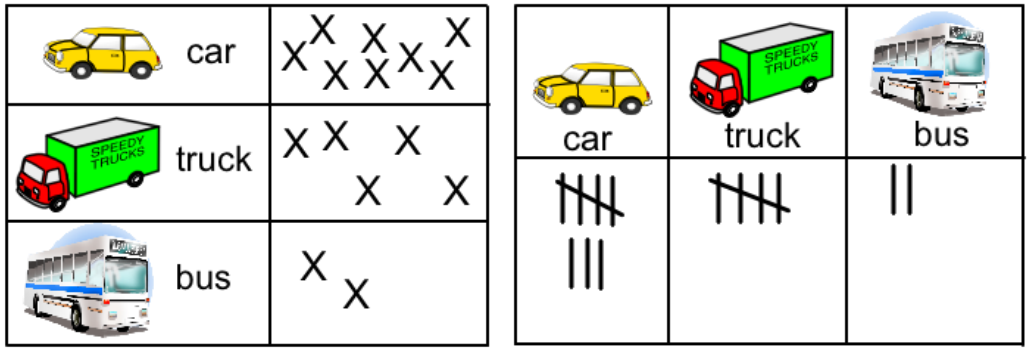


A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.

data

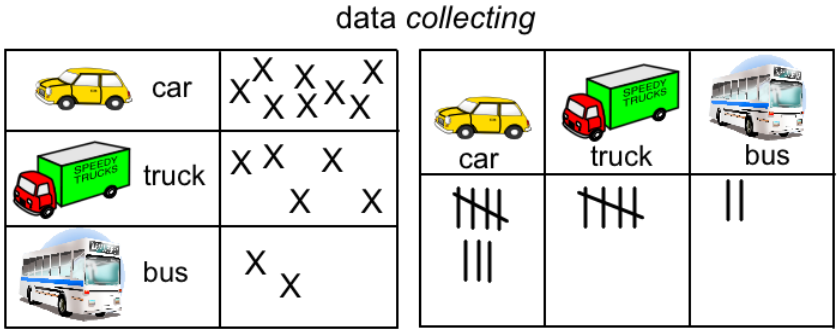
data

data *collecting*



data

data *collecting*

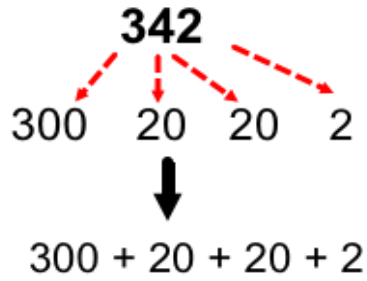


A collection of information.

decompose

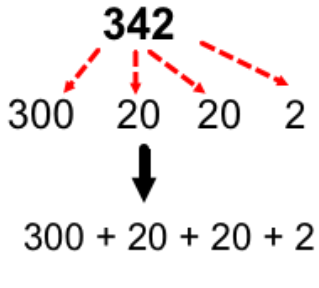
decompose

Numbers can be decomposed in a variety of ways, depending on the situation.



decompose

Numbers can be decomposed in a variety of ways, depending on the situation.

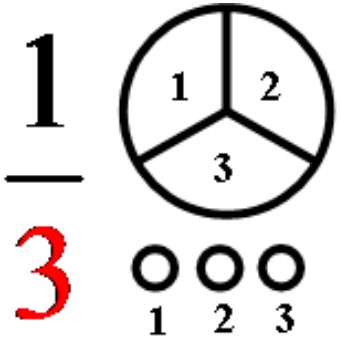


To separate into components or basic elements.

denominator

denominator

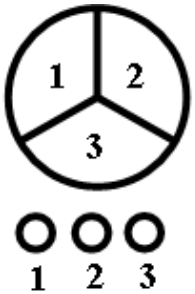
$\frac{1}{3}$



- Parts in all
- Whole
- Set
- Total

denominator

$\frac{1}{3}$



- Parts in all
- Whole
- Set
- Total

The quantity below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.

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.

difference

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difference

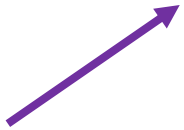
289 – 146 = 143

difference

---

difference

289 – 146 = 143

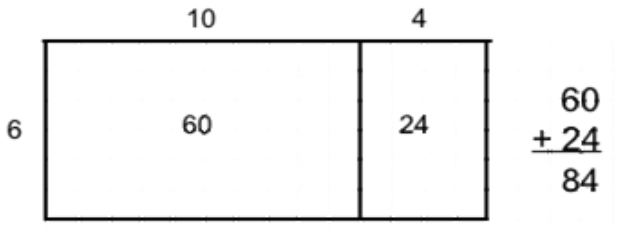


difference

The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.

Distributive Property

Distributive Property



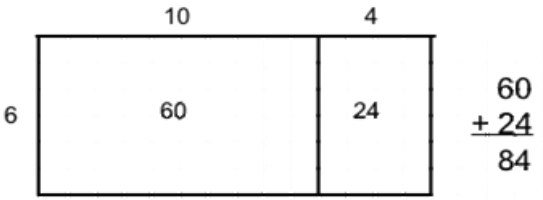
6 x 14 = 6 x (10 + 4) *Break up the 14 into 10 + 4

6 x (10 + 4)

(6 x 10) + (6 x 4)

60 + 24 = 84

Distributive Property



6 x 14 = 6 x (10 + 4) *Break up the 14 into 10 + 4

6 x (10 + 4)

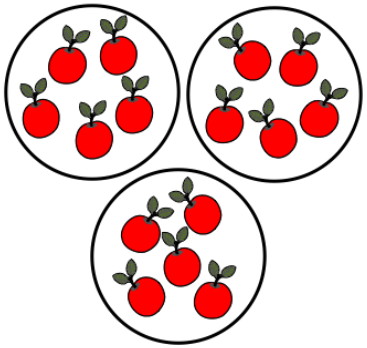
(6 x 10) + (6 x 4)

60 + 24 = 84

When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product.

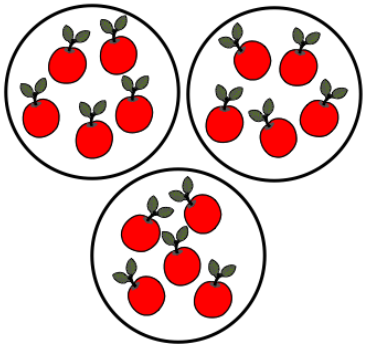
divide

divide



15 ÷ 3 = 5

divide

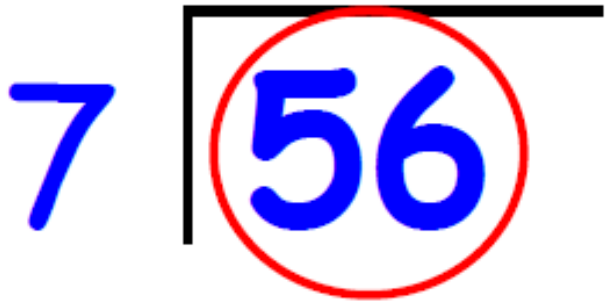


15 ÷ 3 = 5

To separate into equal groups and find the number in each group or the number of groups.

dividend

dividend



dividend

A number that is divided by another number.

divisor

divisor

divisor

The number by which another number is divided.

eighths

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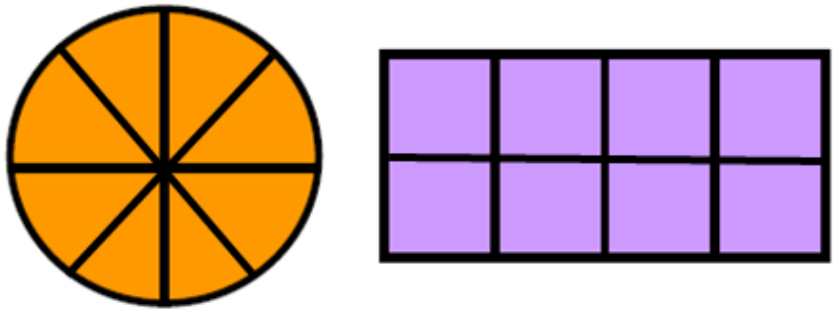
eighths



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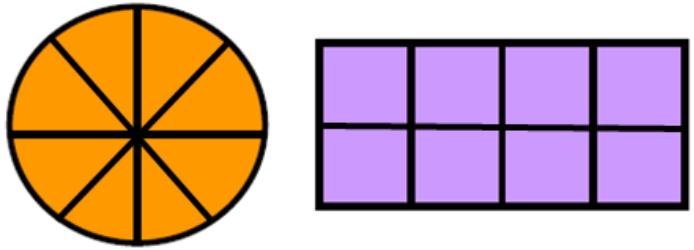
eighths



The parts you get when you divide something into eight equal parts.

elapsed time

elapsed time

elapsed time

The amount of time that has passed. (A time interval)

endpoint

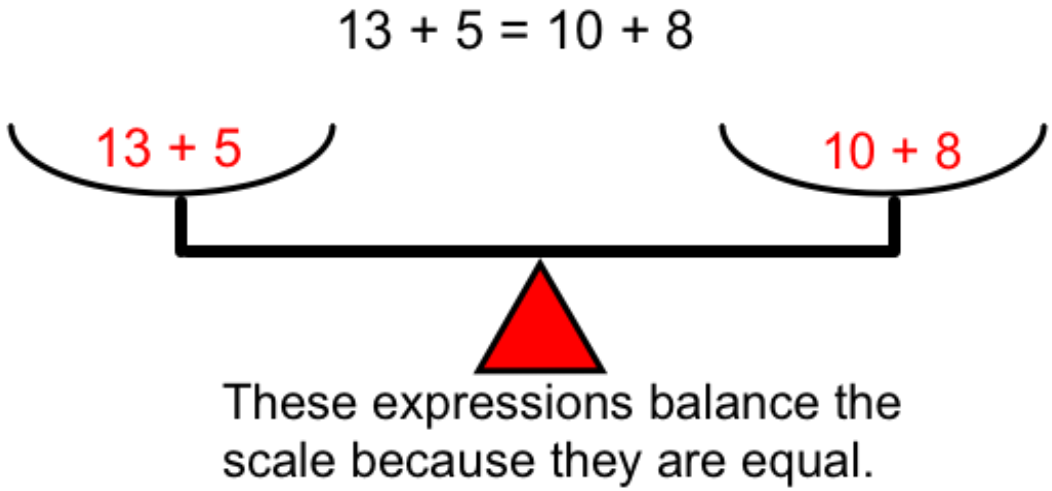
endpoint

endpoint

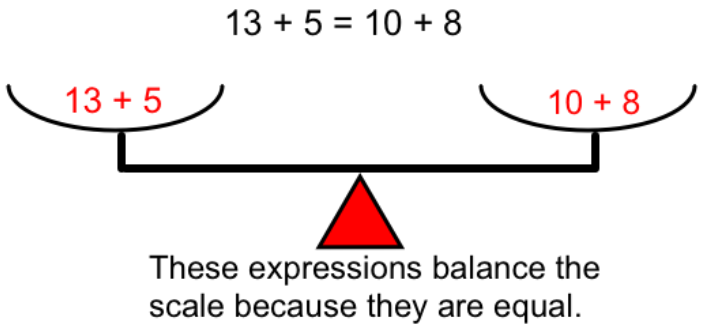
A point at either end of a line segment, or a point at one end of a ray.

equal

equal



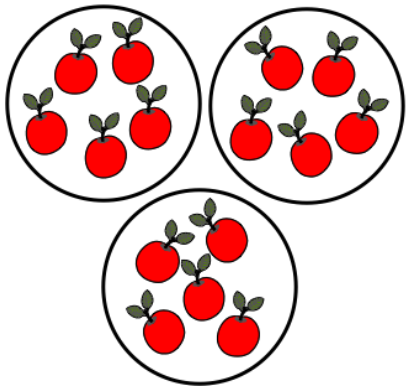
equal



Having the same value.

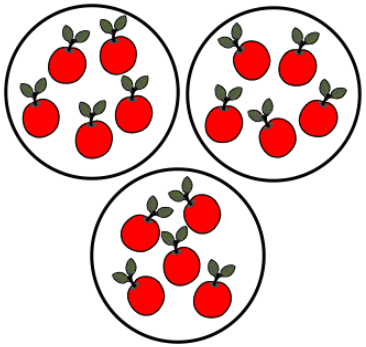
equal groups

equal groups



There are 3 equal groups of 5.

equal groups

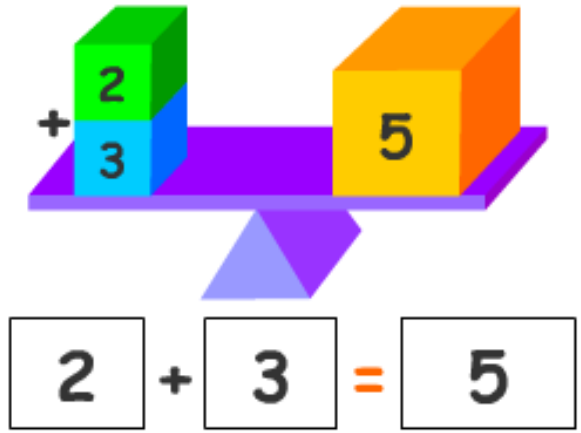


Groups that contain the same number of objects. Whenever you divide, you separate items into equal groups.

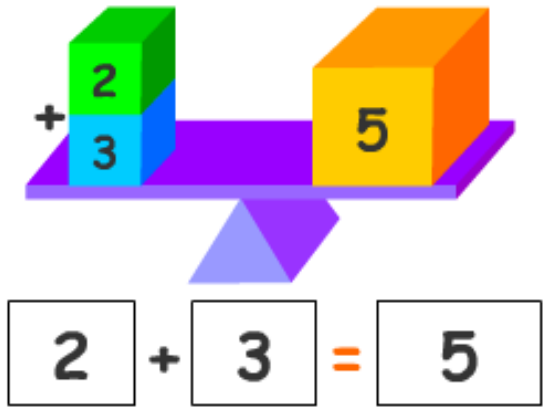
There are 3 equal groups of 5.

equation

equation



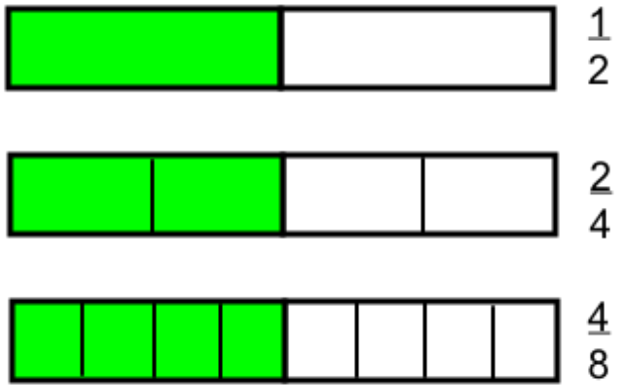
equation



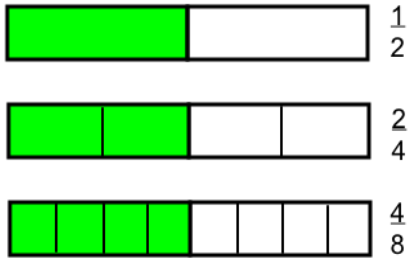
A mathematical sentence with an equals sign. The amount on one side of the equals sign has the same value as the amount on the other side.

equivalent fractions

equivalent fractions



equivalent fractions

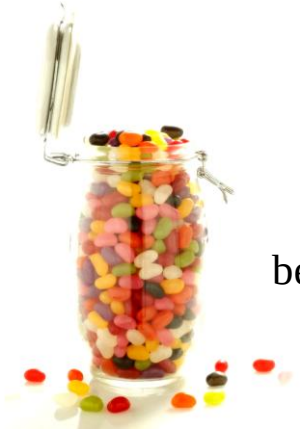


Fractions that have the same value.

estimate

---

estimate



How many jelly beans are in the jar?

---

estimate

How many jelly beans are in the jar?

To find a number close to an exact amount; an estimate tells *about* how much or *about* how many.

evaluate

---

evaluate

$42 - 13 = n$

$n = 29$

---

evaluate

$42 - 13 = n$

$n = 29$

To find the value of a mathematical expression.

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

6 + 3 – 1

no equal sign

---

expression

6 + 3 – 1

no equal sign

A mathematical phrase without an equal sign.

fact family

---

fact family

Fact Family for 3, 5, 15

3 x 5 = 15	**15 ÷ 5 = 3**
5 x 3 = 15	**15 ÷ 3 = 5**

---

fact family

Fact Family for 3, 5, 15

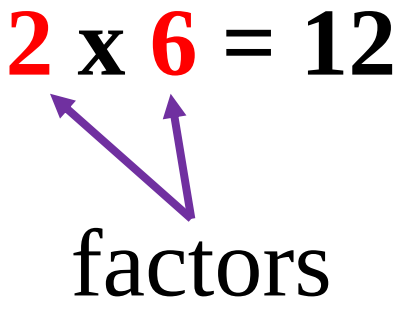
3 x 5 = 15	**15 ÷ 5 = 3**
5 x 3 = 15	**15 ÷ 3 = 5**

A group of related facts that use the same numbers. Also called *related facts*.

factor

---

factor



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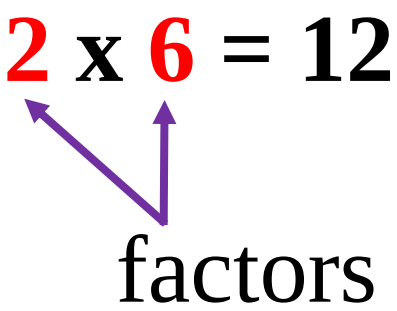
factor



The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product.

foot (ft)

foot (ft)

12 inches = 1 foot

foot (ft)

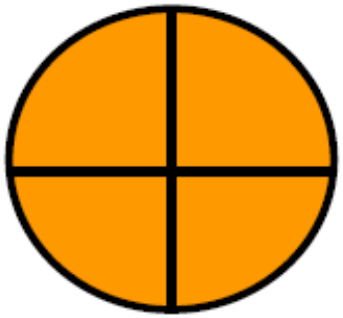
12 inches = 1 foot

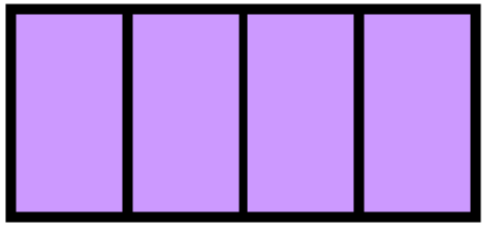
A customary unit of length.
1 foot = 12 inches.

fourths

---

fourths





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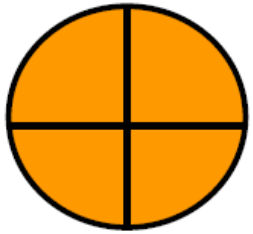
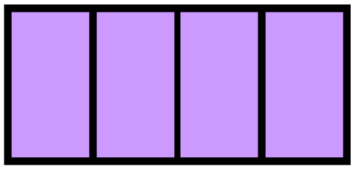
fourths



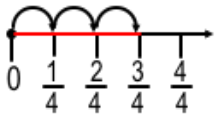


The parts you get when you divide something into 4 equal parts.

fraction

fraction

Measurement Model



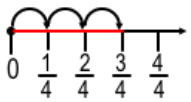
Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

Set Model

Regional/Array Model

fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

Set Model

Regional/Array Model

A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.

gram (g)

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

The standard unit of mass in the metric system.

greater than

greater than

5 > 3

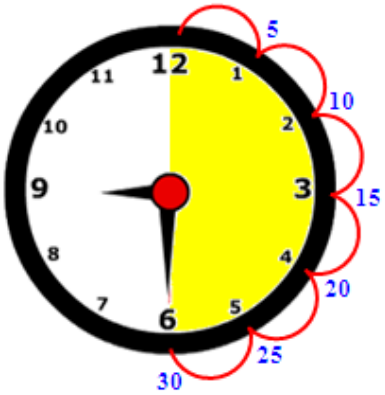
greater than

5 > 3

Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number.

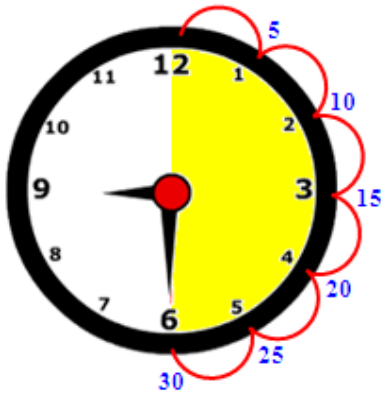
half hour

half hour



30 minutes = one half-hour

half hour

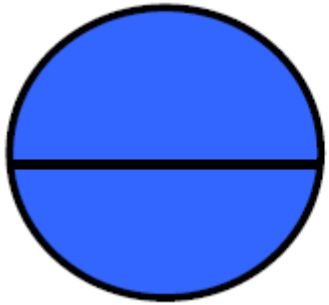


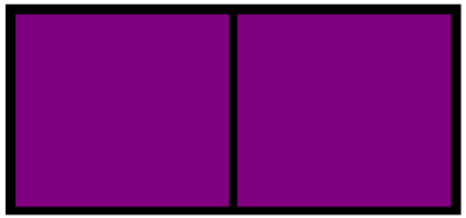
30 minutes = one half-hour

A unit of time equal to 30 minutes.

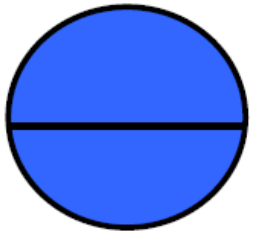
halves

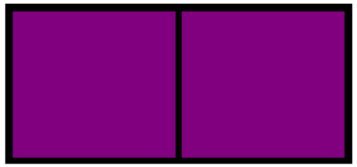
halves





halves



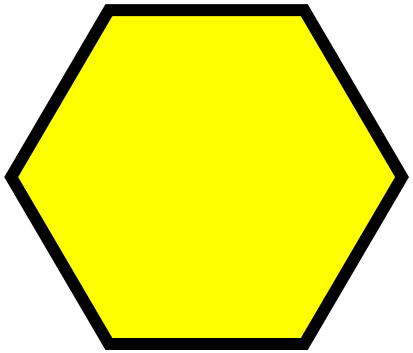


The parts you get when you divide something into 2 equal parts.

hexagon

---

hexagon



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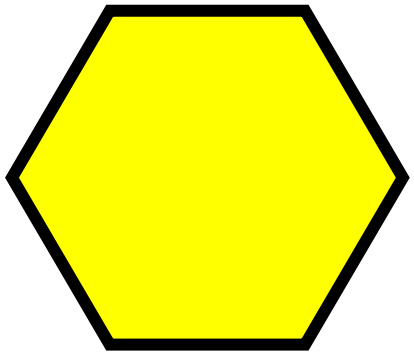
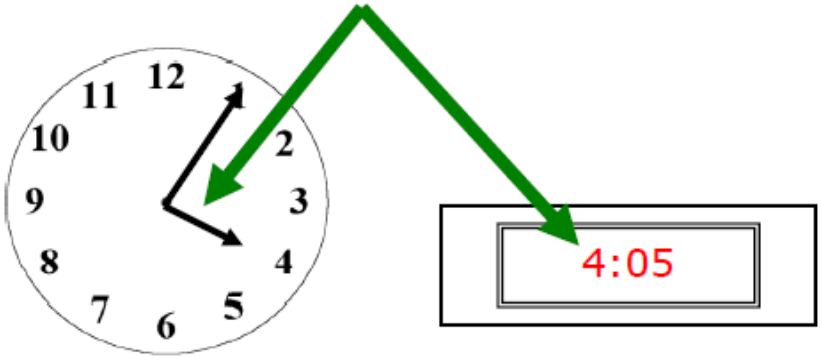
hexagon



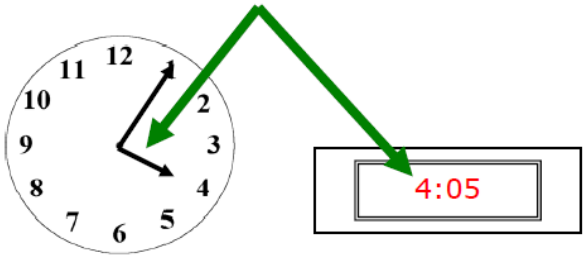
A polygon with six sides.

hour (hr)

hour (hr)



hour (hr)



Units of time.
1 hour = 60 minutes.
24 hours = 1 day.

Identity Property of Addition

Identity Property of Addition

8 + 0 = 8

Identity Property of Addition

8 + 0 = 8

If you add zero to a number, the sum is the same as that number.

Identity Property of Multiplication

Identity Property of Multiplication

1 group of 3 = 3
1 x 3 = 3

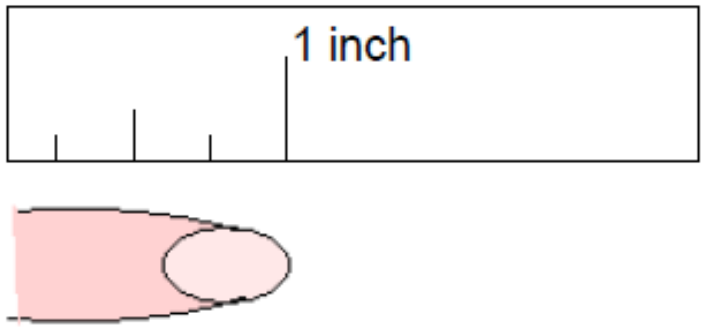
Identity Property of Multiplication

1 group of 3 = 3
1 x 3 = 3

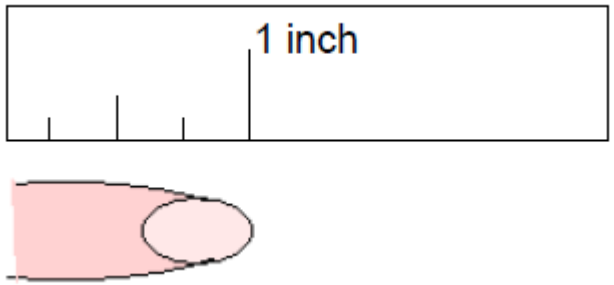
If you multiply a number by one, the product is the same as that number.

inch (in)

inch (in)



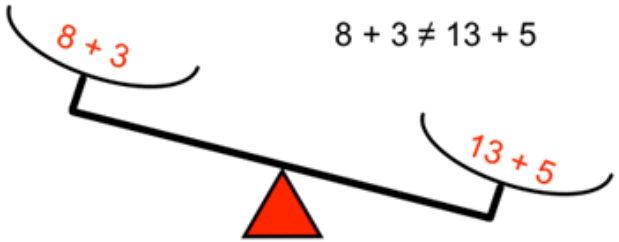
inch (in)



A customary unit of length.
12 inches = 1 foot.

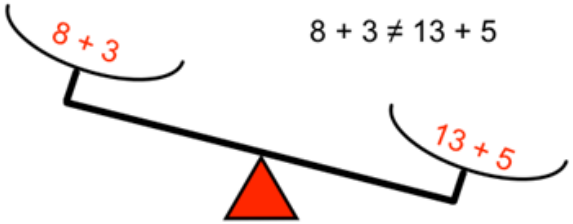
is not equal to

is not equal to



These expressions **do not** balance the scale because they are **not** equal.

is not equal to



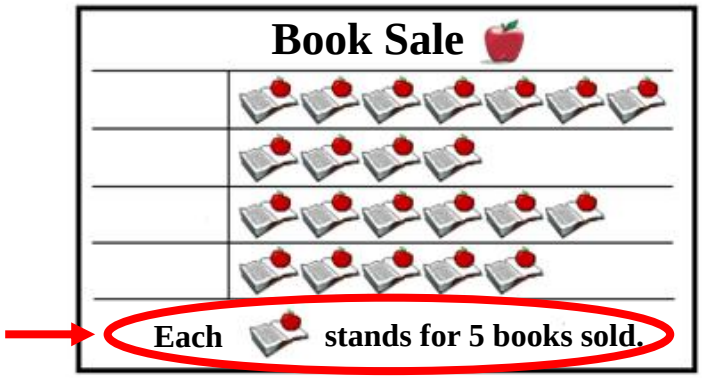
These expressions **do not** balance the scale because they are **not** equal.

Is not the same as.

key

key

key



A part of a map, graph, or chart that explains what the symbols mean.

kilogram (kg)

kilogram (kg)

Math book

About 2 ½ pounds

kilogram (kg)

Math book

About 2 ½ pounds

A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.

less than

less than

3 < 5

less than

3 < 5

Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.

line

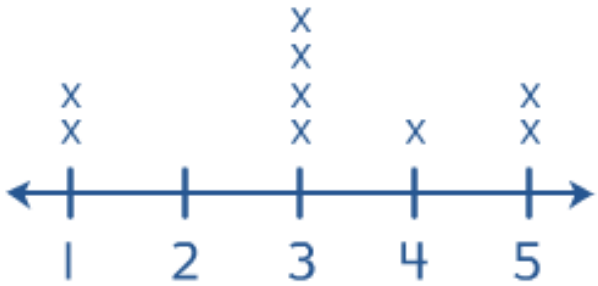
line

line

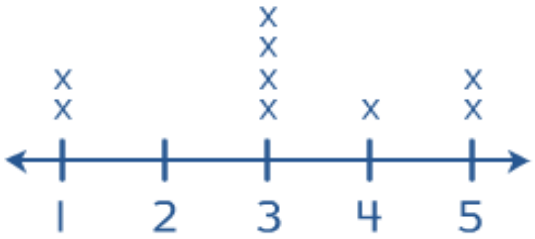
A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.

line plot

line plot



line plot



A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.

line segment

line segment

line segment

A part of a line with two endpoints.

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.