

# 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>

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

# meter (m)

---

## meter (m)



A baseball bat is *about* 1 meter long.

---

## meter (m)



A standard unit of length  
in the metric system.

A baseball bat is *about* 1 meter long.

# metric system

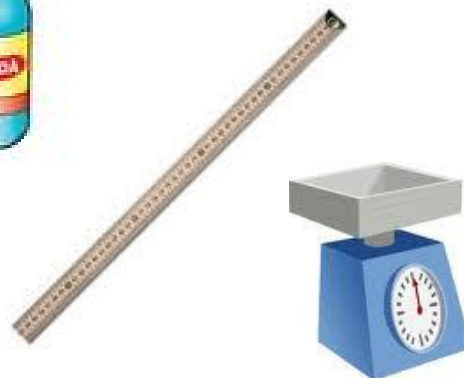
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## metric system



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## metric system

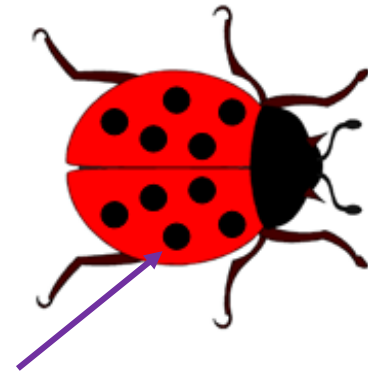


A system of measurement based on tens. The basic unit of capacity is the liter. The basic unit of length is the meter. The basic unit of mass is the gram.

# millimeter (mm)

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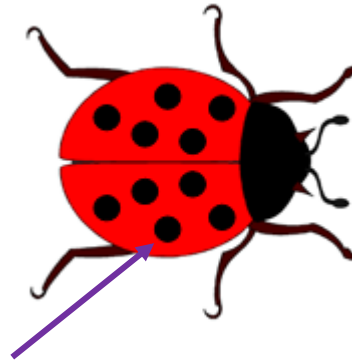
## millimeter (mm)



The dot on a ladybug is *about*  
1 millimeter wide.

---

## millimeter (mm)



The dot on the ladybug is *about*  
1 millimeter wide.

A metric unit of length.  
1,000 millimeters = 1  
meter

# minuend

---

## minuend

$$43.2 - 27.9 = 15.3$$

minuend



---

## minuend

$$43.2 - 27.9 = 15.3$$

minuend



In subtraction, the minuend is the number you subtract from.

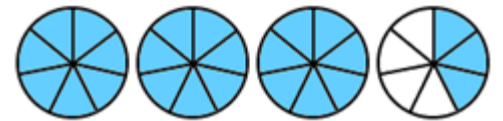
# mixed number

---

mixed  
number

Example:

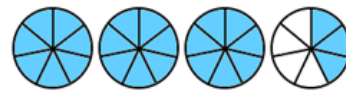
$$3\frac{3}{7}$$



Example:

mixed  
number

$$3\frac{3}{7}$$



A number with an  
integer and a fraction  
part.

# Multiplicative Identity Property of 1

---

Multiplicative  
Identity  
Property of 1



$$1 \text{ group of } 3 = 3$$
$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

---

Multiplicative  
Identity  
Property of 1

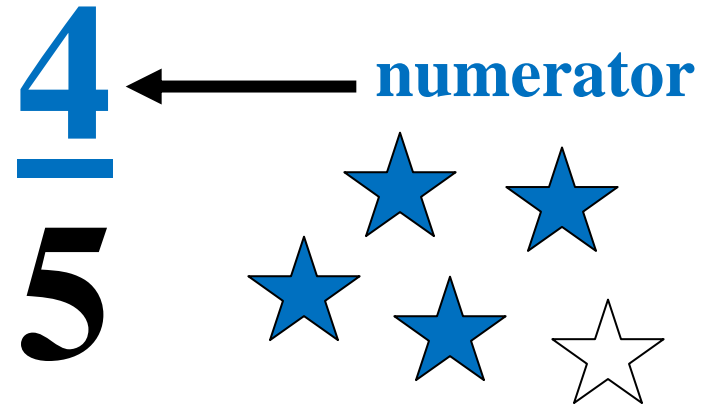


$$1 \text{ group of } 3 = 3$$
$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

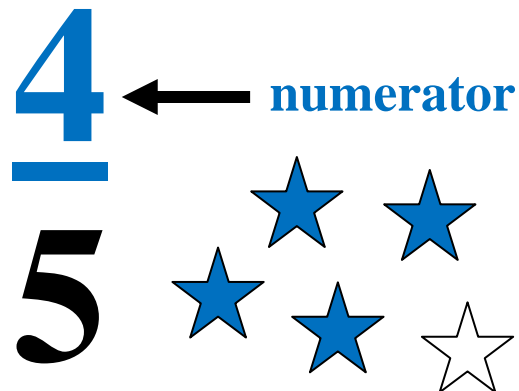
Multiplying a number  
by one gives a product  
identical to the given  
number. Also known as  
*Identity Property of  
Multiplication.*

# numerator

numerator



numerator

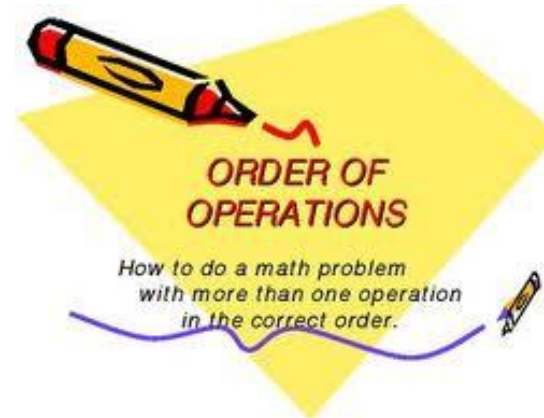


The number or expression written above the line in a fraction.



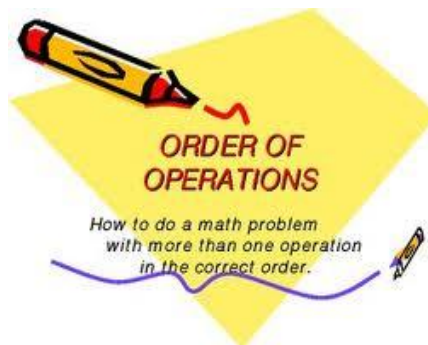
# Order of Operations

## Order of Operations



<b>P</b> arenthesis
<b>E</b> xponents
<b>M</b> ultiply / <b>D</b> ivide
<b>A</b> dd + <b>S</b> ubtract

## Order of Operations



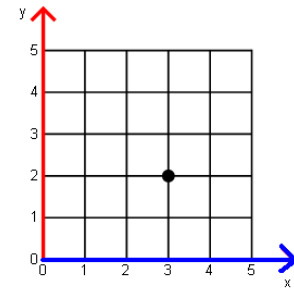
<b>P</b> arenthesis
<b>E</b> xponents
<b>M</b> ultiply / <b>D</b> ivide
<b>A</b> dd + <b>S</b> ubtract

An order, agreed on by mathematicians, for performing operations to simplify expressions.

# ordered pair

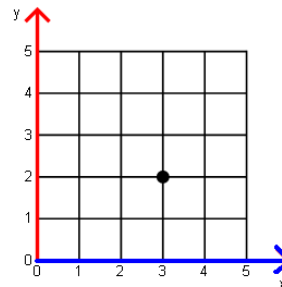
---

ordered  
pair



**(3, 2)**  
**(x, y)**

ordered  
pair



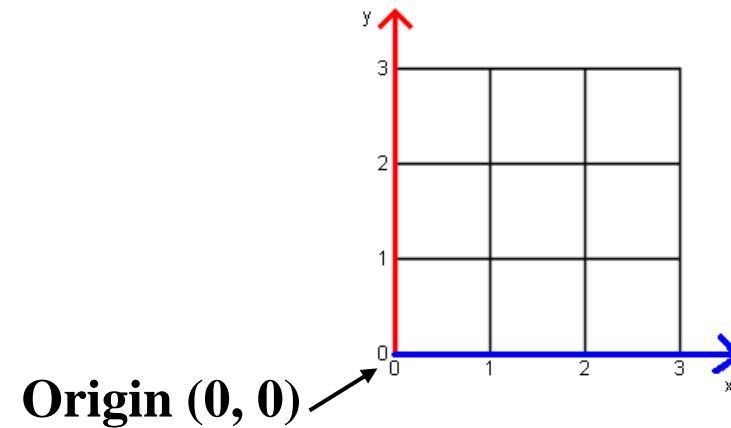
**(3, 2)**  
**(x, y)**

A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in this order (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate).

# origin

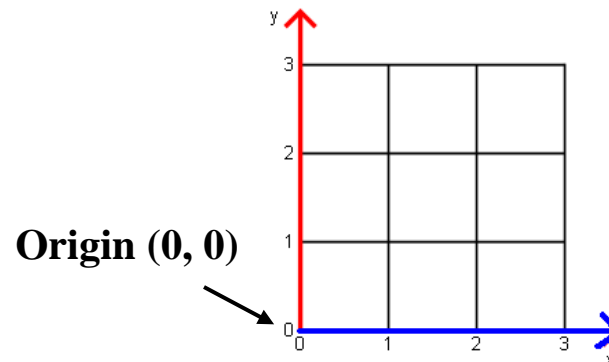
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# origin



---

# origin



The intersection of the  $x$ -  
and  $y$ -axes in a  
coordinate plane,  
described by the ordered  
pair  $(0, 0)$ .

# parentheses

---

parentheses

( )

$$(2 + 3) \times 4$$

$$5 \times 4$$

$$20$$

---

parentheses

( )

$$(2 + 3) \times 4$$

$$5 \times 4$$

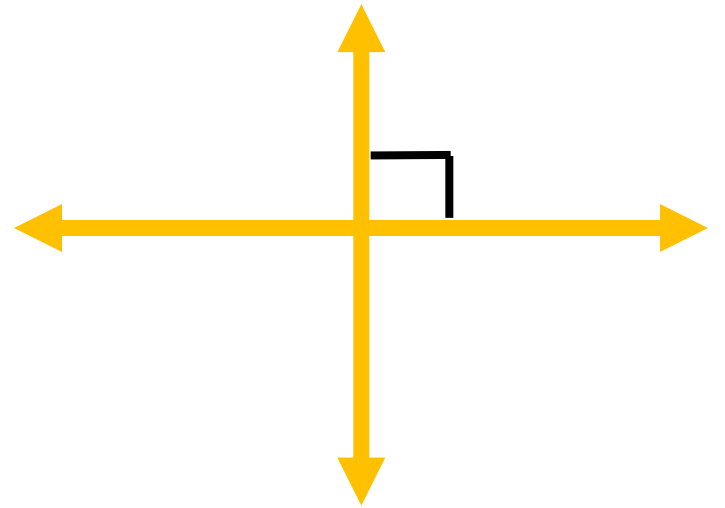
$$20$$

Used in mathematics as grouping symbols for operations. When simplifying an expression, the operations within the parentheses are performed first.

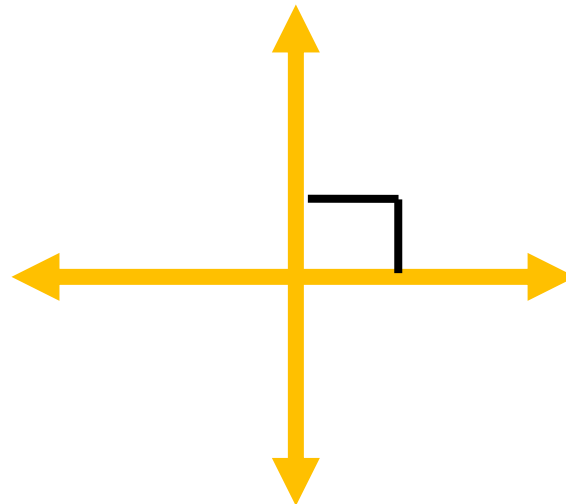
# perpendicular

---

perpendicular



perpendicular



Forming right angles.

# place value

---

## place value

MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES		
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
7	4	5	3	0	9	2	8	1

## place value

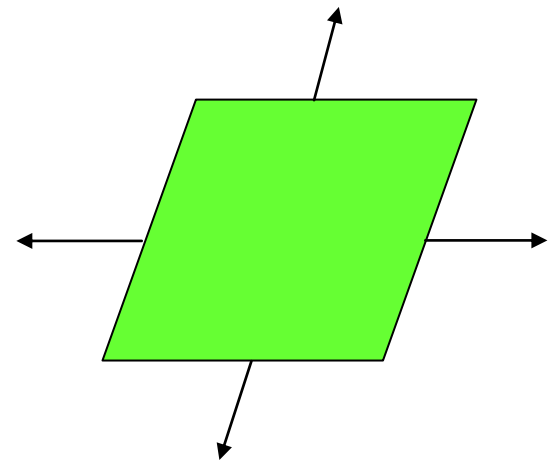
MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES		
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
7	4	5	3	0	9	2	8	1

The value of the place of a digit in a number.

# plane

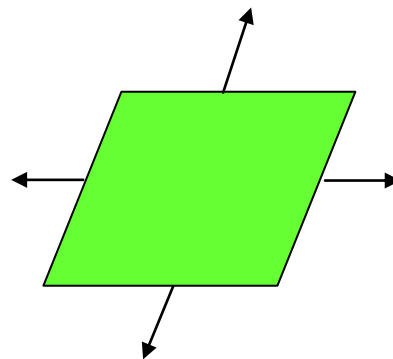
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## plane



---

## plane



A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions.

# powers of ten

---

## powers of ten

10 000	=	$10^4$
1 000	=	$10^3$
100	=	$10^2$
10	=	$10^1$
1	=	$10^0$

---

## powers of ten

10 000	=	$10^4$
1 000	=	$10^3$
100	=	$10^2$
10	=	$10^1$
1	=	$10^0$

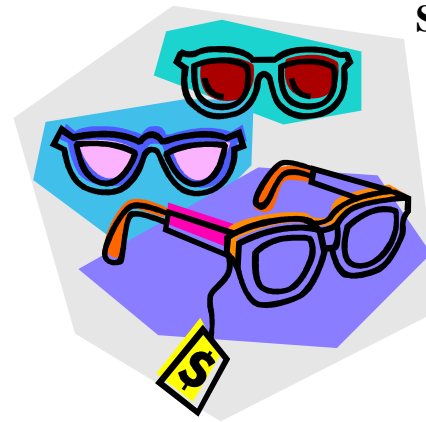
Using a base number of  
10 with an exponent.  
Our number system is  
based on the powers of  
10.



# product

---

# product



Sunglasses are \$9.95 a pair.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 9.95 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \$29.85 \end{array}$$



**product**

---

# product



Sunglasses are \$9.95  
a pair.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 9.95 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \$29.85 \end{array}$$

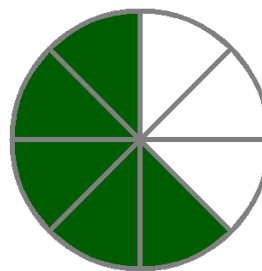


**product**

The result of  
multiplication.

# proper fraction

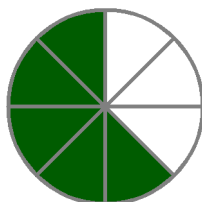
proper  
fraction



$$\frac{5}{8}$$

less than the  
denominator

proper  
fraction



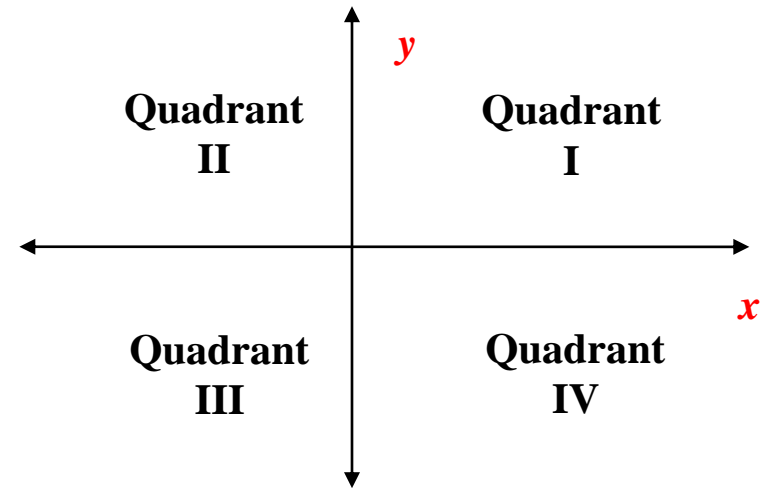
$$\frac{5}{8}$$

less than the  
denominator

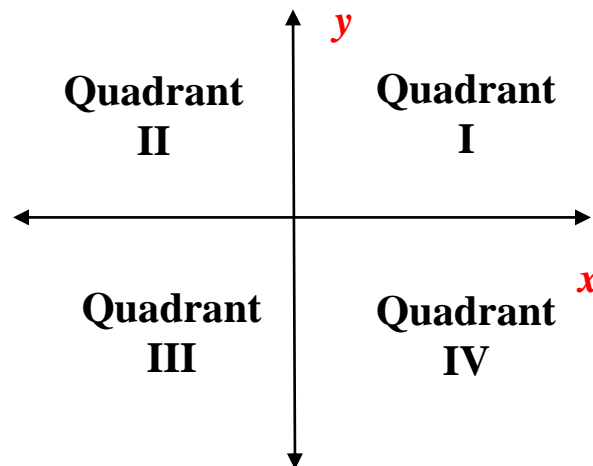
A fraction less than one. In a proper fraction the numerator is less than the denominator.

# quadrants

quadrants



quadrants




The four sections of a coordinate grid that are separated by the axes.

# quotient

---


## quotient

quotient


$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \text{ r. } 2 \\ 9 \overline{) 137} \end{array}$$

## quotient

quotient


$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \text{ r. } 2 \\ 9 \overline{) 137} \end{array}$$

The result of the division  
of one quantity by  
another.

# remainder

---

remainder

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{remainder} \\ \swarrow \\ 15 \text{ r. } 2 \\ \hline 9 \overline{) 137} \end{array}$$

remainder

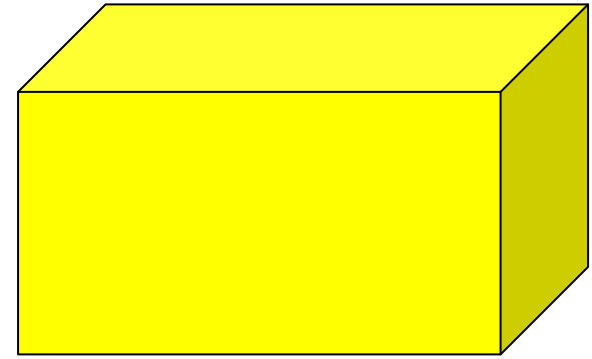
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{remainder} \\ \swarrow \\ 15 \text{ r. } 2 \\ \hline 9 \overline{) 137} \end{array}$$

The number that is left over after a whole number is divided equally by another.

# right rectangular prism

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right rectangular  
prism



right  
rectangular  
prism

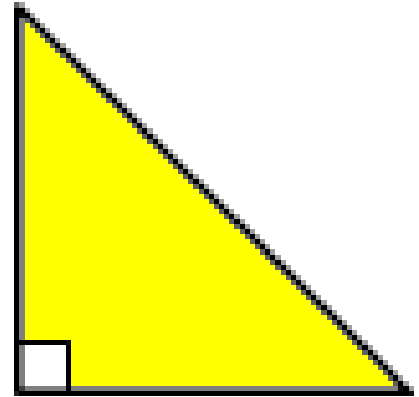


A prism with six rectangular faces where the lateral edge is perpendicular to the plane of the base.

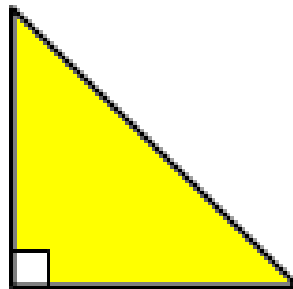
# right triangle

---

right  
triangle



right  
triangle



A triangle that has one  
 $90^\circ$  angle.

# rounding

---

rounding

$$45.357 \longrightarrow 45.4$$

rounding

$$45.357 \longrightarrow 45.4$$

To strategy to find about how much or how many by expressing a number closest to ten, hundred, thousand, or tenth, hundredth, thousandth, etc.



# scaling

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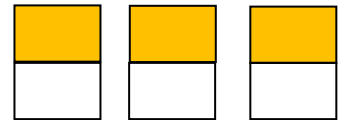
## scaling

$$3 \times 2$$



Note: Product is greater than 3.

$$3 \times \frac{1}{2}$$



Note: Product is less than 3.

---

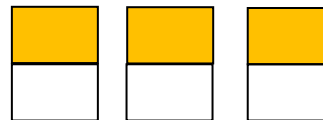
## scaling

$$3 \times 2$$



Note: Product is greater than 3.

$$3 \times \frac{1}{2}$$



Note: Product is less than 3.

To increase or decrease proportionately in size.

# sequence

---

**2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17...**

## sequence

**What is the pattern?**

---

**2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17...**

## sequence

**What is the pattern?**

A set of numbers  
arranged in a special  
order or pattern.

# simplest form

simplest  
form



A fraction in simplest form has the fewest possible pieces.

simplest  
form



A fraction in simplest form has the fewest possible pieces.

A fraction is in simplest form when the greatest common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

# simplify

---

## simplify



## simplify

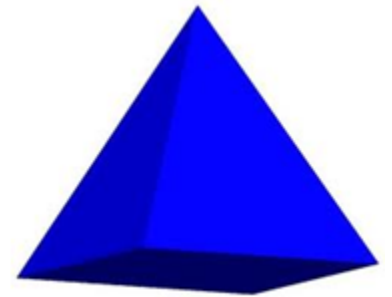


To express a fraction in simplest form.

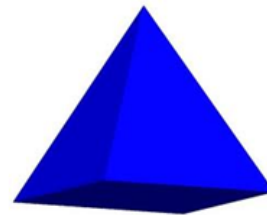
# solid figure

---

solid figure



solid figure



A geometric figure with  
3 dimensions.

# standard form

---

## standard form

**354,973**

---

## standard form

**354,973**

A number written with  
one digit for each place  
value.

# subtrahend

---

subtrahend

$$\begin{array}{r} 27.34 \\ - 8.29 \\ \hline 19.05 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{subtrahend}$$

subtrahend

$$\begin{array}{r} 27.34 \\ - 8.29 \\ \hline 19.05 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{subtrahend}$$

In subtraction, the subtrahend is the number being subtracted.

# sum

---

## sum

$$45.3 + 92.9 = 138.2$$

sum



## sum

$$45.3 + 92.9 = 138.2$$

sum



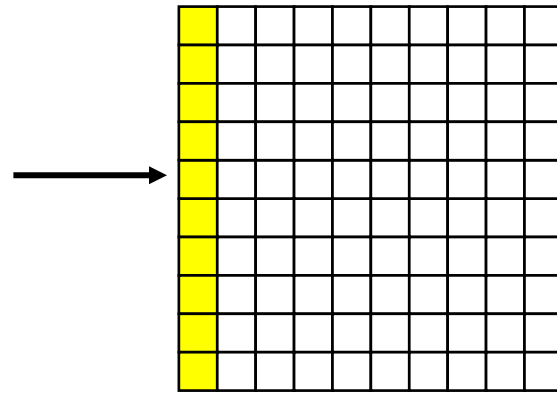
The result of addition.



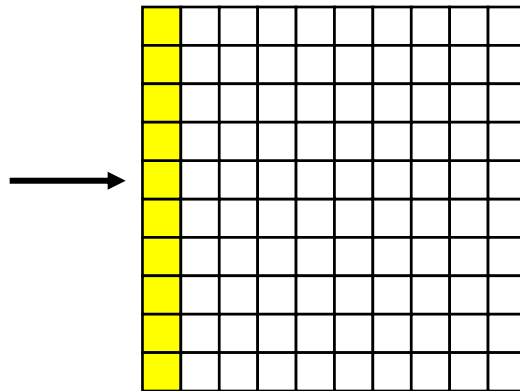
# tenth

---

## tenth



## tenth



One of the equal parts  
when a whole is divided  
into 10 equal parts.

# tenths

---

## tenths

4.3

## tenths

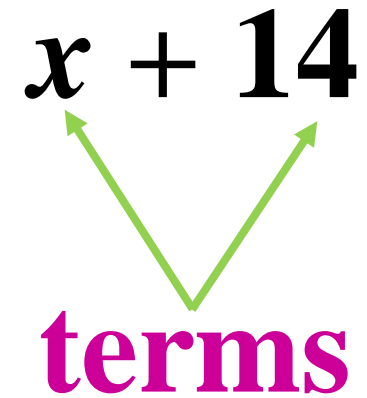
4.3

In the decimal  
numeration, tenths is the  
name of the place to the  
right of the decimal  
point.

# term

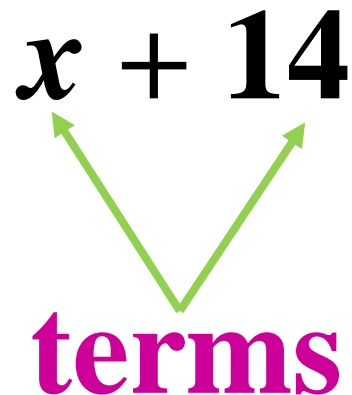
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# term



---

# term



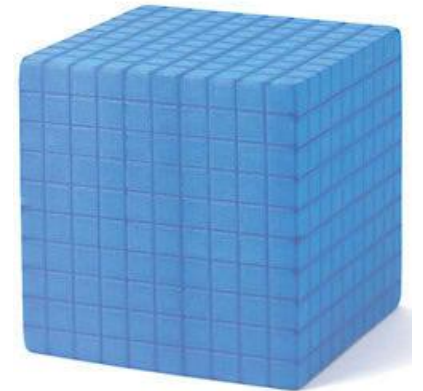
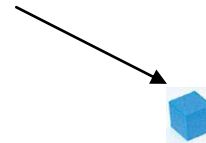
A number, variable, product, or quotient in an expression. A term is *not* a sum or difference.

# thousandth

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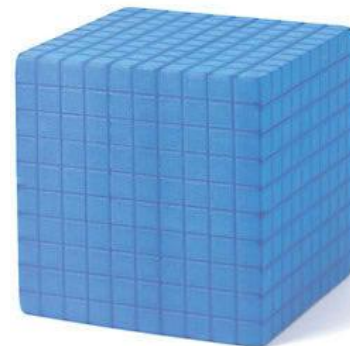
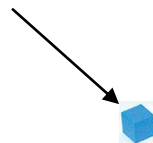
thousandth

0.001 or  $\frac{1}{1000}$



thousandth

0.001 or  $\frac{1}{1000}$



One of 1000 equal parts  
of a whole.

# thousandths

---

thousandths

0.276

thousandths

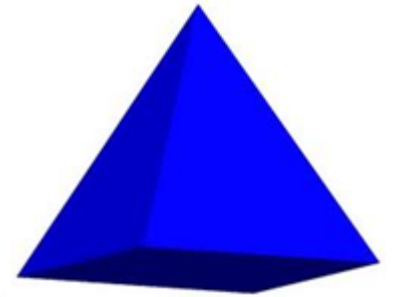
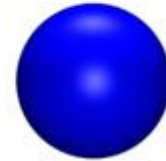
0.276

Thousandths is the name of the next place to the right of hundredths in the decimal numeration system.

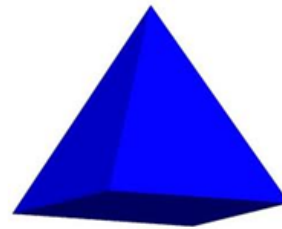
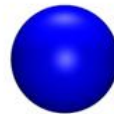
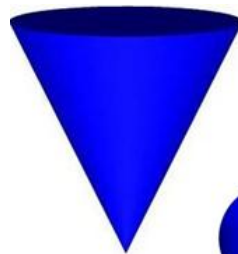
# three-dimensional figures

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three-dimensional  
figures



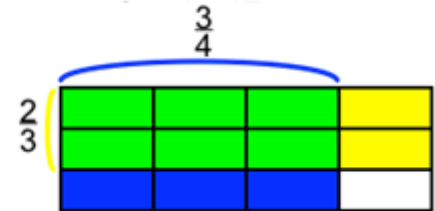
three-  
dimensional  
figures



A geometric figure that  
has length, width, and  
height.

# tiling

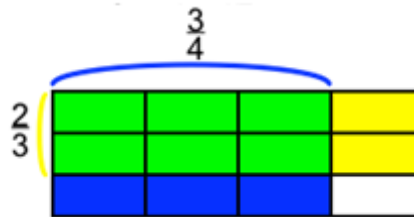
tiling



$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12}$$

Repeated shapes that fill a plane. The shapes do not overlap and there are no gaps.

tiling



$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12}$$

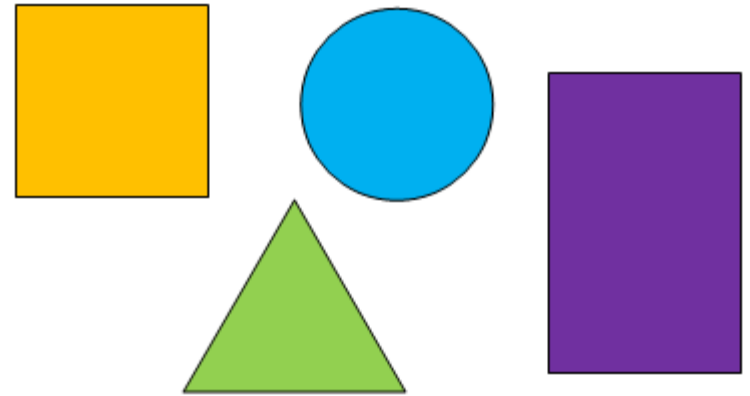
You can find the area of a rectangle with fractional lengths by tiling it with appropriate unit squares. The green area represents

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12}$$

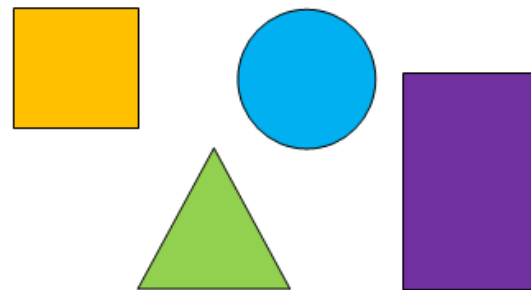
# two-dimensional figures

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two-dimensional  
figures



two-  
dimensional  
figures



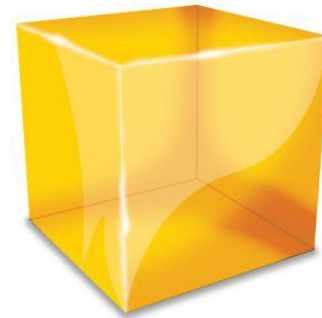
Having length and width. Having area, but not volume. Also called a plane figure.



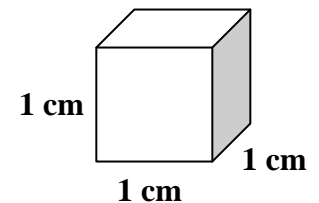
# unit cube

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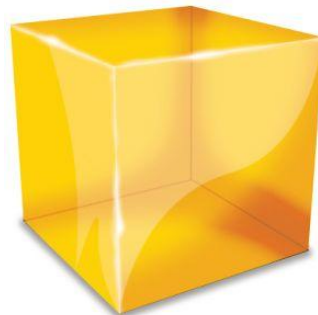
unit cube



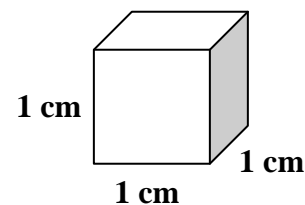
Volume of 1 cubic  
(cm<sup>3</sup>) centimeter



unit cube



Volume of 1 cubic  
(cm<sup>3</sup>) centimeter



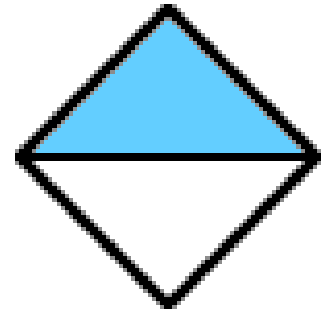
A precisely fixed  
quantity used to  
measure volume.

# unit fraction

unit fraction

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

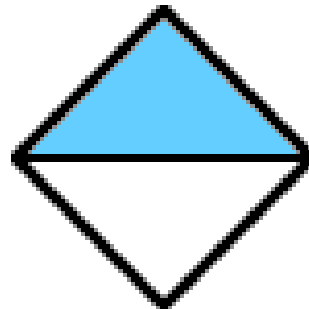
Example



unit  
fraction

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Example



A fraction with a  
numerator of 1.

# unlike denominators

---

**unlike  
denominators**

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

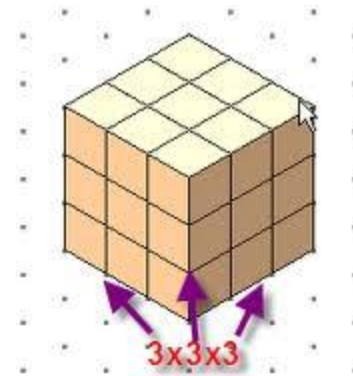
**unlike  
denominators**

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

Denominators that  
are not equal.

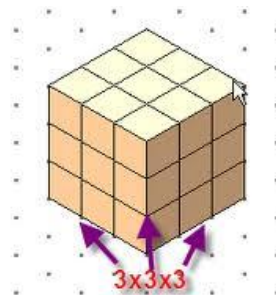
# volume

volume



Volume =  
27 cubic  
units

volume



Volume =  
27 cubic  
units

The number of cubic  
units it takes to fill a  
figure.

# whole numbers

---

whole  
numbers



whole  
numbers

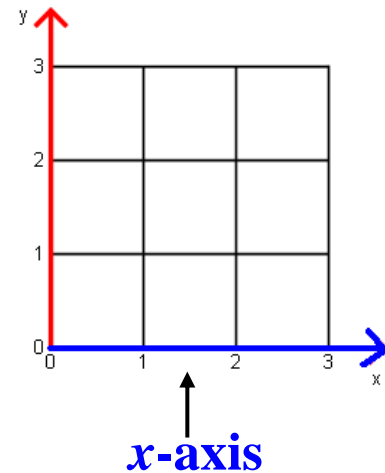


Whole numbers are zero and the counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so on. If a number has a negative sign, a decimal point, or a part that's a fraction, it is not a whole number.

# $x$ -axis

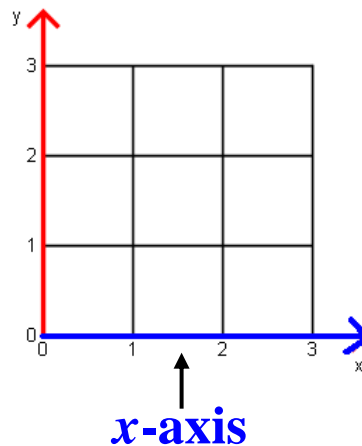
---

## $x$ -axis



---

## $x$ -axis



In a coordinate plane, the horizontal axis.

# $x$ -coordinate

---

$x$ -coordinate

$(7, 2)$

$x$ -coordinate

---

$x$ -coordinate

$(7, 2)$

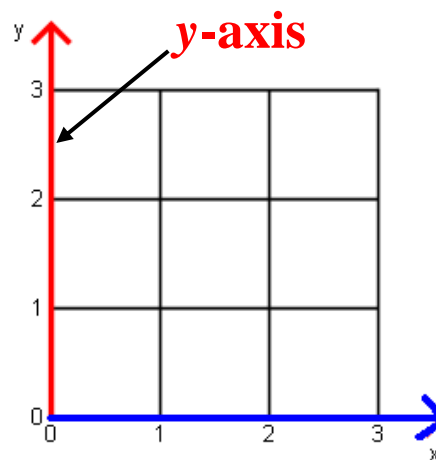
$x$ -coordinate

In an ordered pair, the value that is always written first.

# $y$ -axis

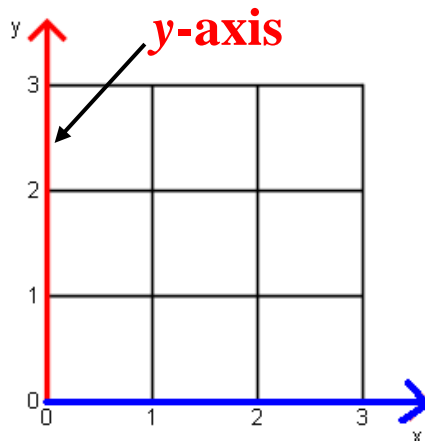
---

## $y$ -axis



---

## $y$ -axis



In a coordinate plane, the vertical axis.



# *y*-coordinate

---

*y*-coordinate

(7, 2)

*y*-coordinate

---

*y*-coordinate

(7, 2)

*y*-coordinate

In an ordered pair, the value that is always written second.

