

# Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

## 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/>

# absolute value

---

**absolute  
value**

$$|-5| = 5$$

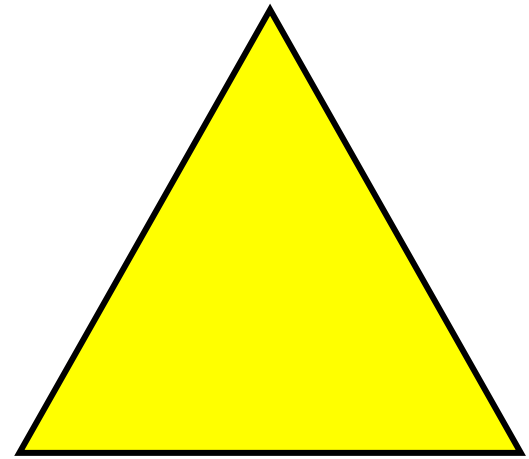
**absolute  
value**

$$|-5| = 5$$

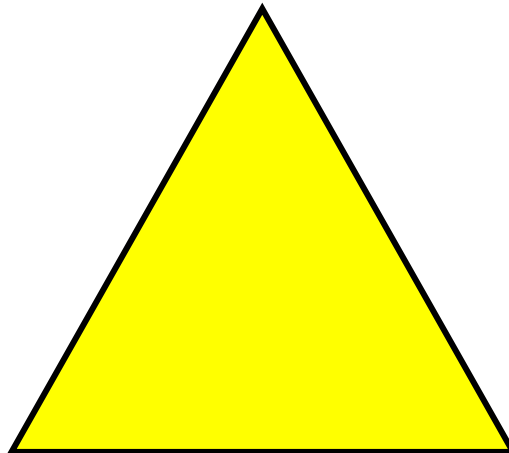
The distance of a number from zero on the number line. Always positive.

# acute triangle

acute  
triangle



acute  
triangle



A triangle with no angle  
measuring  $90^\circ$  or more.

# addend

---

## addend

$$33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6$$

addends

## addend

$$33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6$$

addends

Any number being added.

# algorithm

algorithm

## Partial Product Example

555	
<u>x 7</u>	
35	Step 1: Multiply the ones.
350	Step 2: Multiply the tens.
<u>3500</u>	Step 3: Multiply the hundreds.
3885	Step 4: Add the partial products.

## Partial Product Example

algorithm

555	
<u>x 7</u>	
35	Step 1: Multiply the ones.
350	Step 2: Multiply the tens.
<u>3500</u>	Step 3: Multiply the hundreds.
3885	Step 4: Add the partial products.

A step-by-step method  
for computing.

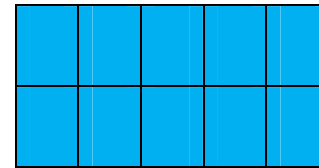
# area

---

## area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units  
or

$2 \times 5 = 10$  square units

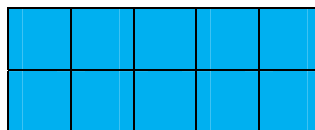


## area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units

or

$2 \times 5 = 10$  square units



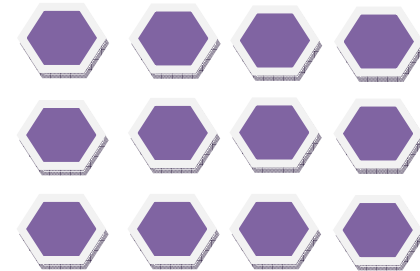
The measure, in square units,  
of the interior region of a 2-  
dimensional figure or the  
surface of a  
3-dimensional figure.

# array

---

# array

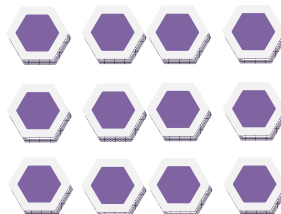
3 rows of 4  
or  
3 x 4



---

# array

3 rows of 4  
or  
3 x 4



An arrangement of objects in  
equal rows.

# Associative Property of Addition

## Associative Property of Addition

$$\begin{aligned}(5 + 7) + 3 &= 5 + (7 + 3) \\ 12 + 3 &= 5 + 10 \\ 15 &= 15\end{aligned}$$

## Associative Property of Addition

$$\begin{aligned}(5 + 7) + 3 &= 5 + (7 + 3) \\ 12 + 3 &= 5 + 10 \\ 15 &= 15\end{aligned}$$

The sum stays the same when the grouping of addends is changed.  
 $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ ,  
where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  stand for any real numbers.



# Associative Property of Multiplication

---

## Associative Property of Multiplication

$$\begin{aligned}(5 \times 7) \times 3 &= 5 \times (7 \times 3) \\ 35 \times 3 &= 5 \times 21 \\ 105 &= 105\end{aligned}$$

## Associative Property of Multiplication

$$\begin{aligned}(5 \times 7) \times 3 &= 5 \times (7 \times 3) \\ 35 \times 3 &= 5 \times 21 \\ 105 &= 105\end{aligned}$$

The product stays the same when the grouping of factors is changed.  $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  stand for any real numbers.

# attribute

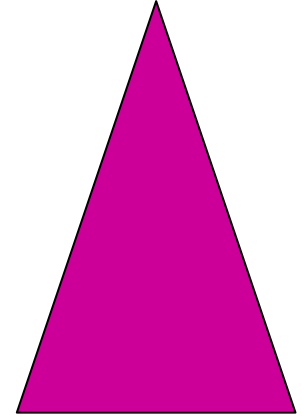
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## attribute

large

triangle

pink



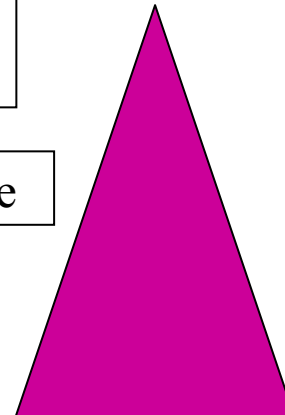
---

## attribute

large

triangle

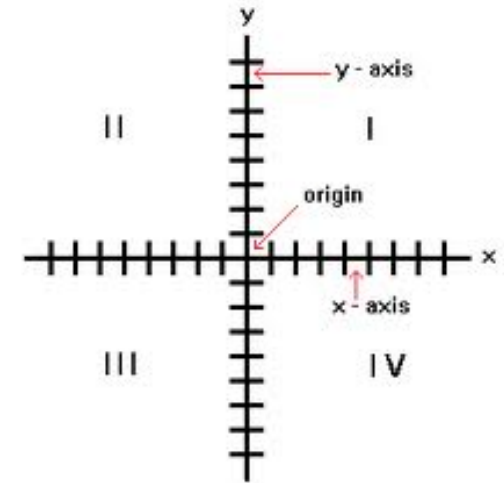
pink



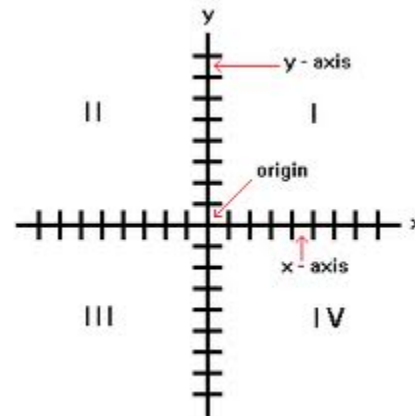
A characteristic.  
e.g. size, shape or  
color

# axis

# axis



# axis

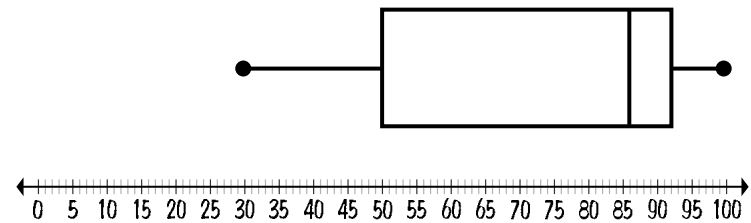


A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in a coordinate grid.  
(plural – axes)

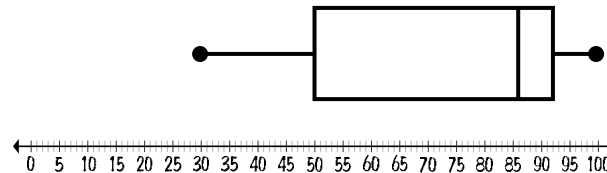
# box plot

---

## box plot



## box plot



A diagram that shows the five number summary of a distribution. (Five number summary includes lowest value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and highest value.)

# coefficient

---

## coefficient

  
coefficient  $5x$

---

## coefficient

  
coefficient  $5x$

A numerical factor in a term  
of an algebraic expression.

# 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.

# Commutative Property of Addition

---

Commutative Property  
of Addition

$$5 + 3 = 3 + 5$$

Commutative  
Property of  
Addition

$$5 + 3 = 3 + 5$$

The sum stays the same  
when the order of the  
addends is changed.  
 $a + b = b + a$ , where  $a$   
and  $b$  are any real  
numbers.



# Commutative Property of Multiplication

---

**Commutative  
Property of  
Multiplication**

$$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$$

**Commutative  
Property of  
Multiplication**

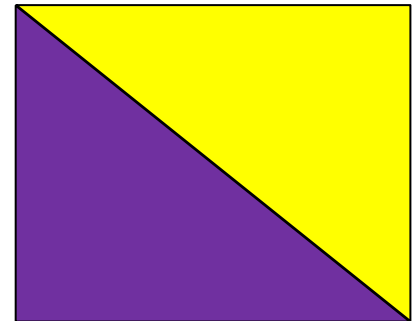
$$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$$

The product stays the same when the order of the factors is changed.  
 $a \times b = b \times a$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are any real numbers.

# compose

---

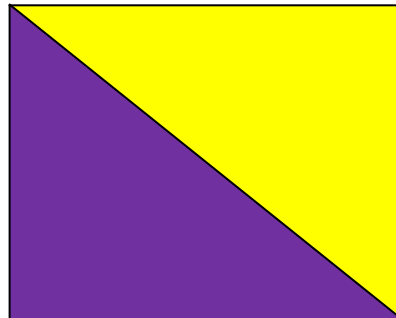
2 triangles can form a rectangle.



# compose

---

2 triangles can form a rectangle.



# compose

To put together, as in  
numbers or shapes.

# constant speed

---

## constant speed

---



## constant speed



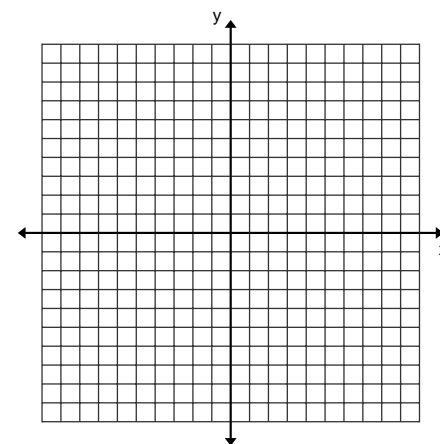
Movement at a fixed  
(constant) distance per  
unit of time.

# coordinate plane

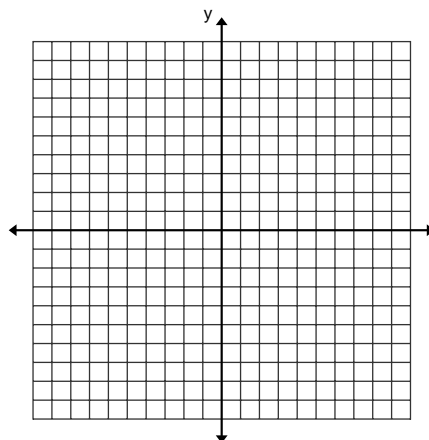
---

coordinate  
plane

---



coordinate  
plane



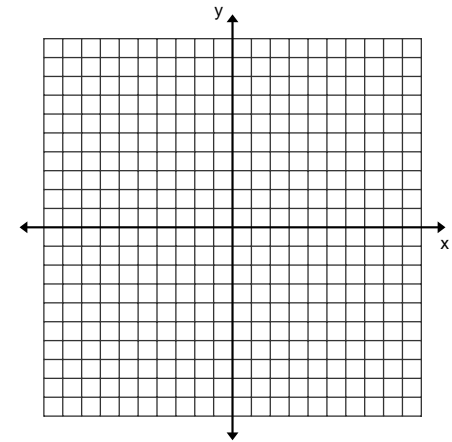
A 2-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (Also called coordinate *grid* or coordinate *system*.)

# coordinate system

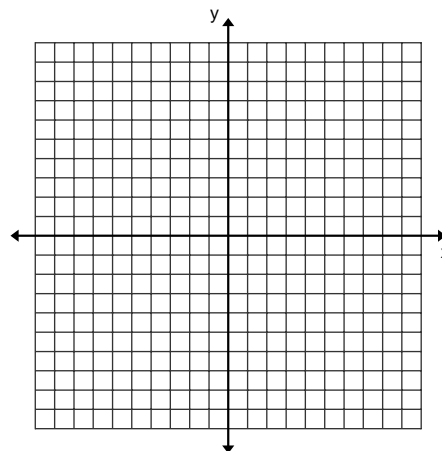
---

coordinate  
system

---



coordinate  
system



Also known as a coordinate grid. A 2-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes.

# coordinates

---

## coordinates

**(3,-5)**  
( x , y )

---

## coordinates

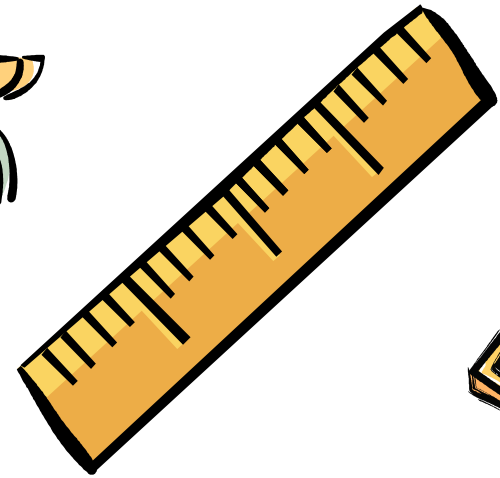
**(3,-5)**  
( x , y )

An ordered pair of numbers that identify a point on a coordinate plane.

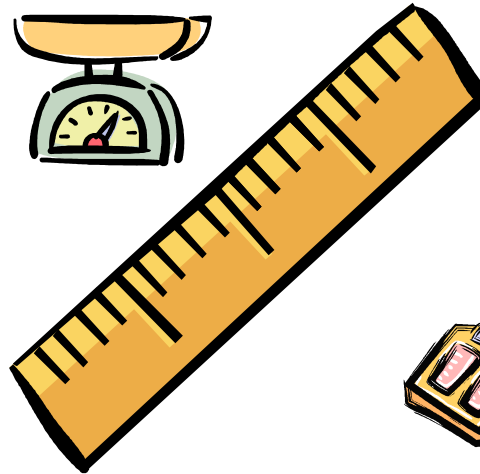
# customary system

---

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



Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	15
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	34
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	9
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	16
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	29
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11

# data



Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	15
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	34
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	9
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	16
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	29
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11

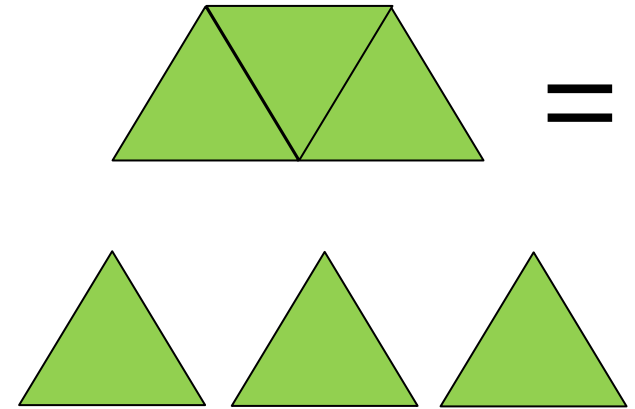
Information, especially numerical information.  
Usually organized for analysis.



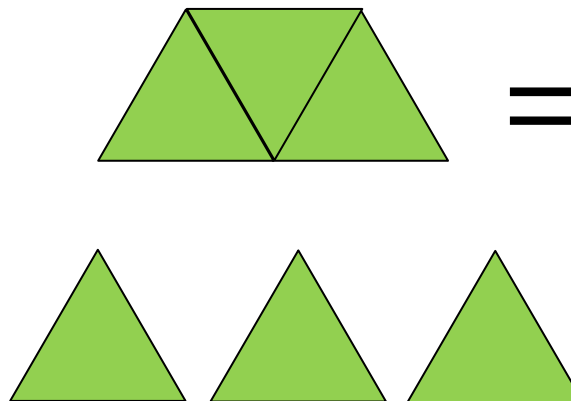
# decompose

---

## decompose



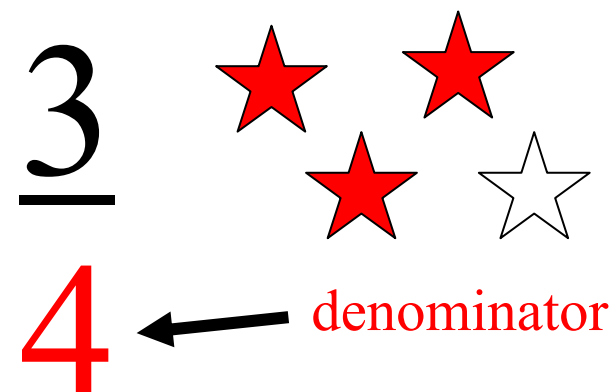
## decompose



To separate into  
components or basic  
elements.

# denominator

denominator



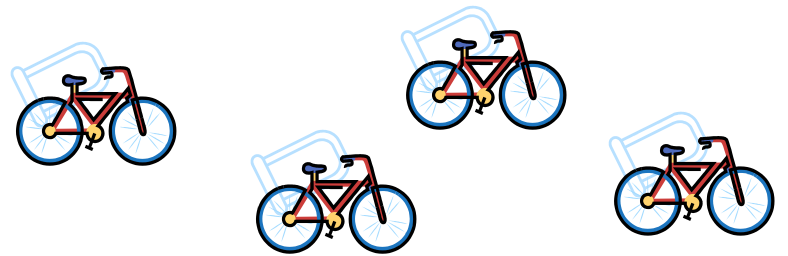
denominator



The quantity below the line in a fraction. It tells the number of equal parts into which a whole is divided.

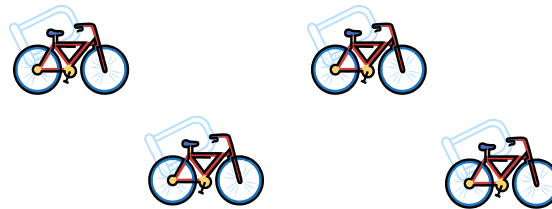
# dependent variable

dependent  
variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

dependent  
variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

In a function, a variable whose value is determined by the value of the related independent variable.

# difference

---

## difference

$$49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85$$

difference

## difference

$$49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85$$

difference

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

# distribution

distribution

<i>Number on die</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Number of throws</i>	11	8	13	9	8	11

distribution

<i>Number on die</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Number of throws</i>	11	8	13	9	8	11

A table that shows how many there are of each type of data.

# Distributive Property

---

## Distributive Property

Example:

$$5(6 + 8) = (5 \times 6) + (5 \times 8)$$

## Distributive Property

Example:

$$5(6 + 8) = (5 \times 6) + (5 \times 8)$$

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$

and

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c), \text{ where } a, b, \text{ and } c \text{ stand for any real numbers.}$$

# dividend

---

## dividend

$8 \overline{) 578}$   
dividend

## dividend

$8 \overline{) 578}$   
dividend

A quantity to be  
divided.

# divisor

---

## divisor

$8 \overline{) 578}$   
divisor

## divisor

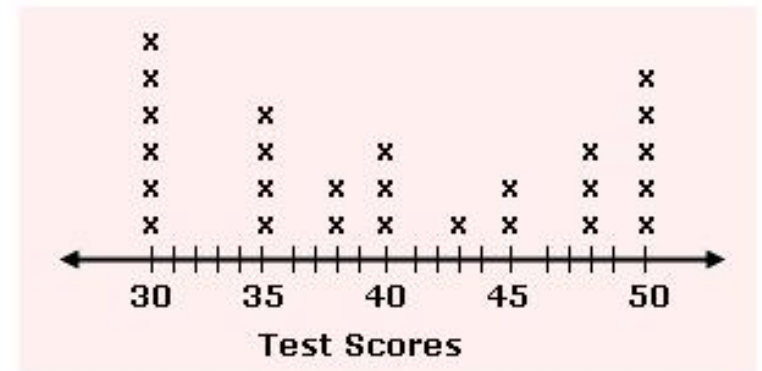
$8 \overline{) 578}$   
divisor

The quantity by which  
another quantity is to  
be divided.

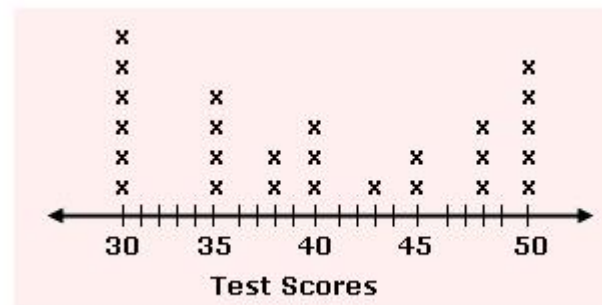


# dot plot

## dot plot



## dot plot



Also known as a line plot. A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.

# equation

---

## equation

$$9 \times 3 = 20 + 7$$

## equation

$$9 \times 3 = 20 + 7$$

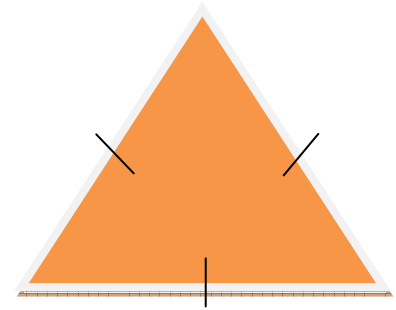
A statement that two  
mathematical  
expressions are  
equal.

# equilateral triangle

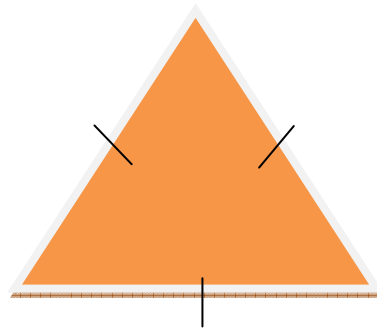
---

## equilateral triangle

---



## equilateral triangle



A triangle whose  
sides are all the same  
length.

# equivalent

---

$$9 + 12 = 1 + 20$$

## equivalent

---



$$9 + 12 = 1 + 20$$

## equivalent



Naming the same  
number.

# equivalent ratio

---

equivalent  
ratio

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

Both ratios simplify to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

---

equivalent  
ratio

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

Both ratios simplify to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

If two ratios have the same value when simplified, then they are called **equivalent ratios**.

# evaluate

---

## evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

---

## evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

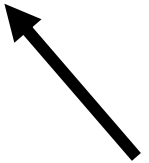
To find the value of  
a mathematical  
expression.

# exponent

---

## exponent

$5^2$

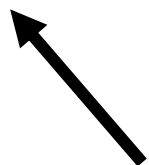


exponent

---

## exponent

$5^2$



exponent

The number that tells  
how many equal  
factors there are.

# expression

---

expression

$$5x + 3$$

expression

$$5x + 3$$

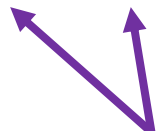
A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship.



# factor

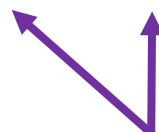
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## factor

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


factors

## factor

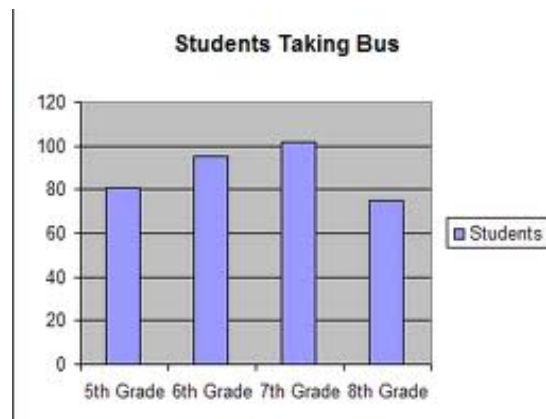
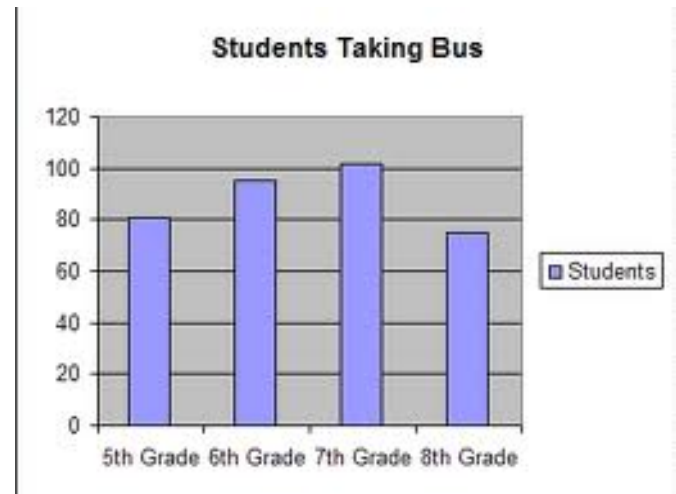
$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


factors

An integer  
that divides  
evenly into  
another.

# graph

# graph



A pictorial device  
used to show a  
numerical  
relationship.

# graph

# 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.

# greatest common factor

---

greatest common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, **6**, 12)  
18 (1, 2, 3, **6**, 9, 18)

GCF = **6**

---

greatest common factor

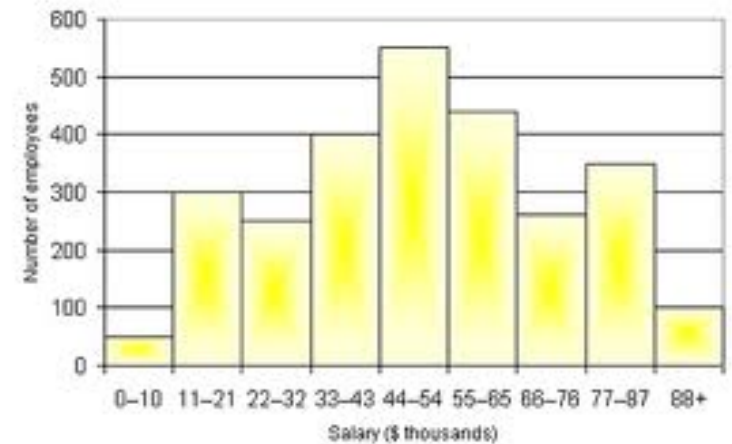
12 (1, 2, 3, 4, **6**, 12)  
18 (1, 2, 3, **6**, 9, 18)

GCF = **6**

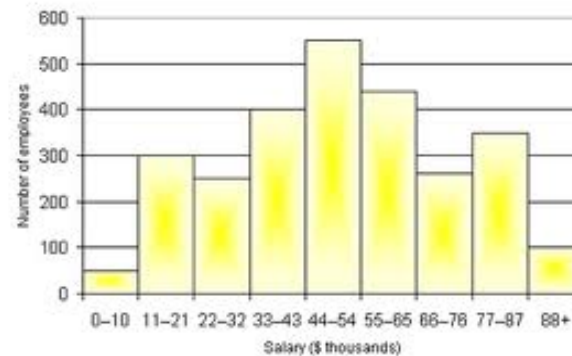
GCF. The largest factor of two or more numbers.

# histogram

## histogram



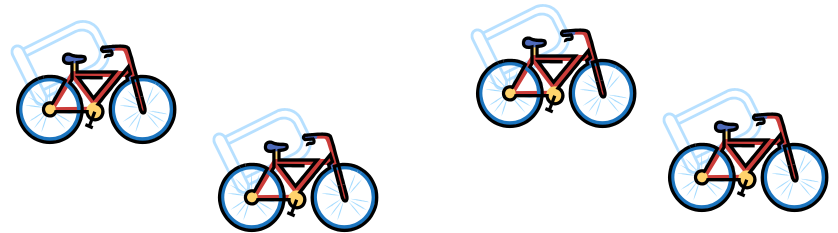
## histogram



A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.

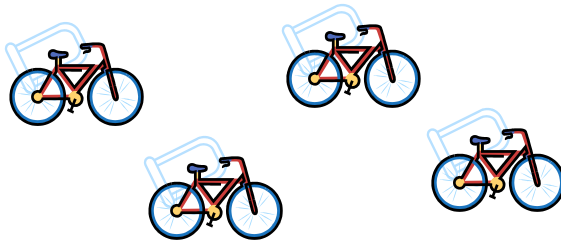
# independent variable

## independent variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

## independent variable



# Bikes	1	2	3	4
Wheels	2	4	6	8

A variable in a mathematical equation whose value determines that of a dependent variable.

# inequality

---

## inequality

$$5 + 7 > 20 - 13$$



## inequality

$$5 + 7 > 20 - 13$$



A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one of the symbols  $<$ ,  $>$ ,  $\leq$ ,  $\geq$ , or  $\neq$ .

# infinite

---

## infinite



## infinite

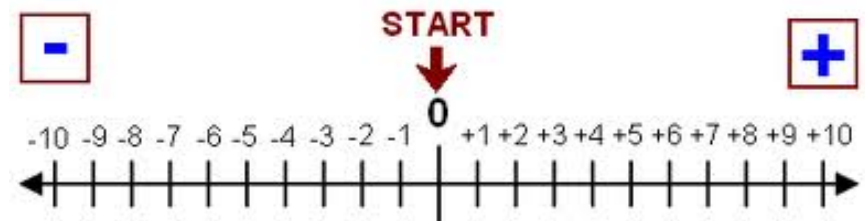


Having no  
boundaries or limits.

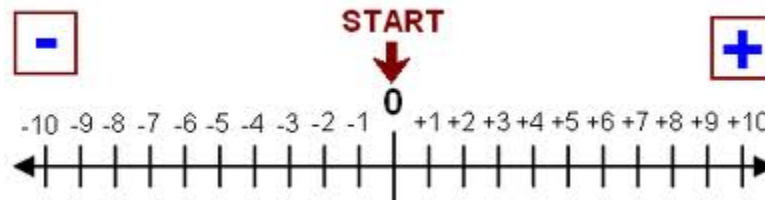


# integers

# integers



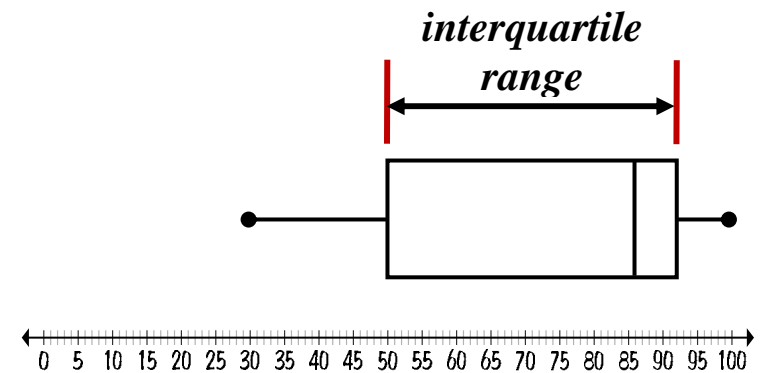
# integers



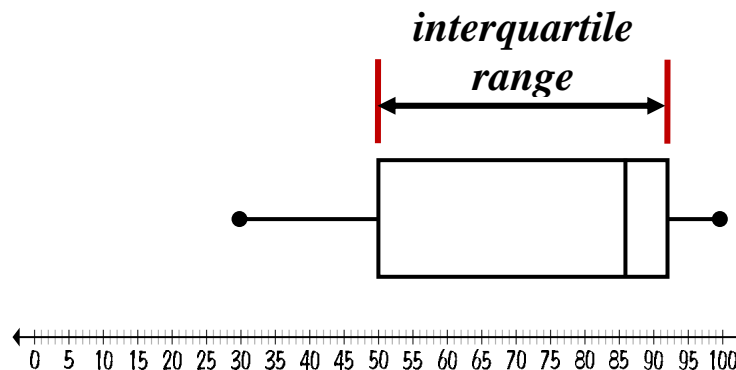
The set of whole numbers and their opposites.

# interquartile range

interquartile  
range



interquartile  
range

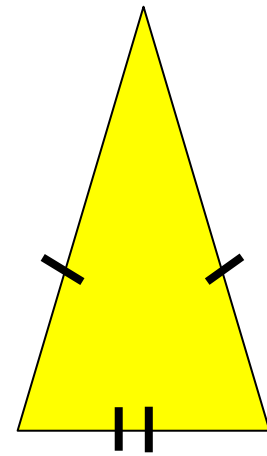


The difference  
between the upper  
quartile and the  
lower quartile.

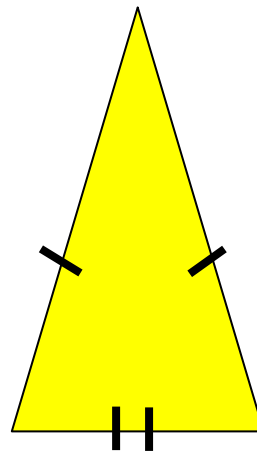
# isosceles triangle

---

isosceles  
triangle



isosceles  
triangle



A triangle that has at  
least two congruent  
sides.

# least common multiple

---

least common  
multiple

6, 12, 18, **24**, 30, 36, 42...  
8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, 48, 56...

LCM = **24**

---

least  
common  
multiple

6, 12, 18, **24**, 30, 36, 42...  
8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, 48, 56...


LCM = **24**

LCM. The smallest  
common multiple of  
a set of two or more  
numbers.


# less than

---

## less than



A ten-frame (a circle divided into ten equal spaces) with three red dots in the top-left corner, representing the number 3.




A ten-frame with five red dots arranged in a cross shape in the center, representing the number 5.


$$3 < 5$$

---

## less than



A ten-frame (a circle divided into ten equal spaces) with three red dots in the top-left corner, representing the number 3.



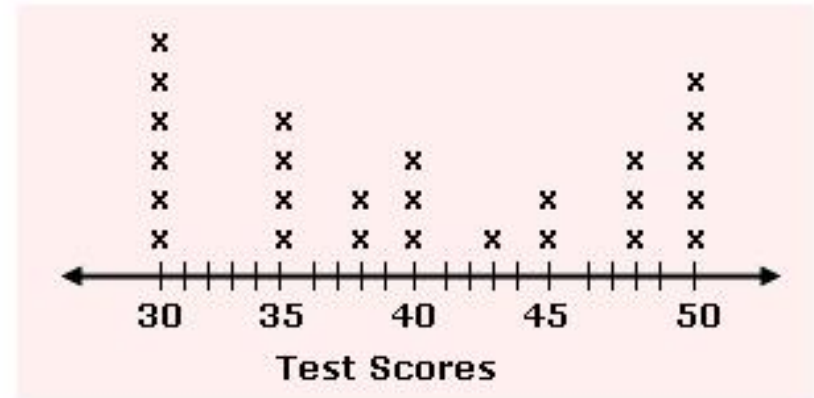
A ten-frame with five red dots arranged in a cross shape in the center, representing the number 5.

$$3 < 5$$

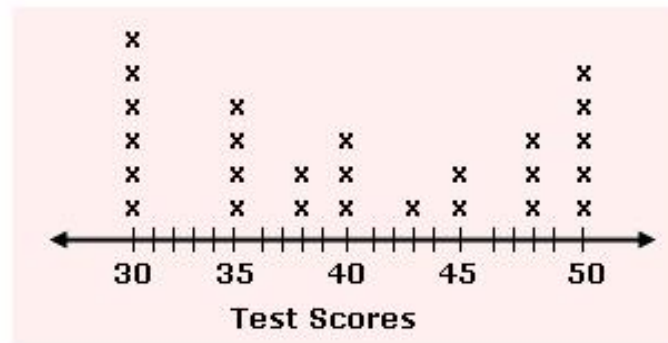
Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.

# line plot

## line plot



## line plot



Also known as a dot plot.  
A diagram showing  
frequency of data on a  
number line.

