

# 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/>

# metric system

---

## metric system



---

## 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.

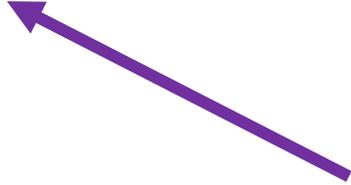
# minuend

---

## minuend

$$43.2 - 27.9 = 15.3$$

minuend

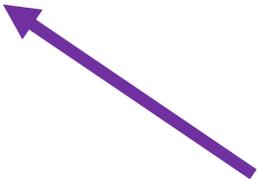


---

## minuend

$$43.2 - 27.9 = 15.3$$

minuend



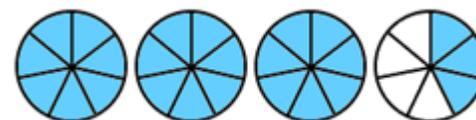
In subtraction, the minuend is the number you subtract from.

# mixed number

**mixed  
number**

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

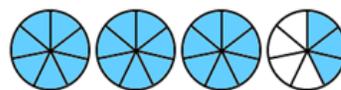
Example:



**mixed  
number**

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

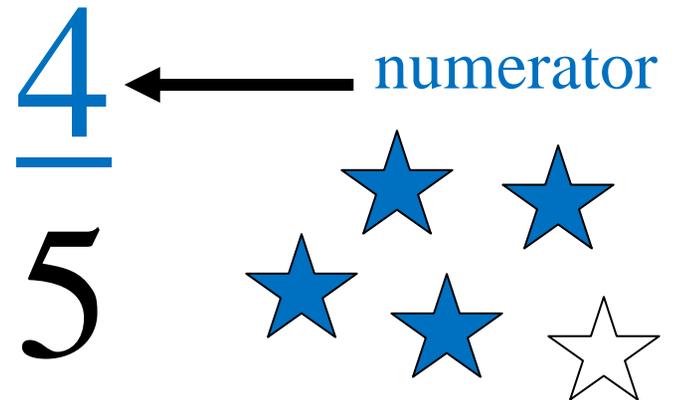
Example:



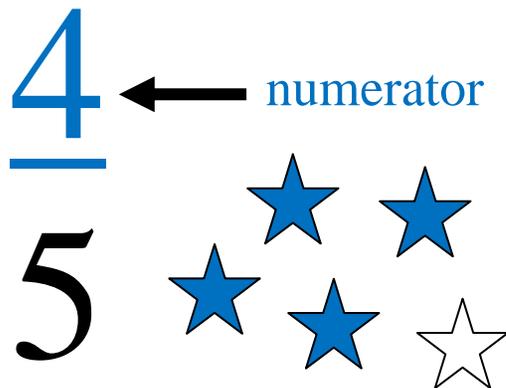
A number with an integer and a fraction part.

# numerator

numerator



numerator



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

# ordered pair

---

ordered  
pair

$(-5, 2)$   
 $(x, y)$

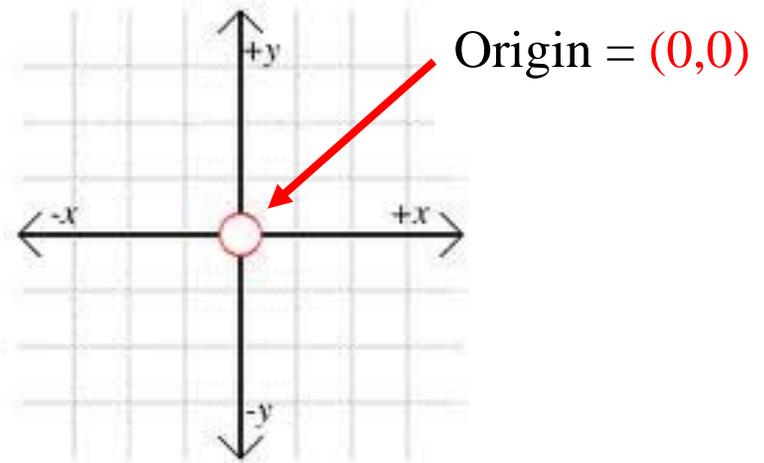
ordered  
pair

$(-5, 2)$   
 $(x, y)$

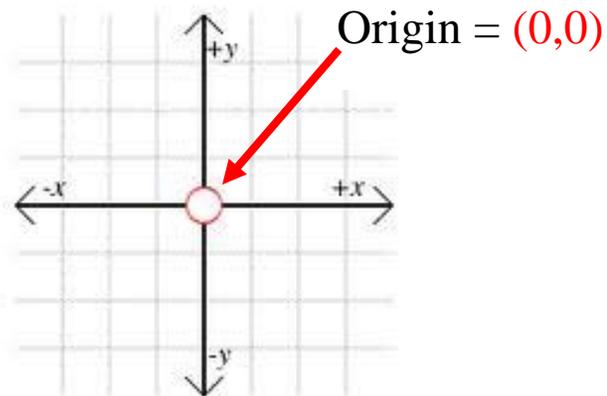
A pair of numbers that gives the coordinates of a point on a grid in this order (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate).

# origin

origin



origin

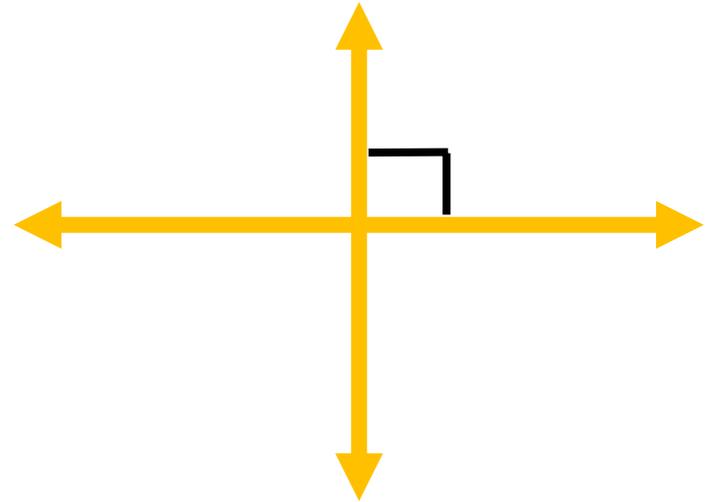


The intersection of the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes in a coordinate plane, described by the ordered pair  $(0, 0)$ .

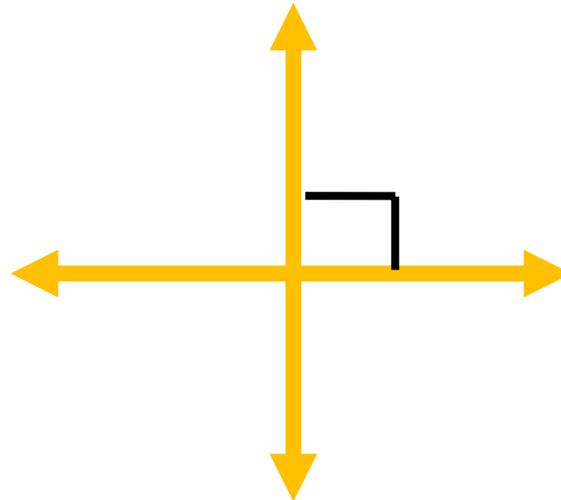
# perpendicular

---

perpendicular



perpendicular

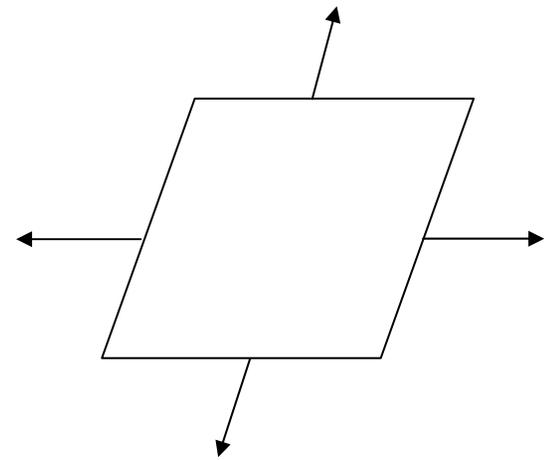


Forming right angles.

# plane

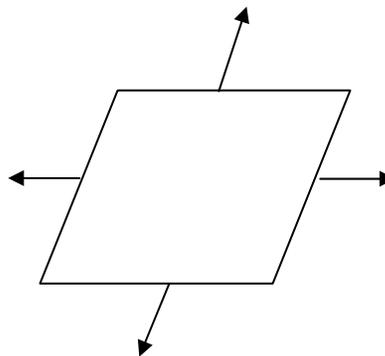
---

# 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	=	$10^0$
0.1	=	$10^{-1}$
0.01	=	$10^{-2}$
0.001	=	$10^{-3}$
0.0001	=	$10^{-4}$

## powers of ten

10 000	=	$10^4$
1 000	=	$10^3$
100	=	$10^2$
10	=	$10^1$
1	=	$10^0$
0.1	=	$10^{-1}$
0.01	=	$10^{-2}$
0.001	=	$10^{-3}$
0.0001	=	$10^{-4}$

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.

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



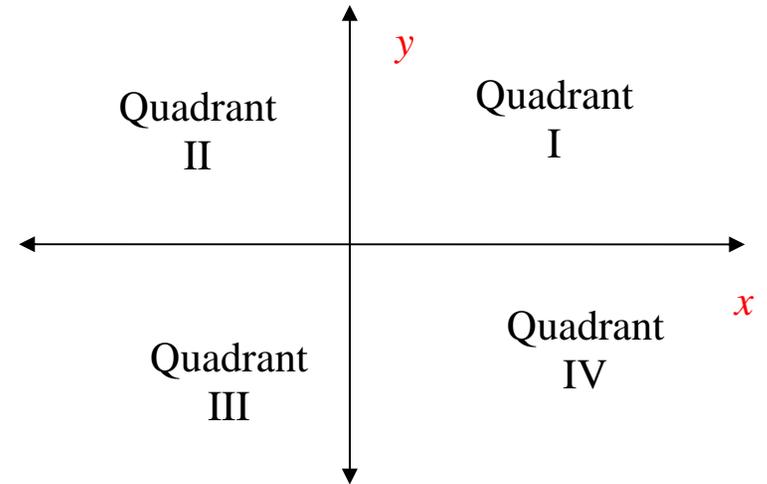
product

The result of  
multiplication.

# quadrants

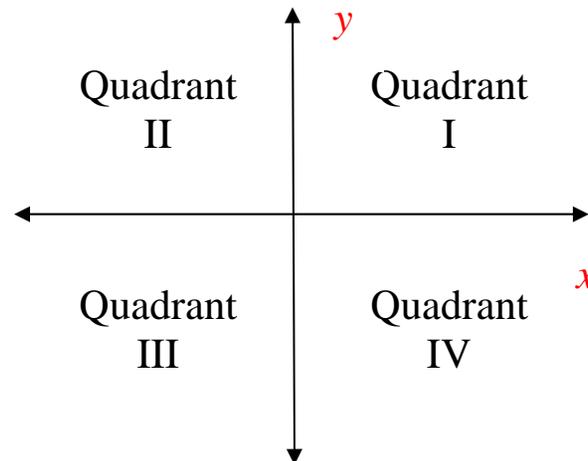
---

## quadrants



---

## quadrants



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

# quotient

---

## quotient

quotient


$$9 \overline{) 137} \quad 15 \text{ r. } 2$$

## quotient

quotient

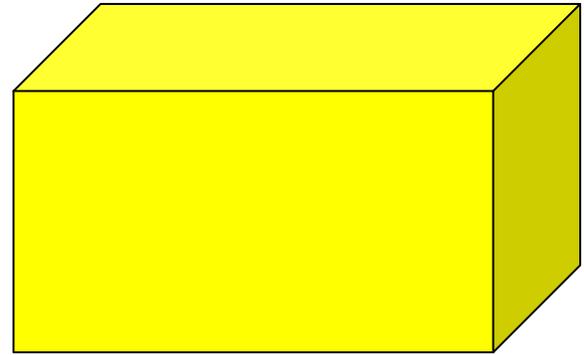

$$9 \overline{) 137} \quad 15 \text{ r. } 2$$

The result of the division  
of one quantity by  
another.

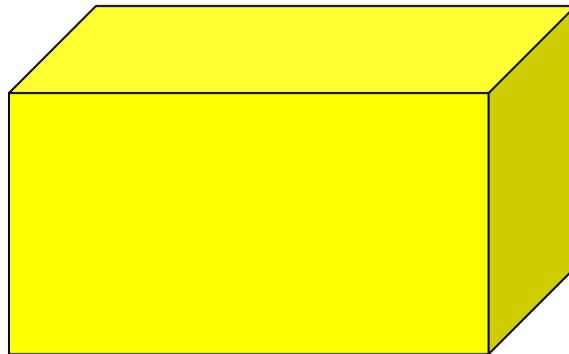
# right rectangular prism

---

right rectangular  
prism



right  
rectangular  
prism



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

# sequence

---

## sequence

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

What is the pattern?

---

## sequence

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

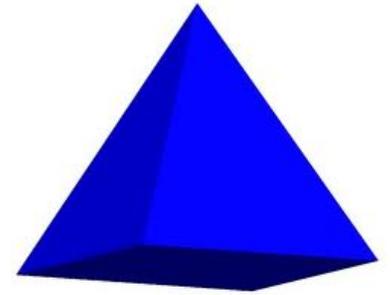
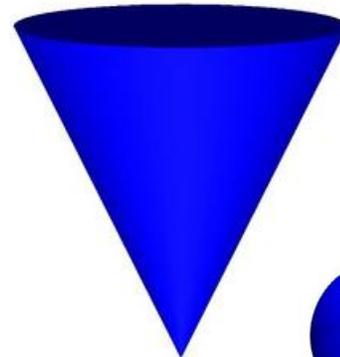
What is the pattern?

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

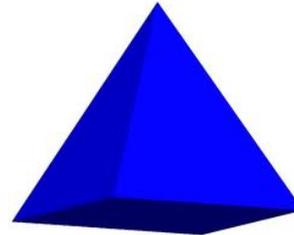
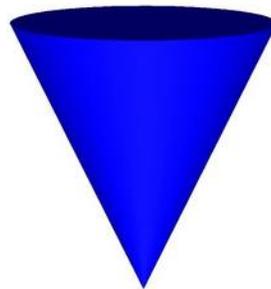
# solid figure

---

solid figure



solid figure



A geometric figure with  
3 dimensions.

# subtrahend

---

subtrahend

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

← subtrahend

subtrahend

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

← 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.

# term

---

## term

$$5x + 14$$

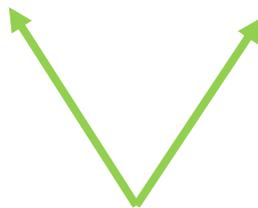


terms

---

## term

$$5x + 14$$

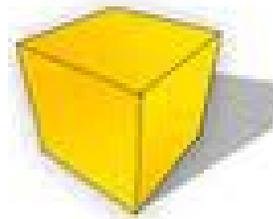


terms

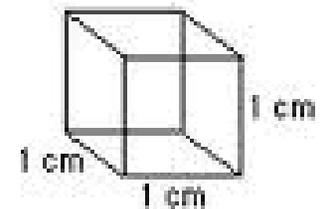
A number, variable, product, or quotient in an expression. A term is *not* a sum or difference.

# unit cube

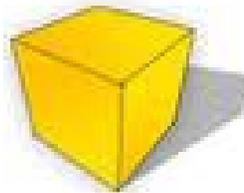
unit cube



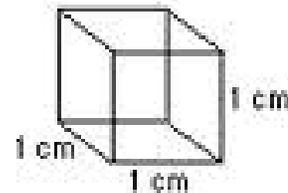
Volume of 1 cubic  
(cm<sup>3</sup>) centimeter



unit cube



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



A precisely fixed  
quantity used to measure  
volume.

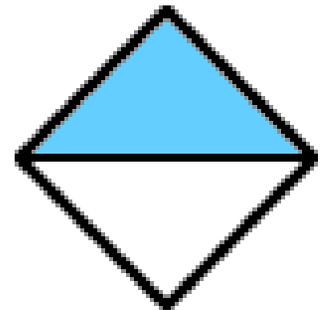
# unit fraction

---

unit fraction

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

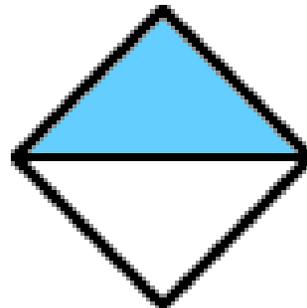
Example



unit  
fraction

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

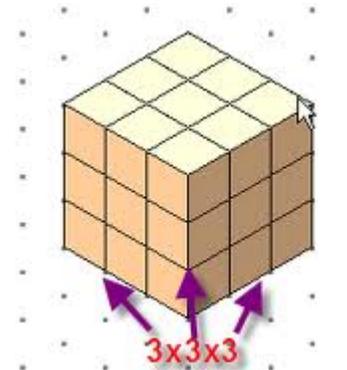
Example



A fraction with a  
numerator of 1.

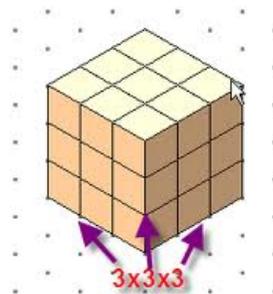
# volume

volume



Volume =  
27 cubic  
units

volume



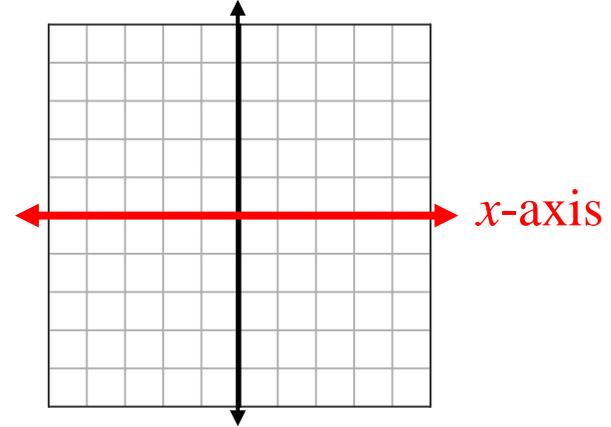
Volume =  
27 cubic  
units

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

# $x$ -axis

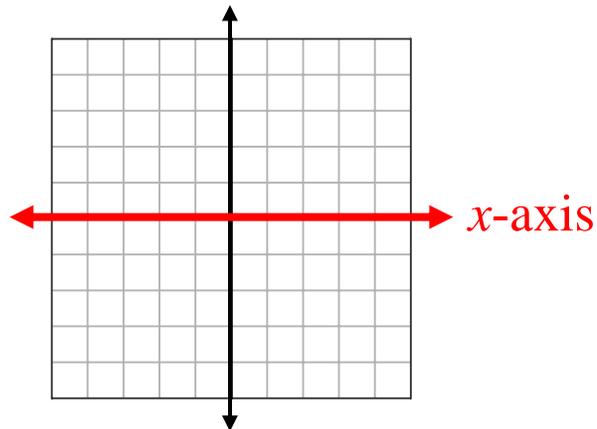
---

## $x$ -axis



---

## $x$ -axis



In a Cartesian grid, the horizontal axis.

# $x$ -coordinate

---

$x$ -coordinate

$(7, 2)$

$x$ -coordinate

$x$ -coordinate

$(7, 2)$

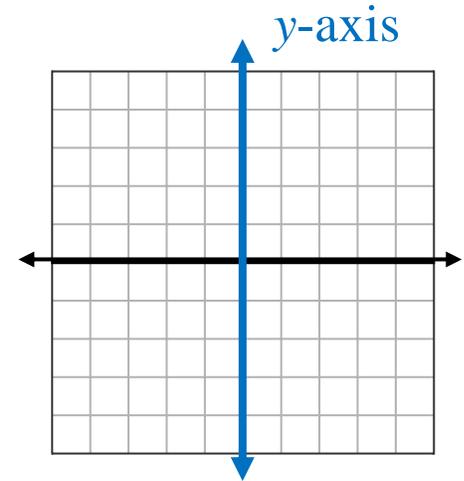
$x$ -coordinate

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

# *y*-axis

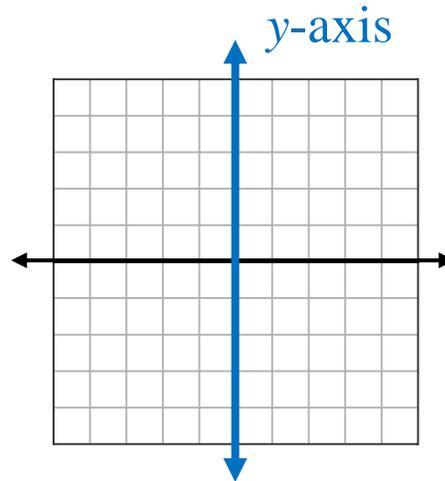
---

## *y*-axis



---

## *y*-axis



In a Cartesian grid, 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.

