Math Vocabulary Grades K-6

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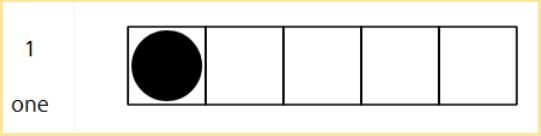
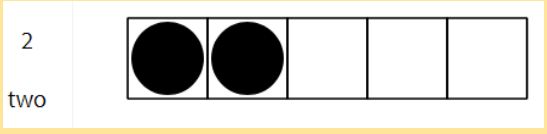
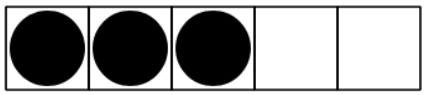
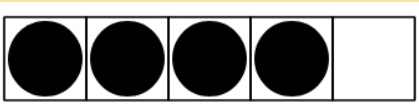
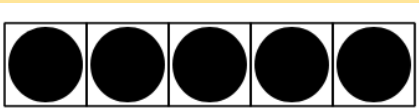
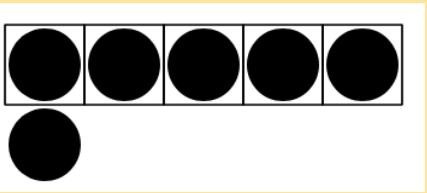
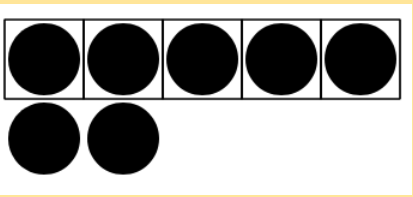
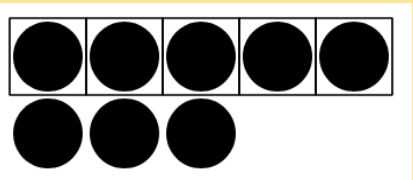
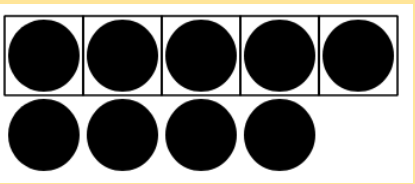
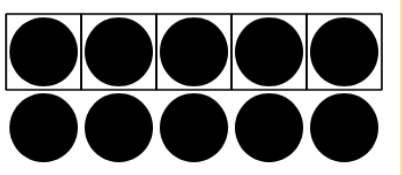
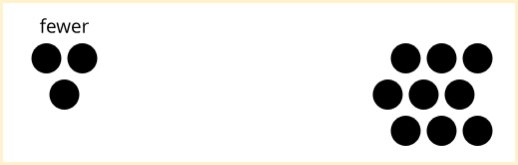
[1st Grade](#) [5th Grade](#)
[2nd Grade](#) [6th Grade](#)
[3rd Grade](#)

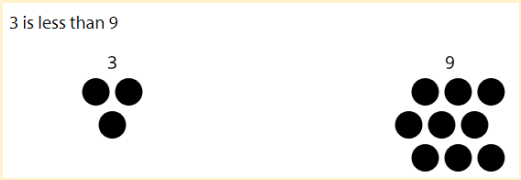
Kindergarten Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	• N/A
2	**New Vocabulary:** • fewer  • less  • more  • 1 one  • 2 two  • 3 three

	3 three  • 4 four 4 four  • 5 five 5 five  • 6 six 6 six  • 7 seven 7 seven  • 8 eight 8 eight  • 9 nine 9 nine  • 10 ten 10 ten 
3	Familiar Vocabulary:

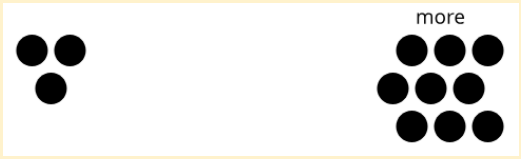
- fewer



- less



- more



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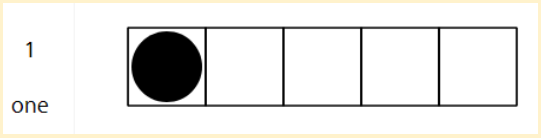
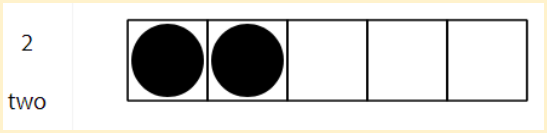


- 2 two



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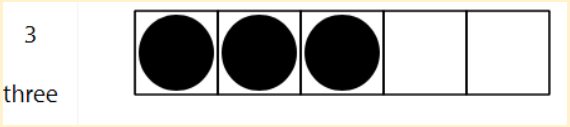

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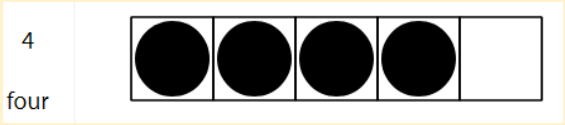

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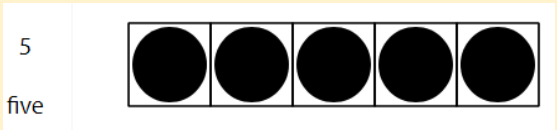
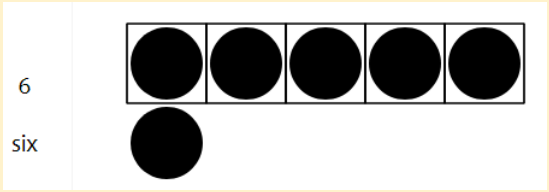


- 6 six



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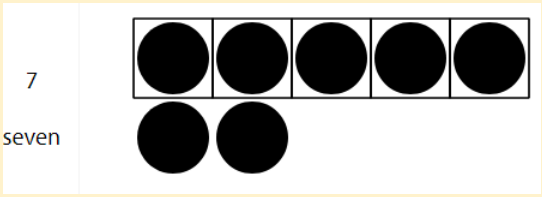

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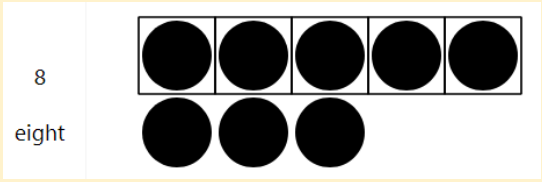

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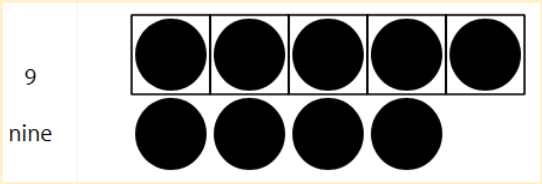

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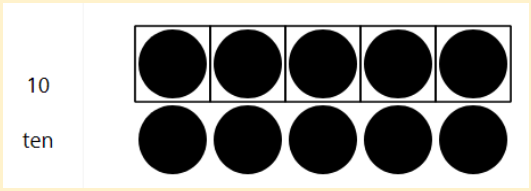
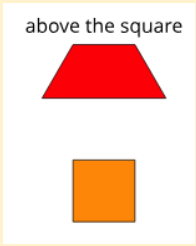


New Vocabulary:

- above



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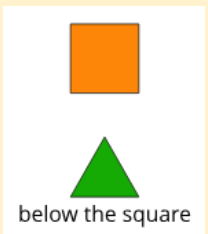
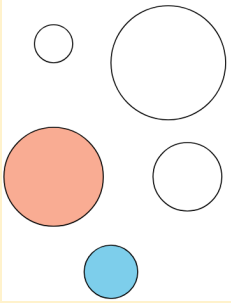
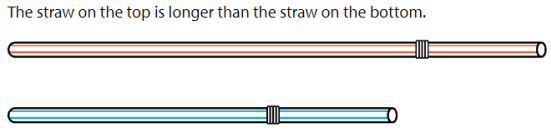


- beside

- circle



- longer



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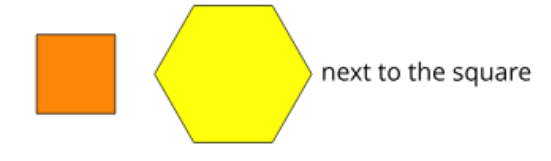

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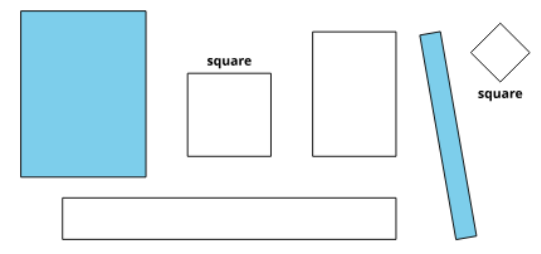

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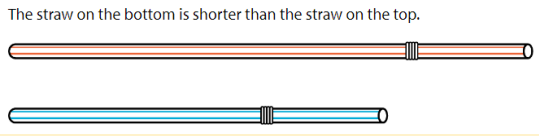
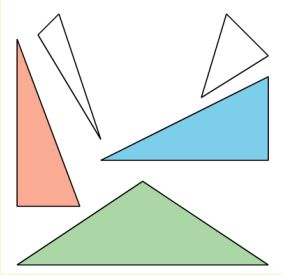
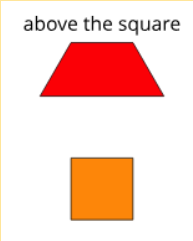
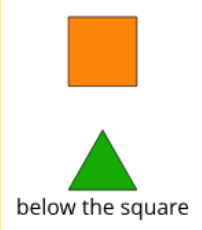
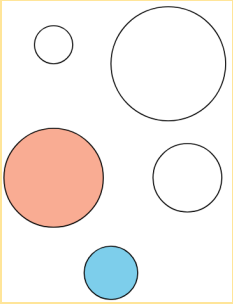
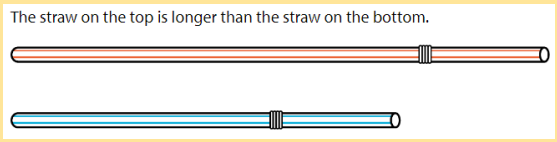


- triangle

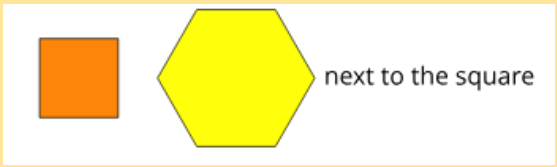
	
4	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • above  • below  • beside  • circle  • fewer  • less

- longer

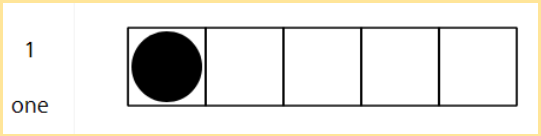


- more

- next to



- 1 one



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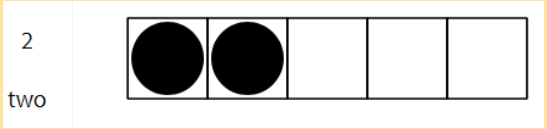

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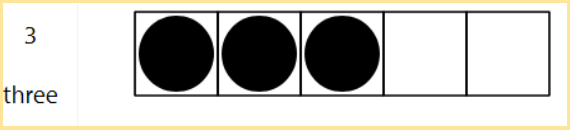

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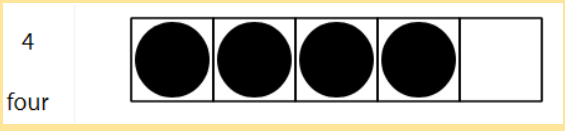

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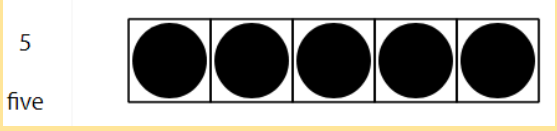

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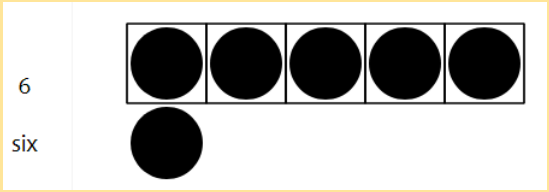

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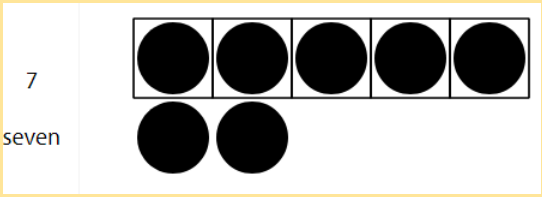
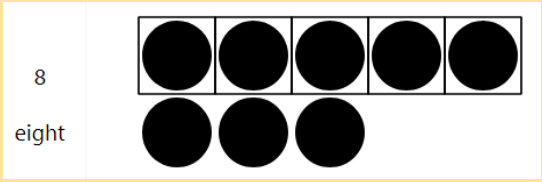
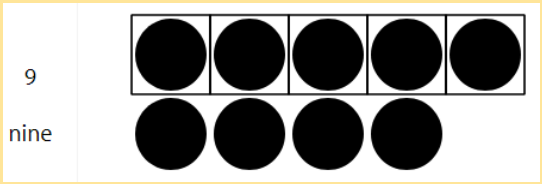


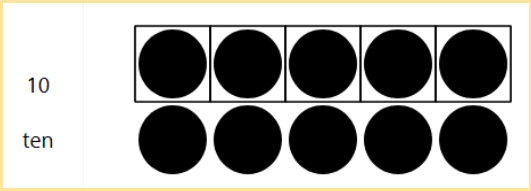
- 8 eight



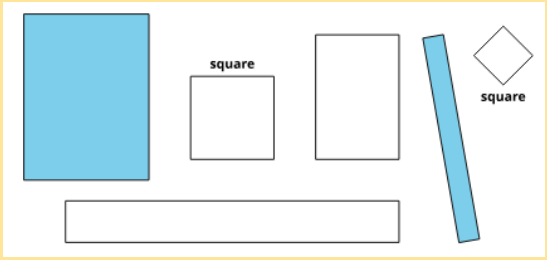
- 9 nine



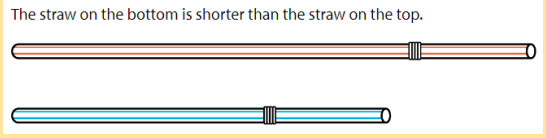
- 10 ten



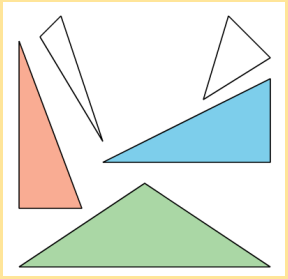
- rectangle



- shorter

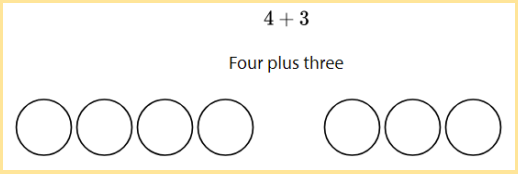


- triangle

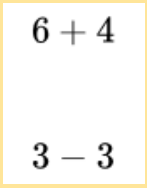


New Vocabulary:

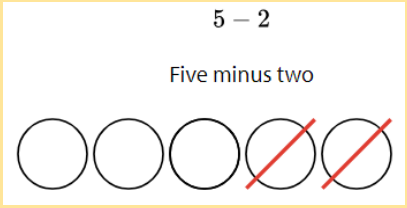
- add

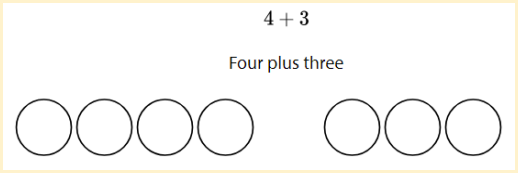
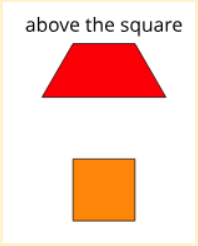


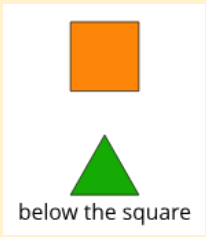
- expression



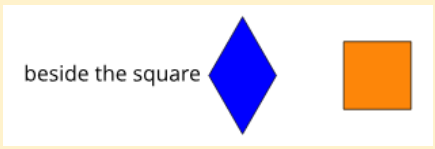
- subtract



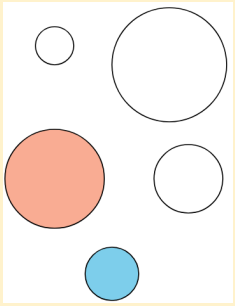
5	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • add  • above  • below



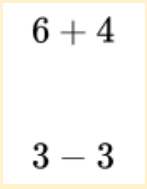
- beside



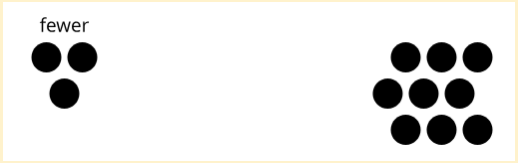
- circle



- expression



- fewer



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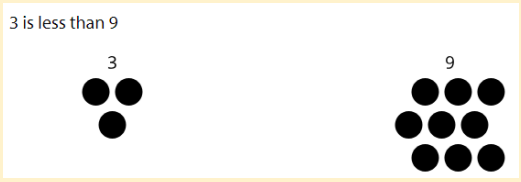
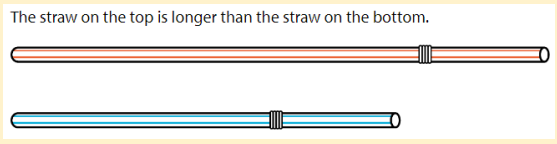
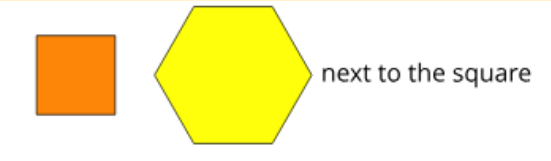


- longer

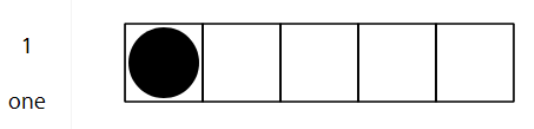


- more

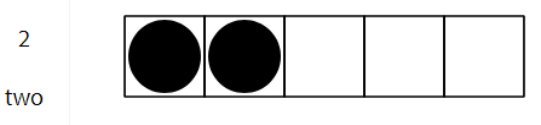
- next to



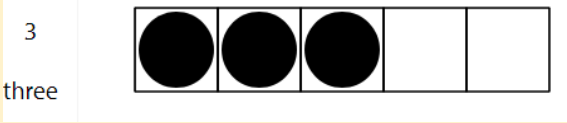
  - 1 one



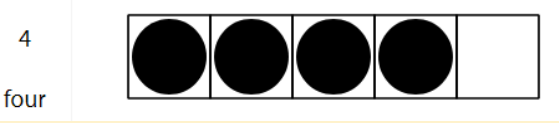
  - 2 two



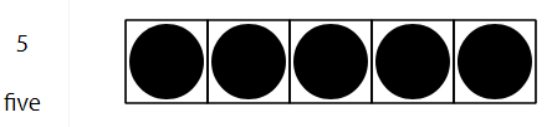
  - 3 three



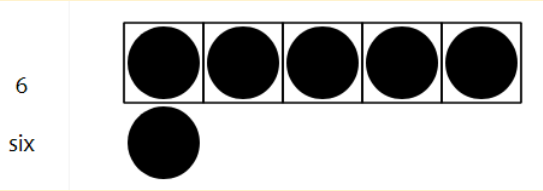
  - 4 four



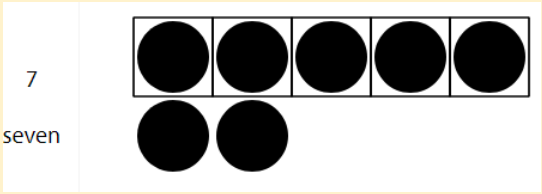
  - 5 five



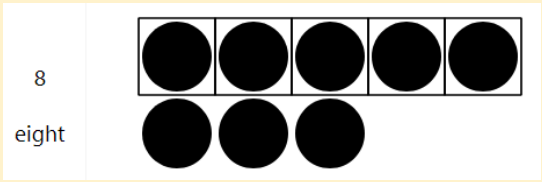
  - 6 six



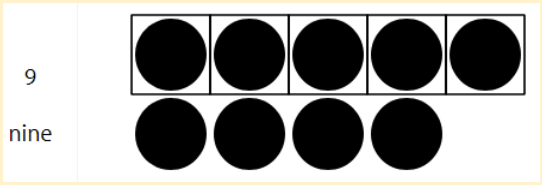
  - 7 seven



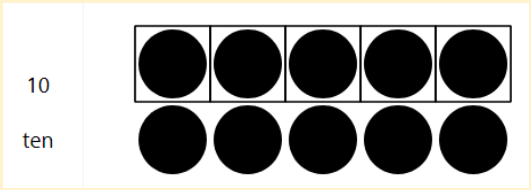
- 8 eight



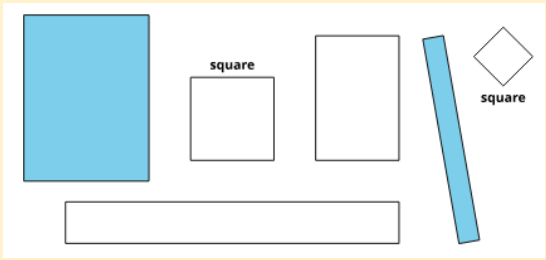
- 9 nine



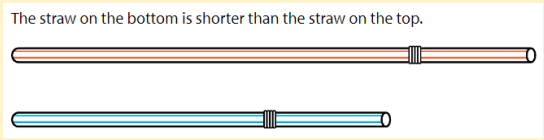
- 10 ten



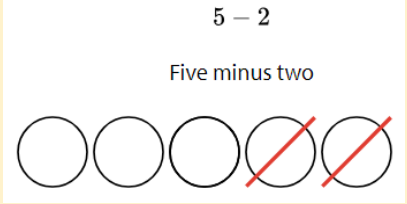
- rectangle



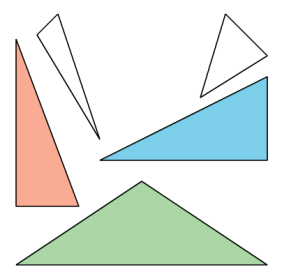
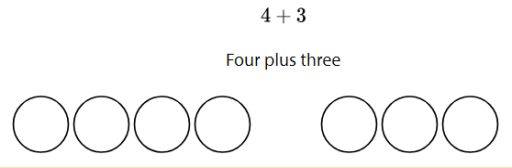
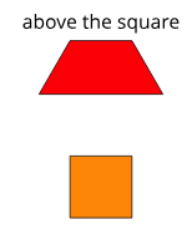
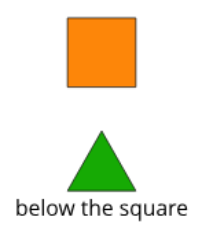
- shorter

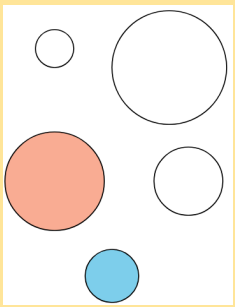


- subtract



- triangle

	 **New Vocabulary:** ● equation $10 = 6 + 4$ $5 - 2 = 3$
6	**Familiar Vocabulary:** ● add  ● above  ● below  ● beside  ● circle



- expression

$6 + 4$

$3 - 3$

- equation

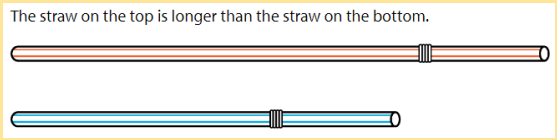
$10 = 6 + 4$

$5 - 2 = 3$

- fewer

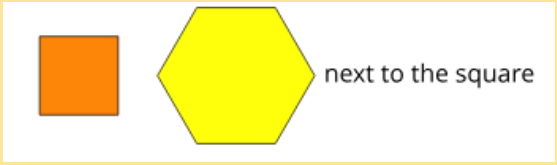
- less

- longer

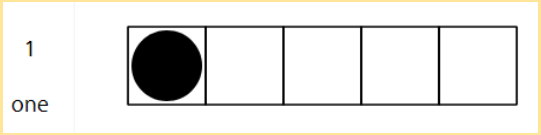


- more

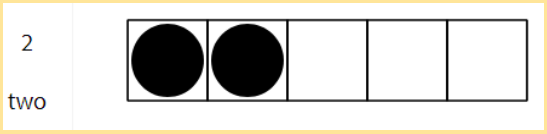
- next to



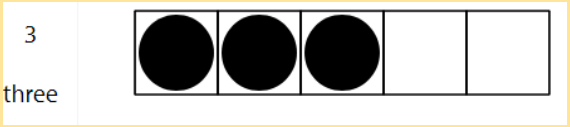
- 1 one



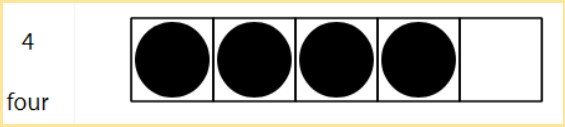
- 2 two



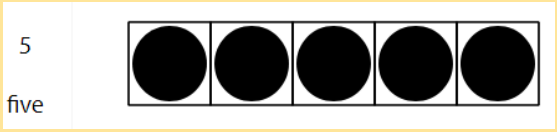
- 3 three



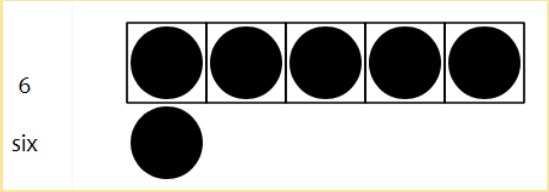
- 4 four



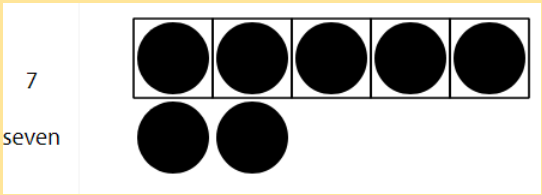
- 5 five



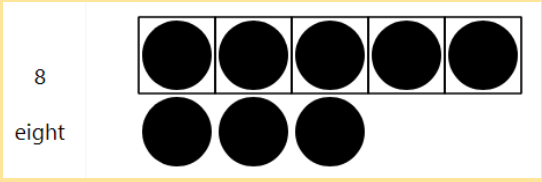
- 6 six



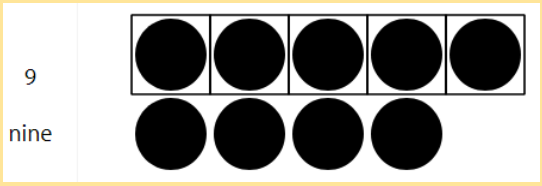
- 7 seven



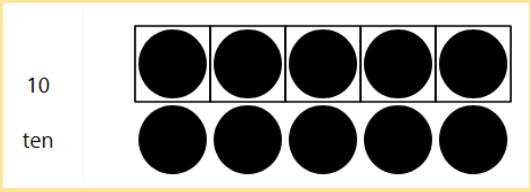
- 8 eight



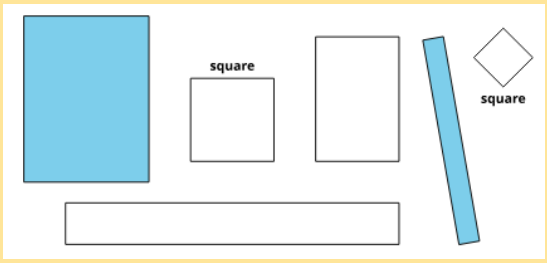
- 9 nine



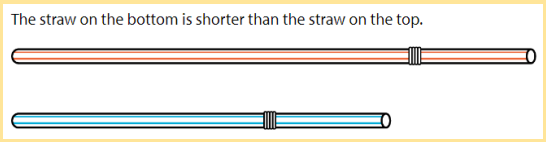
- 10 ten



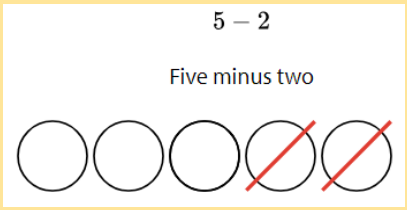
- rectangle



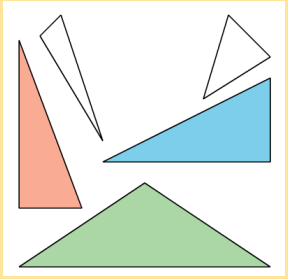
- shorter

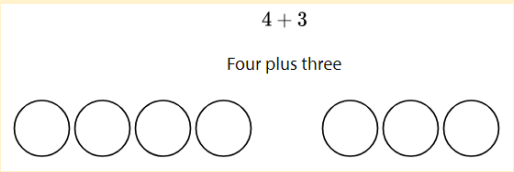
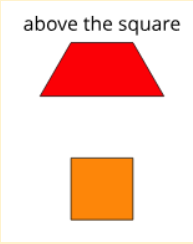
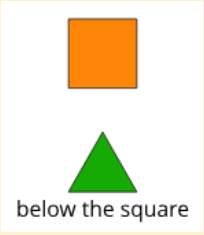
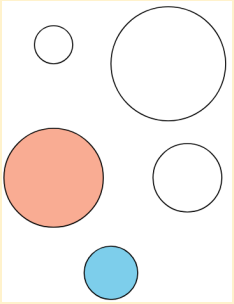
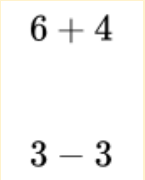


- subtract



- triangle



7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • add  • above  • below  • beside  • circle  • expression  • equation

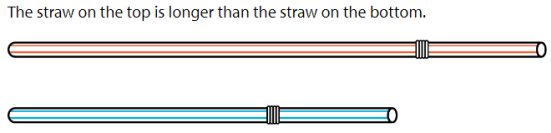
$$10 = 6 + 4$$

$$5 - 2 = 3$$

- fewer

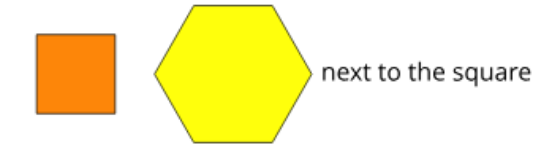
- less

- longer

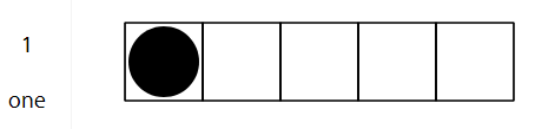


- more

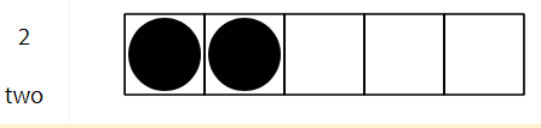
- next to



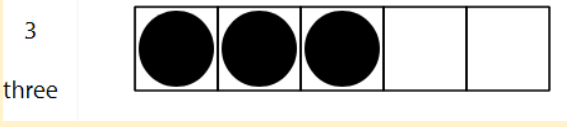
- 1 one



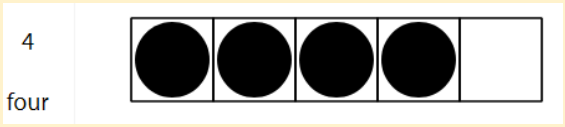
- 2 two



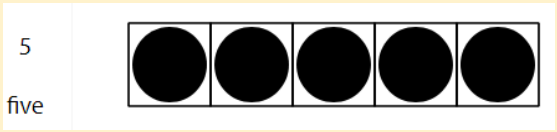
- 3 three



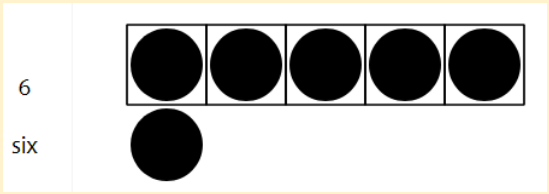
- 4 four



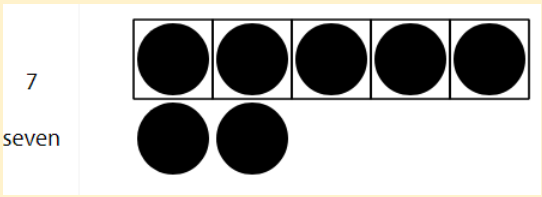
- 5 five



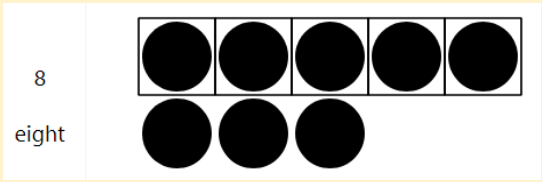
- 6 six



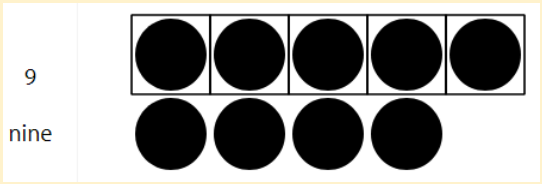
- 7 seven



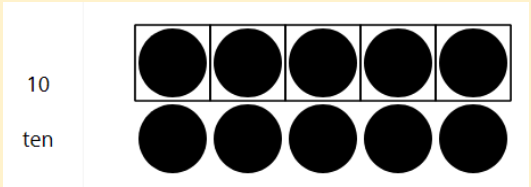
- 8 eight



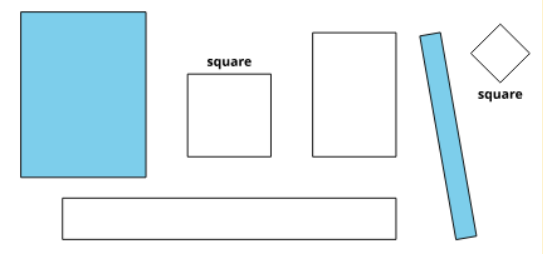
- 9 nine



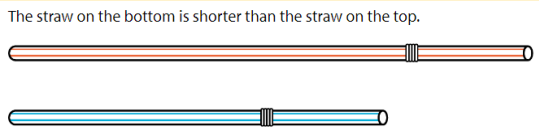
- 10 ten



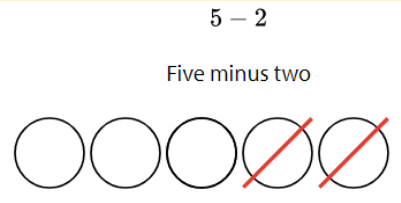
- rectangle



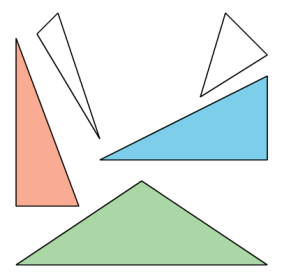
- shorter



- subtract



- triangle

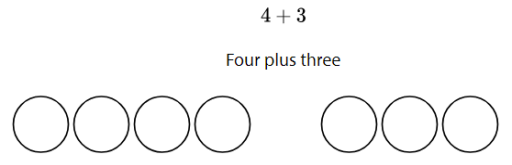
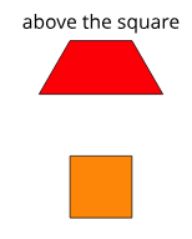
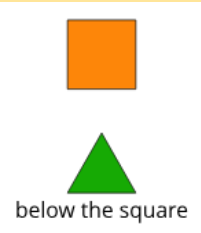


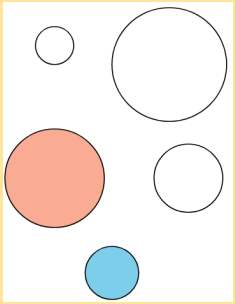
New Vocabulary:

- cone

- cube

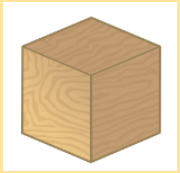
- cylinder

	 • sphere 
8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • add  • above  • below  • beside  • circle



- cone

- cube



- cylinder

- expression

$6 + 4$

$3 - 3$

- equation

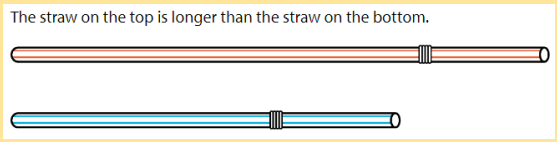
$10 = 6 + 4$

$5 - 2 = 3$

- fewer

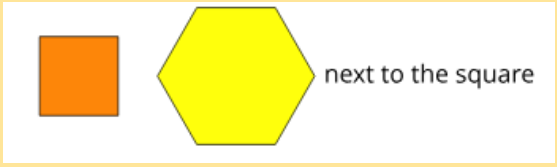
- less

- longer

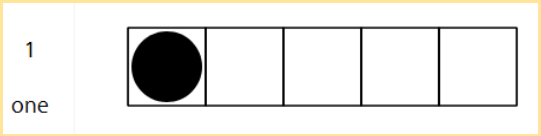


- more

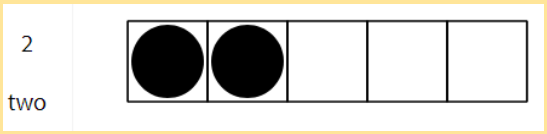
- next to



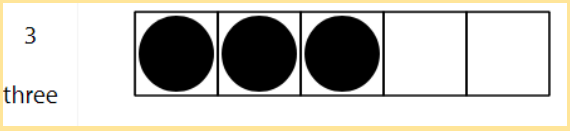
- 1 one



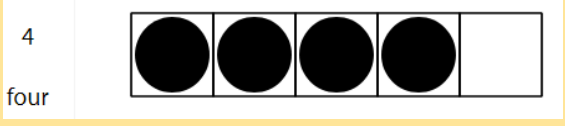
- 2 two



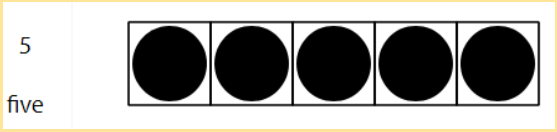
- 3 three



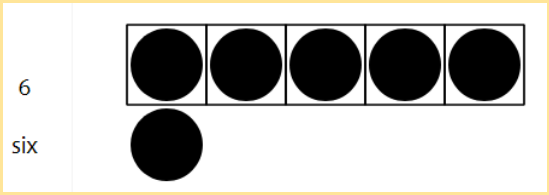
- 4 four



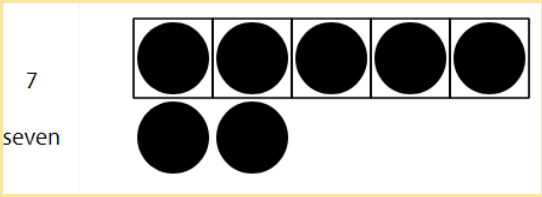
- 5 five



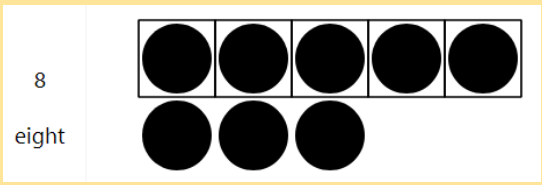
- 6 six



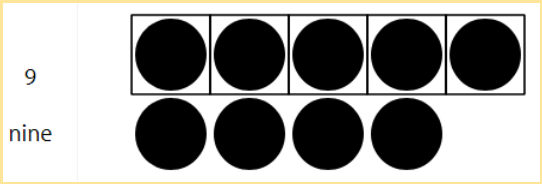
- 7 seven



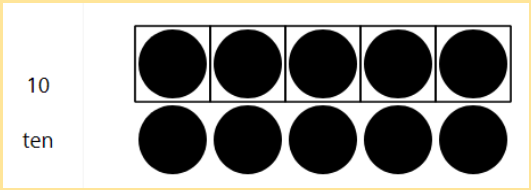
- 8 eight



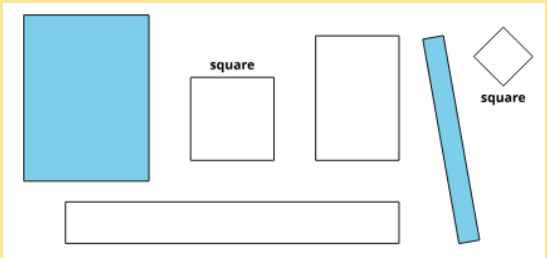
- 9 nine



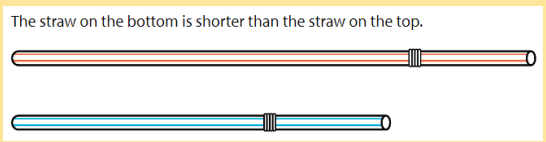
- 10 ten



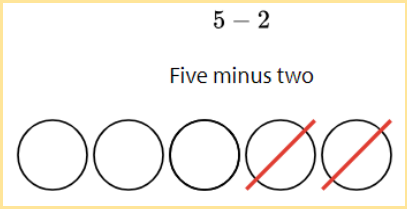
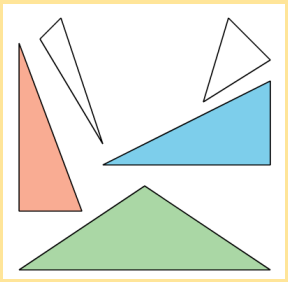
- rectangle



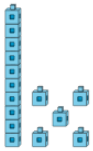
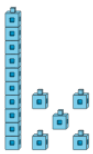
- shorter

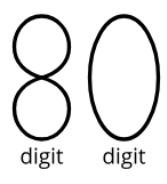
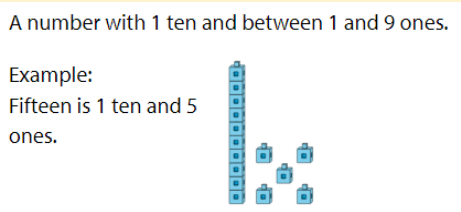
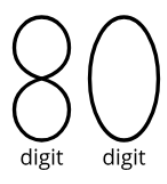


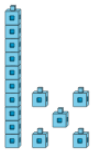
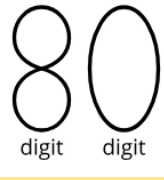
- sphere

	 • subtract  • triangle 

1st Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question.
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group.

	Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question.
3	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question. **New Vocabulary:** • teen number: A number with 1 ten and between 1 and 9 ones. Example: Fifteen is 1 ten and 5 ones. 
4	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question. • teen number: A number with 1 ten and between 1 and 9 ones. Example: Fifteen is 1 ten and 5 ones.  **New Vocabulary:** • estimate: To find a value that is close to the correct value.

	• greater than: 63 is greater than 32 so 63 > 32 • less than: 32 is less than 63 so 32 < 63 • two-digit number: 
5	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • estimate: To find a value that is close to the correct value. • greater than: 63 is greater than 32 so 63 > 32 • less than: 32 is less than 63 so 32 < 63 • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question. • teen number:  • two-digit number: 
6	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • estimate: To find a value that is close to the correct value.

	• greater than: 63 is greater than 32 so 63 > 32 • less than: 32 is less than 63 so 32 < 63 • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question. • teen number: A number with 1 ten and between 1 and 9 ones. Example: Fifteen is 1 ten and 5 ones.  • two-digit number:  **New Vocabulary:** • length: The measure of how long an object is in same-size units with no gaps or overlaps. Example: The length of this sneaker is 15 cubes long. 
7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another. • estimate: To find a value that is close to the correct value. • greater than: 63 is greater than 32 so 63 > 32 • length:

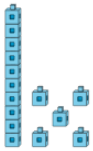
The measure of how long an object is in same-size units with no gaps or overlaps.

Example: The length of this sneaker is 15 cubes long.

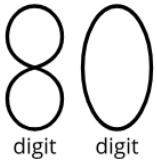
- less than: 32 is less than 63 so 32 < 63
- sum: The total when two or more numbers are added.
- survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question.
- teen number:

A number with 1 ten and between 1 and 9 ones.

Example:
Fifteen is 1 ten and 5 ones.



- two-digit number:



New Vocabulary:

- a fourth

One piece of a shape split into 4 pieces that are the same size.

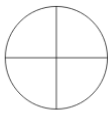
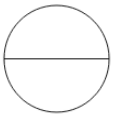
A fourth, or a quarter, of the square is shaded.

- a half

One piece of a shape split into 2 pieces that are the same size.

A half of the rectangle is shaded.

- fourths

	The pieces created when a shape is split into 4 pieces that are the same size.  The circle is split into fourths, or quarters. • half-past   This clock shows half-past 4 o'clock or 4:30. • halves The pieces created when a shape is split into 2 pieces that are the same size.  The circle is split into halves. • o'clock The clock shows 2 o'clock or 2:00. 
8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • a fourth One piece of a shape split into 4 pieces that are the same size.  A fourth, or a quarter, of the square is shaded. • a half

One piece of a shape split into 2 pieces that are the same size.

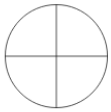
A half of the rectangle is shaded.

- category: A label that tells how objects in a group are alike.
- data: Information about the things or people in a group.

Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box.

- difference: The result when one number is subtracted from another.
- estimate: To find a value that is close to the correct value.
- fourths

The pieces created when a shape is split into 4 pieces that are the same size.



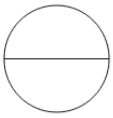
The circle is split into fourths, or quarters.

- greater than: 63 is greater than 32 so 63 > 32
- half-past

This clock shows half-past 4 o'clock or 4:30.

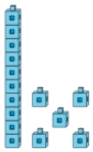
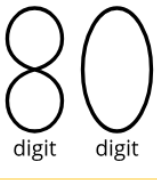
- halves

The pieces created when a shape is split into 2 pieces that are the same size.



The circle is split into halves.

- length:

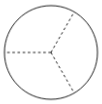
	The measure of how long an object is in same-size units with no gaps or overlaps. Example: The length of this sneaker is 15 cubes long.  • less than: 32 is less than 63 so 32 < 63 • o'clock The clock shows 2 o'clock or 2:00.  • sum: The total when two or more numbers are added. • survey: A way to collect data using a group of people answering the same question. • teen number: A number with 1 ten and between 1 and 9 ones. Example: Fifteen is 1 ten and 5 ones.  • two-digit number: 

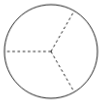
2nd Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors

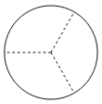
	of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols.
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. **New Vocabulary:** • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones.
3	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. **New Vocabulary:** • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter.
4	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using

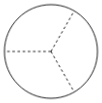
	the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. **New Vocabulary:** • number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0 using equally spaced tick marks or points.
5	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0

	using equally spaced tick marks or points. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. **New Vocabulary:** • expanded form: A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2.
6	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • expanded form: A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0 using equally spaced tick marks or points. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. **New Vocabulary:** • a third: One piece of a shape split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  A third of the rectangle is shaded.

	• face: A flat side of a solid shape. • hexagon: A shape with 6 sides and 6 corners. • pentagon: A shape with 5 sides and 5 corners. • quadrilateral: A shape with 4 sides and 4 corners. • thirds: The pieces created when a shape is split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  This circle is split into thirds.
7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • a third: One piece of a shape split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  A third of the rectangle is shaded. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • expanded form: A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2. • face: A flat side of a solid shape. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • hexagon: A shape with 6 sides and 6 corners. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0

	using equally spaced tick marks or points. • pentagon: A shape with 5 sides and 5 corners. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • quadrilateral: A shape with 4 sides and 4 corners. • thirds: The pieces created when a shape is split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  This circle is split into thirds.
8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • a third: One piece of a shape split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  A third of the rectangle is shaded. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • expanded form: A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2. • face: A flat side of a solid shape. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • hexagon: A shape with 6 sides and 6 corners. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter.

	• number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0 using equally spaced tick marks or points. • pentagon: A shape with 5 sides and 5 corners. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • quadrilateral: A shape with 4 sides and 4 corners. • thirds: The pieces created when a shape is split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  This circle is split into thirds. **New Vocabulary:** • array: An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows. • column: In an array, a column goes up and down. • even: A number is even if that number of objects can be split into two equal groups or made into pairs without any objects left over. • odd: A number is odd if that number of objects cannot be split into two equal groups or made into pairs without any objects left over. • row: In an array, a row goes side to side.
9	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • a third: One piece of a shape split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  A third of the rectangle is shaded. • array: An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • centimeter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • column: In an array, a column goes up and down. • compose: To make a new unit from 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, compose a ten from 10 ones. • data: Information about the things or people in a group. Example: If you have a box of colored pencils, then the lengths and colors of each of the pencils are data about the pencils in the box. • decompose: To break a unit into 10 of the next smallest unit. For example, decompose a ten into 10 ones. • even: A number is even if that number of objects can be split into two

	equal groups or made into pairs without any objects left over. • expanded form: A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2. • face: A flat side of a solid shape. • foot: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • hexagon: A shape with 6 sides and 6 corners. • inch: A length unit in the U.S. customary measurement system. There are 12 inches in a foot. • line plot: A way to show how many of each measurement using an x for each measurement. • meter: A length unit in the metric measurement system. There are 100 centimeters in a meter. • number line: A diagram that represents numbers as lengths from 0 using equally spaced tick marks or points. • odd: A number is odd if that number of objects cannot be split into two equal groups or made into pairs without any objects left over. • pentagon: A shape with 5 sides and 5 corners. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • quadrilateral: A shape with 4 sides and 4 corners. • row: In an array, a row goes side to side. • thirds: The pieces created when a shape is split into 3 pieces that are the same size.  This circle is split into thirds.

3rd Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • array: An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • equation: A statement that includes an equal sign (=). It tells us that what is on one side of the sign is equal to what is on the other side.

	• expression: An expression has at least 2 numbers and at least one math operation (such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). • factor: When we multiply two whole numbers to get a product, each of those numbers is a factor of the product. • key: The part of a picture graph that tells what each picture represents. • multiplication: The operation that tells you the total number of objects when you have a certain number of equal groups. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • product: The result of multiplying some numbers. • scaled bar graph: A bar graph marked in multiples of some number other than 1. • scaled picture graph: A picture graph where each picture represents an amount other than 1.
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • array: An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • equation: A statement that includes an equal sign (=). It tells us that what is on one side of the sign is equal to what is on the other side. • expression: An expression has at least 2 numbers and at least one math operation (such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). • factor: When we multiply two whole numbers to get a product, each of those numbers is a factor of the product. • key: The part of a picture graph that tells what each picture represents. • multiplication: The operation that tells you the total number of objects when you have a certain number of equal groups. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • product: The result of multiplying some numbers. • scaled bar graph: A bar graph marked in multiples of some number other than 1. • scaled picture graph: A picture graph where each picture represents an amount other than 1. **New Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps.

	• parentheses: Grouping symbols that can be used in expressions or equations, such as: (3 x 5) + (2 x 5), (24/2) + 5 = 17. • square centimeter: A square with side lengths of 1 centimeter. • square foot: A square with side lengths of 1 foot. • square inch: A square with side lengths of 1 inch. • square meter: A square with side lengths of 1 meter.
3	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps. • array: An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows. • bar graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles. • equation: A statement that includes an equal sign (=). It tells us that what is on one side of the sign is equal to what is on the other side. • expression: An expression has at least 2 numbers and at least one math operation (such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). • factor: When we multiply two whole numbers to get a product, each of those numbers is a factor of the product. • key: The part of a picture graph that tells what each picture represents. • multiplication: The operation that tells you the total number of objects when you have a certain number of equal groups. • parentheses: Grouping symbols that can be used in expressions or equations, such as: (3 x 5) + (2 x 5), (24/2) + 5 = 17. • picture graph: A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols. • product: The result of multiplying some numbers. • scaled bar graph: A bar graph marked in multiples of some number other than 1. • scaled picture graph: A picture graph where each picture represents an amount other than 1. • square centimeter: A square with side lengths of 1 centimeter. • square foot: A square with side lengths of 1 foot. • square inch: A square with side lengths of 1 inch. • square meter: A square with side lengths of 1 meter. **New Vocabulary:** • algorithm: A set of steps that works every time as long as the steps are carried out correctly.

	• rounding: A formal way to say which number a given number is closer to. For example, for 182, the number 180 is the closest multiple of ten and 200 is the closest multiple of a hundred. We can round 182 to 180 (if rounding to the nearest ten) or 200 (if rounding to the nearest hundred).
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	• square meter: A square with side lengths of 1 meter. **New Vocabulary:** • division: Finding the number of groups or finding the size of each group when we share into groups of equal size. • divisor: The number we are dividing by which can represent the size of the groups or the number of groups. • quotient: The result in a division equation.
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- square meter: A square with side lengths of 1 meter.
- unit fraction: A fraction with 1 in the numerator.

New Vocabulary:

- gram: A weight unit that is part of the metric measurement system. There are 1,000 grams in a kilogram.
- kilogram:A weight unit that is part of the metric measurement system. There are 1,000 grams in a kilogram.
- liquid volume: The amount of space that a liquid takes up.
- liter: A liquid volume unit that is part of the metric measurement system.
- mixed number: A number expressed as a whole number and a fraction

	less than 1. • weight: How heavy something is.
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4th Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • factor pair of a whole number: A pair of whole numbers that multiply to result in that number. For example, 5 and 4 are a factor pair of 20. • multiple of a number: The result of multiplying that number by a whole number. For example, 18 is a multiple of 3, because it is a result of multiplying 3 by 6. • prime number: A whole number that is greater than 1 and has exactly one factor pair: the number itself and 1.
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • factor pair of a whole number: A pair of whole numbers that multiply to result in that number. For example, 5 and 4 are a factor pair of 20. • multiple of a number: The result of multiplying that number by a whole number. For example, 18 is a multiple of 3, because it is a result of multiplying 3 by 6. • prime number: A whole number that is greater than 1 and has exactly one factor pair: the number itself and 1.

	New Vocabulary: • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ have a common denominator. • denominator: The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into. • equivalent fractions: Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions. • numerator: The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described.
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4	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ have a common denominator. • denominator: The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into. • equivalent fractions: Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are

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5	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ have a common denominator. • denominator: The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into. • equivalent fractions: Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions. • factor pair of a whole number: A pair of whole numbers that multiply to result in that number. For example, 5 and 4 are a factor pair of 20. • mixed number: A number expressed as a whole number and a fraction less than 1. • multiple of a number: The result of multiplying that number by a whole number. For example, 18 is a multiple of 3, because it is a result of multiplying 3 by 6. • numerator: The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described. • prime number: A whole number that is greater than 1 and has exactly one factor pair: the number itself and 1. • rounding: A formal way to say which number a given number is closer to. For example, for 182, the number 180 is the closest multiple of ten and 200 is the closest multiple of a hundred. We can round 182 to 180 (if rounding to the nearest ten) or 200 (if rounding

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7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ have a common denominator. • denominator: The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into. • dividend: The number being divided. For example, when 37 is divided by 5, we call 37 the dividend. • equivalent fractions: Fractions that have the same size and describe

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8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • acute angle: An angle that measures less than 90 degrees. • angle: A figure made up of two rays that share the same endpoint. • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more

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- numerator: The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described.
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- segment or line segment: A part of a line with two endpoints.
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- vertex: The point where the two rays meet.

New Vocabulary:

- line of symmetry: A line that divides a figure into two halves that match up exactly when the figure is folded along the line.

	• right triangle: An angle with a measurement of 90 degrees. • symmetry: A figure has symmetry if its parts can match up exactly when the figure is folded or rotated.
9	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • acute angle: An angle that measures less than 90 degrees. • angle: A figure made up of two rays that share the same endpoint. • composite number: A whole number with more than 1 factor pair. • common denominator: The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ have a common denominator. • denominator: The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into. • dividend: The number being divided. For example, when 37 is divided by 5, we call 37 the dividend. • equivalent fractions: Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions. • factor pair of a whole number: A pair of whole numbers that multiply to result in that number. For example, 5 and 4 are a factor pair of 20. • intersecting lines: Lines that cross. • line: A set of points that are arranged in a straight way and extend infinitely in opposite directions. • line of symmetry: A line that divides a figure into two halves that match up exactly when the figure is folded along the line. • mixed number: A number expressed as a whole number and a fraction less than 1. • multiple of a number: The result of multiplying that number by a whole number. For example, 18 is a multiple of 3, because it is a result of multiplying 3 by 6. • numerator: The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described. • obtuse angle: An angle that measures greater than 90 degrees. • parellel lines: Lines that never intersect. • perpendicular lines: Lines that intersect creating right angles. • point: A location along a line or in space. • prime number: A whole number that is greater than 1 and has exactly one factor pair: the number itself and 1. • ray: A line that ends at one point and goes on in the other direction. • remainder: The number left over when we take away as many equal groups as we can from a number. • right angle: An angle with a measurement of 90 degrees.

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5th Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps. • cubic unit: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • rectangular prism: A solid figure which has six faces that are rectangles. • unit cube: A cube whose sides are 1 unit long, used to measure volume. • volume: The number of unit cubes that fill a solid figure without gaps or overlap.
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps. • cubic unit: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • rectangular prism: A solid figure which has six faces that are rectangles. • unit cube: A cube whose sides are 1 unit long, used to measure volume. • volume: The number of unit cubes that fill a solid figure without gaps or overlap.
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	New Vocabulary: • power of ten: The result of multiplying 10 by itself a given number of times.
7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps. • cubic unit: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • power of ten: The result of multiplying 10 by itself a given number of times. • rectangular prism: A solid figure which has six faces that are rectangles. • unit cube: A cube whose sides are 1 unit long, used to measure volume. • volume: The number of unit cubes that fill a solid figure without gaps or overlap. **New Vocabulary:** • axes: The numbered lines on a grid. • coordinate grid: A grid containing the horizontal and vertical axes. • coordinates: A pair of numbers that shows an exact position on a grid. The first number represents a position on the horizontal axis and the second number represents a position on the vertical axis. • horizontal axis: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • right traingle: A triangle with a 90 degree angle. • vertical axis: The number line that runs up and down in a pair of axes.
8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • area: The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps. • axes: The numbered lines on a grid. • coordinate grid: A grid containing the horizontal and vertical axes. • coordinates: A pair of numbers that shows an exact position on a grid. The first number represents a position on the horizontal axis and the second number represents a position on the vertical axis. • cubic unit: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • horizontal axis: A unit cube with side lengths that are standard measurement units that is used to measure volume. • power of ten: The result of multiplying 10 by itself a given number of times.

	• rectangular prism: A solid figure which has six faces that are rectangles. • right traingle: A triangle with a 90 degree angle. • unit cube: A cube whose sides are 1 unit long, used to measure volume. • vertical axis: The number line that runs up and down in a pair of axes. • volume: The number of unit cubes that fill a solid figure without gaps or overlap.

6th Grade Math Vocabulary	
Unit	
1	**New Vocabulary:** • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • compose • cubed • decompose • edge • exponent • face • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • net • parellelogram • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • squared • surface area • vertex • volume
2	**Familiar Vocabulary:**

	• base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • compose • cubed • decompose • edge • exponent • face • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • net • parellelogram • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • squared • surface area • vertex • volume **New Vocabulary:** • common factor • common multiple • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • greatest common factor • least common multiple • per • ratio relationship • ratio table
3	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • common factor

	• common multiple • compose • cubed • decompose • edge • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • least common multiple • net • parellelogram • per • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • ratio relationship • ratio table • squared • surface area • vertex • volume **New Vocabulary:** • percentage • rate • unit rate
4	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • common factor • common multiple • compose

	• cubed • decompose • edge • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • least common multiple • net • parellelogram • per • percentage • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • rate • ratio relationship • ratio table • squared • surface area • unit rate • vertex • volume **New Vocabulary:** • reciprocal
5	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • common factor • common multiple • compose • cubed

	• decompose • edge • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • least common multiple • net • parellelogram • per • percentage • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • rate • ratio relationship • ratio table • reciprocal • squared • surface area • unit rate • vertex • volume
6	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • common factor • common multiple • compose • cubed • decompose • edge

	• equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • least common multiple • net • parellelogram • per • percentage • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • rate • ratio relationship • ratio table • reciprocal • squared • surface area • unit rate • vertex • volume **New Vocabulary:** • Addition Property of Equality • coefficent • dependent variable • Division Property of Equality • equivalent expressons • independent variable • Multiplication Property of Equality • solution to an equation • Subtraction Property of Equality • variable
7	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • Addition Property of Equality

	• base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • coefficent • common factor • common multiple • compose • cubed • decompose • dependent variable • Division Property of Equality • edge • equivalent expressons • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle) • independent variable • least common multiple • Multiplication Property of Equality • net • parellelogram • per • percentage • polygon • polyhedron • prism • pyramid • quadrilateral • rate • ratio relationship • ratio table • reciprocal • squared • solution to an equation • Subtraction Property of Equality

	• surface area • unit rate • variable • vertex • volume **New Vocabulary:** • absolute value • magnitude • negative number • opposite • positive number • quadrant • rational number • sign • solution to an inequality
8	**Familiar Vocabulary:** • absolute value • Addition Property of Equality • base (of a parellelogram) • base (of a triangle) • base (of a prism) • base (of a pyramid) • coefficent • common factor • common multiple • compose • cubed • decompose • dependent variable • Division Property of Equality • edge • equivalent expressons • equivalent ratio • equivalent ratios • exponent • face • greatest common factor • height (of a prellelogram) • height (of a triangle)

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	• frequency • historgram • interquartile range • maximum • mean • mean absolute deviation • measure of center • median • minimum • mode • numerical data • quartile • range • spread • statistical equation • variability