English 3rd Grade A-L
Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

Revised: 2/10/14

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
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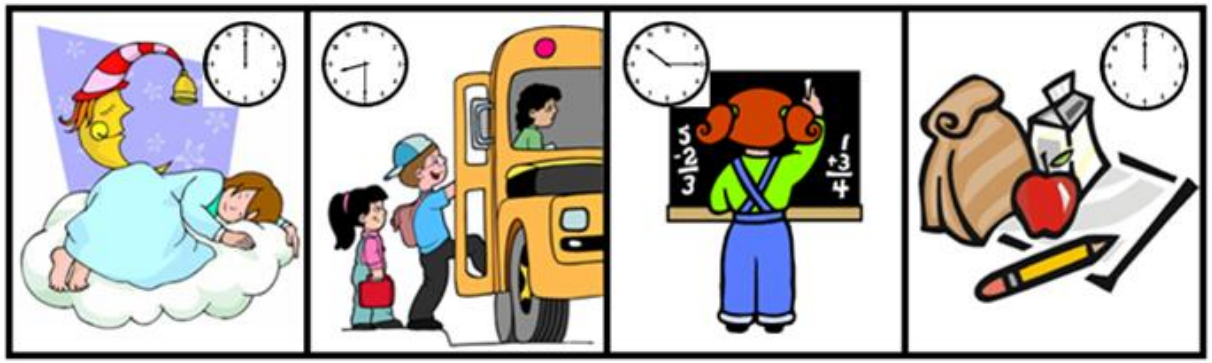
Student Reference Books, Everyday Mathematics, 2007.
Houghton-Mifflin eGlossary, http://www.eduplace.com
Interactive Math Dictionary, http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/

a.m.

a.m.



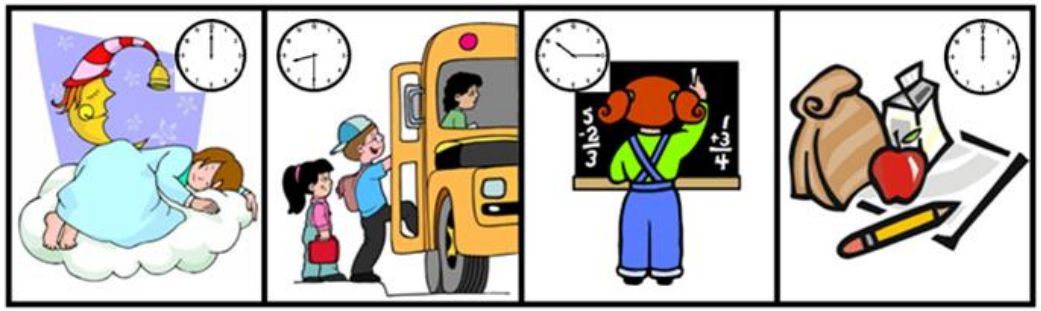
12:00 A.M.
midnight

8:30 A.M.
half past 8

10:15 A.M.
a quarter after 10

12:00 P.M.
noon

a.m.



12:00 A.M.
midnight

8:30 A.M.
half past 8

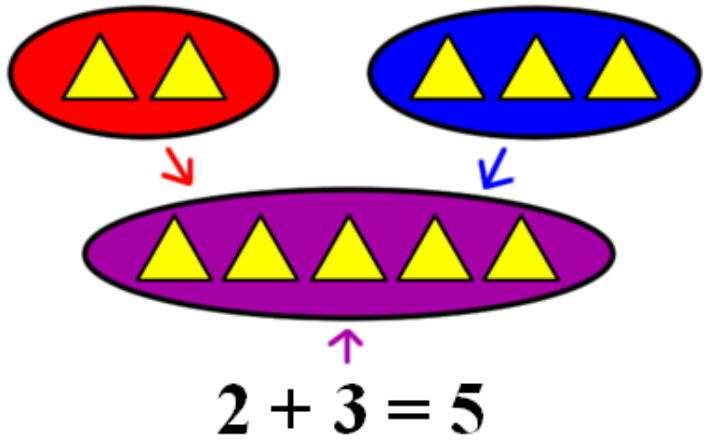
10:15 A.M.
a quarter after 10

12:00 P.M.
noon

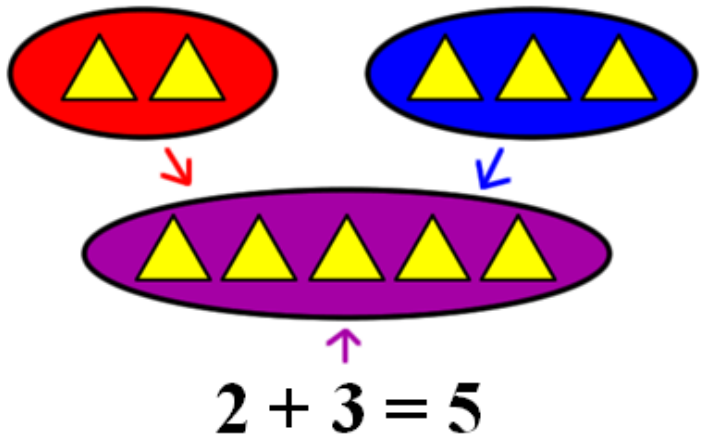
A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.

add

add



add



To combine; put together two or more quantities.

addend

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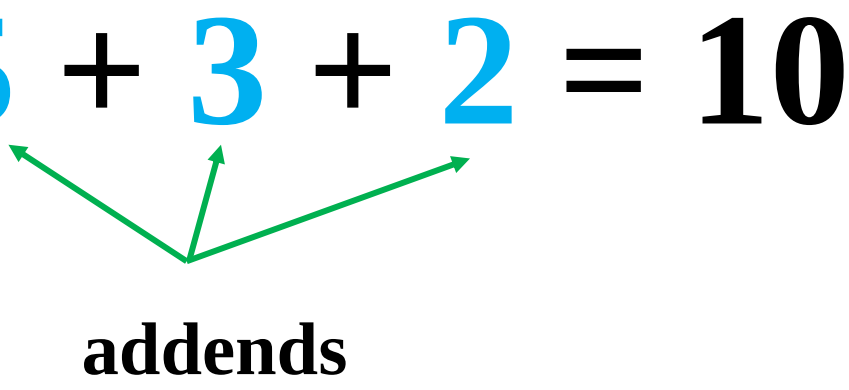
addend



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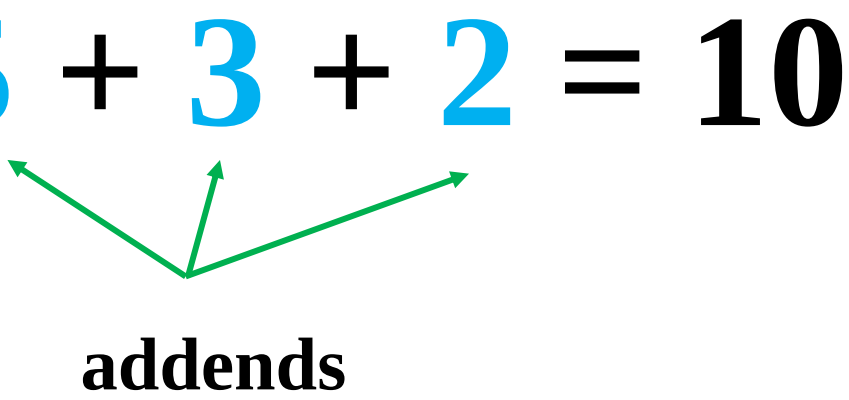
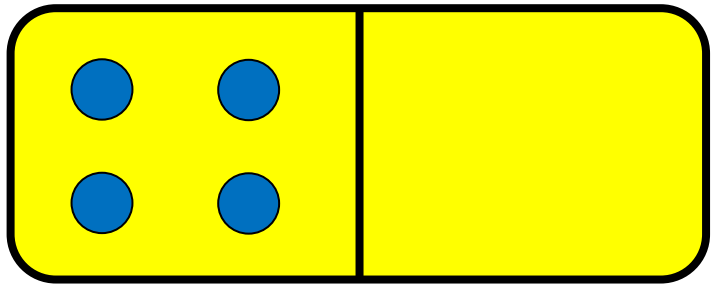
addend



Any number being added.

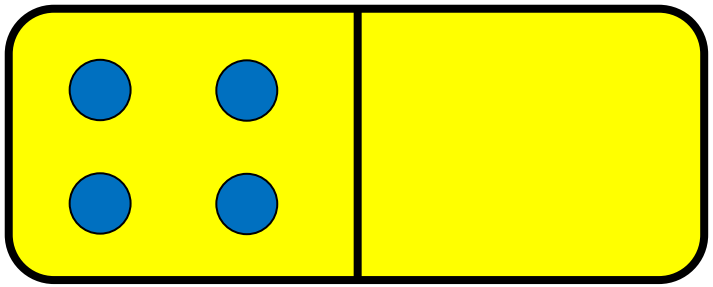
Additive Identity Property of 0

Additive Identity Property of 0



4 + 0 = 4

Additive Identity Property of 0



4 + 0 = 4

Adding zero to a number gives a sum identical to the given number.

algorithm

algorithm

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

algorithm

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

A step-by-step method for computing.

analog clock

analog clock

analog clock

A clock that shows the time by the positions of the hour and minute hand.

angle

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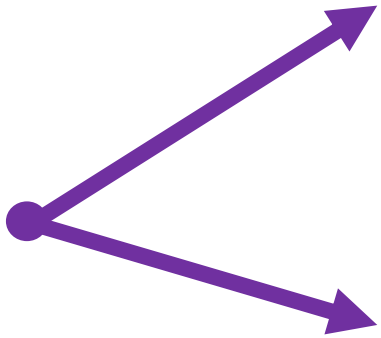
angle



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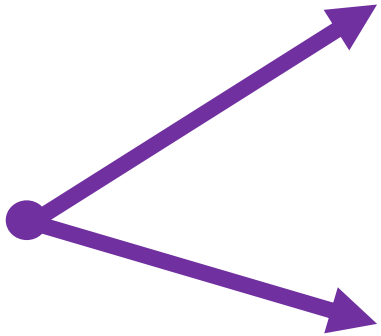
angle



Two rays that
share an endpoint.

area

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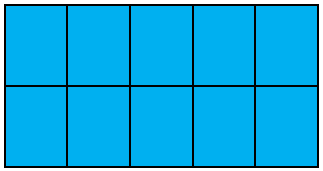
area

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



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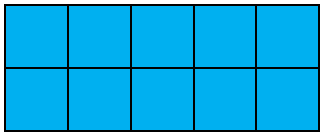
area

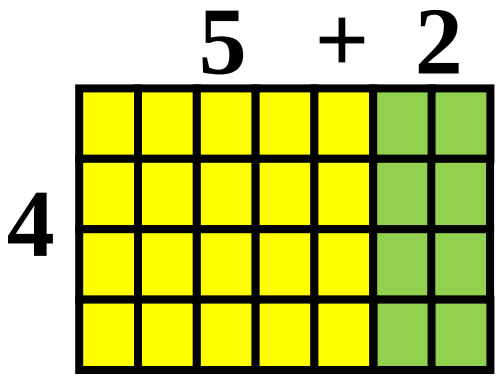
2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 × 5 = 10 square units



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

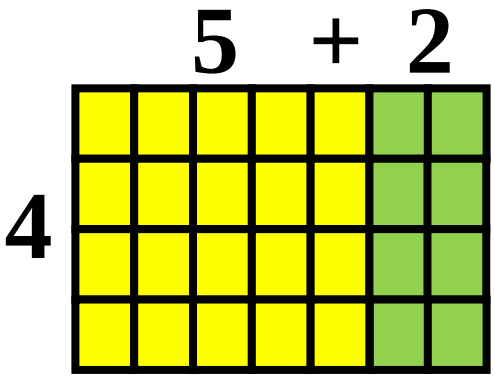
area model

area model



$4 \times 7 = (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 2) = 28$

area model



$4 \times 7 = (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 2) = 28$

A model of multiplication that shows the product within a rectangle drawing.

Can break apart the model into smaller arrays to find unknown facts.

arithmetic patterns

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arithmetic patterns $1_{+4}\ 5_{+4}\ 9_{+4}\ 13$

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arithmetic pattern $1_{+4}\ 5_{+4}\ 9_{+4}\ 13$

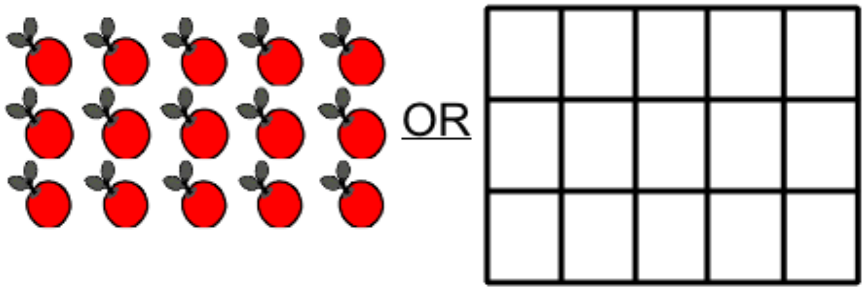
A sequence of numbers in which the difference between any two consecutive numbers is the same.

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

array

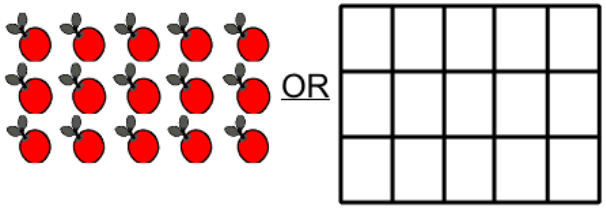
array

3 rows of 5
3 × 5



array

3 rows of 5
3 × 5



An arrangement of objects in equal rows.

Associative Property of Addition

Associative Property of Addition

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

Associative Property of Addition

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

Changing the grouping of three or more addends does not change the sum.

Associative Property of Multiplication

Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
$$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$$
$$105 = 105$$

Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
$$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$$
$$105 = 105$$

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

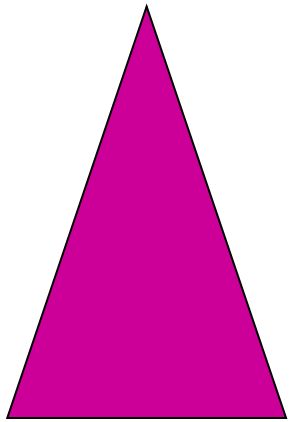
attribute

attribute

large

triangle

pink

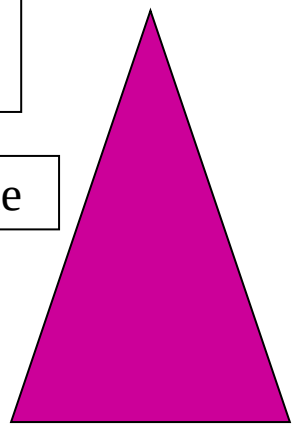


attribute

large

triangle

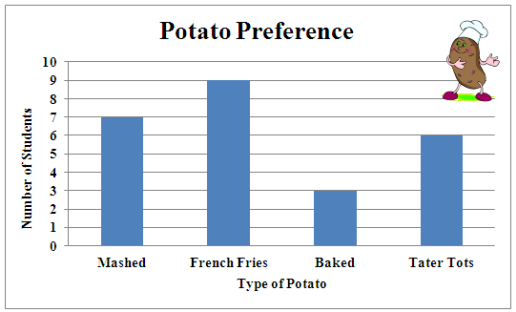
pink

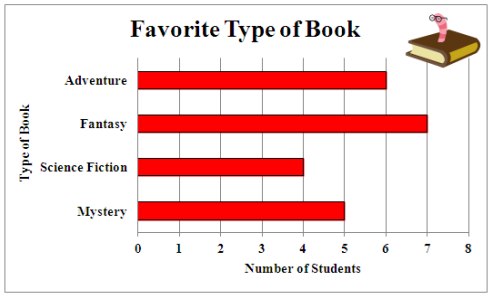


A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.

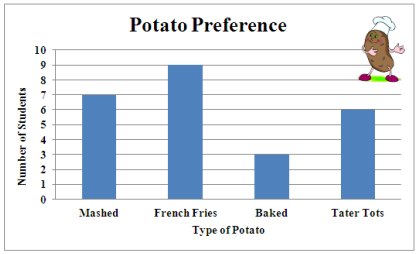
bar graph

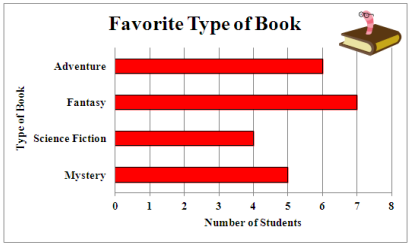
bar graph





bar graph

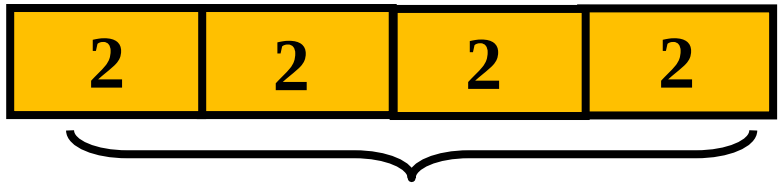




A graph that uses height or length of rectangles to compare data.

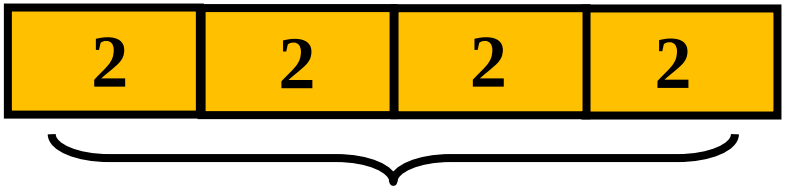
bar model

bar model



There are 4 fish bowls in the classroom. Each bowl contains 2 fish. How many fish are there in all?

bar model



There are 4 fish bowls in the classroom. Each bowl contains 2 fish. How many fish are there in all?

A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities.

base-ten numeral form

base-ten numeral form

12,345

3 is in the hundreds place.
It has a value of
3 hundreds or 300.

base-ten numeral form

12,345

3 is in the hundreds place.
It has a value of
3 hundreds or 300.

A common way of writing a number using digits. The value of a numeral depends on where it appears in the number. (also known as standard form)

base-ten numerals

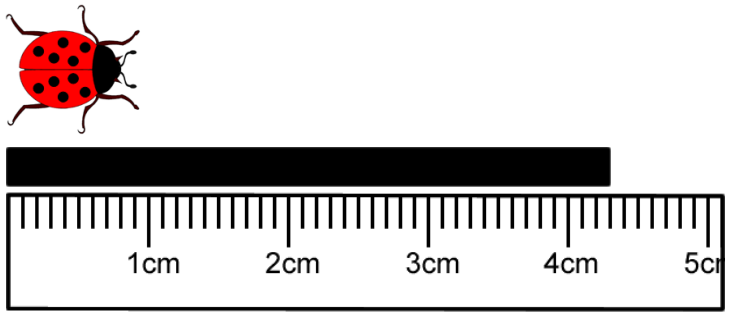
base-ten numerals 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

base-ten numerals 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

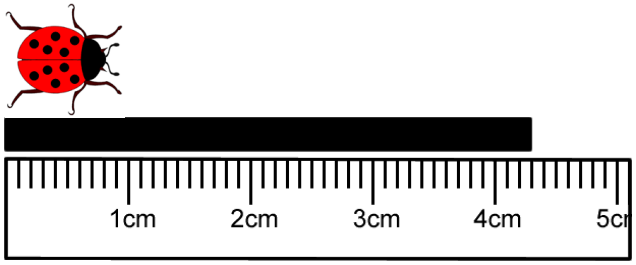
Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. The symbols can represent any amount based on a place value system of grouping by tens. (also known as digits)

centimeter (cm)

centimeter (cm)



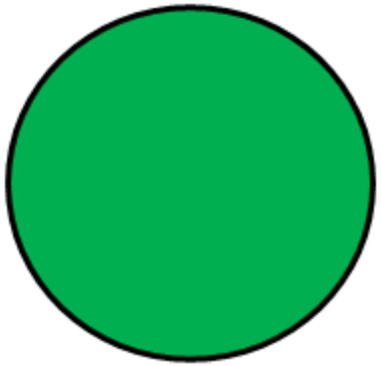
centimeter (cm)



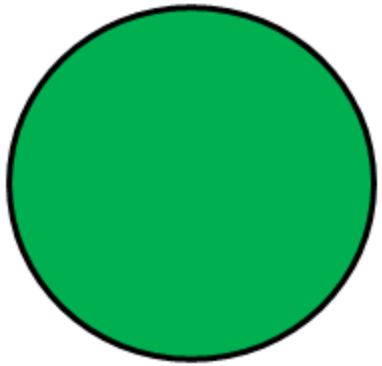
A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter.
100 cm = 1 m

circle

circle



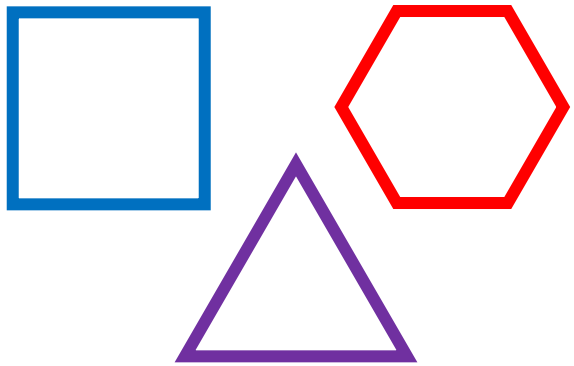
circle



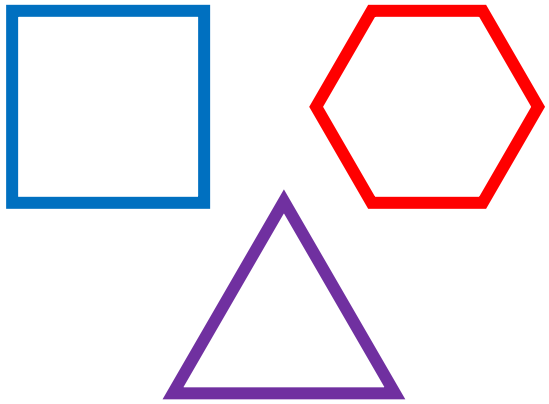
A closed shape with no sides and no vertices.

closed shape

closed shape



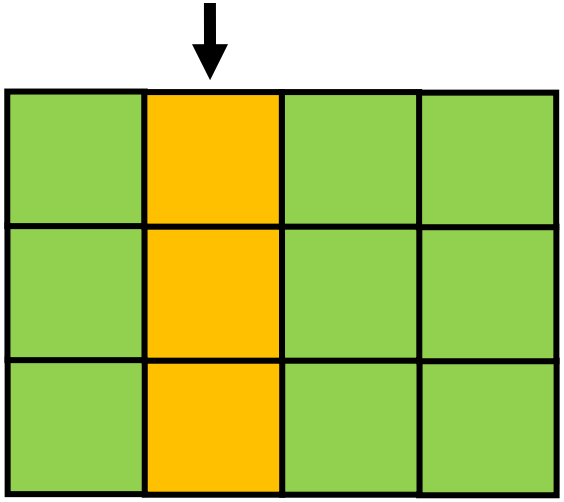
closed shape



A shape that begins and ends at the same point.

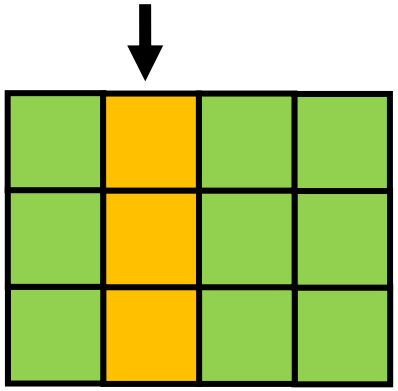
column

column



Columns go up and down.

column



Columns go up and down.

A vertical arrangement of numbers or information in an array or table.

Commutative Property of Addition

Commutative Property of Addition

$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

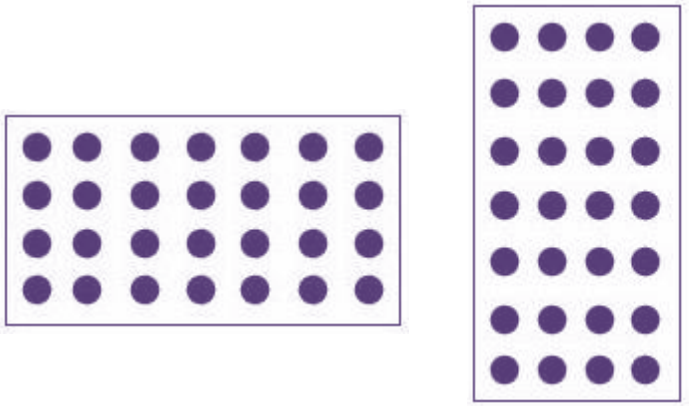
Commutative Property of Addition

$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

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

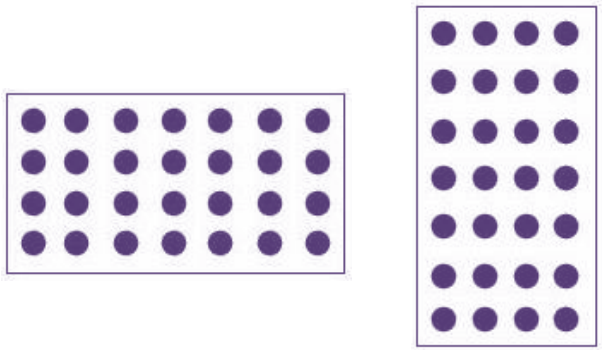
Commutative Property of Multiplication

Commutative Property of Multiplication



$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

Commutative Property of Multiplication

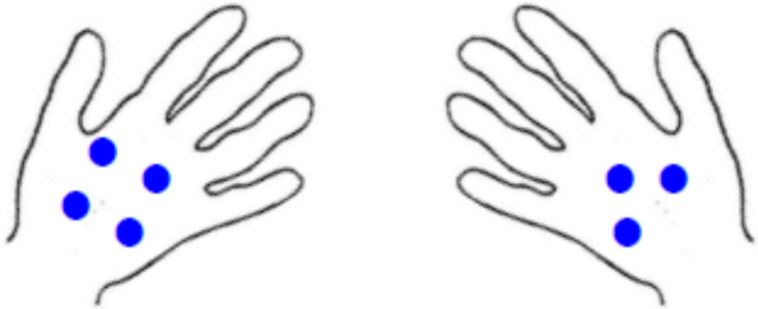


$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

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

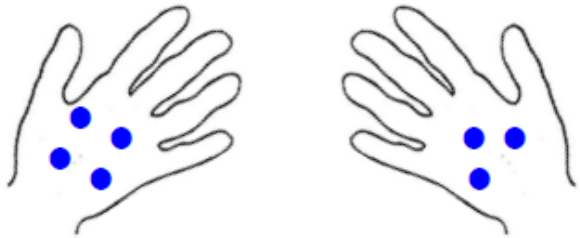
compare

compare



4 is more than 3.

compare



4 is more than 3.

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

compatible numbers

compatible numbers

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 57 & \rightarrow & 60 \\ \underline{+\ 23} & \rightarrow & \underline{+\ 25} \end{array}$$

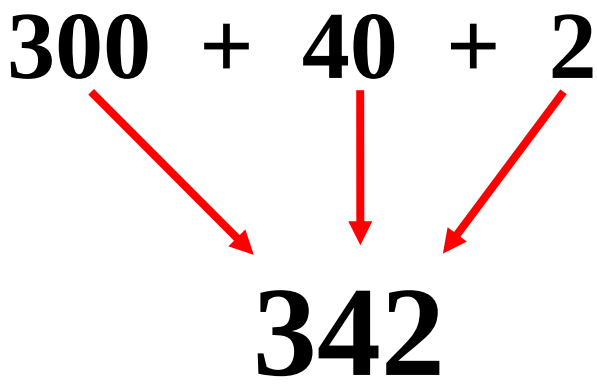
compatible numbers

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 57 & \rightarrow & 60 \\ \underline{+\ 23} & \rightarrow & \underline{+\ 25} \end{array}$$

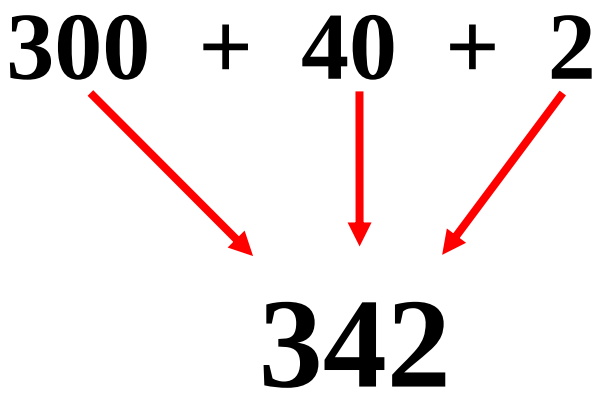
Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the actual numbers. Compatible numbers can be used when estimating.

compose

compose



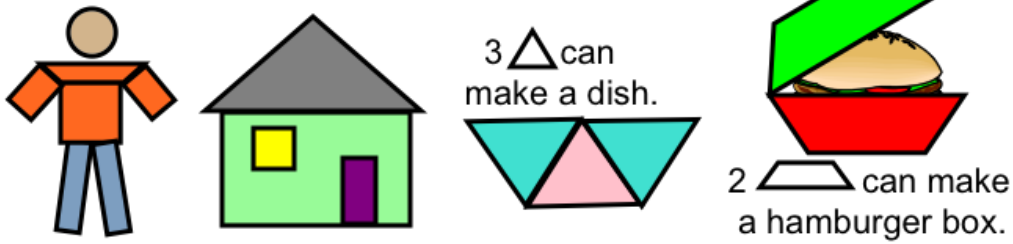
compose



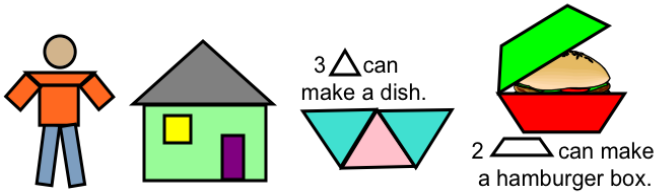
To put together smaller numbers to make larger numbers.

compose

compose



compose



To put together
2 or more shapes
to create
a new shape.

counting number

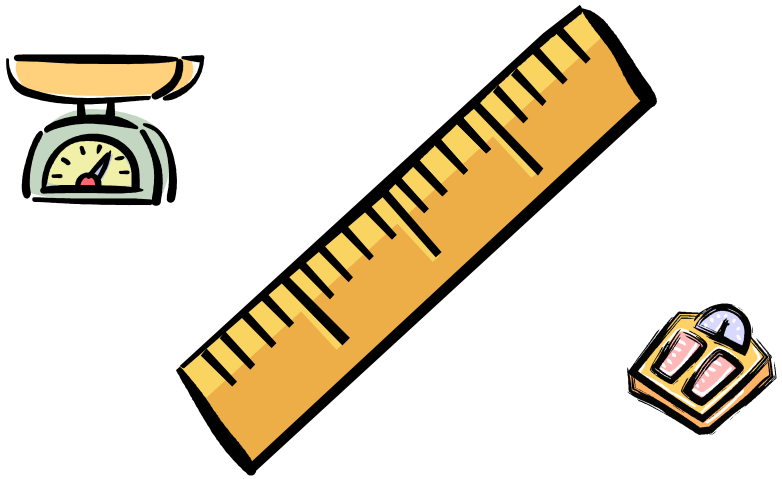
counting number

counting number

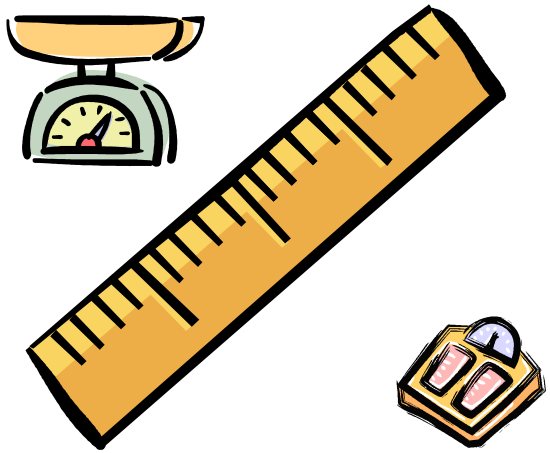
A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects. Counting numbers do not include 0. (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4…)

customary system

customary system



customary system



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

data

data

data *collecting*

car	XXXXXXXXX
truck	XXXXX
bus	XX

car	truck	bus
𝍸 III	𝍸	II

data

data *collecting*

car	XXXXXXXXX
truck	XXXXX
bus	XX

car	truck	bus
𝍸 III	𝍸	II

A collection
of information.

decagon

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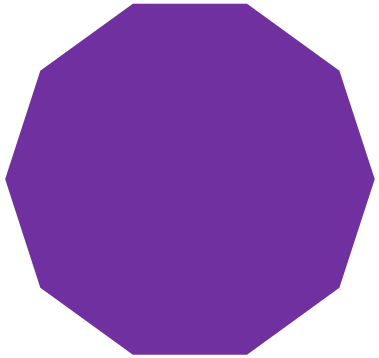
decagon



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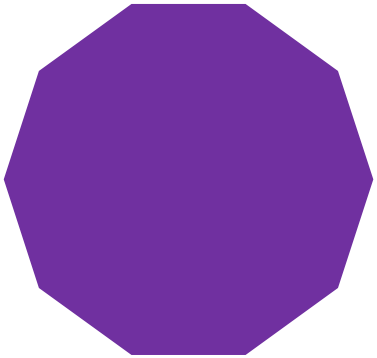
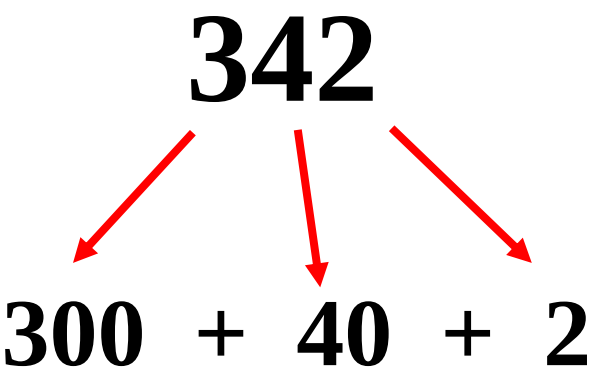
decagon



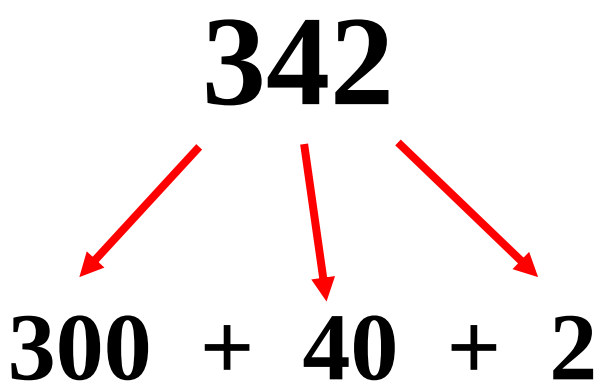
A polygon with 10 sides.

decompose

decompose



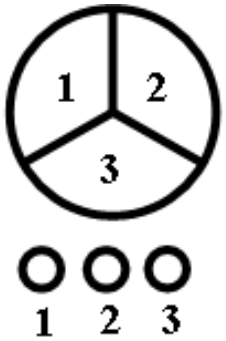
decompose



To separate a number into 2 or more parts.

denominator

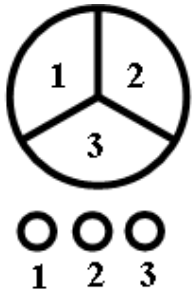
denominator



$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

denominator



$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

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

difference

difference

289 – 146 = 143

difference

difference

289 – 146 = 143

difference

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

digit

---

digit

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9

---

digit

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9

Any of the symbols
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, or 9.
(also known as
base-ten numerals)

digital clock

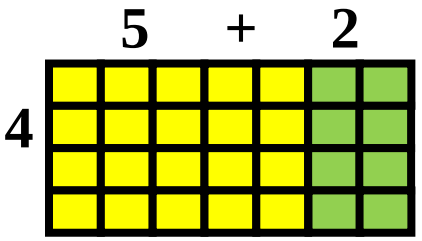
digital clock

digital clock

A clock that shows the time with numbers of hours and minutes, usually separated with a colon. (:)

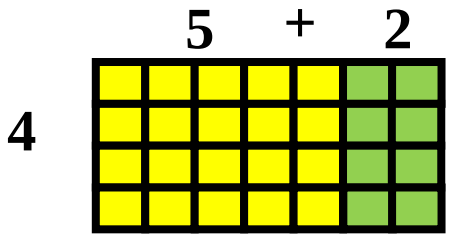
Distributive Property

Distributive Property



$4 \times 7 = 4 \times (5 + 2)$
$= (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 2)$
$= 20 + 8$
$= 28$

Distributive Property

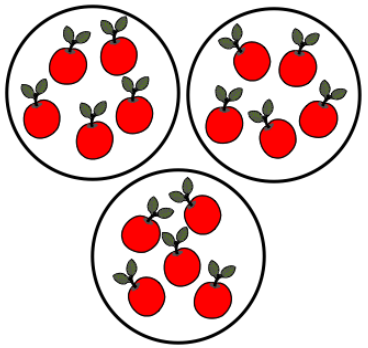


$4 \times 7 = 4 \times (5 + 2)$
$= (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 2)$
$= 20 + 8$
$= 28$

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

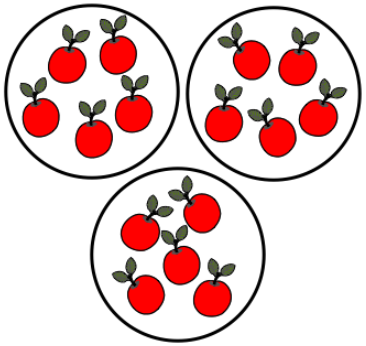
divide

divide



15 ÷ 3 = 5

divide



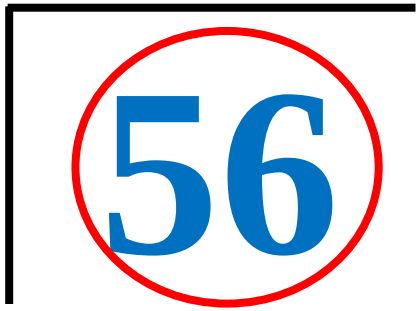
15 ÷ 3 = 5

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

dividend

dividend

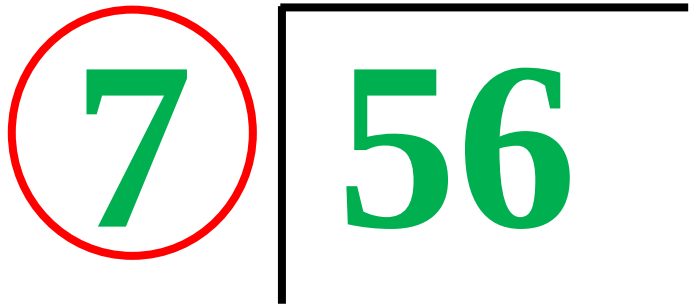
dividend



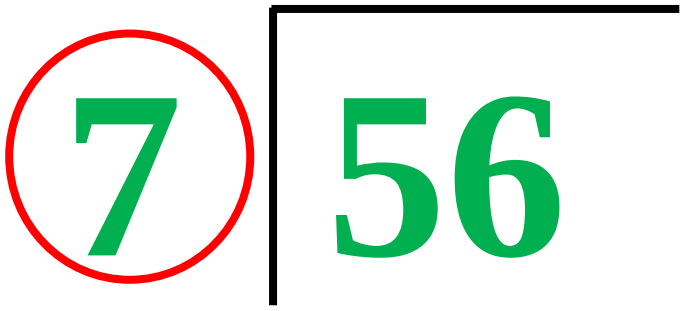
A number that is divided by another number.

divisor

divisor



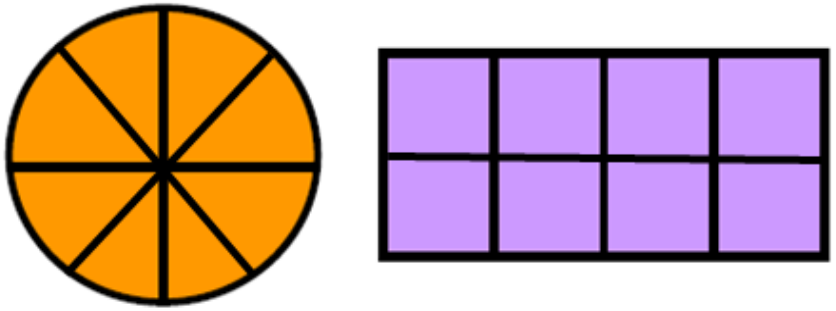
divisor



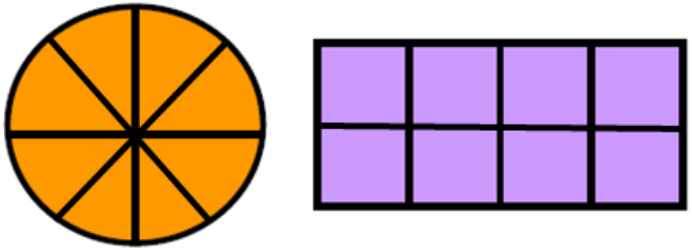
The number by which another number is divided.

eighths

eighths



eighths



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

elapsed time

elapsed time

elapsed time

The amount of time that has passed. (also known as time interval)

endpoint

endpoint

endpoint

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

equal

equal

13 + 5 = 10 + 8

These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

equal

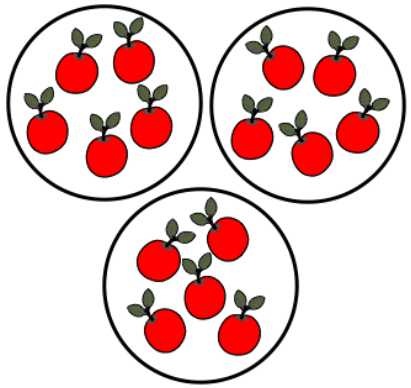
13 + 5 = 10 + 8

These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

Having the same value.

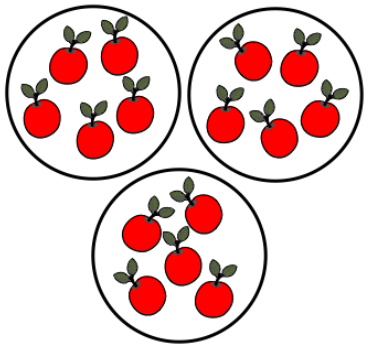
equal groups

equal groups



There are 3 equal groups of 5.

equal groups

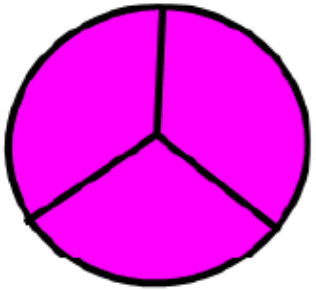


Groups that contain the same number of objects. Whenever you divide, you separate items into equal groups.

There are 3 equal groups of 5.

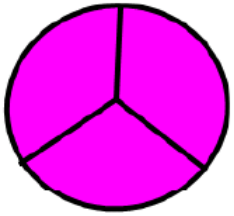
equal parts

equal parts



3 equal parts

equal parts

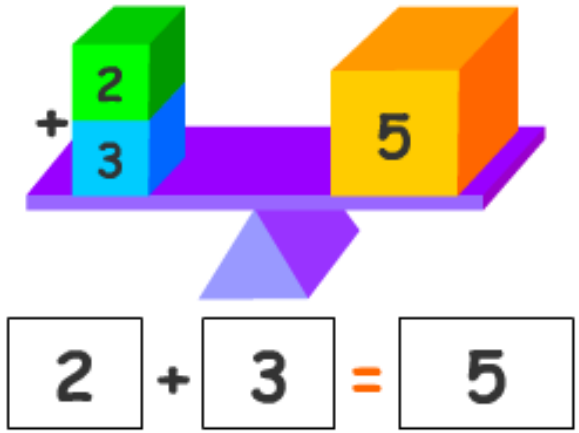


3 equal parts

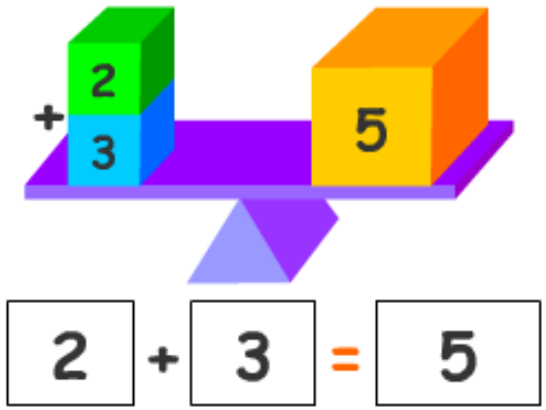
Parts of an object or group that have been divided equally into pieces.

equation

equation



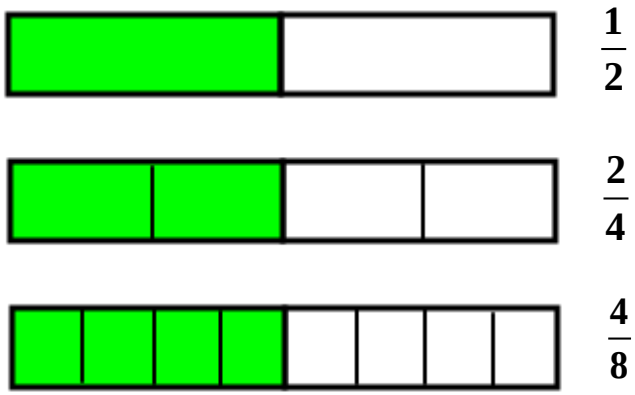
equation



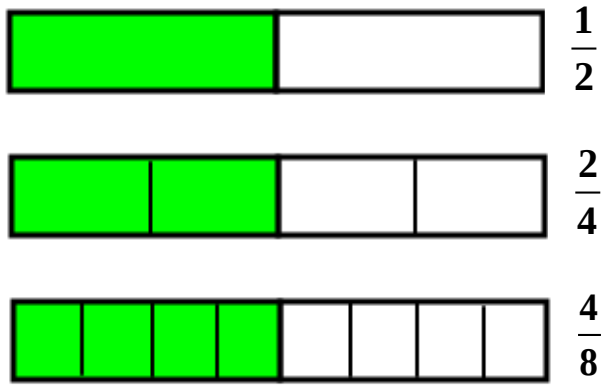
A mathematical sentence with an equal sign. The amount on one side of the equal sign has the same value as the amount on the other side.

equivalent fractions

equivalent fractions



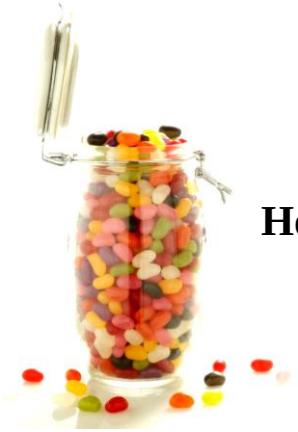
equivalent fractions



Fractions that have the same value.

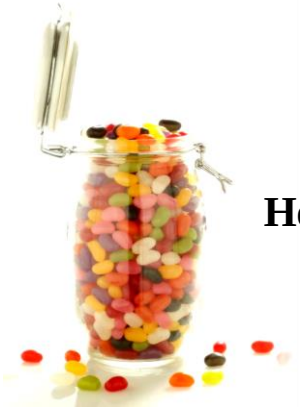
estimate

estimate



How many jelly beans are in the jar?

estimate

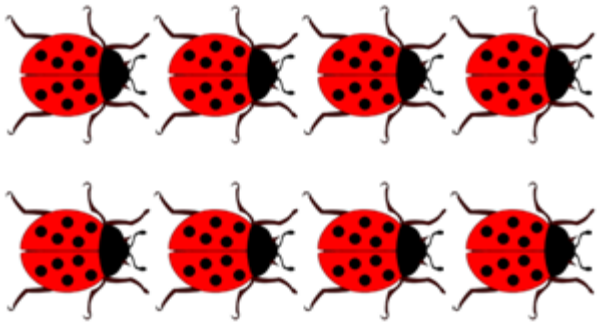


How many jelly beans are in the jar?

A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells *about* how much or *about* how many.

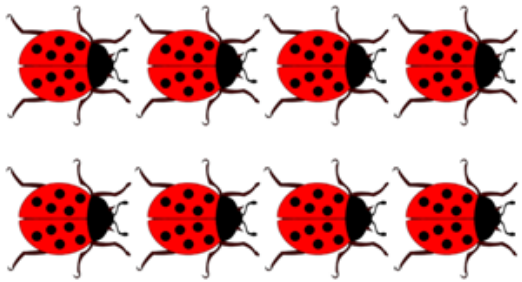
even number

even number



8 is even.

even number



8 is even.

An even number can be shown as 2 equal parts. An even number has 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place.

expanded form

expanded form

263 = 200 + 60 + 3

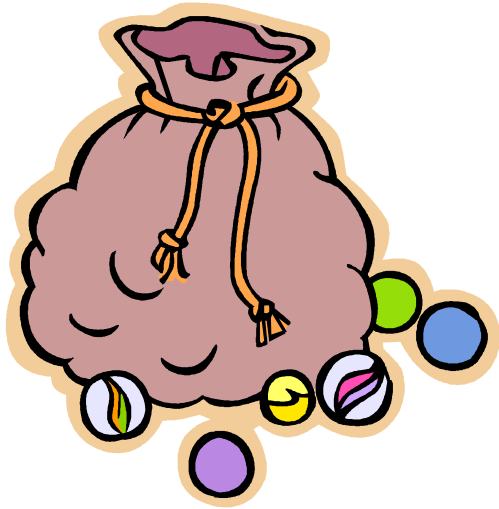
expanded form

263 = 200 + 60 + 3

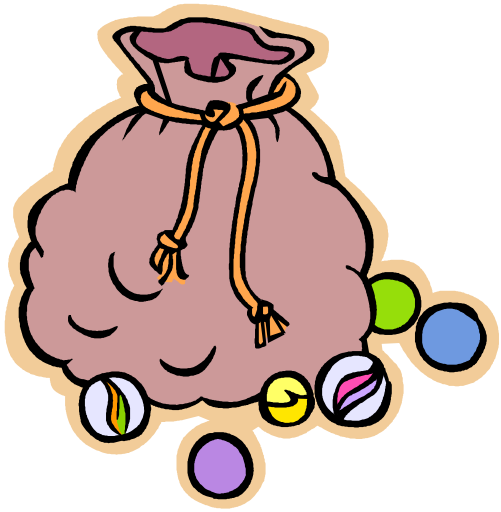
A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit.

experiment

experiment



experiment



An activity that has two or more possible results. (e.g., pulling marbles from a bag)

expression

---

expression

239 + 375

no equal sign

---

expression

239 + 375

no equal sign

A mathematical phrase without an equal sign.

fact family

fact family

Fact Family for 3, 5, 15

3 × 5 = 15	15 ÷ 5 = 3
5 × 3 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5

fact family

Fact Family for 3, 5, 15

3 × 5 = 15	15 ÷ 5 = 3
5 × 3 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5

A group of related facts that use the same numbers. (also known as related facts)

factor

factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$

factors

factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$

factors

The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product.

foot (ft)

foot (ft)

12 inches = 1 foot

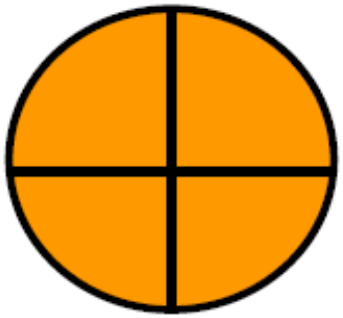
foot (ft)

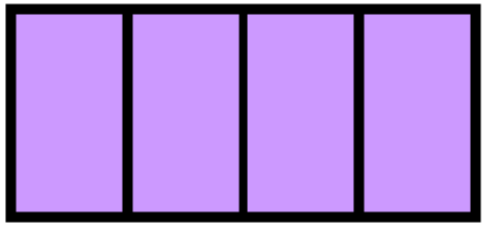
12 inches = 1 foot

A customary unit
of length.
1 foot = 12 inches

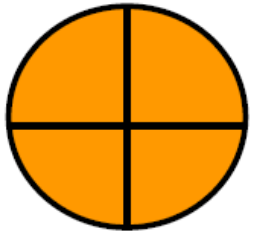
fourths

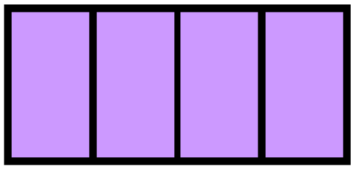
fourths





fourths



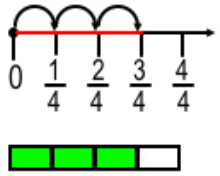


The parts you get when you divide something into 4 equal parts.

fraction

fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

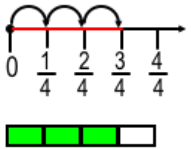
Set Model

Area Model

What is $\frac{3}{4}$?

fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

Set Model

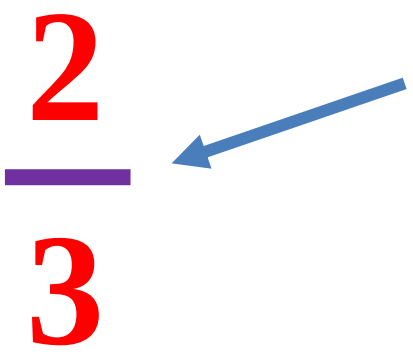
Area Model

What is $\frac{3}{4}$?

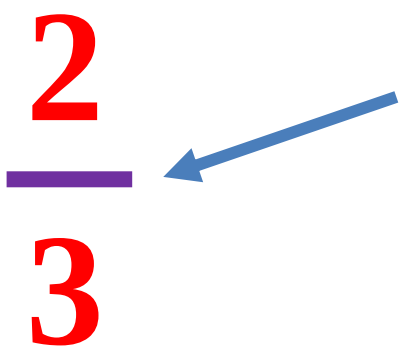
A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.

fraction bar

fraction bar



fraction bar



A bar that separates the numerator and the denominator.

fraction greater than one

fraction greater than one

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← numerator is greater than denominator

fraction greater than one

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← numerator is greater than denominator

A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.

fraction less than one

fraction less than one

$$\frac{3}{5}$$ ← numerator is less than denominator

fraction less than one

$$\frac{3}{5}$$ ← numerator is less than denominator

A fraction with a numerator less than its denominator.

frequency table

frequency table

Favorite Fruit	
 Orange	5
 Apple	7
 Pear	3

frequency table

Favorite Fruit	
 Orange	5
 Apple	7
 Pear	3

A table that uses numbers to record data.

gram (g)

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

The standard unit of mass in the metric system.

greater than

greater than

5 > 3

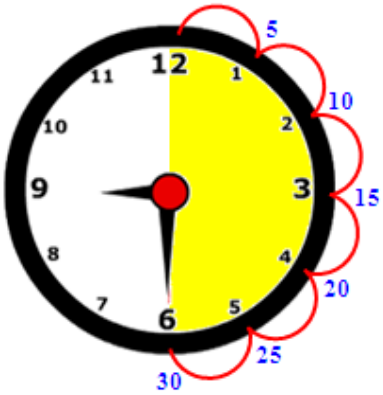
greater than

5 > 3

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

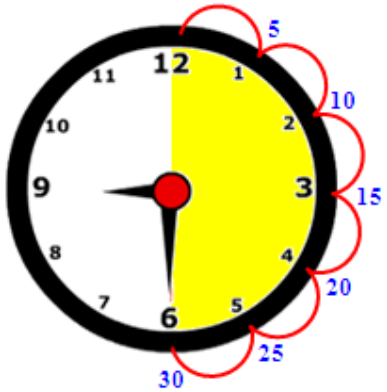
half hour

half hour



30 minutes = one half-hour

half hour

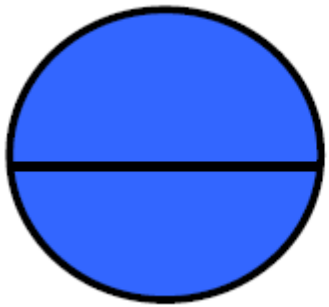


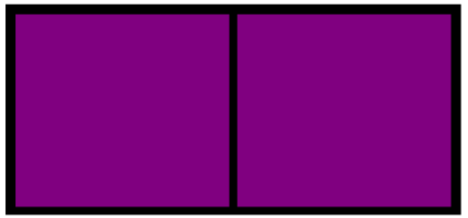
A unit of time equal to 30 minutes.

30 minutes = one half-hour

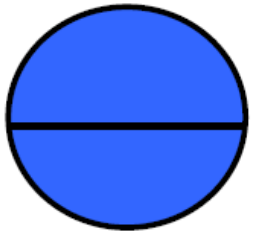
halves

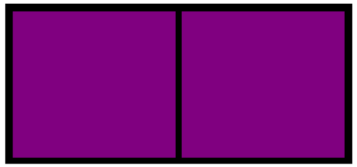
halves





halves

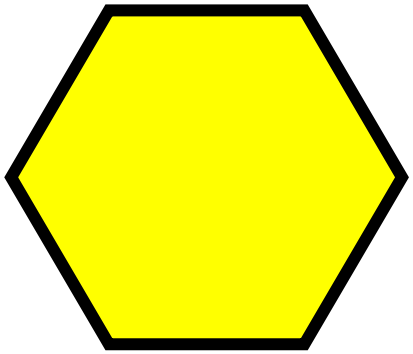




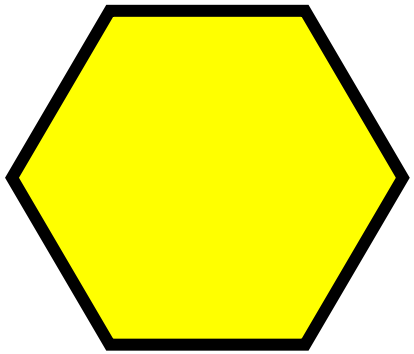
The parts you get when you divide something into 2 equal parts.

hexagon

hexagon



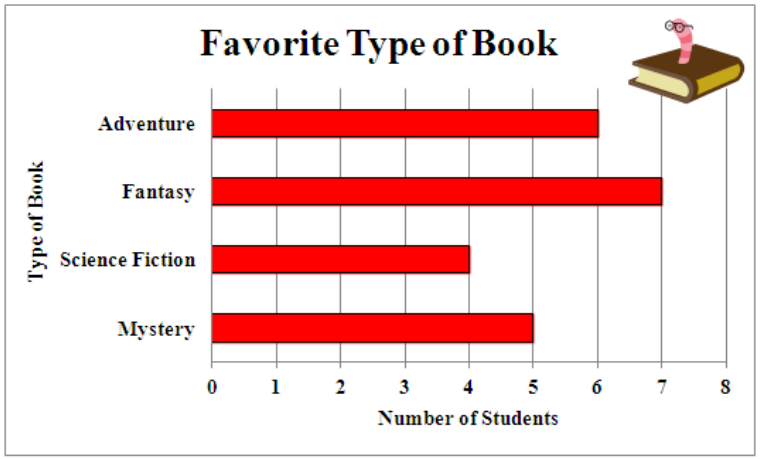
hexagon



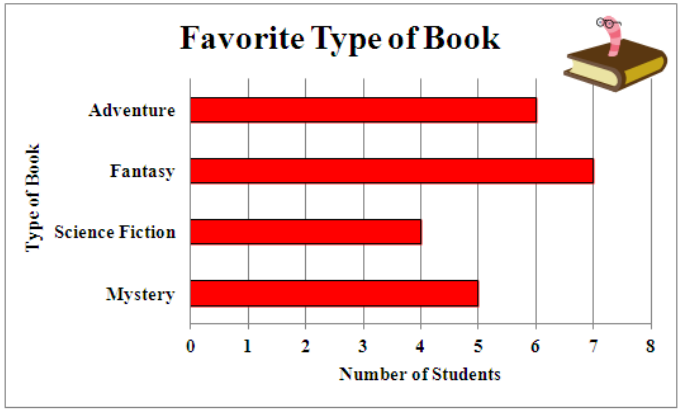
A polygon with 6 sides.

horizontal bar graph

horizontal bar graph



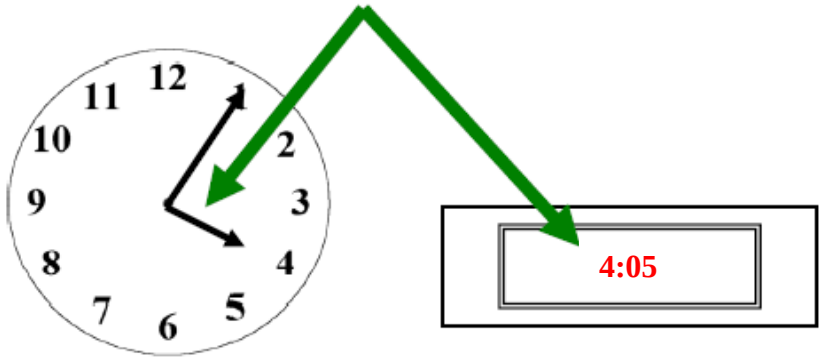
horizontal bar graph



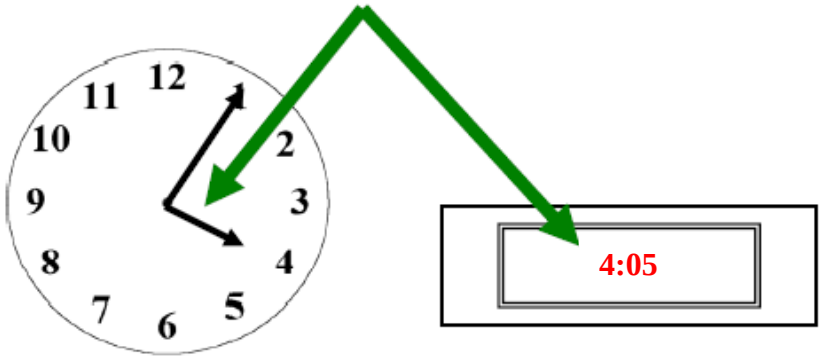
A graph that uses length of rectangles to compare data.

hour (hr)

hour (hr)



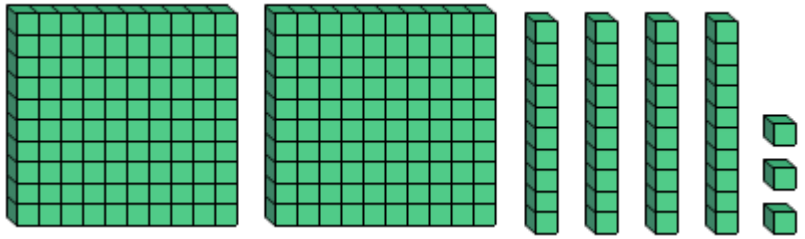
hour (hr)



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

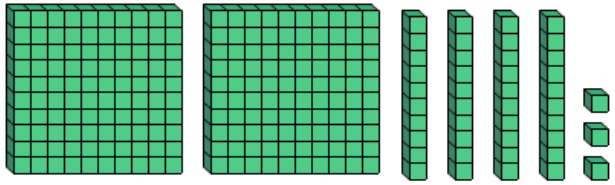
hundreds

hundreds



Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	3

hundreds

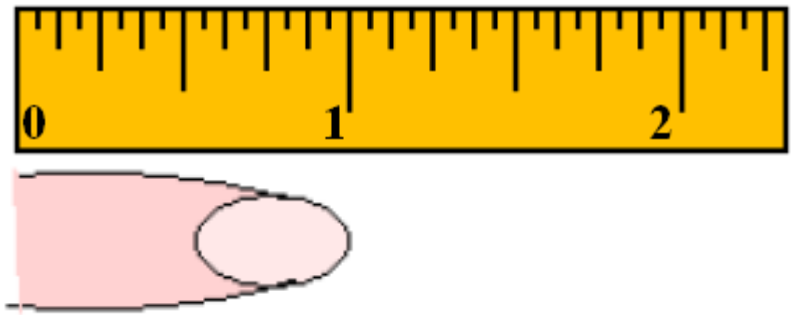


Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	3

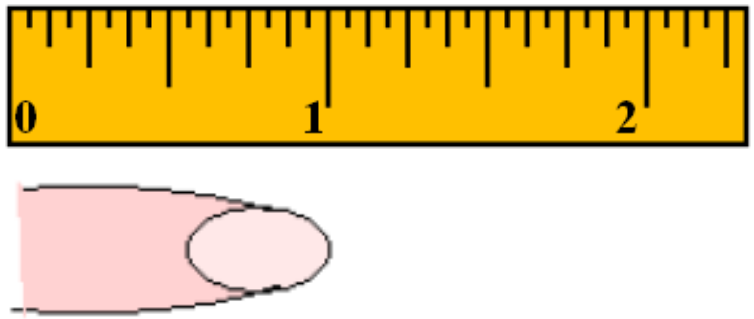
The value of a digit that is the third position from the right when describing whole number place value.

inch (in)

inch (in)



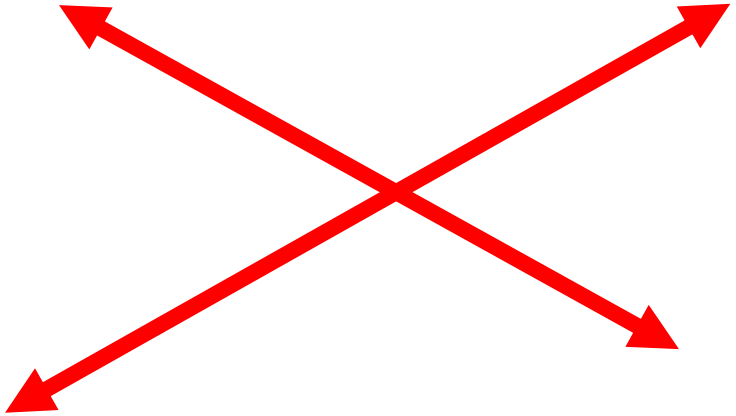
inch (in)



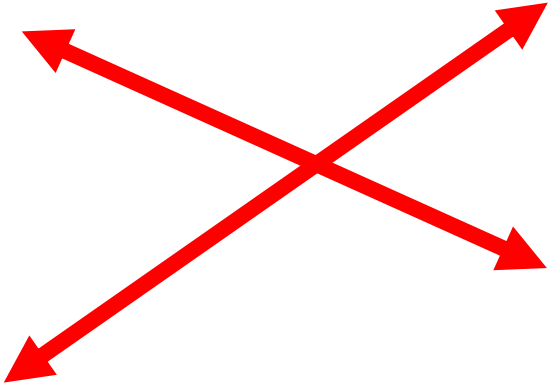
A customary unit
of length.
12 inches = 1 foot

intersecting lines

intersecting lines



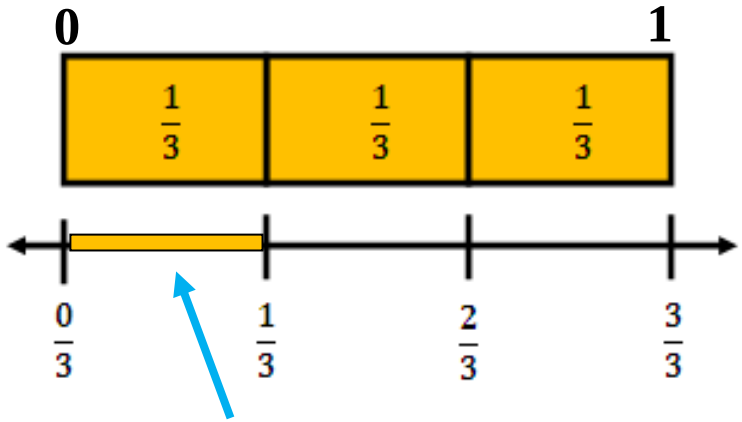
intersecting lines



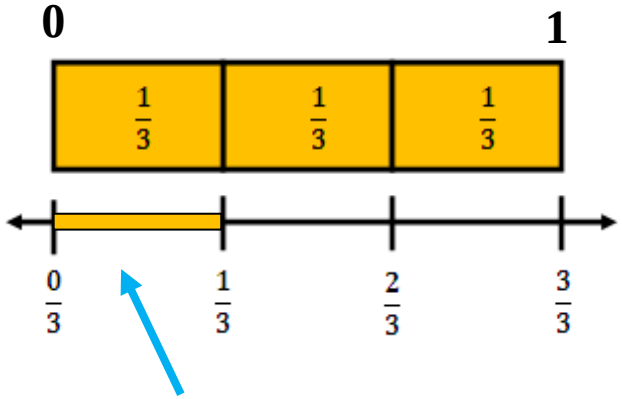
Lines that cross at a point.

interval

interval



interval



The distance between two points.

inverse operations

inverse operations

Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

8 × 5 = 40
40 ÷ 5 = 8

inverse operations

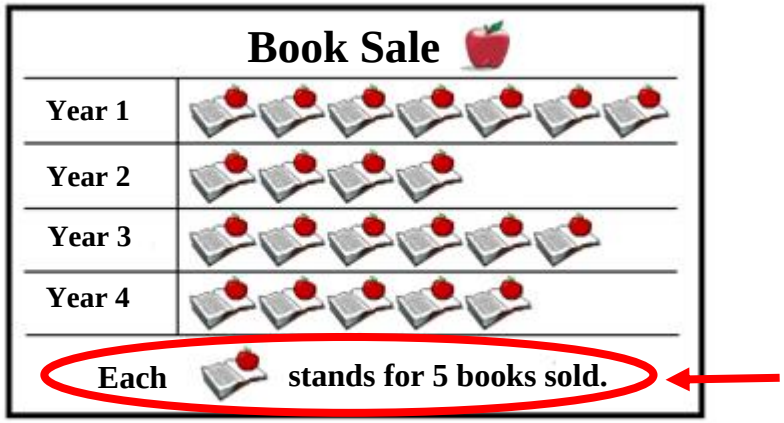
Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

8 × 5 = 40
40 ÷ 5 = 8

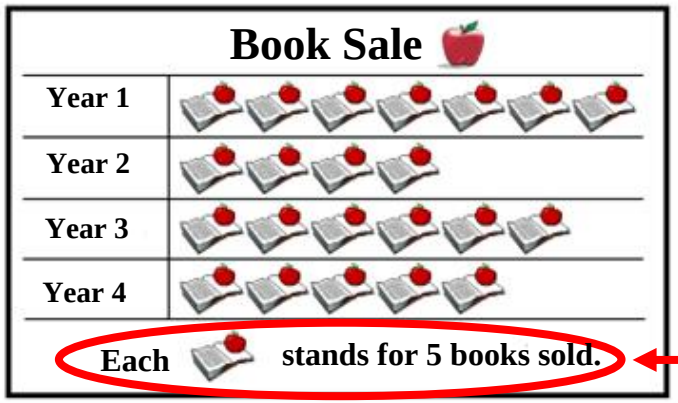
Operations that undo each other.

key

key



key



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

kilogram (kg)

kilogram (kg)

Math book

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

kilogram (kg)

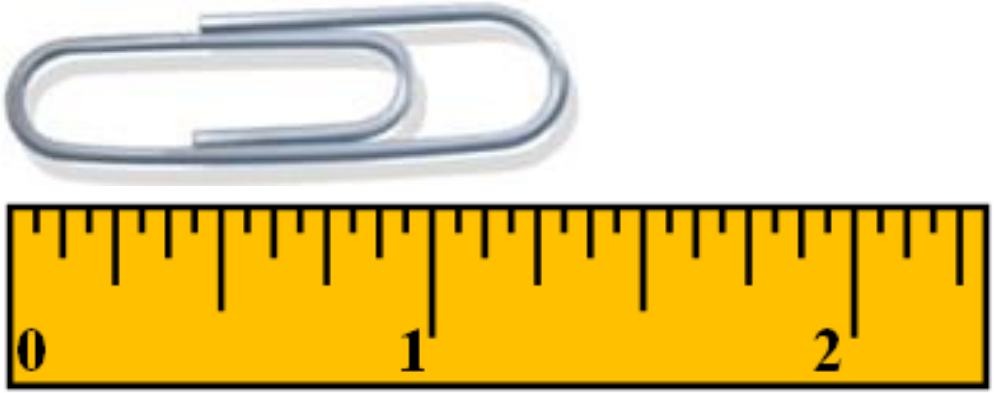
Math book

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

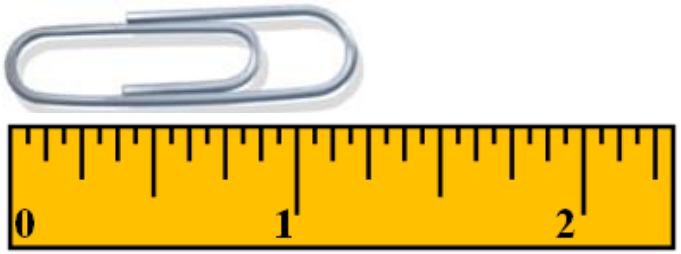
A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.

length

length



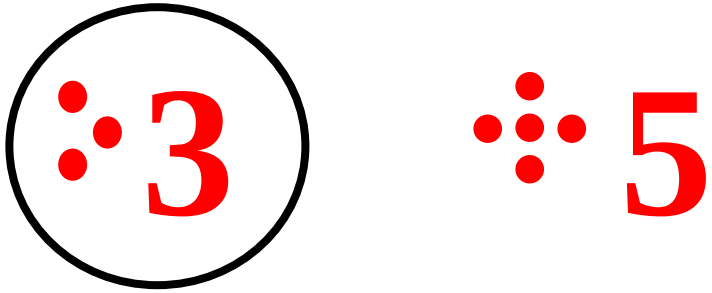
length



How long something is.
The distance from one point to another.
Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc.

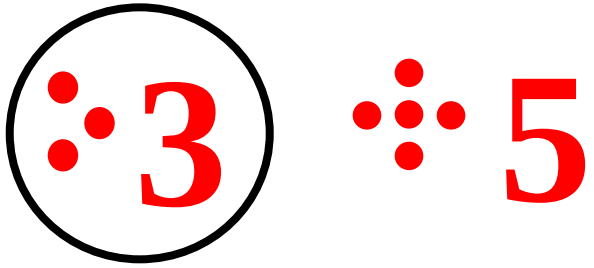
less than

less than



3 < 5

less than



3 < 5

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

line

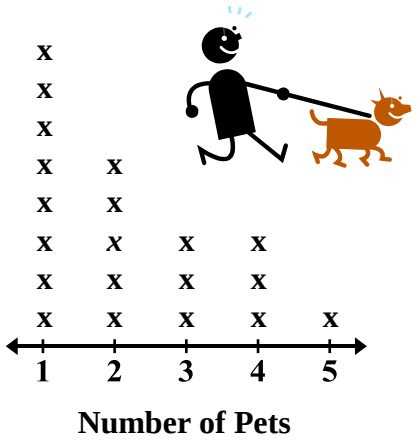
line

line

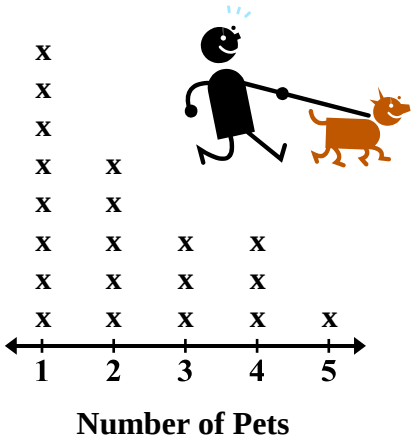
A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.

line plot

line plot



line plot



A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.

line segment

line segment

line segment

A part of a line with two endpoints.

liter (L)

liter (L)

large bottle of soda or bottle of water

1,000 mL = 1 L

liter (L)

large bottle of soda or bottle of water

1,000 mL = 1 L

The basic unit of capacity in the metric system.
1 liter = 1,000 milliliters