English 4th 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:

A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.
An angle with a measure less than 90°.
A triangle with no angle measuring 90° or more.
To combine; put together two or more quantities.
addend

5 + 3 + 2 = 10

Any number being added.
How many more hearts than stars are there?

Problems that ask how much more (or less) one amount is than another.

How many more hearts than stars are there?
Additive Identity Property of 0

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

4 + 0 = 4
Multiply the ones. $3\times 4 = 12$

Multiply the tens. $3\times 20 = 60$

Add the partial products.

Two rays or line segments that share an endpoint.
The measure of the size of an angle. It tells how far one side is turned from the other side.

A one degree angle turns through $1/360$ of a full circle.
Part of a circle’s curve between any two of its points.
area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ square units}

The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.
A model of multiplication that shows each place value product.

\[ 9 \times 28 = (9 \times 20) + (9 \times 8) = 252 \]
An arrangement of objects in equal rows.
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

(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.
A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.
A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities.

Amy had 5 baseball cards. Jeff had 3 times as many cards as Amy. How many baseball cards did they have altogether?
Any side of a plane figure. Usually thought of as a side where the figure “sits.”
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)

3 is in the hundreds place. It has a value of 3 hundreds or 300.
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)
A known size or amount that can be used as a reference to help understand a different size or amount. A benchmark can be used to estimate measurement.

You can walk 1 mile in about 20 minutes.
Fractions that are commonly used for estimation. A benchmark fraction helps you compare two fractions.
Capacity refers to the amount of liquid a container can hold.
A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter.
A plane figure with all points the same distance from a fixed point called a center.
To sort into categories or to arrange into groups by attributes.
The same direction that the hands on a clock move.
common denominator

12 is a common denominator for:
\[ \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{3}{4} \]

For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators.
Any common factor of two or more numbers.

Common Factors of 12 and 18: 1, 2, 3, 6
Common multiple

4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…
6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…

Common Multiples of 4 and 6:
12, 24, 36…

Any common multiple of two or more numbers.
common numerator

For two or more fractions, a common numerator is a common multiple of the numerators.

4 is a common numerator for:
\[ \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{2}{3} \]

For two or more fractions, a common numerator is a common multiple of the numerators.
Commutative Property of Addition

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

3 + 2 = 2 + 3
Commutative Property of Multiplication

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

$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$
To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to.

4 is more than 3.
compatible numbers

Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the actual numbers.

Compatible numbers can be used when estimating.

57 \rightarrow 60
\times 23 \rightarrow \times 25
To put together smaller numbers to make larger numbers.
A number greater than 0 that has more than two different factors.

6 is a composite number.

6 is a composite number.
Having exactly the same size and shape.
The opposite direction that the hands move on a clock.
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…)

counting number

(e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4…)
A customary unit of capacity.
1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
customary system

A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.
A collection of information gathered for a purpose. Data may be in the form of either words or numbers.
The length of time it takes the Earth to make a complete rotation. 24 hours = 1 day
A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point.
A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10. It can be written with a decimal point.
A dot (.) separating the whole number from the fraction in decimal notation.
A metric unit of length.

1 decimeter = 0.1 meter
10 decimeters = 1 meter

A hand span is about 1 decimeter.
decompose

To separate a number into 2 or more parts.

342

300 + 40 + 2
A unit for measuring angles. It is based on dividing one complete circle into 360 equal parts.
The number written below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.
A line that goes through vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.
The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.
Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. (also known as base-ten numerals)
Distributive Property

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

\[
6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4) \\
= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4) \\
= 60 + 24 \\
= 84
\]
To separate into equal groups and find the number in each group or the number of groups.

15 ÷ 3 = 5

15 ÷ 3 = 5
A number that is divided by another number.
A number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a counting number without a remainder.

8 is divisible by 2 because there is no remainder.

\[ 8 \div 2 = 4 \]
The number by which another number is divided.

divisor

7

56

divisor

7

56
elapsed time

The amount of time that has passed.
(also known as time interval)
A point at either end of a line segment, or a point at one end of a ray.
These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

$13 + 5 = 10 + 8$
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.
A triangle with all equal angles (60°).
A triangle with all sides the same length.
equivalent decimals

Decimals that have the same value.

0.7 = 0.70
equivalent fractions

Fractions that have the same value.
estimate

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

How many jelly beans are in the jar?
expanded form

263 = 200 + 60 + 3

A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit.
A mathematical phrase without an equal sign.
A group of related facts that use the same numbers. (also known as related facts)
factor

2 × 6 = 12

Factors

The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product.
The factor pairs for 6 are:
2 and 3
1 and 6

A set of two whole numbers that when multiplied will result in a given product.
fluid ounce

A customary unit of capacity.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup
foot (ft)

12 inches = 1 foot

A customary unit of length.
1 foot = 12 inches
To find the area of any rectangle, multiply its length by its width.
This rule can be written as an equation:

\[ A = l \times w \]
A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.
A horizontal bar that separates the numerator and the denominator.
A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.
A fraction with a numerator less than its denominator.
A customary unit of capacity.
1 gallon = 4 quarts
The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

The standard unit of mass in the metric system is the kilogram. 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram
greater than

5 > 3

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

A customary unit of capacity.

\[ \frac{1}{2} \text{ gallon} = 2 \text{ quarts} \]
A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure.
hexagon

A polygon with 6 sides.
Parallel to the horizon. Horizontal lines go from left to right.
A unit of time. 
1 hour = 60 minutes
24 hours = 1 day
The value of a digit that is the third position from the right when describing whole number place value.
One of the equal parts when a whole is divided into 100 equal parts.
In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths.
inch (in)

A customary unit of length.
12 inches = 1 foot
intersecting lines

Lines that cross at a point.
The distance between two points.
Inverse operations

Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

$8 \times 5 = 40$
$40 \div 5 = 8$

Operations that undo each other.
isosceles triangle

A triangle that has exactly 2 equal sides.
kilogram (kg)

About 2 \frac{1}{2} pounds

A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.
A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.

A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.

A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters.
How long something is.
The distance from one point to another.
Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc.
One dimension of a two- or three-dimensional figure.
Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.
like denominators

like denominators

Denominators in two or more fractions that are the same.

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

like numerators

Numerator in two or more fractions that are the same.
A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.
A line that divides a figure into two congruent halves that are mirror images of each other.
A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.
A part of a line with two endpoints.
line-symmetric figure

A figure that can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.
What a figure has if it can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.
The basic unit of capacity in the metric system.

1 liter = 1,000 milliliters
When a fraction is expressed with the fewest possible pieces, it is in lowest terms. (also known as simplest form)