

Glossary

Dear Families,
I hope this helps
to clarify some of
the math terms
that we will be
using this
year. 😊
Mrs. Arico

This glossary provides definitions or examples of key terms in the Grade 2 lessons as a resource for students and parents. See the Glossary in the *Teacher Implementation Guide* for more detailed definitions.

A


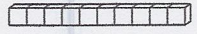
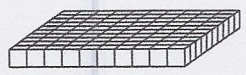
Area (Unit 16)

The amount of space a shape covers. Area is measured in square units.

B

Base-ten Pieces (Unit 6)

A set of blocks that students use to represent numbers. A skinny is made of 10 bits and a flat is made of 100 bits.

Nickname	Picture
bit	
skinny	
flat	

Bit (Unit 6)

The smallest of the base-ten pieces. It often represents 1. (See also base-ten pieces.)



C

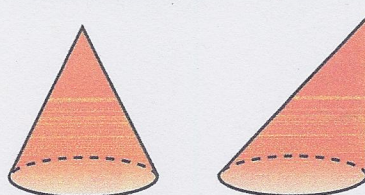
Centimeter (Unit 5)

A unit of length in the metric system. A centimeter (cm) is 1/100 of a meter. This rectangle is one centimeter long.



Cone (Unit 17)

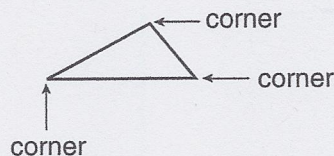
A three-dimensional shape. Examples:



Cones

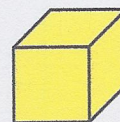
Corner (Unit 15)

A corner is the point where two sides or edges of a shape meet.



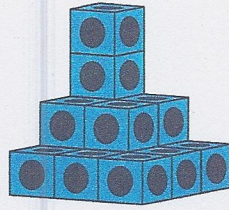
Cube (Unit 17)

A three-dimensional shape with six square faces that are all the same size.



Cube Model (Unit 7)

A shape made with connecting cubes.

**Cube Model Plan (Unit 7)**

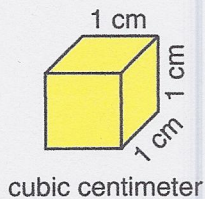
A grid that shows how to build a cube model. The number in each square shows the number of cubes stacked over that square.

	Back			
	4	2	1	
Left	2	2	1	Right
	1	1	1	
	Front			

See the picture of the cube model for this plan under Cube Model.

Cubic Centimeter (Unit 10)

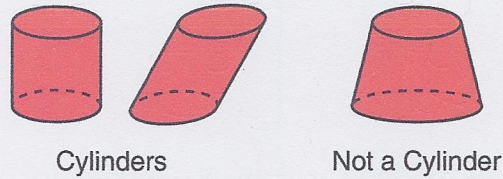
The volume of a cube that is one centimeter long on each edge.

**Cubit (Unit 4)**

A very old unit of length. It is the distance from the elbow to the tip of the longest finger.

Cylinder (Unit 15)

A three-dimensional shape. Examples:

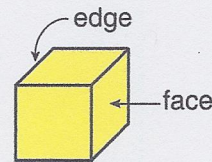


D

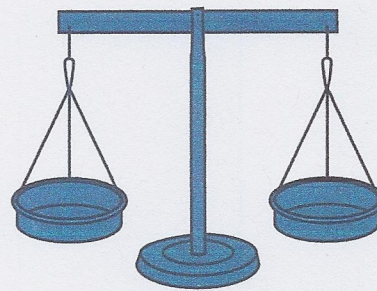
E

Edge (Unit 17)

A line where two faces of a three-dimensional shape meet.

**Equal-arm Balance (Unit 8)**

A tool for measuring the mass of an object.

**Estimate (Unit 4)**

1. (adjective) a number that is close to the desired number
2. (verb) to approximate

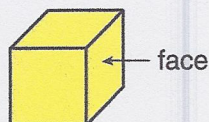
Even Number (Unit 2)

Numbers that are doubles. The numbers 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, . . . etc. are even. The number 28 is even because it is $14 + 14$.

F

Face (Unit 17)

A two-dimensional shape that is one side of a three-dimensional shape.



Fact Families (Unit 11)

Related math facts. These four number sentences are a fact family:

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$

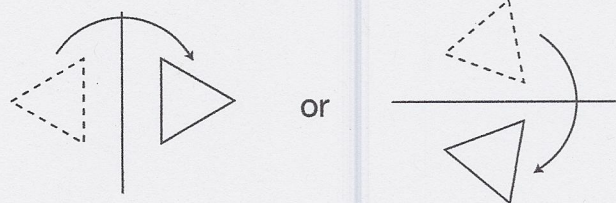
Flat (Unit 6)

A block that is one of the base-ten pieces. A flat is made of 100 bits. It often represents 100. (See also base-ten pieces.)



Flip (Unit 15)

A way of moving a two-dimensional shape. These dotted triangles are flipped over the lines.



Function Machine (Unit 19)

A “machine” that follows a rule. It gives exactly one output number for any input number. This is a data table for an “Add 2” machine.

Input	Output
0	2
1	3
5	7
18	20

G

Gram (Unit 8)

The basic unit used to measure mass in the metric system. An ounce is about 28 grams. One gram is about the mass of a raisin.

H

Hand Span (Unit 4)

The distance from the tip of your thumb to the tip of your baby finger with your hand spread as wide as possible.

Horizontal Axis (Unit 2)

In a coordinate grid, the left/right axis.

I

Interval (Unit 2 & Unit 5)

All the numbers between (and including) two numbers.

J

K

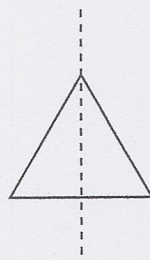
L

Leftover (Unit 12 & Unit 19)

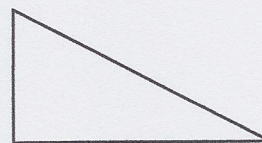
A number that remains or is left in a problem about equal sharing.

Line Symmetry (Unit 15)

A shape has line symmetry if it can be folded into two matching halves.



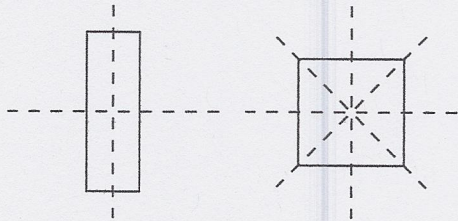
This shape has line symmetry.



This shape does not have line symmetry.

Line of Symmetry (Unit 15)

A line through a shape. If you fold the shape along this line, then one half of the figure matches the other.



The dotted lines are lines of symmetry.

M

Mass (Unit 8 & Unit 10)

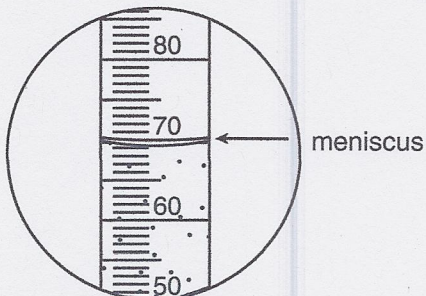
The amount of matter in an object.

Median (Unit 5)

The number “in the middle” of a set of data. Example: Jonah rolled a car down a ramp three times. The first time it rolled 30 cm. The second time it rolled 28 cm. The third time it rolled 33 cm. He put the numbers in order: 28 cm, 30 cm, 33 cm. 30 cm is the median because it is in the “middle” of his data.

Meniscus (Unit 10)

The curved surface formed when a liquid creeps up the side of a graduated cylinder.



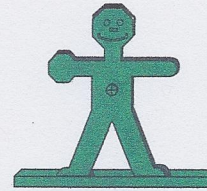
A graduated cylinder containing 69 cc.

Meter (Unit 5)

A unit of length in the metric system. A meter is a bit more than 39 inches.

Mr. Origin (Unit 18)

A plastic figure that helps children learn about direction and distance. Mr. Origin has a mitten on his right hand and a button on his front.



Multiplication Number Sentence (Unit 12)

A number sentence uses numbers and symbols instead of words to describe a problem. A multiplication number sentence describes a multiplication problem. For example, a multiplication number sentence for the problem “5 birds landed on a branch. Each bird had two seeds. How many seeds do all 5 birds have?” is $5 \times 2 = 10$.

N

Number Sentence (Unit 12)

A number sentence uses numbers and symbols instead of words to describe a problem. For example, a number sentence for the problem “5 birds landed on a branch. Two more birds also landed on the branch. How many birds are on the branch?” is $5 + 2 = 7$.

O

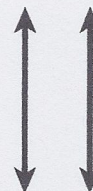
Odd Number (Unit 2)

A number that is not even. The odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and so on.

P

Parallel Lines (Unit 15)

Lines that do not meet. Lines that are always the same distance apart.



Perimeter (Unit 20)

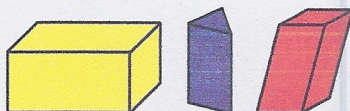
The distance around a two-dimensional shape.

Place Value (Unit 6)

The value of a digit in a number. For example, the 5 is in the hundreds place in 4573, so it stands for 500.

Prism (Unit 17)

A 3-dimensional shape. Examples:



Prisms



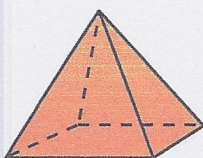
Not a prism

Pyramid (Unit 17)

A 3-dimensional shape. Examples.



Triangular pyramid



Rectangular pyramid

Q

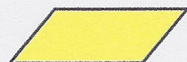
R

Rectangle (Unit 15)

A shape with four sides and with four square corners.



Rectangles



Not a rectangle

Rectangular Prism (Unit 17)

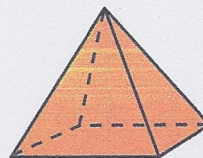
A prism whose faces are all rectangles.



Rectangular prism

Rectangular Pyramid (Unit 17)

A pyramid with a rectangle for a base.



Rectangular pyramid

Reflection (Unit 15)

See flip.

Related Facts (Unit 11)

Fact families. For example, these facts are related:

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

$$3 - 1 = 2$$

Remainder (Unit 12)

A number that remains or is left after a division problem.

Rotation (Unit 15)

See turn.

Rotational Symmetry (Unit 15)

See turn symmetry.

S

Sample (Unit 13)

A smaller group taken out of a large collection.

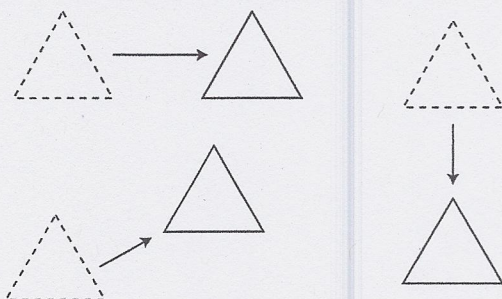
Skinny (Unit 6)

A block that is one of the base-ten pieces. It is made of 10 bits. It often represents 10. (See also base-ten pieces.)



Slide (Unit 15)

A way of moving a two-dimensional shape. It moves a shape a certain distance in a certain direction.



Sliding a triangle

Sphere (Unit 17)

A three-dimensional shape. A basketball is a common object shaped like a sphere.

Square (Unit 4 & Unit 15)

A rectangle that has four sides of equal length.

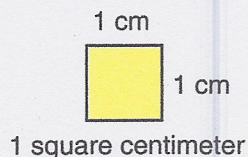


Squares

Not a
Square

Square Centimeter (sq cm) (Unit 16)

The area of a square that is 1 cm long on each side.

**Standard Unit of Measure (Unit 5)**

Universally accepted quantities used in measuring variables, e.g., centimeters and inches are standard units used to measure length and square centimeters and square inches are used to measure area.

Sum (Unit 3)

The answer to an addition problem.

Survey (Unit 19)

An investigation carried out by collecting data and then analyzing it.

T**Tally Marks (Unit 2)**

A way to record a count by making marks. Tallies are usually grouped in fives, ||||| |||| .

Translation (Unit 15)

See slide.

Trapezoid (Unit 15)

A four-sided shape with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

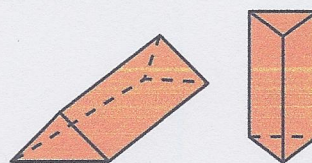


Trapezoids

Not Trapezoids

Triangular Prism (Unit 17)

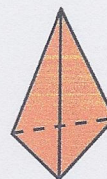
A prism with a triangular base.



Triangular prisms

Triangular Pyramid (Unit 17)

A pyramid with a triangular base.



Triangular pyramid

Turn (Unit 15)

A way of moving a two-dimensional shape. A turn moves a shape around a point in its center.



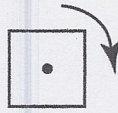
Before

After

Triangle before and after half turn.

Turn Symmetry (Unit 15)

A shape has turn symmetry if you can turn it around a point in its center so that it “fits” itself. For example, a square has turn symmetry.

**Two-dimensional Shapes (Unit 17)**

Flat shapes.

U**Unit (of Measurement) (Unit 10 & Unit 16)**

A fixed amount used to measure. For example, centimeter, foot, kilogram, and quart are units of measurement.

V**Value (Unit 13)**

The possible outcomes of a variable. For example, red, green, and blue are possible values for the variable *color*. Two meters and 6 inches are possible values for the variable *length*.

Variable (Unit 4 & Unit 13)

Something that changes or varies in an investigation.

Vertex (Unit 17)

See corner.

Volume (Unit 6, Unit 7 & Unit 10)

The measure of the amount of space occupied by an object. Volume is measured in cubic units.

W**Width (of a rectangle) (Unit 16)**

The distance along one side of a rectangle is the length and the distance along an adjacent side is the width.

X**Y****Z**