

# Kindergarten - Unit 3

## Unit Vocabulary

- **Compare numbers** – to consider the value of two numbers to determine which number is greater or less or if the numbers are equal in value
- **Compare sets** – to consider the value of two sets to determine which set is greater or less in value or if the sets are equal in value
- **Compose numbers** – to combine parts or smaller values to form a number
- **Counting (natural) numbers** – the set of positive numbers that begins at one and increases by increments of one each time  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$
- **Decompose numbers** – to break a number into parts or smaller values
- **One-to-one correspondence** – each object counted is matched accurately with a number word in correct sequence
- **Recite** – to verbalize from memory
- **Whole numbers** – the set of counting (natural) numbers and zero  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

### Related Vocabulary:

- |                        |                           |            |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| • Backward             | • Forward                 | • Part     |
| • Comparative language | • Greater than, more than | • Quantity |
| • Count                | • Increase                | • Sequence |
| • Counting by ones     | • Less than, fewer than   | • Set      |
| • Counting order       | • Model                   | • Seven    |
| • Decrease             | • Nine                    | • Six      |
| • Digit                | • Number                  | • Ten      |
| • Eight                | • Numeral                 | • Whole    |
| • Equal to, same as    |                           |            |

# 1st Grade - Unit 4

## Unit Vocabulary

- **Compare numbers** – to consider the value of two numbers to determine which number is greater or less or if the numbers are equal in value
- **Compose numbers** – to combine parts or smaller values to form a number
- **Counting (natural) numbers** – the set of positive numbers that begins at one and increases by increments of one each time  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$
- **Decompose numbers** – to break a number into parts or smaller values
- **Digit** – any numeral from 0 – 9
- **Expanded form** – the representation of a number as a sum of place values (e.g., 19 as  $10 + 9$ )
- **Numeral** – a symbol used to name a number
- **Open number line** – an empty number line where tick marks are added to represent landmarks of numbers, often indicated with arcs above the number line (referred to as jumps) demonstrating approximate proportional distances
- **Order numbers** – to arrange a set of numbers based on their numerical value
- **Place value** – the value of a digit as determined by its location in a number such as ones, tens, etc.
- **Standard form** – the representation of a number using digits (e.g., 18)
- **Whole numbers** – the set of counting (natural) numbers and zero  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

### Related Vocabulary:

- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Base-10 place value system | • Equal to (=)                 | • Less than (<)             |
| • Comparative language       | • Greater than (>)             | • Magnitude (relative size) |
| • Comparison symbols         | • Increase                     | • Ones place                |
| • Decrease                   | • Landmark (or anchor) numbers | • Tens place                |

# 2nd Grade - Unit 3

## Unit Vocabulary

- **Addend** – a number being added or joined together with another number(s)
- **Automaticity** – executing a basic fact with speed and accuracy with little or no conscious effort
- **Compose numbers** – to combine parts or smaller values to form a number
- **Counting (natural) numbers** – the set of positive numbers that begins at one and increases by increments of one each time  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$
- **Decompose numbers** – to break a number into parts or smaller values
- **Difference** – the remaining amount after the subtrahend has been subtracted from the minuend
- **Expression** – a mathematical phrase, with no equal sign or comparison symbol, that may contain a number(s), an unknown(s), and/or an operator(s)
- **Fact families** – related number sentences using the same set of numbers
- **Minuend** – a number from which another number will be subtracted
- **Number sentence** – a mathematical statement composed of numbers, and/or an unknown(s), and/or an operator(s), and an equality or inequality symbol
- **Subtrahend** – a number to be subtracted from a minuend
- **Sum** – the total when two or more addends are joined
- **Term** – a number and/or an unknown in an expression separated by an operation symbol(s)
- **Whole numbers** – the set of counting (natural) numbers and zero  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

### Related Vocabulary:

- |                      |                            |                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| • Addition           | • Nickel                   | • Result unknown |
| • Cent symbol (¢)    | • Operation                | • Skip counting  |
| • Change unknown     | • Part-part-whole          | • Solution       |
| • Comparison problem | • Penny                    | • Start unknown  |
| • Decimal point      | • Properties of operations | • Strategy       |
| • Dime               | • Quarter                  | • Subtraction    |
| • Dollar sign (\$)   | • Regrouping               | • Value          |
| • Half-dollar        |                            |                  |