

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade

Overview:

This glossary is for students, teachers and parents using Excel Math. The glossary provides clear, short definitions of terms used throughout our curriculum.

Each definition is followed by a listing in italics indicating the lesson number where the concept is first presented.

Illustrations are provided to help clarify the definitions.

The last page lists some frequently-used terms for reference.

Before jumping into the specialized terms, here is a foundation:

Mathematics, or Math – the science or study of numbers, shapes and quantities. It also includes the symbols, relationships and rules used to organize and discuss them. The term *mathematics* comes from a Greek word meaning “something learned.” Three of the branches of mathematics studied in school are:

4	1	3	2
2	3	1	4
1	4	2	3
3	2	4	1

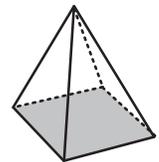
Algebra – a field of math analysis where letters and symbols are used to represent unknown or variable numbers. The term *algebra* comes from the Arabic name of a Persian mathematician who studied this subject and means “to reduce or reunite”.

$$A + B = C$$

Arithmetic – a basic branch of math that deals with the theory and computation of integers (whole numbers) and quantities. The term *arithmetic* comes from a Greek word that means “the art of counting or computing”.

$$123 + 456 = 579$$

Geometry – a field of math study that deals with objects. The term *geometry* comes from a Greek word meaning “to measure the earth.”



Updated glossaries and vocabulary word cards for each Excel Math grade level are located on our website: www.excelmath.com/downloads.html

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade

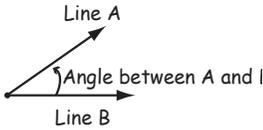
A

Addend a number that is added in an addition problem. [Lesson 14]

Addition the process of adding one or more numbers to an existing set and finding the total. [Lesson 14]

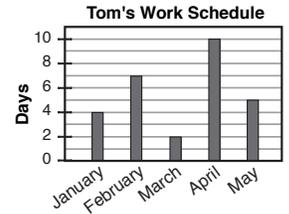
Angle a measurement of the space between two lines that meet at a point. [Lesson 135]

Attribute a characteristic of an object such as color, shape, size, etc. [Exercise 3]



B

Bar graph a graph that uses thick lines of varying length to represent numbers or quantities. [Exercise 12]



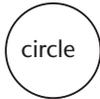
C

Centimeter (cm) a metric length measurement. [Lesson 83]

Cent a unit of money; a penny coin. One hundred cents equal a dollar. [Lesson 23]

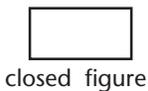
Certain Event an event that will definitely happen. [Lesson 55]

Circle a figure with no corners whose outside points are all the same distance from its center. [Lesson 8]



Clockwise movement in the same direction as the hands of a clock. [Lesson 26]

Closed Figure a figure with all sides connected. [Lesson 9]



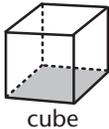
Combination a possible set of events or items. [Activity 54]

Cone a solid figure with one circular base and one vertex joined by a curved surface. [Lesson 150]

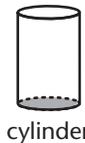


Corner the point where two sides of a shape meet. See **Vertex**. [Exercise 3; Lesson 135]

Cube a solid figure formed by 6 square sides. [Lesson 150]



Cylinder a solid figure with 2 circular bases joined by a curved surface. [Lesson 150]



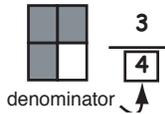
D

Decimal Point symbol used to separate whole numbers (dollar amounts) from parts of the whole (cents). [Lesson 68]

Degree a standard unit of temperature measurement. [Lesson 87]

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade



Denominator the portion of a fraction written below the line. It refers to the total number of parts into which a whole number is divided. [Lesson 107]

Diagonal oriented at a slant, not vertical or horizontal. [Activity 38]

Difference the answer to a subtraction problem. [Lesson 30]

Digit any of the numerals 0 through 9. [Lesson 63]

Dollar Symbol (\$) the symbol that represents U.S. dollars. One dollar is equal to one hundred cents. [Lesson 68]

E

Equal having the same value. [Lesson 38]

$2 + 4 = 6$ **Equation** a number statement that includes an equal symbol (=). [Lesson 66]

Estimate to quickly calculate a number that is close to the exact answer. [Lesson 134]

Even Number a whole number that can be divided into two equal groups. Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. [Lesson 131]

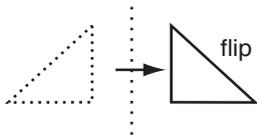
F

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ +2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

fact family

Fact Family the related addition and subtraction facts involving the same three numbers. [Lesson 71]

Fewest number that has the least quantity or value compared to other numbers in a set. [Lesson 12]



Flip movement of a figure over a line to create a mirror image. See **Reflection**. [Lesson 140]

Fraction the relationship of one portion of a group to a whole group that has been divided into several equal portions. [Lesson 107]

Fractional Part a portion of a whole. [Lesson 128]

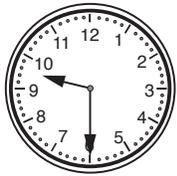
G

Greater Than describes a number that is of higher, or larger, value than another number. The symbol for this concept is ">". [Lesson 121]

Greatest Value the largest value in a series of numbers. [Lesson 52]

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade



half past

H

Half Past thirty minutes after the hour, when the minute hand is pointing to the 6 on an analog clock. [Lesson 62]

Heavier having more weight than another object. [Activity 39]

Height distance from an object's bottom to its top. [Activity 13]

Hexagon polygon with exactly six sides [Activity 13]



Horizontal oriented to the horizon. [Lesson 38]

I

Impossible Event an event that will definitely not happen. [Lesson 55]

Inch (in) a standard length measurement. [Lesson 56]

J K L

Least to Greatest the arrangement of numbers from lowest value to highest value. [Lesson 91]

Least Value the number that has the lowest quantity or value compared to the other numbers in the set. [Lesson 53]

Length distance across the longest side of an object from one end to the other. [Lesson 13]

Less Than describes a number of smaller, or lesser, value than another number. The symbol for this concept is " $<$ ". [Lesson 121]

Lighter having less weight than another object. [Activity 39]

Likely Event an event that has a greater chance of happening than of not happening. [Lesson 55]



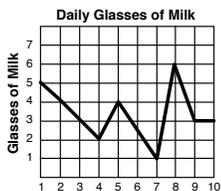
Line thin straight mark that extends in both directions without ending. [Lesson 56]

Line Segment thin straight mark that stops at a point on each end [Lesson 56]

Line Graph diagram where points from a set of data are joined by lines that show changing values. [Exercise 12]

Line of Symmetry an imaginary line that divides some figures in half, where each half is a mirror image of the other. [Lesson 153]

Liter (l) a metric volume measurement; almost a quart. [Lesson 87]



Excel Math Glossary

First Grade

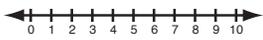
M

Minuend A number from which another number is subtracted. [Lesson 30]

Mirror Image An image that has its parts arranged with a reversal of left and right, as it would appear in a mirror. [Activity 86]

Most the number that has the greatest quantity or value compared to other numbers in a set. [Lesson 11]

N

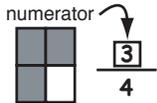


Number Line line marked with a scale and numbers, used to compare values and aid in math calculations. [Lesson 73]

Number Sentence statement that shows operations being performed on quantities of items. [Lesson 45]

Number Series a group of numbers arranged in order. [Lesson 5]

Numeral symbol used to represent a number. [Lesson 1]



Numerator the portion of a fraction written above the line. It represents a part of the whole. [Lesson 107]

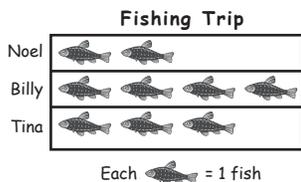
O

Odd Number a number that cannot be divided into two equal groups. Odd numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9. [Lesson 131]

Operation a process performed on numbers, such as addition or subtraction. [Lesson 60]

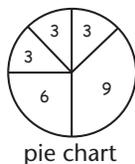
Ordinal Number a whole number that indicates position in a sequence: first, second, third etc. [Lesson 59]

P



Pattern a regularly repeated arrangement of letters, numbers, shapes, lines, colors, etc. [Lesson 25]

Picture Graph a graph in which pictures or symbols are used to represent collected data. [Lesson 115]

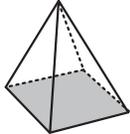


Pie Chart a graph where data is displayed by different sized sections of a circle. It helps show how the individual parts compare to each other. [Activity 94]

Pound (lb) a standard weight measurement. [Lesson 87]

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade



pyramid

Probability the likelihood that a future event will occur. [Lesson 55]

Pyramid a solid shape with a base having 3 or more sides, and triangular faces that meet at a common point. [Lesson 150]

Q

Qualitative expressed as a description, without using numbers. [Exercise 11]

Quantitative expressed with numbers or quantities. [Exercise 11]

R



Ray a line with one end point. [Lesson 56]



Rectangle a figure with four perpendicular sides. [Lesson 8]

Reflection the change in location of a figure across a straight line that results in a mirror image. See **Flip**. [Lesson 140]

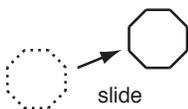
Regroup to exchange amounts of equal value but with a different number of units. For example, ten ones can be regrouped to one ten. [Lesson 146]

Rotation the movement of a figure around a point. See **Turn**. [Lesson 140]

S

Scale an instrument used for measuring weight. [Lesson 87]

Series of Events a sequence in which certain events occur in a certain order. [Activity 44]



Side a line bounding a plane figure. [Lesson 135]

Slide the movement of a geometric figure without changing its appearance. See **Translation**. [Lesson 140]

Solid Figure an object that has length, width and height. [Lesson 150]



Sphere a solid figure made up of points on the surface that are all an equal distance from the center. [Lesson 150]



Square a figure with four equal sides and four equal angles. [Lesson 8]

Subtraction the process of taking a group of items away from another group and finding how many objects remain. [Lesson 30]

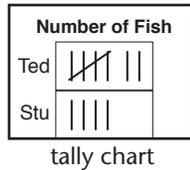
Subtrahend a number that is subtracted from another number in a subtraction problem. [Lesson 30]

Excel Math Glossary

First Grade

Sum the answer to an addition problem. [Lesson 14]

T

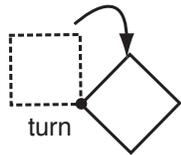


Tally Chart a graphical way to display a counting process or quantity by making marks in rows on a chart. [Lesson 73]

Temperature a measure of the hotness or coldness of an object or area. [Lesson 87]

Transformation the movement of a plane figure from one position to another. [Lesson 140]

Translation the movement of a geometric figure without changing its appearance. See **Slide**. [Lesson 140]



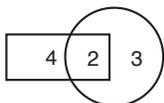
Triangle a figure with three sides and three angles. [Lesson 8]

Turn the movement of a figure around a point. See **Rotation**. [Lesson 140]

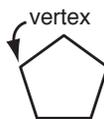
U

Unlikely Event an event that has a greater chance of not happening than of happening. [Lesson 55]

V



Venn Diagram a diagram of circles or other shapes that shows the relationships among different sets of items. [Activity 99]



Vertex the point at which at least two straight lines come together. The plural of vertex is **Vertices**. [Exercise 3; Lesson 135]

Vertical oriented upright. [Lesson 38]

Volume a measurement of the number of cubic units it takes to fill a solid figure. [Lesson 87]

WXYZ

Weight a measurement of how heavy an object is. [Lesson 87]

Width distance across the shortest side of an object from one edge to the other. [Activity 24]

Whole a complete quantity. For example, four fourths equal one whole. [Lesson 107]

POSITION WORDS

Left	Right
Above	Below
Inside	Outside
Behind	In front of
Higher	Lower
Before	After
First	Last
Underneath	Next to

TIME EQUIVALENTS

1 minute = 60 seconds
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 day = 24 hours
1 week = 7 days
1 month = about 30 days
1 year = 12 months

MONEY EQUIVALENTS

1 penny = 1 cent
1 nickel = 5 cents
1 dime = 10 cents
1 quarter = 25 cents
1 dollar = 100 cents

GEOMETRIC SHAPES



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