

# Excel Math Glossary

## Second Grade

### A

**Addend** any number being added [lesson 52]

**A.M.** (ante meridiem) time from 12 midnight up to but not including 12 noon [lesson 143]

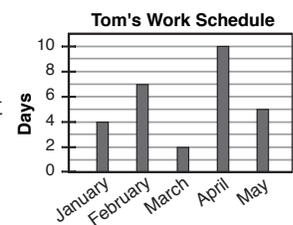
**Area** the size of an enclosed surface, measured in square units. [lesson 90]

**Array** the arrangement of items in equal rows and equal columns. [lesson 64]

**Attribute** a characteristic of an object such as color, shape, size, etc. [lesson 8]

### B

**Bar Graph** a graph that uses thick lines of varying length to represent numbers or quantities. [lesson 50]



### C

**Cent** a unit of money; a penny coin. One hundred cents equal a dollar. [lesson 109]

**Celsius** (C) describes a temperature scale where the freezing point of water is  $0^{\circ}$  and the boiling point of water is  $100^{\circ}$ . Named for the Swedish astronomer, Anders Celsius (1701-44) [lesson 53]

**Centigrade** describes a temperature scale with 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water (Celsius is preferred over Centigrade). [lesson 53]

**Change Equivalent** multiple ways of expressing the same money value or amount. For example, two quarters are equivalent to one half-dollar coin. [lesson 83]

**Comparative** a process of comparison by estimating relative values. [lesson 81]

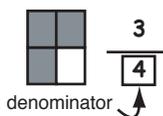
**Congruent** when two figures have identical angles and sides of equal length. [lesson 144]

### D

**Decimal** symbol used to separate whole numbers (dollar amounts) from parts of the whole (cents). Also a word that refers to 10, or our math system that is based on 10 different digits. [lesson 109]

**Deductive Reasoning** logical process used in solving problems. [lesson 130]

**Denominator** portion of a fraction written below the line. It refers to the total number of parts in a group. [lesson 80]



# Excel Math Glossary

## Second Grade

**Dollar Equivalent** multiple ways of expressing the same dollar value or amount. For example, four quarters are equivalent to one dollar [lesson 149]

**Dollar Symbol** \$ a symbol that means a number is representing US dollars. A dollar is equal to one hundred cents. [lesson 109]

### E

**Equal** two quantities that have the same value or are identical. [lesson 12]

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

**Equation** term used for a number sentence that includes an equal symbol (=). [lesson 112]

**Equivalent Fractions** have the same value, but are expressed with different numbers. For example,  $\frac{4}{8}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . [lesson 155]

**Extraneous** describes information that is part of a story problem but is not needed for the solution. [lesson 57]

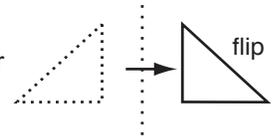
**Even Number** number that can be divided by 2 with no remainder. Even numbers end with 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8. [lesson 99]

### F

**Fact Family** an addition/subtraction or multiplication/division fact family is a group of related single digit numbers that can be combined in different ways to make the same result. [lesson 20]

**Fahrenheit** (F) describes a temperature scale where the freezing point of water is  $32^{\circ}$  and the boiling point is  $212^{\circ}$ . Named for Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) who invented the mercury thermometer and developed this scale. [lesson 53]

**Flip** (reflection) movement of a shape into a new position that is a mirror image of its original position. Also called a Reflection. [lesson 135]



**Fraction** the relationship of one part of a group to a whole group that has been divided into several equal portions. [lesson 63]

**Fractional Part** a portion of a whole. [lesson 63]

### G

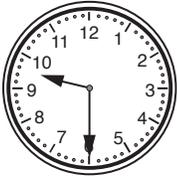
**Greater Than** when a number is of higher or larger value than another number. The symbol for this concept is " $>$ ". [lesson 12]

**Greatest Value** the largest value in a series of numbers. [lesson 3]

# Excel Math Glossary

## Second Grade

### H



**Half Dollar** U.S. coin with the value of fifty cents or pennies. [lesson 119]

**Half Past** thirty minutes after the hour, when the minute hand is pointing to the 6 on an analog clock. [lesson 29]

### I

**Impossible Event** an event that will definitely not happen. [lesson 35]

**In Order** sequence in which a set of objects or numbers is placed, such as from smallest to largest, or least to greatest. [lesson 14]

### J K L

**Least Value** a number that has the lowest quantity or value compared to other numbers in the set. [lesson 3]

**Length** distance along an object or line, or between two points in space. [lesson 55]

**Less Than** when one number is of smaller or lesser value than another number. The symbol for this concept is " $<$ ". [lesson 6 "less than"; lesson 12 " $<$ "]



**Line Segment** line with a definite length or two defined end points. [lesson 84]

**Line of Symmetry** an imaginary line that divides a figure in half. If you were to fold the figure along that line, the two sides would line up exactly. [lesson 75]

### M

**More Than** number of greater quantity or value than another number. [lesson 5; in stories lesson 57]

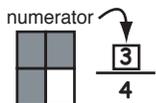
**Most** number that has the greatest quantity or value compared to other numbers in a set. [lesson 3]

### N

**Not Equal** different, or not the same in value. The symbol for this concept is " $\neq$ " [lesson 112]

**Number Line** line marked with numbers used to show operations. [lesson 4]

**Numerator** the top portion of a fraction. It represents a portion of the total group. [lesson 80]



# Excel Math Glossary

## Second Grade

### O

**Odd Numbers** numbers that cannot be divided into two equal values. Odd numbers end with 1,3,5,7, or 9. [lesson 99]

**Order of Operations** sequence that you follow in an equation to get the correct result when performing addition, subtraction, multiplication or division [lesson 102]

**Ordinal Number** number used to refer to an order or position, such as first, second, third. [lesson 7 numbers first through fifth; lesson 76 numbers sixth through tenth]

### P

**Parentheses** symbols used to group numbers together within a number sentence or expression, to show which operations must be performed first. [lesson 102]

**Pattern** regularly repeated arrangement of lines, shapes, colors or sequence of numbers. [lesson 37 numbers; lesson 96 shaded shapes]

**Perimeter** sum of the lengths of the sides of a closed figure. [lesson 132]

**Picture Graph** a chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent collected data. [lesson 15]

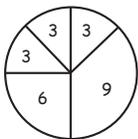
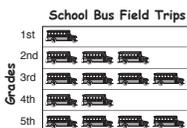
**Pie Graph** a chart presenting collected data using different sized sections of a circle, to help show how the individual parts compare to each other. [lesson 35]

**Place Value** system where the value that a digit has depends upon where it is located in a number. [lesson 123]

**Plane Figure** two-dimensional shape formed by straight or curved lines. [lesson 90]

**Possible Outcomes** the potential results of an event. [lesson 25]

**Probability** the likelihood that an event will occur. [lesson 25 possible outcomes; lesson 35 probability]



### Q

**Quarter To** fifteen minutes (or a quarter of an hour) before the hour. Shown by the minute hand pointing at the 9 on an analog clock. [lesson 45]

**Quarter Past** fifteen minutes (a quarter of an hour) after the hour. Shown by the minute hand pointing at the 3 on an analog clock. [lesson 45]

### R

**Regroup** to exchange amounts of equal value but different number of units. For example, ten ones can be regrouped and exchanged for one ten. [lesson 9]

# Excel Math Glossary

## Second Grade

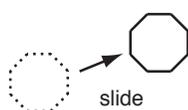
**Rotation** the movement of a figure around a point. See **Turn**. [Lesson 135]

### S

**Series of Events** related things that start and finish in a certain order. [Lesson 40]

**Set** a number of things grouped together and forming a whole collection. [Lesson 14]

**Similar** when two figures have the same proportions but are not necessarily the same size. [Lesson 144]



**Slide** (translation) when a shape moves to a new position but does not rotate or flip. [Lesson 135]

**Solid Figure** object that has length, width and height. [Lesson 110]

**Square Units** square with a side of one unit of length, which can be laid on top of an object to measure its area. [Lesson 90]

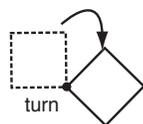
**Sufficient** when you have an adequate amount to answer a question. [Lesson 30]

### T

**Tally Charts** a graphic way to count, by making marks in rows on a chart. [Lesson 5]

**Three-dimensional Figures** objects that have length, width and height. [Lesson 110]

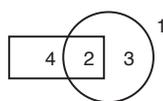
**Transformation** change that occurs when a figure is moved to another position. [Lesson 135]



**Turn** (rotation) when a shape changes position by rotating around a point. [Lesson 135]

**Two-Step Story Problem** requires two steps in order to calculate the solution. One part must be solved first, then the result is used to solve the second part of the problem. [Lesson 104]

### U V



**Venn Diagrams** diagram using overlapping circles or other shapes to show relationships between sets of things. [Lesson 10]

**Volume** measurement that describes the amount of space occupied by material. [Lesson 65]

### W

**Weight** measurement that describes how heavy an object is. [Lesson 60]

**Whole** an entire object or number. Used to describe the total value of its parts. For example, four fourths make up one whole. [Lesson 120]

## Quick Reference

### **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**

	Circle
	Square
	Triangle
	Rectangle
	Pentagon
	Hexagon
	Octagon
	Oval

	Closed Shape
	Open Shape
	Irregular Shape

	Cube
	Cylinder
	Cone
	Pyramid
	Sphere