K – 2 Common Math Vocabulary

Digits – the written symbols for any of the numbers 0–9	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ,6, 7, 8, 9
Add – to join together **Addend** or **Partner**– the numbers being added together in an equation **Sum** – the result of an addition equation	addend or partner $1 + 2 = 3$ sum
Subtract – to take a number or amount from another number or amount **Difference** – the answer to a subtraction equation **Minuend** – the first number in a subtraction equation (the number from which the subtrahend is to be subtracted) **Subtrahend** – second number in a subtraction equation (the number subtracted from the minuend)	Minuend Subtrahend $8 – 5 = 3$ Difference

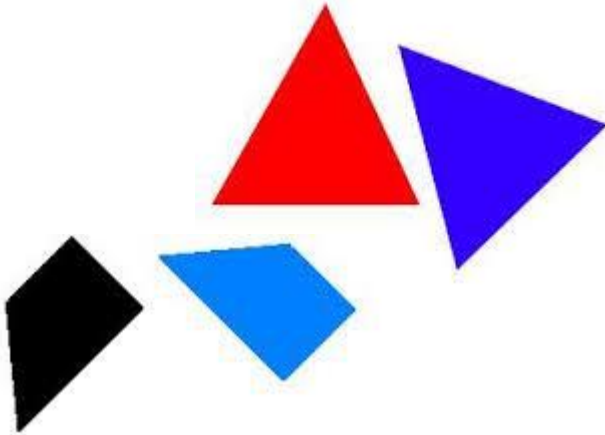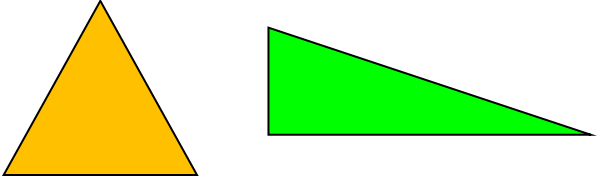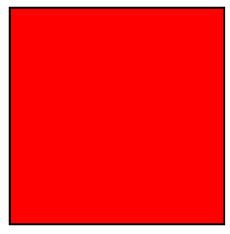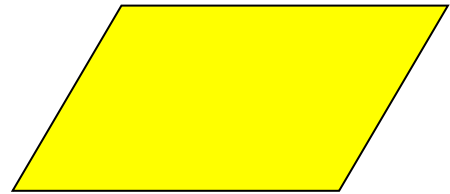|	
Fact Family – group of numbers that are related to each other in that those numbers can be combined to create a number of equations.	 $1+2=3$ $2+1=3$ $3-2=1$ $3-1=2$ 2　　　　　　　3
Equality – two numbers, expressions, or equations have the same value	$8 = 8$ $3 + 5 = 8$ $3 + 5 = 4 + 4$
Base Ten – the decimal number system we use **One** – single unit in the base ten system **Ten** – group of 10 in the base ten system **Hundred** – group of 100 in a base ten system **Thousand** – group of 1,000 in a base to system	one　　　hundred ten thousand
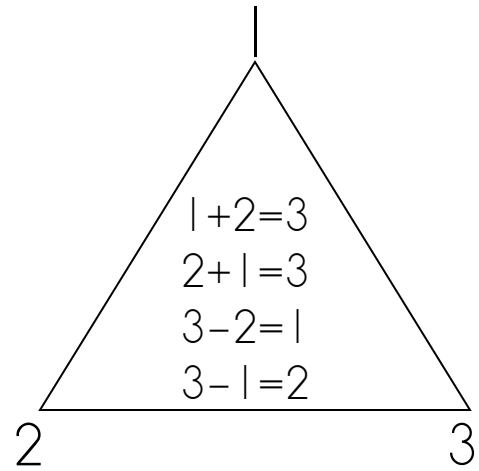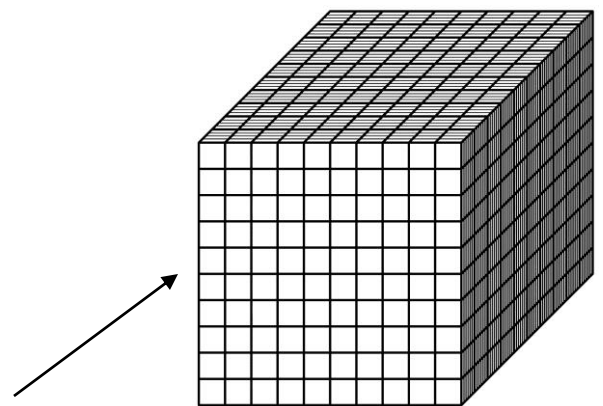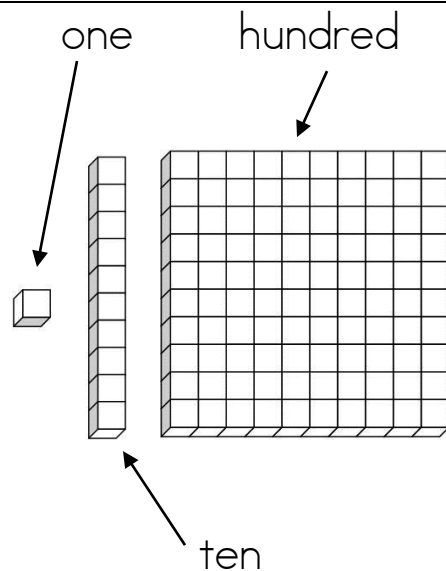
Compose – putting numbers or groups of numbers together to form one number or set	Examples $10 + 4 \rightarrow 14$
Decompose – breaking a number or set into its parts or components	Examples $12 \rightarrow 10 + 2$
Congruent – items that are the same size and shape (You can turn, slide, or rotate and they will fit on top of each other.)	
Triangle – a 2–dimensional shape with 3 straight sides and 3 angles	
Rectangle – a 2–dimensional shape with four straight sides, opposite sides are equal and parallel, and 4 right angles	
Square – a 2–dimensional shape with 4 straight sides of equal length and 4 right angles	

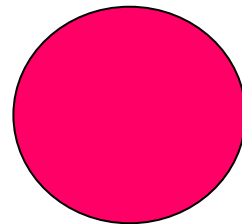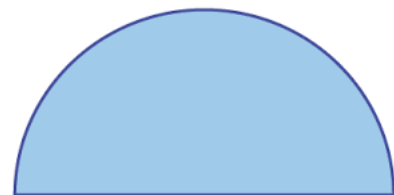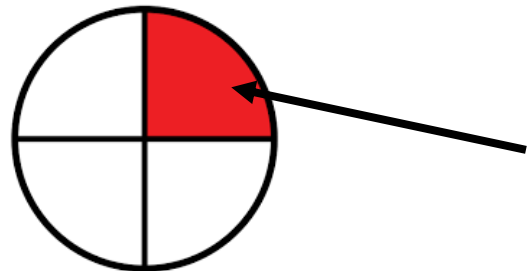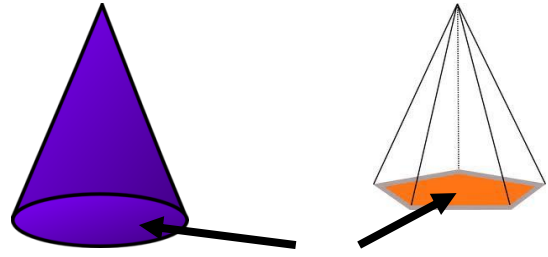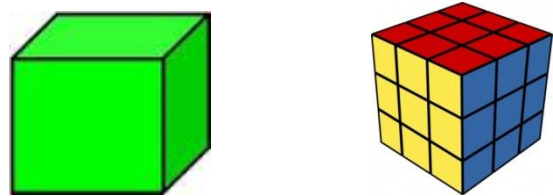|	
Trapezoid – a 2-dimensional shape with 4 straight sides that has a pair of opposite sides parallel	
Parallelogram – a 2-dimensional shape with straight sides where opposite sides are parallel, opposite sides are equal and opposite angles are equal	
Circle – a 2-dimensional shape made by drawing a curve that is always the same distance from the center	
Half-circle – one half a circle, semicircle	
Quarter-circle – one quarter of a circle, quadrant	
Face – any of the individual surfaces of a 3-dimensional shape	
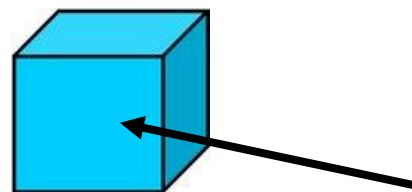
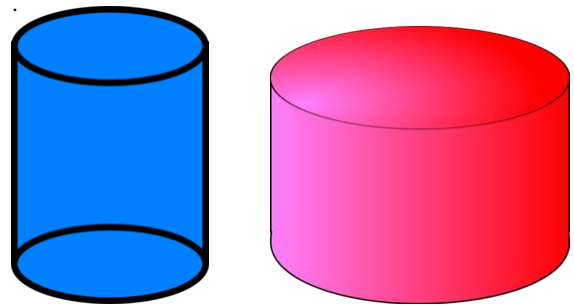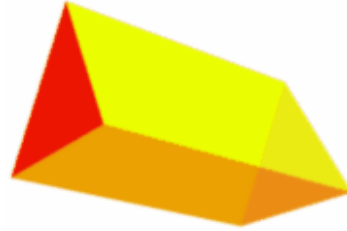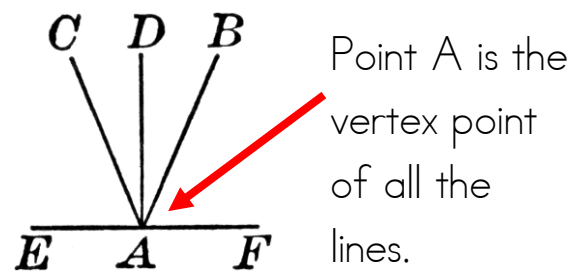|	
Base – the surface a 3-dimensional object stands on or the bottom of a shape	
Cube – a 3-dimensional shape with six identical square faces	
Cone – a 3-dimensional shape with a circular base and one vertex	
Cylinder – a 3-dimensional shape with 2 congruent circular bases and one curved side	
Sphere – a 3-dimensional object shaped like a ball, every point on the surface is equal distance from the center	

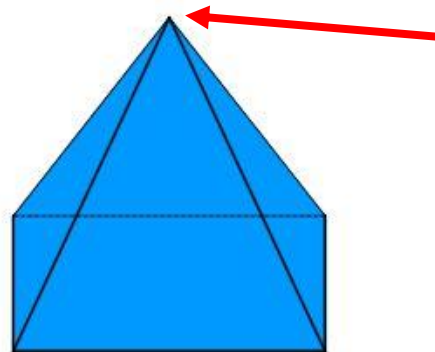|	
Prism – a 3-dimensional shape with 2 congruent bases and flats sides The name of the prism is given by the shape of its base.	
Vertex – a point where two or more straight lines meet	 Point A is the vertex point of all the lines.
Apex – the vertex furthest from the base of an object	
Parallel Lines – two lines that never meet and are always the same distance apart	