# English 4th Grade A-L
# Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

**Revised: 2/10/14**

Please scroll down to the next page to begin viewing visual representations and definitions for vocabulary used in fourth grade math classrooms.

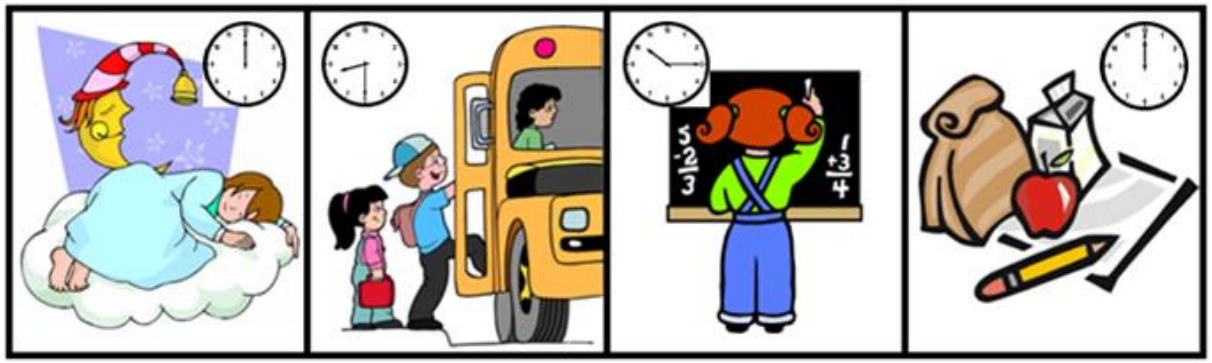
Retrieved from https://www.graniteschools.org/mathvocabulary/vocabulary-cards/ (November 15, 2017)

Bibliography of Definition Sources:


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# a.m.

a.m.



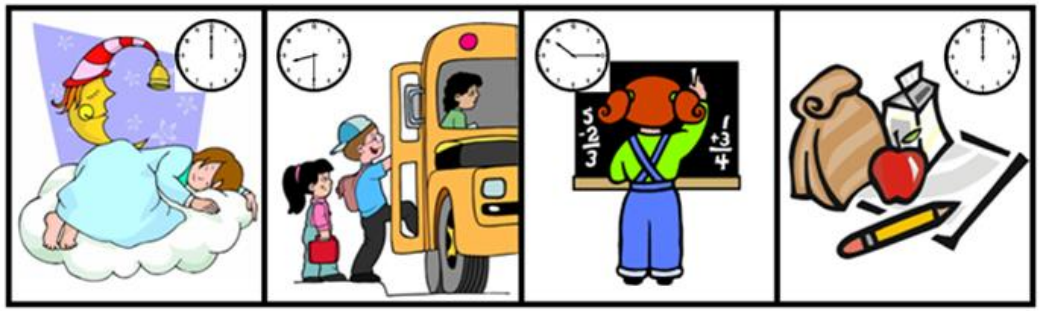
**12:00 A.M.**
**midnight**

**8:30 A.M.**
**half past 8**

**10:15 A.M.**
**a quarter after 10**

**12:00 P.M.**
**noon**

a.m.



**12:00 A.M.**
**midnight**

**8:30 A.M.**
**half past 8**

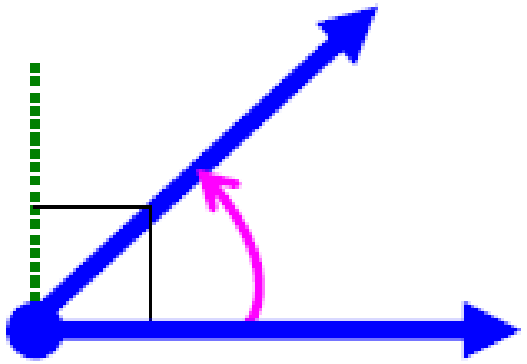
**10:15 A.M.**
**a quarter after 10**

**12:00 P.M.**
**noon**

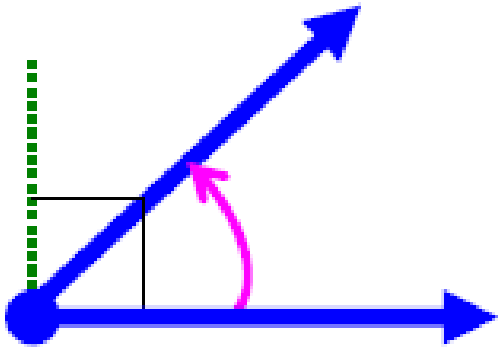
A time between 12:00 midnight and 12:00 noon.

# acute angle

**acute angle**



**acute angle**

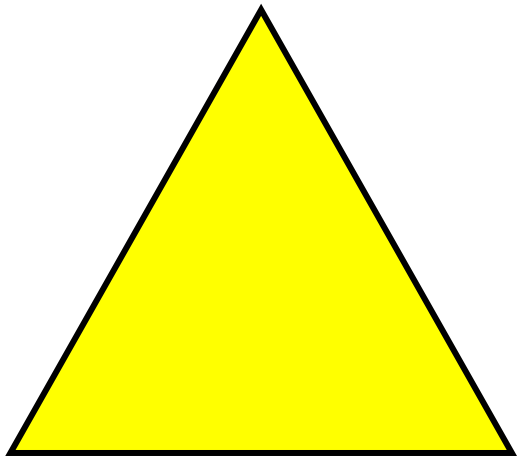


An angle with a measure less than 90°.

# acute triangle

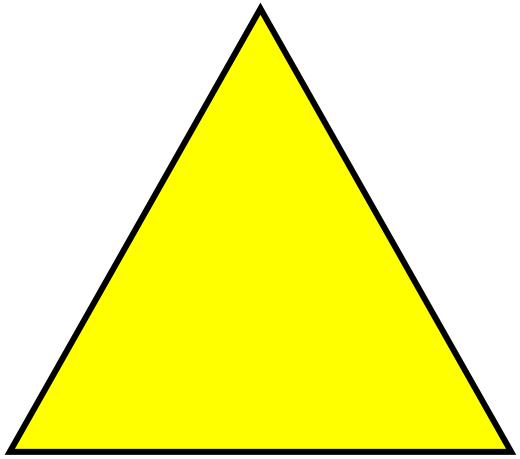
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# acute triangle



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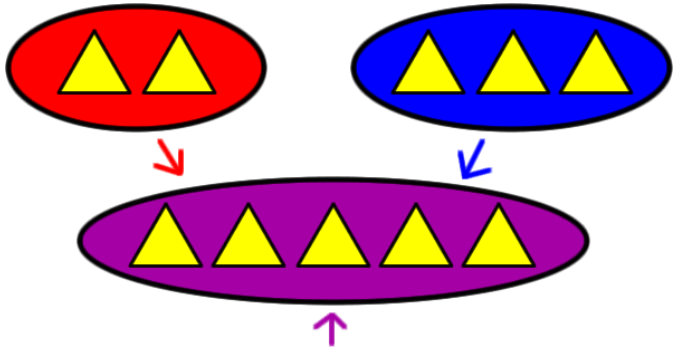
# acute triangle



A triangle with no angle measuring 90º or more.

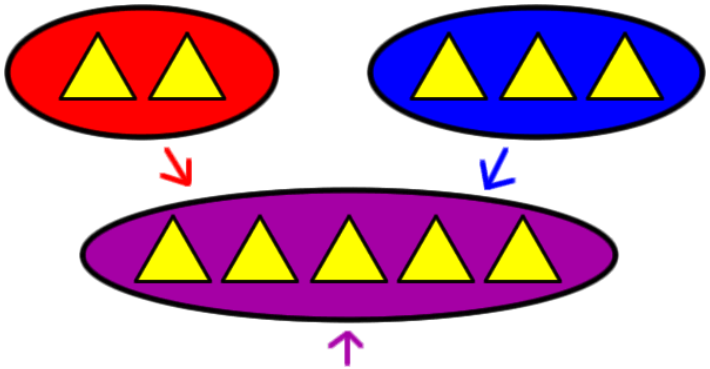
# add

add



2 + 3 = 5

add



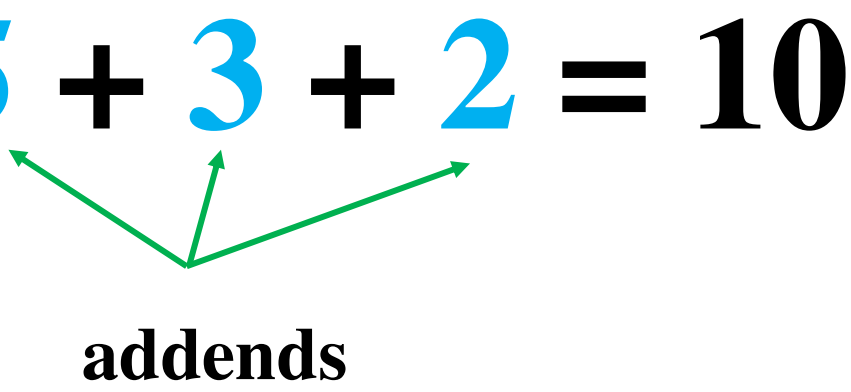
2 + 3 = 5

To combine; put together two or more quantities.

# addend

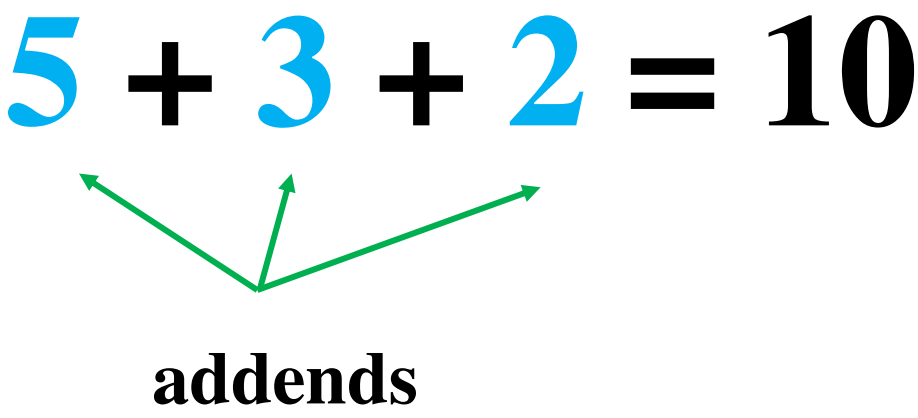
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# addend




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# addend

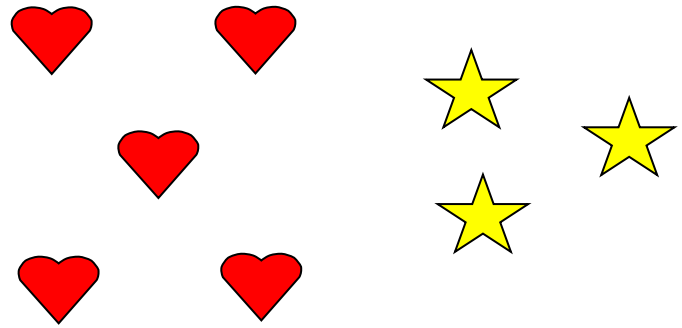



Any number being added.

# additive comparison

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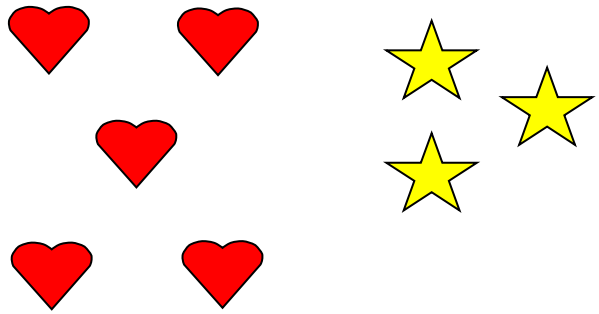
## additive comparison



**How many more hearts than stars are there?**

---

## additive comparison

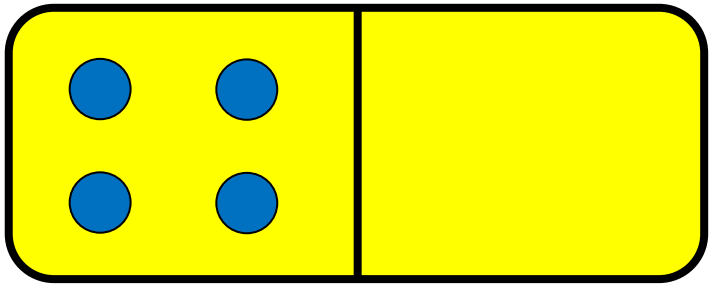


**How many more hearts than stars are there?**

Problems that ask how much more (or less) one amount is than another.

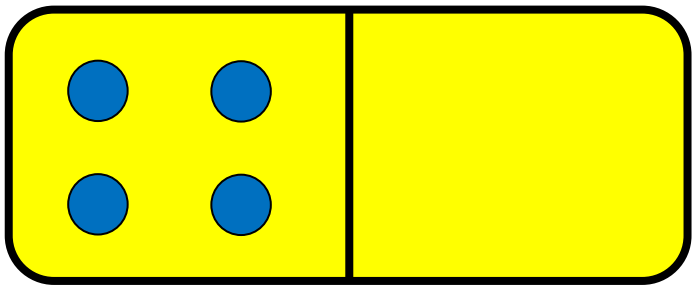
# Additive Identity Property of 0

## Additive Identity Property of 0



4 + 0 = 4

## Additive Identity Property of 0



4 + 0 = 4

Adding zero to a number gives a sum identical to the given number.

# algorithm


# algorithm


$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline 12 \\ +\ 60 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

Multiply the ones. $3 \times 4 = 12$

Multiply the tens. $3 \times 20 = 60$

Add the partial products.


# algorithm


$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ \ 3 \\ \hline 12 \\ +\ 60 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

Multiply the ones. $3 \times 4 = 12$

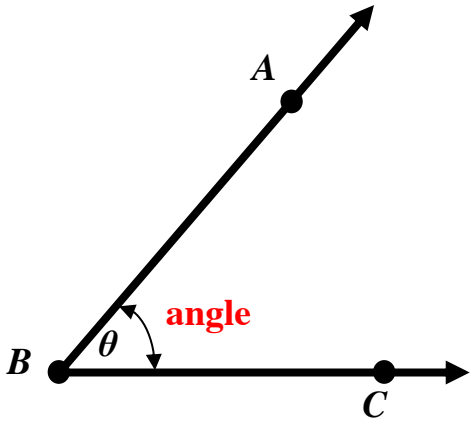
Multiply the tens. $3 \times 20 = 60$

Add the partial products.

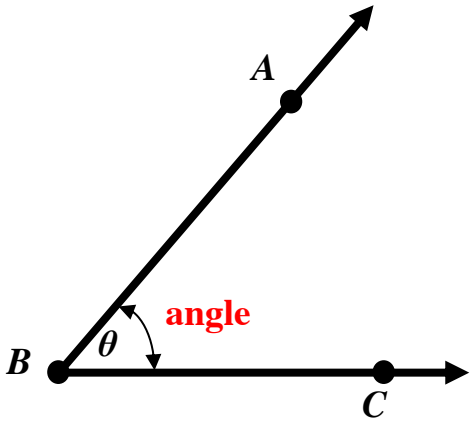
A step-by-step method for computing.

# angle

# angle



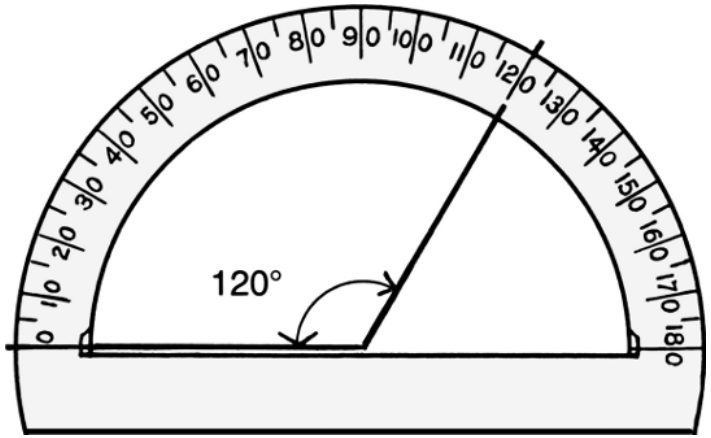

# angle



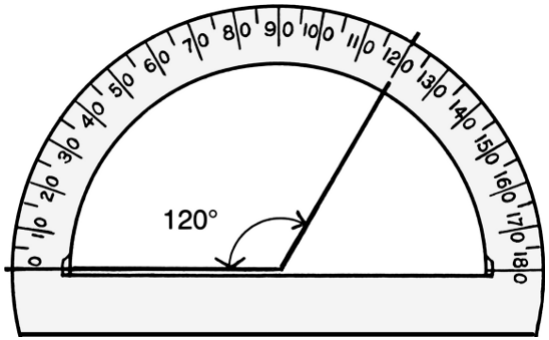

Two rays or line segments that share an endpoint.

# angle measure

angle measure




angle measure



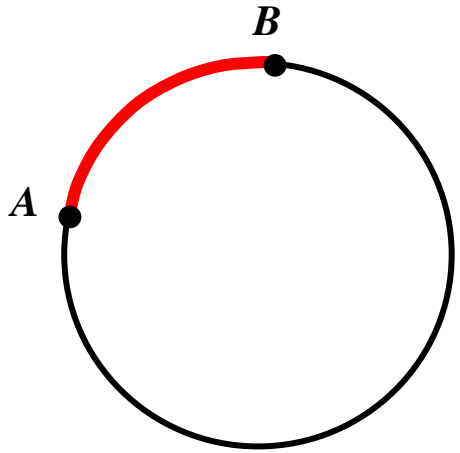

The measure of the size of an angle. It tells how far one side is turned from the other side.

A one degree angle turns through 1/360 of a full circle.

# arc

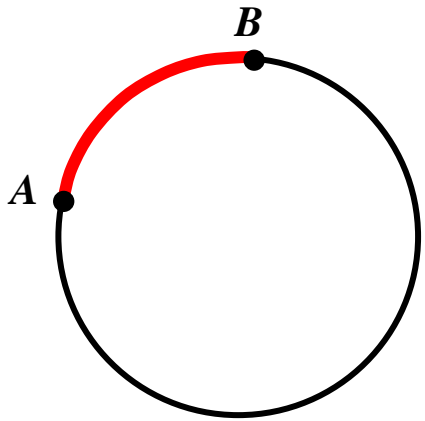
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# arc




---

# arc




Part of a circle's curve between any two of its points.

# area

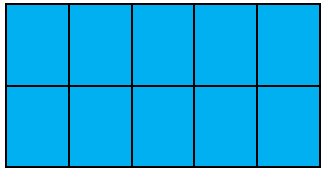
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# area

**2 rows of 5 = 10 square units**

**or**

**2 × 5 = 10 square units**



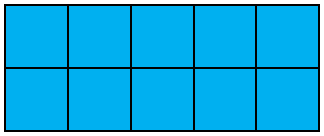
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# area

**2 rows of 5 = 10 square units**

**or**

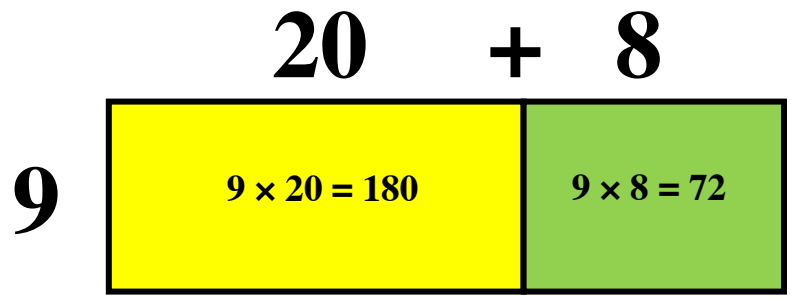
**2 × 5 = 10 square units**



The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.

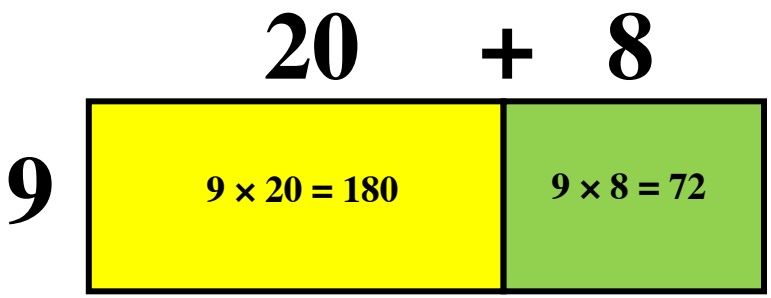
# area model

## area model




$9 \times 28 = (9 \times 20) + (9 \times 8) = 252$

## area model



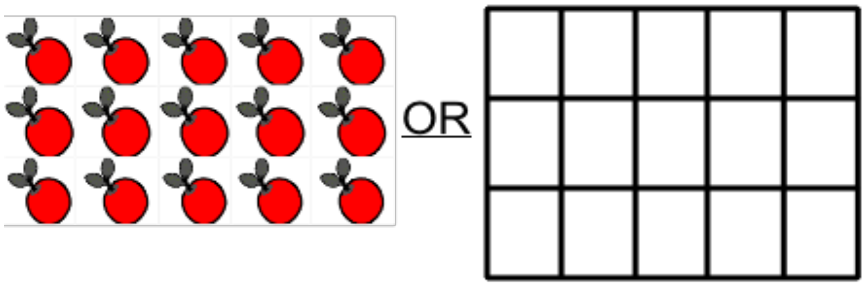

$9 \times 28 = (9 \times 20) + (9 \times 8) = 252$

A model of multiplication that shows each place value product.

# array

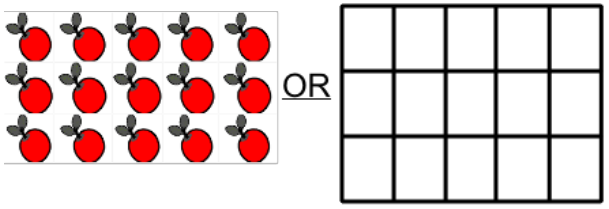
array

3 rows of 5
3 × 5




array

3 rows of 5
3 × 5




An arrangement of objects in equal rows.

# Associative Property of Addition

**Associative Property of Addition**

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

**Associative Property of Addition**

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

Changing the grouping of three or more addends does not change the sum.

# Associative Property of Multiplication

## Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
$$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$$
$$105 = 105$$

## Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
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Changing the grouping of three or more factors does not change the product.

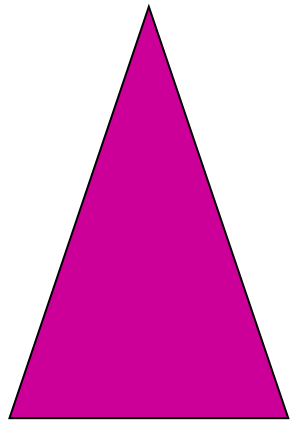
# attribute

# attribute

large

triangle

pink

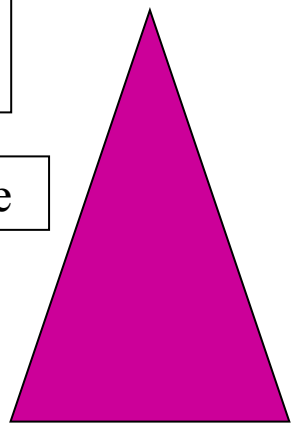


# attribute

large

triangle

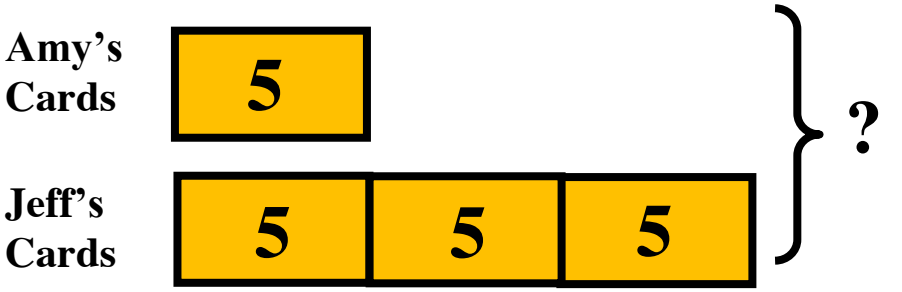
pink



A characteristic of an object, such as color, shape, size, etc.

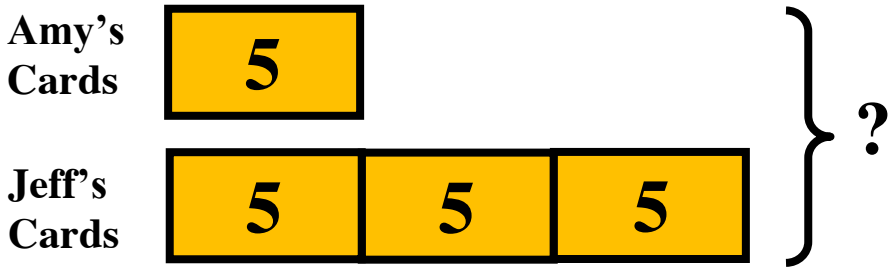
# bar model


# bar model


**Amy had 5 baseball cards. Jeff had 3 times as many cards as Amy. How many baseball cards did they have altogether?**


# bar model

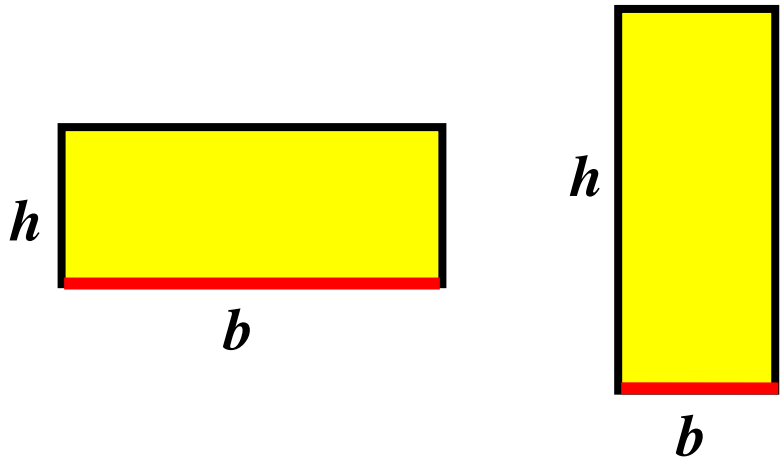


**Amy had 5 baseball cards. Jeff had 3 times as many cards as Amy. How many baseball cards did they have altogether?**

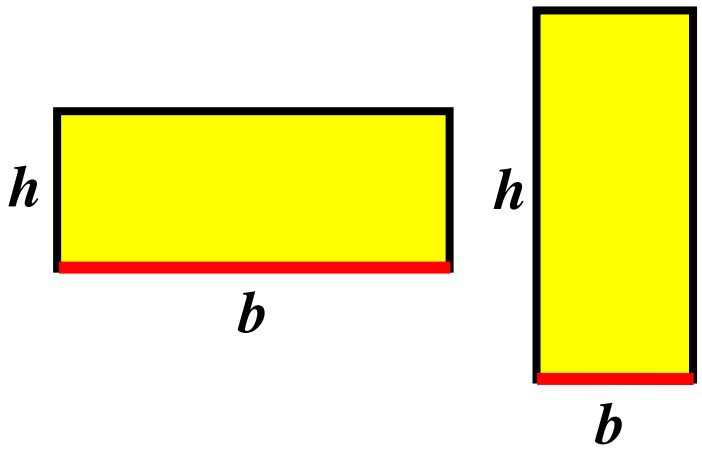

A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities.

# base

# base




# base




Any side of a plane figure. Usually thought of as a side where the figure "sits."

# base-ten numeral form

---

## base-ten numeral form

**12,345**

**3 is in the hundreds place.**
**It has a value of**
**3 hundreds or 300.**

---


## base-ten numeral form

**12,345**

**3 is in the hundreds place.**
**It has a value of**
**3 hundreds or 300.**


A common way of writing a number using digits. The value of a numeral depends on where it appears in the number. (also known as standard form)

# base-ten numerals

**base-ten numerals** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**base-ten numerals** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. The symbols can represent any amount based on a place value system of grouping by tens. (also known as digits)

# benchmark

---

# benchmark



**You can walk 1 mile in *about* 20 minutes.**

---

# benchmark

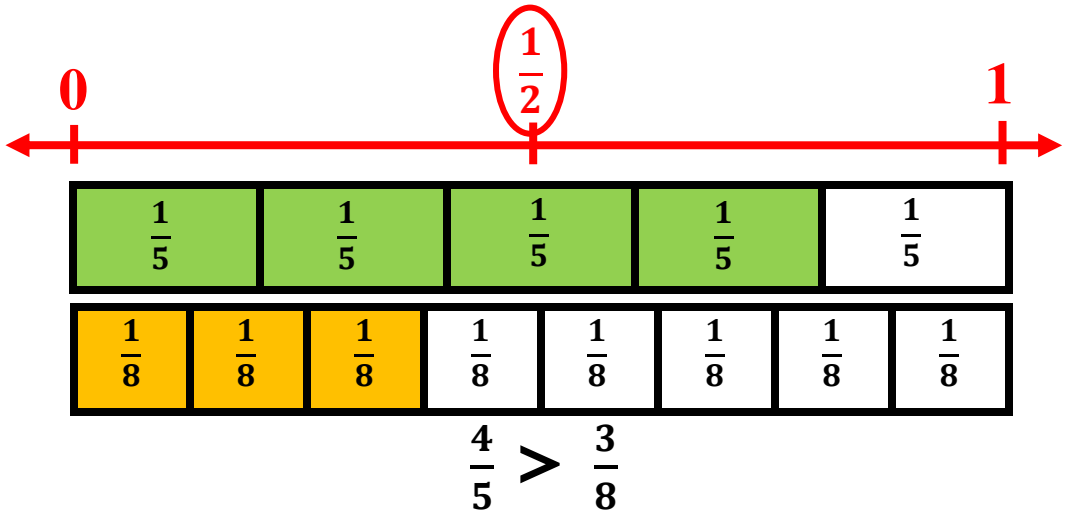


**You can walk 1 mile in *about* 20 minutes.**

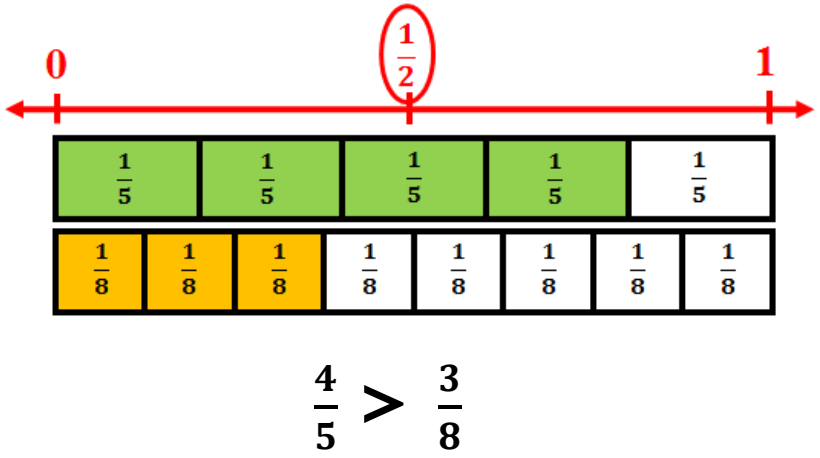
A known size or amount
that can be used as a reference
to help understand a different
size or amount.
A benchmark can be used
to estimate measurement.

# benchmark fractions

benchmark fractions




benchmark fractions




Fractions that are commonly used for estimation. A benchmark fraction helps you compare two fractions.

# capacity

# capacity



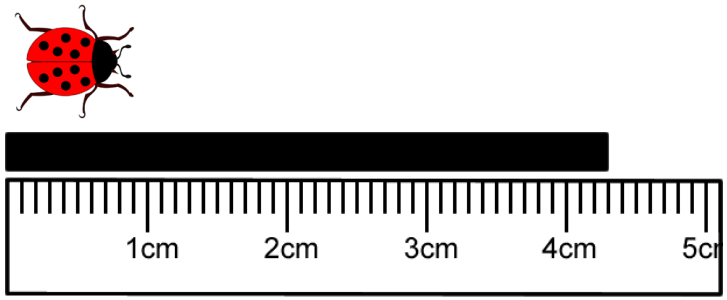
# capacity



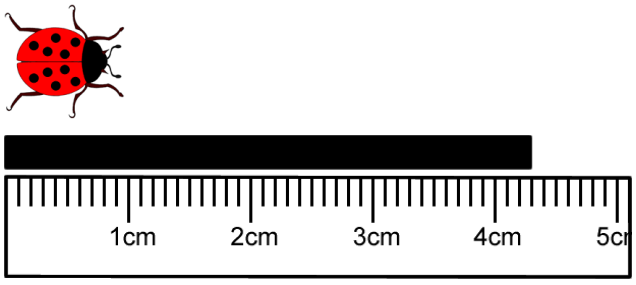
Capacity refers to the amount of liquid a container can hold.

# centimeter (cm)

# centimeter (cm)



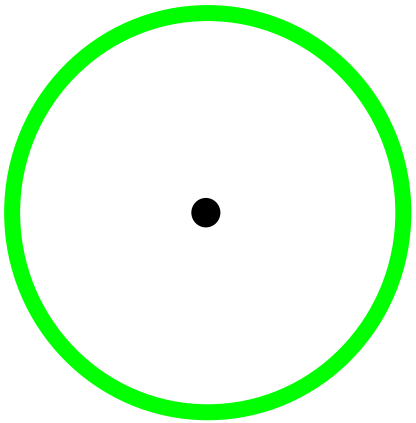

# centimeter (cm)



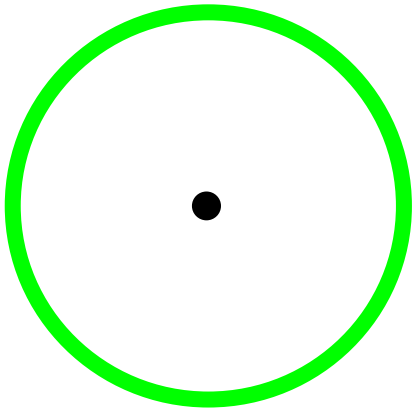

A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter.

# circle

# circle



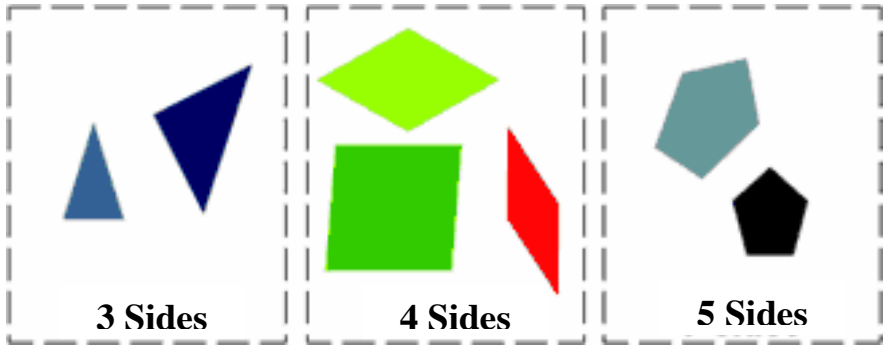
# circle



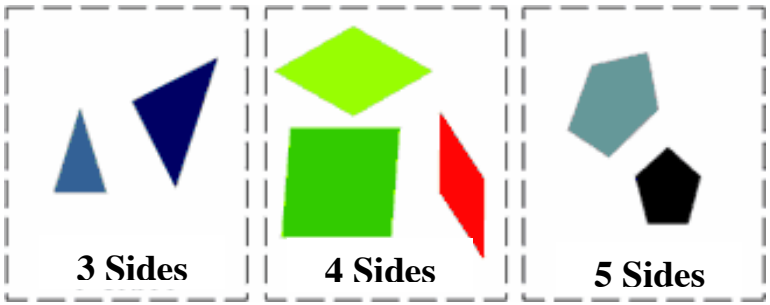
A plane figure with all points the same distance from a fixed point called a center.

# classify

classify




classify




To sort into categories or to arrange into groups by attributes.

# clockwise

# clockwise



# clockwise



The same direction that
the hands on a clock move.

# common denominator

---

**common denominator**

**12 is a common denominator for: $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$**

---

**common denominator**

**12 is a common denominator for: $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$**

For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators.

# common factor

---

# common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)
18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

**Common Factors of 12 and 18:**
1, 2, 3, 6

---

# common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)
18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

**Common Factors of 12 and 18:**
1, 2, 3, 6

Any common factor of two or more numbers.

# common multiple

# common multiple

**4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…**
**6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…**

**Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**
**12, 24, 36…**

# common multiple

**4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…**
**6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…**

**Common Multiples of 4 and 6:**
**12, 24, 36…**

Any common multiple of two or more numbers.

# common numerator

**common numerator**

**4 is a common numerator for:**

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3}$$

**common numerator**

**4 is a common numerator for:**

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ and } \frac{2}{3}$$

For two or more fractions, a common numerator is a common multiple of the numerators.

# Commutative Property of Addition

## Commutative Property of Addition



$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

## Commutative Property of Addition

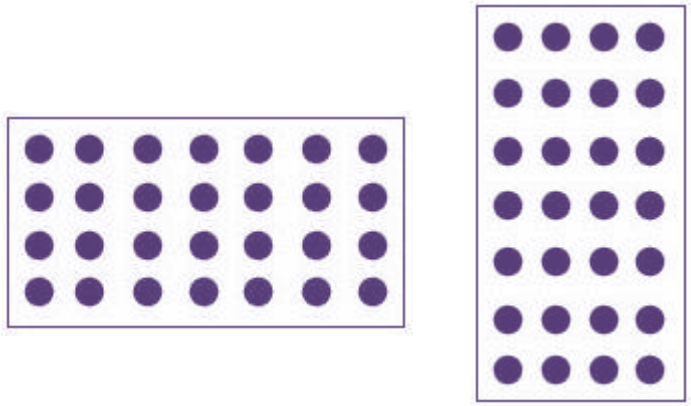


$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

Changing the order of the addends does not change the sum.

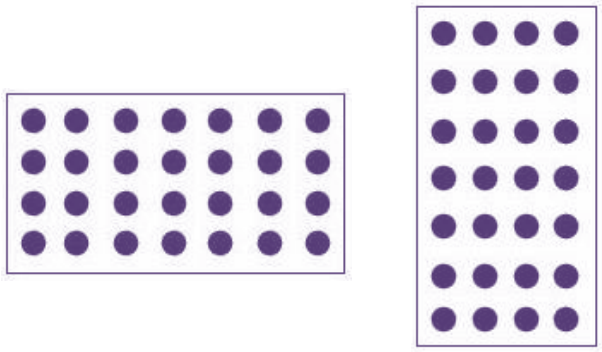
# Commutative Property of Multiplication

## Commutative Property of Multiplication



$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

## Commutative Property of Multiplication

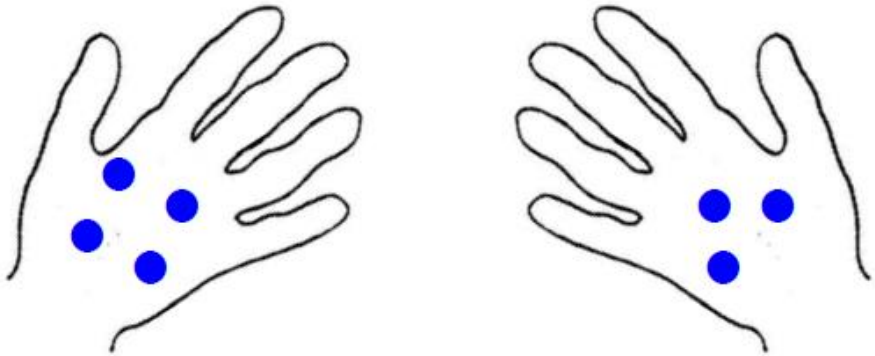


$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

Changing the order of the factors does not change the product.

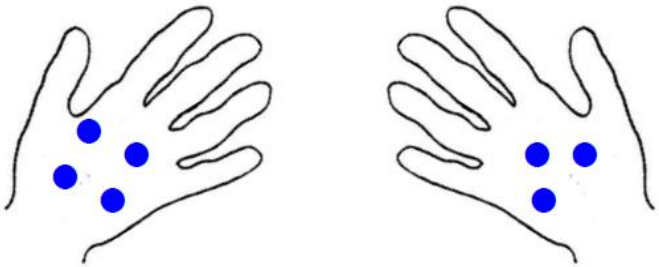
# compare

# compare



**4 is more than 3.**

# compare



**4 is more than 3.**

To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to.

# compatible numbers

**compatible numbers**

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \rightarrow 60 \\ \times\ 23 \rightarrow \times\ 25 \end{array}$$

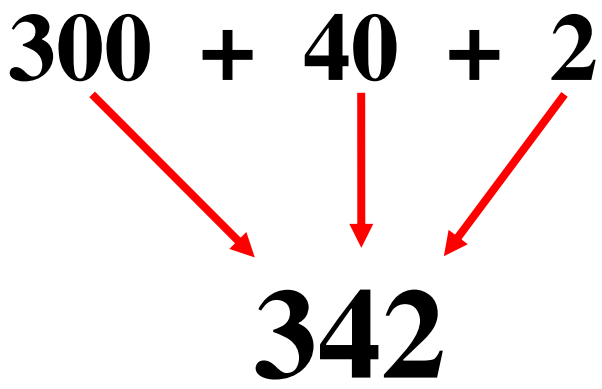
**compatible numbers**

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \rightarrow 60 \\ \times\ 23 \rightarrow \times\ 25 \end{array}$$

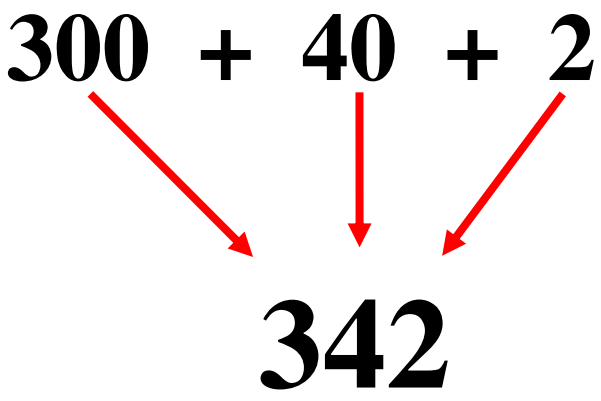
Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the actual numbers. Compatible numbers can be used when estimating.

# compose

# compose



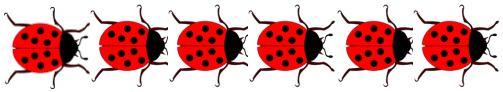

# compose



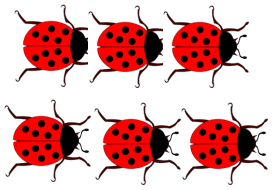

To put together smaller numbers to make larger numbers.

# composite number

composite number



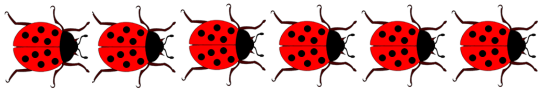
**1 × 6 = 6**



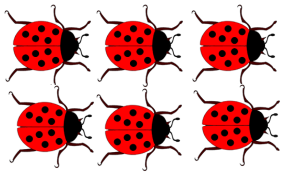
**2 × 3 = 6**

**6 is a composite number.**

composite number



**1 × 6 = 6**



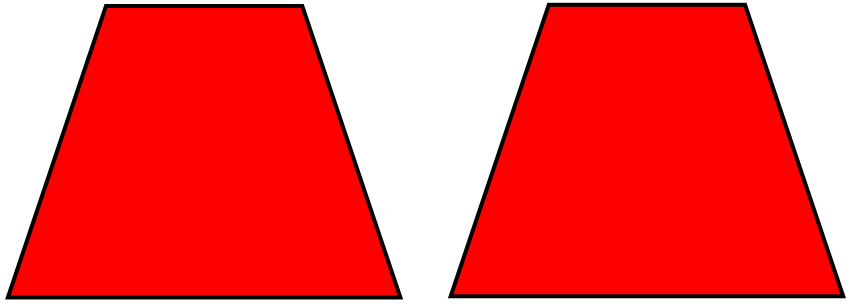
**2 × 3 = 6**

**6 is a composite number.**

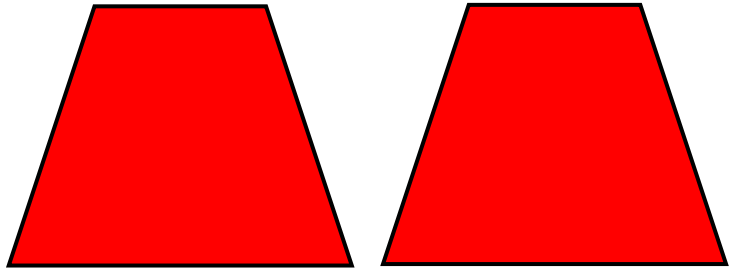
A number greater than 0 that has more than two different factors.

# congruent

# congruent



# congruent



Having exactly the same size and shape.

# counterclockwise

counterclockwise



counterclockwise



The opposite direction that the hands move on a clock.

# counting number

## counting number




## counting number




A whole number that can be used to count a set of objects. Counting numbers do not include 0. (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4…)

# cup (c)

cup (c)



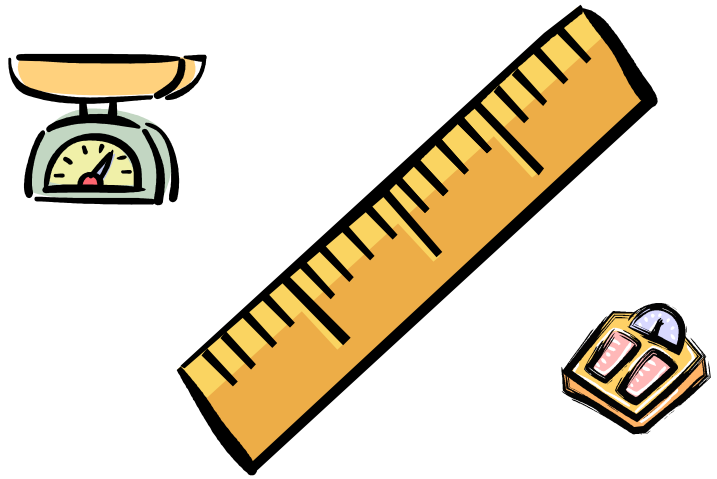
cup (c)



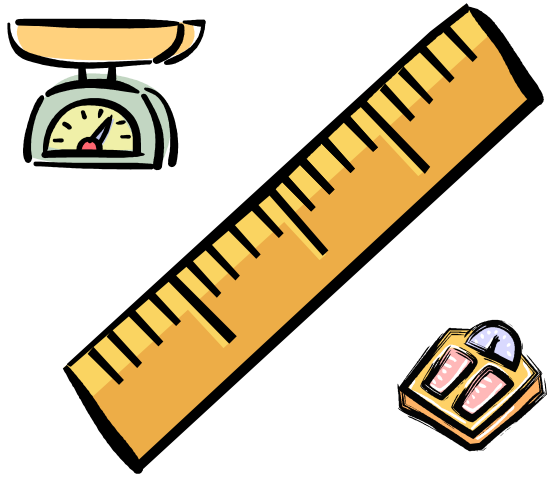
A customary unit of capacity.
1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

# customary system

# customary system



# customary system



A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.

# data

# data

**data collecting**

| | |
|---|---|
| car | XXXXXXXXX |
| truck | XXXXX |
| bus | XX |

| car | truck | bus |
|---|---|---|
| 𝍸 III | 𝍸 | II |

# data

**data collecting**

| | |
|---|---|
| car | XXXXXXXXX |
| truck | XXXXX |
| bus | XX |

| car | truck | bus |
|---|---|---|
| 𝍸 III | 𝍸 | II |

A collection of information gathered for a purpose. Data may be in the form of either words or numbers.

# day

day



day



The length of time it takes the Earth to make a complete rotation.
24 hours = 1 day

# decimal

---

# decimal

$29.45 53.0

0.02

---

# decimal

$29.45 53.0

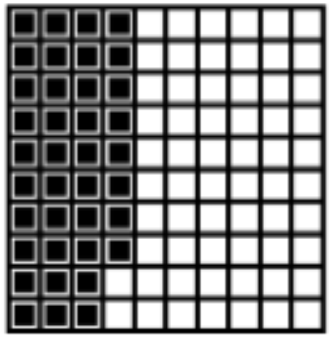
0.02

A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point.

# decimal fraction

---

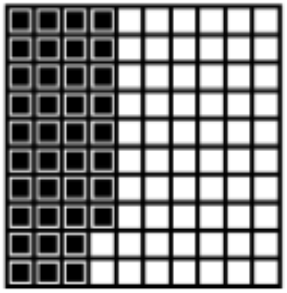
# decimal fraction



$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$

---

# decimal fraction



$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$

A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10. It can be written with a decimal point.

# decimal point

## decimal point



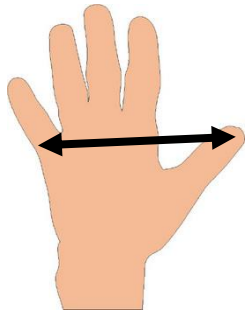

## decimal point




A dot (.) separating the whole number from the fraction in decimal notation.

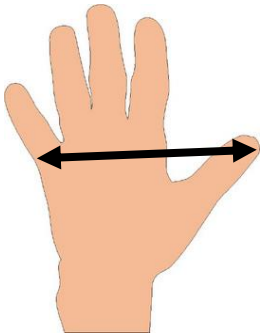
# decimeter

# decimeter



**A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.**

# decimeter

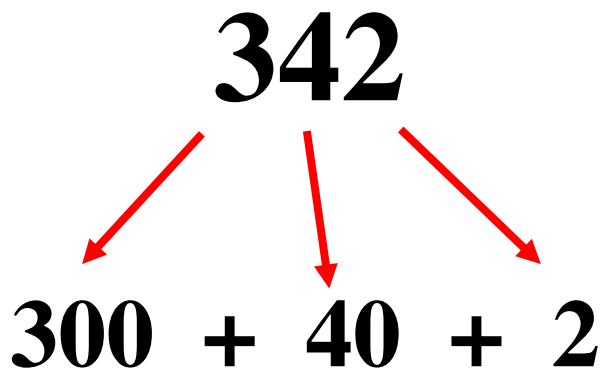


A metric unit of length.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter
10 decimeters = 1 meter

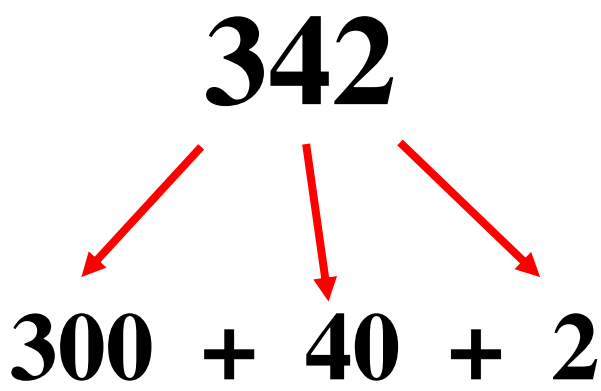
**A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.**

# decompose

# decompose




# decompose



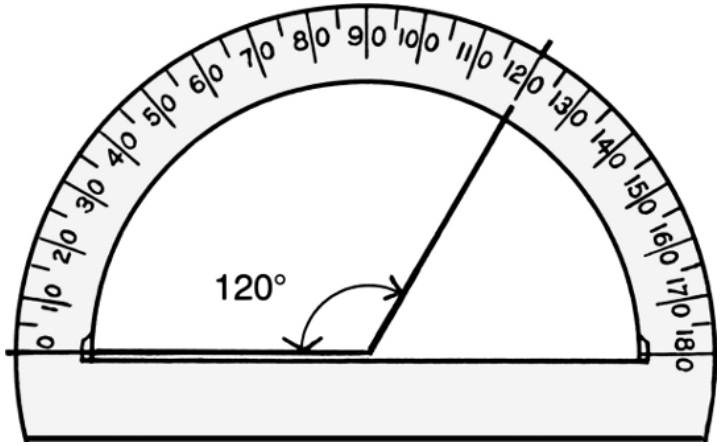

To separate a number into 2 or more parts.

# degree

## (angle measure)


# degree

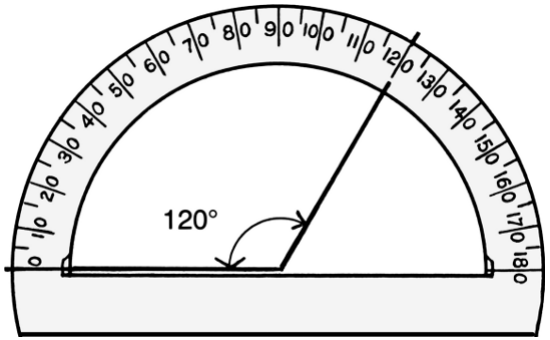
## (angle measure)



# degree

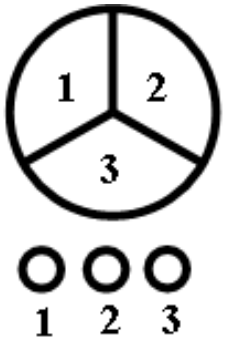
**(angle measure)**


A unit for measuring angles. It is based on dividing one complete circle into 360 equal parts.

# denominator

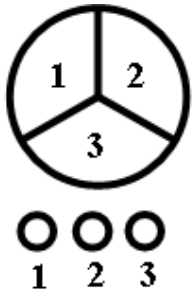
## denominator




$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

## denominator



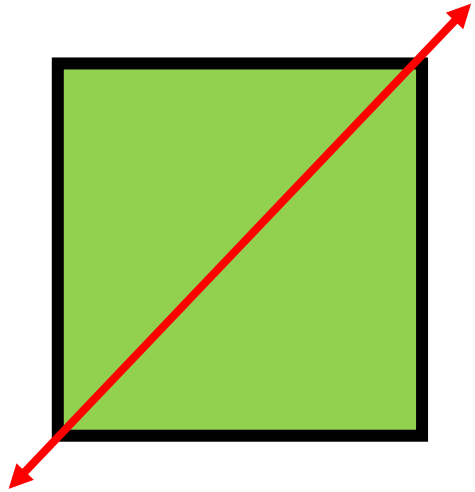

$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

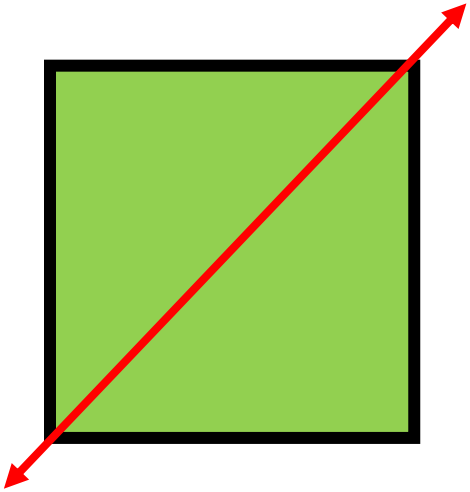
The number written below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.

# diagonal

# diagonal



# diagonal



A line that goes through vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.

# difference

---

# difference

**289 – 146 = 143**



**difference**

---

# difference

**289 – 146 = 143**



**difference**

The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.

# digit

---

# digit

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9

---

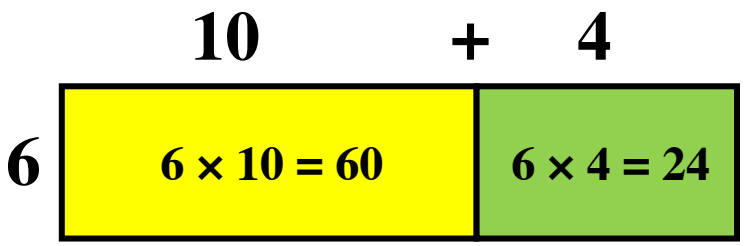
# digit

0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9

Any of the symbols
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, or 9.
(also known as
base-ten numerals)

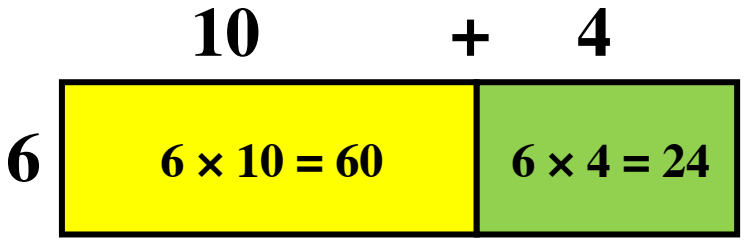
# Distributive Property

## Distributive Property




$$6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4)$$
$$= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4)$$
$$= 60 + 24$$
$$= 84$$

## Distributive Property

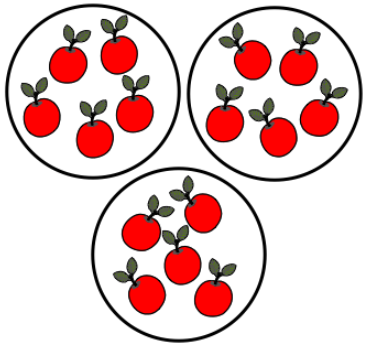



$$6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4)$$
$$= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4)$$
$$= 60 + 24$$
$$= 84$$

When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product.

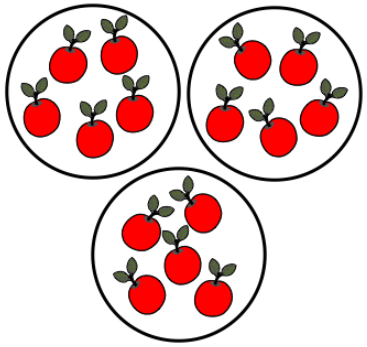
# divide

# divide



15 ÷ 3 = 5

# divide

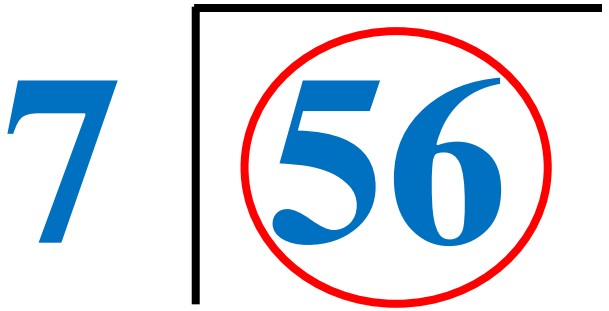


15 ÷ 3 = 5

To separate into equal groups and find the number in each group or the number of groups.

# dividend

# dividend




# dividend




A number that is divided by another number.

# divisible

divisible



**8 is divisible by 2 because there is no remainder.**
**8 ÷ 2 = 4**

divisible

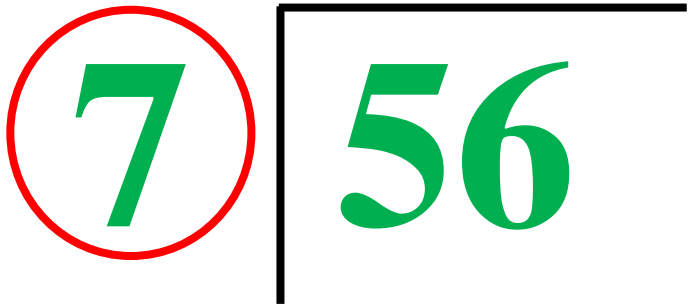


**8 is divisible by 2 because there is no remainder.**
**8 ÷ 2 = 4**

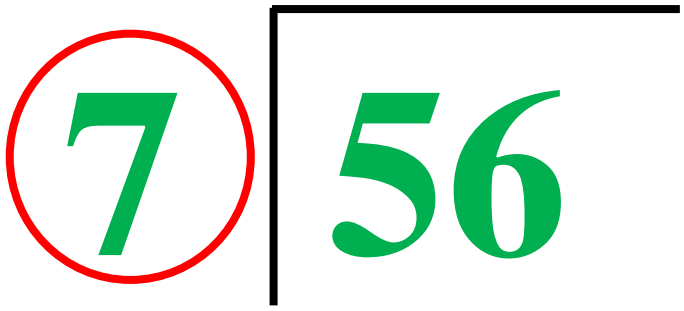
A number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a counting number without a remainder.

# divisor

# divisor




# divisor




The number by which another number is divided.

# elapsed time

---

# elapsed time



---

# elapsed time



The amount of time that has passed. (also known as time interval)

# endpoint

# endpoint




# endpoint




A point at either end of a line segment, or a point at one end of a ray.

# equal


# equal


**13 + 5 = 10 + 8**

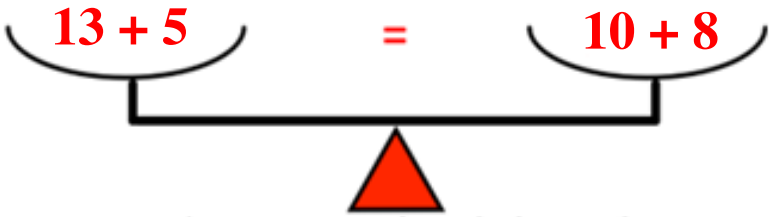



**These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.**


**13 + 5 = 10 + 8**



# equal

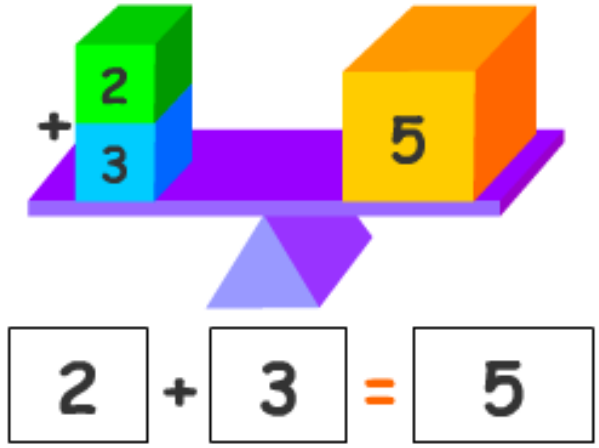


**These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.**

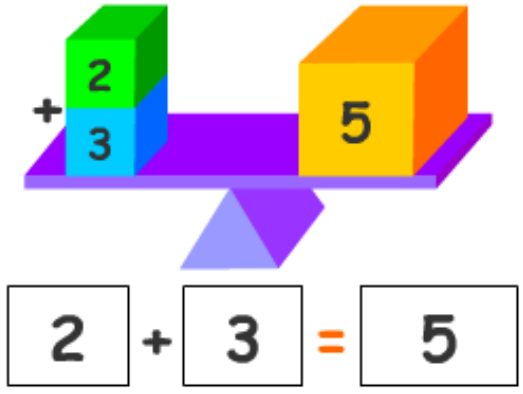

Having the same value.

# equation

equation




equation

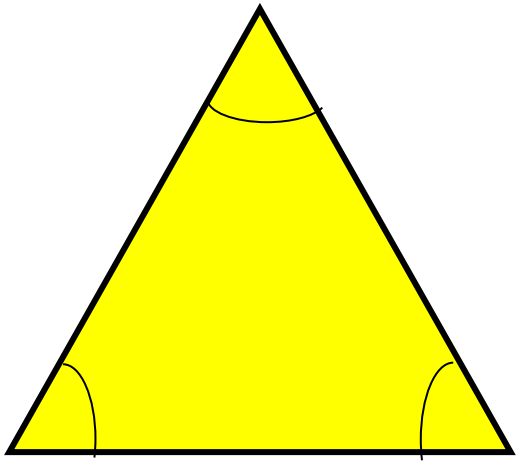



A mathematical sentence with an equal sign. The amount on one side of the equal sign has the same value as the amount on the other side.

# equiangular triangle

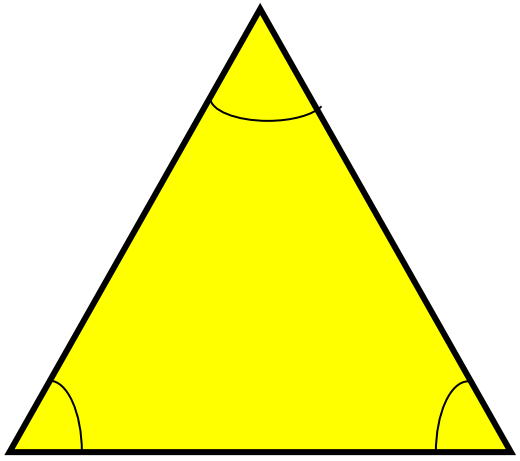
---

# equiangular triangle



---

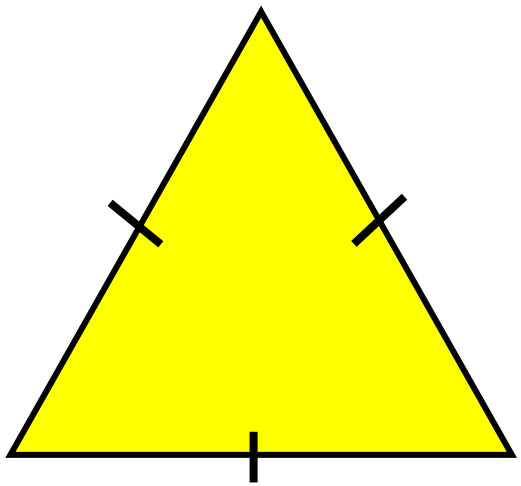
# equiangular triangle



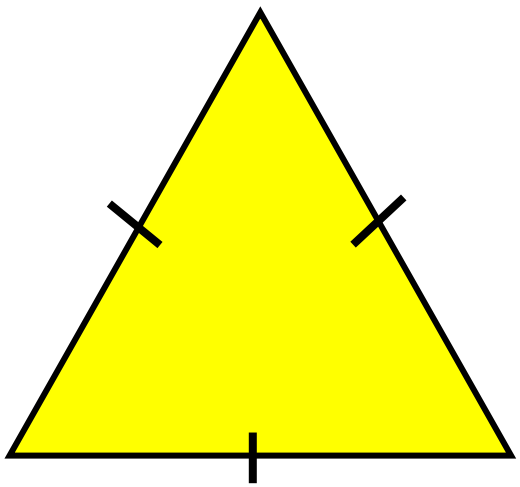
A triangle with all equal angles (60º).

# equilateral triangle

## equilateral triangle



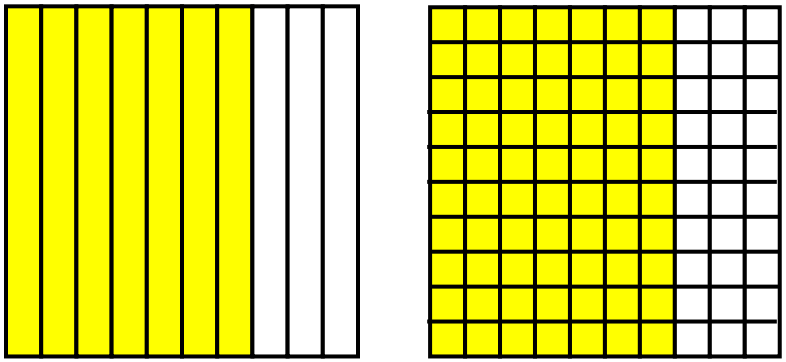
## equilateral triangle



A triangle with all sides the same length.

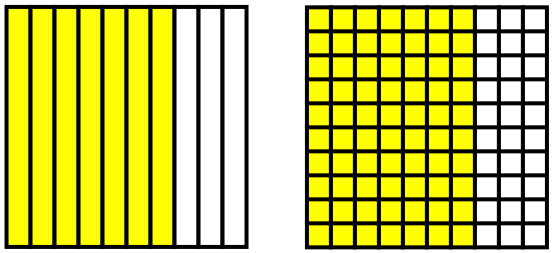
# equivalent decimals


# equivalent decimals

**0.7 = 0.70**


# equivalent decimals

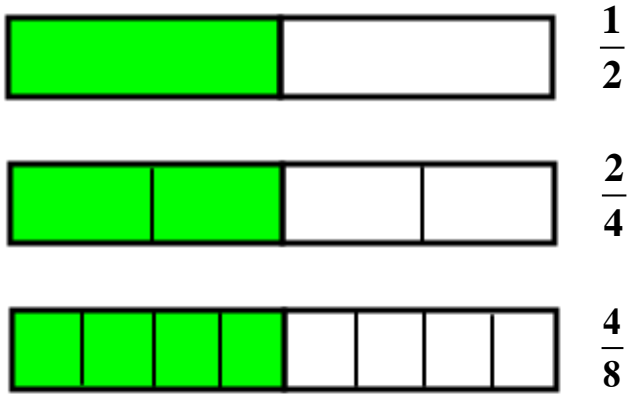



**0.7 = 0.70**

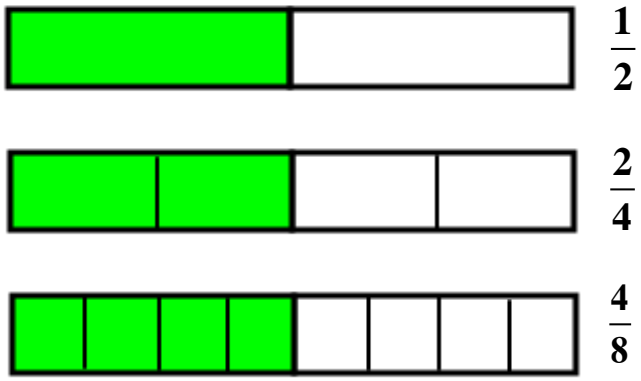
Decimals that have the same value.

# equivalent fractions

equivalent fractions




equivalent fractions




Fractions that have the same value.

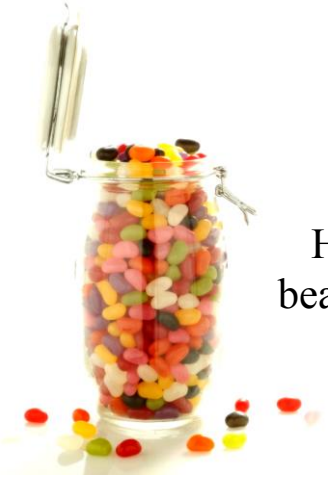
# estimate


# estimate




How many jelly beans are in the jar?


# estimate

How many jelly beans are in the jar?

A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells *about* how much or *about* how many.

# expanded form

# expanded form

263 = 200 + 60 + 3

# expanded form

263 = 200 + 60 + 3

A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit.

# expression

# expression $n + 4$

# expression $n + 4$

A mathematical phrase without an equal sign.

# fact family

fact family

**Fact Family for 3, 5, 15**

| | |
|---|---|
| $3 \times 5 = 15$ | $15 \div 5 = 3$ |
| $5 \times 3 = 15$ | $15 \div 3 = 5$ |

fact family

**Fact Family for 3, 5, 15**

| | |
|---|---|
| $3 \times 5 = 15$ | $15 \div 5 = 3$ |
| $5 \times 3 = 15$ | $15 \div 3 = 5$ |

A group of related facts that use the same numbers. (also known as related facts)

# factor

---

# factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$



factors

---

# factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$

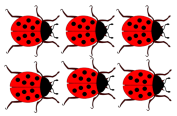


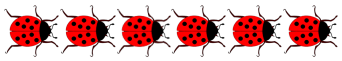
factors

The whole numbers that are multiplied to get a product.

# factor pairs

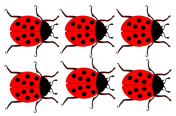
factor pairs

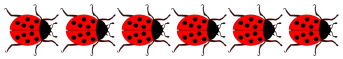
$2 \times 3 = 6$ 

$1 \times 6 = 6$ 

**The factor pairs for 6 are:**
**2 and 3**
**1 and 6**

factor pairs

$2 \times 3 = 6$ 

$1 \times 6 = 6$ 

**The factor pairs for 6 are:**
**2 and 3**
**1 and 6**

A set of two whole numbers that when multiplied will result in a given product.

# fluid ounce

# fluid ounce



# fluid ounce



A customary unit of capacity.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup

# foot (ft)


# foot (ft)


**12 inches = 1 foot**





# foot (ft)

**12 inches = 1 foot**





A customary unit
of length.
1 foot = 12 inches

# formula

# formula

**To find the area of any rectangle, multiply its length by its width. This rule can be written as an equation:**

$$A = l \times w$$

# formula

**To find the area of any rectangle, multiply its length by its width. This rule can be written as an equation:**

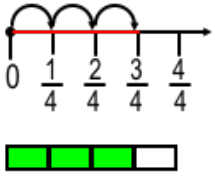
$$A = l \times w$$

A general mathematical rule that is written as an equation.

# fraction

# fraction

**Measurement Model**




**Bar Diagram**
**(thickened number line)**

**Set Model**



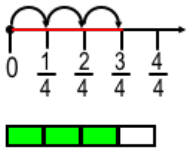
**Area Model**



**What is $\frac{3}{4}$?**

# fraction

**Measurement Model**




**Bar Diagram**
**(thickened number line)**

**Set Model**



**Area Model**

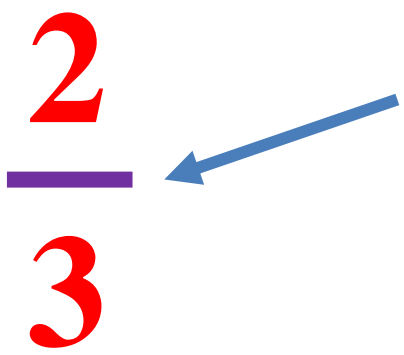


**What is $\frac{3}{4}$?**

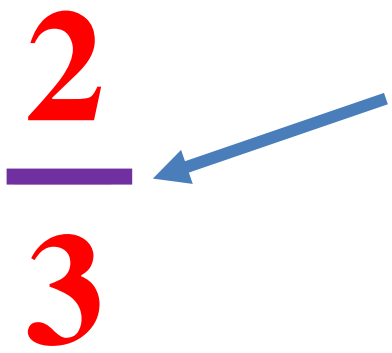
A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.

# fraction bar

# fraction bar




# fraction bar




A horizontal bar that separates the numerator and the denominator.

# fraction greater than one

**fraction greater than one**

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← **numerator is greater than denominator**

**fraction greater than one**

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← **numerator is greater than denominator**

A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.

# fraction less than one

fraction less than one

$\frac{3}{5}$ ← numerator is less than denominator

fraction less than one

$\frac{3}{5}$ ← numerator is less than denominator

A fraction with a numerator less than its denominator.

# gallon (gal)

gallon (gal)



gallon (gal)



A customary unit
of capacity.
1 gallon = 4 quarts

# gram (g)

# gram (g)

**The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.**




# gram (g)

**The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.**




The standard unit of mass in the metric system.
1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

# greater than

## greater than




5 > 3

## greater than




5 > 3

Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number.

# half gallon


# half gallon





# half gallon

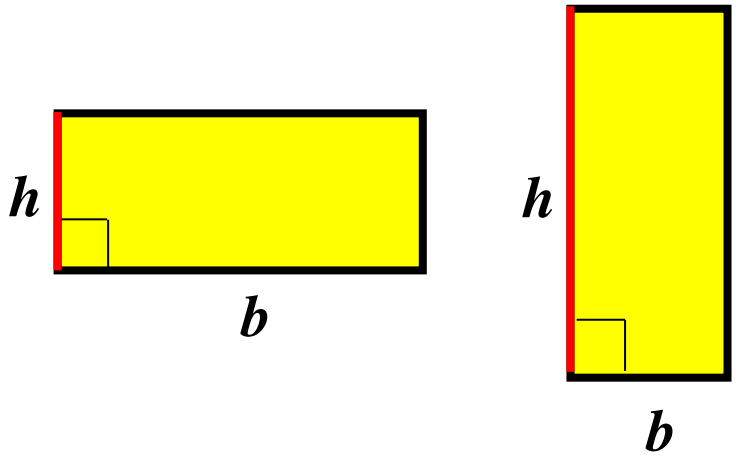



A customary unit of capacity.

$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon = 2 quarts

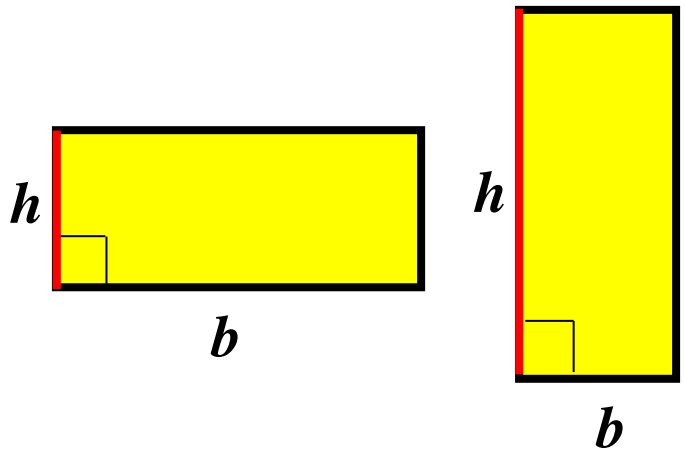
# height


# height



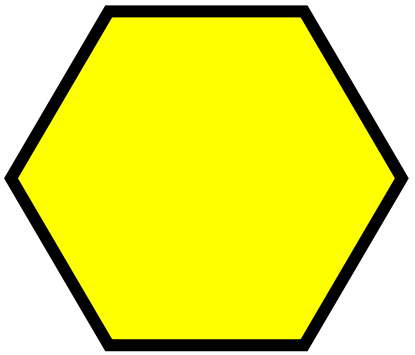
# height

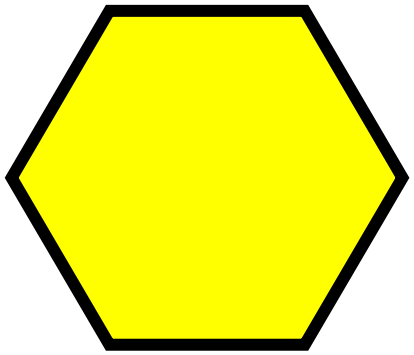

A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure.

# hexagon

# hexagon



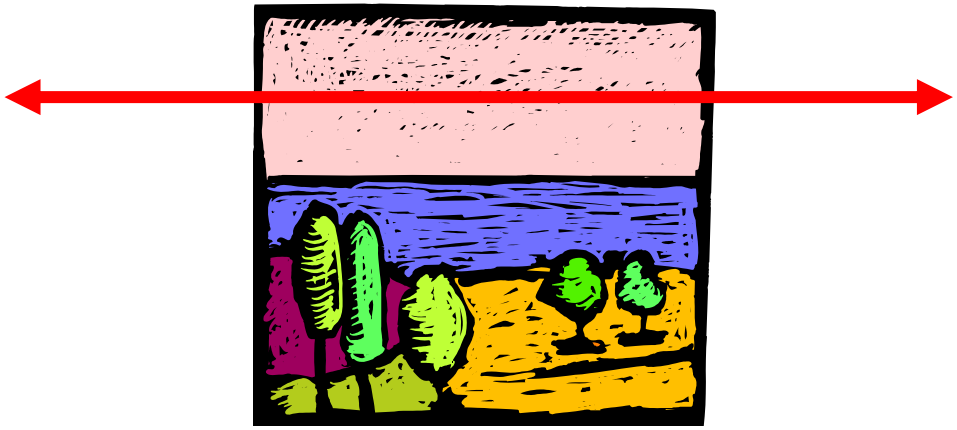
# hexagon



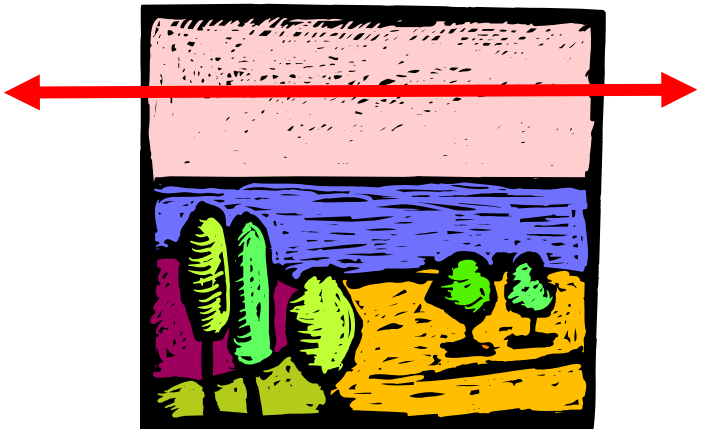
A polygon with 6 sides.

# horizontal

horizontal



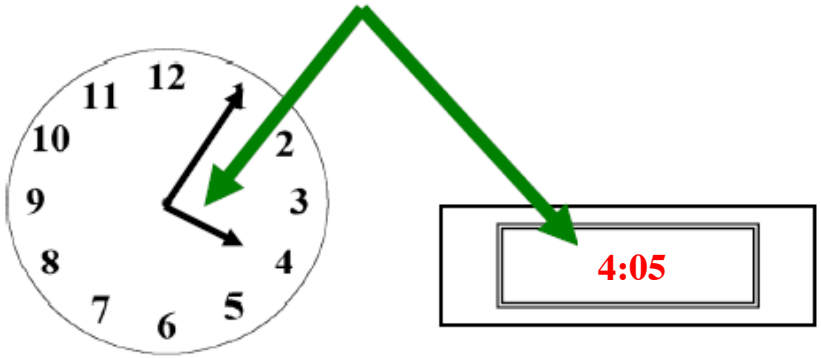
horizontal



Parallel to the horizon.
Horizontal lines go
from left to right.

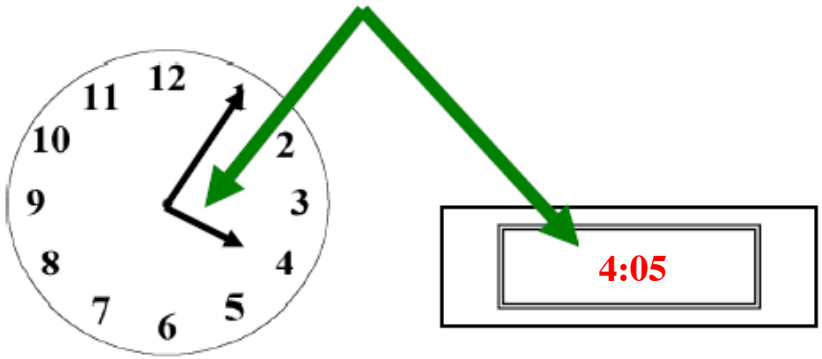
# hour (hr)


# hour (hr)



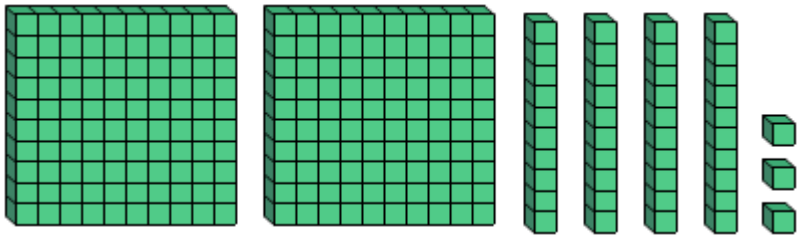
# hour (hr)


A unit of time.
1 hour = 60 minutes
24 hours = 1 day

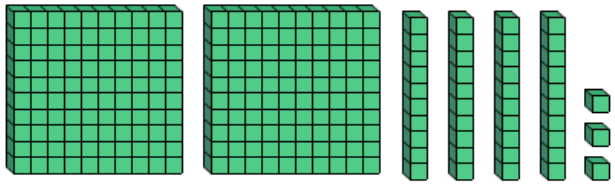
# hundreds

# hundreds



| Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 3 |

# hundreds

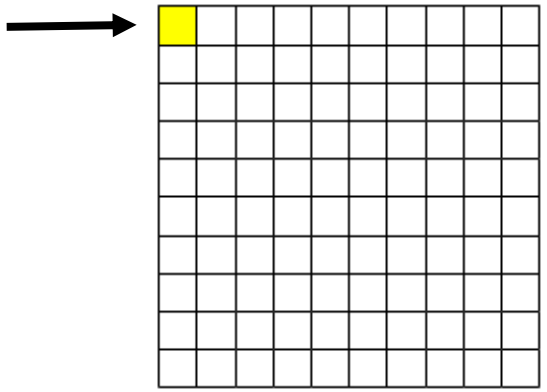


| Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 3 |

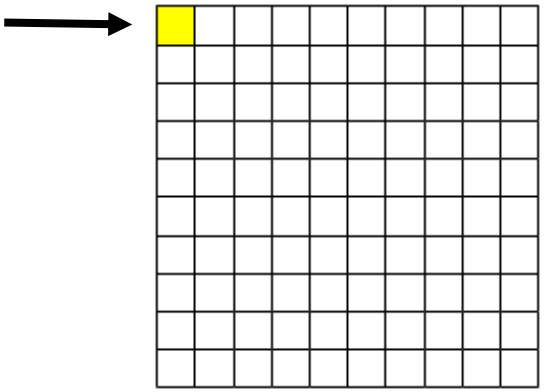
The value of a digit that is the third position from the right when describing whole number place value.

# hundredth

# hundredth



# hundredth



One of the equal parts when a whole is divided into 100 equal parts.

# hundredths

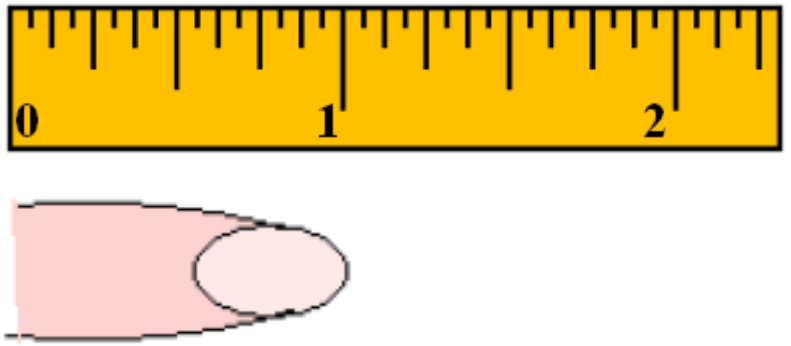
**hundredths** 4.38

**hundredths** 4.38

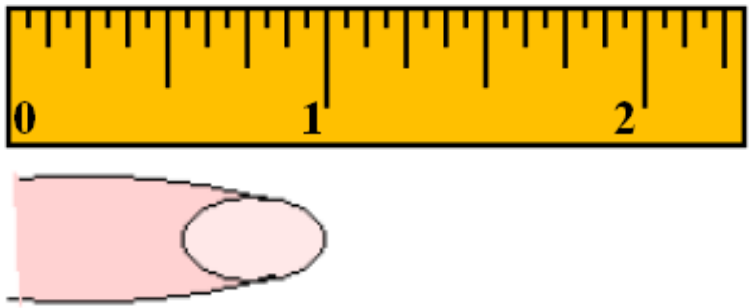
In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths.

# inch (in)

inch (in)



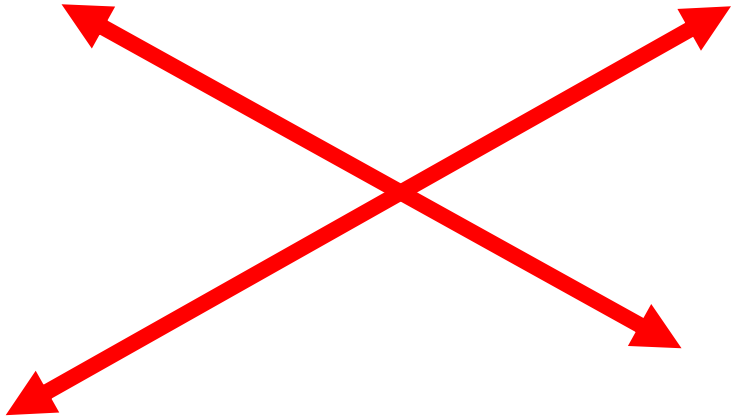

inch (in)



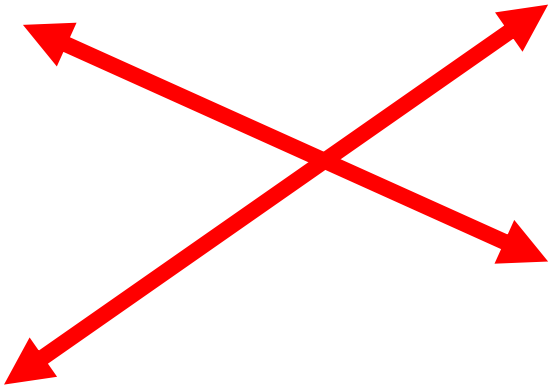

A customary unit
of length.
12 inches = 1 foot

# intersecting lines

**intersecting lines**



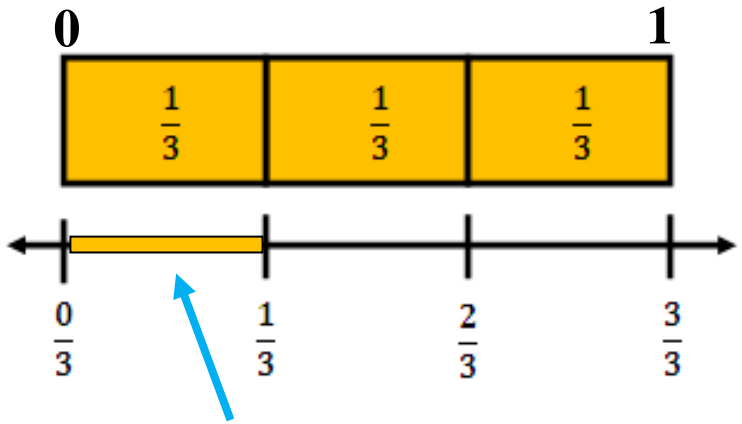
**intersecting lines**



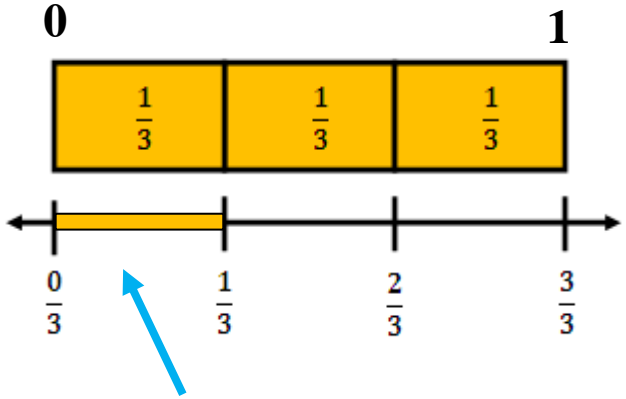
Lines that cross at a point.

# interval

# interval




# interval




The distance between two points.

# inverse operations

inverse operations

**Multiplication and division are inverse operations.**

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$40 \div 5 = 8$

inverse operations

**Multiplication and division are inverse operations.**

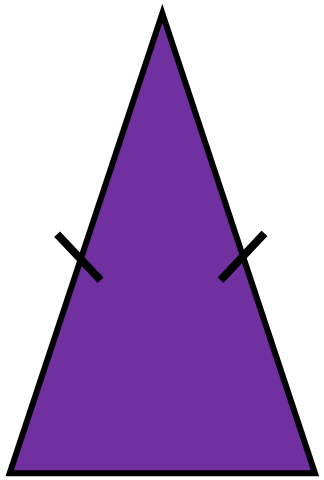
$8 \times 5 = 40$

$40 \div 5 = 8$

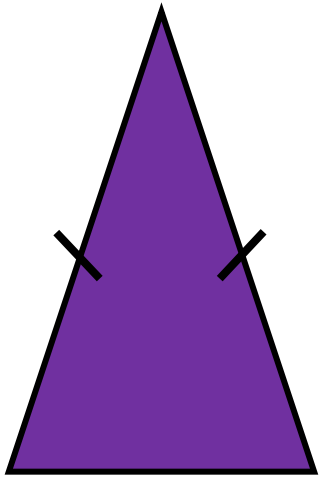
Operations that undo each other.

# isosceles triangle

# isosceles triangle



# isosceles triangle



A triangle that has exactly 2 equal sides.

# kilogram (kg)

# kilogram (kg)



Math book

**About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds**

# kilogram (kg)



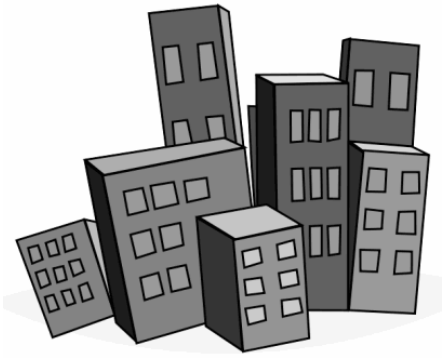
Math book

**About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds**

A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.

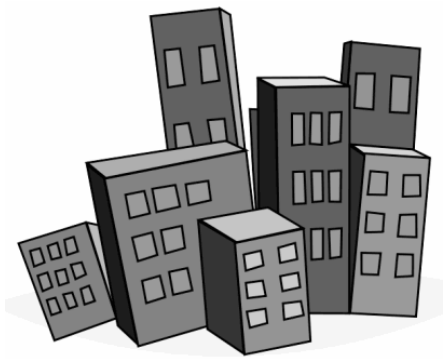
# kilometer (km)

# kilometer (km)



**A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.**

# kilometer (km)

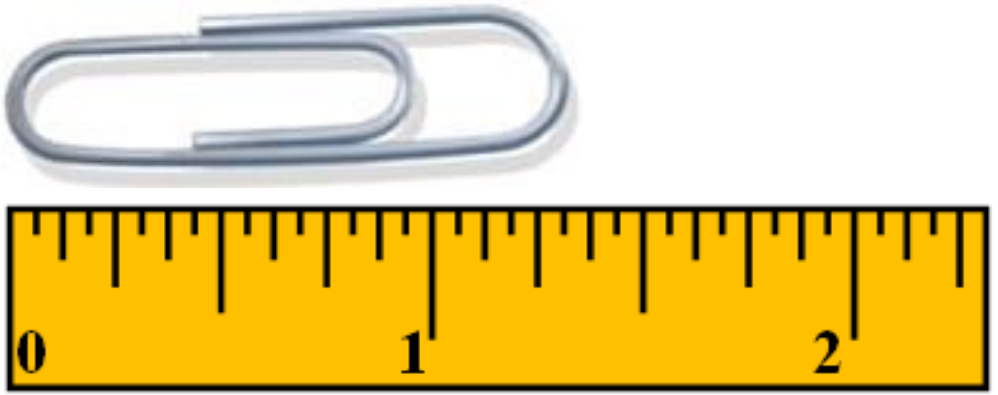


**A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.**

A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters.

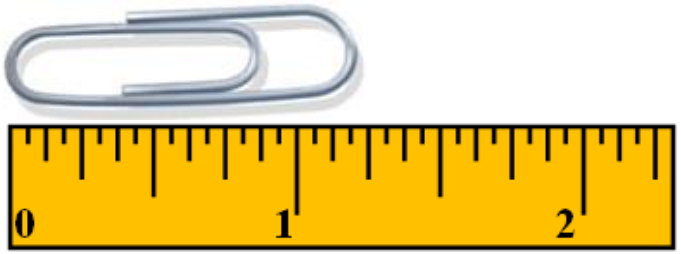
# length


# length



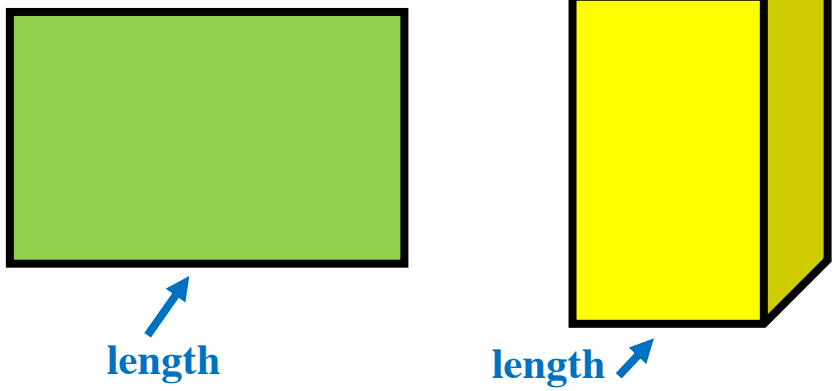
# length


How long something is.
The distance from one point to another.
Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc.

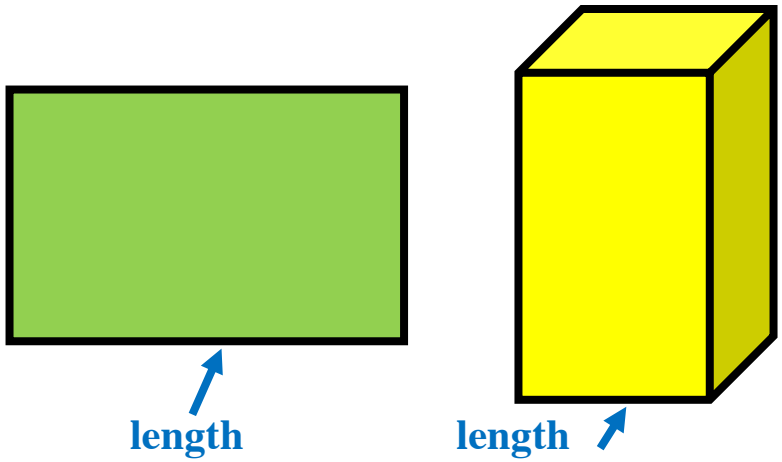
# length (*l*)


# length (*l*)



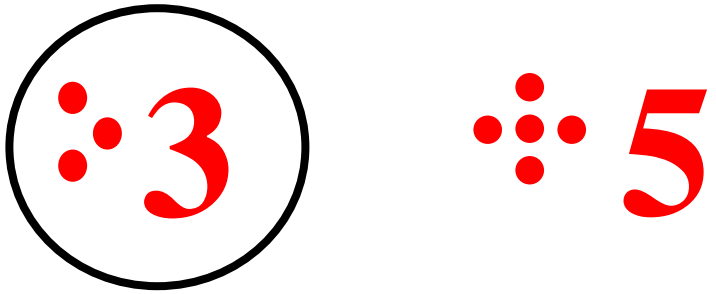
# length (*l*)


One dimension of a two- or three-dimensional figure.

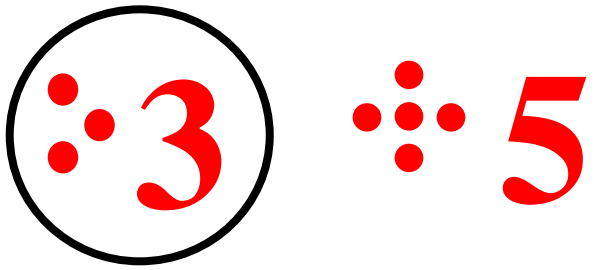
# less than

less than




3 < 5

less than




3 < 5

Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.

# like denominators

**like denominators**

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

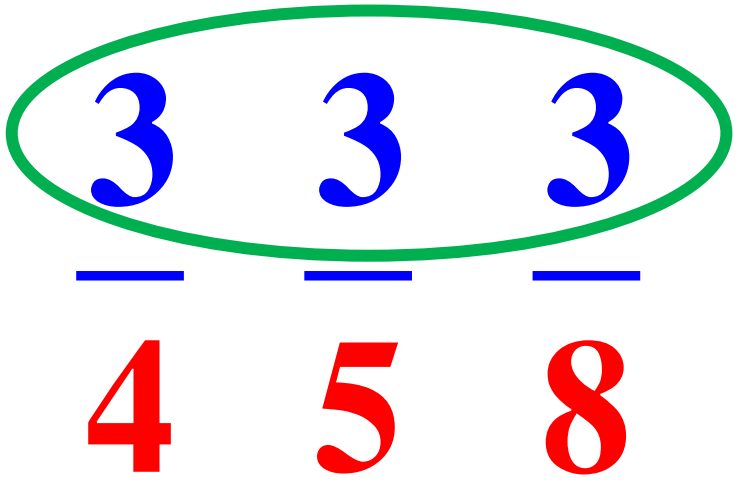
**like denominators**

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

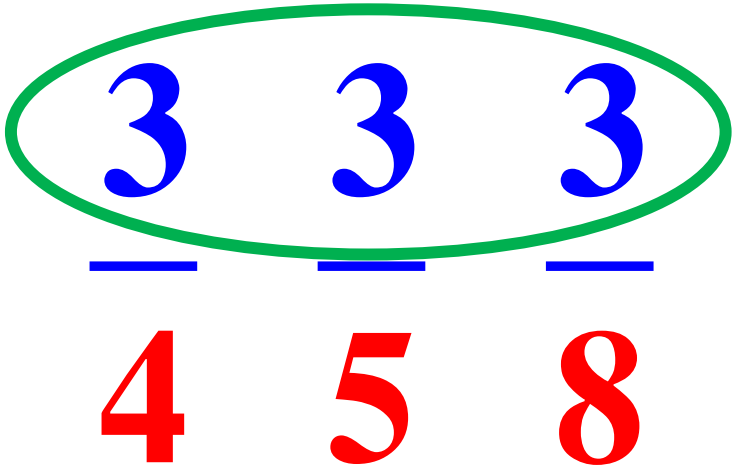
Denominators in two or more fractions that are the same.

# like numerators

**like numerators**




**like numerators**




Numerators in two or more fractions that are the same.

# line

# line



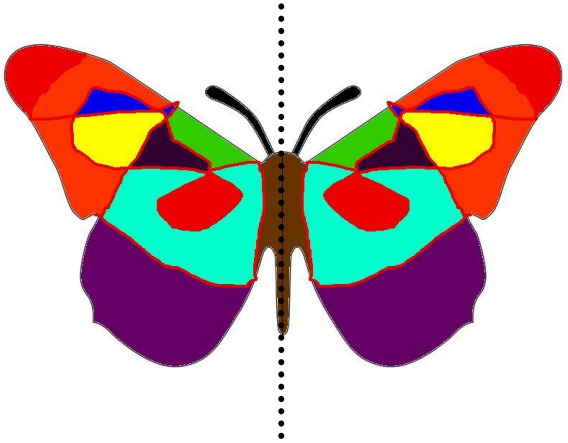
# line



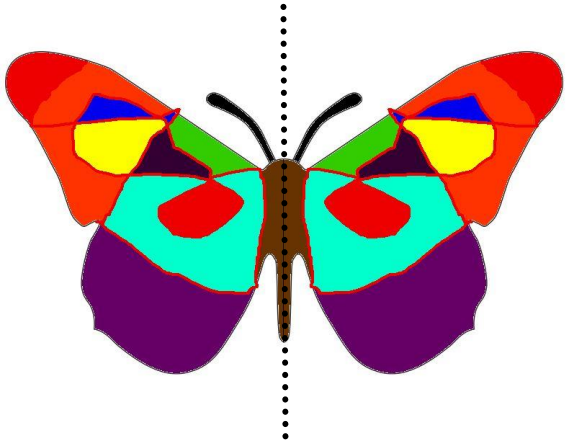
A set of connected points continuing without end in both directions.

# line of symmetry

line of symmetry



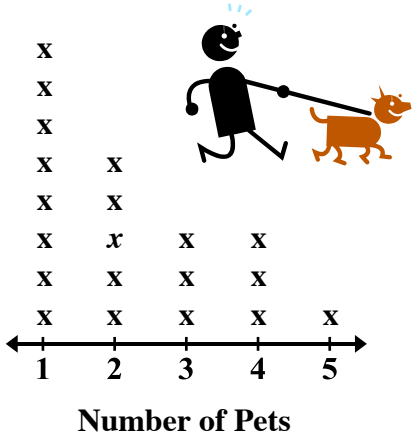
line of symmetry



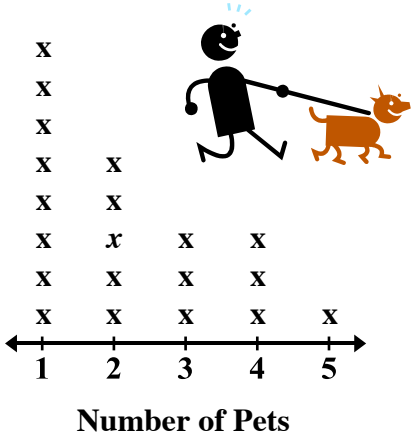
A line that divides
a figure into
two congruent halves
that are mirror images
of each other.

# line plot

# line plot




# line plot




A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.

# line segment

# line segment



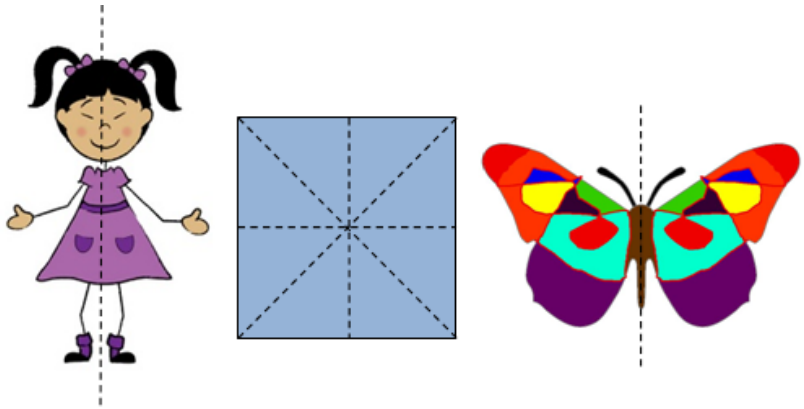

# line segment



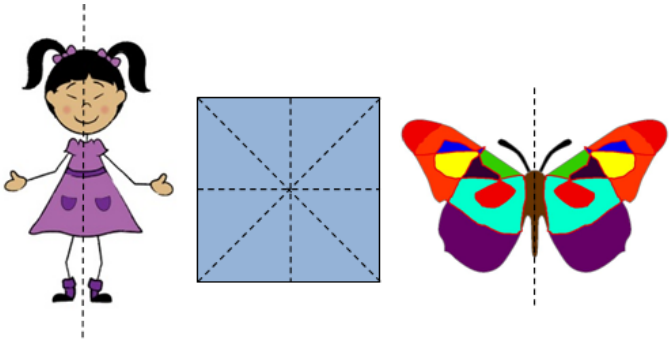

A part of a line with two endpoints.

# line-symmetric figure

line-symmetric figure



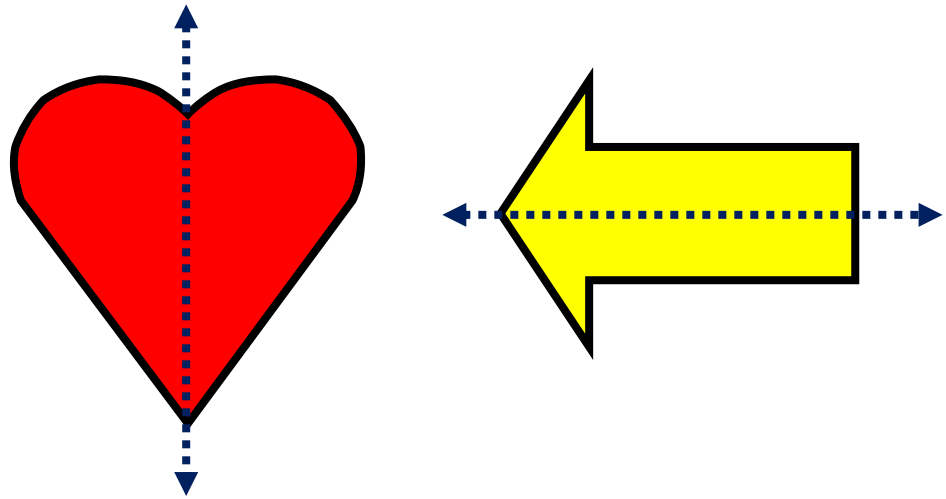
line-symmetric figure



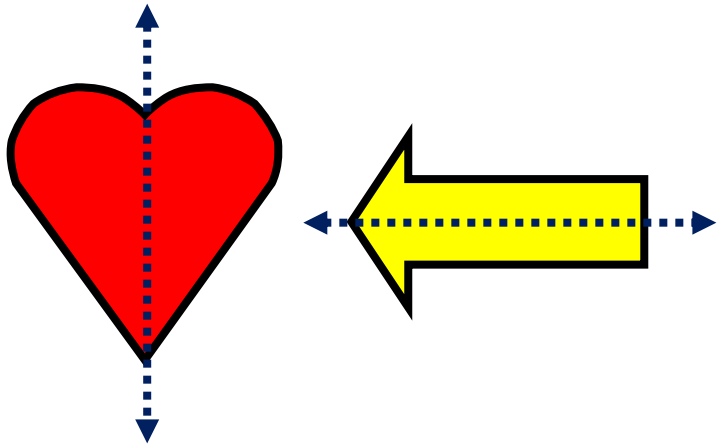
A figure that can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.

# line symmetry

line symmetry



line symmetry



What a figure has if it can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.

# liter (L)

# liter (L)

**large bottle of soda or bottle of water**



**1,000 mL = 1 L**

# liter (L)

**large bottle of soda or bottle of water**



**1,000 mL = 1 L**

The basic unit of capacity in the metric system.
1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

# lowest terms

# lowest terms




**$\frac{4}{8}$ in lowest terms is $\frac{1}{2}$.**

# lowest terms




**$\frac{4}{8}$ in lowest terms is $\frac{1}{2}$.**

When a fraction is expressed with the fewest possible pieces, it is in lowest terms. (also known as simplest form)