
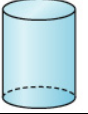
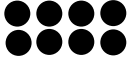
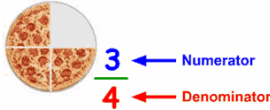
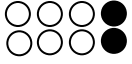
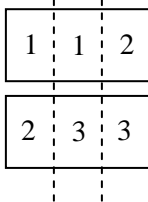
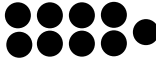
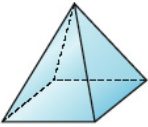


Second Grade Core Mathematics Vocabulary

1	Centimeter	A metric unit of length equal to $1/100^{\text{th}}$ of a meter. A centimeter is about the width of a pinky finger. (L A.1, F.1)
2	Cone	A solid figure that has a circular base and comes to a point called the vertex. (L F.6) 
3	Cylinder	A solid figure with two congruent circular bases and one curved surface. (L F.6) 
4	Diagonal	A line segment that connects two corners of a polygon and is not a side of the polygon. (L D.1)
5	Difference	The result of subtraction. In the subtraction equation, $5 - 2 = 3$, 3 is the difference. (L 1.20)
6	Dollar	The basic unit of U.S. currency. One dollar is equal to four quarters, ten dimes, twenty nickels, or one hundred pennies. (L 3.14)
7	Equation	A number sentence that shows equality between two quantities. (L 1.2) Example: $4 + 8 = 6 + 6$
8	Even Number	A number is even if you can make groups of 2 and have none left over. (L 2.11) Example: 8 is even  ; 0 is also even. (Note to teachers – the Expressions definition works well when thinking about positive even numbers, but does not extend well to negative even numbers such as -24. The definition in 5th grade – “Any integer that can be divided exactly by 2”.)
9	Expanded Number/Form	Numbers written in a form that shows the place value of the digits. (L 6.2) Two different ways to write expanded numbers are: $254 = 2 \text{ hundreds} + 5 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones}$ $254 = 200 + 50 + 4$
10	Foot	A customary unit used to measure length. (L G.2) $12 \text{ inches} = 1 \text{ foot}$
11	Fourth	One of three equal parts of a whole. (L 7.8)

12	Fraction	<p>1. Part of a whole. (L 7.8)</p>  <p>A number written with the bottom part (the denominator) telling you how many equal parts the whole is divided into, and the top part (the numerator) telling how many you have.</p> <p>2. Part of a group.</p>  <p>A number written with the bottom part (the denominator) telling you how many equal parts the group is divided into, and the top part (the numerator) telling how many of the parts you have.</p> <p>$\frac{3}{4}$ of the circles are unshaded.</p> <p>3. Fair shares</p>  <p>A number written with the top part (the numerator) telling you how many wholes are being shared, and the bottom part (the denominator) telling how many ways the wholes are being equally shared.</p> <p>If 3 people are fair sharing 2 sandwiches, each person will get $\frac{2}{3}$ of a sandwich.</p>
13	Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon; going straight across. (L 1.18, A.1)
14	Inch	A customary unit of length equal to 1/12 of a foot. (L G.2)
15	Is Greater Than (>)	Having a value that is more than that of another quantity or expression. (L 1.21)
16	Is Less Than (<)	Having a value that is less than that of another quantity or expression. (L 1.21)
17	Length	The measure of how long something is or one dimension of a two-dimensional figure. (L A.1)
18	Number Sentence	<p>An expression of a relationship between quantities as an equation or an inequality. (L 1.2)</p> <p>Examples: $7 + 7 = 8 + 6$ $14 < 92$ $56 + 4 > 59$</p>
19	Odd number	<p>A number is odd if you can make groups of 2 and have one left over. (L 2.11)</p> <p>Example: 9 is an odd number </p> <p>(Note to teachers – the Expressions definition works well when thinking about positive odd numbers, but does not extend well to negative odd numbers such as -15. The definition in 5th grade – “Any integer that cannot be divided exactly by 2”.)</p>
20	Rectangular Prism	A solid figure with six faces that are rectangles. (L F.5)
21	Sphere	Three-dimensional figure with no faces, bases, edges, or vertices. All of its points are the same distance from a given point called the center. (L F.5)
22	Pyramid	<p>A solid figure with one base and whose other faces are triangles with a common vertex. A pyramid is named by the shape of its base. (L F.5)</p>  <p>square pyramid</p>

23	Symmetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line symmetry – an object has line symmetry when it can be folded to make two parts that are mirror images. (Also called reflection or bilateral symmetry.) Point symmetry – an object has point symmetry when it can be turned less than a full turn (360°) and still look the same as it did before the turn. (Also called rotational symmetry.) (L 7.7)
24	Third	One of three equal parts of a whole. (L 7.8)
25	Value	Numerical worth or amount. (begin using in L 1.10)
26	Vertical	At right angles to the horizon; straight up and down. (L 1.18, A.1)
27	Width	The measure of one side or edge of a figure. (L F.5)
28	Yard	A U.S. Standard unit for measuring length. One yard is equal to three feet, one yard is equal to thirty-six inches. (L G.2)

CST RELATED VOCABULARY

Value

Digit

Opposite number sentence

Solution

Faces

Tally marks/tally charts

Range