

# About

With reference to rounding and estimation, an answer that is not precise.

*Example:  $14 + 26$  is about  $10 + 30 = 40$*

# Addend

The numbers that are added together in an addition equation.

*Example: in  $4 + 5$ , the numbers 4 and 5 are the addends.*

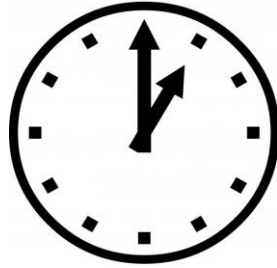
# Capacity

The amount of liquid that a particular container can hold.



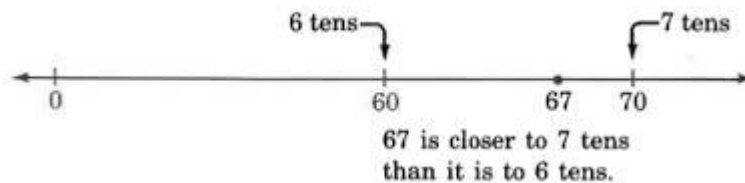
# Continuous

With reference to time as a continuous measurement.



# Endpoint

Used with rounding on the number line, the numbers that mark the beginning and end of a given interval.



# Gram (g)

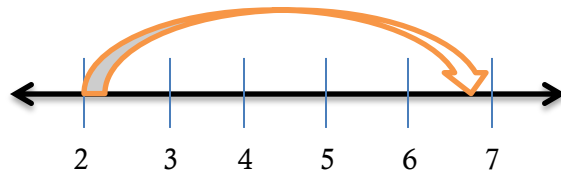
Unit of measure for weight.



# Interval

Time passed or a segment on the number line.

*Example: 2pm to 7pm*



# Halfway

With reference to a number line, the midpoint between two numbers.

*Example: 5 is Halfway between 0 and 10.*

# Kilogram (kg)

Unit of measure for mass.



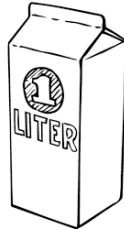
# Liquid volume

The space a liquid takes up.



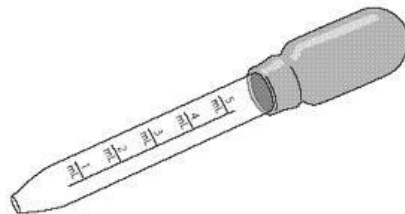
# Liter (L)

Unit of measure for liquid volume.



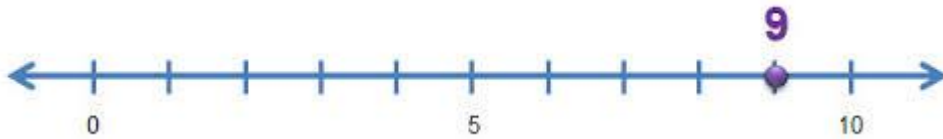
# Milliliter (mL)

Unit of measure for liquid volume.



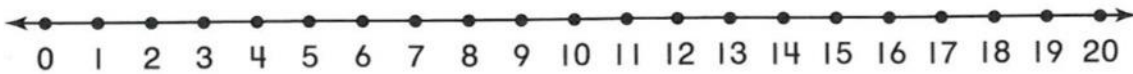
# Plot

Locate and label a point on a number line.



# Point

A specific location on the number line.



# Reasonable

With reference to how plausible an answer is.

*Example: "Is your answer reasonable?"*

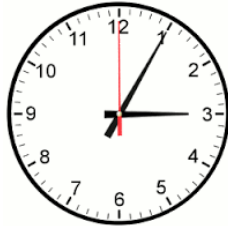
# Round

Estimate a number to the nearest 10 or 100 using place value.

*Example: 126 rounds to 130 or 100.*

# Second

A unit of time.



# Standard Algorithm

For addition and subtraction.

**Example:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 24 \\ + 68 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

≈

Symbol used to show that an answer is approximate.

Example:  $57 - 15 \approx 60 - 20 = 40$

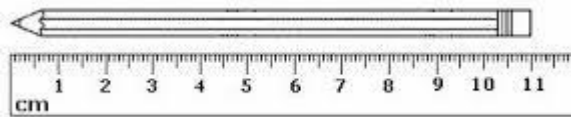
## Analog Clock

A clock that is not digital.



## Centimeter (cm)

Unit of measurement.



# Compose

Change 10 smaller units for 1 of the next larger unit on the place value chart.

# Divide

Example:  $4 \div 2 = 2$

# Estimate

Approximation of the value of a quantity or number.

Example: 145 rounded to the nearest hundred is 200



# Horizontal

With reference to how an equation is written.

*Example:  $3 + 4 = 7$  is written horizontally*

# Measure

A quantity representing a weight or liquid volume, or the act of finding the size or amount of something.



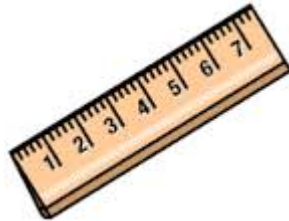
# Mental math

Calculations performed in one's head, without paper and pencil.



# Meter (m)

Unit of measurement.



# Minute

Unit of time.



# Multiply

*Example:  $2 \times 2 = 4$*

# Number Line

May be vertical or horizontal.



# Rename

Regroup units.

*Example: when solving with the standard algorithm.*

# Simplifying Strategy

Transitional strategies that move students toward mental math.

*Example: make ten to add 7 and 6,  $(7 + 3) + 3 = 13$*

# Unbundle

Regroup units.

*Example: in the standard algorithm*

# Vertical

With reference to how an equation is written; equations solved using the standard algorithm are typically written vertically.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$