

Sample
Systematic Vocabulary Instruction Word List
Mathematics K-12

Grade Level	CC	Word (<i>common core words are bolded</i>)	Definition
K	K.G.1	behind	In back of; indicates location of an object.
K	K.MD.3	classify	To sort into categories or to arrange into groups by attribute
K	K.CC.6 K.OA.3	equal/equivalent	Exactly the same amount or value (=)
K	K.CC.6	greater than	More than another
K	K.CC.4a,b	order	Arrangement according to size, amount or value
1	1.NBT	base ten	A number system based on ten; also known as the decimal system
1	1.G.2	cylinder	A solid object with 2 identical flat ends that are circular and 1 curved side
1	1.G.3	fourths	One or more of four equal parts
1	1.MD.3	hour	A unit of time equal to 60 minutes
1	1.OA.1-8 1.NBT.4,6	operation	The math processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
2	2.MD.3	centimeter (cm)	A metric unit of length equal to one hundredth of a meter
2	2.NBT.3	expanded form	A way to write numbers that shows the value of each digit
2	2.MD.9	horizontal	Parallel to, or in the plane of the horizon.
2	2.G.1	quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides and four angles
2	2.OA.1 2.NBT.4 2.MD.5,8	symbol	A mark or sign used instead of words
3	3.OA.3	array	A set of objects arranged in rows and columns.
3	3.NF.3d	denominator	The bottom number in a fraction; tells how many equal parts
3	3.OA.6	factor	A number that is multiplied by another number to find a product
3	3.NF.2-3 3.MD.1	number line	A line on which ordered numbers can be written or visualized and may include negative numbers.
3	3.MD.8	polygon	A closed figure that has three or more sides, no curved lines, and no intersections

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4	4.MD.5a,5b,6	degrees (°)	The unit of measure for angles or temperature (°).
4	4.NF.2,3b,3c,3d,5,6	denominator	The bottom number in a fraction; tells how many equal parts
4	4.G.3	line of symmetry	A line that divides a figure into halves, each of which is the mirror image of the other.
4	4.G.1	obtuse angle	An angle with a measure greater than 90° and less than 180°.
4	4.G.1,2	parallel lines	Line that are a constant distance apart, never intersecting.
5	5.G.3,4	2-dimensional figure	A flat shape that only has length and height, but not width (depth).
5	5.NBT.6	dividend	A quantity that is to be divided.
5	5.MD.5b	formula	A mathematical rule written using symbols, usually as an equation describing a certain relationship between quantities
5	5.NBT.5-7 5.NF.1-2,4 5.MD.2,5	operation	The math processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
5	5.OA.3 5.G.1	ordered pair	The location of a single point on a rectangular coordinate system where the first and second values represent the position relative to the x-axis and y-axis, respectively
6	6.NS.2,3	algorithm	A step by step method for solving a problem
6	6.EE.1,2c	exponent	A mathematical notation indicating the number of times a quantity is multiplied by itself
6	6.SP.5c	mean	The average; A measure of center in a set of numerical data, computed by adding the values in a list and then dividing by the number of values in the list.
6	6.G.1	quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides and four angles
6	6.G.3	vertex/vertices	A corner point of a geometric figure. For a polygon, vertices are where adjacent sides meet. For an angle, the vertex is where the two rays making up the angle meet.

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7	7.G.6	area of a triangle	The measure of the interior surface. The formula is $a = \frac{1}{2}bh$ ((base x height) ÷ by 2)
7	7.NS.2a	distributive property	A number outside the parenthesis can be multiplied to each term within the parenthesis. Ex. $a(b + c) = ab + ac$
7	7.SP.7a-b,8a-b	outcome	One of the possible results of a probability experiment
7	7.SP.6	relative frequency	The ratio of the number of observations in a statistical category to the total number of observations
7	7.G.5	supplementary angles	Two angles that add up to give a straight angle, 180°
8	8.G.5	exterior angle	An angle between one side of a polygon and the extension of an adjacent side.
8	8.NS.1,2 8.EE.2	irrational numbers	A number that cannot be written as a simple fraction - the decimal goes on forever without repeating.
8	8.G.6-8	Pythagorean theorem	In a right angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
8	8.SP.1,2	scatter plot	A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data.
8	8.EE.5,6 8.SP.3	slope	The ratio of change in the vertical axis (y-axis) to change in the horizontal axis (x-axis).
9-12	HS.N-VM.12	absolute value	How far a number is from zero
9-12	HS.F-IF.7e HS.F-TF.5	amplitude	Half the maximum peak-to-peak value of a periodic function
9-12	HS.F-IF.7d	asymptote	A line that a graph gets closer and closer to, but never touches or crosses.
9-12	HS.S-ID.5	conditional relative frequency	The relative frequencies placed in the body of a two-way relative frequency table.
9-12	HS.N-CN.3	conjugate	Two binomials whose only difference is the sign of one term.