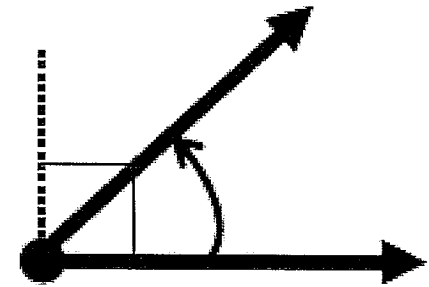


acute angle



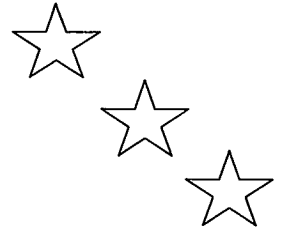
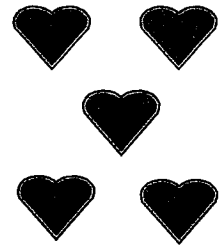
addend

$$5 + 3 + 2 = 10$$

addends

additive comparison

algorithm



How many more hearts than stars are there?

Start
1. Write the numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 41 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$$

2. Break the numbers

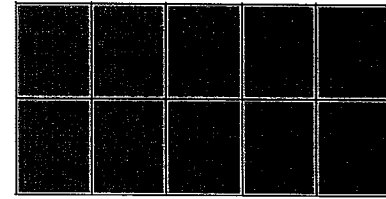
3. Add the tens

4. Add the ones

5. Combine the tens

6. Check the answer

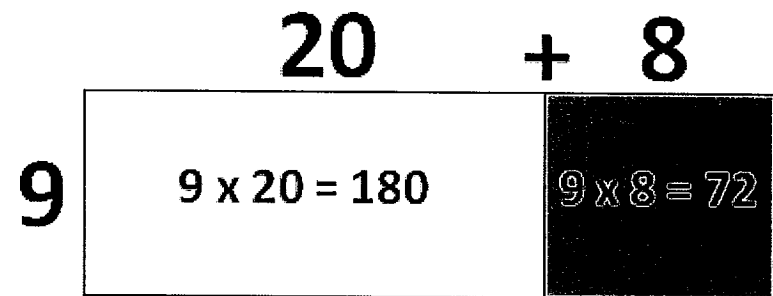
area



$$2 \times 5 = 10 \text{ square units}$$

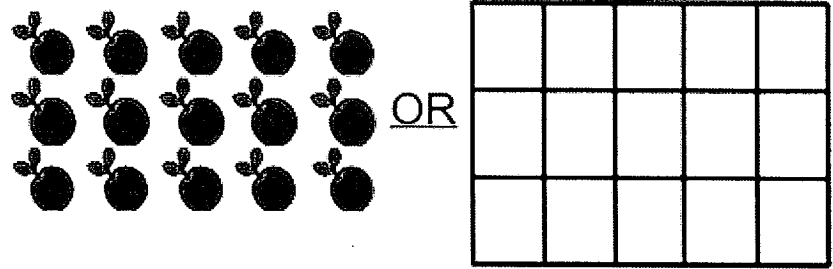
area

model



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

array



Associative Property of Addition

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$

$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$

$$15 = 15$$

Associative Property of Multiplication

attribute

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$

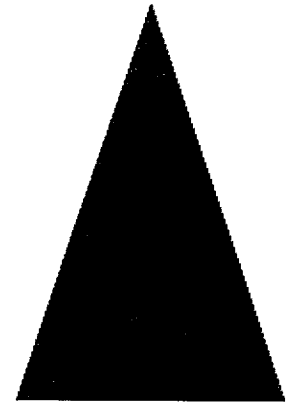
$$35 \times 3 = 5 + 21$$

$$105 = 105$$

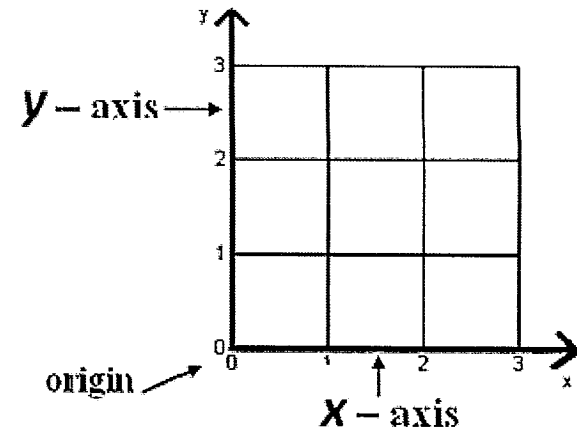
large

triangle

pink



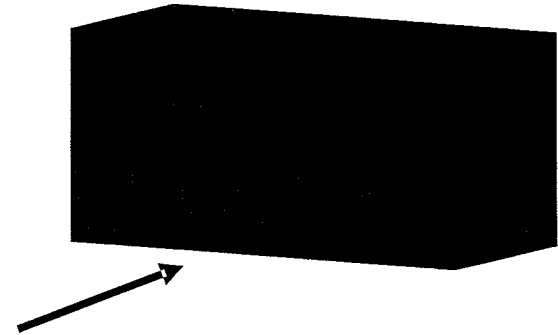
axis



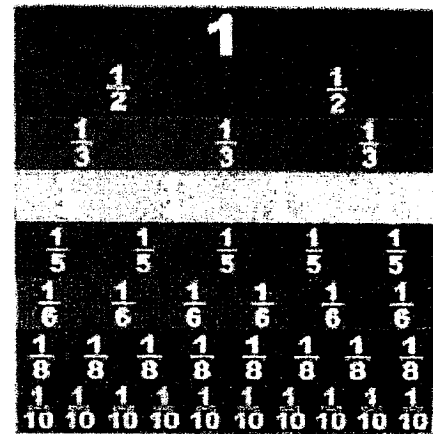
base of an exponent

base \rightarrow **10**⁴ \leftarrow Exponent


**base of a
solid figure**



**benchmark
fractions**



braces

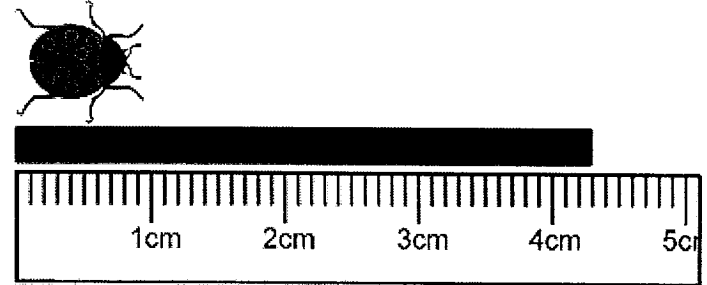


{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

brackets

[(2 x 20) + 6]

centimeter (cm)



Commutative Property of Addition

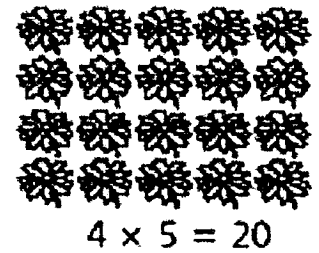
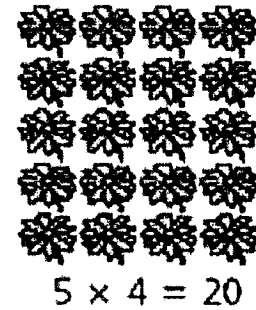
Commutative Property



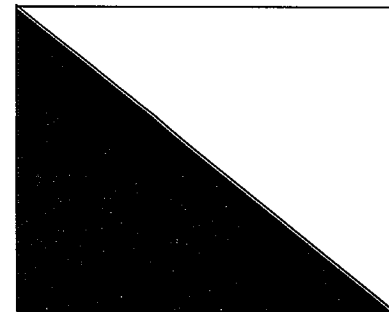
$$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$$

$$a + b = b + a$$

Commutative Property of Multiplication

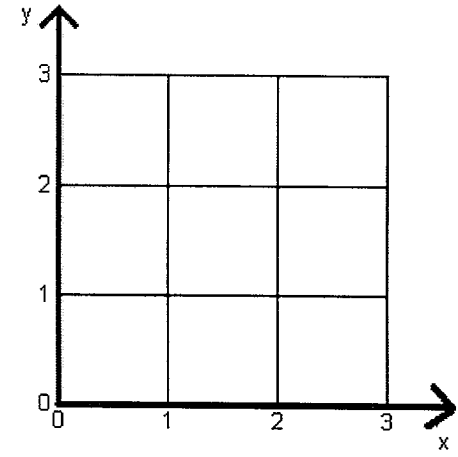


compose



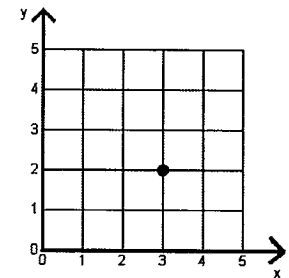
2 triangles can form a rectangle

coordinate plane



coordinates

$(3, 2)$

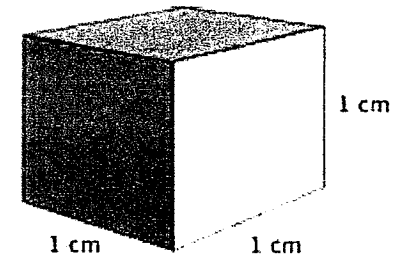


corresponding terms

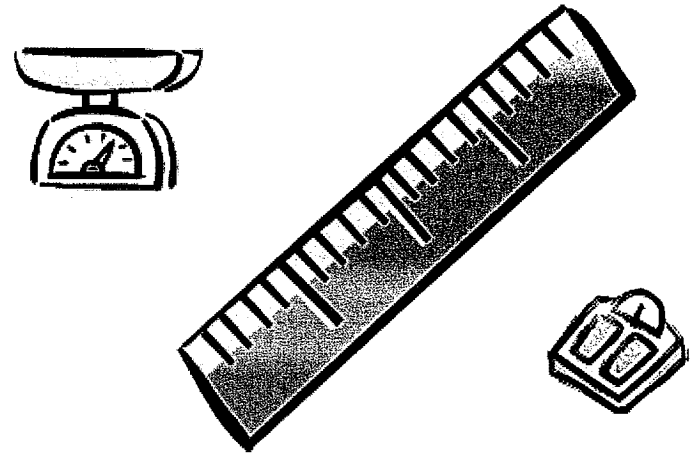


	1 st Term	2 nd Term	3 rd Term	4 th Term
Add 3	3	6	9	12
Add 6	6	12	18	24

cubic unit



customary system



data

Kindergarten	22
1 st Grade	15
2 nd Grade	34
3 rd Grade	9
4 th Grade	16
5 th Grade	29
6 th Grade	11

decimal

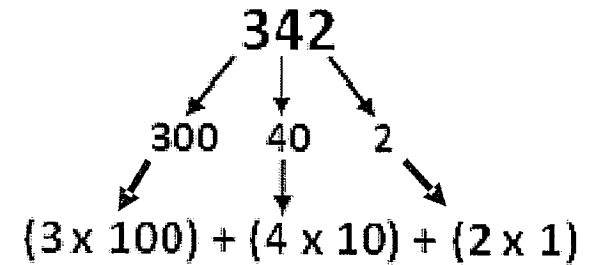
\$29.45 53.1 0.02

**decimal
point**

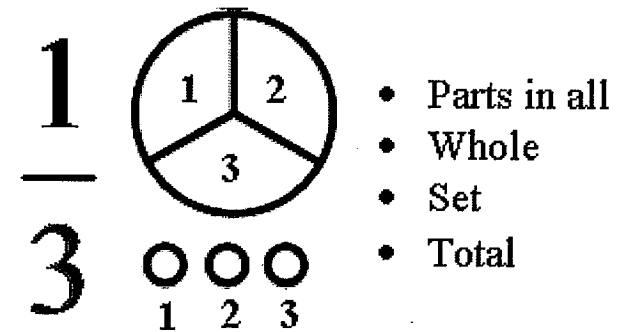
\$1.55 3.2

**↑
decimal point**

decompose



denominator



difference

$$49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85$$

↑
difference

Distributive Property

	10	4	
6	60	24	60 + 24 84

$6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4)$ *Break up the 14 into 10 + 4

$$\begin{array}{l} \overbrace{6 \times (10 + 4)} \\ (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4) \\ 60 + 24 = 84 \end{array}$$

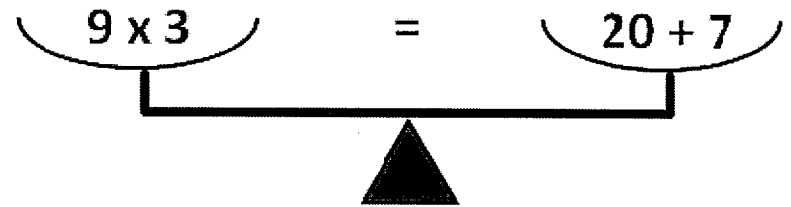
dividend

$$7 \overline{) 56}$$

divisor

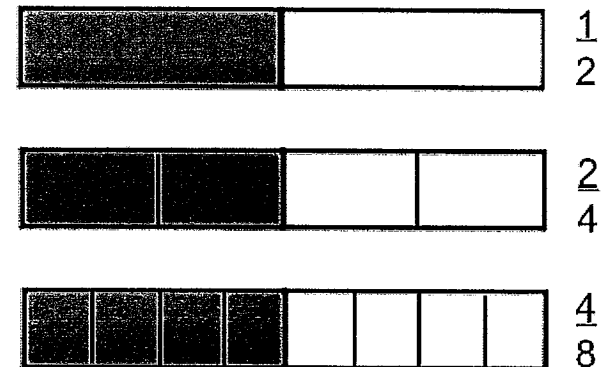
$$\textcircled{7} \overline{) 56}$$

equation

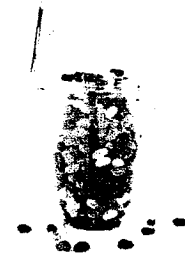


These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

equivalent fractions



estimate



How many jellybeans
are in the jar?

evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

expanded form

8120

$8000 + 100 + 20$

$(8 \times 1000) + (1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10)$

$(8 \times 10^3) + (1 \times 10^2) + (2 \times 10^1)$

exponent

base \rightarrow **10**⁴ \leftarrow Exponent

expression

$$x + 3$$

factor

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


factors

finite

decimal

formula

- $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$
- $\frac{8}{10} = 0.8$
- $\frac{5}{4} = 1.25$
- $\frac{25}{16} = 1.5625$

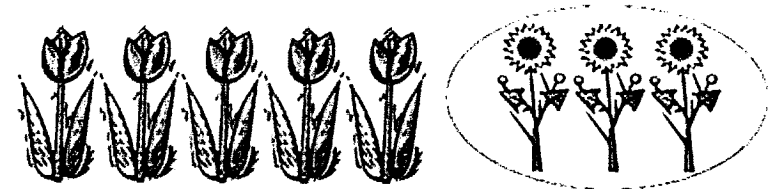
To find the area of any
rectangle, multiply its length
by its width.

This rule can be written as an

equation, $A = l \times w$

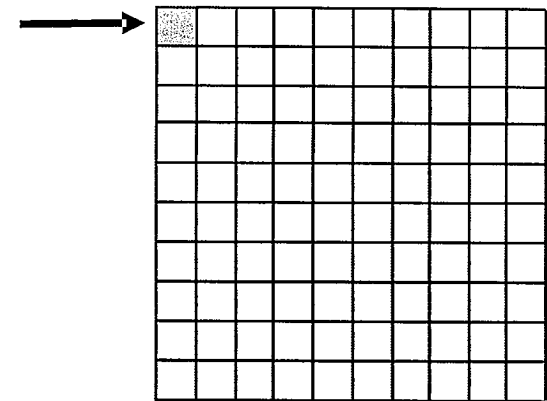
greater

than



$$5 > 3$$

hundredth



hundredths

4.38

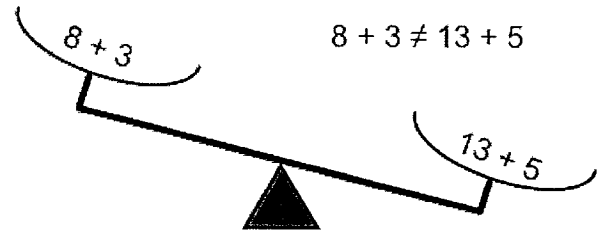
**improper
fraction**

$$\frac{15}{6}$$

$$\frac{6}{3}$$

$$\frac{16}{5}$$

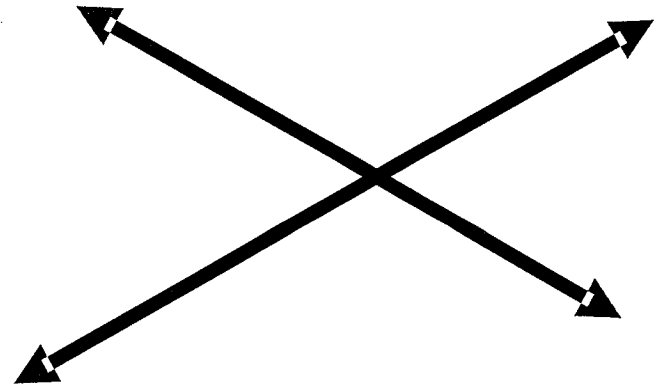
inequality



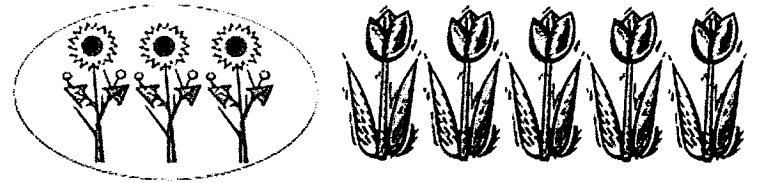
These expressions **do not** balance the scale because they are **not** equal.

intersecting

lines



less than

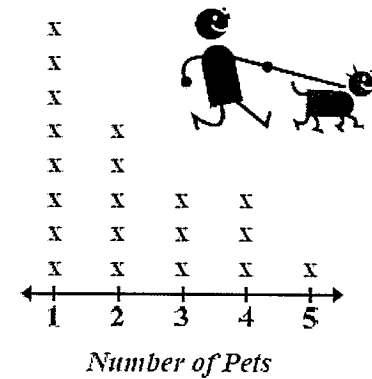


$$3 < 5$$

like
denominators

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

line plot



long division

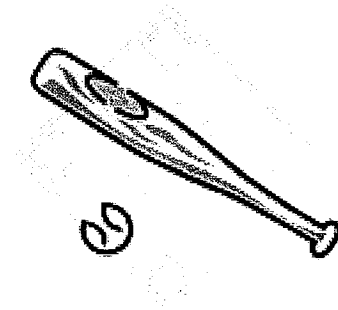
$$\begin{array}{r} 332 \text{ R } 0 \\ 23 \overline{) 7636} \\ \underline{-69} \\ 73 \\ \underline{-69} \\ 46 \\ \underline{-46} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

lowest
terms



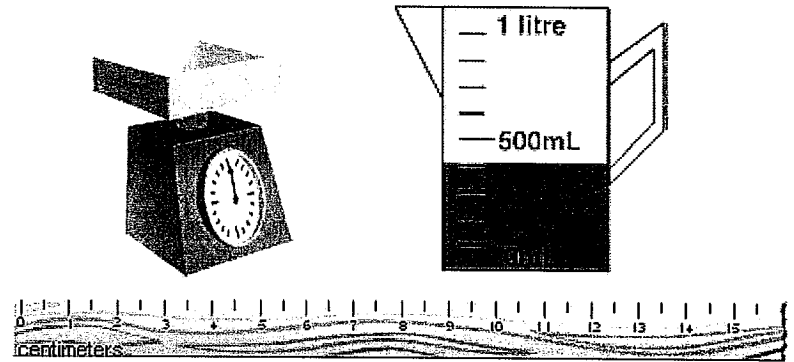
$\frac{4}{8}$ in lowest terms is $\frac{1}{2}$

meter

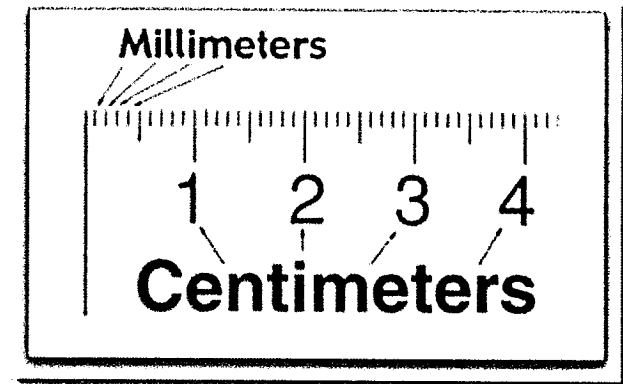


A baseball bat is *about* 1 meter long.

metric system



millimeter
(mm)



minuend

$$43.2 - 27.9 = 15.3$$



mixed

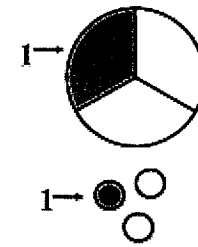
number

$$1\frac{5}{8}$$

$$4\frac{3}{4}$$

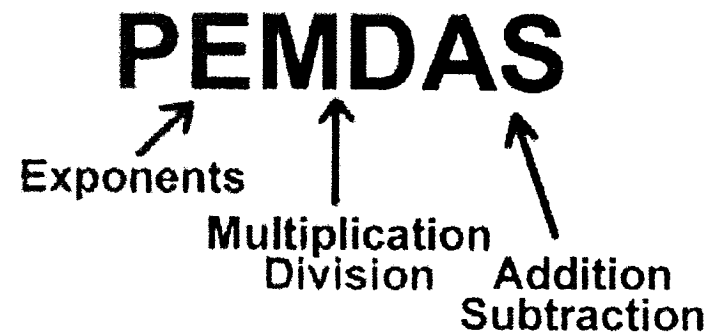
numerator

$$\frac{1}{3}$$



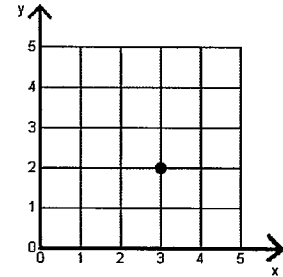
- Parts shaded
- Parts we are using

Order of Operations

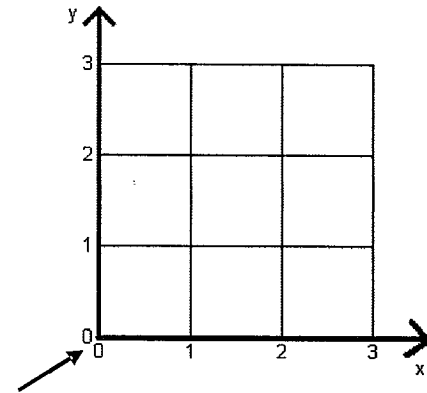


**ordered
pair**

origin



(3, 2)



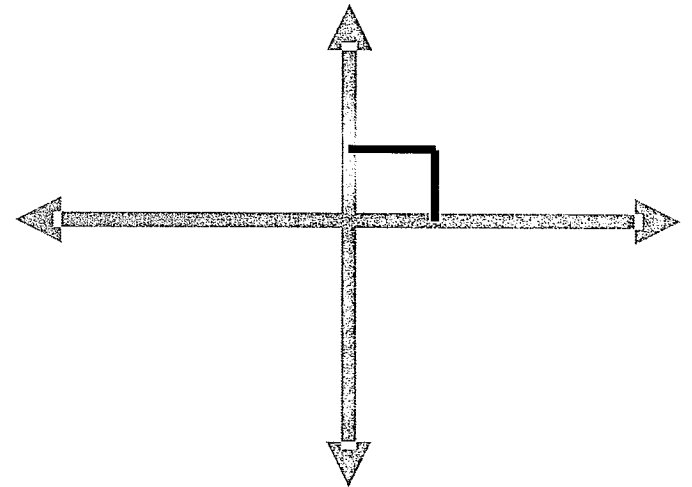
parentheses

()

$$(2 + 3) \times 4$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

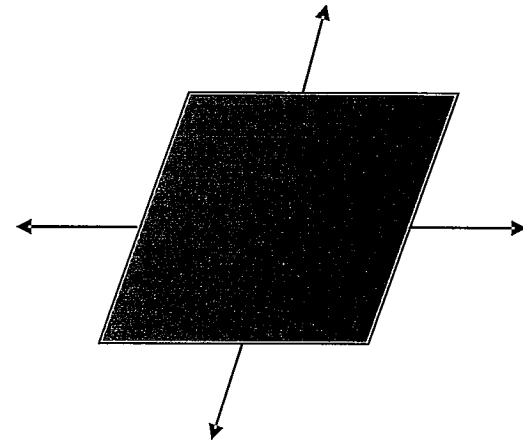
perpendicular lines



place value

MILLIONS			THOUSANDS			ONES		
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
7	4	5	3	0	9	2	8	1

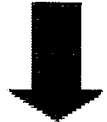
plane



powers of ten

10 000	=	10^4
1 000	=	10^3
100	=	10^2
10	=	10^1
1	=	10^0

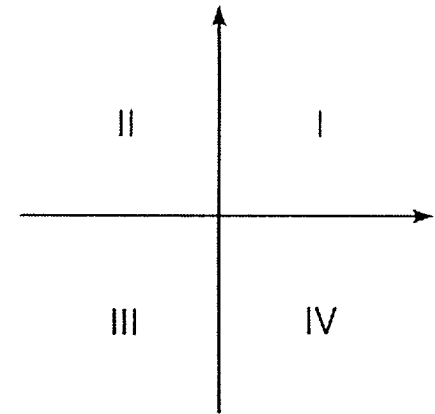
product

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$


proper fraction

Smaller → $\frac{3}{5}$
Larger → $\frac{5}{5}$

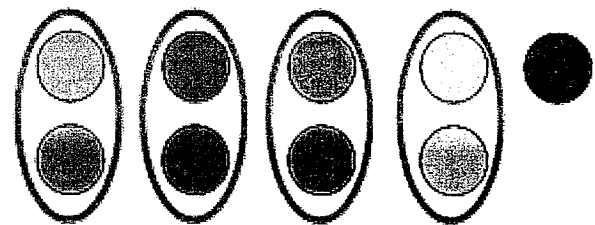
quadrants



quotient

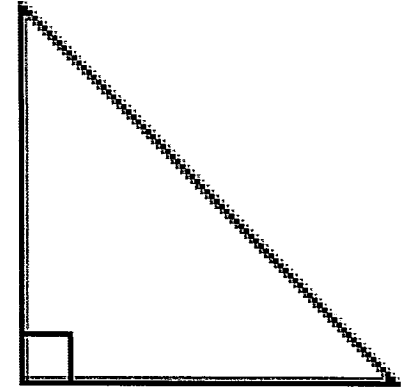
$$7 \overline{) 56} \quad \textcircled{8}$$

remainder



$$9 \div 4 = 2 \text{ R}1$$

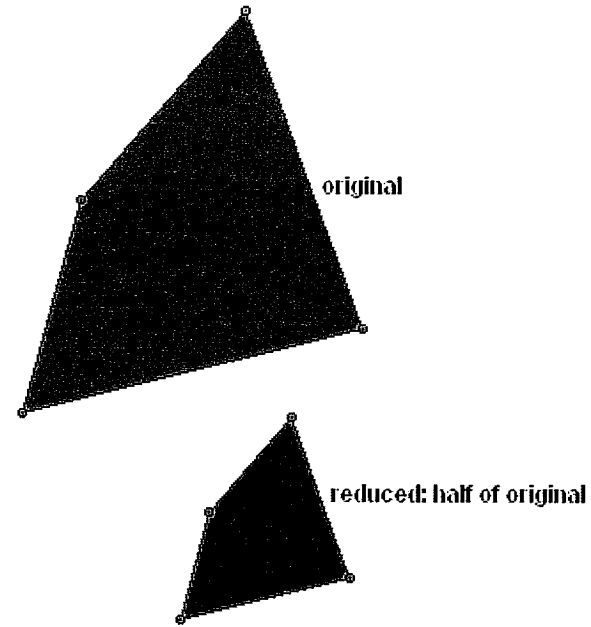
**right
triangle**



rounding

$45.357 \rightarrow 45.4$

scaling

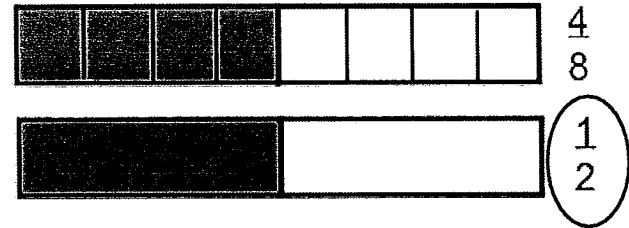


sequence

2, 5, 8, 11, 14...

simplest

form



solid figure



**standard
form**


354,973

subtrahend

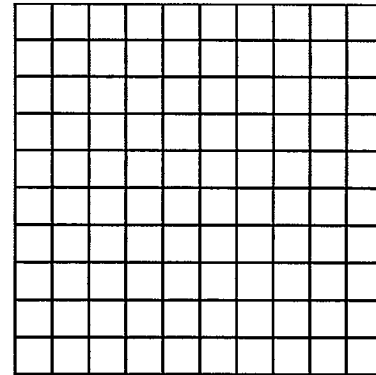
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Minuend} & \text{Subtrahend} & \text{Difference} \\ \underbrace{8} & - \underbrace{3} & = \underbrace{5} \end{array}$$

sum

$$453 + 929 = 1,382$$

sum 

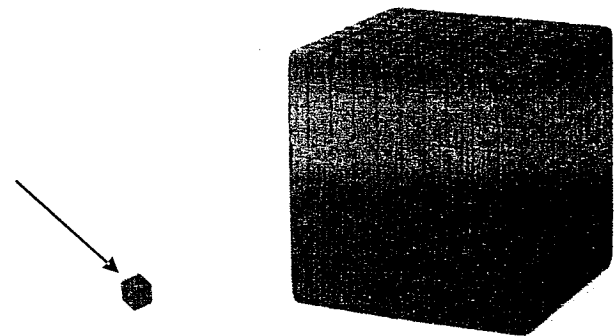
tenth



tenths

4.3

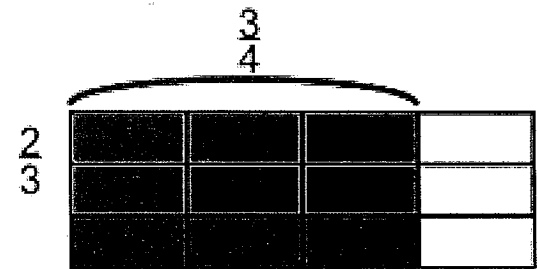
thousandth



thousandths

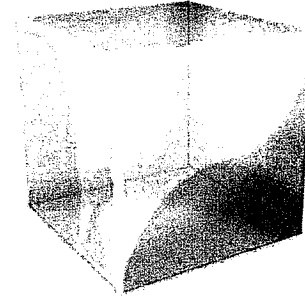
0.276

tiling



$$2/3 \text{ of } 3/4 = 6/12$$

unit cube



unit

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

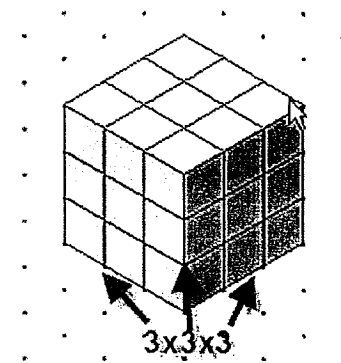
fraction

fraction with 1 as a numerator

**unlike
denominators**

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

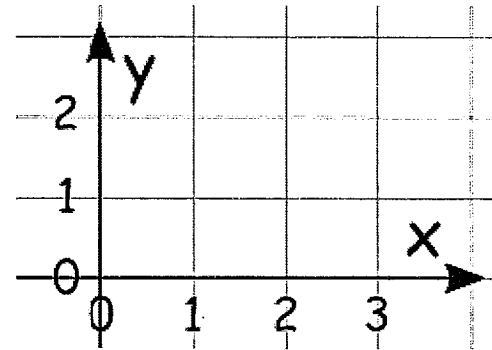
volume



**whole
numbers**

**1 4 6 9
2 5 3 8
7 10**

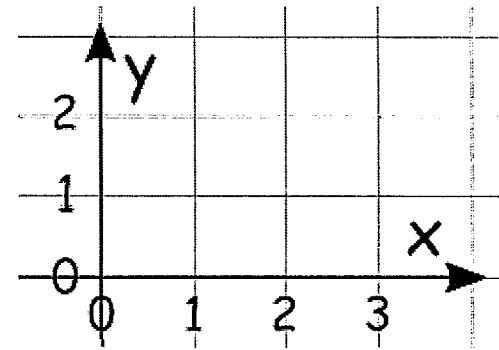
x-axis



x-coordinate

(7, 2)

y-axis



y-coordinate

(7, 2)