

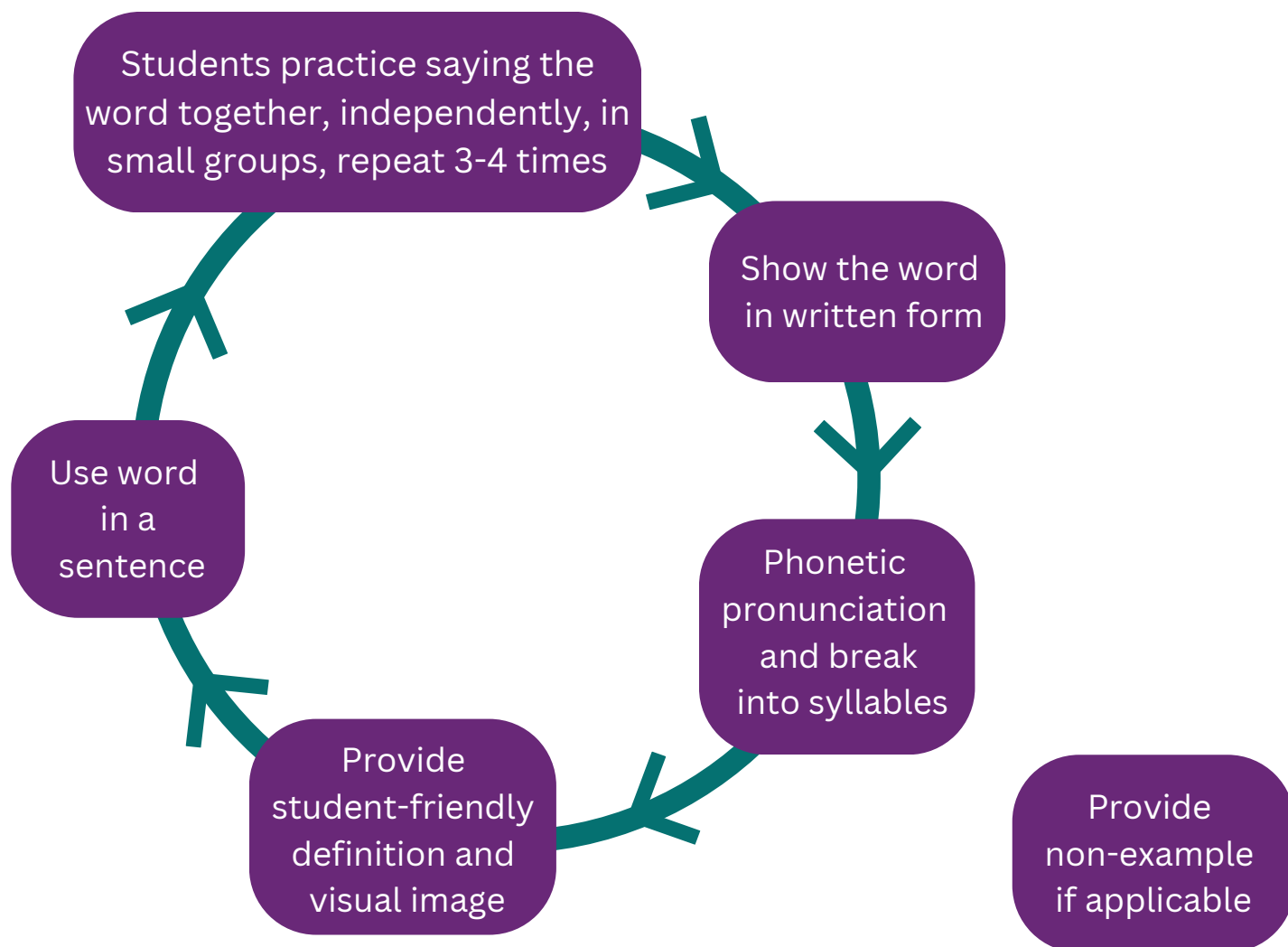
# **SPIRAL**

Specialized Math Intervention to Reach All Learners



**Grades 3-5**  
**Math Glossary**

# Oral-Language Practice



## Sample oral-language practice with math term: numerator

1. Say: "numerator"
2. Phonetic pronunciation: "nu/mer/ray/tor"
3. Math definition: "The term in a fraction that tells how many parts of a fraction."

4. Sentence: "The numerator of one-eighth is 1."



5. Non-example: "The top number is 1."

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{numerator} \rightarrow 1 \\ \text{denominator} \rightarrow 8 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{fraction bar}$$

# Math Glossary

Term	Definition
accurately ( <i>exactamente</i> )	Solving a problem in a way that reaches the correct answer.
acute angle ( <i>ángulo agudo</i> )	An angle that measures less than $90^\circ$ .
add ( <i>adición</i> )	Put together or add to.
addend ( <i>sumando</i> )	Any numbers that are added.
addition ( <i>suma</i> )	An operation in which amounts are put together or an amount is added on.
Additive Identity Property of 0 ( <i>Propiedad de Identidad Aditiva de 0</i> )	The sum of any addend and zero is that addend (e.g., $7 + 0 = 7$ ).
additive relationship ( <i>relación aditiva</i> )	Two quantities can be expressed as related to each other through addition.
algorithm ( <i>algoritmo</i> )	A procedure or description of steps that can be used to solve a problem.
analog clock ( <i>reloj analógico</i> )	A clock that shows the time by the positions of the hour and minute hands.
angle ( <i>ángulo</i> )	A figure formed when two rays or line segments meet at a common endpoint.
area ( <i>área</i> )	The number of square units that covers a closed shape.
array ( <i>alineal</i> )	A set of objects, pictures, or numbers arranged in columns and rows.

Term	Definition
Associative Property of Addition ( <i>Propiedad Asociativa de Adición</i> )	Changing the grouping of addends does not change the sum (e.g., $(5 + 3) + 5 = 5 + (3 + 5)$ ).
Associative Property of Multiplication ( <i>Propiedad Asociativa de Multiplicación</i> )	Factors can be regrouped, and the product remains the same (e.g., $5 \times 3 \times 5 = 5 \times (3 \times 5)$ ).
balance scale ( <i>báscula</i> )	A tool used for measuring weight or mass.
balance the budget ( <i>balance presupuestario</i> )	A budget in which the total amount of money spent, saved, and shared equals the total income.
bar graph ( <i>gráfico de barras</i> )	A graph with horizontal or vertical bars that represent data.
base (computation) ( <i>base (computación)</i> )	A number that is multiplied by an exponent.
base (geometry) ( <i>base (geometría)</i> )	The bottom shape of a three-dimensional figure.
base-ten numerals ( <i>números en base diez</i> )	Numbers represented using digits; also referred to as "standard form."
bills ( <i>billetes</i> )	\$1 bills, \$5 bills, \$10 bills, \$20 bills, etc.
capacity ( <i>capacidad</i> )	The amount a container can hold when filled.
cardinality ( <i>cardinalidad</i> )	The amount of items in a set or group.

Term	Definition
categories ( <i>categorías</i> )	Like-groups (e.g., categories of food include fruit, vegetables, dairy, etc).
centimeter ( <i>centímetro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 100 centimeters = 1 meter (about the length of a staple or a penny).
cents ( <i>centavos</i> )	A unit of US money; 100 cents = 1 dollar (a penny = one cent).
change ( <i>cambio</i> )	A start amount that increases or decreases to a new amount.
circle ( <i>círculo</i> )	A set of all points on a plane that are of equal distance from a fixed point (i.e., the center of a circle).
closed shape ( <i>forma cerrada</i> )	A shape that has no endpoints or openings.
coefficient ( <i>coeficiente</i> )	A number that is multiplied by a variable.
coins ( <i>moneda</i> )	Pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, etc.
column ( <i>columna</i> )	Items arranged vertically (up and down).
Commutative Property of Addition ( <i>Propiedad Conmutativa de la Suma</i> )	Numbers may be added in any order without changing the sum (e.g., $4 + 8 = 12$ and $8 + 4 = 12$ ).
Commutative Property of Multiplication ( <i>Propiedad Conmutativa de la Multiplicación</i> )	Two factors can be multiplied in any order (e.g., $5 \times 3 = 3 \times 5$ ).

Term	Definition
compare ( <i>comparar</i> )	To find the difference between two sets.
comparison ( <i>comparación</i> )	A set compared a number of times.
compose ( <i>componer</i> )	To combine numbers together to create an amount (e.g., $7 + 3 = 10$ ).
computation ( <i>cálculo</i> )	The action used to solve a problem.
congruent ( <i>congruente</i> )	Having the same size and shape.
constant ( <i>constante</i> )	A term that does not change.
coordinate plane ( <i>plano de coordenadas</i> )	A two-dimensional plane formed at the intersection of the x-axis and y-axis.
cubic centimeters ( <i>centímetros cúbicos</i> )	A unit of volume or capacity equal to the volume of a cube with 1-cm edges.
cubic feet ( <i>pies cúbico</i> )	A unit equal to the volume of a cube with 1-foot edges.
cubic inches ( <i>pulgadas cúbicas</i> )	A unit equal to the volume of a cube with 1-inch edges.
cubic units ( <i>unidades cúbicas</i> )	The volume of a cube that measures 1 unit on each edge.
cup ( <i>taza</i> )	A customary unit used to measure capacity; 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces.
data ( <i>datos</i> )	Information that is collected by counting, measuring, asking questions, or observing that is usually organized for analysis.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
decimal ( <i>decimal</i> )	A number based on powers of ten.
decimal point ( <i>punto decimal</i> )	A dot used to separate ones from tenths in a number or dollars from cents.
decompose (computation) ( <i>descomponer (computación)</i> )	To break apart a number.
decompose (geometry) ( <i>descomponer (geometría)</i> )	To partition a shape into smaller shapes.
degrees ( <i>grados</i> )	Units of measure for angles.
denominator ( <i>denominador</i> )	The term in a fraction that tells the number of equal parts in a whole.
diagram ( <i>diagrama</i> )	A pictorial representation of a quantity or relationship.
difference ( <i>diferencia</i> )	The result of subtracting or the result when comparing two numbers.
digit ( <i>dígito</i> )	A symbol used to show numbers.
digital clock ( <i>reloj digital</i> )	A clock that shows the time with numbers of hours and minutes, usually separated by a colon. This display is discrete, not continuous, meaning that the display jumps to a new time after a minute delay.
dime ( <i>moneda de diez centavos</i> )	A US coin worth 10 cents.
Distributive Property ( <i>Propiedad Distributiva</i> )	A multiplication fact can be broken apart into the sum of two other multiplication facts (e.g., $2 \times (3 + 4) = (2 \times 3) + (2 \times 4)$ ).

Term	Definition
divide/division ( <i>dividir/división</i> )	To separate into equal groups or among groups.
dividend ( <i>dividendo</i> )	The number to be divided.
division sign ( <i>signo de división</i> )	The symbol that tells you to divide.
divisor ( <i>divisor</i> )	The number the dividend is divided by.
earn ( <i>sueldo</i> )	To receive money as payment for work that you do.
edges ( <i>borde</i> )	Where two faces of a solid shape intersect.
endpoint ( <i>punto final</i> )	A point at the end of an arc, line segment, or ray.
equal ( <i>igual</i> )	When the number, quantity, or value on the left side of the equal sign is the same as the number, quantity, or value on the right side of the equal sign.
equal groups ( <i>grupos iguales</i> )	Groups with the same number of objects or items in each group.
equal shares ( <i>partes iguales</i> )	A product shared equally among groups.
equal sign ( <i>signo igual</i> )	The symbol that tells you that two sides of an equation are the same, balanced, or equal.
equal to ( <i>igual a</i> )	A term used to compare two identical amounts (e.g., 5 is equal to 5).



Term	Definition
equation ( <i>ecuación</i> )	A statement with an equal sign in which the expressions on each side of the equal sign are the same.
equilateral triangle ( <i>triángulo equilátero</i> )	A triangle with three congruent sides.
equivalent ( <i>equivalente</i> )	Two numbers that have the same value.
estimate ( <i>estimar</i> )	To give an approximate value rather than an exact answer.
even number ( <i>números pares</i> )	Numbers that can be split into two equal groups (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, etc.).
exactly ( <i>exactamente</i> )	Indicating exactness or preciseness.
expanded form ( <i>forma expansiva</i> )	A way to write numbers showing the place value of each digit (e.g., $500 + 30 + 2$ ).
exponent ( <i>exponente</i> )	The power to which a number is raised.
expression ( <i>expresión</i> )	A combination of variables, numbers, and/or operations that represents a mathematical relationship; does not have an equal sign.
face ( <i>cara</i> )	The flat surface of a solid figure.
factor ( <i>factor</i> )	Any numbers that are multiplied.
foot ( <i>pie</i> )	A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 1 foot = 12 inches.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
fourth(s) ( <i>cuarto(s)</i> )	One of four equal parts (of a whole); also referred to as "quarters."
fraction ( <i>fracción</i> )	A number representing part of a length, area, or set.
frequency ( <i>frecuencia</i> )	The number of times a value occurs in a set of data.
frequency table ( <i>tabla de frecuencia</i> )	A table used to show the number of times each response occurs in a set of data.
function ( <i>función</i> )	A relationship between two quantities in which every input corresponds to exactly one output.
function table ( <i>tabla de funciones</i> )	A table that displays a set of inputs and outputs in such a way that each input has a unique output.
gallon ( <i>galón</i> )	A customary unit used to measure capacity; 1 gallon = 4 quarts.
gram ( <i>gramo</i> )	A metric unit used to measure mass; 1 gram = 1,000 milligrams.
graph ( <i>gráfica</i> )	The process of placing a point on a number line or on a coordinate plane at its proper location.
greater than ( <i>mayor que</i> )	When the number, quantity, or value in one expression is larger than the other expression.
greatest ( <i>mayor</i> )	The number or group with the largest value.
growth pattern ( <i>patrón de crecimiento</i> )	A pattern in which the terms do not repeat, but grow based on a rule (e.g., 2, 4, 6, 8...).

Term	Definition
half hour ( <i>media hora</i> )	Half of an hour, or 30 minutes.
half/halves ( <i>mitad/mitades</i> )	One of two equal parts (of a whole).
height ( <i>altura</i> )	The distance from the base to the top of an object or shape.
horizontal line ( <i>la línea horizontal</i> )	A straight line that goes from left to right or right to left.
horizontal line of symmetry ( <i>línea horizontal de simetría</i> )	A line that divides a figure into top and bottom parts that are reflections of each other.
hour ( <i>hora</i> )	A unit of time made up of 60 minutes; there are 24 hours in one day.
hour hand ( <i>manecilla de hora</i> )	The hand on the clock that tells the hour.
hundred thousands ( <i>cien mil</i> )	The digit representing 100,000.
hundreds ( <i>cientos</i> )	The digit representing 100.
hundredths ( <i>centésimas</i> )	The digit representing 1/100.
Identity Property ( <i>Propiedad de Identidad</i> )	The product of any factor and 1 is that factor (e.g., $7 \times 1 = 7$ ).
improper fraction ( <i>fracción impropia</i> )	Any fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
inch ( <i>pulgada</i> )	A customary unit used to measure length or distance; 12 inches = 1 foot (about the length of a quarter or paperclip).

Term	Definition
inequality ( <i>desigualdad</i> )	A relation showing that one expression is greater than or less than another expression.
input variable ( <i>variable de entrada</i> )	The $x$ of an equation; the information put in to find the output.
intersect ( <i>intersección</i> )	To share a common point.
intersecting lines ( <i>líneas de intersección</i> )	Lines that share at least one common point.
interval ( <i>intervalo</i> )	The set of numbers between two numbers $a$ and $b$ .
isosceles triangle ( <i>el triángulo isósceles</i> )	A triangle with two congruent sides.
join ( <i>unir</i> )	To add to an existing set.
kilogram ( <i>kilogramo</i> )	A metric unit used to measure mass; 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams.
kilometer ( <i>kilómetro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure length; 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters.
least ( <i>mínimo</i> )	The number or group with the smallest value.
least common multiple ( <i>mínimo común múltiplo</i> )	The common multiple with the least value.
length ( <i>longitud</i> )	The measure of one side of an object.
less than ( <i>menor que</i> )	When the number, quantity, or value in one expression is smaller than another expression.

Term	Definition
like terms ( <i>términos semejantes</i> )	Terms that have the same variable or constant and can be combined.
line ( <i>línea</i> )	A straight, one-dimensional path that extends forever in both directions.
line plot ( <i>gráfica de línea</i> )	A sketch of data in which checkmarks, X's, or other symbols above a labeled line show the frequency of each value.
line segment ( <i>segmento de línea</i> )	A portion of a line that falls between and includes two endpoints.
liquid volume ( <i>volumen</i> )	The amount of liquid in a container.
liter ( <i>litro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure capacity and liquid volume; 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters.
mass ( <i>masa/peso</i> )	The amount of matter in an object.
measure ( <i>medida</i> )	A method of determining the size of an object.
measurement ( <i>medición</i> )	The size of an object in units (e.g., 3 inches, 2 centimeters, etc.).
meter ( <i>metro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1 meter = 100 centimeters (about the length of a guitar or baseball bat).
midpoint ( <i>punto medio</i> )	A point that falls halfway between two other points.
miles ( <i>millas</i> )	A customary unit used to measure length; 1 mile = 5,280 feet.
milliliter ( <i>mililitro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure capacity and liquid volume; 1,000 milliliters = 1 liter.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
millimeter ( <i>milímetro</i> )	A metric unit used to measure length or distance; 1,000 millimeters = 1 meter.
millions ( <i>millones</i> )	1,000 thousands; written as 1,000,000.
minuend ( <i>minuendo</i> )	The number from which another number (subtrahend) is subtracted.
minus sign ( <i>signo de menos</i> )	The symbol that tells you to subtract.
minute ( <i>minuto</i> )	A unit of time equal to 60 seconds; there are 60 minutes in one hour.
minute hand ( <i>manecilla del minuterero</i> )	The hand on a clock that tells the minutes.
mixed number ( <i>número mixto</i> )	A whole number and a fraction combined.
model ( <i>modelar</i> )	A way to represent numbers with the help of pictures or manipulatives.
more than ( <i>más que</i> )	When the number, quantity, or value in one expression is greater than another expression.
multiple ( <i>múltiplo</i> )	The product of a number and any integer.
multiplication sign ( <i>signo de multiplicación</i> )	The symbol that tells you to multiply.
multiplicative relationship ( <i>relación multiplicativa</i> )	Two quantities can be expressed as related to each other through multiplication.

Term	Definition
multiply/ multiplication ( <i>multiplicar/multiplicación</i> )	Groups with an equal number in each group or a set compared a number of times.
nickel ( <i>una moneda de cinco centavos</i> )	A US coin worth 5 cents.
number line ( <i>recta numérica</i> )	A straight line with numbers placed at equal intervals along its length.
number names ( <i>nombres de los números</i> )	The word form of numbers (e.g., five-hundred thirty two).
numerator ( <i>numerador</i> )	The term in a fraction that tells how many parts of a fraction.
obtuse angle ( <i>ángulo obtuso</i> )	An angle that measures between $90^\circ$ and $180^\circ$ .
odd number ( <i>número impar</i> )	Numbers that cannot be split into two equal groups (e.g., 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, etc.).
ones ( <i>unidades</i> )	The digit representing 1.
open shape ( <i>forma abierta</i> )	A line, or combination of lines (straight or curved) that have two endpoints and an opening.
operator ( <i>operador</i> )	A symbol (+, -, $\times$ , $\div$ ) that represents a mathematical operation.
order ( <i>ordenar</i> )	Putting items or numbers in an arrangement based on size or value (e.g., tallest to shortest, least to greatest, etc.).
ordered pair ( <i>par ordenado</i> )	A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate plane.

Term	Definition
origin ( <i>origen</i> )	A point where the x-axis and y-axis intersect. The origin has the coordinates (0, 0).
ounce ( <i>onza</i> )	A customary unit used to measure weight; 16 ounces = 1 pound.
output variable ( <i>variable de salida</i> )	The y of an equation; the information gained after the input is plugged into an equation.
parallel lines ( <i>las líneas paralelas/rectas paralelas</i> )	Lines in a plane that never intersect.
parallelogram ( <i>paralelogramo</i> )	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
partition ( <i>partir</i> )	To split or divide a whole into smaller parts.
partitive division ( <i>división partitiva</i> )	A way of dividing where you share items into a pre-determined number of groups.
penny ( <i>centavo</i> )	A US coin worth 1 cent.
pentagon ( <i>pentágono</i> )	A polygon with 5 sides.
perimeter ( <i>perímetro</i> )	The measure of the distance around a region or figure.
perpendicular lines ( <i>líneas perpendiculares</i> )	Lines in a plane that intersect at a right angle.
pictograph ( <i>pictograma</i> )	A graph constructed with pictures or symbols.



Term	Definition
pint ( <i>pinta</i> )	A customary unit used to measure capacity; 1 pint = 2 cups.
place value ( <i>valor de posición</i> )	The value of a digit depending on its place in a number.
plus sign ( <i>signo de más</i> )	The symbol that tells you to add.
point ( <i>punto</i> )	An exact location in space.
polygon ( <i>polígono</i> )	A closed figure made up of straight line segments.
pound ( <i>libra</i> )	A customary unit used to measure weight; 1 pound = 16 ounces.
product ( <i>producto</i> )	The result of multiplying two or more factors.
protractor ( <i>transportador</i> )	A tool used to measure and draw angles.
quadrant ( <i>cuadrante</i> )	The x- and y-axes divide the coordinate plane into four regions called quadrants.
quadrilateral ( <i>cuadrilátero</i> )	A polygon with four sides and four angles.
quart ( <i>cuarto</i> )	A customary unit used to measure capacity; 1 quart = 2 pints.
quarter ( <i>moneda de .25 centavos</i> )	A US coin worth 25 cents.
quotative division ( <i>división cuotitiva</i> )	A way of dividing where you place a pre-determined amount of items into groups.

Term	Definition
quotient (cociente)	The result when one number (dividend) is divided by another number (divisor).
ray (semirecta)	A portion of a line that begins at an endpoint and continues forever in one direction.
rectangle (rectángulo)	A quadrilateral with 4 right angles.
rectangular prism (prisma rectangular)	A three-dimensional figure with six rectangular faces.
regroup/trade/ exchange (reagrupar/cambiar/ intercambiar)	To trade by place value (e.g., 1 ten for 10 ones, 1 thousand for 10 hundreds).
relationship (relaciones)	An association or connection between two or more things.
remainder (resto)	The amount left over in a division problem.
repeating pattern (patrón repetitivo)	A pattern in which the terms repeat over and over, based on a rule (e.g., 135135135...).
represent (representar)	Using models to organize, record, and communicate ideas.
rhombus (rombo)	A parallelogram with equal sides and opposite angles equal.
right angle (ángulo recto)	An angle that measures to exactly $90^\circ$ .
rounding (redondear)	A process that tells which place value a number is closest to.

Term	Definition
row ( <i>fila</i> )	Items arranged horizontally (left to right).
ruler ( <i>regla</i> )	A tool used to measure length in metric and U.S. customary units of measurement.
scale ( <i>la escala</i> )	The relative size of something.
scalene triangle ( <i>triángulo escaleno</i> )	A triangle with no congruent sides.
scatter plot ( <i>el diagrama de dispersión</i> )	A graph that shows a relationship between two sets of data.
second ( <i>segundo</i> )	A unit of time; 60 seconds = 1 minute.
separate ( <i>separar</i> )	To start with a set and take away from a set.
sides ( <i>lados</i> )	The lines that make up the sides of shapes.
similar ( <i>similar</i> )	When two items or objects have attributes, or qualities, in common.
simplify ( <i>simplificar</i> )	To write a fraction or expression in simplest form.
skip counting ( <i>conteo saltándose números</i> )	Counting forward or backward by an amount greater than 1 (e.g., skip counting by 2s is 2, 4, 6, 8...).
solid figure ( <i>figura sólida</i> )	A figure having three dimensions: length, width, and height.
sort ( <i>clasificar</i> )	To examine items or numbers and place them into like-groups.

Term	Definition
square (cuadrado)	A rectangle whose sides are all of equal length.
square inches (pulgada cuadrada)	A unit of area equal to a square one inch long on each side.
standard form (forma estándar)	A way to write numbers using digits.
stem and leaf plot (diagrama de tallo)	A graph that shows groups of data arranged by place value.
strip diagram (diagrama de franjas)	A tool used to help understand and solve word problems; also known as a bar diagram or tape diagram.
subitizing (subitización)	The ability to recognize how many items are in a group without needing to count them individually.
subtract (sustraer)	To compare two sets or to separate from a set.
subtraction (sustracción)	An operation that gives the difference or comparison between two numbers.
subtrahend (sustraendo)	The number to be subtracted.
sum (suma)	The result of adding two or more numbers.
ten thousands (diez mil)	The digit representing 10,000.
tens (decenas)	The digit representing 10.
tenths (décimas)	The digit in representing $1/10$ .

Term	Definition
term ( <i>término</i> )	A single number or variable, or numbers or variables multiplied together.
third(s) ( <i>tercio(s)</i> )	One of three equal parts (of a whole).
thousands ( <i>miles</i> )	The digit representing 1,000.
thousandths ( <i>milésimas</i> )	The digit in representing 1/1000.
three-dimensional figure ( <i>figura tridimensional</i> )	A figure having three dimensions: length, width, and height.
time ( <i>tiempo</i> )	The ongoing sequence of events taking place. We measure time in seconds, minutes, hours, days, and years. We use clocks to measure time.
together ( <i>juntos</i> )	To combine sets or numbers.
total ( <i>total</i> )	Two or more parts put together for a total.
trapezoid ( <i>trapecio</i> )	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.
triangle ( <i>triángulo</i> )	A polygon with three sides and three angles.
true ( <i>verdadero</i> )	A statement that is correct.
twice ( <i>doble</i> )	Two times.

Term	Definition
two-dimensional shape ( <i>forma bidimensional</i> )	A figure with length and width but no height.
unit ( <i>una unidad</i> )	Any measurement of which there is 1.
unit cube ( <i>cubo unitario</i> )	A cube that has a length, width, and height of 1 unit.
unit square ( <i>cuadrado unitario</i> )	A square with a side length of 1 unit.
unknown number ( <i>número desconocido</i> )	A number in an equation that we do not know, but can solve for by determining what amount would make the equation true (e.g., $\_ + 2 = 8$ ; the unknown number is 6).
value ( <i>valor</i> )	How much a number or item is worth.
variable ( <i>variable</i> )	A symbol for an unknown value, which is usually represented by a letter.
variable expenses ( <i>gastos variables</i> )	Costs that change based on the amount that is used.
vertex/vertices ( <i>vértice/vértices</i> )	The meeting point of rays of an angle, sides of a polygon, or edges of a polyhedron.
vertical line ( <i>las líneas verticales</i> )	A straight line that goes straight, up and down.
vertical line of symmetry ( <i>línea vertical de simetría</i> )	A line that divides a figure into left and right parts that are reflections of each other.
volume ( <i>volumen</i> )	The number of cubic units needed to fill a solid figure.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
weight ( <i>peso</i> )	The measure of how heavy something is; the force of gravity on an object.
whole ( <i>entero</i> )	All of something; all of the parts are included.
width ( <i>ancho</i> )	The measure of one side of an object.
x-axis ( <i>eje-x</i> )	The horizontal number line on a graph or coordinate plane.
y-axis ( <i>eje-y</i> )	The vertical number line on a coordinate plane.
Zero Property ( <i>Propiedad Cero</i> )	The product of any factor and 0 is 0 (e.g., $5 \times 0 = 0$ ).