Grade 4 Mathematics Vocabulary Word Wall Cards

Mathematics vocabulary word wall cards provide a display of mathematics content words and associated visual cues to assist in vocabulary development. The cards should be used as an instructional tool for teachers and then as a reference for all students. **The cards are designed for print use only.**

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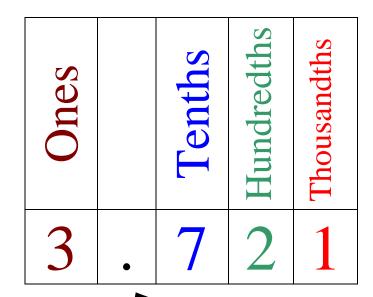
Inequality

Expression

Place Value Position

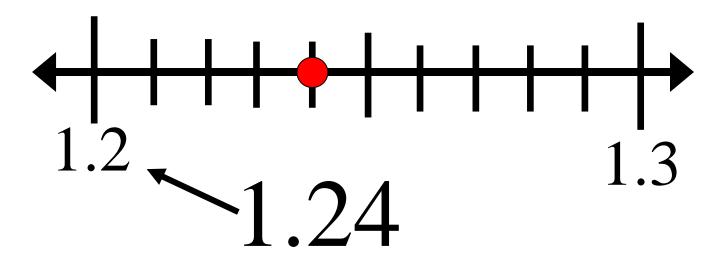
Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	One Millions		Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	One Thousands		Hundreds	SuəL	Ones
7	9	1	,	2	3	5	,	4	8	6

Decimal Place Value Position



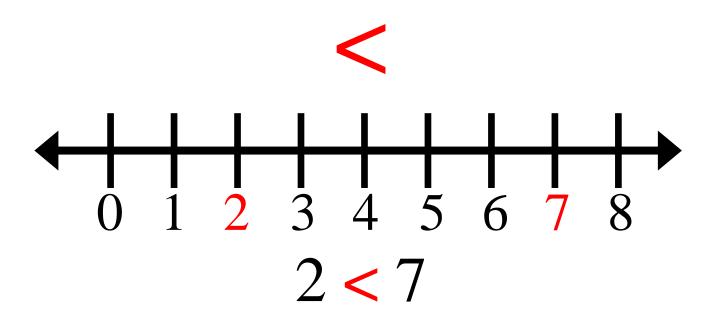
decimal point

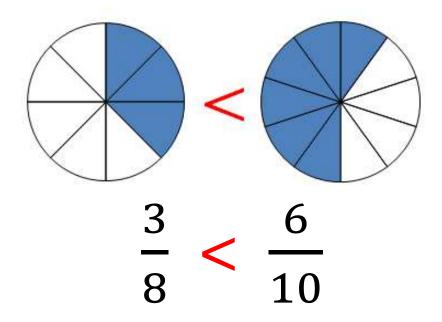
Round



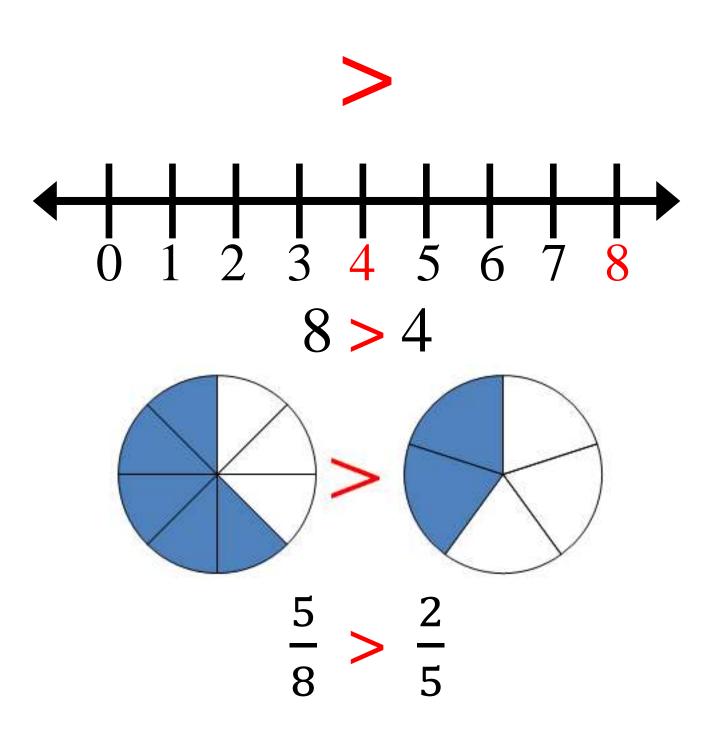
Round 1.24 to the nearest tenth.

Less than

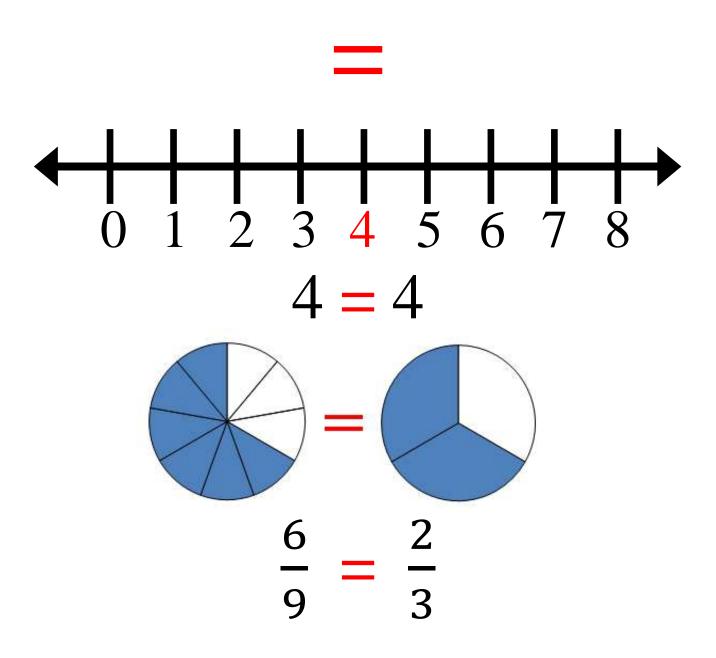




Greater than



Equal to

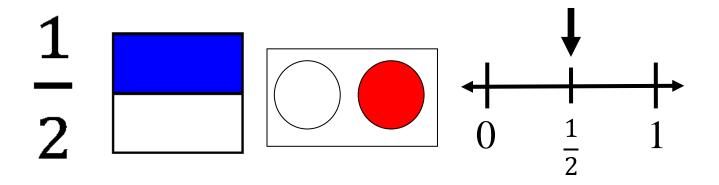


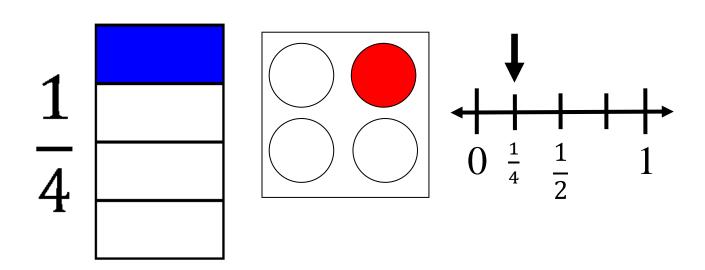
Equivalent

$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$0.75 = \frac{3}{4}$$

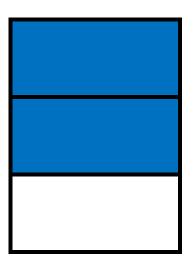
Models for one-half and one-fourth

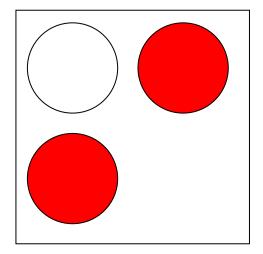


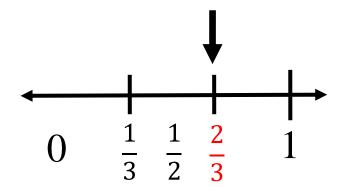


Models for two-thirds

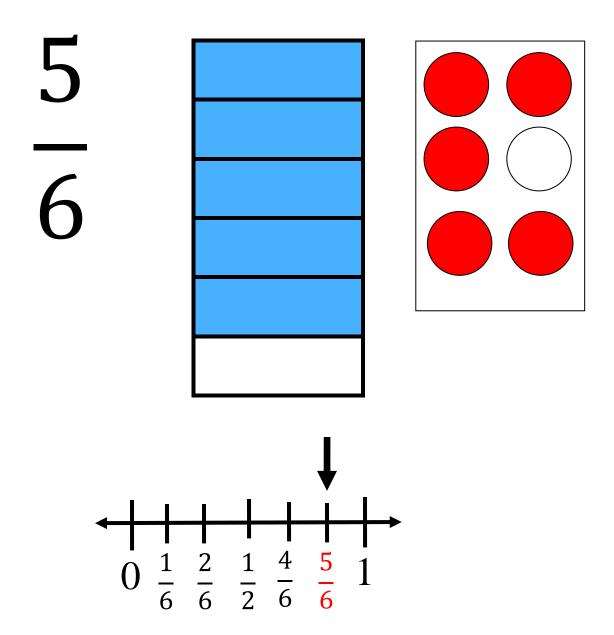
 $\frac{2}{3}$



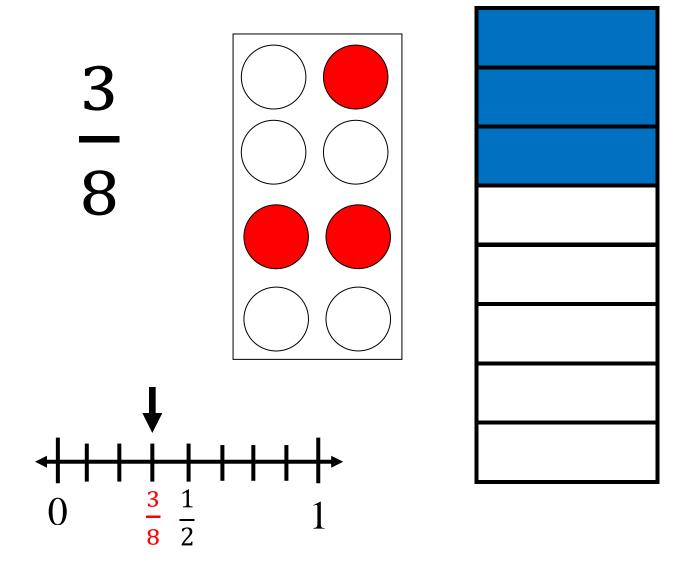




Models for five-sixths



Models for three-eighths



Numerator/ Denominator

numerator

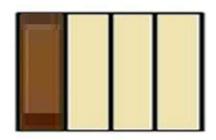
(number of equal parts being considered)

2

3 denominator

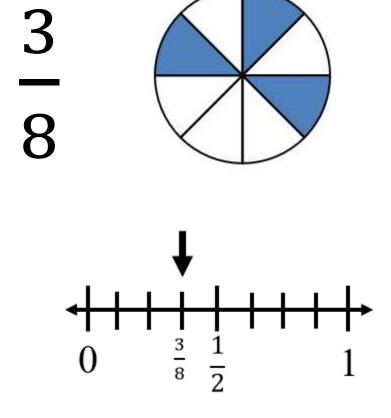
(number of equal parts in the whole)

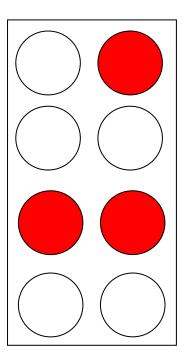
The candy bar was divided into 4 equal parts. Three friends ate 3 pieces of the candy bar, so $\frac{3}{4}$ of the candy bar has been eaten.



Proper Fraction:

Fraction less than one (numerator is less than the denominator)

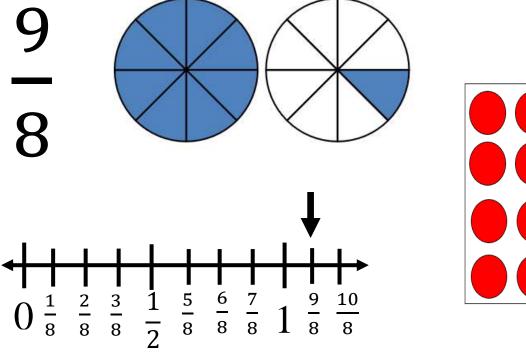


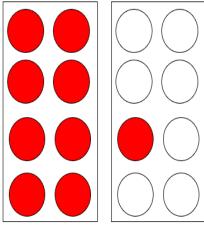


Improper Fraction:

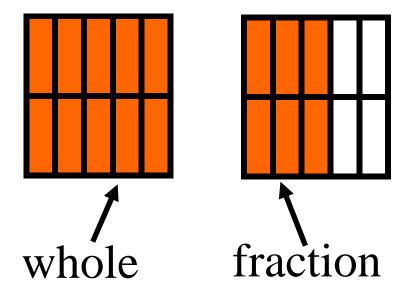
Fraction greater than or equal to one

(numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator)





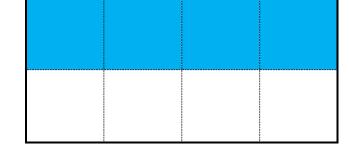
Mixed Number



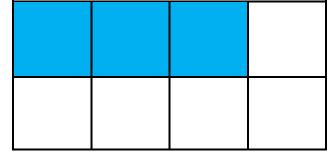
$$1\frac{6}{10}$$

Fraction: Addition

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

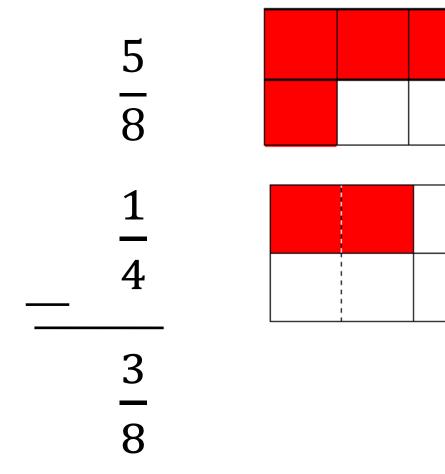


$$+\frac{3}{8}$$



<u>/</u> 8

Fraction: Subtraction



Multiple

Multiples of 5

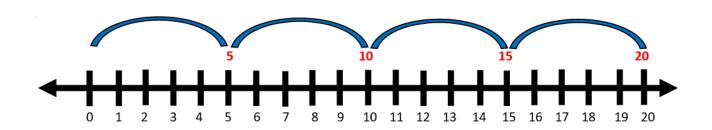
$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

5, 10, 15, 20, ...



Least Common Multiple

Multiples	Multiples				
of 12	of 18				
$1 \times 12 = 12$	$1 \times 18 = 18$				
$2 \times 12 = 24$	$2 \times 18 = 36$				
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$3 \times 18 = 54$				
$4 \times 12 = 48$					

LCM is 36.

Factor

Factors of 12

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

1 x 12

2 x 6

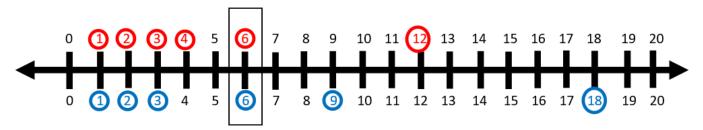
 3×4

Greatest Common Factor

Factors of 12	Factors of 18
$1 \times 12 = 12$	$1 \times 18 = 18$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$2 \times 9 = 18$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

GCF is 6.

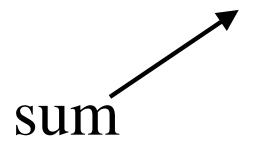
Factors of 12



Factors of 18

Addition

$$4.65 + 1.74 = 6.39$$





plus

Subtraction

4.25 - 1.64 = 2.61

difference

minus

Multiply: Product

$$32 \times 48 = 1,536$$

product



Divide:

Quotient

$$\frac{20}{14)280}$$

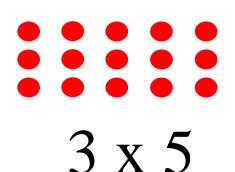
$$\frac{280}{14} = 20$$

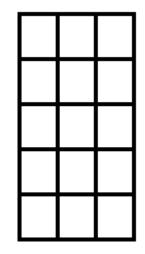
$$280 \div 14 = 20$$

Multiplication:

Array Model

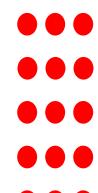
(an arrangement of objects in rows and columns)



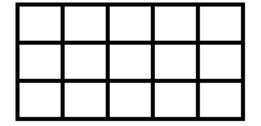


5 rows of 3

5 x 3



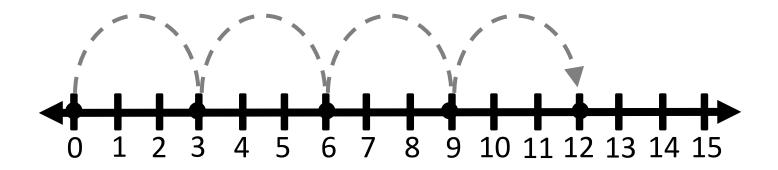
3 rows of 5



Multiplication:

Number Line Model

4 x 3



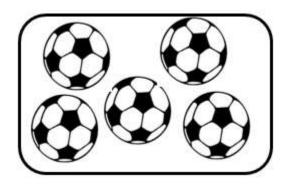
$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

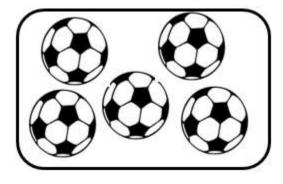
Multiplication:

Set Model

 2×5

2 groups of 5 soccer balls in each group





5 x 2









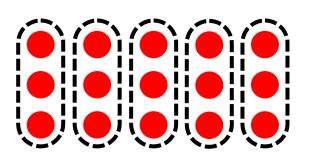


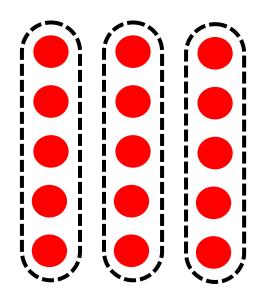
5 groups of 2 soccer balls in each group

Division:

Array Model

15 candies – if each friend is given 3, there is enough to share with 5 friends

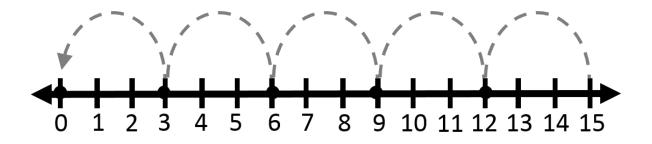




15 candies to be shared among 3 friends means each friend will receive 5 candies

Division:

Number Line



$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

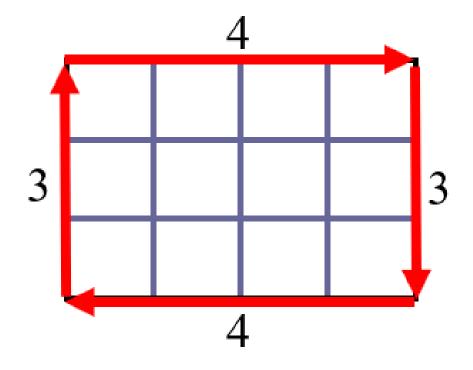
The race is 15 miles long. If each team member will run 3 miles, 5 team members will be needed.

Area: Square Units

length x width $3 \times 4 = 12$ 12 square units

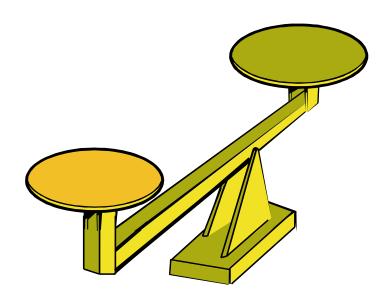
Perimeter:

Units



$$3 + 4 + 3 + 4$$
14 units

Balance Scale: Weight/Mass



weight/mass

Scale: Weight/Mass



weight/mass

Ounce (oz.): Pounds



16 ounces = 1 pound

Pound (lb):

Ounces



1 pound = 16 ounces

Gram (g): Kilograms



1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

Kilogram (kg): Grams

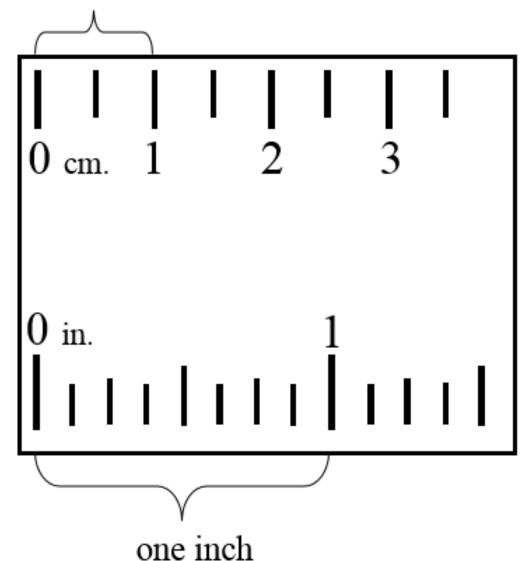


1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

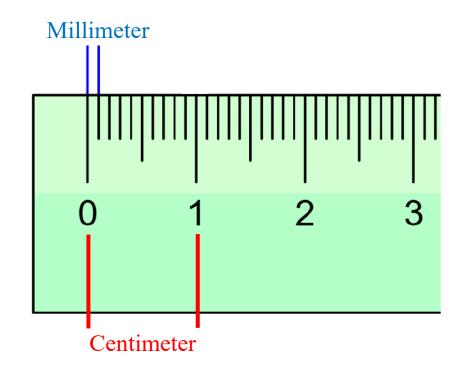
Ruler:

Centimeter and Inch

one centimeter



Millimeter (mm): Centimeter



10 millimeters = 1 centimeter

Inches, Feet, and Yards



1 foot = 12 inches 1 yard = 36 inches 1 yard = 3 feet

Mile (mi): Yards



1 mile = 1,760 yards

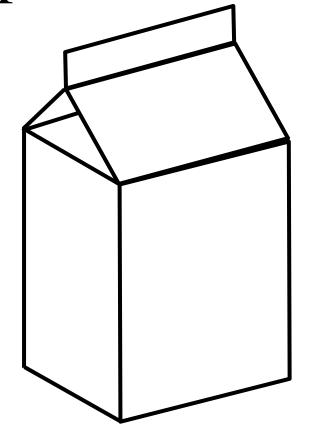
Cup: Ounces



1 cup = 8 ounces

Pint:

Cups and Ounces



1 pint = 2 cups 1 pint = 16 ounces

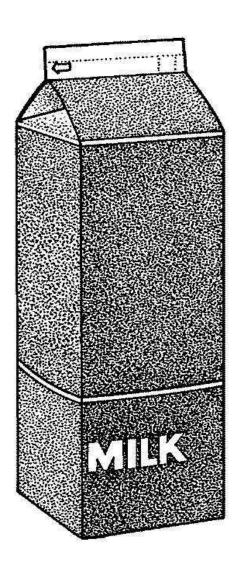
Quart:

Pints, Cups, and Ounces

1 quart = 2 pints

1 quart = 4 cups

1 quart = 32 ounces



Gallon:

Ounces



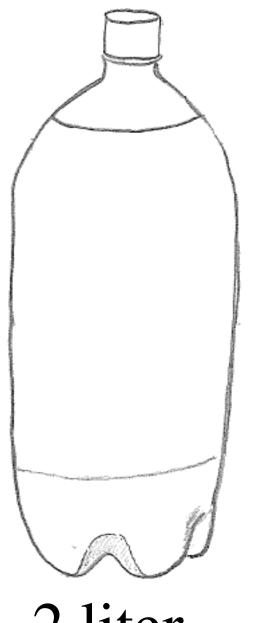
1 gallon = 64 ounces

1 gallon = 16 cups

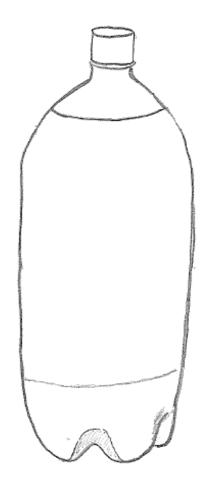
1 gallon = 8 pints

1 gallon = 4 quarts

Liter



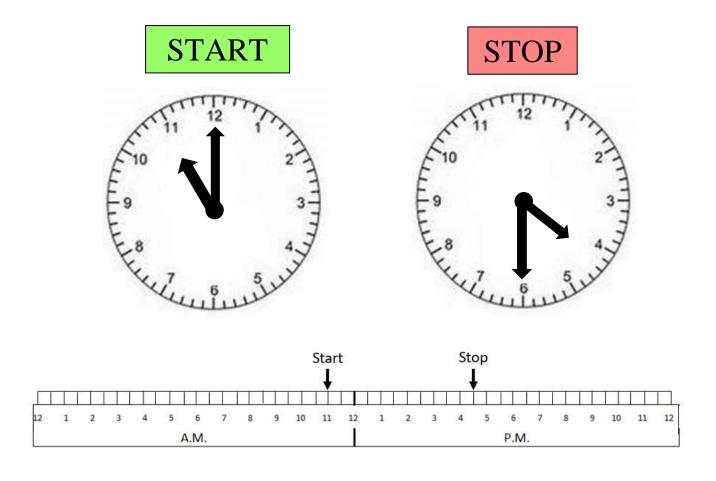
2 liter



1 liter

Elapsed Time

amount of time that has passed between two given times

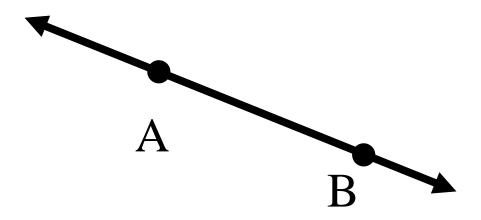


Point

• A

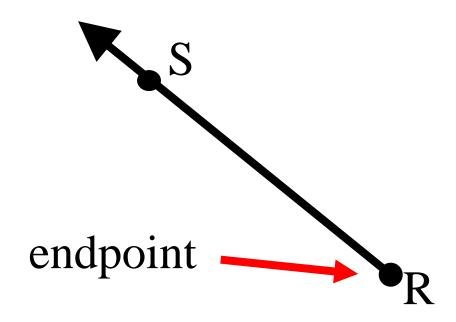
point A

Line



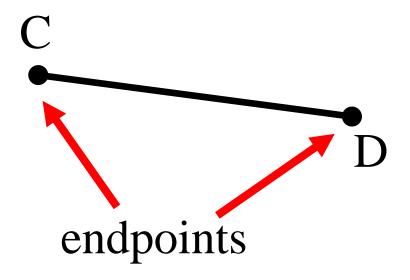
line AB \overrightarrow{AB}

Ray: Endpoint



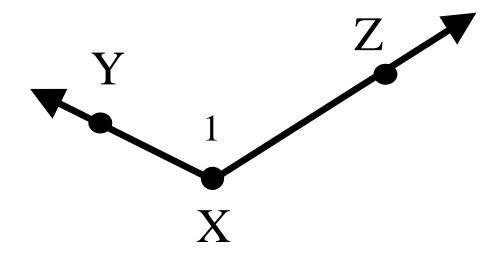
ray RS \overrightarrow{RS}

Line Segment: Endpoint



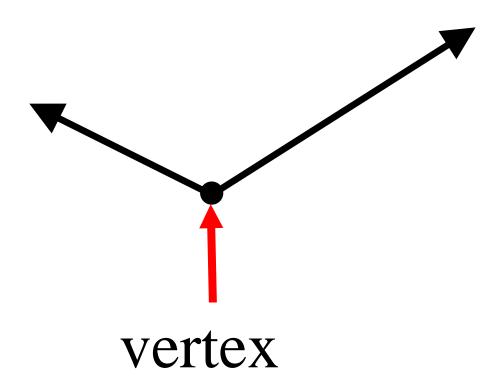
line segment CD \overline{CD}

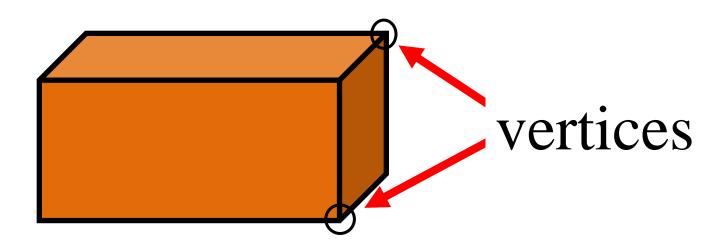
Angle



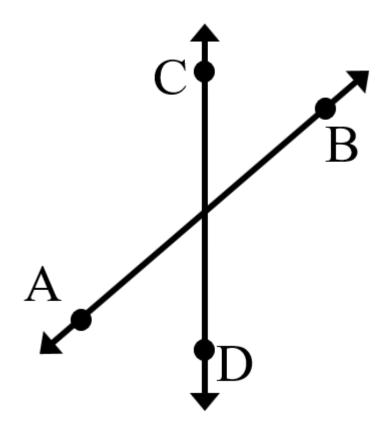
angle YXZ, angle X, or angle 1 $\angle YXZ$, $\angle X$, or $\angle 1$

Vertex

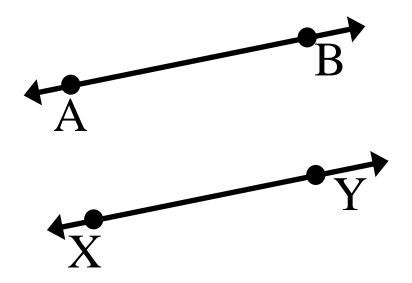




Intersecting Lines

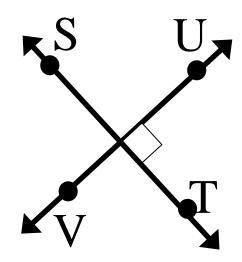


Parallel Lines



line \overrightarrow{AB} is parallel to line \overrightarrow{XY} $\overrightarrow{AB}||\overrightarrow{XY}$

Perpendicular Lines



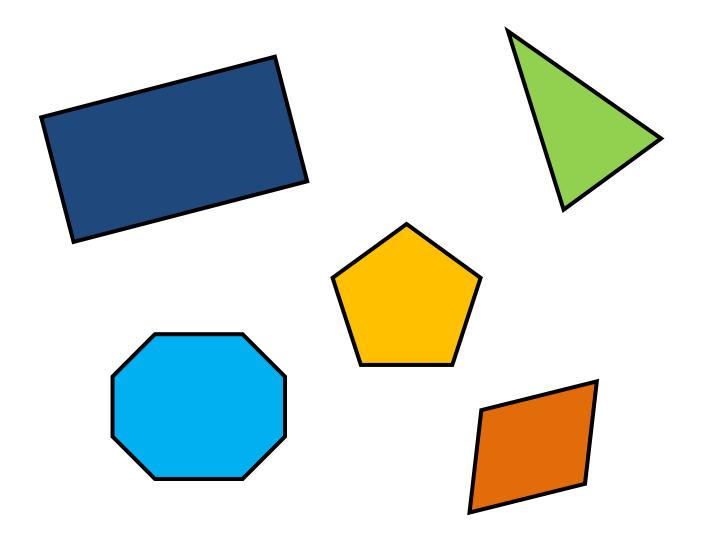
line ST is perpendicular to line UV

$$\overrightarrow{ST} \perp \overrightarrow{UV}$$

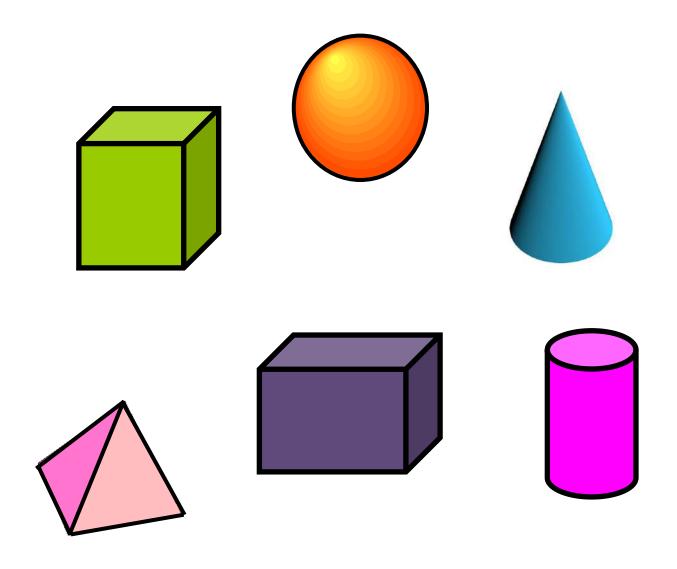
Symbolic Notations

Figure	Notation	Read
Point	A	Point A
Line	₩	Line AB
Line	CD	Line segment
segment		CD
Ray	\overrightarrow{RS}	Ray RS
Angle	∠YXZ,	Angle YXZ,
	$\angle X$, or	Angle X, or
	∠ 1	Angle 1
Parallel lines		Line AB is
	AB CD	parallel to
		line CD
Perpendicular lines	ŚT⊥ŪV	Line ST is
		perpendicular
		to line UV

Plane Figures

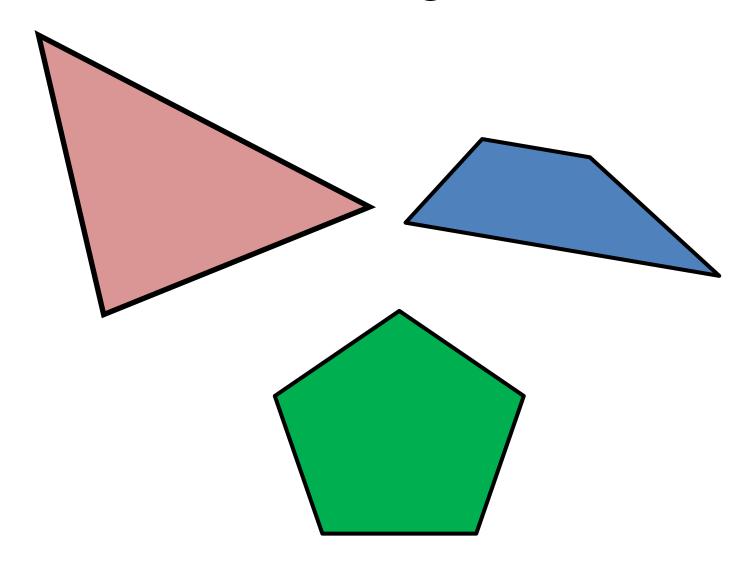


Solid Figures



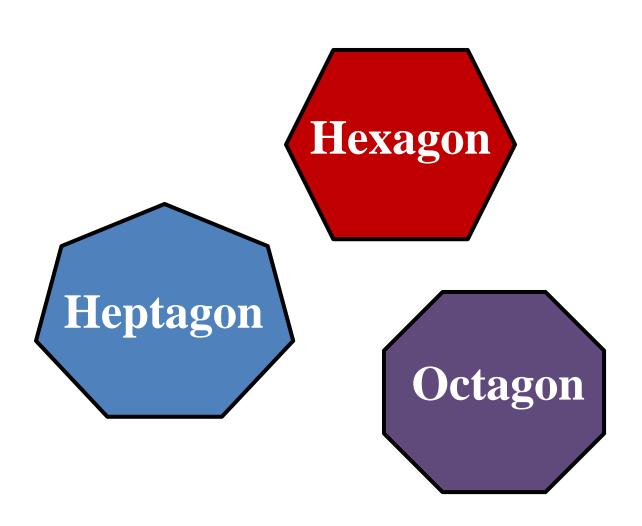
Polygons:

Triangle, Quadrilateral, and Pentagon



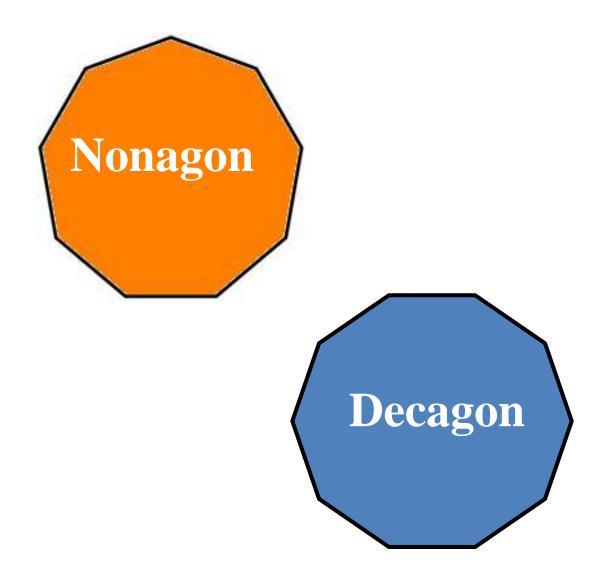
Polygons:

Hexagon, Heptagon, and Octagon

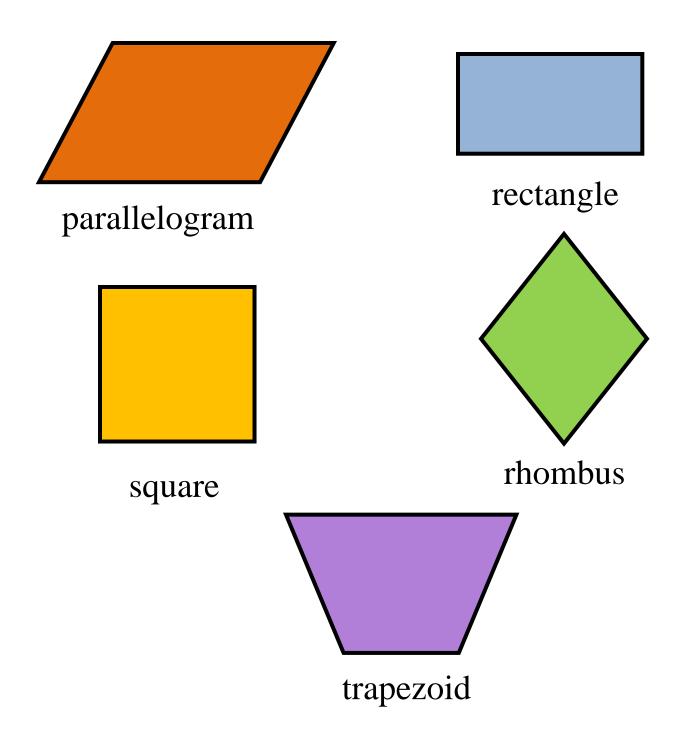


Polygons:

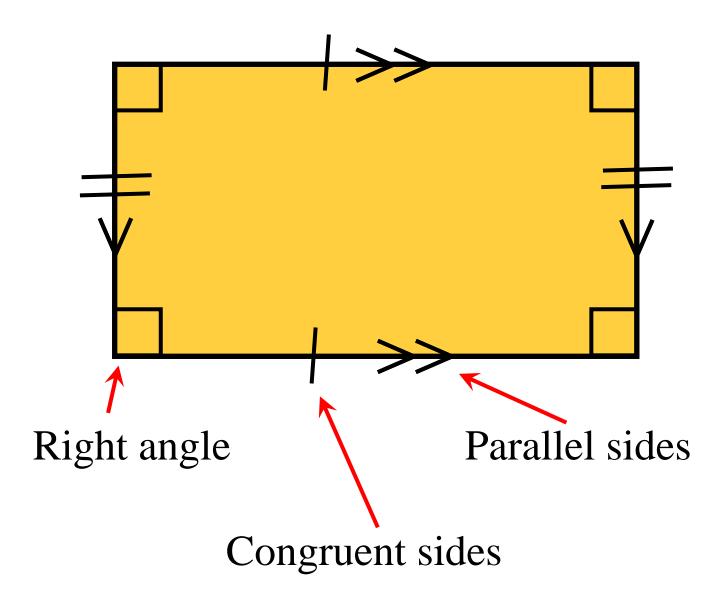
Nonagon and Decagon



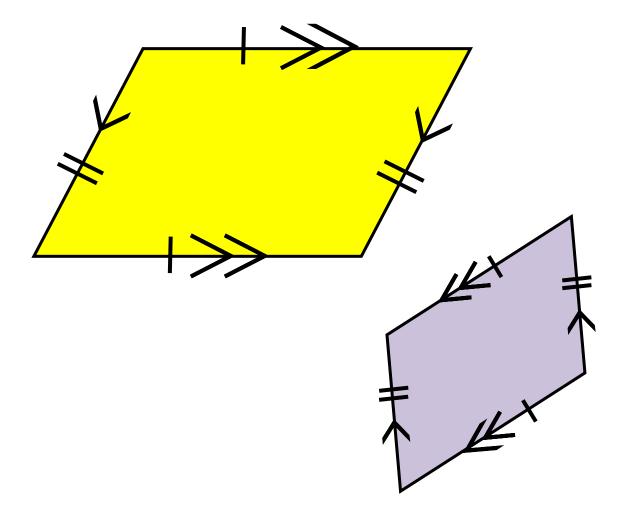
Quadrilaterals



Geometric Markings



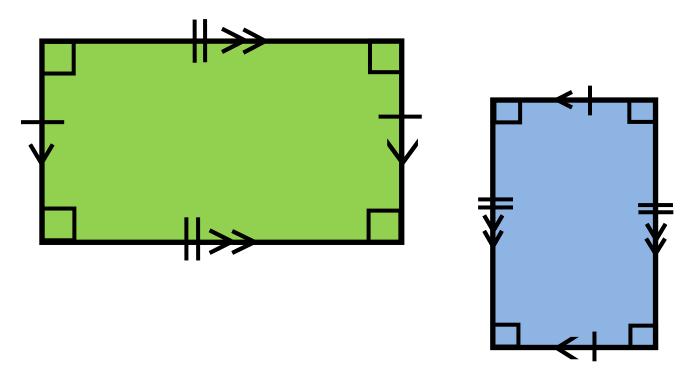
Parallelogram



 opposite sides are parallel and congruent

Rectangle:

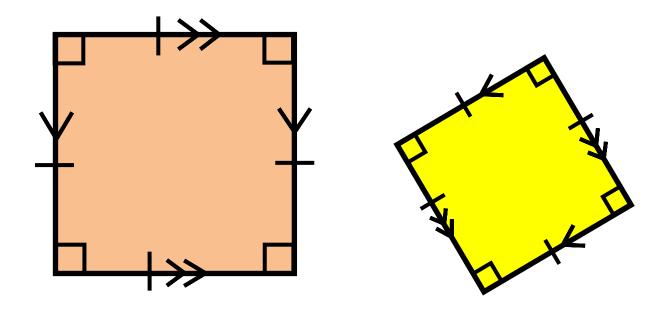
Right Angle



- 4 right angles
- opposite sides are parallel and congruent

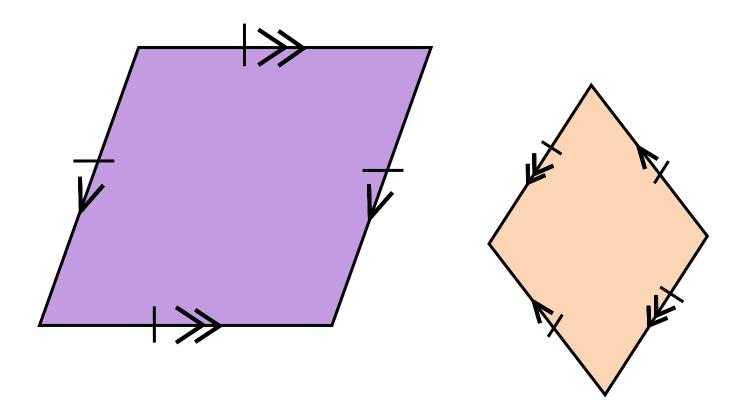
Square:

Right Angle



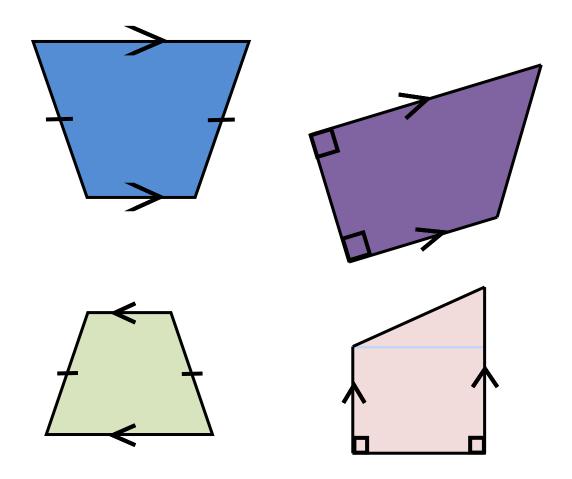
- 4 right angles
- 4 congruent sides
- 2 pairs of parallel sides

Rhombus



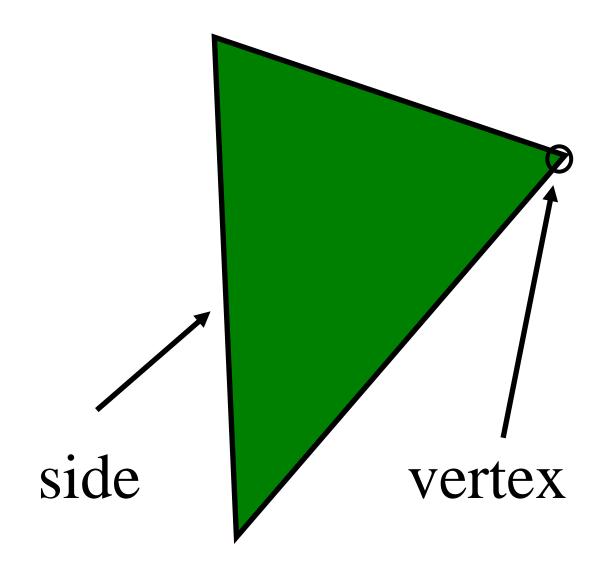
- 4 congruent sides
- 2 pairs of parallel sides
- opposite angles are congruent

Trapezoid



exactly one pair of parallel sides

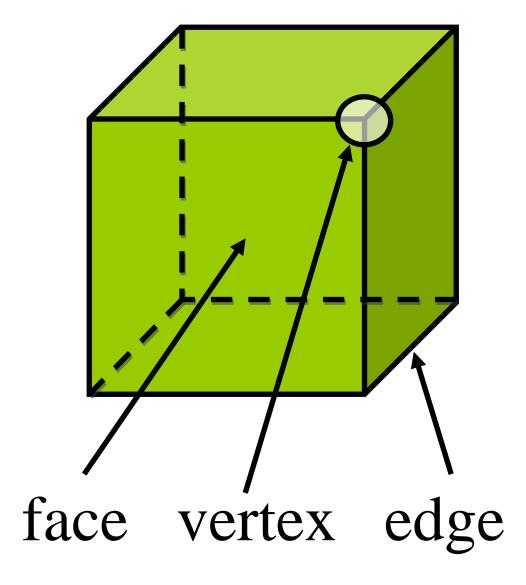
Triangle: Side and Vertex



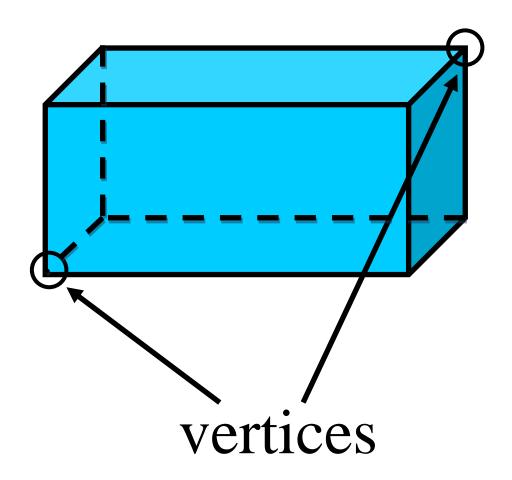
Sphere



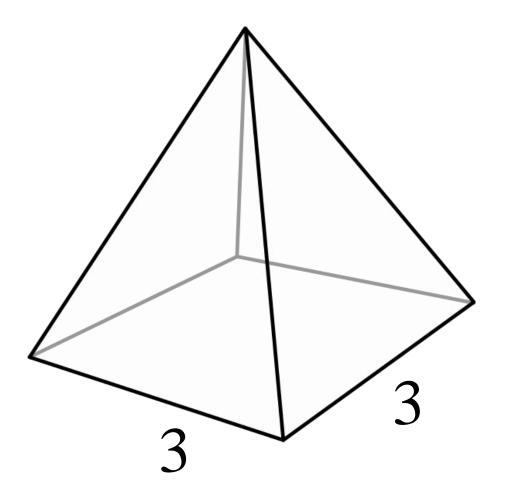
Cube



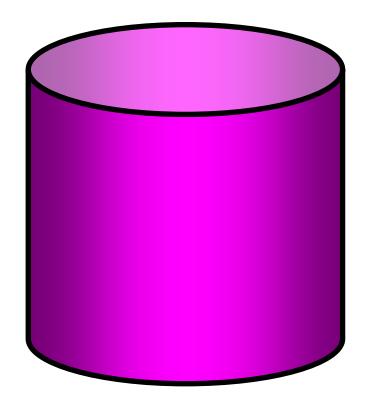
Rectangular Prism: Vertices



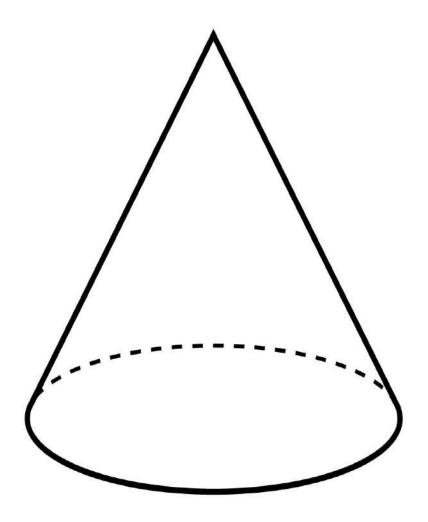
Square Pyramid



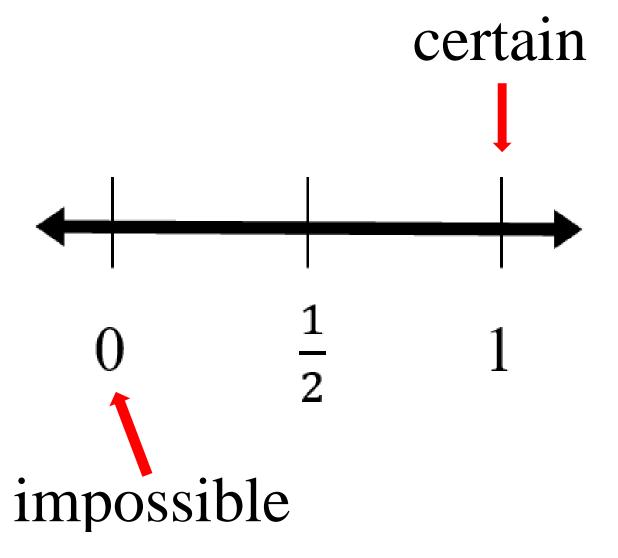
Cylinder



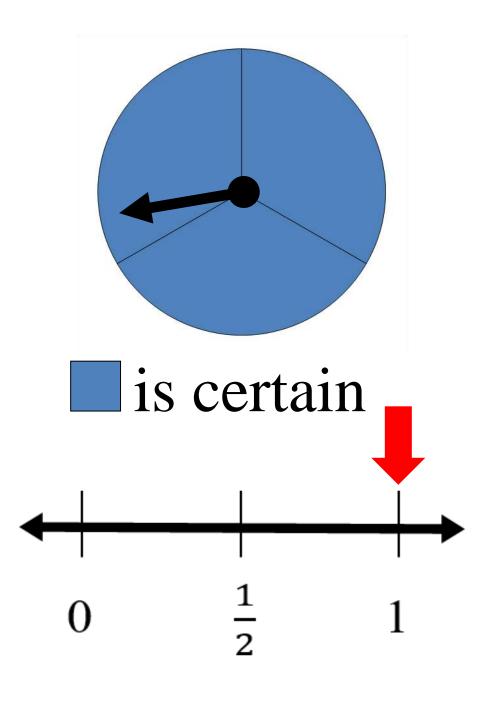
Cone



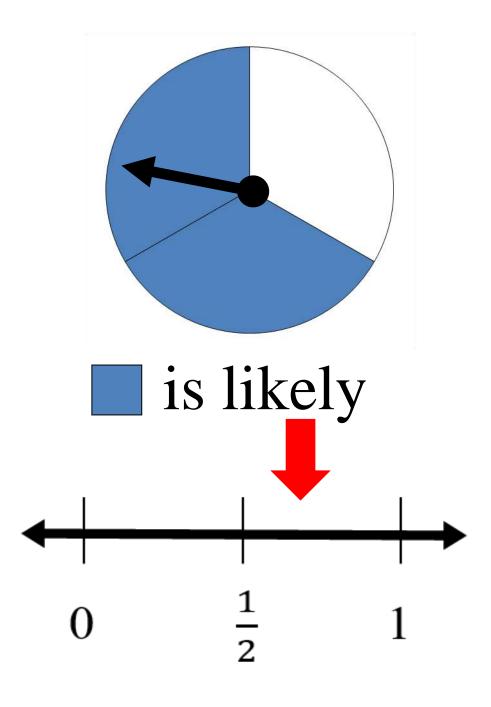
Probability Number Line



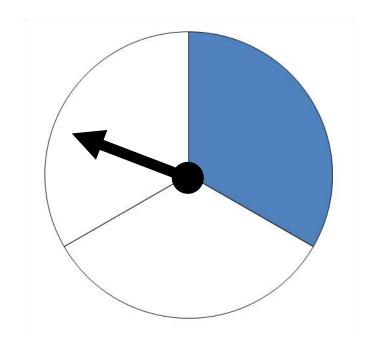
Certain



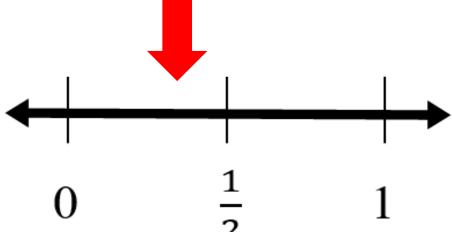
Likely



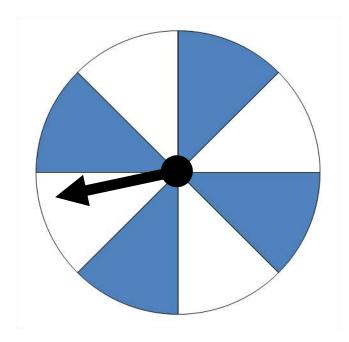
Unlikely



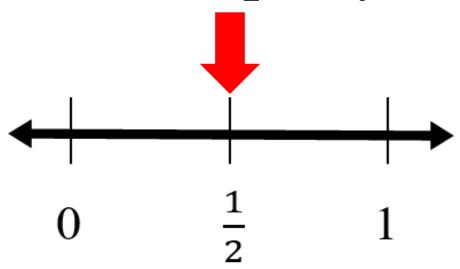
is unlikely



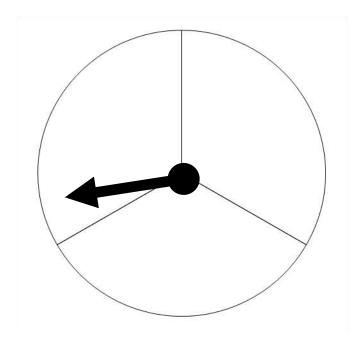
Equally likely



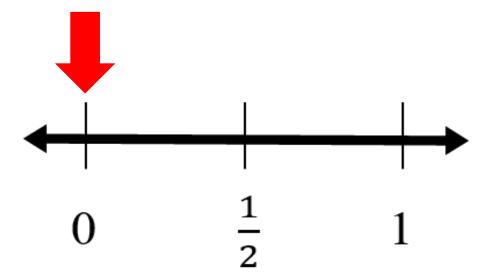
and are equally likely



Impossible

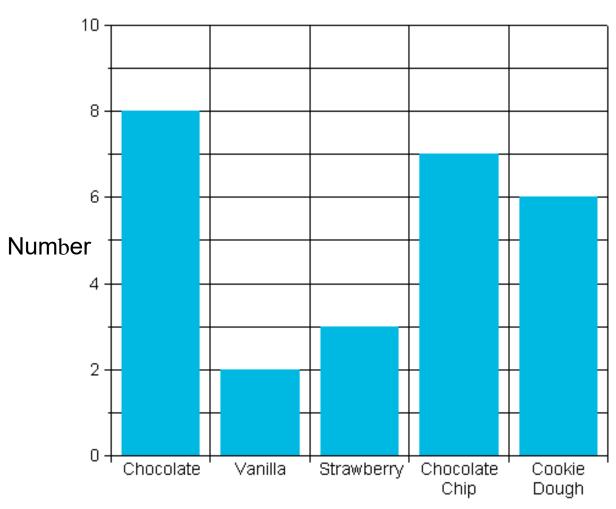


is impossible



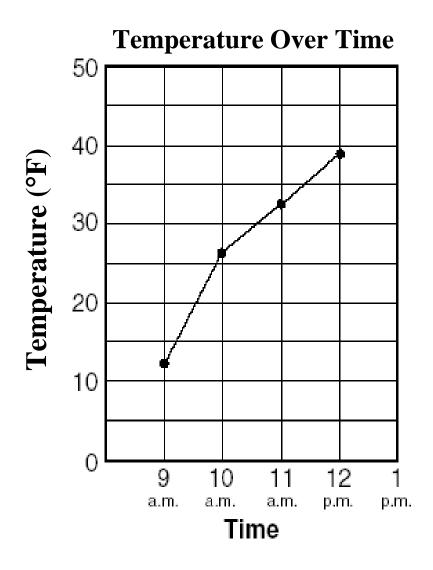
Bar Graph

Our Favorite Ice Cream



Kinds of Ice Cream

Line Graph



Pattern:

Growing patterns and input/output table



8, 10, 13, 17, ___

Rule:	
Input	Output
4	11
5	12
6	13
10	17

Rule:	
Input	Output
145	130
100	85
75	60
50	?

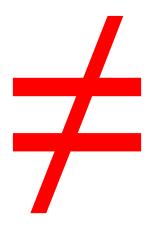
Rule:	
Input	Output
2	8
4	16
?	20
8	32

Equality

$$10 + 8 = 36 \div 2$$

 $8 \times 4 = 190 - 158$
 $16 \times 3 = 8 \times 6$

Inequality



$$5 + 6 \neq 4 + 8$$

 $9 - 4 \neq 3 \times 3$
 $5 \times 7 \neq 35 + 5$

Expression

a representation of a quantity

$$5$$
 $4 + 3$
 $8 - 2$
 2×7