

# Glossary

This glossary provides definitions of key vocabulary terms in the Grade 1 lessons. Locations of key vocabulary terms in the curriculum are included with each definition.

## A

**Approximate** (URG Unit 12 p. 24)

1. (adjective) a number that is close to the desired number
2. (verb) to estimate

**Area** (URG Unit 10 pp. 4, 14; SG p. 246)

The amount of space that a shape covers. Area is measured in square units.

## B

## C

**Capacity** (URG Unit 9 p. 66)

1. The volume of the inside of a container.
2. The largest volume a container can hold.

**Circle** (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A curve that is made up of all the points that are the same distance from one point, the center.

**Circumference** (URG Unit 15 pp. 22, 26)

The distance around a circle.

**Coordinates** (URG Unit 19 p. 4)

(In the plane) Two numbers that specify the location of a point on a flat surface relative to a reference point called the origin. The two numbers are the distances from the point to two perpendicular lines called axes.

**Counting All** (URG Unit 1 p. 5)

A strategy for adding in which students start at one and count until the total is reached.

**Counting Back** (URG Unit 8 p. 5)

A method of subtraction that involves counting from the larger number to the smaller one. For example, to find  $8 - 5$  the student counts 7, 6, 5 which is 3 less.

**Counting On** (URG Unit 1 p. 5 & Unit 4 p. 4)

A strategy for adding two numbers in which students start with one of the numbers and then count until the total is reached. For example, to count  $6 + 3$ , begin with 6 and count three more, 7, 8, 9.

**Counting Up** (URG Unit 8 p. 5)

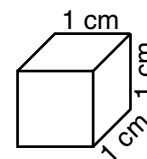
A method of subtraction that involves counting from the smaller number to the larger one. For example, to find  $8 - 5$  the student counts 6, 7, 8 which is 3 more.

**Cube** (URG Unit 12 p. 15 & Unit 15 p. 14)

A solid with six congruent square faces.

**Cubic Units** (URG Unit 12 p. 15)

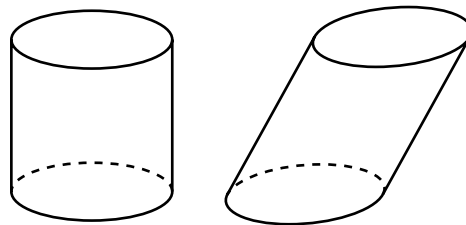
A unit for measuring volume—a cube that measures one unit along each edge. For example, cubic centimeters and cubic inches.



cubic centimeter

**Cylinder** (URG Unit 15 p. 14)

A three-dimensional figure with two parallel congruent circles as bases (top and bottom) and a curved side that is the union of parallel lines connecting corresponding points on the circles.



## D

**Data Table** (URG Unit 3 p. 20)

A tool for recording and organizing data on paper or on a computer.

| Name | Age |
|------|-----|
|      |     |
|      |     |
|      |     |

**Division by Measuring Out** (URG Unit 14 p. 4)

A type of division problem in which the number in each group is known and the unknown is the number of groups. For example, twenty students are divided into teams of four students each. How many teams are there? ( $20 \text{ students} \div 4 \text{ students per team} = 5 \text{ teams}$ ) This type of division is also known as measurement division.

**Division by Sharing** (URG Unit 14 p. 4)

A type of division problem in which the number of groups is known and the unknown is the number in each group. For example, twenty students are divided into five teams. How many students are on each team? ( $20 \text{ students} \div 5 \text{ teams} = 4 \text{ students per team}$ ) This type of division is also known as partitive division.

**E****Edge** (URG Unit 15 p. 35)

A line segment where two faces of a three-dimensional figure meet.

**Equivalent Fractions** (URG Unit 18 p. 36)

Two fractions are equivalent if they represent the same part of the whole. For example, if a class has 8 boys and 8 girls, we can say  $\frac{8}{16}$  of the students are girls or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the students are girls.

**Even Number** (URG Unit 4 p. 16 & Unit 13 p. 41)

Numbers that are doubles. The numbers 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc. are even. The number 28 is even because it is  $14 + 14$ .

**F****Face** (URG Unit 12 p. 15 & Unit 15 pp. 26, 35)

A flat side of a three-dimensional figure.

**Fixed Variables** (URG Unit 2 p. 40, Unit 6 p. 4, & Unit 11 p. 58)

Variables in an experiment that are held constant or not changed. These variables are often called controlled variables.

**G****H****Hexagon** (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A six-sided polygon.

**I****J****K****L****Length** (URG Unit 6 p. 17 & Unit 10 p. 21)

1. The distance along a line or curve from one point to another. Distance can be measured with a ruler or tape measure.
2. The distance from one “end” to another of a two- or three-dimensional figure. For example, the length of a rectangle usually refers to the length of the longer side.

**Line**

A set of points that form a straight path extending infinitely in two directions.

**Line Symmetry** (URG Unit 7 p. 31 & Unit 18 p. 16)

A figure has line symmetry if it can be folded along a line so that the two halves match exactly.

**Line of Symmetry** (URG Unit 7 p. 31 & Unit 18 p. 16)

A line such that if a figure is folded along the line, then one half of the figure matches the other.

**M****Making a Ten** (URG Unit 13 p. 4)

A strategy for adding and subtracting that takes advantage of students’ knowledge of partitions of ten. For example, a student might find  $8 + 4$  by breaking the 4 into  $2 + 2$  and then using a knowledge of sums that add to ten.

$$\begin{aligned} 8 + 4 &= \\ 8 + 2 + 2 &= \\ 10 + 2 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

**Median** (URG Unit 6 pp. 4, 23 & Unit 9 p. 67)

The number “in the middle” of a set of data. If there is an odd number of data, it is the number in the middle when the numbers are arranged in order. So the median of  $\{1, 2, 14, 15, 28, 29, 30\}$  is 15. If there is an even number of data, it is the number halfway between the two middle numbers. The median of  $\{1, 2, 14, 15, 28, 29\}$  is  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Mr. Origin** (URG Unit 19 p. 4)

A plastic figure used to help children learn about direction and distance.

**N****Near Double** (URG Unit 13 p. 4)

A derived addition or subtraction fact found by using doubles. For example,  $3 + 4 = 7$  follows from the fact that  $3 + 3 = 6$ .

**Number Sentence** (URG Unit 3 p. 27 & Unit 4 p. 30)

A number sentence uses numbers and symbols instead of words to describe a problem. For example, a number sentence for the problem “5 birds landed on a branch. Two more birds also landed on the branch. How many birds are on the branch?” is  $5 + 2 = 7$ .

## O

### Odd Number (URG Unit 4 p. 16)

A number that is not even. The odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and so on.

### Origin (URG Unit 19 pp. 4, 18)

A reference point for a coordinate system. If the coordinate system is a line, we can determine the location of an object on the line by the number of units it is to the right or the left of the origin.

## P

### Part (URG Unit 4 p. 23)

One of the addends in part-whole addition problems.

### Pattern Unit (URG Unit 7 p. 21)

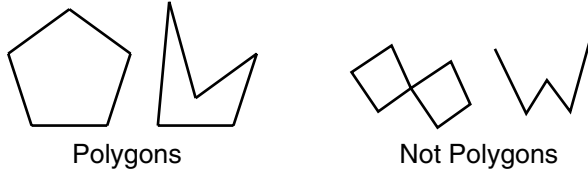
The portion of a pattern that is repeated. For example, AAB is the pattern unit in the pattern AABAABAAB.

### Perimeter (URG Unit 6 p. 18; SG p. 100)

The distance around a two-dimensional shape.

### Polygon

A closed, connected plane figure consisting of line segments, with exactly two segments meeting at each end point.



### Prediction (URG Unit 5 p. 43)

Using a sample to predict what is likely to occur in the population.

### Prism (URG Unit 15 p. 14)

A solid that has two congruent and parallel bases. The remaining faces (sides) are parallelograms. A rectangular prism has bases that are rectangles. A box is a common object that is shaped like a rectangular prism.

## Q

### Quadrilateral

A polygon with four sides.

## R

### Rectangle (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

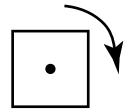
A quadrilateral with four right angles.

### Rhombus (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A quadrilateral with four sides of equal length.

### Rotational Symmetry (URG Unit 7 p. 31)

A figure has rotational (or turn) symmetry if there is a point on the figure and a rotation of less than  $360^\circ$  about that point so that it “fits” on itself. For example, a square has a turn symmetry of  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn (or  $90^\circ$ ) about its center.



## S

### Sample (URG Unit 5 p. 43)

Some of the items from a whole group.

### Sphere (URG Unit 15 p. 14)

A three-dimensional figure that is made up of points that are the same distance from one point, the center. A basketball is a common object shaped like a sphere.

### Square (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A polygon with four equal sides and four right angles.

### Symmetry (URG Unit 18 p. 16)

(See Line Symmetry, Line of Symmetry, and Rotational Symmetry.)

## T

### Three-dimensional Shapes (URG Unit 15 p. 14)

A figure in space that has length, width, and height.

### TIMS Laboratory Method (URG Unit 5 p. 41)

A method that students use to organize experiments and investigations. It involves four components: draw, collect, graph, and explore. It is a way to help students learn about the scientific method. TIMS is an acronym for Teaching Integrated Mathematics and Science.

### Trapezoid (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

### Trial (URG Unit 6 pp. 4, 23)

One attempt in an experiment.

### Triangle (URG Unit 2 p. 17)

A polygon with three sides.

### Turn Symmetry

(See Rotational Symmetry.)

## U

### Using Doubles (URG Unit 13 p. 4)

A strategy for adding and subtracting which uses derived facts from known doubles. For example, students use  $7 + 7 = 14$  to find that  $7 + 8$  is one more or 15.

### Using Ten (URG Unit 13 p. 4)

A strategy for adding which uses reasoning from known facts. For example, students use  $3 + 7 = 10$  to find that  $4 + 7$  is one more or 11.

## V

**Variable** (URG Unit 2 p. 40 & Unit 11 p. 58)

A variable is something that varies or changes in an experiment.

**Volume** (URG Unit 9 p. 66 & Unit 12 p. 15;  
SG pp. 246, 247)

1. The amount of space an object takes up.
2. The amount of space inside a container.

## W

**Whole** (URG Unit 4 p. 23)

The sum in part-part-whole addition problems.

## X

## Y

## Z