

Grade 2 Math Vocabulary

Chapter 1: Number Concepts

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.

Doubles - An addition fact that includes two of the same number, such as $5+5$.

Even numbers - Whole numbers that when divided by 2 have a quotient that is a whole number.

Expanded Form - A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digit. $721=700+20+1$

Is equal to (=) - A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Odd numbers - Whole numbers that when divided by 2 have a quotient that is not a whole number (or have a remainder).

Ones - A single unit or object.

Skip count - A pattern of counting forward or backward. 5, 10, 15, 20,

Standard Form- A way to write numbers by using the digits 0-9, with each digit having a place value.

Ten - something with ten parts or units.

Chapter 2: Numbers to 1,000

Compare - To describe whether numbers are equal to, less than, or greater than one another.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.

Hundred - A quantity that is equivalent to 10 tens.

Is equal to (=) -A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Is greater than (>) - A symbol used to compare two numbers when the first number has the greater value.

Is less than (<) - A symbol used to compare two numbers when the first number has the lesser value.

Ten - something with ten parts or units.

Thousand - A quantity that is equivalent to 10 hundreds.

Chapter 3: Basic Facts and Relationships

Addend - Any of the numbers that are added.

Array - An arrangement of objects in equal rows and columns.

Difference - The answers to subtraction problems.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Even - Whole numbers that when divided by 2 have a quotient that is a whole number.

Equation - A number sentence that uses the equal sign to show that two amounts are equal. Ex. $3+7=10$

Expression - A mathematical expression without an equal sign.

Is equal to (=) - A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Number line - A line on which numbers can be located.

Number sentence - A sentence that includes numbers, operation symbols, and a greater than symbol, a less than symbol, or an equal sign.

Odd - Whole numbers that when divided by 2 have a quotient that is not a whole number (or have a remainder).

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Ten - something with ten parts or units.

Chapter 4: 2-Digit Addition

Column - A vertical arrangement of numbers or items.

Digit- The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Hundred- A quantity that is equivalent to 10 tens.

Is equal to (=) -A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Ones - A single unit or object.

Regroup - An action that involves changing a number form one form to an equivalent form.

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Ten - something with ten parts or units.

Chapter 5: 2-Digit Subtraction

Addend - Any of the numbers that are added.

Column - A vertical arrangement of numbers or items.

Difference - The answers to subtraction problems.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Is equal to (=) - A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Ones - A single unit or object.

Regroup - An action that involves changing a number from one form to an equivalent form.

Ten - something with ten parts or units.

Chapter 6: 3-digit Addition and Subtraction

Addend - Any of the numbers that are added.

Column - A vertical arrangement of numbers or items.

Difference - The answers to subtraction problems.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Hundred - A quantity that is equivalent to 10 tens.

Is equal to (=) - A symbol used to compare two numbers having the same value.

Regroup - An action that involves changing a number form one form to an equivalent form.

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Chapter 7: Money and Time

A.M. (AM) - The hours between midnight and noon.

Analog clock - A tool for measuring time, in which hands move around a circle to show hours and minutes.

Cent sign - A symbol that represents cents.

Decimal point - A symbol used to separate dollars from cents.

Digital clock - A clock that shows time to the minute, using digits.

Dime - A coin worth 10 cents.

Dollar - A coin or bill worth 100 cents.

Dollar Sign (\$) - A symbol that represents dollars.

Half dollar (coin) - A coin worth 50 cents and with a value equal to that of 50 pennies.

Half hour - 30 minutes

Half past - a unit of time equal to 30 minutes.

Hour - A unit used to measure time; in one hour, the hour hand on an analog clock moves from one number to the next; 1 hour = 60 minutes

Midnight - Twelve o'clock at night.

Minute - A unit of time equal to 60 seconds.

Nickel - A coin worth 5 cents.

Noon - Twelve o'clock in the day.

Penny - A coin worth 1 cent.

P.M. (PM) - The hours between noon and midnight.

Quarter (coin) - A coin worth 25 cents.

Quarter past - 15 minutes after the hour.

Chapter 8: Length in Customary Units

Data - Information collected about people or things.

Estimate - Is an amount that tells about how many.

Foot - A unit of length in the customary system of measurement; 1 foot = 12 inches.

Inch - A unit of length in the customary system of measurement.

Length - The measurement of the distance between two points.

Line plot - A graph that records each piece of data on a number line.

Measuring Tape - A tool that can be used to measure lengths and distances that are not flat or straight.

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Yardstick - A tool that has marks to show three feet and can be used to measure lengths and distances greater than 12 inches.

Chapter 9: Length in Metric Units

Addend - Any of the numbers that are added.

Centimeter - A unit of length in the metric system of measurement.

Compare - To describe whether numbers are equal to, less than, or greater than one another.

Difference - The answers to subtraction problems.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Estimate - Is an amount that tells about how many.

Meter (m) - A unit of length or distance in the metric system of measurement; 1 meter = 100 centimeters.

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Chapter 10: Data

Bar Graph - A graph that uses bars to show data.

Compare - To describe whether numbers are equal to, less than, or greater than each other.

Data - Information collected about people or things.

Digit - The symbols used in a numeration system: the ten digits used in our base-ten numeration system are 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Key - A key for a picture graph tells the number that each picture or symbol represents.

Picture graph - A graph that uses pictures to show data.

Sum - The answers to addition problems.

Survey - A method of gathering information.

Chapter 11: Geometry and Fraction Concepts

Angle - A shape formed by two line segments that share the same endpoint.

Cone - A three-dimensional shape with a circular base and a point at the top.

Cube - A three-dimensional shape with six square faces.

Cylinder - A three-dimensional shape with two circular parallel bases and a curved surface.

Edge - Where two faces of a three-dimensional shape meet.

Face - A polygon that is a flat surface of a three-dimensional shape.

Fourths - Four equal parts.

Halves - Two equal parts.

Hexagon - A polygon with six sides.

Pentagon - A polygon with five sides.

Quadrilaterals - A polygon with four sides.

Rectangular prism - a three-dimensional shape with six faces that are rectangles.

Side - One of the line segments that forms a polygon.

Thirds - Three equal parts.

Vertex/vertices - The point where 2 sides of a polygon meet or 3 or more edges of a three-dimensional shape meet.