English 5th Grade A-L
Vocabulary Cards and Word Walls

Revised: 11/18/14

Important Notes for Teachers:

- The vocabulary cards in this file match the Common Core, the math curriculum adopted by the Utah State Board of Education, August 2010.
- The cards are arranged alphabetically.
- Each card has three sections.
    - Section 1 is only the word. This is to be used as a visual aid in spelling and pronunciation. It is also used when students are writing their own "kid-friendly" definition and drawing their own graphic.
    - Section 2 has the word and a graphic. This graphic is available to be used as a model by the teacher.
    - Section 3 has the word, a graphic, and a definition. This is to be used for the Word Wall in the classroom. For more information on using a Word Wall for Daily Review – see "Vocabulary – Word Wall Ideas" on this website.
- These cards are designed to help all students with math content vocabulary, including ELL, Gifted and Talented, Special Education, and Regular Education students.

For possible additions or corrections to the vocabulary cards, please contact the Granite School District Math Department at 385-646-4239.

Bibliography of Definition Sources:

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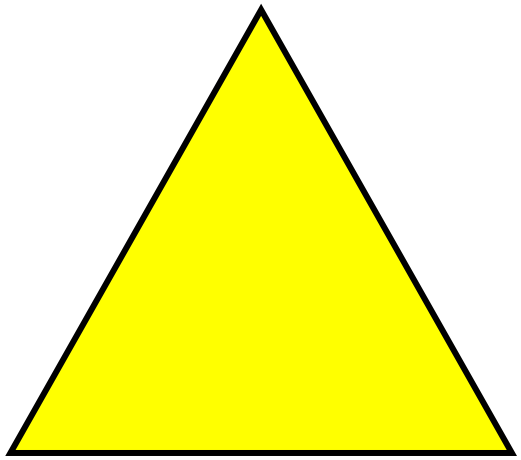
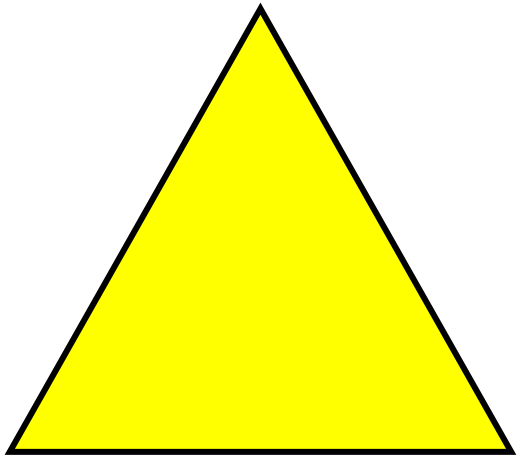
acute triangle

acute triangle



acute triangle



A triangle with no angle measuring 90º or more.

addend

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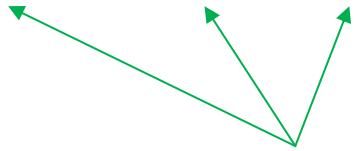
addend

33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6



addends

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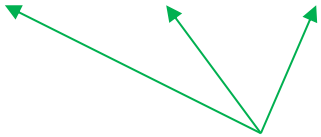
addend

33 + 4.7 + 0.9 = 38.6

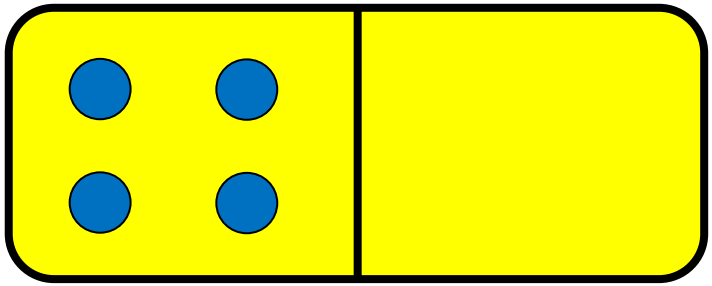


addends

Any number being added.

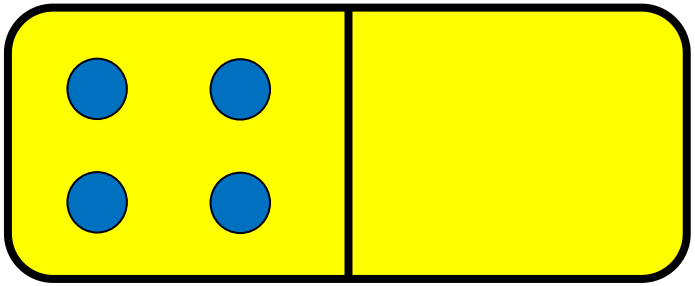
Additive Identity Property of 0

Additive Identity Property of 0



4 + 0 = 4

Additive Identity Property of 0



Adding zero to a number gives a sum identical to the given number.

4 + 0 = 4

algorithm

---

algorithm

Partial Product Example

```
 555
 × 7
 ---
  35    Step 1:  Multiply the ones.
 350    Step 2:  Multiply the tens.
3500    Step 3:  Multiply the hundreds.
3885    Step 4:  Add the partial products.
```

---

algorithm

Partial Product Example

```
 555
 × 7
 ---
  35    Step 1:  Multiply the ones.
 350    Step 2:  Multiply the tens.
3500    Step 3:  Multiply the hundreds.
3885    Step 4:  Add the partial products.
```

Step-by-step method for computing.

area

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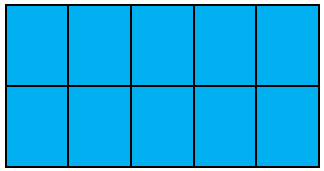
area

2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 × 5 = 10 square units



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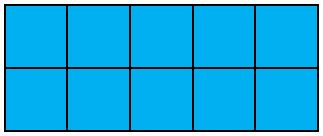
area

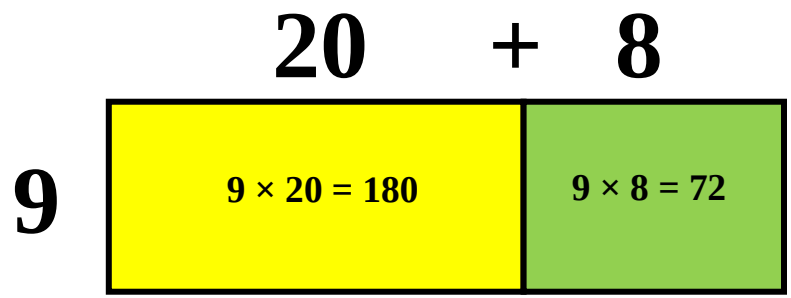
2 rows of 5 = 10 square units
or
2 × 5 = 10 square units



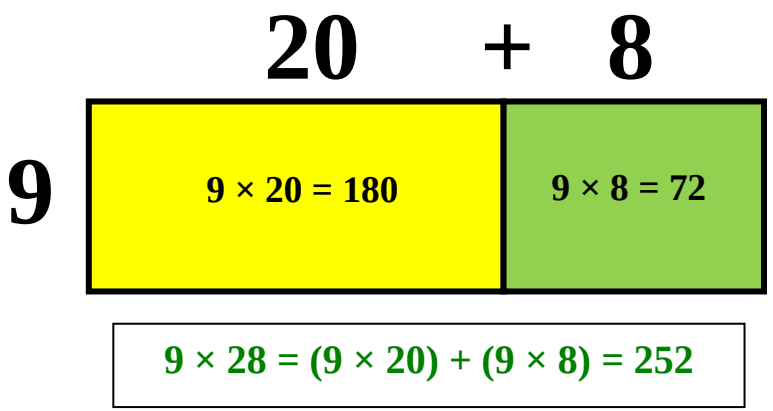
The measure, in square units, of the interior region of a two-dimensional figure or the surface of a three-dimensional figure.

area model

area model



area model



A model of multiplication that shows each place value product.

array

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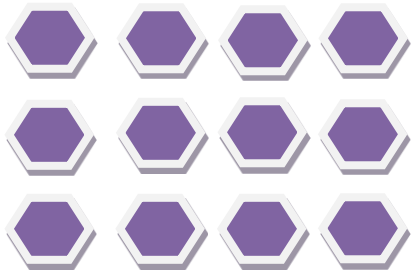
array

3 rows of 4
or
3 × 4



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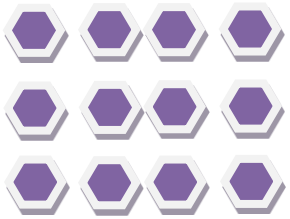
array

3 rows of 4
or
3 × 4



An arrangement of objects in equal rows.

Associative Property of Addition

Associative Property of Addition

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

Associative Property of Addition

$$(5 + 7) + 3 = 5 + (7 + 3)$$
$$12 + 3 = 5 + 10$$
$$15 = 15$$

The sum stays the same when the grouping of addends is changed.
$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$, where a, b, and c stand for any real numbers.

Associative Property of Multiplication

Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
$$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$$
$$105 = 105$$

Associative Property of Multiplication

$$(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$$
$$35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$$
$$105 = 105$$

The product stays the same when the grouping of factors is changed. $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$, where a, b, and c stand for any real numbers.

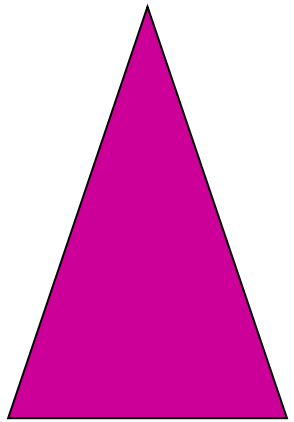
attribute

attribute

large

triangle

pink

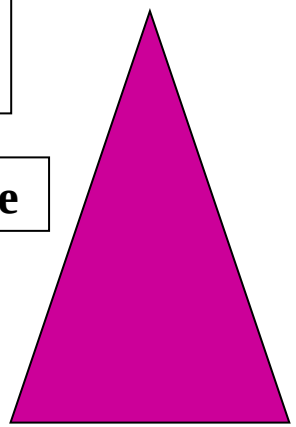


attribute

large

triangle

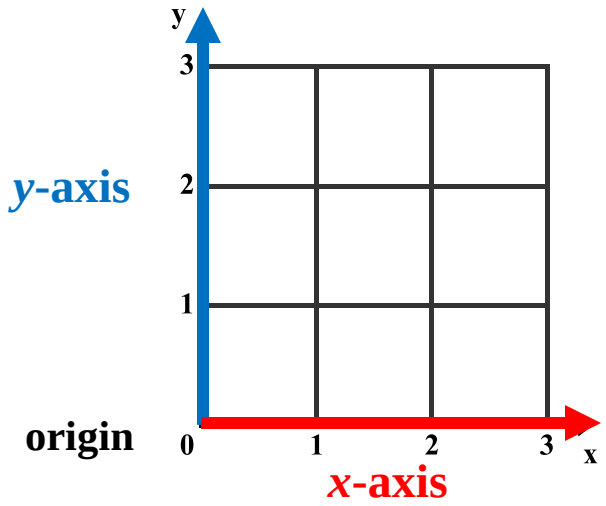
pink



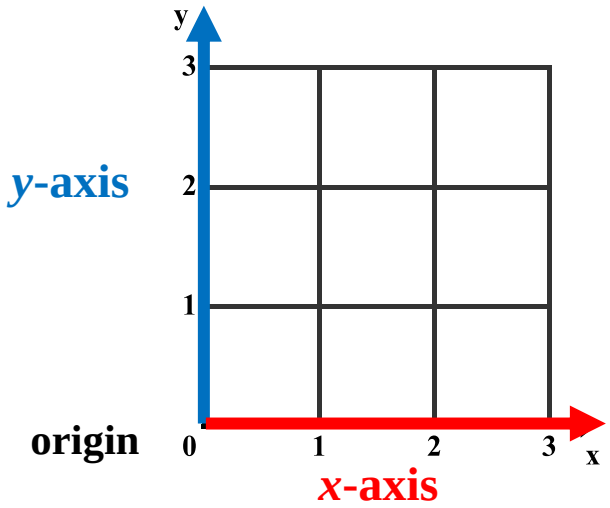
A characteristic.
e.g., size, shape or color

axis

axis



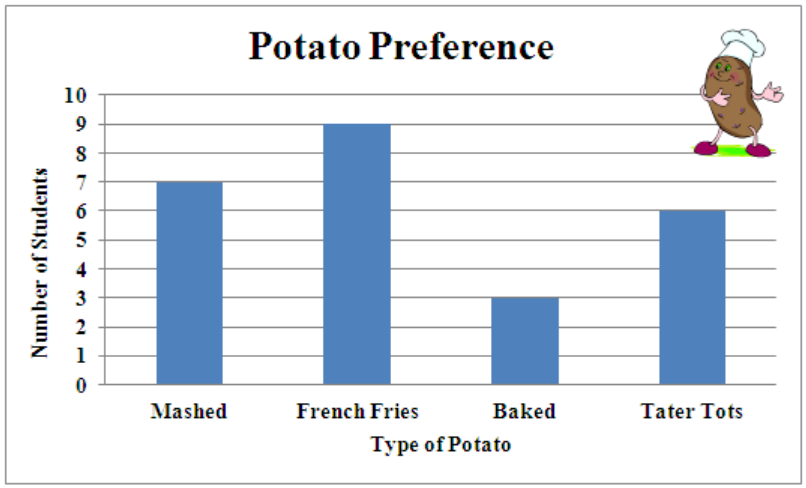
axis



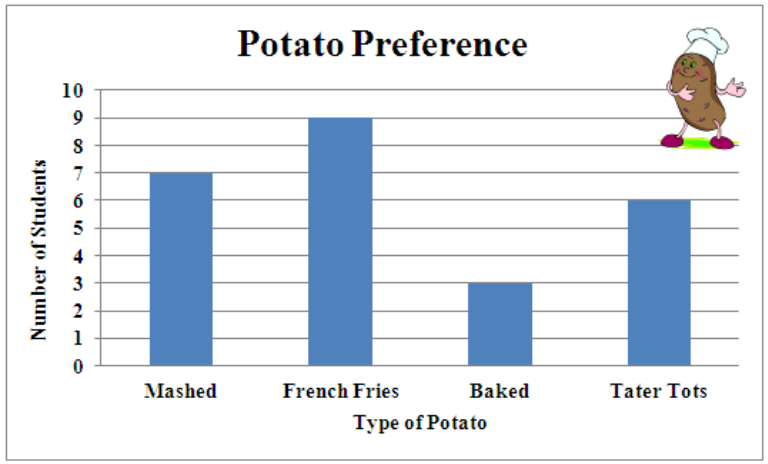
A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in a coordinate grid. (plural - axes)

bar graph

bar graph



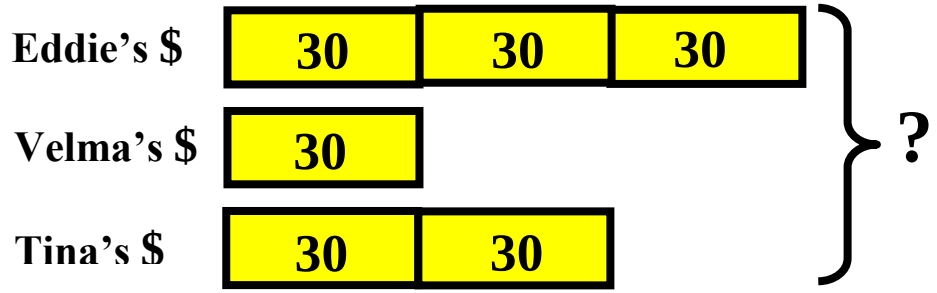
bar graph



A graph that uses the height or length of rectangles to compare data.

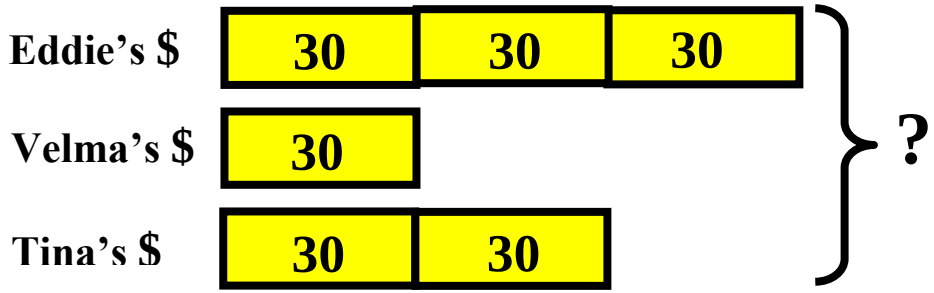
bar model

bar model



Eddie has 3 times as much money as Velma. Tina has 2 times as much money as Velma. If Tina has $60, how much money do they have altogether?

bar model

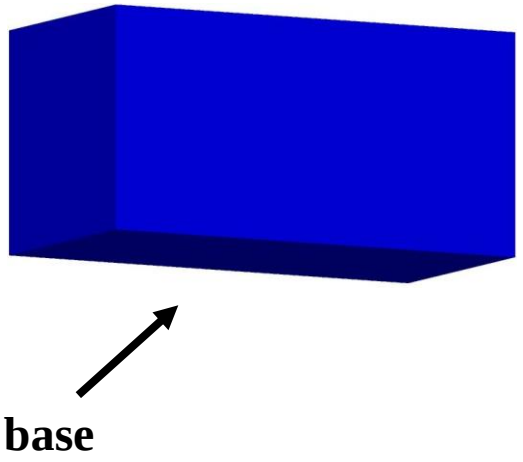


Eddie has 3 times as much money as Velma. Tina has 2 times as much money as Velma. If Tina has $60, how much money do they have altogether?

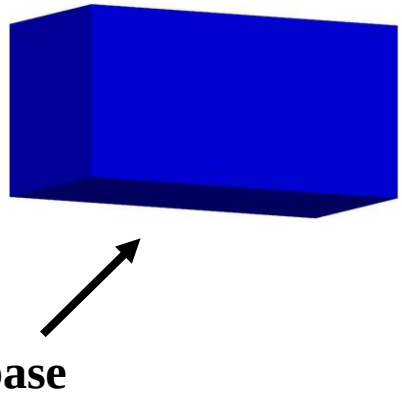
A model that uses bars to represent known and unknown quantities and the relationship between these quantities.

base of a solid figure

base of a solid figure



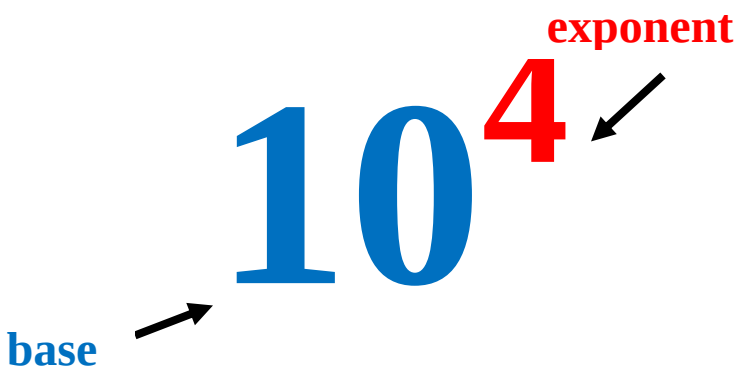
base of a solid figure



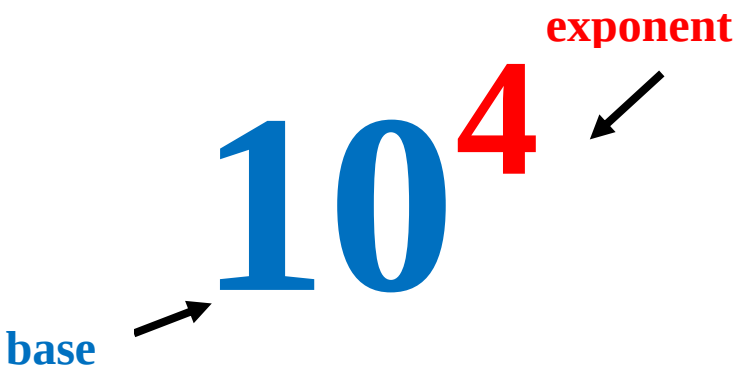
A base of a solid figure is usually thought of as a face upon which it can "sit." Most solid figures have more than one base.

base of an exponent

base of an exponent



base of an exponent



The number that is raised to a power. In 10^4, 10 is the base and 4 is the exponent. 10 is raised to the power of 4.

($10^4 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10{,}000$)

base-ten numeral form

base-ten numeral form

12,345

3 is in the hundreds place.
It has a value of
3 hundreds or 300.

base-ten numeral form

12,345

3 is in the hundreds place.
It has a value of
3 hundreds or 300.

A common way of writing a number using digits. The value of a numeral depends on where it appears in the number. (also known as standard form)

base-ten numerals

base-ten numerals 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

base-ten numerals 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. The symbols can represent any amount based on a place value system of grouping by tens.

benchmark

benchmark

0.76 – 0.23

↓ ↓

0.75 – 0.25

benchmark

0.76 – 0.23

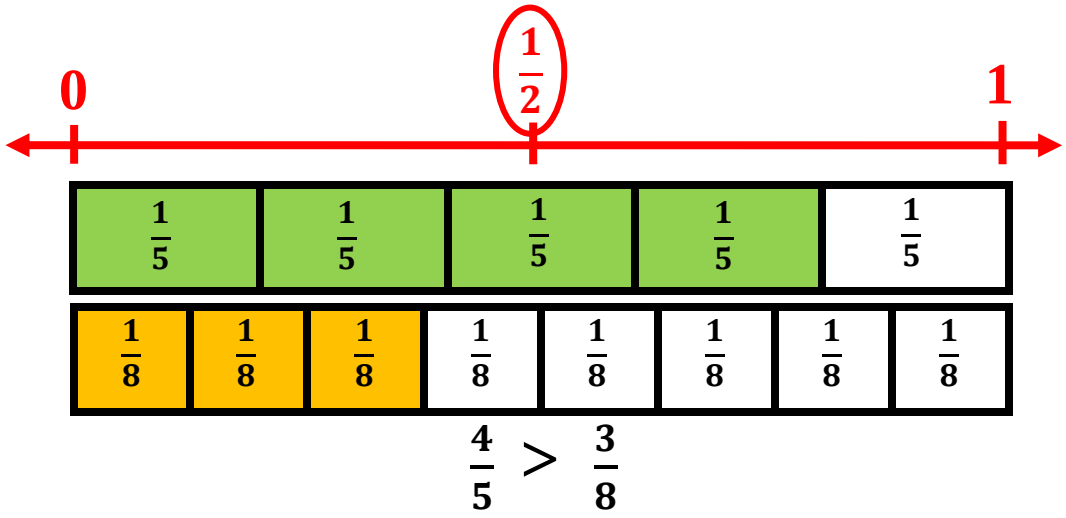
↓ ↓

0.75 – 0.25

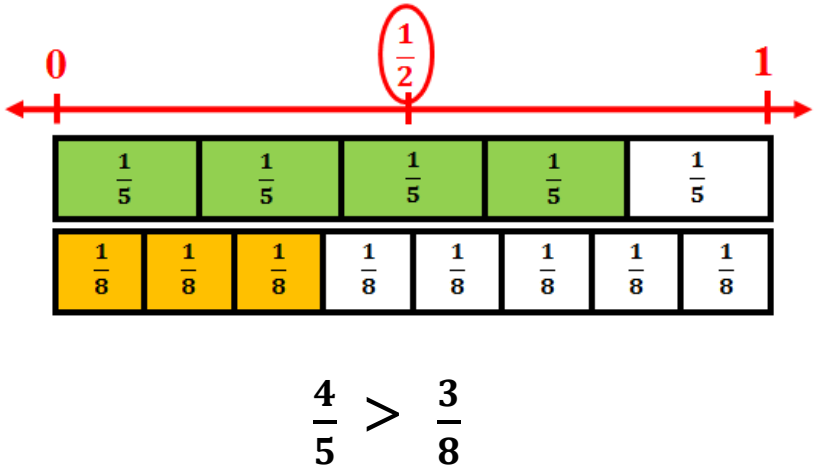
A familiar number that can be used as a reference point. Benchmarks can be used to estimate decimal sums and differences. (0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1 are good benchmark numbers.)

benchmark fractions

benchmark fractions



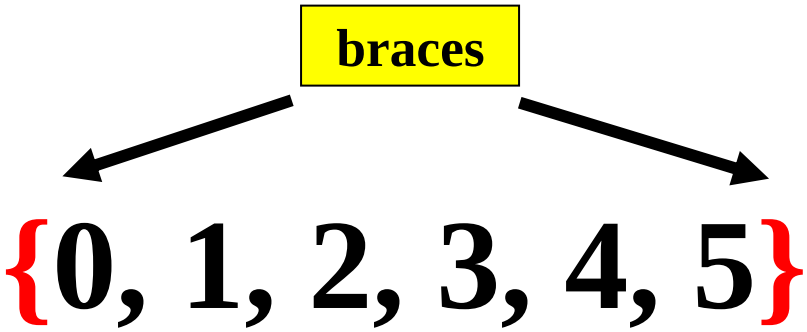
benchmark fractions



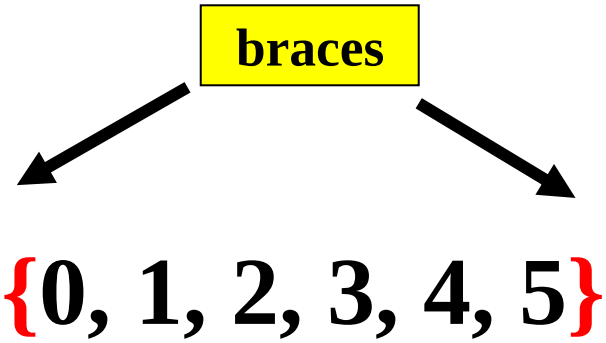
Fractions that are commonly used for estimation. A benchmark fraction helps you compare two fractions.

braces

braces



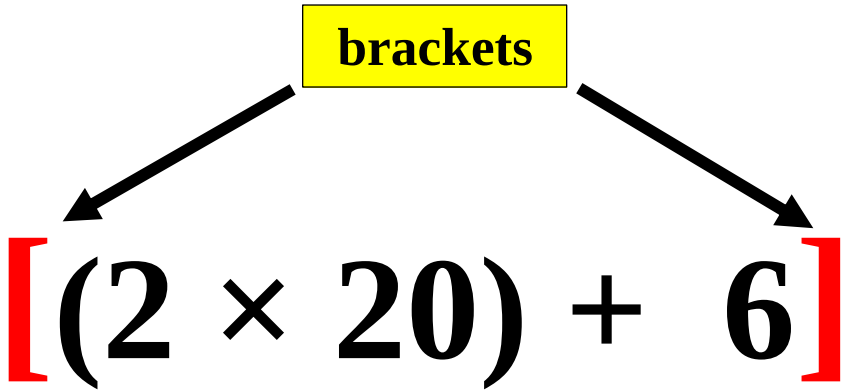
braces



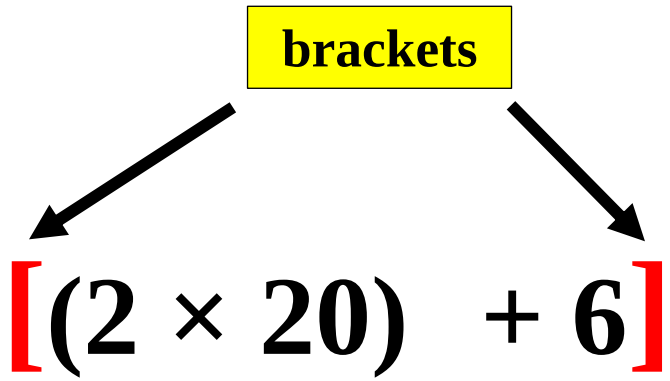
Braces can be used to indicate that the objects written between them belong to a set.

brackets

brackets



brackets



A type of grouping symbol used in pairs that tells what operation to complete first.

capacity

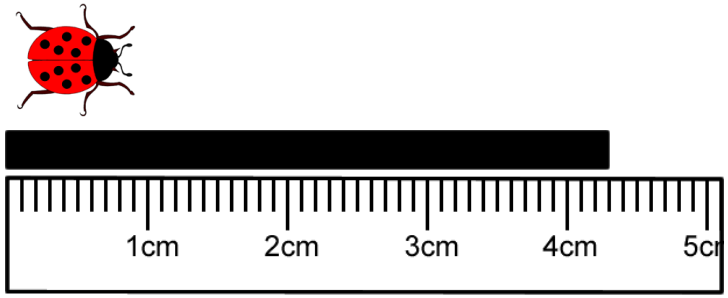
capacity

capacity

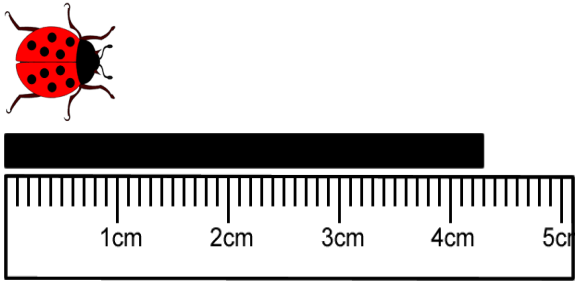
Capacity refers to the amount of liquid a container can hold.

centimeter (cm)

centimeter (cm)



centimeter (cm)



A metric unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter.

common denominator

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common denominator

12 is a common denominator for:

$\frac{2}{3}$ **and** $\frac{3}{4}$

---

common denominator

12 is a common denominator for:

$\frac{2}{3}$ **and** $\frac{3}{4}$

For two or more fractions, a common denominator is a common multiple of the denominators.

common factor

---

common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)
18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

Common Factors of 12 and 18:
1, 2, 3, 6

---

common factor

12 (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12)
18 (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18)

Common Factors of 12 and 18:
1, 2, 3, 6

Any common factor of two or more numbers.

common multiple

---

common multiple

4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…
6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…

Common Multiples of 4 and 6:
12, 24, 36…

---

common multiple

4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36…
6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42…

Common Multiples of 4 and 6:
12, 24, 36…

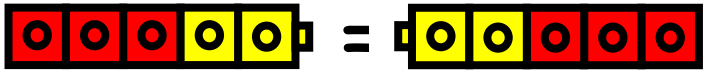
Any common multiple
of two or more numbers.

Commutative Property of Addition

Commutative Property of Addition

$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

Commutative Property of Addition



$3 + 2 = 2 + 3$

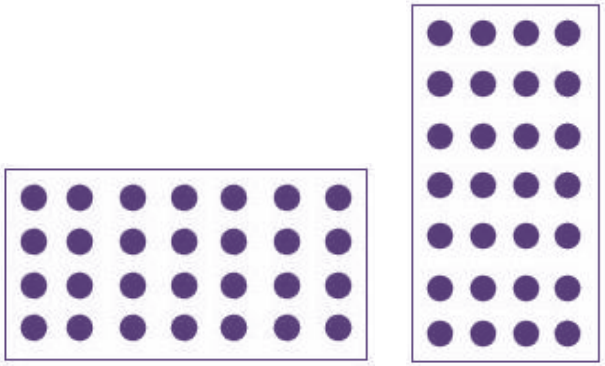
The sum stays the same when the order of the addends is changed.

$a + b = b + a$,

where a and b are any real numbers.

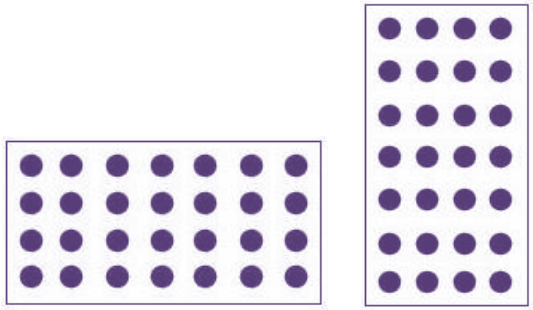
Commutative Property of Multiplication

Commutative Property of Multiplication



$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

Commutative Property of Multiplication



$4 \times 7 = 7 \times 4$

The product stays the same when the order of the factors is changed.
$a \times b = b \times a$,
where a and b are any real numbers.

compatible numbers

compatible numbers

$$1{,}354 \div 62$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$1{,}200 \div 60$$

compatible numbers

$$1{,}354 \div 62$$

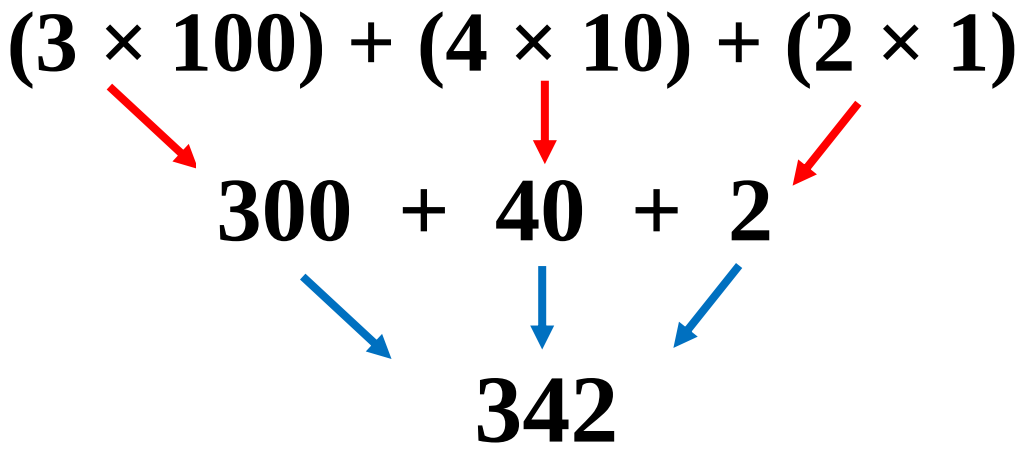
$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$1{,}200 \div 60$$

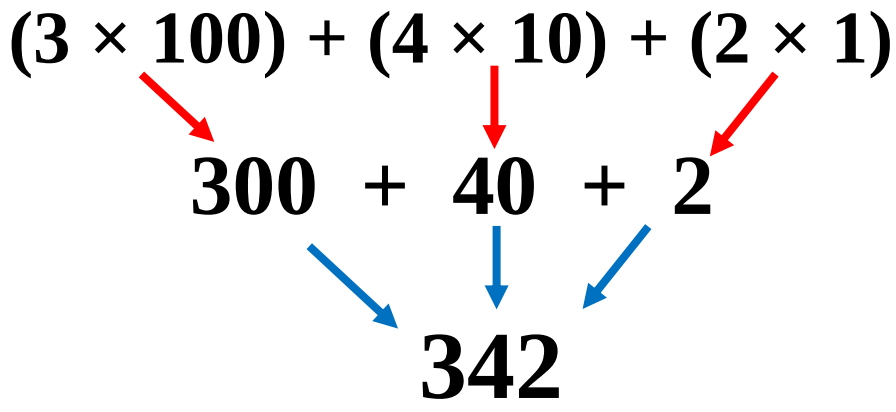
Numbers that are easy to compute mentally and are close in value to the actual numbers. Compatible numbers can be used when estimating.

compose

compose



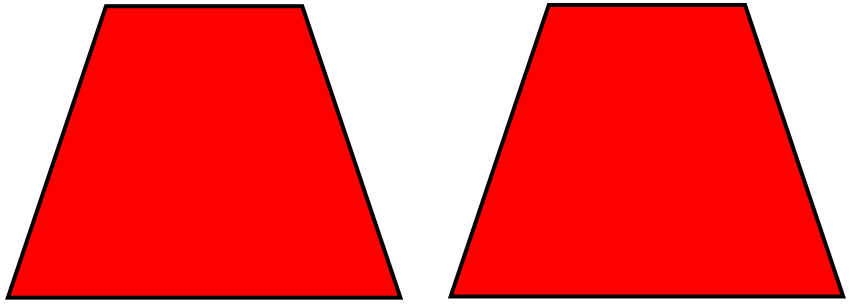
compose



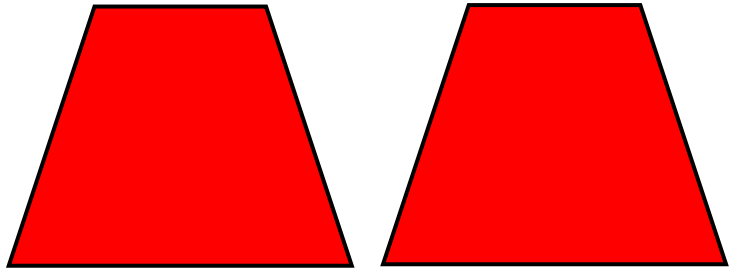
To put together, as in numbers or shapes.

congruent

congruent



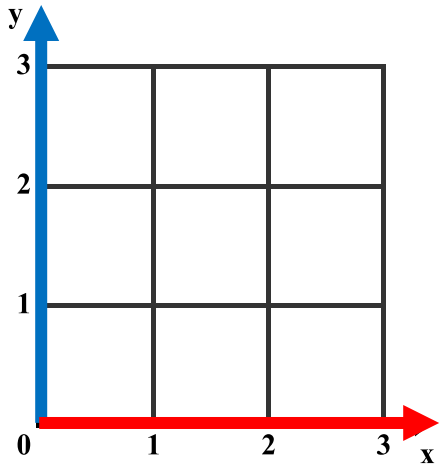
congruent



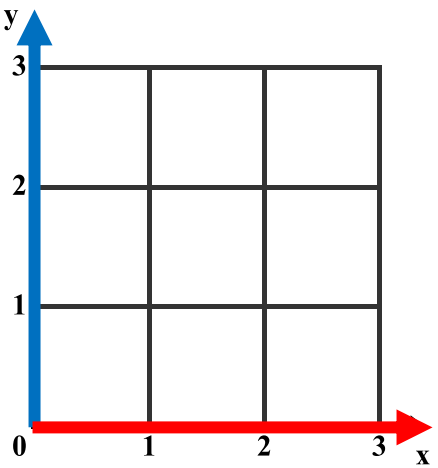
Having exactly the same size and shape.

coordinate grid

coordinate grid



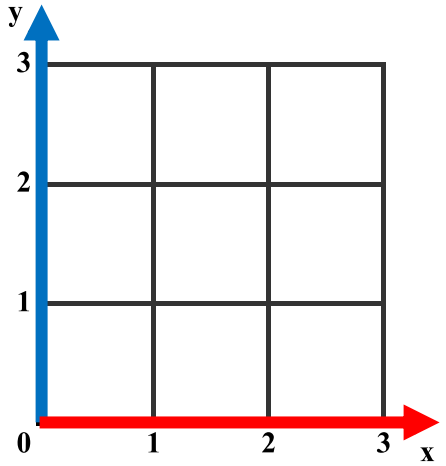
coordinate grid



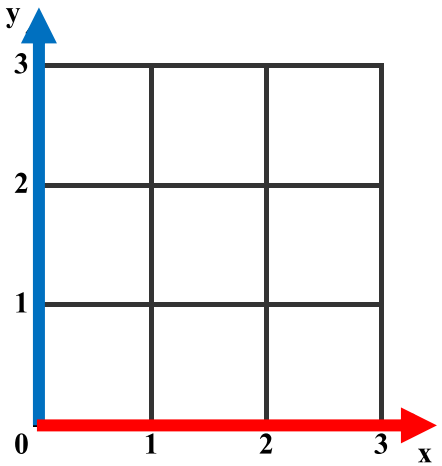
A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as coordinate plane or coordinate system)

coordinate plane

coordinate plane



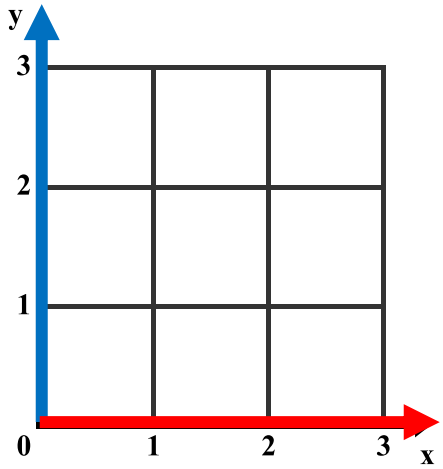
coordinate plane



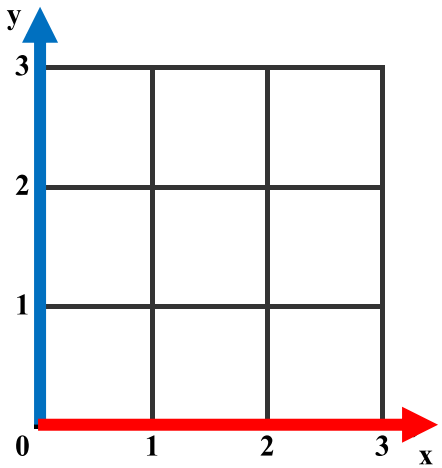
A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as coordinate grid or coordinate system)

coordinate system

coordinate system



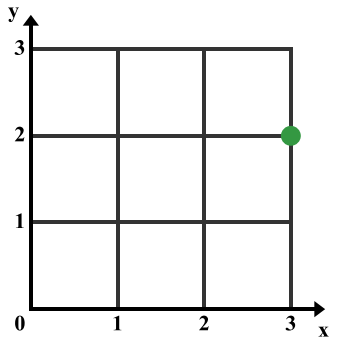
coordinate system



A two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are its distances from two intersecting, usually perpendicular, straight lines called axes. (also known as a coordinate grid or coordinate plane)

coordinates

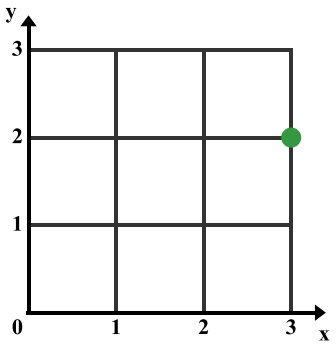
coordinates



(3, 2)

(*x* , *y*)

coordinates



(3, 2)

(*x* , *y*)

An ordered pair of numbers that identify a point on a coordinate plane.

corresponding terms

corresponding terms

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

corresponding terms

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

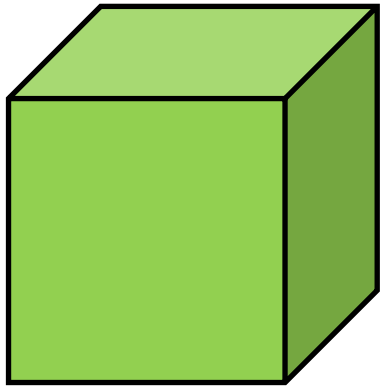
Terms that are in the same position in a sequence of numbers.

In the pattern shown, 9 and 18 are the 3rd terms in each sequence; they are corresponding terms.

cube

---

cube



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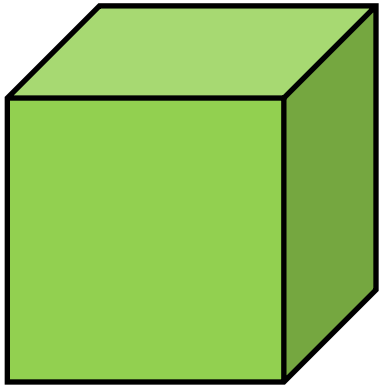
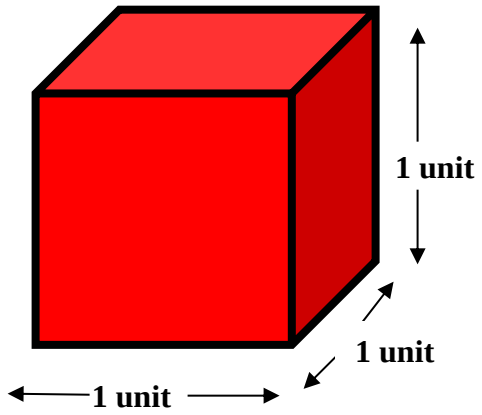
cube



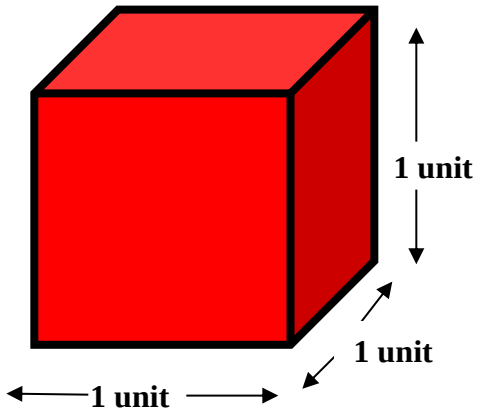
A rectangular solid having 6 congruent square faces.

cubic unit

cubic unit



cubic unit



A unit such as a cubic meter to measure volume or capacity.

cup (c)

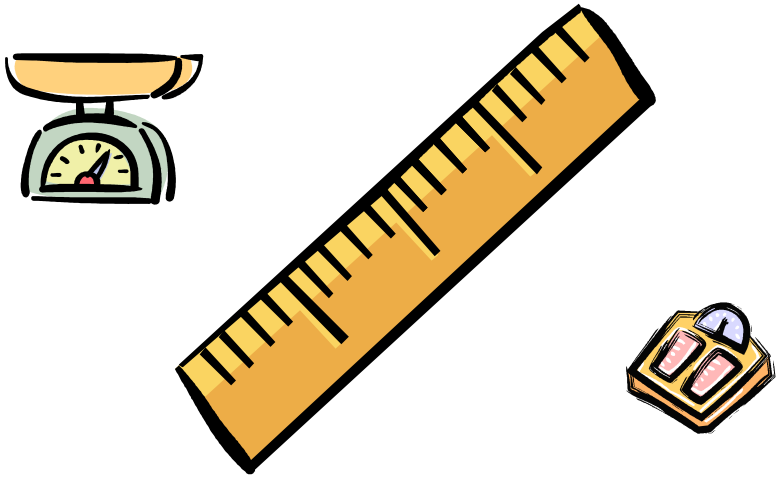
cup (c)

cup (c)

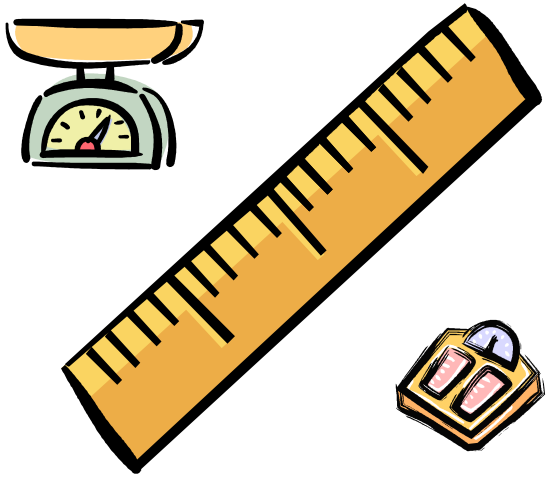
A customary unit of capacity.
1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

customary system

customary system



customary system



A system of measurement used in the U.S. The system includes units for measuring length, capacity, and weight.

data

data

Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1st Grade	15
2nd Grade	34
3rd Grade	9
4th Grade	16
5th Grade	29
6th Grade	11

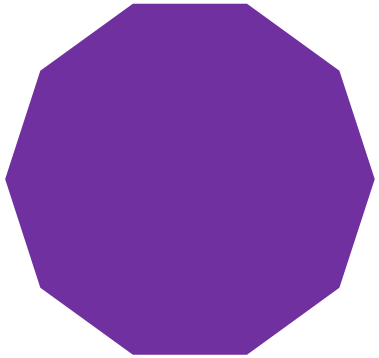
data

Number of School Carnival Tickets Sold	
Kindergarten	22
1st Grade	15
2nd Grade	34
3rd Grade	9
4th Grade	16
5th Grade	29
6th Grade	11

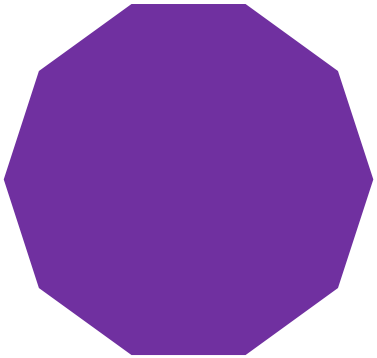
Information, especially numerical information. Usually organized for analysis.

decagon

decagon



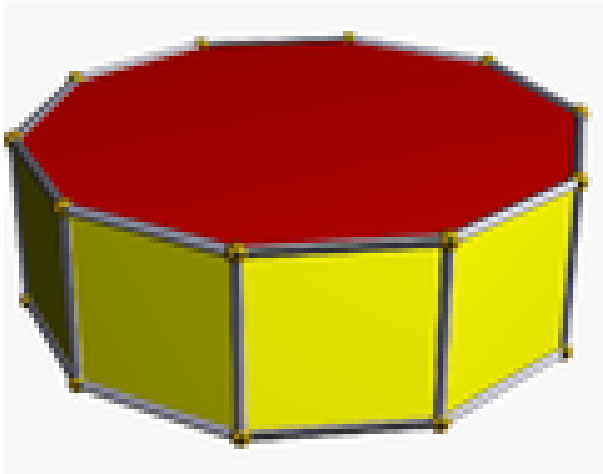
decagon



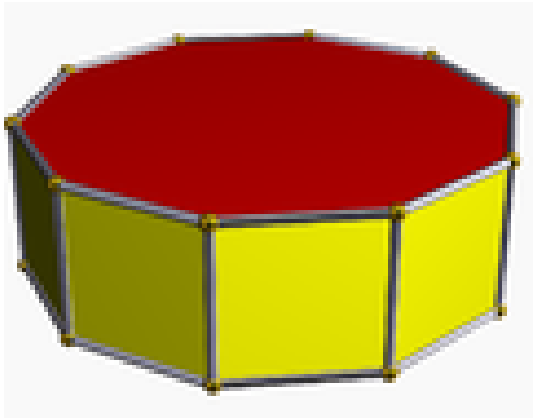
A polygon with 10 sides.

decagonal prism

decagonal prism



decagonal prism



A prism whose two bases are decagons.

decimal

---

decimal

$29.45

53.0 **0.02**

---

decimal

$29.45

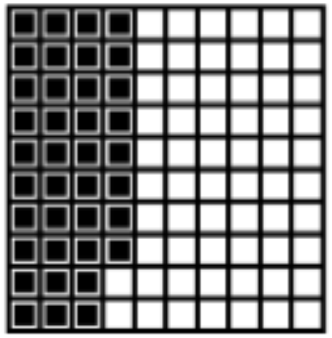
53.0 **0.02**

A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point. *Decimal* is used as another name for decimal fraction.

decimal fraction

---

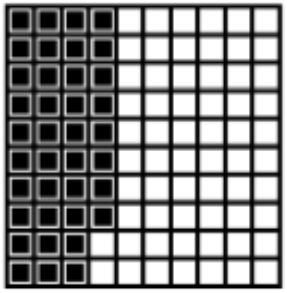
decimal fraction



$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$

---

decimal fraction



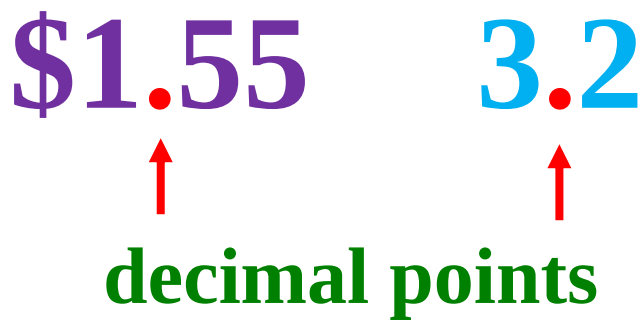
$0.38 = \frac{38}{100}$

A fractional number with a denominator of 10 or a power of 10. It can be written with a decimal point.

decimal point

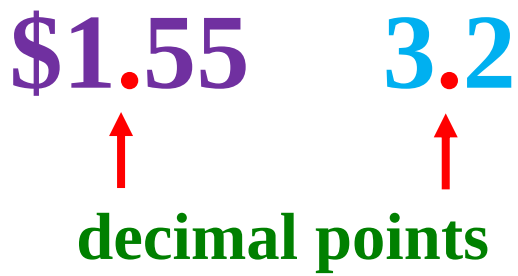
---

decimal point



---

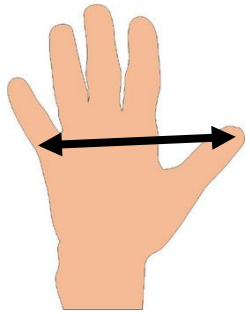
decimal point



A dot separating the whole number from the fraction in decimal notation.

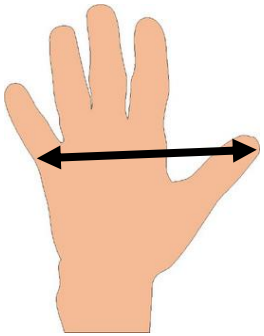
decimeter

decimeter



A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.

decimeter

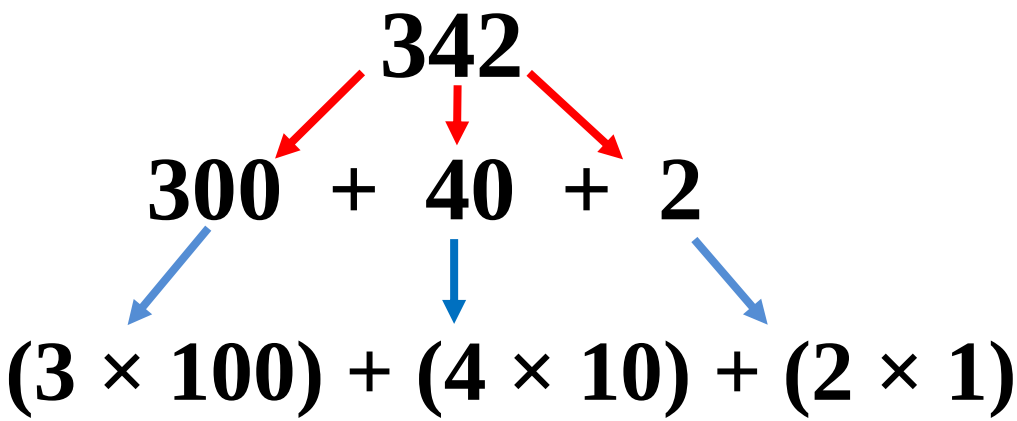


A metric unit of length.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter
10 decimeters = 1 meter

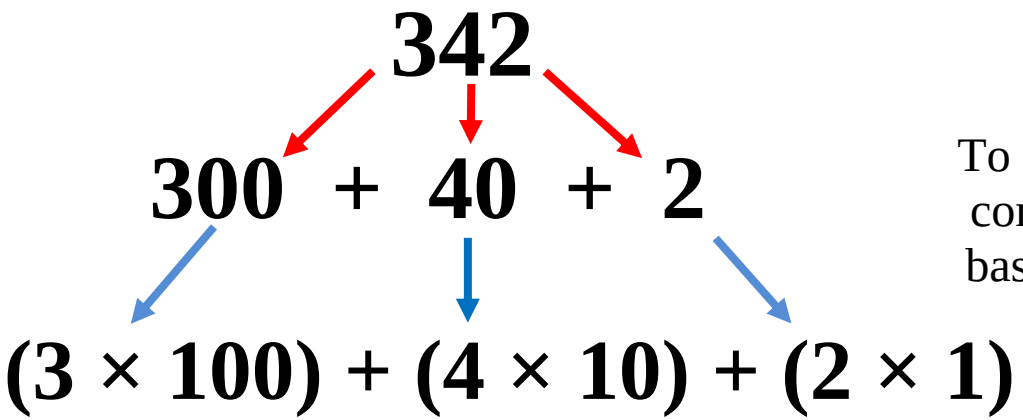
A hand span is *about* 1 decimeter.

decompose

decompose



decompose



To separate into components or basic elements.

dekameter (dam)

dekameter (dam)

A school bus is *about* 1 dekameter.

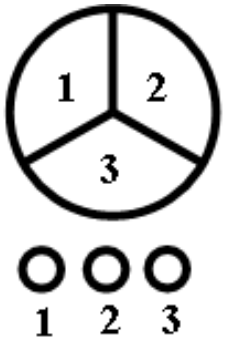
dekameter (dam)

A school bus is *about* 1 dekameter.

A metric unit of length.
1 dekameter = 10 meters

denominator

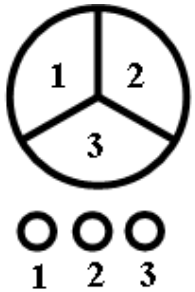
denominator



$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

denominator



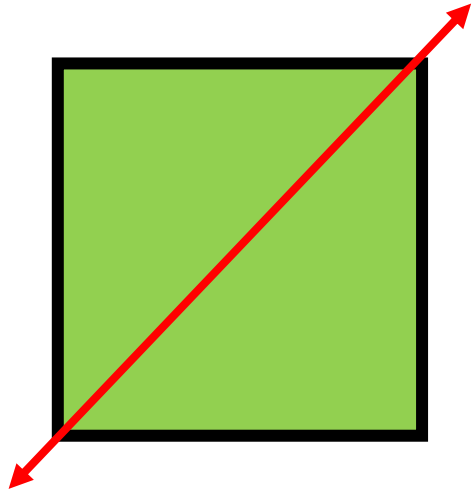
$\frac{1}{3}$

- Equal parts described in fraction
- Equal parts in the whole

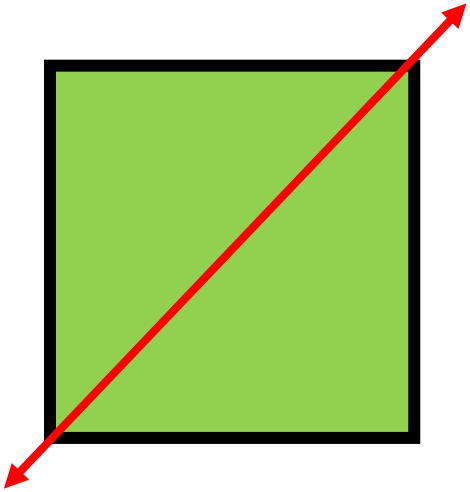
The number written below the line in a fraction. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.

diagonal

diagonal



diagonal



A line that goes through vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.

difference

---

difference

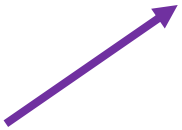
49.75 – 13.9 = 35.85

difference

---

difference

49.75 – 13.9 = 35.85

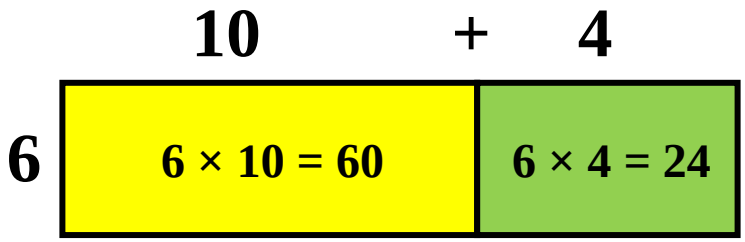


difference

The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.

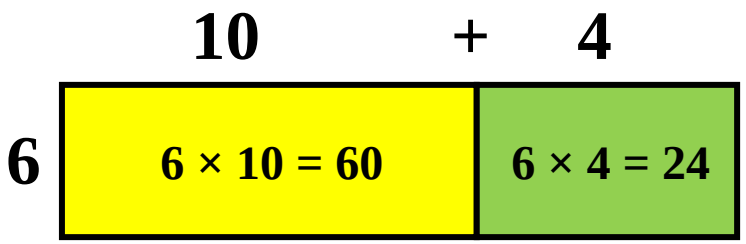
Distributive Property

Distributive Property



$$6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4)$$
$$= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4)$$
$$= 60 + 24$$
$$= 84$$

Distributive Property

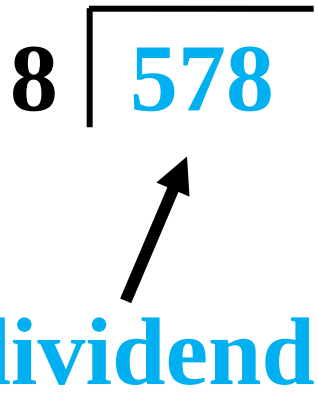


$$6 \times 14 = 6 \times (10 + 4)$$
$$= (6 \times 10) + (6 \times 4)$$
$$= 60 + 24$$
$$= 84$$

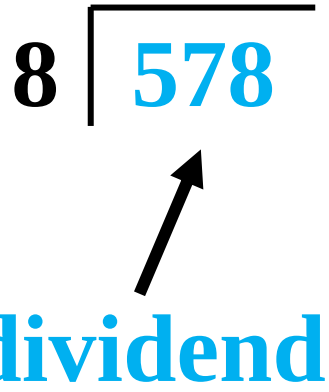
When one of the factors of a product is a sum, multiplying each addend before adding does not change the product.

dividend

dividend



dividend



A quantity to be divided.

divisible

divisible

8 is divisible by 2 because there is no remainder.
8 ÷ 2 = 4

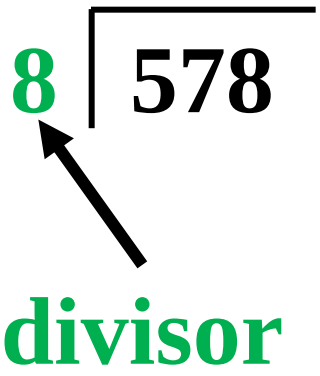
divisible

8 is divisible by 2 because there is no remainder.
8 ÷ 2 = 4

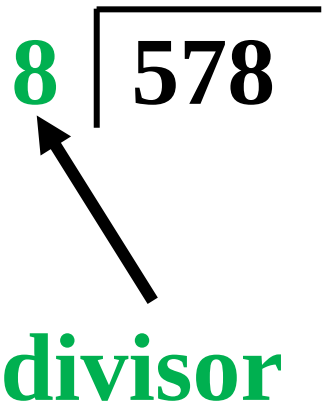
A number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a counting number without a remainder.

divisor

divisor



divisor



The quantity by which another quantity is to be divided.

elapsed time

elapsed time

elapsed time

The amount of time that has passed.

equation

equation

These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

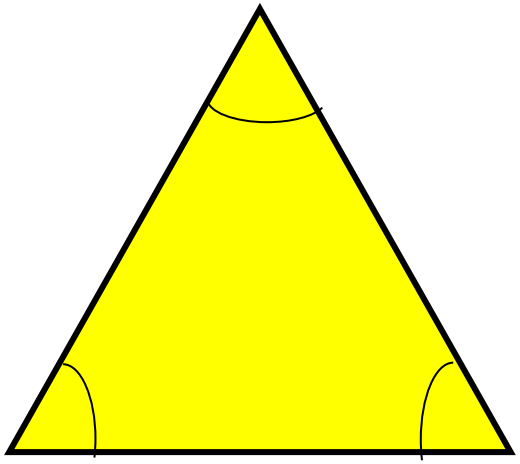
equation

These expressions balance the scale because they are equal.

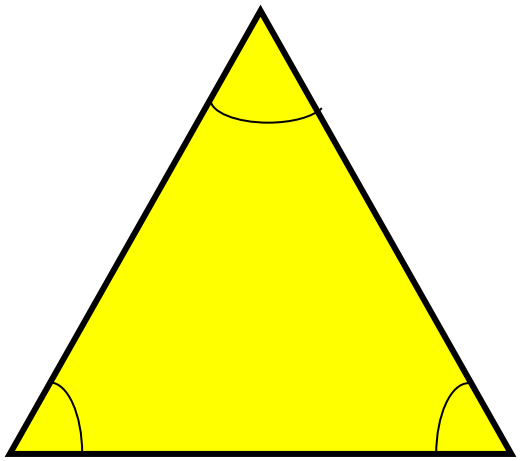
A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal.

equiangular triangle

equiangular triangle



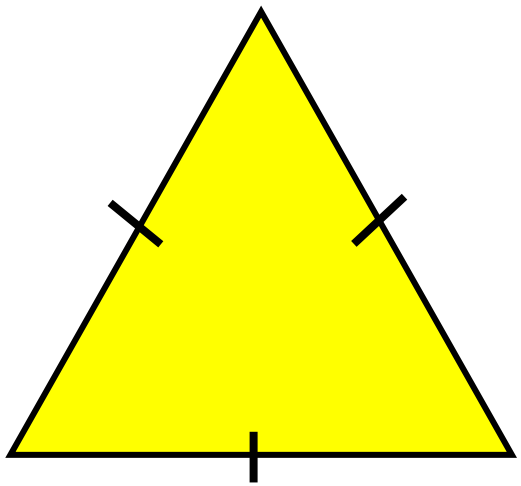
equiangular triangle



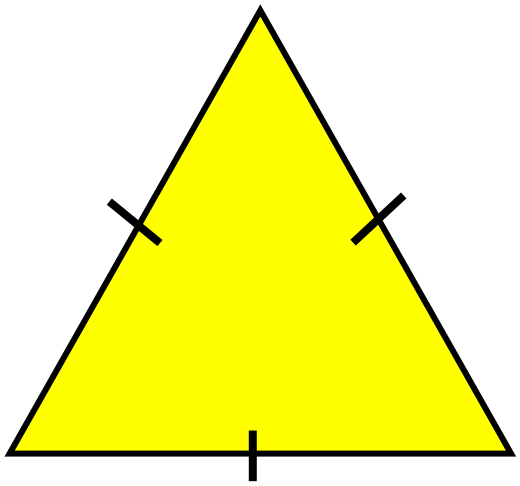
A triangle with all equal angles (60º).

equilateral triangle

equilateral triangle



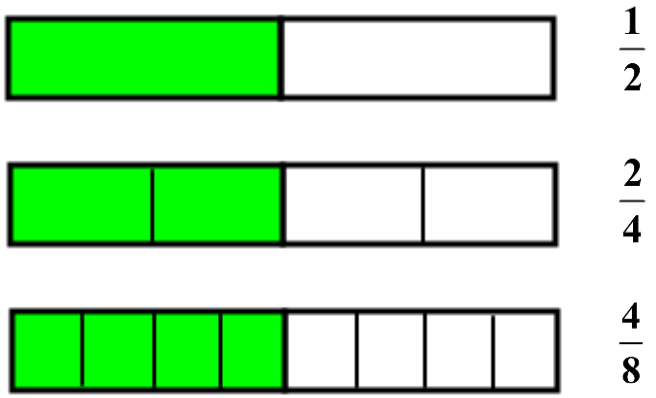
equilateral triangle



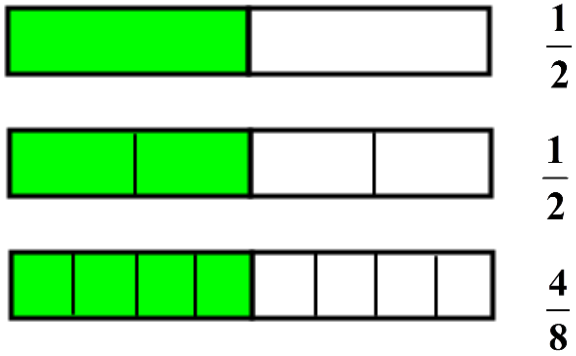
A triangle with all sides the same length.

equivalent fractions

equivalent fractions



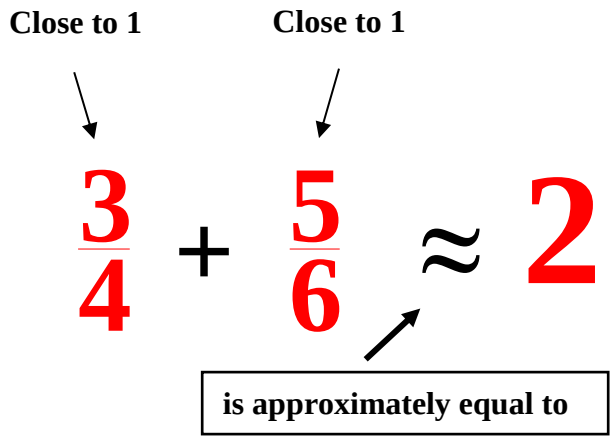
equivalent fractions



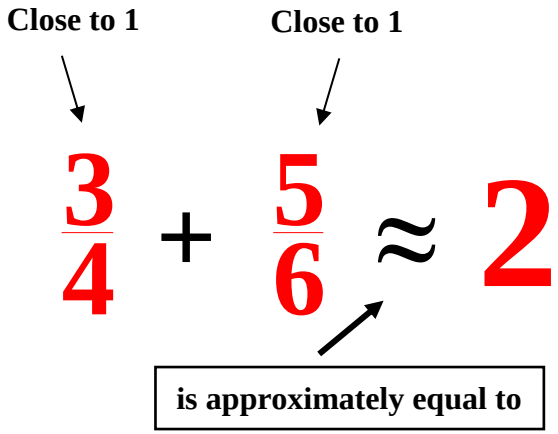
Fractions that have the same value.

estimate

estimate



estimate



A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells *about* how much or *about* how many.

evaluate

---

evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

---

evaluate

$$42 - 13 = n$$

$$n = 29$$

To find the value of a mathematical expression.

expanded form

---

expanded form

$$347.392 =$$

$$3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + 9 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{1,000}\right)$$

---

expanded form

$$347.392 =$$

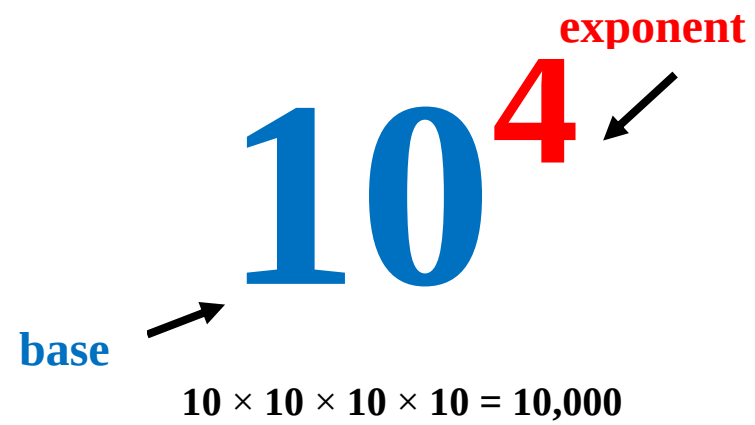
$$3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + 9 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{1,000}\right)$$

A way to write numbers that shows the place value of each digit.

exponent

---

exponent



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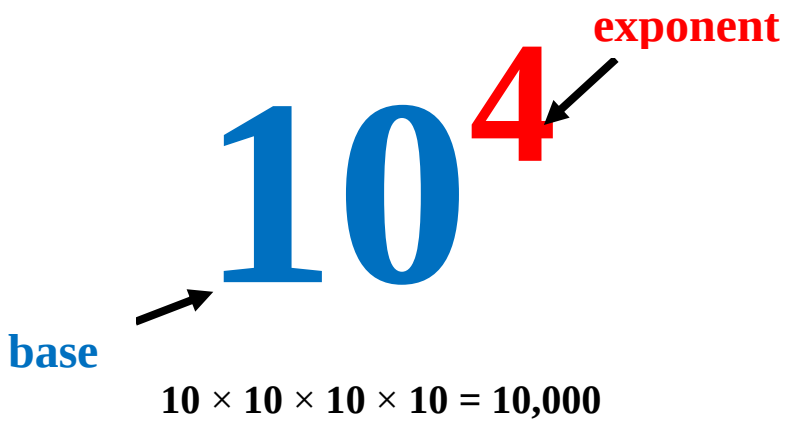
exponent



The number that tells the number of times the base is multiplied by itself.

expression

---

expression

$x + 3$

no equal sign.

---

expression

$x + 3$

no equal sign.

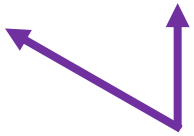
A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship.

factor

---

factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$

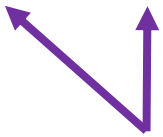


factors

---

factor

$2 \times 6 = 12$



factors

An integer that divides evenly into another.

fluid ounce

fluid ounce

fluid ounce

A customary unit of capacity.
8 fluid ounces = 1 cup

foot (ft)

foot (ft)

12 inches = 1 foot

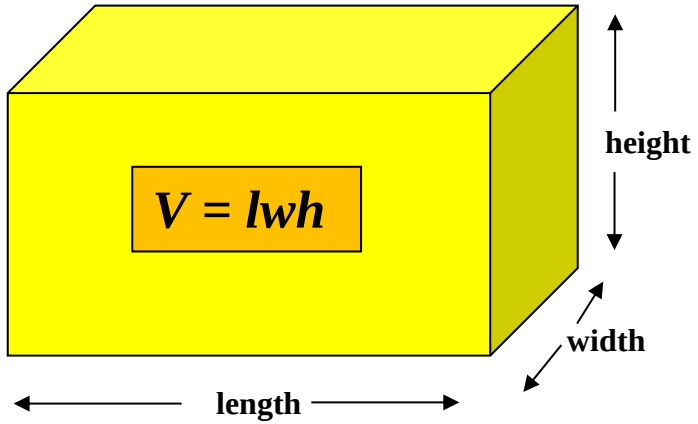
foot (ft)

12 inches = 1 foot

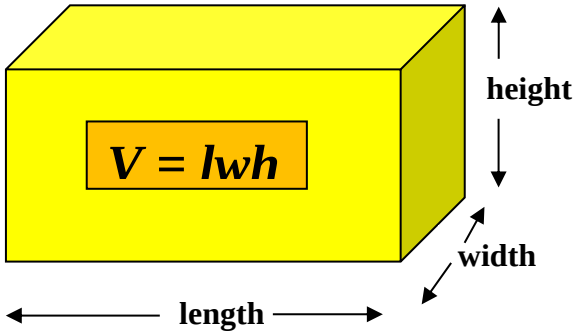
A customary unit
of length.
1 foot = 12 inches

formula

formula



formula

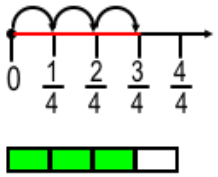


A general mathematical rule that is written as an equation.

fraction

fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

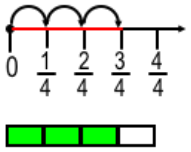
Set Model

Area Model

What is $\frac{3}{4}$?

fraction

Measurement Model



Bar Diagram
(thickened number line)

Set Model

Area Model

What is $\frac{3}{4}$?

A way to describe a part of a whole or a part of a group by using equal parts.

fraction bar

fraction bar $\frac{2}{3} = 2 \div 3$

fraction bar $\frac{2}{3} = 2 \div 3$

A horizontal bar that separates the numerator and the denominator.

fraction greater than one

fraction greater than one

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← numerator is greater than denominator

fraction greater than one

$\frac{5}{3}$ ← numerator is greater than denominator

A fraction with a numerator greater than its denominator.

fraction less than one

fraction less than one

$\frac{3}{5}$ ← numerator is less than denominator

fraction less than one

$\frac{3}{5}$ ← numerator is less than denominator

A fraction with a numerator less than its denominator.

gallon (gal)

gallon (gal)

gallon (gal)

A customary unit of capacity.
1 gallon = 4 quarts

gram (g)

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

gram (g)

The mass of a paperclip is about 1 gram.

The standard unit of mass in the metric system.
1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

greater than

greater than

5 > 3

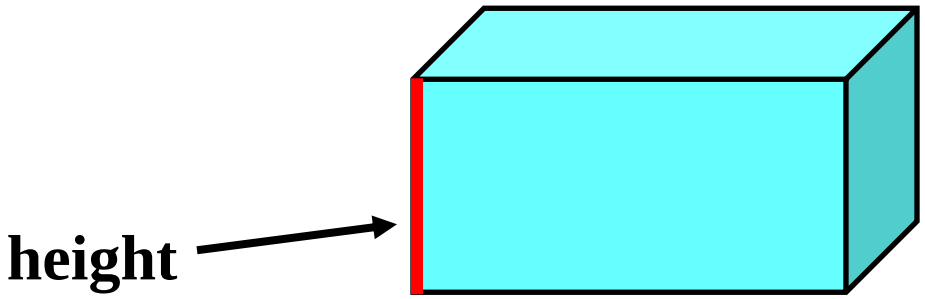
greater than

5 > 3

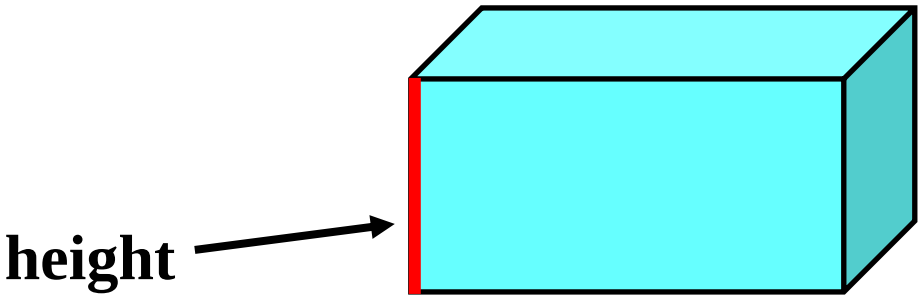
Greater than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is larger than the second number.

height

height



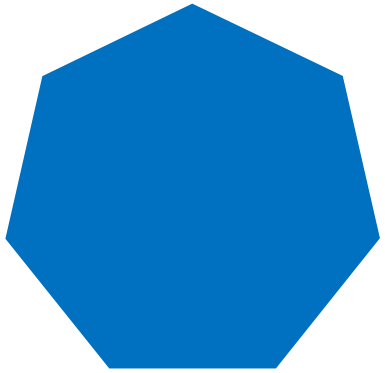
height



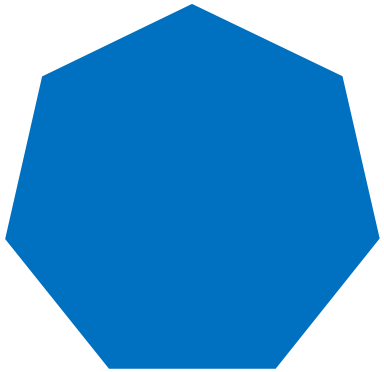
A perpendicular line segment from the base to the top of the figure.

heptagon

heptagon



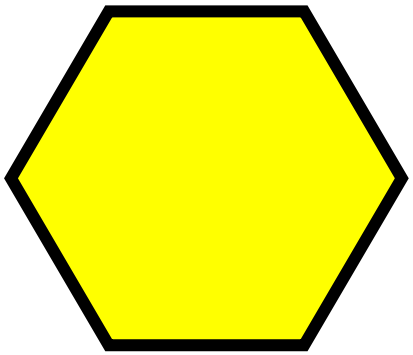
heptagon



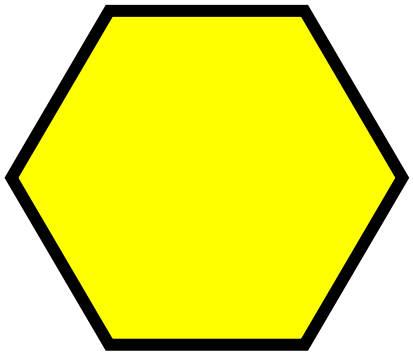
A polygon with 7 sides.

hexagon

hexagon



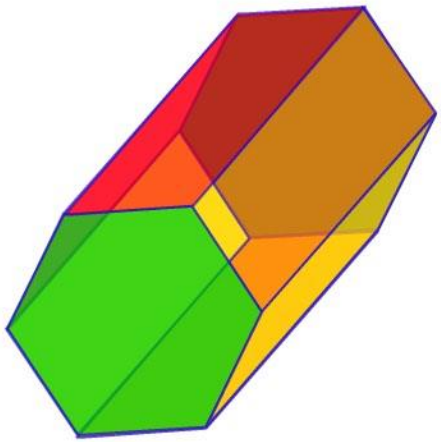
hexagon



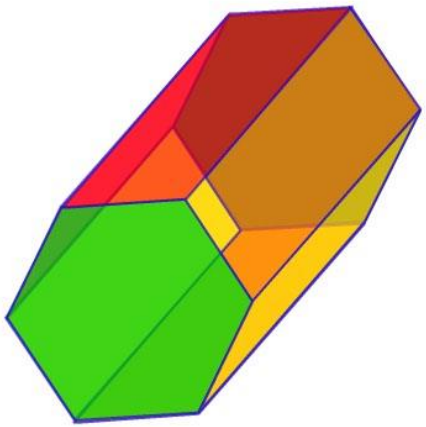
A polygon with 6 sides.

hexagonal prism

hexagonal prism



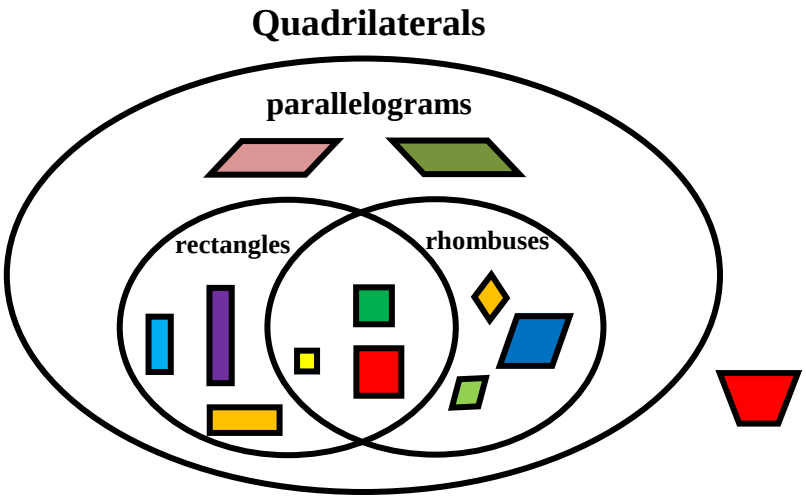
hexagonal prism



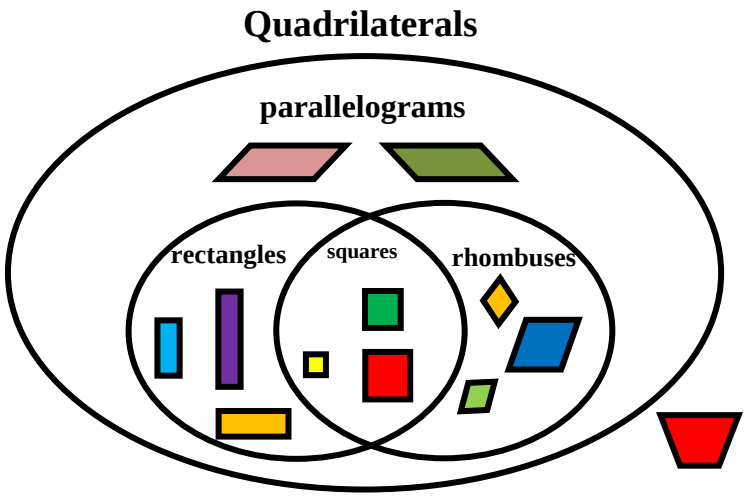
A prism whose two bases are hexagons.

hierarchy

hierarchy



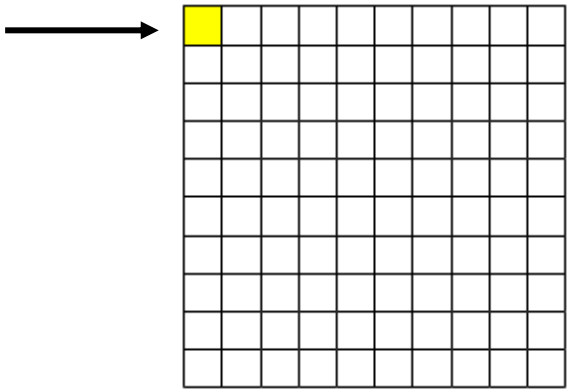
hierarchy



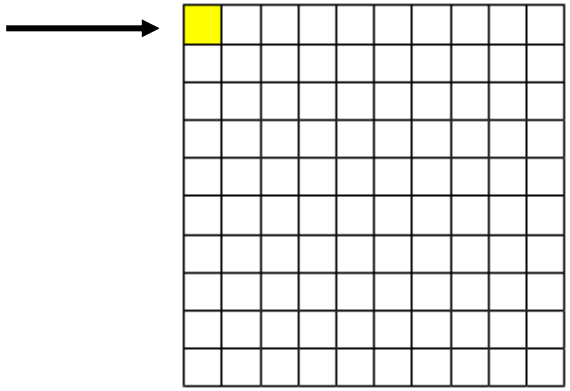
An organizational chart to show classification or relationships based on properties.

hundredth

hundredth



hundredth



One of 100 equal parts of a whole.

hundredths

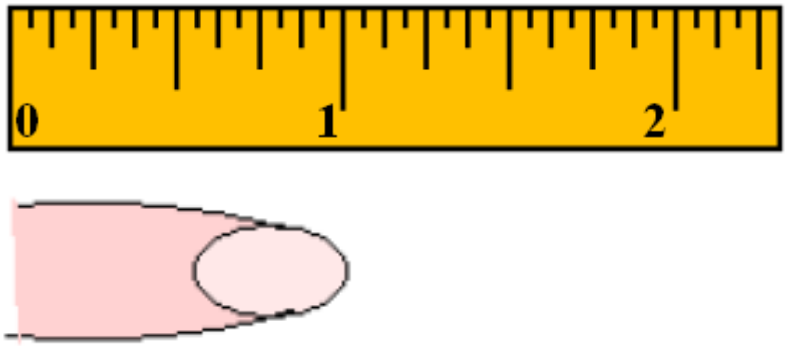
hundredths

hundredths

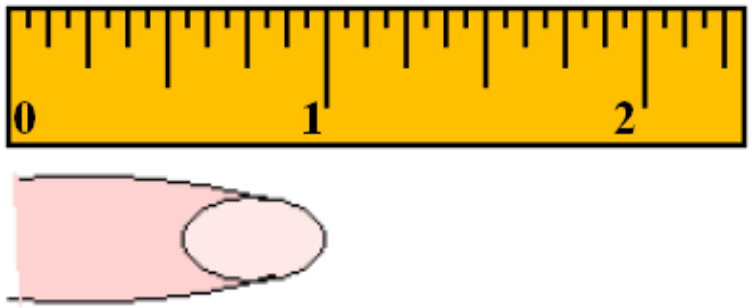
In the decimal numeration system, hundredths is the name of the next place to the right of tenths.

inch (in)

inch (in)



inch (in)

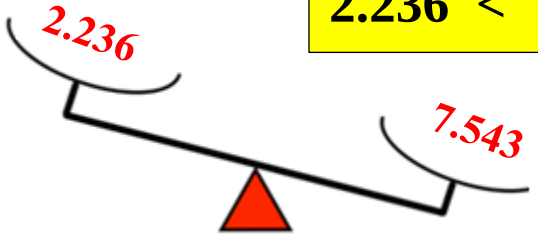


A customary unit
of length.
12 inches = 1 foot

inequality

inequality

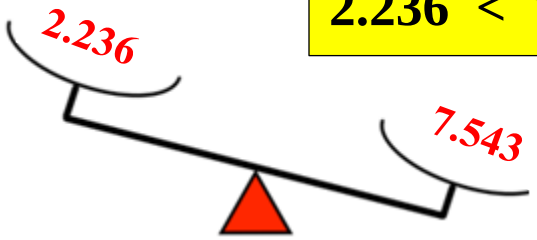
2.236 < 7.543



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

inequality

2.236 < 7.543

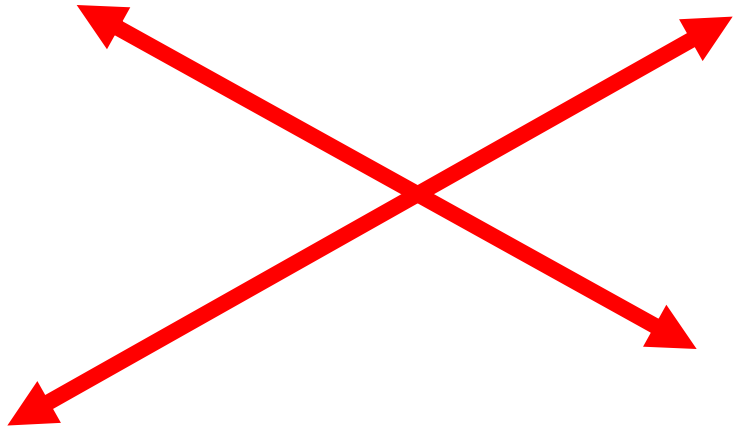


These expressions do not balance the scale because they are not equal.

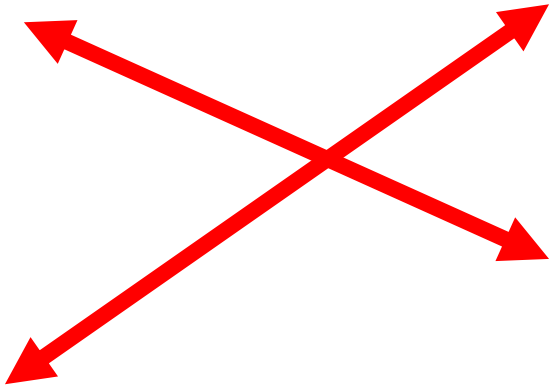
A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one of the symbols < or >.

intersect

intersect



intersect

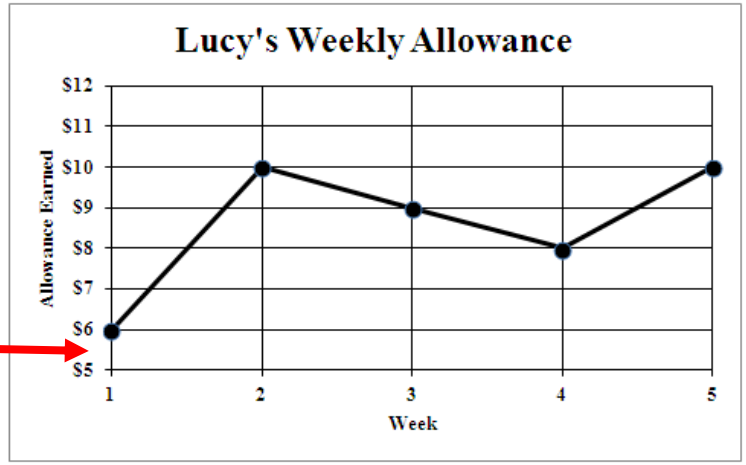


To meet or cross.

interval

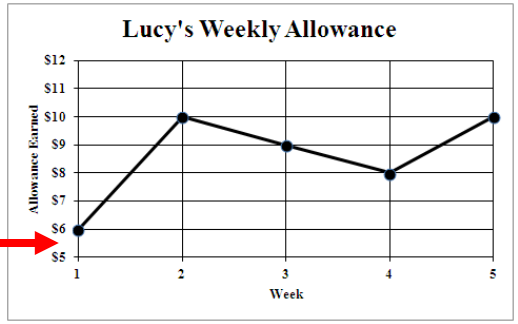
interval

intervals of 1



interval

intervals of 1



The distance between the values on the scale of a graph.

inverse operations

inverse operations

Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

8 × 5 = 40
40 ÷ 5 = 8

inverse operations

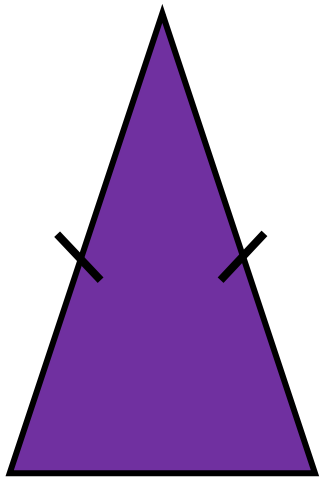
Multiplication and division are inverse operations.

8 × 5 = 40
40 ÷ 5 = 8

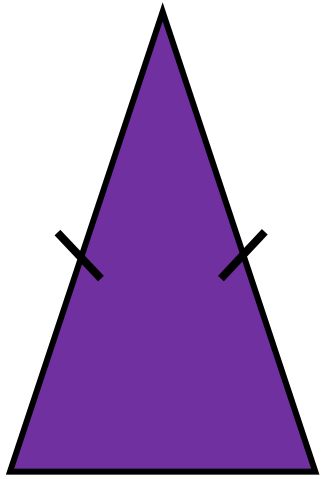
Operations that undo each other.

isoscles triangle

isosceles triangle



isosceles triangle



A triangle that has exactly 2 equal sides.

kilogram (kg)

kilogram (kg)

Math book

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

kilogram (kg)

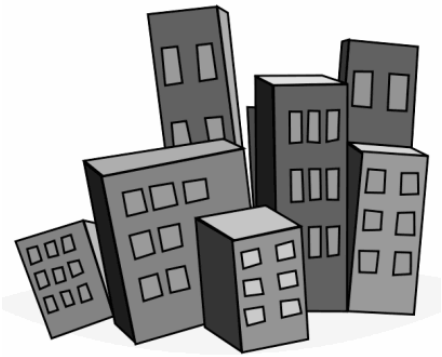
Math book

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

A metric unit of mass equal to 1000 grams.

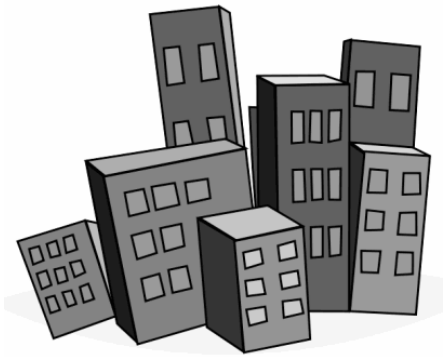
kilometer (km)

kilometer (km)



A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.

kilometer (km)

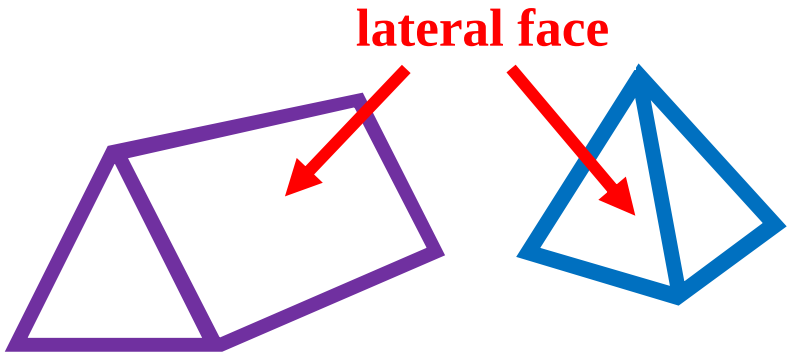


A kilometer (km) is about the length of 4 city blocks.

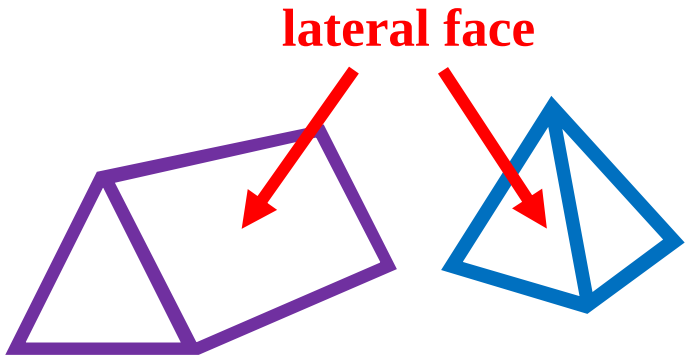
A metric unit of length equal to 1000 meters.

lateral face

lateral face



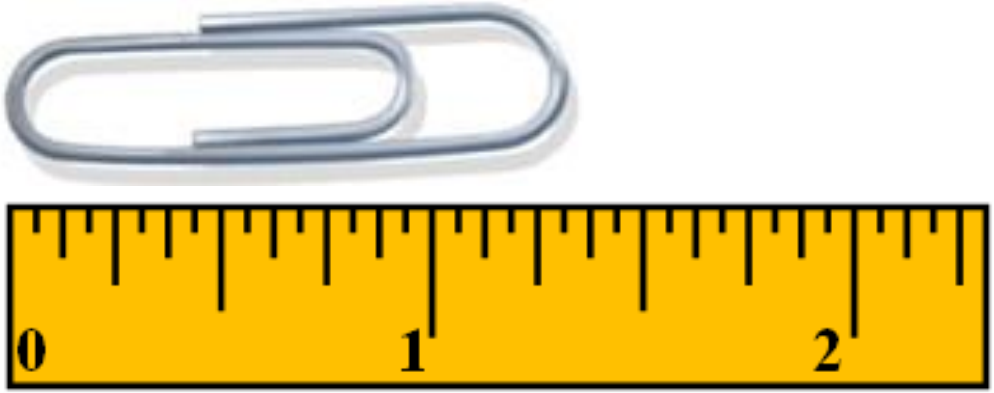
lateral face



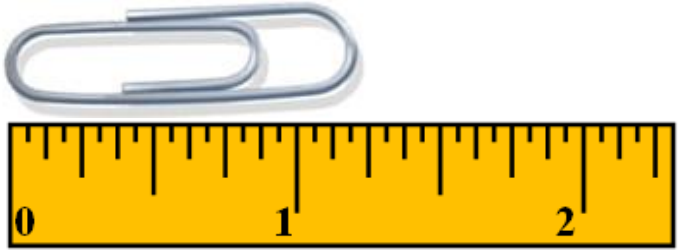
The face of a prism or pyramid that is not a base.

length

length



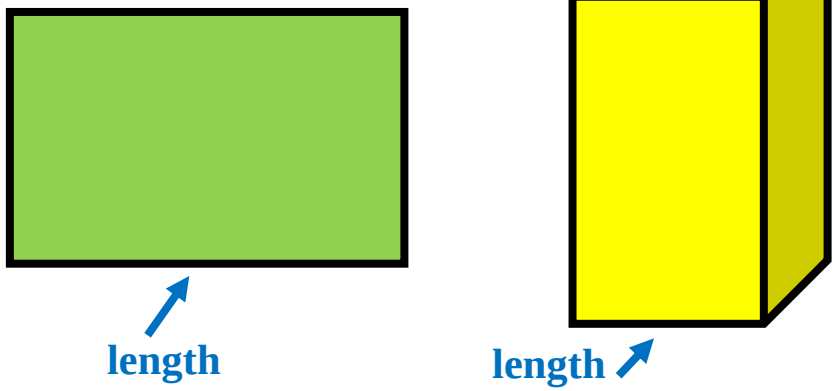
length



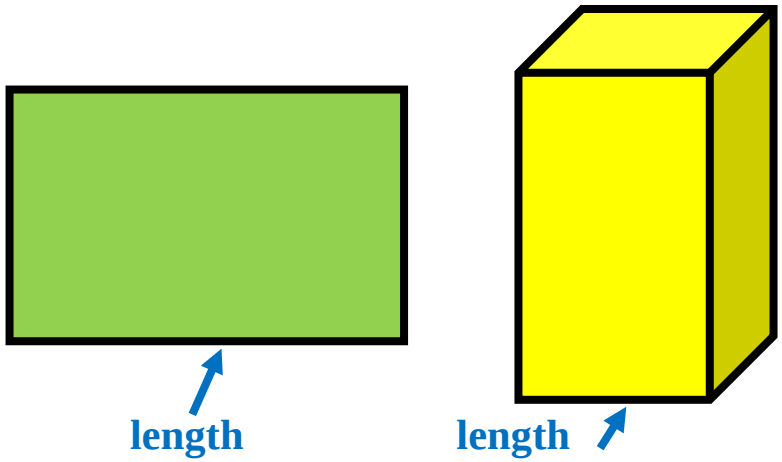
How long something is.
The distance from one point to another.
Length is measured in units such as inches, feet, centimeters, etc.

length (*l*)

length (*l*)



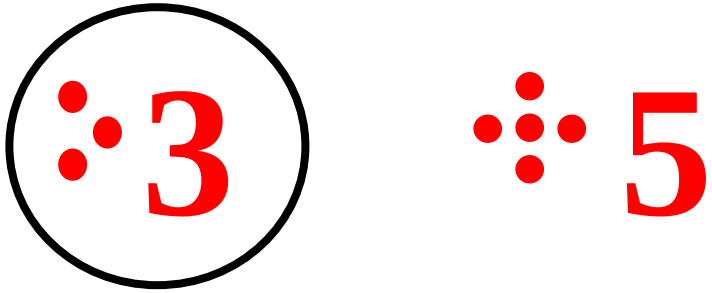
length (*l*)



One dimension of a two- or three-dimensional figure.

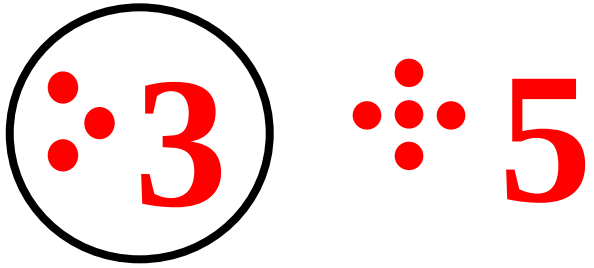
less than

less than



3 < 5

less than



3 < 5

Less than is used to compare two numbers when the first number is smaller than the second number.

like denominators

like denominators

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

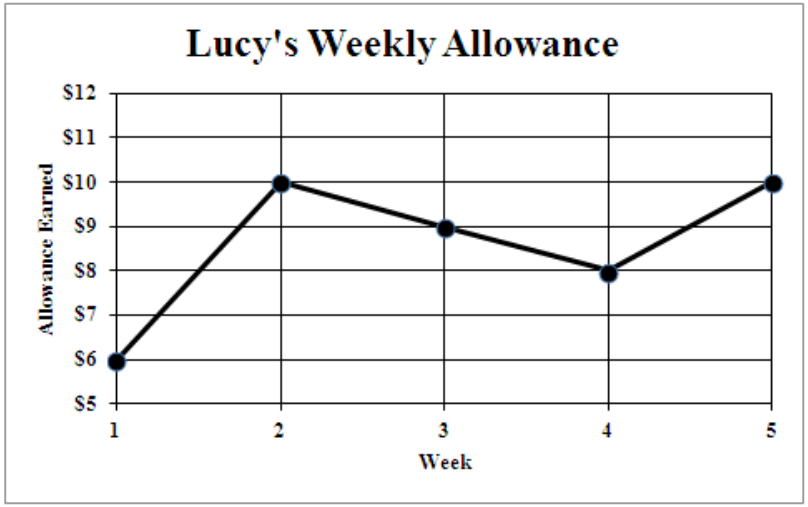
like denominators

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

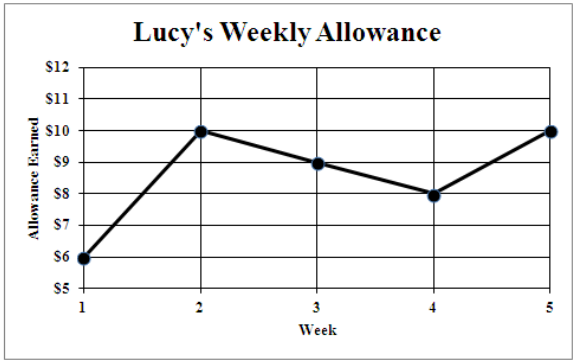
Denominators in two or more fractions that are the same.

line graph

line graph



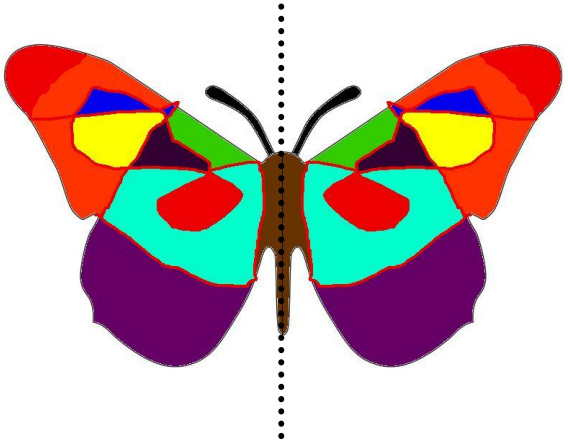
line graph



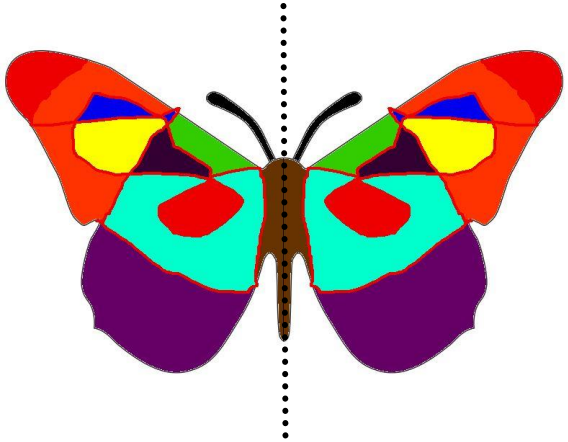
A graph used to show how data changes over time with points connected by line segments.

line of symmetry

line of symmetry



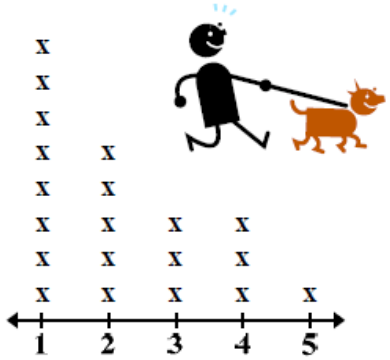
line of symmetry



A line that divides
a figure into
two congruent halves
that are mirror images
of each other.

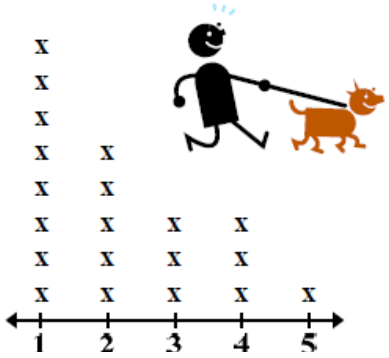
line plot

line plot



Number of pets

line plot

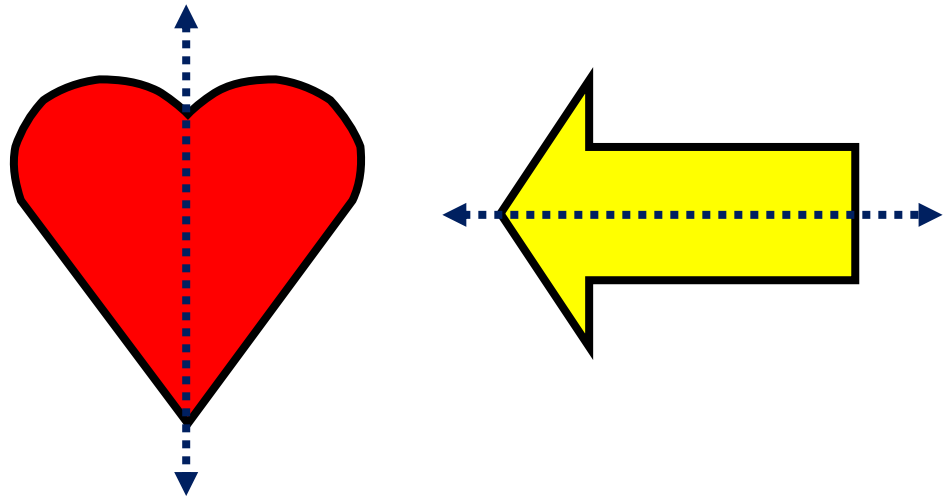


Number of pets

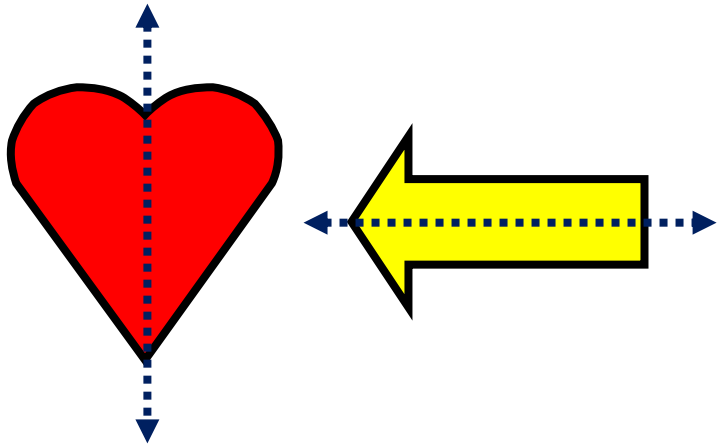
A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.

line symmetry

line symmetry



line symmetry



What a figure has if it can be folded in half and its two parts match exactly.

liter (L)

liter (L)

large bottle of soda or bottle of water

1,000 mL = 1 L

liter (L)

large bottle of soda or bottle of water

1,000 mL = 1 L

The basic unit of capacity in the metric system.
1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

long division

long division

```
   332 R 0
23)7636
  -69
   73
  -69
   46
  -46
    0
```

long division

```
   332 R 0
23)7636
  -69
   73
  -69
   46
  -46
    0
```

A standard procedure suitable for dividing simple or complex multi-digit numbers.

lowest terms

lowest terms

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

lowest terms

$\frac{4}{8}$ **in lowest terms is** $\frac{4}{8}$**.**

A fraction where the numerator and denominator have no common factor greater than 1.