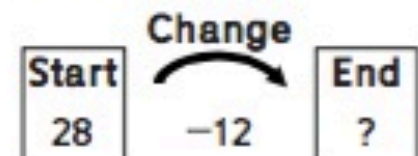


Vocabulary

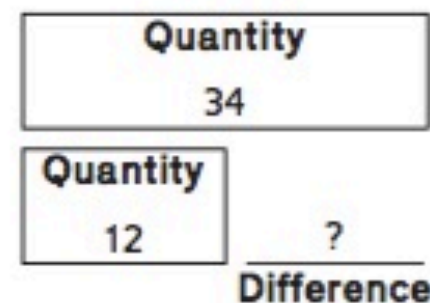
Some important terms in Unit 2:

array An arrangement of objects in a regular pattern, usually rows and columns.

change number story A number story involving a starting quantity, a change, and an ending quantity. If the ending quantity is more than the start, it is a *change-to-more* number story. If the ending quantity is less than the start, it is a *change-to-less* number story. For example, the following is a *change-to-less* number story: *Rita had \$28. She spent \$12. How much money does Rita have now?* Change number stories can be modeled using a change diagram.



comparison number story A number story about two quantities and the difference between them. For example, *34 children ride the bus to school. 12 children walk to school. How many more children ride the bus?* Comparison number stories can be modeled using a comparison diagram.



equal groups Sets with the same number of elements, such as cars with 5 passengers each and rows with 6 chairs each.

fact extensions Calculations with larger numbers that use basic arithmetic facts. For example, knowing the addition fact $5 + 8 = 13$ makes it easier to solve problems such as $50 + 80 = ?$ and $65 + ? = 73$.

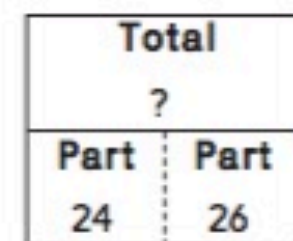
Frames-and-Arrows diagrams Diagrams with connected arrows that are used to represent number patterns. Each frame contains a number, and each arrow represents a rule that determines which number goes in the next frame. There may be more than one rule, represented by different types of arrows.



number model A number sentence or expression that models a number story or situation. For example, the story *Sally had \$25, and then she earned \$12* can be modeled by the number sentence $25 + 12 = 37$.

number sentence An equation such as $15 + 8 = 22$, or an inequality such as $18 > 12$.

parts-and-total number story A number story in which a whole is made up of two or more distinct parts. For example, *Leo baked 24 muffins. Nina baked 26 muffins. How many muffins in all?* Parts-and-total number stories can be modeled using a parts-and-total diagram.



remainder An amount left over when one number is divided by another number. For example, 16 divided by 5 results in an answer of 3 remainder 1 or $16 \div 5 \rightarrow 3 \text{ R } 1$.

unknown A quantity whose value is not known. An unknown is sometimes represented by a _____, a ?, or a letter. For example, in $5 + w = 13$, w is an unknown.