MATH Vocabulary

Quotient: the result of division
  Example: 12 ÷ 2 = **6**

Product: the result of multiplying two or more numbers
  Example: 2 **x** 3 = **6**

Sum: the answer to an addition problem
  Example: 2 **+** 2 = **4**

Difference: the answer to a subtraction problem
  Example: 4 **–** 2 = **2**

FRACTIONS

Unit/Benchmark Fraction: a fraction with 1 as the numerator
  Examples: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$

Numerator: the top number in a fraction; tells how many equal parts are being considered
  Example: $\frac{1}{3}$

Denominator: the bottom number in a fraction; tells how many equal parts there are
  Example: $\frac{1}{3}$

Improper Fraction: a fraction with a numerator that is greater than or equal to the denominator
  Example: $\frac{4}{3}$

Mixed Number: a number that has a whole number part and a fraction part
  Example: $1\frac{1}{3}$

Least Common Denominator (LCD): the least common multiple of two or more denominators
  Example: The LCD of $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ is 6 because $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

Equivalent Fractions: two or more fractions that name the same value, but have different numerators and denominators
  Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

WHOLE NUMBERS AND DECIMALS

Factor: a number that is multiplied to get a product
Example: 1, 2, 4, and 8 are factors of 8 (**1** x **8** = 8 and **2** x **4** = 8)

Decimal: a number with a decimal point
Example: $12.65

Decimal Point: a period separating the ones from the tenths in a decimal
Example: 4.5

Dividend: a number to be divided (the amount you want to divide up)
Example: **12** ÷ 2 = 6

Divisor: the number you divide by
Example: 12 ÷ **2** = 6

Remainder: the number that is left over after division is complete
Example: 12 ÷ 7 = 1 **remainder 5**

Addends: numbers that are added
Example: **2** + **3** = 5

Standard Form: writing a number that shows only its digits
Example: 1,245

Written Form/Number Name: writing a number using words
Example: one thousand two hundred forty five

Expanded Form: writing a number as a sum of the values of its digits
Example: (1 x 1,000) + (2 x 100) + (4 x 10) + (5 x 1)

Exponent: a number that tells how many times a given number is used as a factor
Example: 10^2 = 10 x 10

Power of 10: a number that is the result of multiplying 10 repeatedly
Example: 10 x 10 x 10 = 1,000

ALGEBRA

Equation: a number sentence with an equal sign
      Example: 2 x 4 **=** 8

Numerical Expression: a combination of numbers and operations signs WITHOUT an equals sign
      Example: 6 x 2

Pattern: a series of numbers or figures that follows a rule
      Example: (2, 4, 6 , 8, 10…) rule = add 2

Rule: tells how the numbers in a pattern are related
      Example: (2, 4, 6 , 8, 10…) rule = add 2

VOLUME AND AREA

Area: the number of square units needed to fill a two-dimensional (2D) figure
      Example: L x W = Area

Two-Dimensional Figure (2D): A figure that lies on a flat surface

Volume: the number of cubic units needed to fill a three-dimensional (3D) figure
      Example: L x W x H = Volume

Coordinate Plane: a grid formed by a horizontal-line called the x-axis and a vertical line called the y-axis

x-axis: the left → right or horizontal axis on a coordinate plane

y-axis: the up-down or vertical axis on a coordinate plane

Ordered Pair: the two numbers that give a location on a coordinate plane

Origin: ordered pair (0, 0), the point where the x axis and y axis meet on a coordinate plane

x-coordinate: the first number in an ordered pair

y-coordinate: the second number in an ordered pair

METRIC UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Metric System of Measurement: the system of units of measure most commonly used throughout the world

Millimeter (mm): measures length
Example: 1,000 millimeters = 1 meter

Centimeter (cm): measures length
Example: 1 centimeter = 10 millimeters

Meter (m): measures length
Example: 1 meter = 100 centimeters

Kilometer (km): measures length
Example: 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters

Milliliter (mL): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1,000 milliliters = 1 liter

Liter (L): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

Gram: measures mass/weight
Example: 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

Kilogram: measures mass/weight
Example: 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

CUSTOMARY UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Customary System of Measurement: the system of units of measure used in the United States

Inch (in): measures length
Example: 12 inches = 1 foot

Foot (ft): measures length
Example: 1 foot = 12 inches

Yard (yd): measures length
Example: 1 yard = 3 feet

Mile (mi): measures length
Example: 1 mile = 5,280 feet

Cup (c): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

Pint (pt): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1 pint = 2 cups

Quart (qt): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1 quart = 2 pints

Gallon (gal): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 1 gallon = 4 quarts

Fluid Ounce (fl oz): measures capacity/volume of liquids
Example: 8 fluid ounces = 1 cup

Ounce (oz): measures weight
Example 16 ounces = 1 pound

Pound (lb): measures weight
Example: 1 pound = 16 ounces

Ton (T): measures weight
Example: 1 ton = 2,000 pounds

GEOMETRY

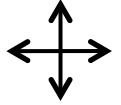**Congruent:** geometric figures that have the same shape and size (congruent = equal)

Parallel: lines or line segments that stay the same distance apart and never meet or cross

Perpendicular: describes lines or line segments that meet or cross at a right angle

Polygon: a two-dimensional closed shape with 3 or more straight sides

Quadrilateral: a two-dimensional figure with 4 sides and 4 angles

Parallelogram: a quadrilateral with opposite sides that are the same length and parallel

Square: a rectangle with 4 congruent sides and 4 right angles
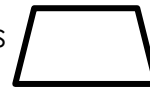
Rectangle: a parallelogram with 2 pairs of congruent, parallel sides and 4 right angles

Rhombus: a parallelogram with all sides the same length

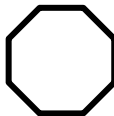**Trapezoid:** a quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides

Pentagon: a polygon with 5 sides/5 angles

Hexagon: a polygon with 6 sides/6 angles

Octagon: a polygon with 8 sides/8 angles

Triangle: a two-dimensional figure with 3 sides and 3 angles

Right Triangle: a triangle with only 1 right angle

Acute Triangle: a triangle containing 3 angles that each measure less than 90 degrees

Scalene Triangle: a triangle in which each side has a different length

Obtuse Triangle: a triangle containing one obtuse angle (one angle greater than 90 degrees)

Isosceles Triangle: a triangle in which at least 2 sides have the same length

MATH
VOCABULARY

NAME: _____