Third Grade CCSS Math Vocabulary Word List

***Terms with an asterisk are meant for teacher knowledge only—students need to learn the concept but not necessarily the term.**

add To combine; put together two or more quantities

Addend Any number being added

***Algorithm** set of steps used to solve a mathematical computation

a.m. The half of the day from midnight to midday

Area The number of square units that covers a shape or figure

Area model a pictorial way of representing multiplication. In the area model, the length and width of a rectangle represent factors, and the area of the rectangle represents their product.

Arithmetic patterns a list of numbers that follow a certain rule

Array an orderly arrangement in rows and columns used in multiplication and division to show how multiplication can be shown as repeated addition and division can be shown as fair shares.

***Associative Property of Addition** When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends. For example (2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)

***Associative Property of Multiplication** When three or more numbers are multiplied, the product is the same regardless of the grouping of the factors. For example (2 x 3) x 4 = 2 x (3 x 4)

Attribute A characteristic of an object such as color, shape, size, etc

Bar graph A graph drawn using rectangular bars to show how large each value is

Bar Model a visual model used to solve word problems in the place of guess and check. Example:

Lisa had 1750 stamps. Minah had 480 fewer stamps than Lisa. Lisa gave some stamps to Minah. Now Minah has 3 times as many stamps as Lisa.

How many stamps did Minah have at first? How many stamps does Lisa have now?

Centimeter A measure of length. There are 100 centimeters in a meter

***Commutative Property of Addition** When two numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the order of the addends. For example 4 + 2 = 2 + 4

***Commutative Property of Multiplication** When two numbers are multiplied, the product is the same regardless of the order of the factors. For example 4 x 2 = 2 x 4

Compare To decide if one number is greater than, less than, or equal to another number . Can also be used to tell how shapes are alike or different.

Compose To put together basic elements. (e.g., Numbers or geometric shapes.)

Congruent Figures or angles that have the same size and shape.

Customary system the United States standard system of measurement

Data A collection of information

Decompose To separate into basic elements. (e.g., Numbers or geometric shapes.)

Denominator The bottom part of a fraction.

Digit Any of the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9.

Difference The result when one number is subtracted from another

***Distributive Property** multiply a sum by multiplying each addend separately and then add the products. Example:
4 x 53
(4 x 50) + (4 x 3)
200 + 12
212

Divide split into equal parts or groups

Dividend The number that is divided by another number in a division operation

Divisor The quantity by which another quantity is to be divided

Eighth One of eight equal parts

Elapsed time the actual time taken by an event

Endpoint a point at which a line segment or a ray ends

Equal Having the same amount. (e.g., 4 equals 3 + 1 means that 4 is the same amount as 3 + 1.)

Equal groups having the same number of units in each group

Equation A number sentence *with an equal sign*. The amount on one side of the equal sign has the same value as the amount on the other side.

Equivalent fractions different fractions that name the same number or amount

Estimate A close guess of the actual value, usually with some thought or calculation involved.

Evaluate To substitute number values into an expression.

Expanded form a way to write a number that shows the sum of values of each digit of a number. Example: the expanded form of the number 543 would be 500 + 40 + 3.

Expression A mathematical phrase *without an equal sign*.

Factor One of two or more expressions that are multiplied together to get a product

***Fluency** efficient, flexible and accurate methods for computing

Foot 12 inches

Fourth One of four equal parts

Fraction two quantities written one above the other, that shows how much of a whole is shown

Friendly or Nice numbers numbers that end in 0 or 5 and help with mental math

Gram A metric unit of mass (weight). 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

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

Half hour a period of 30 minutes

Halves Two equal parts combining to make one shape

Hexagon A plane figure with six straight sides and six vertices

Hour A period of sixty minutes

***Identity Property of Addition** The sum of any number and 0 is that number.

Identity Property of Multiplication The product of 1 and any number is that number

Inch a measure of length. There are 12 inches in a foot

Key used to identify the number of categories present in a graph. It is also called a legend.

Kilogram a unit of mass in the metric system. 1,000 grams = one kilogram

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

Line In geometry a line is straight (no curves); has no thickness, and extends in both directions without end

Line plot shows data on a number line with x or other marks to show frequency

Line segment Two points on a line, and all the points between those two points

Liter the basic unit of volume or capacity in the metric system

Mass the quantity of matter in an object

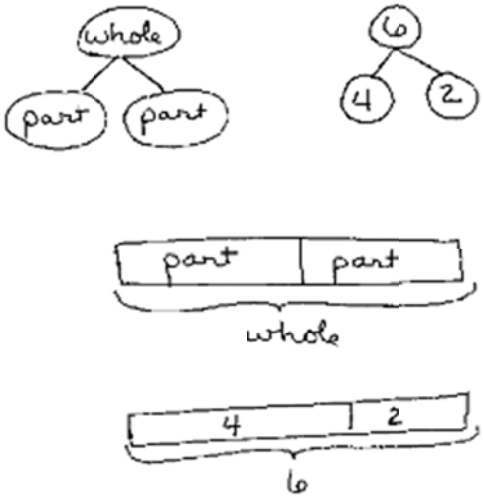
Meter The basic unit of length (or distance) in the Metric System. The abbreviation is m

Metric system A system of measuring based on the meter for length
Minute A period of 60 seconds

Multiple the product of that number and any other whole number. Zero is a multiple of every number

Multiply to find the product of by multiplication

Number bond a picture of the relationship between a number and the parts that combine to make it. Examples:



Number line A line with numbers placed in their correct position

Numerator The top part of a fraction.

Open Number Line A number line with no numbers or tick marks

***Order of Operations** is a rule used to clarify which procedures should be performed first in a given mathematical expression.

Parallel lines Two lines are parallel if they are in the same plane and never intersect

Parallelogram A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel.

Parentheses the symbols (and) used in grouping

Pattern a set of numbers or objects in which all the members are related with each other by a specific rule

Pentagon a polygon with five sides

Perimeter The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon.

Picture graph a type of graph that uses symbols and pictures to represent a data.

Place value The value of where the digit is in the number

Plane figure a 2-dimensional shape

p.m. the half of the day from midday to midnight

Point A location in a plane or in space, having no dimensions

Polygon A closed plane figure made up of several line segments that are joined together.

Product The result of two numbers being multiplied together

Quadrilateral a four-sided polygon

Quarter hour A unit of time equal to 15 minutes

Quotient The answer to a division problem

Reasonableness an answer based on good number sense

Rectangle A plane figure with 4 sides and 4 square vertices.

***Rectilinear figure** shapes formed by straight lines

Related facts addition and/or subtraction number sentences that are alike in some way

Remainder the amount left over after division when one divisor does not divide the dividend exactly

Rhombus A parallelogram with four equal sides

Round a whole number A method of approximating a number to its nearest place value

Scale on a graph a series of numbers placed at fixed, or equal, distances

Sequence an ordered list of numbers that has a constant difference between every two consecutive numbers

Side of a polygon A line segment that forms a shape on a 2-dimensional figure

Sixth one of six equal parts

Square A plane figure with 4 sides that are the same length and 4 square vertices.

Square unit a unit of measurement that determines the area of a plane figure

Standard form the numerical version of a number where each number has a place value

Subtract Take away; remove; compare

Sum The answer to an addition problem

Third one of three equal parts

Tiling When you fit individual tiles together with no gaps or overlaps to fill a flat space

Time interval Duration of a segment of time

Trapezoid A quadrilateral that has exactly two sides parallel.

Triangle A three-sided polygon

Two-dimensional Lying in a plane; flat

Unit fraction a fraction with a numerator of one

Vertex A corner of a figure. (plural - vertices)

Volume (liquid) a measurement of capacity

Whole numbers The set of numbers that includes zero and all of the natural numbers

Word form A way to write the number using words. Example: The word form of the number 9,325 is nine thousand, three hundred twenty-five.

Yard a customary unit of length equal to three feet

***Zero Property of Multiplication** The product of zero and any number is zero.