Fifth 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.**

Addend Any number being added

Algorithm set of steps used to solve a mathematical computation

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.

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.

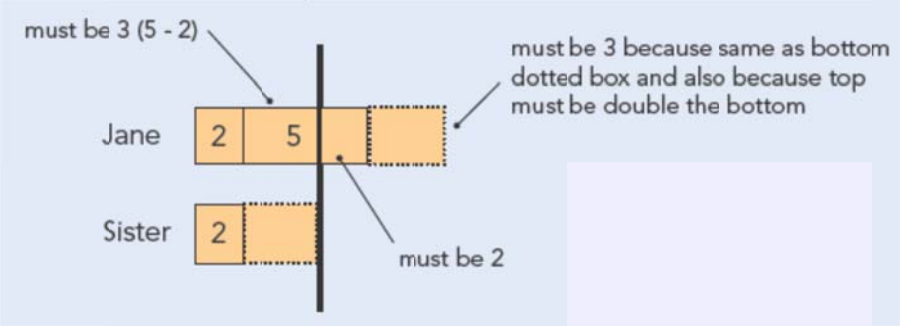
***Associative Property of Addition** When three or more numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the grouping of the addends. For example (2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)

***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

Axis (plural: axes) The vertical and horizontal lines that make up the quadrants of a coordinate plane.

Bar Model a visual model used to solve word problems in the place of guess and check. Example: *Jane had $7 and her sister had $2. Their parents gave them each an equal amount of money. Then Jane had twice as much money as her sister. How much money did their parents give each of them?*



Base of an exponent In an exponent, the base is the number being raised to a certain power

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

Benchmark fractions common fractions that you can judge other numbers against

Braces { } extra forms of parentheses when one set of ( ) and one set of brackets [ ] is not enough to indicate all the grouping. The key to solving with these is start on the inside and work your way OUT.

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Centimeter (cm) 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

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

Coordinate plane a plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line with a vertical number line.

Coordinate system A method of representing points in a space of given dimensions by coordinates

Coordinates the pairs of numbers which specify the position or location of a point

Corresponding terms terms that are in the same position in a sequence of numbers

Cubic unit a unit for measuring volume

Customary system the United States standard system of measurement

Data A collection of information

Decimal the expression of a fraction in the base of ten, using a decimal point to separate whole numbers from the fractional value

Decimal point a printed or written dot in a decimal number that divides the whole numbers from the tenths, hundredths, and smaller divisions of ten

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

Denominator The bottom part of a fraction.

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

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

Divisor The quantity by which another quantity is to be divided

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.

Exponent a mathematical notation that implies the number of times a number is to be multiplied by itself

Expression A mathematical phrase *without an equal sign*.

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

Finite decimal A decimal with a representation that ends (also terminating)

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

Formula a standard procedure for solving a class of mathematical problems

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

Hundredth One out of one hundred equal parts; the position of the second digit to the right of the decimal point

Improper fraction a fraction in which the number in the numerator is greater than or equal to the number in the denominator.

Inequality a mathematical sentence that uses symbols such as < or > to compare two quantities

Intersect Two lines are said to intersect when they cross each other or meet, at a single point.

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

Like denominators denominators in two or more fractions that are the same

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

Lowest terms a fraction expressed in the fewest number of pieces possible (also simplest form)

Meter (m) 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

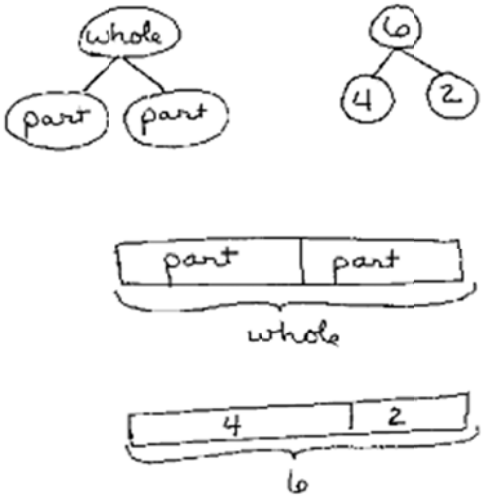
Millimeter (mm) a metric unit used to measure length; 1,000 mm = 1 meter

Minuend the starting number in a subtraction problem

Mixed number A number written as a whole number and a fraction

***Multiplicative Identity Property of 1** The number 1 is the multiplicative identity because multiplying 1 times any number gives that number

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.

Ordered pair Set of two numbers in which the order has an agreed-upon meaning, such as the Cartesian coordinates (x, y), where the first coordinate represents the horizontal position, and the second coordinate represents the vertical position.

Origin The point (0, 0) on a coordinate plane, where the x-axis and the y-axis intersect.

Parentheses the symbols (and) used in grouping

Perpendicular lines Two intersecting lines have four right angles formed at the intersection points

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

Plane A flat surface that stretches into infinity.

Powers of ten 10 raised to any non-negative integer exponent,
i.e., 10^0, 10^1, 10^2, and so on

Product The result of two numbers being multiplied together

Proper fraction A fraction whose numerator is less than its denominator

Quadrants One of the quarters of the plane of the Cartesian coordinate system

Quotient The answer to a division problem.

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

Right rectangular prism A rectangular prism is a solid 3D object with six sides that are rectangles

Right triangle a triangle with one right angle

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

Scaling reducing or enlarging an original drawing

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

Simplest form when a fraction is expressed with the fewest number of pieces possible (also lowest term)

Simplify to express a fraction in simplest form

Solid figure 3 dimensional (3D) shapes that have width, depth, and height

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

Subtrahend the number to be subtracted from another number

Sum The answer to an addition problem

Tenth One out of one ten equal parts; the position of the first digit to the right of the decimal point

Term a single number, or a variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together

Thousandth One out of one thousand equal parts; the position of the third digit to the right of the decimal point

Three-dimensional figure An object that has height, width and depth, like any object in the real world

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

Two-dimensional figure Lying in a plane; flat

Unit cube a cube whose sides are 1 unit long; used for measuring volume

Unit fraction a fraction with a numerator of one

Unlike denominators two or more fractions that do not have the same denominator

Volume The amount of 3-dimensional space an object occupies

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

X-axis The line on a graph that runs horizontally (left-right) through zero

X-coordinate The horizontal value in a pair of coordinates

Y-axis The line on a graph that runs vertically (up-down) through zero

Y-coordinate The vertical value in a pair of coordinates. How far up or down the point is.