Third Grade Math Vocabulary Word List

Add To combine; put together two or more quantities

Addend Any number being added

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.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

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.

4 rows of 3

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 $(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$

Capacity The maximum amount something can contain

This bottle holds 1 liter of water.   A milliliter is about 20 drops of water.

Commutative Property of Addition When two numbers are added, the sum is the same regardless of the order of the factors. 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: $4 \times 2 = 2 \times 4$

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.

< Less than   > Greater than   = Equal to

Congruent Figures or angles that have the same size and shape

Decompose To separate into basic elements (e.g. $15 = 10 + 5$)

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

Distributive Property multiply a sum by multiplying each addend separately and then add the products. Example:

4 x 12

(4 x 10) + (4 x 2)

40 + 8

48

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. Example: $15 = 5 \times 3$

Expanded Form A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digit.
Example: 432 = 400 + 30 + 2

Friendly numbers A number or numbers that are easy to work with when problem solving.

Identity Property of Multiplication The product of 1 and any number is that number.
Example: 1 X 16 = 16

Mass the quantity of matter in an object

GRAMS: about the weight of a paper clip
1 gram=

KILOGRAMS: about the weight of one book. 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram
1 kilogram= Reading

Parallel lines Two lines that never intersect

Parentheses the symbols ( ) used in grouping

Pattern a set of numbers objects in which all the members are related with each other by a specific rule. Example: add 2   3, 5, 7, __, 9, 11   subtract 5   56, 51, 46, ___, 36, 31

Place Value The value of the digit. Example: 5$\underline{6}$7, the 6 has a value of 60

Point A location on a line segment

Polygon A closed 2-dimensional figure made up of at least 3 line segments

Round A method of approximating a number to a given place value

Standard form the usual way of writing numbers Example: 800 + 70 + 6 in standard form is 876

Unit fraction a fraction with a numerator of one (1/2, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8)

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

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.

Zero Property of Multiplication The product of zero and any number is zero. Example: 36 x 0 = 0