

Third Grade Math Vocabulary Word List

Add To combine; put together two or more quantities

Addend Any number being added

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

Capacity The maximum amount something can contain

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.

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:

$$4 \times 12$$

$$(4 \times 10) + (4 \times 2)$$

$$40 + 8$$

$$48$$

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.

Friendly 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

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

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

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

Mass the quantity of matter in an object

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

Parentheses the symbols (and) 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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit fraction a fraction with a numerator of one ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$)

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.