

5th Grade Math Vocabulary

<u>Date</u>	<u>Words</u>	<u>Definition</u>
2-Sep-09	Whole Number	Any one of the numbers {0, 1, 2, 3,}
	Period	Each group of three digits in a place value chart. Example: billions, millions, thousands, and ones
	Place	The position of a digit in a number
	Value	The product of a digit multiplied by its place
	Standard Form	The usual or common way to write a number
	Expanded Form	A way of writing a number as the sum of the values of its digits
	Decimal	A number with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point such as 8.37 or 0.05
	Fraction	A number, such as $\frac{3}{4}$, that names part of a whole or part of a group
	Equivalent Decimals	Decimals that name the same number
18-Sep-09	Addends	Any of a set of numbers to be added
	Sum	An amount obtained as a result of adding numbers, i.e. the answer of an addition problem
	Minuend	A number from which another is subtracted, i.e. the first or top number
	Subtrahend	A quantity or number to be subtracted from another, i.e. the second or bottom number
	Difference	The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another, i.e. the answer to a subtraction problem
1-Oct-09	Commutative Property (addition)	The order of the addends does not change the sum. In other words, switching the order of two numbers being added does not change the result
	Associative Property (addition)	The way the addends are grouped does not change the sum.
	Identity Property (addition)	The sum of any number and 0 equals that number
14-Oct-09	Product	The answer to a multiplication problem
	Factor	A number multiplied to give a product; Ex. 3 and 5 are factors in the equation 3×5 .
	Distributive Property	States that to multiply a sum by a number, you can multiply each addend by the number, and then add those products together.

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21-Oct-09	Distributive Property of Multiplication over Addition	Multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products. Ex. $6 \times (12 + 9) = (6 \times 12) + (6 \times 9)$
	Distributive Property of Multiplication over Subtraction	To multiply a difference of two numbers by a third number, you can multiply the first two numbers by the third, and then find the difference of the products. Ex. $7 \times (23 - 9) = (7 \times 23) - (7 \times 9)$
	Zero Property	The product of any factor and 0 equals 0. Ex. $65 \times 0 = 0$
	Commutative Property of Multiplication	The order of the factors does not change a product. Ex. $6 \times 8 = 8 \times 6$
	Associative Property of Multiplication	The way the factors are grouped does not change a product. Ex. $(11 \times 3) \times 4 = 11 \times (3 \times 4)$
	Identity Property of Multiplication	The product of any factor and 1 equals the factor. Ex. $56 \times 1 = 56$
4-Jan-2010	Dividend	A number to be divided. In the number sentence $48 \div 6 = 8$, the 48 is the dividend.
	Divisor	The number by which a dividend is divided. In the number sentence $48 \div 6 = 8$, 6 is the divisor.
	Quotient	The answer to a division problem. In the number sentence $48 \div 6 = 8$, 8 is the quotient.
	Remainder	In division, the number left after the quotient is found. When 20 is divided by 3, the remainder is 2.
2-Feb-2010	Data	Collected information
	Frequency Table	A way of organizing a set of data, showing the number of times each item or number appears.
	Line Plot	A graph that uses columns of X's above a number line.
	Range	The difference between the greatest and the least number in a set of numbers.
	Mode	The number that occurs most often in a set of numbers.
	Median	The middle number in a set of numbers arranged in order from least to greatest. If the set contains an even number of numbers, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers.
	Mean	The quantity that is found by adding the numbers in a set of numbers and dividing their sum by the number of addends.

	Pictograph	A graph that compare data by using symbols.
	Bar Graph / Double-bar Graph	A graph that compares data by using vertical or horizontal bars. A Double-bar Graph is a bar graph that compares two related groups of data.
	Interval	The difference between adjacent numbers on an axis of a graph.
	Histogram	A bar graph that shows frequency of data within equal intervals.
	Line Graph	A graph that uses line segments to show changes in data.
	Stem-and-Leaf Plot	An arrangement of numbers that separates the ones digits from the other digits.
18-Feb-2010	Divisible	A whole number is divisible by another number when the first is divided by the second and the remainder is 0.
	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 that is only divisible by itself and the number 1. Ex 7, 17, and 37 are prime numbers.
	Composite Number	A whole number greater than 1 that has more than two factors.
	Prime Factorization	A way of expressing a whole number as a product of its prime factors.
	Greatest Common Factor (GCF)	The greatest common factor of two or more numbers is the greatest whole number that is a common factor of the numbers. Ex. The GCF of 40 and 28 is 4.
05-Mar-2010	Numerator	The number above the bar in a fraction; the part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts are being $\frac{3}{8}$ used. Ex. In the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, the 3 is the numerator.
	Denominator	The number below the bar in a fraction; the part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts are in the $\frac{3}{8}$ whole. Ex. In the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, the 8 is the denominator.
	Equivalent Fractions	Two different fractions that name the same $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{16}$ number. Ex. $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{16}$ are equivalent fractions.
15-Mar-2010	Multiple	A multiple of a number is the product of that number and any whole number. Ex., 15 is a multiple of 5 because $5 \times 3 = 15$
	Least Common Multiple (LCM)	The least common multiple (LCM) of two or more whole numbers is the least whole number greater than 0 that is a multiple of each of the numbers. Ex. 12 is the LCM of 4 and 6.

	Least Common Denominator (LCD)	The least common denominator (LCD) of two or more fractions is the least common multiple of the denominators of the fractions. Ex. 12 is the LCD of fractions $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
23-Mar-2010	Mixed Number	A number that contains a whole number and a fraction.
	Improper Fraction	A fraction that has a numerator greater than its denominator.
12-Apr-2010	Common Denominator	A common denominator of two or more fractions is a number which is a multiple of the denominator of the fractions. Ex: The fractions $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ have common denominator of 48 ; $\frac{1}{6}$ can be rewritten as $\frac{8}{48}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ can be rewritten as $\frac{6}{48}$.
13-May-2010	Reciprocal	Two numbers whose product is 1. Ex: $\frac{7}{12}$ and $\frac{12}{7}$ are reciprocals.
20-May-2010	Integer	A whole number or its opposite. 5, 0, and -9 are integers
	Negative Integer	An integer less than 0. -8 and -17 are negative integers.
	Positive Integer	An integer greater than 0. 8 and 17 are positive integers.
	Opposite Integer	Two different integers that are the same distance from 0 on a number line. -2 and 2 are opposite integers.
26-May-2010	Order of Operations	The agreed-upon sequence for doing operations. To evaluate $17 + 12 \div 2 + 3$ using the correct order of operations, you first find $12 \div 2$.
June-1-2010	Ratio/	Ratio is a comparison of two quantities.
	Equivalent Ratios	Equivalent ratios are ratios that are represented by equivalent fractions. Ex: $\frac{18}{24}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ are equivalent ratios.
	Proportion	An equation stating that two ratios are equivalent. Ex: $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12}$

	Cross Product	A cross product of two fractions is a product of the numerator of one of the fractions and the denominator of the other fraction. Ex: In proportion $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12}$ the cross product would be $6 \times 12 = 8 \times 9$
June-3-2010	Rate	Ratio that compares measurements or amounts.
	Unit Rate	A rate in which the second measurement is 1 unit
	Unit Price	The cost of a single item.