

6th 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,}
	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
	Equivalent Decimals	Decimals that name the same number
9-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
16-Sep-09	Round	To find the nearest value of a number based on a given place value
	Estimate	To find a number that is close to the exact answer
	Variable	A symbol used to represent a number or numbers
	Algebraic Expression	A variable by itself or a combination of one or more variables, one or more operations and possibly one or more numbers
	Evaluate	To find the value of an expression by performing the operation or operations
	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
08-Oct-09	Factor	A number that is multiplied to give a product. Example: $4 \times 5 = 20$, the 4 and 5 are factors of 20.
	Product	The answer to a multiplication problem.
	Multiple	A multiple of a number is the product of that number and any whole number. Example: 28 is a multiple of 7 because $4 \times 7 = 28$.

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22-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. $5 \times (40 + 7) = (5 \times 40) + (5 \times 7)$
	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. $7 \times (60 - 0.02) = (7 \times 60) - (7 \times 0.02)$
	Zero Property	The product of any factor and 0 equals 0. Ex. $913 \times 0 = 0$
	Commutative Property of Multiplication	The order of the factors does not change a product. Ex. $4.2 \times 6.1 = 6.1 \times 4.2$
	Associative Property of Multiplication	The way the factors are grouped does not change a product. Ex. $(7 \times 4) \times 25 = 7 \times (4 \times 25)$
	Identity Property of Multiplication	The product of any factor and 1 equals the factor. Ex. $23 \times 1 = 23$
24-Oct-09	Divisor	The number by which a dividend is divided. Ex. In the equation $126 \div 9 = 14$, the 9 is the divisor.
	Dividend	A number that is divided by a divisor. Ex. In the equation $126 \div 9 = 14$, the 126 is the dividend.
	Quotient	The answer to a division problem. Ex. In the equation $126 \div 9 = 14$, the 14 is the quotient.
	Remainder	In division, the number left after the quotient is found. Ex. When 100 is divided by 7, the remainder is 2.
4-Jan-2010	Range	The difference between the greatest and the least numbers in a set of data.
	Mean	The quantity found by adding the numbers in a set of data and dividing the sum by the number of numbers in the set. E.g. The mean of 12, 8, 7, 13, 7, and 19 is 11 ($12 + 8 + 7 + 13 + 7 + 19 = 66$; $66 \div 6 = 11$).
	Median	The middle number in an order set of data. If the set contains an even number of numbers, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers. E.g. The median of 12, 8, 7, 13, 7, and 19 is 10 (7, 8, 12 , 13, 19; $8 + 12 = 20$; $20 \div 2 = 10$).
	Mode	The number that occurs most often in a set of data. E.g. the mode of 12, 8, 7 , 13, 7 , and 19 is 7 .
	Outlier	Is a number that is so different form the rest of the

		data that the range, mean, median, and mode describe the data better when it is left out.
5-Jan-2010	Line Plot	A vertical graph that shows data in columns of Xs above a number line.
	Bar Graph	A graph that uses bars to display data. A double-bar graph helps you compare the two sets of data.
	Histogram	A bar graph that show frequencies in equal intervals on the horizontal axis. There are no gaps between the bars of a histogram except where the frequency is 0.
	Interval	The distance between numbers on an axis of a graph.
6-Jan-2010	Line Graph	Is a graph that uses one or more line segments to show changes in data.
12-Jan-2010	Divisible	A whole number is divisible by another whole number if the remainder is 0 when the first number is divided by the second. Ex. 57 is divisible by 3 since $57 \div 3 = 19$
	Prime Number	A whole number greater than 1 whose only factors are 1 and itself.
	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 whole numbers is the greatest whole number that is a factor of all the numbers. Ex. The greatest common factor of 30 and 50 is 10.
	Least Common Multiple (LCM)	The least common multiple of two or more whole numbers is the least whole number, greater than 0, that is a multiple of all the numbers. Ex. The least common multiple of 8 and 10 is 40
15-Jan-2010	Fraction	A number that names part of a whole or part of a group. Ex. $\frac{3}{8}$
	Numerator	The number above the bar in a fraction. Ex. In the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, 3 is the numerator.
	Denominator	The number below the bar in a fraction. Ex. In the fraction $\frac{3}{8}$, 8 is the denominator.
	Equivalent Fractions	Fractions that name the same number. Ex. $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{16}$ are equivalent fractions.

	Simplest Form	A fraction is in simplest form when 1 is the only common factor of the numerator and the denominator. Ex. $\frac{4}{9}$ is in simplest form since the only common factor of 4 and 9 is 1.
2-Feb-2010	Common Denominator	Of two or more fractions is a whole number greater than 0 which is a multiple of the denominator of the factors.
	Least Common Denominator	Of two or more fractions is the least common multiple of the denominators of all of the fractions.
5-Feb-2010	Mixed Number	A number greater than 1 that combines a whole number and a fraction,
	Improper Fraction	A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator.
Mar-22-2010	Reciprocal	The reciprocal of a number is a number such that the product of the two numbers is 1.
	Multiplicative Inverse Property	For every number other than 0, there is another number such that the product of the two numbers is 1. Ex. $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{9}{4} = 1$
Mar-29-2010	Inverse Operations	Operations that undo each other. For example, multiplication and division are inverse operations.
	Unit Fraction	A fraction with a numerator of 1. Ex: $\frac{1}{8}$
Apr-12-2010	Ratio/Equivalent Ratios	Ratio is a comparison of two quantities. 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: $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12}$
	Rate	Ratio that compares measurements or amounts.
	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 $6 \times 12 = 8 \times 9$
	Percent	Part of 100 or per hundred. Ex: 75% is the same as $\frac{75}{100}$ or .75
May-11-2010	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 $12 \div 2$.

	Function	A relationship in which one quantity depends upon another quantity. The relationship between x and y when $y = 2x + 9$ is a function.
	Equation	A mathematical statement having an equal (=) sign. $18 = x + 5$ is an equation.
	Variable	A symbol used to represent a number or numbers. x and y are often used as variables.
May-13-2010	Axis (plural: axes)	A horizontal or vertical number line used to locate point on a graph.
	Origin	The point where the vertical and horizontal axes meet on a coordinate graph; the point with coordinates (0,0).
	Ordered Pair	Two numbers that represent a location of a point on a graph. (1,7) is an ordered pair.
	Coordinate	A number in an ordered pair. IN the ordered pair (5, 9) 5 and 9 are the coordinates.
June-1-2010	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.