

Math Vocabulary List

1. Digit – A symbol that represents a number. Example: 7
2. Place – The position of a digit in a number.
3. Value – The product of a digit multiplied by its place.
4. Standard Form – The usual or common way to write a number. Using digits to write a number.
Example: 547
5. Expanded Form – A way of writing a number as the sum of the values of its digits. Example: $547 = 500 + 40 + 7$
6. Word Form – A way of writing a number using words.
7. Decimal – A number with one or more digits to the right of the decimal point. Example: 7.5
8. Decimal point – The symbol that separates whole numbers and decimals. When saying the decimal point in a number, you say “and.”
9. Words that mean addition – add, sum, more, more than, plus, increased by, gain
10. Words that mean subtraction – subtract, difference, less, less than, minus, decreased by, loss
11. Words that means multiplication – multiply, product, multiplied by, times, double, triple, each
12. Words that mean division – divide, quotient, divided by, ratio, half, third, fourth, into, equal groups, each
13. Multiplication – repeated addition.
14. Factors – Numbers that are being multiplied. Example: In $6 \times 4 = 24$, 6 and 4 are the factors.
15. Product – The answer to a multiplication problem. Example: In $6 \times 4 = 24$, 24 is the product.
16. Division – repeated subtraction.
17. Divisor – The number by which the dividend is being divided with.
18. Dividend – The number being divided.
19. Quotient – The answer to a division problem.
20. Numerical Expression – combines numbers and operations.
21. Order of Operations – 1. Simplify all operations that are grouped together using grouping symbols. Brackets $[\]$ are solved first. Parentheses $()$ are solved second. 2. Simplify all multiplication and division in order from left to right. 3. Simplify all addition and subtraction in order left to right.
22. Coordinate Plane – a two-dimensional system in which the coordinates of a point are described by its distance from two perpendicular number lines.
23. X – axis – the horizontal number line in a coordinate plane.
24. Y- axis – the vertical number line in a coordinate plane.
25. Origin – The point of intersection on the X and Y axis.
26. X – Coordinate – the first number in an ordered pair.
27. Y- Coordinate – the second number in an ordered pair.
28. Ordered Pair – a pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate plane.
29. Fraction – A number that names part of a whole or part of a group.
30. Numerator – The part of a fraction that tells how many parts are being used. The numerator will always be on top of the fraction bar.
31. Denominator – The number of a fraction that tells how many equal parts are in a whole or group. The denominator will always be on the bottom of the fraction bar.
32. Proper fraction – Has a numerator that is less than its denominator. $\frac{1}{7}$
33. Improper fraction – Has a numerator that is equal to or greater than its denominator. $\frac{15}{6}$
34. Mixed number – A number that combines a whole number and a fraction. $1\frac{3}{4}$
35. Common Factors – The whole numbers that are the factors of two or more numbers.
36. Greatest Common Factor (GCF) – The greatest whole number that is a common factor of two or more numbers.
37. Simplest Form – A fraction is in simplest form when 1 is the only common factor of the numerator and denominator.

38. Equivalent Fractions – Fractions that have the same value, but have different numerators and denominators.
39. Multiple – the product of two factors.
40. Least Common Multiple (LCM) – The smallest common multiple of at least two numbers.
41. Unlike fractions – Fractions with different denominators.
42. Least Common Denominator (LCD) – The LCD of two or more fractions is the least common multiple of the denominators of the fractions.

Shapes and Measurements

1. Triangle – A polygon with 3 sides and angles
2. Quadrilateral – A polygon with 4 sides and angles
3. Pentagon - Polygons with 5 sides and angles
4. Hexagon - Polygons with 6 sides and angles
5. Heptagon - Polygons with 7 sides and angles
6. Octagon - Polygons with 8 sides and angles
7. Nonagon - Polygons with 9 sides and angles
8. Decagon - Polygons with 10 sides and angles
9. Equilateral Triangle – triangle with all sides equal.
10. Isosceles Triangle – triangle with two sides equal.
11. Scalene Triangle – triangle with no sides equal.
12. Right Triangle - has one right angle
13. Acute Triangle - has three acute angles
14. Obtuse Triangle - has one obtuse angle
15. Parallelogram - opposite sides are equal and parallel
16. Rectangle - a parallelogram with 4 right angles.
17. Square - a parallelogram with 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.
18. Rhombus - a parallelogram with 4 equal sides.
19. Trapezoid - has 1 pair of parallel sides
20. Isosceles Trapezoid - has 1 pair of parallel sides and 1 pair of equal sides.
21. Kite – has 2 pair of equal sides that intersect.
22. 1 foot = 12 inches
23. 1 yard = 36 inches
24. 1 yard = 3 feet
25. 1 mile = 5,280 feet
26. 1 mile = 1,760 yards
27. 1 pound = 16 ounces
28. 1 ton = 2,000 pounds
29. 1 ton = 32,000 ounces
30. 1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
31. 1 pint = 2 cups
32. 1 quart = 2 pints
33. 1 gallon = 4 quarts
34. 1 centimeter = 10 millimeters
35. 1 decimeter = 10 centimeters
36. 1 meter = 100 centimeters
37. 1 hectometer = 100 meters
38. 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters
39. 1 centigram = 10 milligrams
40. 1 decigram = 10 centigrams

43. 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams
44. 1 metric ton = 1,000 kilograms
45. 1 centiliter = 10 millimeters
46. 1 deciliter = 10 centiliters
47. 1 liter = 100 centiliters
48. 1 hectoliter = 100 liters
49. 1 kiloliter = 1,000 liters