Valencia – 3rd Grade	Math Vocabulary
Topic 1	
Digits	The symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, used to write numbers.
Place Value	The value of the place a digit has in a number.
Standard Form	A number written in a way that shows only its digits.
Expanded Form	A number written as the sum of the values of its digits.
Word Form	A number written in words.
Period	A group of 3 digits in a number, separated by commas, starting from the right.
Compare	To find out which number is greater and which number is less.
Order	To write numbers from greatest to least or from least to greatest.
Topic 2	
Addends	Numbers added together to give a sum.
Sum	The answer when adding two or more addends.
Commutative (Order) Property of Addition	Numbers can be added in any order and the sum will be the same.
Associative (Grouping) Property of Addition	Numbers can be grouped in any way and the sum will be the same.
Identity (Zero) Property of Addition	The sum of zero and any number is that number.
Difference	The answer when subtracting two numbers.
Fact Family	A group of related facts using the same numbers.
Round	To replace a number with another number that tells about how many or how much.
Estimate	To give a number or answer that tells about how many or how much.
Compatible Numbers	Numbers that are easy to add, subtract, multiply, or divide mentally.
Equation	A number sentence that uses an equal sign (=) to show that the value to its left is the same as the value to its right.
Topic 4	
Multiplication	An operation that gives the total number when you join equal groups.
Factors	Numbers that are multiplied to give a product.
Product	The answer to a multiplication problem.
Array	A way of displaying objects in equal rows.

Commutative (Order) Property of Multiplication	Numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product will be the same.
# Topic 5	
Multiples	The products of a whole number and other numbers.
Identity (One) Property of Multiplication	The product of any number and 1 is that number.
Zero Property of Multiplication	The product of any number and zero is zero.
# Topic 6	
Distributive Property	A multiplication fact can be broken apart into the sum of two other multiplication facts.
Associative (Grouping) Property of Multiplication	The grouping of factors can be changed and the product will be the same.
# Topic 7	
Division	An operation that tells how many equal groups there are or how many are in each group.
# Topic 8	
Dividend	The number to be divided.
Divisor	The number by which another number is divided.
Quotient	The answer to a division problem.
# Topic 9	
Halves	Two equal parts of a whole.
Thirds	Three equal parts of a whole.
Fourths	Four equal parts of a whole.
Fifths	Five equal parts of a whole.
Sixths	Six equal parts of a whole.
Eighths	Eight equal parts of a whole.
Tenths	Ten equal parts of a whole.
Twelfths	Twelve equal parts of a whole.
Fraction	A symbol that names a part of a whole, a part of a set, or location on a number line.
Numerator	The number above the fraction bar in a fraction; it tells how many equal parts.

Denominator	The number below the fraction bar in a fraction; it tells the total number of equal parts.
Unit Fraction	A fraction with the numerator of 1.
Benchmark Fractions	Commonly used fractions such as ¼, 1/3, ½, 2/3, and ¾.
Mixed Number	A number with a whole number part and a fraction part.
Topic 10	
Equivalent Fractions	Fractions that name the same number.
Simplest Form	A fraction with a numerator and denominator that cannot be divided by the same divisor, except 1.
Topic 11	
Point	An exact position, often marked by a dot.
Line	A set of points that forms an endless straight path in opposite directions.
Line Segment	A part of a line with two endpoints.
Intersecting Lines	Lines that cross at one point.
Parallel Lines	Lines that never cross.
Ray	A part of a line with only one endpoint.
Angle	Two rays with the same endpoint; that endpoint is the vertex of the angle.
Vertex of an Angle	The endpoint of two rays that form an angle.
Right Angle	An angle that makes a square corner.
Perpendicular	Two lines, line segments, or rays that make a right angle.
Acute Angle	An angle that is open less than a right angle.
Obtuse Angle	An angle that is open more than a right angle.
Polygon	A closed figure made up of line segments.
Side	A line segment that forms part of a polygon.
Vertex of a Polygon	The point where two sides of a polygon meet.
Diagonal	A line segment that connects two vertices of a polygon that are not next to each other.
Triangle	A polygon with three sides.
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides.
Pentagon	A polygon with five sides.
Hexagon	A polygon with six sides.
Octagon	A polygon with eight sides.
Decagon	A polygon with ten sides.
Equilateral Triangle	A triangle having three sides of the same length.

Isosceles Triangle	A triangle with at least two sides having the same length.
Scalene Triangle	A triangle in which no sides have the same length.
Right Triangle	A triangle in which one angle is a right angle.
Acute Triangle	A triangle in which all three angles are acute angles.
Obtuse Triangle	A triangle in which one angle is an obtuse angle.
Trapezoid	A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.
Parallelogram	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.
Rectangle	A special parallelogram with four right angles.
Rhombus	A special parallelogram in which all sides are the same length.
Square	A special parallelogram with four right angles and all sides the same length.
Topic 12	
Hour	A unit of time equal to 60 minutes.
Half Hour	A unit of time equal to 30 minutes.
Quarter Hour	A unit of time equal to 15 minutes.
Minute	A unit of time equal to 60 seconds.
Second	A unit of time. 60 seconds equal 1 minute.
A.M.	Time between midnight and noon.
P.M.	Time between noon and midnight.
Elapsed Time	The total amount of time that passes from the starting time to the ending time.
Topic 13	
Perimeter	The distance around a figure.
Mile (mi)	A customary unit of length. 1 mile equals 5,280 feet.
Topic 14	
Area	The number of square units needed to cover a region.
Square Unit	A square with a side length of one unit; used to measure area.
Topic 15	
Capacity	The amount a container can hold.
Cup	A customary unit of capacity.
Pint (pt)	A customary unit of capacity. 1 pint equals 2 cups.
Quart (qt)	A customary unit of capacity. 1 quart equals 2 pints.
Gallon (gal)	A customary unit of capacity. 1 gallon equals 4 quarts.
Milliliter (mL)	A metric unit of capacity.

Liter (L)	A metric unit of capacity. 1 liter equals 1,000 milliliters.
Mass	A measure of the amount of matter in an object.
Gram (g)	A metric unit used to tell how heavy an object is.
Kilogram (kg)	A metric unit used to tell how heavy an object is. 1 kilogram equals 1,000 grams.
Weight	A measure of how heavy an object is.
Ounce (oz)	A customary unit of weight.
Pound (lb)	A customary unit of weight. 1 pound equals 16 ounces.
Ton (T)	A customary unit of weight. 1 ton equals 2,000 pounds.
Topic 16	
Bar Graph	A graph that uses bars to compare information.
Key	Part of a pictograph that explains what each picture or symbol represents.
Line Plot	A way to organize data on a number line.
Pictograph	A way to show data using pictures or symbols.
Scale	The numbers that show the units used on a graph.