Iron County Schools
3rd Grade Math Dictionary

> it means "greater than".
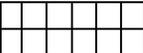
Example: **5 > 3**   (5 is greater than 3)

< it means "less than".

Example: **3 < 5**   (3 is less than 5)

= it means "equal to" or "is the same as"

Example: 5 = 5 (5 equals 5)   2 + 3 = 5   4 + 1 = 3 + 2

array: This is a 2 x 6 array ⟶

This is a 2 x 6 array done a different way ⟶

attribute: something you can say an object has, such as size, color and shape.

Example: the **attributes** of a tennis ball are that it is round, fuzzy, and yellowish-green.

bar graph:

A B C D E

capacity: how much something like a bottle can hold.

Examples: gallons, quarts, cups, teaspoons, and liters.

centimeter: a measurement in the **metric system.** It's about as wide as your thumbnail.

Example: One centimeter *

certain: when you flip a coin, you are **certain** to get a heads or a tails. You *won't* get a 7!

chart: a graph

Examples:

congruent: means that two objects are the same shape *and* the same size.

Examples: Congruent Octagons   Congruent Pentagons   Congruent Squares

customary system: The system we use in America for measuring. It uses the **foot** for **length**, **pounds** for **weight**, and gallons for **capacity**.

data: a collection of organized numbers.

denominator: The bottom number of a fraction.

Example: $\dfrac{3}{4}$ ←————— *

difference: the answer to a subtraction problem.

Example: $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -\ 4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ ←——— *

dividend: the number that's being divided in a division problem.

Example: $3\overline{)6}$ ←——— * (with 2 above)

divisor: the number that does the dividing in a division problem.

Example: *——→ $3\overline{)6}$ (with 2 above)

eighths: $\dfrac{1}{8}$ *———→

equal to: means "the same as"

Example: 5 is **equal to** 3 + 2 which means the same thing as 5 is the same as 3 + 2.

equation:

Example: 2 + 4 = 6

equilateral triangle: A triangle where all the sides are the same length.

Example:

expanded form:

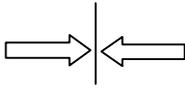Example: 683 = 600 + 80 + 3

expression: part of an equation. It does not contain an equal sign.

Examples: $2 + 3$ $x + y$ $4(x - y)$

factor: the numbers you're multiplying in a multiplication problem.

Example:
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times\, 3 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$
* 6 and 3 are **factors** of 18.

flip: same as **reflect**.

Examples:

foot: a foot is a little longer than a regular sheet of paper. It takes 3 of them to make 1 **yard**. There are 12 **inches** in a foot. The short way to write foot is **ft.** Another short way is this mark ' if you want to say 25 feet, a short way to write it is this: 25'.
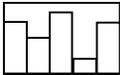
fourths: $\dfrac{1}{4}$ *➤

frequency table:

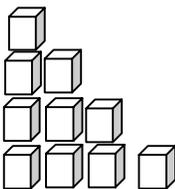| Tom	llll	4
Pam	ЖГ l	6
Jim	lll	3
Kim	ЖГ lll	8
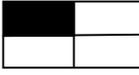
Example:

graph:

Examples: A B C D E
Bar Graph   Circle Graph (pie chart)   Line Graph   Pictograph

greater than: means "more than"

Example: 5 is **greater than** 3

growing pattern:

Example:

halves: $\dfrac{1}{2}$ *——➤

hexagon: a shape with 6 sides. *Six and hex both end with an X!* It's the shape of a honeycomb.

Example:

impossible outcome: if you flip a coin you get a heads or a tails. You can't get a 7 it's **impossible.**

inch: an inch is 1/12 of a foot There are 12 **inches** in a foot. The short way to write inches is **in.** Another short way is this mark **"** if you want to say 25 inches, a short way to write it is this: 25".

Example:

1 inch *

isosceles triangle: a triangle where two sides are the same length and one side isn't.
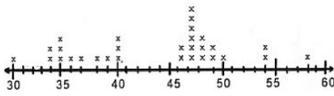
Example:

length: how long something is.

less than: 2 is **less than** 5

likely: the chance that something's going to happen.

Example: When you roll two dice, it's **likely** that you'll get 7.

line plot: a way to see if your numbers **cluster**.

Example:

```
                    x
                    x
                    x
         x    x     x x
      x  x x  x   x x x x       x
    x x x x x x   x x x x   x       x
  +--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+--+
    30   35   40   45   50   55   60
```

measure: to find the number that shows the size or amount of something.

meter: the main measuring unit in the **metric system.** It's about 3 inches longer than a yardstick.

Example: 100 of these **centimeters** stuck together make one meter. * ⊢——⊣ 1 **centimeter**
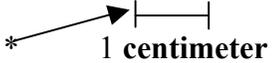
metric system: the measuring system used in most of the world. It uses **meters** for **length**, kilograms for **weight**, and liters for **capacity.**

multiple: the numbers you get when you skip count.

Examples: **multiples** of 2:   2 4 6 8 10 12…and so on forever!
          multiples of 7:   7 14 21 28 35…and so on forever!
          multiples of 20:   20 40 60 80 100 120…and so on forever!

numerator: the top number in a fraction.

Example: $\dfrac{5}{8}$ ←——*

octagon: a shape with 8 sides. An **oct**opus has 8 legs, an **oct**agon has 8 sides.
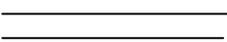
Example: STOP ←——*A stop sign is an octagon.

**ounce:** 1/16 of a **pound**. The short way to right ounce is **oz.** That's funny isn't it?

  Example: A box of butter weighs 16 **ounces** or 16 **oz**.

outcome: When you flip a coin, heads or tails is the **outcome**.

parallel lines: two straight lines that go side by side and never touch. The two "L's" in parallel are parallel!

  Example: ——————— ←——*these lines are **parallel** and these lines are **parallel** *

pentagon: a shape with 5 sides. You can make a house shape with a pentagon, then you could make it into a pig pen! A **pen**tagon pig **pen**!
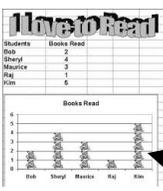
Example: A regular **pentagon** * ——→
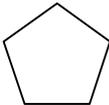
     A pig in a **pen**tagon.

perimeter: how far it is around a shape. (how far you'd have to walk if you walked all the way around the shape.

  Example: The **perimeter** around this square is 16 feet.   4ft. ☐ 4 ft.
  4ft.   4 ft.
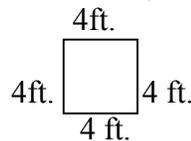
pictograph: a graph that uses pictures instead of bars.

  Example: * See the tiny pictures instead of bars?

polygon: a flat shape that has 3 or more straight sides and is closed.

  Example: Yes!   No! Not closed.   No! Not straight.

pound: a **pound** is the main way we measure **weight** in the **customary system**. There are 16 **ounces** in one **pound**. The short way to write pound is **lb.** That's *way* weird isn't it?

Example: a full box of butter weighs 1 **pound** or 1 **lb**.

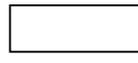**product:** the answer in a multiplication problem.

Example:
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$
* **product**

quadrilateral: a shape with 4 straight sides.
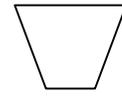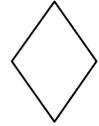
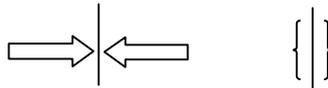Examples: These are all **quadrilaterals.**

Square   Rectangle   Trapezoid   Diamond

quotient: the answer to a division problem.

Example: $2\overline{)6}$ 3 ←—*

reflect: same as **flip**.
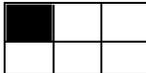
Examples:

right angle: a 90° angle.

Example:

No! More than 90°   Yes! 90°   No! Less than 90°

right triangle: contains one **right** (90°) angle.

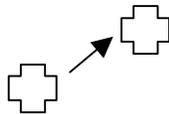Example:
90° *

rotate: same as a **spin.**

Example:

sixths: $\dfrac{1}{6}$ *→

slide: same as **translate**. You **slide** the object from one place to another.
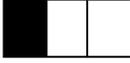
Example:

sum: the answer to an addition problem.

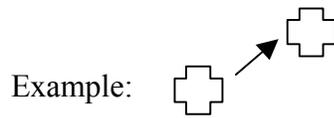Example:
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$ ←——— *

table:

Example:

Bob	6
JoJo	8
Sue	4

thirds: $\frac{1}{3}$ *

translate: same as **slide**. You **slide** the object from one place to another.

Example:

turn: same as **rotate**.

Example:

unit: a name for a measurement such as **inches**, miles, gallons, **pounds**, liters, etc.

weight: how heavy something is.

yard: 36 **inches** or 3 **feet.** The short way to write **yard** is **yd.**

Properties:

associative property: says that when you add or multiply numbers it doesn't matter how you group them.

   Example: in addition: $(3 + 5) + 2 = 3 + (5 + 2)$

       In multiplication $(3 \times 5) \times 2 = 3 \times (5 \times 2)$

commutative property: says that when you add or multiply numbers it doesn't matter in which order you do them.
That is not true when you subtract or divide!
Remember, when you **commu**nicate with your friend, you both talk back and forth.
You talk, your friend talks. Your friend talks, you talk. It works either way!

   Example: In addition: $2 + 6 = 6 + 2$

       In multiplication: $2 \times 6 = 6 \times 2$

distributive property: says that you multiply each number *inside* the parentheses by the number that's *outside* the parentheses.
  Example: $2(1 + 7)$ is the same as $2 \times 1 + 2 \times 7$ which equals 16.
        $3(4 + 5)$ is the same as $3 \times 4 + 3 \times 5$ which equals 27.

identity property: for addition: $6 + 0 = 6$ (when you ***add*** something to 0 it stays the same!)
              for multiplication: $6 \times 1 = 6$ (when you ***multiply*** something by 1 it stays the same!)

zero property: The **zero property** of multiplication says that when you multiply *any number* by 0, the answer is **always** 0!

  Example:
$$0 \times 0 = 0$$
$$3 \times 0 = 0$$
$$5 \times 0 = 0$$
$$1,256 \times 0 = 0$$
$$876,321,568,154,298,356,147,369,254\ ,756,154,986,147,455,026,858 \times 0 = 0\ !$$