Fourth Grade Math Terms

Module 1

- Unit form: A way to show how many of each size unit are in a number.
    Example: 52 = 5 tens 2 ones
- Ten thousands, hundred thousands, one millions, ten millions, hundred millions
- Algorithm: A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations
- Variable: A letter like x or y that represents an unknown number.
    Example: in x + 5 = 7, x is the variable
- Sum: Answer to an addition problem
- Difference: Answer to a subtraction problem
- Rounding: Approximating the value of a given number
- Place Value: The numerical value that a digit has by virtue of its position in a number
- Digit: A numeral between 0 and 9
- Standard Form: A number written in the format: 135
- Expanded Form: Addition sentence with the value of each digit being written out.
    Example: 135 = 100 + 30 + 5
- Word Form: A number written out in words: 135 = one hundred thirty-five
- Tape Diagram: A visual representation of addends using connected rectangles. It is designed to help students break down and analyze word problems. It visually represents part, part, whole relationships
- Number Line: A line marked by numbers at evenly spaced intervals
- Bundling, making, remaining, changing, exchanging, regrouping, trading: exchanging 10 ones for 1 ten, 10 tens for 1 hundred and so on
- Unbundling, making, renaming, changing, regrouping, trading: exchanging 1 ten for 10 ones, 1 hundred for 10 tens and so on
- Equal: =
- Less than: ‹
- Greater than: ›
- Number sentence: 4 + 3 = 7
- Line of Symmetry: Line through a figure such that when the figure is folded along the line two halves are created that match up exactly
- Triangle: Consists of three points and thee line segments between them. The three segments are called the sides of the triangle and the three points are called the vertices
- Obtuse triangle: Triangle with an interior obtuse angle (greater than 90 degrees)
- Right triangle: Triangle that contains one 90 degree angle
- Scalene triangle: Triangle with no sides or angles equal
- Isosceles triangle: Triangle with at least two equal sides

Module 2

- Kilometer: (km) a unit of measure for length
- Milliliter: (mL) a unit of measure for liquid volume
- Mixed units: Refers to numbers that are paired but represent individual entities or units.
    Example – 3 m 43 cm
- Capacity: The maximum amount that something can contain
- Convert: To express a measurement in a different unit
- Distance: The length of the line segment joining two points
- Equivalent: equal
- Estimate: An approximation of the value of a number or quantity
- Kilogram: (kg) units of measure for mass
- Gram: (g) units of measure for mass
- Larger or smaller unit: Used in comparison of units
- Length: The measurement of something from end to end
- Liter: (L) unit of measure for liquid volume
- Measurement: Dimensions, quantity, or capacity as determined by comparison with a standard
- Meter: (m) units of measure for length
- Centimeter: (cm) units of measure for length
- Table: Used to represent data
- Weight / mass: The measurement of how heavy something is