Fifth Grade Math Terms

Module 1

- Divisor – Tells the size of the group or number of groups the whole is being separated into
- Dividend (whole) – A quantity to be separated into the number of equal groups or into the amount in each group
- Quotient – Answer to a division problem
- Place value – The numerical value that a digit has by virtue of its position in a number
- Thousandths – Related to place value – position of the third digit to the right of the decimal
- Hundredths – position of the second digit to the right of the decimal
- Tenths – First digit to the right of the decimal
- Base Ten Units – place value units
- Digit – A number between 0 and 9
- Standard Form – A number written in the format 135
- Expanded form – A way to write numbers to show place value of each digit
  Example: 100 + 30 + 5 = 135
- Unit form – A way to show how many of each size unit are in a number
  Example: 3.21 = 3 ones 2 tenths 1 hundredth
- Word form – A number written out in words
  Example: 135 = one hundred thirty-five
- Exponents – How many times a number is to be used in a multiplication sentence
- Millimeter - a metric unit of length equal to one thousandth of a meter
- Equation – Statement that two mathematical expressions have the same value, indicated by the use of the symbol =
- Centimeter – (cm) a unit of measure equal to one hundredth of a meter
- Number line – A line marked with 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
- Addend – Any number being added
- Sum – Answer to an addition problem
- Difference – Answer to a subtraction problem
- Area model – A graphic organizer that organizes the partial products

- **Module 2**
- Decimal fraction – A proper fraction whose denominator is a power of 10
- Multiplier – A quantity by which a given number – multiplicand – is to be multiplied
- Parentheses – ( ) The symbols used to relate order of operations
- Decimals – A fraction whose denominator is a power of ten and whose numerator is expressed by figures placed to the right of a decimal point
- Decompose – To take apart a number
- Equivalence – A state of being equal or equivalent
- Equivalent measures – 12 inches = 1 foot; 16 ounces = 1 pound
- Estimate – Approximation of the value or a quantity or number. About how much or how many
- Multiple – A number that can be divided by another number without a remainder like 15, 20, or any multiple of 5
- Pattern – As systematically consistent and recurring trait within a sequence
- Product – The result of a multiplication problem
- Remainder – The number left over when one integer is divided by another
- Renaming – Making a larger unit
- Rounding – Approximating the value of a given number
- Commutative property – The word "commutative" comes from "commute" or "move around," so the commutative property is the one that refers to moving numbers around.
  Example: 2 X 3 = 3 X 2
- Associative property – The word "associative" comes from "associate" or "group." The Associative property is the rule that refers to grouping.
  Example: 5 x 7 x 2 = (5 x 2) x 7
- Distributive property – "Multiplication distributes over addition"
  Example: 43 x 6 = (40 x 6) + (3 x 6)

Knowing the unit conversions

1 foot = 12 inches 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches

1 mile = 5,280 feet 1 mile = 1,760 yards

1 centimeter = 10 millimeter

1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1,000 millimeters

1 kilometer = 1,000 meters

1 pound = 16 pound 1 ton = 2,000 pounds

1 gram= 1,000 milligrams 1 kilogram = 1,000 grams

1 cup= 8 fluid ounces 1 pint = 2 cups

1 quart = 2 pints 1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 liter = 1,000 milliliters 1 kiloliter = 1,000 liters

Convert.

a. 15 yd =_____ ft

yards to feet: big unit to small unit - multiply

3 ft = 1 yd 15 yd x 3 ft per yd = 45 ft

b. _____g = 18 kg

kilograms to gram: big unit to small unit - multiply

1,000 g =1 kg 18 kg x 1,000 g per kg =18,000 g

c. 16 gal=_____qt =_____pt

gallons to quarts to pints: big unit to small unit to smaller unit – multiply twice

4 qt = 1 gal 1 qt =2 pt

16 gal x 4 qt per gal = 64 qt

64 qt x 2 pt per qt =128 pt

d. _____fl oz = 6.32 c

cups to fluid ounces: big unit to small unit -multiply

8 fl oz =1 cup

6.32 c x 8 fl oz per c

= 632 hundredths c x 8 fl oz per c

= 5056 hundredths fl oz

= 50.56 fl oz