

# Fourth Grade Math Vocabulary

## Units 5 & 8 - No Vocabulary Introduced

Unit 1	
<b>composite number</b>	A whole number with more than 1 factor pair.
<b>factor pair of a whole number</b>	A pair of whole numbers that multiply to result in that number. For example, 5 and 4 are a factor pair of 20.
<b>multiple of a number</b>	The result of multiplying that number by a whole number. For example, 18 is a multiple of 3, because it is a result of multiplying 3 by 6.
<b>prime number</b>	A whole number that is greater than 1 and has exactly one factor pair: the number itself and 1.

Unit 2	
<b>common denominator</b>	The same denominator in two or more fractions. For instance, 14 and 54 have a common denominator.
<b>denominator</b>	The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into.
<b>equivalent fractions</b>	Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, 12 and 24 are equivalent fractions.
<b>numerator</b>	The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described.

Unit 3	
<b>mixed number</b>	A number expressed as a whole number and a fraction less than 1.

Unit 4	
<b>rounding</b>	A formal way to say which number a given number is closer to. For example, for 182, the number 180 is the closest multiple of ten and 200 is the closest multiple of a hundred. We can round 182 to 180 (if rounding to the nearest ten) or 200 (if rounding to the nearest hundred).

Unit 6	
<b>dividend</b>	The number being divided. For example, when 37 is divided by 5, we call 37 the dividend.
<b>remainder</b>	The number left over when we take away as many equal groups as we can from a number.

Unit 7	
<b>acute angle</b>	An angle that measures less than 90 degrees.
<b>angle</b>	A figure made up of two rays that share the same endpoint.
<b>intersecting lines</b>	Lines that cross.
<b>line</b>	A set of points that are arranged in a straight way and extend infinitely in opposite directions.
<b>obtuse angle</b>	An angle that measures greater than 90 degrees.
<b>parallel lines</b>	Lines that never intersect.

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<b>perpendicular lines</b>	Lines that intersect creating right angles.
<b>point</b>	A location along a line or in space.
<b>ray</b>	A line that ends at one point and goes on in the other direction.
<b>right angle</b>	An angle with a measurement of 90 degrees.
<b>segment or line segment</b>	A part of a line with two endpoints.
<b>straight angle</b>	An angle that measures 180 degrees.
<b>vertex</b>	The point where the two rays meet.

### Unit 8

<b>line of symmetry</b>	A line that divides a figure into two halves that match up exactly when the figure is folded along the line.
<b>right triangle</b>	A triangle with a 90 degree angle.
<b>symmetry</b>	A figure has symmetry if its parts can match up exactly when the figure is folded or rotated.