Third Grade Math Vocabulary
Unit 8 - No Vocabulary Introduced

Unit 1	
array	An arrangement of objects in rows and columns. Each column must contain the same number of objects as the other columns, and each row must have the same number of objects as the other rows.
bar graph	A way to show how many in each group or category using the length of rectangles.
equation	A statement that includes an equal sign (=). It tells us that what is on one side of the sign is equal to what is on the other side.
expression	An expression has at least 2 numbers and at least one math operation (such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division).
factor	When we multiply two whole numbers to get a product, each of those numbers is a factor of the product.
key	The part of a picture graph that tells what each picture represents.
multiplication	The operation that tells you the total number of objects when you have a certain number of equal groups.
picture graph	A way to show how many in each group or category using pictures of the objects or symbols.
product	The result of multiplying some numbers.
scaled bar graph	A bar graph marked in multiples of some number other than 1.
scaled picture graph	A picture graph where each picture represents an amount other than 1

Unit 2	
area	The number of square units that cover a flat figure without gaps or overlaps.
parentheses	Grouping symbols that can be used in expressions or equations, such as: (3×5)+(2×5),(24÷2)+5=17.
square centimeter	A square with side lengths of 1 centimeter.
square foot	A square with side lengths of 1 foot.
square inch	A square with side lengths of 1 inch.
square meter	A square with side lengths of 1 meter.

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Unit 3	
algorithm	A set of steps that works every time as long as the steps are carried out correctly.
expanded form	A specific way of writing a number as a sum of hundreds, tens, and ones. Expanded form writes a number as a sum of the value of each digit. Example: 482 written in expanded form is 400+80+2.
rounding	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 4	
division	Finding the number of groups or finding the size of each group when we share into groups of equal size.
divisor	The number we are dividing by which can represent the size of the groups or the number of groups.
quotient	The result in a division equation.

Unit 5	
denominator	The bottom part of a fraction that tells how many equal parts the whole was partitioned into.
equivalent fractions	Fractions that have the same size and describe the same point on the number line. For example, 12 and 24 are equivalent fractions.
fraction	A number used to describe the parts of a whole that has been partitioned into equal parts.
numerator	The top part of a fraction that tells how many of the equal parts are being described.
unit fraction	A fraction with 1 in the numerator.

Unit 6	
gram	A weight unit that is part of the metric measurement system. There are 1,000 grams in a kilogram.
kilogram	A weight unit that is part of the metric measurement system. There are 1,000 grams in a kilogram.
liquid volume	The amount of space that a liquid takes up.
liter	A liquid volume unit that is part of the metric measurement system.
mixed number	A number expressed as a whole number and a fraction less than 1.
weight	How heavy something is.

Unit 7	
angle in a shape	The space where 2 sides of a shape meet.
perimeter	A perimeter is the boundary of a flat shape. We can find the length of the perimeter by finding the sum of the lengths of the sides of the shape.
right angle in a shape	The angle in the corner of a square or a rectangle.