Engageny 4th Grade

Math vocabulary

Module 1:

* Ten thousands, hundred thousands (as places on the place value chart)
* Millions, ten millions, hundred millions (as places on the place value chart)
* =, <, > (equal to, less than, greater than)
* Algorithm (a step-by-step procedure to solve a particular type of problem)
* regrouping, trading
* Decompose (e.g., to break 1 larger unit into 10 smaller units)
* Difference (answer to a subtraction problem)
* Digit (any of the numbers 0 to 9; e.g.
* Equation (e.g., 2,389 + 80,601 = \_\_\_\_\_)
* Estimate (an approximation of a quantity or number)
* Expanded form (e.g., 100 + 30 + 5 = 135)
* Number sentence (e.g., 4 + 3 = 7)
* Place value (the numerical value that a digit has by virtue of its position in a number)
* Rounding (approximating the value of a given number)
* Standard form (a number written in the format 135)
* Sum (answer to an addition problem)
* Tape diagram (bar diagram)
* Word form (e.g., one hundred thirty-five)

Module 2:

* Balance scale, weights (masses)
* Centimeter ruler, meter stick
* Convert (express a measurement in a different unit; rename units)
* Kilometer (km, a unit of measure for length)
* Mass (the measure of the amount of matter in an object)
* Milliliter (mL, a unit of measure for liquid volume)
* Mixed units (e.g., 3 m 43 cm)
* Capacity (the maximum amount that something can contain)
* Distance (the length of the line segment joining two points)
* Equivalent (equal)
* Kilogram (kg), gram (g) (units of measure for mass)
* 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), centimeter (cm) (units of measure for length)
* Weight (the measurement of how heavy something is)

Module 3:

* Distributive property (e.g., 64 × 27 = (60 × 20) + (60 × 7) + (4 × 20) + (4 × 7))
* Divisor (the number by which another number is divided)
* Formula (a mathematical rule expressed as an equation with numbers and/or variables)
* Long division (process of dividing a large dividend using several recorded steps)
* Partial product (e.g., 24 × 6 = (20 × 6) + (4 × 6) = 120 + 24)
* Prime number (positive integer greater than 1 having whole number factors of only 1 and itself)
* Remainder (the number left over when one integer is divided by another)
* Area (the amount of two-dimensional space in a bounded region)
* Area model (a model for multiplication and division problems that relates rectangular arrays to area, in which the length and width of a rectangle represent the factors for multiplication, and for division the width represents the divisor and the length represents the quotient)
* Array (a set of numbers or objects that follow a specific pattern, a matrix)
* Divide, division (e.g., 15 ÷ 5 = 3)
* Equation (a statement that the values of two mathematical expressions are equal using the = sign)
* Factors (numbers that can be multiplied together to get other numbers)
* Mixed units (e.g., 1 ft 3 in, 4 lb 13 oz)
* Multiple (product of a given number and any other whole number)
* Multiply, multiplication (e.g., 5 × 3 = 15)
* Perimeter (length of a continuous line forming the boundary of a closed geometric figure)
* Product (the result of multiplication)
* Quotient (the result of division)

Module 4:

* Acute angle (angle with a measure of less than 90$°$)
* Acute triangle (triangle with all interior angles measuring less than 90$°$)
* Adjacent angle (Two angles $∠AOC$ and $∠COB$, with a common side $\rightharpoonaccent{OC}$, are *adjacent angles* if $C $is in the interior of $∠AOB$.)
* Angle (union of two different rays sharing a common vertex, e.g., $∠ABC$)
* Degree, degree measure of an angle (Subdivide the length around a circle into 360 arcs of equal length. A central angle for any of these arcs is called a *one-degree angle* and is said to have an angle measure of 1$°$. )
* Diagonal (straight lines joining two opposite corners of a straight-sided shape)
* Equilateral triangle (triangle with three equal sides)
* Figure (set of points in the plane)
* Intersecting lines (lines that contain at least one point in common)
* Isosceles triangle (triangle with at least two equal sides)
* Line (straight path with no thickness that extends in both directions without end)
* 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)
* Line segment (two points, A and B, together with the set of points on the line $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ between $A$ and $B$, e.g., $\overbar{AB}$)
* Obtuse angle (angle with a measure greater than 90$°$, but less than 180$°$)
* Obtuse triangle (triangle with an interior obtuse angle)
* Parallel (two lines in a plane that do not intersect, e.g., $\overbar{AB} ∥ \overbar{CD}$)
* Perpendicular (Two lines are *perpendicular* if they intersect, and any of the angles formed between the lines is a 90° angle, e.g., $\overbar{EF} ⊥ \overbar{GH}$.)
* Point (precise location in the plane)
* Protractor (instrument used in measuring or sketching angles)
* Ray (The *ray* $\rightharpoonaccent{OA}$ is the point $O$ and the set of all points on the line $\overleftrightarrow{OA}$ that are on the same side of $O$ as the point $A$.)
* Right angle (angle formed by perpendicular lines, measuring 90$°$)
* Right triangle (triangle that contains one 90° angle)
* Scalene triangle (triangle with no sides or angles equal)
* Straight angle (angle that measures 180$°$)
* Supplementary angles (two angles with a sum of 180$°$)
* Triangle (A *triangle* consists of three non-collinear points and the three line segments between them. The three segments are called the *sides* of the triangle, and the three points are called the *vertices.*)
* Vertex (a point, often used to refer to the point where two lines meet, such as in an angle or the corner of a triangle)
* Vertical angles (When two lines intersect, any two non-adjacent angles formed by those lines are called *vertical angles* or *vertically opposite angles*.)
* Parallelogram (quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides)
* Polygon (closed two-dimensional figure with straight sides)
* Quadrilateral (polygon with four sides)
* Rectangle (quadrilateral with four right angles)
* Rhombus (quadrilateral with all sides of equal length)
* Square (rectangle with all sides of equal length)
* Sum (result of adding two or more numbers)
* Trapezoid (quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides)

Module 5:

* Common denominator (when two or more fractions have the same denominator)
* Denominator (e.g., the 5 in $\frac{3}{5}$ names the fractional unit as fifths)
* Fraction greater than 1 (a fraction with a numerator that is greater than the denominator)
* Line plot (display of data on a number line, using an x or another mark to show frequency)
* Mixed number (number made up of a whole number and a fraction)
* Numerator (e.g., the 3 in $\frac{3}{5}$ indicates 3 fractional units are selected)
* Compose (change a smaller unit for an equivalent of a larger unit, e.g., 2 fourths = 1 half, 10 ones = 1 ten; combining 2 or more numbers, e.g., 1 fourth + 1 fourth = 2 fourths, 2 + 2 + 1 = 5)
* Decompose (change a larger unit for an equivalent of a smaller unit, e.g., 1 half = 2 fourths, 1 ten = 10 ones; partition a number into 2 or more parts, e.g., 2 fourths = 1 fourth + 1 fourth, 5 = 2 + 2 + 1)
* Equivalent fractions (fractions that name the same size or amount)
* Fraction (e.g., $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{4}{3}$)
* Fractional unit (e.g., half, third, fourth)
* Whole (e.g., 2 halves, 3 thirds, 4 fourths)

Module 6:

* Decimal expanded form (e.g., ($2 × 10) + \left(4 × 1\right) + \left(5 × 0.1\right) + \left(9 × 0.01\right) = 24.59$)
* Decimal fraction (fraction with a denominator of 10, 100, 1,000, etc.)
* Decimal number (number written using place value units that are powers of 10)
* Decimal point (period used to separate the whole number part from the fractional part of a decimal number)
* Fraction expanded form (e.g., ($2 × 10) + \left(4 × 1\right) +\left(5 ×\frac{1}{10}\right)+\left(9 ×\frac{1}{100}\right)= 24\frac{59}{100}$)
* Hundredth (place value unit such that 100 hundredths equals 1 one)
* Tenth (place value unit such that 10 tenths equals 1 one)

Module 7:

* Customary system of measurement (measurement system commonly used in the United States that includes such units as yards, pounds, and gallons)
* Customary unit (e.g., foot, ounce, quart)
* Cup (c) (customary unit of measure for liquid volume)
* Gallon (gal) (customary unit of measure for liquid volume)
* Metric system of measurement (base ten system of measurement used internationally that includes such units as meters, kilograms, and liters)
* Metric unit (e.g., kilometer, gram, milliliter)
* Ounce (oz) (customary unit of measure for weight)
* Pint (pt) (customary unit of measure for liquid volume)
* Pound (lb) (customary unit of measure for weight)
* Quart (qt) (customary unit of measure for liquid volume)
* Capacity (the maximum amount that a container can hold)
* Convert (to express a measurement in a different unit)
* Distance (the length of the line segment joining two points)
* Equivalent (the same)
* Foot (ft) (customary unit of measure for length)
* Hour (hr) (unit of measure for time)
* Inch (customary unit of measure for length, 12 inches = 1 foot)
* Gram (g), kilogram (kg) (metric units of measure for mass, not distinguished from weight at this time)
* Length (the measurement of something from end to end)
* Liter (L), milliliter (mL) (metric units of measure for liquid volume)
* Measurement (dimensions, quantity, or capacity as determined by comparison with a standard)
* Meter (m), centimeter (cm), kilometer (km), (metric units of measure for length)
* Minute (min) (unit of measure for time)