

# 3rd Grade Math Vocabulary Words

## MATH

## Word Wall

## Grades 3-4

## CCSS

*Created by Butterflies & Daydreams*

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>difference</b><br>the answer to a subtraction problem<br>$24 - 5 = 19$   | <b>inverse operations</b><br>operations that undo each other such as addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division   | <b>addend</b><br>a number that is added to another problem in an addition problem  | <b>standard form</b><br>a number written in numerical or number form<br>$623$   |
| <b>digit</b><br>any one of the ten symbols 0-9 used to write numbers<br>$0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$  | <b>number line</b><br>a horizontal line with arrows at both ends, used to show the relative positions of numbers  | <b>benchmark</b><br>a number such as 100, 1,000, or 1,000 that helps estimate or understand a different amount   | <b>estimate</b><br>a number close to an exact amount<br>about 20 minutes  |
| <b>odd</b><br>a whole number that has a 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 in the ones place<br>$1, 3, 5, 7, 9$   | <b>pattern</b><br>an ordered set of numbers or objects, the order helps you predict what will come next<br>$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12$  | <b>period</b><br>each group of 3 digits separated by commas in a multi-digit number<br>Thousands Period, Ones Period   | <b>round</b><br>to change a number to a friendlier number that tells about how many or how much<br>$867,983$ rounds to $868,000$  |
| <b>even</b><br>a whole number that has a 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 in the ones place<br>$0, 2, 4, 6, 8$  | <b>pattern unit</b><br>the part of a pattern that repeats<br>$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12$  | <b>place value</b><br>the location of the digit in a number<br>$6, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  | <b>sum</b><br>the answer to an addition problem   |
| <b>parentheses</b><br>the symbols used to show which operation is done first in an expression<br>$(2 + 3) \times 4 = 20$<br>$5 \times 4 = 20$   | <b>addition</b><br>to join, increase, or put together<br>$1 + 2 = 3$  | <b>word form</b><br>a way to write numbers by using words<br>six hundred twenty-three  | <b>compare</b><br>to describe whether numbers are...<br>$600 > 200$ , $600 < 800$ , $600 = 600$   |
| <b>order of operations</b><br>a special set of rules that shows which operations to perform first in a given mathematical expression<br>Parentheses, Exponents, Multiply, Divide, Add, Subtract | <b>subtraction</b><br>to take away, to find the difference, to find out how much more, to find out how much less, to find out how much left over, to find out how much remained<br>$10 - 3 = 7$ | <b>expanded form</b><br>a way to write numbers that shows the value of each digit<br>$600 + 20 + 3$  | <b>order</b><br>a particular arrangement or placement of things one after the other<br>$11,200$ , $12,200$ , $13,200$   |
| <b>greater than</b><br>$>$  | <b>MULTIPLICATION and DIVISION</b>  | <b>array</b><br>an arrangement of objects in rows and columns<br>$5 \text{ rows of } 4 = 20$   | <b>factor</b><br>a number that is multiplied by another number to find a product<br>$6 \times 20 = 120$   |
| <b>less than</b><br>$<$   | <b>Zero Property of Multiplication</b><br>the product of any number and zero is zero<br>$12 \times 0 = 0$   | <b>compatible numbers</b><br>numbers that are easy to mentally compute with<br>$5 \times 10 = 50$ , $25 \times 4 = 100$  | <b>product</b><br>the answer in a multiplication problem<br>$6 \times 20 = 120$   |
| <b>tenth</b><br>one of 10 equal parts   | <b>hundredth</b><br>one of 100 equal parts  | <b>Identity Property of Multiplication</b><br>states that the product of any number and one is that number<br>$9 \times 1 = 9$   | <b>partial product</b><br>a way to multiply in which the tens, hundreds, and thousands are multiplied separately and then the products are added back together<br>$64 \times 2 = 128$ |
| <b>Identity Property of Addition</b><br>states that when you add 0 to any number, the sum is that number<br>$43 + 0 = 43$   | <b>division</b><br>to share equally, to divide, to separate into equal groups, to find out how many groups, to find out how many times one number goes into another                             | <b>Associative Property of Multiplication</b><br>states that when the order of factors is changed, the product remains the same<br>$(6 \times 4) \times 2 = 48$ , $6 \times (4 \times 2) = 48$ | <b>regroup</b><br>to exchange amounts of equal value to rename a number<br>10 tens = 1 hundred  |
| <b>Commutative Property of Addition</b><br>states that the order of two addends is changed, the sum remains the same<br>$8 + 4 = 12$ , $4 + 8 = 12$   | <b>multiple</b><br>a number that is the product of a given number and a counting number<br>Multiples of 3: $3, 6, 9, 12, 15$  | <b>Fact family</b><br>a set of related multiplication and division equations, in addition and subtraction equations  | <b>equation</b><br>a number sentence which shows that two quantities are equal<br>$8 \times 3 = 24$   |
| <b>counting number</b><br>a whole number that can be used to count a set of objects<br>$1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$  | <b>quotient</b><br>the answer to a division problem<br>$64 \div 8 = 8$  | <b>expression</b><br>a part of a number sentence that has numbers and operations but does not have an equal sign<br>$3 \times 2$   | <b>divisible</b><br>a number is divisible by another number if it can be divided evenly with no remainder<br>$12 \div 3 = 4$  |
| <b>equation</b><br>a number sentence which shows that two quantities are equal<br>$8 \times 3 = 24$   | <b>dividend</b><br>the number that is to be divided in a division problem<br>$63 \div 9 = 7$  | <b>partial quotient</b><br>a method of dividing in which multiples of the divisor are subtracted from the dividend and then the quotients are added together<br>$120 \div 10 = 12$             | <b>common factor</b><br>a number that is a factor of two or more numbers<br>common factors of 10 and 15: $1, 5$   |
| <b>divisible</b><br>a number is divisible by another number if it can be divided evenly with no remainder<br>$12 \div 3 = 4$  | <b>divisor</b><br>the number that divides the dividend in a division problem<br>$63 \div 9 = 7$   | <b>remainder</b><br>the amount left over when a number cannot be divided evenly<br>$8 \div 3 = 2 \text{ r } 2$   | <b>common multiple</b><br>a number that is a multiple of two or more numbers<br>common multiples of 3 and 5: $15, 30, 45$   |

**3rd grade math vocabulary words** are essential for young learners as they build the foundation for more advanced mathematical concepts. At this stage, students are introduced to various mathematical operations, shapes, measurements, and problem-solving strategies. Understanding these vocabulary words not only helps children perform calculations but also enables them to communicate their mathematical understanding effectively. This article will explore the importance of 3rd grade math vocabulary, provide a comprehensive list of key terms, and offer tips for teachers and parents on how to reinforce vocabulary learning.

# The Importance of Math Vocabulary in 3rd Grade

In 3rd grade, students transition from basic arithmetic to more complex concepts. This shift requires a solid grasp of math vocabulary, which plays a pivotal role in their academic success. Here are several reasons why math vocabulary is important:

- **Enhances Understanding:** Familiarity with math terms helps students understand instructions, problems, and theorems better.
- **Improves Problem-Solving Skills:** A robust vocabulary allows students to decipher word problems and apply appropriate strategies to find solutions.
- **Facilitates Communication:** Students need to articulate their mathematical thinking and reasoning clearly, both in writing and verbally.
- **Builds Confidence:** Mastery of math vocabulary can boost a child's confidence in their mathematical abilities, encouraging them to participate more actively in class.

## Essential 3rd Grade Math Vocabulary Words

To aid teachers and parents in their efforts to enhance students' math vocabulary, we have compiled a list of essential terms commonly encountered in 3rd grade math curricula. These words cover various mathematical concepts and operations.

### Basic Operations

1. Addition - The process of finding the total or sum by combining two or more numbers.
2. Subtraction - The operation of taking one number away from another.
3. Multiplication - A method of adding a number to itself a certain number of times.
4. Division - The process of splitting a number into equal parts or groups.

### Numbers and Values

1. Whole Numbers - Non-negative integers without fractions or decimals.
2. Even Numbers - Numbers that can be divided by 2 without a remainder.
3. Odd Numbers - Numbers that cannot be divided evenly by 2.
4. Place Value - The value of a digit based on its position within a number (e.g., tens, hundreds).

# Measurement and Geometry

1. Length - The measurement of something from end to end.
2. Width - The measurement of something from side to side; often paired with length.
3. Area - The amount of space inside a shape, typically measured in square units.
4. Perimeter - The distance around a shape, calculated by adding the lengths of all its sides.
5. Angle - The space between two intersecting lines measured in degrees.
6. Triangle - A three-sided polygon.
7. Square - A four-sided polygon with equal sides and four right angles.
8. Rectangle - A four-sided polygon with opposite sides equal and four right angles.

# Fractions and Decimals

1. Fraction - A part of a whole, represented by a numerator (top number) and a denominator (bottom number).
2. Decimal - A fraction expressed in a special form, using a decimal point to separate the whole number from the fractional part.
3. Numerator - The top number in a fraction, indicating how many parts are being considered.
4. Denominator - The bottom number in a fraction, indicating the total number of equal parts.

# Patterns and Relationships

1. Pattern - A repeated or recurring sequence of numbers, shapes, or colors.
2. Sequence - An ordered list of numbers that follow a specific rule.
3. Equivalent - Having the same value, often used when discussing fractions (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{2}{4}$ ).

# Strategies for Teaching Math Vocabulary

To effectively teach 3rd grade math vocabulary, educators and parents can employ a variety of strategies. Here are some techniques to enhance students' understanding and retention of math terms:

## 1. Use Visual Aids

Incorporating visual aids such as charts, diagrams, and illustrations can help students connect words with concepts. For example, using pictures of shapes when teaching geometry terms can make the vocabulary more relatable and memorable.

## **2. Engage in Interactive Activities**

Interactive activities can make learning math vocabulary enjoyable. Consider using games like bingo, memory cards, or matching exercises to reinforce terms. For instance, students can match vocabulary words with their definitions or use flashcards to test their knowledge.

## **3. Incorporate Vocabulary into Daily Lessons**

Integrating math vocabulary into regular lessons can help reinforce understanding. Use the terms frequently in discussions, problem-solving sessions, and written assignments. Encourage students to use the vocabulary in their explanations and justifications.

## **4. Create a Vocabulary Word Wall**

A vocabulary word wall in the classroom can serve as a handy reference for students. Display key vocabulary words along with their definitions and illustrations. This visual reminder can help students retain the terms they encounter throughout the school year.

## **5. Encourage Collaborative Learning**

Group activities that promote discussion and collaboration can enhance vocabulary learning. Encourage students to work together to solve problems and explain their reasoning using math vocabulary. This collaborative approach fosters peer learning and reinforces understanding.

## **Conclusion**

Understanding 3rd grade math vocabulary words is crucial for young learners as they navigate through the complexities of mathematics. By emphasizing these terms, teachers and parents can help students build a strong foundation that supports their future academic success. Through engaging activities, visual aids, and consistent practice, students can become confident in their mathematical abilities and effectively communicate their understanding of key concepts. As students grow and advance in their education, a strong grasp of math vocabulary will serve them well in tackling more challenging mathematical problems.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What is the definition of 'addition' in 3rd grade math vocabulary?**

Addition is the process of finding the total or sum by combining two or more numbers.

## **What does 'subtraction' mean in 3rd grade math?**

Subtraction is the process of finding the difference between two numbers by taking one number away from another.

## **Can you explain what 'multiplication' means?**

Multiplication is a mathematical operation where a number is added to itself a certain number of times.

## **What is a 'fraction' in 3rd grade terms?**

A fraction is a way to represent a part of a whole, consisting of a numerator (top number) and a denominator (bottom number).

## **What does the term 'geometry' refer to in 3rd grade math?**

Geometry is a branch of mathematics that deals with shapes, sizes, and the properties of space.

## **What is the meaning of 'perimeter'?**

Perimeter is the total distance around the edge of a shape or figure.

## **What does 'place value' refer to in 3rd grade math?**

Place value is the value of a digit based on its position in a number, such as units, tens, hundreds, etc.

Find other PDF article:

<https://soc.up.edu.ph/23-write/pdf?ID=kVn80-4878&title=free-online-practice-test-for-medical-billing-and-coding.pdf>

## **3rd Grade Math Vocabulary Words**

*What do we call the "rd" in "3<sup>rd</sup>" and the "th" in "9<sup>th</sup>"?*

Aug 23, 2014 · Our numbers have a specific two-letter combination that tells us how the number sounds. For example 9th 3rd 301st What do we call these special sounds?

**1st 2nd 3rd ... 10th      10th      ...**

third 3rd fourth 4th fifth 5th sixth 6th seventh 7th eighth 8th ninth tenth  
eleventh twelfth thirteenth fourteenth ...

3rd3th -

Oct 21, 2024 · 3rd“third”3rd3th3th  
3rd ...

3rd10th25th -

3rd10th25th 1

3rd3th -

Feb 5, 2025 · 3rd3th “3rd”“third” “3rd”  
“3rd place” ...

3rd 10th 25th 50th 75th 90th 97th \_ ...

3rd10th25th50th75th90th97th3102550759097  
1 ...

3rd3th -

Feb 9, 2025 · 3rd3th “3rd”“third” “3rd”  
 ...

rdth -

rdth : 1rd3rd23rd23rd rd third, : 3rd,  
23rd, 33rd, 43rd 2th ...

*Ordinal 3: 3rd vs 3d - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange*

What is the most correct form for 3 in ordinal form: 3rd or 3d? I know both are valid. But I heard that 3rd is something like spoken form and it's grammatically correct to use 3d.

3RDSC\_

Mar 31, 2010 · 3rd3rd3rdSAVESC  
ED\_SORA2 ...

What do we call the “rd” in “3<sup>rd</sup>” and the “th” in “9<sup>th</sup>”?

Aug 23, 2014 · Our numbers have a specific two-letter combination that tells us how the number sounds. For example 9th 3rd 301st What do we call these special sounds?

1st2nd3rd...10th 10th ...

third 3rd fourth 4th fifth 5th sixth 6th seventh 7th eighth 8th ninth tenth  
eleventh twelfth thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth sixteenth seventeenth  
eighteenth nineteenth ...

3rd3th -

Oct 21, 2024 · 3rd“third”3rd3th3th  
3rdThis is the 3rd time I have visited this museum  
(He ...

3rd10th25th -

3rd10th25th 1

Feb 5, 2025 · 3rd3th 3rd “third” 3rd “3rd place” 3rd “3th” ...

[illegible]

Feb 9, 2025 · 3rd3th“3rd”third“3rd”  
 “1st”first“2nd”second“3rd” ...

rdth: 1rd3rd23rd rd third, : 3rd, 23rd, 33rd, 43rd 2th4~20th24~30, 4 4th, 5th th 123, : 4th, 7th, 35th 3rdth ...

What is the most correct form for 3 in ordinal form: 3rd or 3d? I know both are valid. But I heard that 3rd is something like spoken form and it's grammatically correct to use 3d.

Mar 31, 2010 · 3rd 3rd 3rd SAVE SC  
ED SORA2 ED SORA3

[Back to Home](#)