

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

**Bar graph:** A graph that uses bars to represent numbers in the data.

**Fact family:** Related addition and subtraction facts or multiplication and division facts.

**Arrays:** An arrangement of object in rows and columns.

**Median:** The middle number in a set of data when numbers are put in order from smallest to largest.

**Estimate:** An answer that is close to an exact answer.

**Range:** The difference between the biggest (maximum) and smallest (minimum) numbers in the set of data.

**Rhombus:** A parallelogram with all four sides the same length.

**Prism:** A solid that has two parallel bases that are polygons with the same size and shape.

**Trapezoid:** A 4-sided polygon with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

**Hexagon:** A polygon with six sides.

**Pentagon:** A polygon with five sides.

**Octagon:** A polygon with eight sides.

**Parallel:** Always the same distance apart, and never meeting or crossing each other, no matter how far extended.

**Mean:** An average number in a set of data. The mean is found by adding all of the data values and then dividing by the number of numbers in the set of data.

**Perimeter:** The distance around a shape.

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

**Area**: The amount of surface inside a shape.

**Factor**: any of the numbers that are multiplied to find a product.

**Maximum**: The largest number in a set of data.

**Mode**: The number or value that occurs most often in a set of data.

**Minimum**: The smallest number in a set of data.

**Fraction**: A part of a whole or part of a collection.

**Denominator**: The number below the line in a fraction.

**Equivalent fractions**: Different fractions that name the same amount.

**Numerator**: The number above the line in a fraction.

**Angle**: A figure that is formed by two rays or two line segments that have the same endpoint.

**Line segment**: A straight path between two endpoints.

**Intersecting lines**: Lines that cross each other.

**Ray**: A straight path that has one endpoint and goes on forever.

**Right angle**: A 90 degree angle. Its sides form a square corner.

**Endpoint**: The point at the end of a ray or line segment.