

## 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

**Parallelogram**-A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides and the opposite sides are congruent

**Rhombus**-A quadrilateral whose sides are all the same length

**Trapezoid**- A quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides

**Vertex**- The point at which the edges of a polygon, angle, or polyhedron meet

**Parallel lines**- Lines, line segments, or rays in the same plane are this if they never meet

**Polygon**- A closed, two-dimensional figure that is made up of line segments joined end to end, which do not cross

**Mode**- The value or values that occur most often in a set of data

**Mean**- The sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of numbers in the set, often referred to as the average

**Median**-The middle value in a set of data when the data are listed in order from smallest to largest

**Range**- The difference between the maximum (largest number) and the minimum (smallest number) in a set of data

**Factor**- One of two or more numbers that are multiplied to give a product

**Product**- The result of multiplying two numbers called factors

**Dividend**- The number that is being divided in division

**Divisor**-The number that divides another number in division

**Quotient**- The result of dividing one number by another

**Square number**- A number that is the product of a whole number multiplied by itself

## 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

**Tenths**- The value of the place to the right of the ones place is one tenth of the value of the ones place

**Hundredths**- The value to the right of the tenths place is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of  $\frac{1}{10}$

**Thousandths**- The value of the place to the right of the hundredths place is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of  $\frac{1}{100}$

**Sum**- The result of adding two or more numbers

**Difference**- The result of subtracting one number from another

**Denominator**- The number below the one in a fraction-it represents the number of parts into which the whole is divided

**Numerator**- The number above the line in a fraction-it represents the number of equal parts that are being counted

**Perimeter**- This is the added distance around a closed two-dimensional shape

**Area**- The amount of surface inside a closed boundary, measured in square units, such as square inches

**Perpendicular**- When lines, rays, line segments, and planes meet at right angles, they are perpendicular

**Volume**- The amount of space inside of a three-dimensional object measured in cubic units

**Equivalent fractions**: Fractions that have different denominators, but name the same amount

**Exponent**: A small raised number in a notation that tells how many times the base is to be multiplied by itself

**Line of reflection**: A line drawn through a figure that divides the figure into two parts that look exactly alike, but are facing in opposite directions

## 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Math Vocabulary

Extra Credit

**Acute angle:** An angle that measures between  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$

**Right angle:** An angle that measures  $90^\circ$

**Obtuse angle:** An angle that measures between  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$

**Reflex angle:** An angle that measures between  $180^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$

**Straight angle:** An angle that measures  $180^\circ$