## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 1

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Digit | A symbol used to make numerals. These are the digits $0,1,2$, $3,4,5,6,7,8,9$. |  |
| Place value | The value of where the digit is in the number, such as units(ones), tens, hundreds, etc. |  |
| Place Value chart | Organization of place value. | Place Value Chart |
|  |  |  |
| Expanded notation | Writing the number to show the value of each digit. | 153 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100+50+3 \\ \text { Or } \\ (100 \times 1)+(10 \times 5)+3 \end{gathered}$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Round | Replacing a number with a number that tells about how many or how much. | $42 \xrightarrow{\text { nearest ton }} 40$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Value | Money: how much something is worth. <br> Mathematics: the result or 'output' of a calculation. | Money: House has value. <br> MATHEMATICS: $3 \times 4$ has the value of 12 |
| Whole numbers | The numbers $0,1,2$, $3,4,5$ and so on... There are no fractional or decimal parts and no negatives. | $\|$Whole Numbers       <br> $\left\|\begin{array}{llllllllll} & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9\end{array}\right\|$       |
| Decimals | A number with one or more places to the right of the decimal point. <br> The number to the right is less than 1. Based on 10. |  |
| Tenths | Part in ten equal parts. $\frac{\#}{10}$ |  |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words


## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 2

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Properties of operations | A mathematical process. Rules followed in Math. |  |
| Commutative Property | Addition: numbers can be added in any order and the sum remains the same. <br> Multiplication: numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product remains the same | $\begin{gathered} 3+2=2+3 \\ 3+6+9=6+3+9=9+6+3 \\ 6 \times 2=2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 4 \times 2=2 \times 4 \times 3=4 \times 2 \times 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Associative Property | Addition: addends can be regrouped and the sum remains the same. <br> Multiplication: Factors can be regrouped and the product remains the same. <br> Moving parentheses does not change value. | $(2+3)+4=2+(3+4)$ <br> All addition signs $(2 \times 3) \times 4=2 \times(3 \times 4)$ <br> All multiplication signs |
| Identity Property | Addition: the sum of any number and zero is that number <br> Multiplication: the product of any number and 1 is that number. | $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{3}+0 & =\mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \times 1 & =\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Addition | Finding the total, or sum, by combining two or more numbers. | Addition: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sum | The answer to any addition problem. | Addition: |
| Subtraction | Taking one number away from another. | $8-3=5$ |
| Difference | The answer to any subtraction problem. | Subtraction |
| Variable | A symbol or letter that stands for a number. | $\mathrm{n}+3$ <br> a number plus three <br> the variable |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 3

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commutative Property | Addition: numbers can be added in any order and the sum remains the same. <br> Multiplication: numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product remains the same | $\begin{gathered} 3+2=2+3 \\ 3+6+9=6+3+9=9+6+3 \\ 6 \times 2=2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 4 \times 2=2 \times 4 \times 3=4 \times 2 \times 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Associative Property | Addition: addends can be regrouped and the sum remains the same. <br> Multiplication: Factors can be regrouped and the product remains the same. <br> Moving parentheses does not change value. | $(2+3)+4=2+(3+4)$ <br> All addition signs $(2 \times 3) \times 4=2 \times(3 \times 4)$ <br> All multiplication signs |
| Identity Property | Addition: the sum of any number and zero is that number. <br> Multiplication: the product of any number and 1 is that number. | $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{3}+0 & =\mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \times 1 & =\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |
| Zero Property of Multiplication | The product of any number and zero is zero. | $\begin{aligned} 2,000 \times \mathbf{0} & =\mathbf{0} \\ 123 \times \mathbf{0} & =\mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Distributive Property | Multiplying a sum (or difference) by a number is the same as multiplying each number in the sum (or difference) by that number and adding (or subtracting) the products. | $3 \times(2+4)=3 \times 2+3 \times 4$ $5(12-3)=5(12)-5(3)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solve | Find a solution to an equation. | $\begin{gathered} x-2=4 \\ x=6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Partial products | A method of doing multiplication in math, factors are broken into smaller parts, then multiplied and then products are added. | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & \frac{120}{120} \\ & \frac{\times 45}{600}+\frac{\times 40}{4,800}+\frac{\times 3}{600}-5,400 \\ & \frac{4,800}{5,400} \end{aligned}$ |
| Mental math | Calculations that are done in a person's head without the guidance of pencil and paper, calculators or other aids. | for $46+33$ <br> the numbers are split to become: $\begin{gathered} (40+30+6+3)= \\ 70+9= \\ 79 \end{gathered}$ |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Multiplication/ multiply | To calculate the result of repeated additions of two numbers. | $\overbrace{\overbrace{0}^{000}}^{5+5+5=5 \times 3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | The answer to any multiplication problem. | Multiplication: $\underbrace{6 \times 3=18}_{\begin{array}{c} \text { Factor } \\ \text { (or Mutipiplier) (or Multiplicond) Product } \end{array}}$ |
| Numerical expressions | Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and $\times$ ) grouped together that show the value of something. | $\begin{aligned} 3+2 & =5 \\ 10 \times 4 & =40 \\ 6-2 & =4 \end{aligned}$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 4

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strip diagram | A tool used to help understand and solve word problems. It is also known as a bar diagram or a tape diagram. | Part-Whole Model Addition \& Subtraction $\square$ <br> Part + Part $=$ Whole <br> Whole - Part $=$ Part |
| Unknown quantity | A symbol or letter, such as $x$, that represent a number in an expression or equation. Also known as variable. | $\frac{\frac{\frac{\text { Expression }}{4 x}-\frac{7}{1}}{1}=5}{x=3}$ |
| Values | Money: how much something is worth. <br> Mathematics: the result or 'output' of a calculation. |  |
| Concrete model | Something that exists physically in the world and that generally can be manipulated. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Pictorial model | Representation illustrated by pictures. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reasonableness | Logical, validate the solution by verifying the answer. | After solving a problem, go back and check your answer in the problem. Does your answer make sense? |
| Symbolic representation | A pattern or image used instead of words. Creating a number sentence to solve a word problem. | $\begin{aligned} c+5 b & =51 \\ 4 c-j & =12 \\ 3 b+3 j & =177 \end{aligned}$ |
| Arrays | A way of displaying objects in rows and columns. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words



## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

## Topic 5

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mental math | Calculations that are done in a person's head without the guidance of pencil and paper, calculators or other aids. | for $46+33$ <br> the numbers are split to become: $\begin{gathered} (40+30+6+3)= \\ 70+9= \\ 79 \end{gathered}$ |
| Multiplication/ multiply | To calculate the result of repeated additions of two numbers. | $\overbrace{\overbrace{15 \text { apples }}^{5+5+5=5 \times 3}}^{5 \overbrace{0}^{5}}$ |
| Product | The answer to any multiplication problem. | $\underbrace{6 \times 18}_{\substack{\text { Factor } \\ \text { (or Multipier) } \\ \text { Multiplication } \\ 6 \\ \text { For Multiplicend) Product }}}=18$ |
| Whole number | The numbers with no fractional or decimal part and no negatives. | \{0, 1, 2, 3, ..100\} etc.... |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Compatible number | Numbers that are close in value to the actual numbers, and which make it easy to do mental arithmetic. | $23+74$ Compatible $25+75=100$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Partial products | A method of doing multiplication in math, factors are broken into smaller parts, then multiplied and then products are added. | $\begin{aligned} & 1200 \\ & \frac{120}{\times 45} \\ & \frac{\times 400}{80,800}+\frac{\times 3}{600}-5,400 \\ & \frac{4,800}{5,400} \end{aligned}$ |
| Perfect squares | A number that is the product of a counting number multiplied by itself. | $\text { square of } 5=5 \times 5=5^{2}=25$ |
| Round | Replacing a number with a number that tells about how many or how much. | $42 \xrightarrow{\text { noarest }} \mathbf{4 0}$ |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Commutative | Addition: numbers can be <br> added in any order and the sum <br> remains the same. <br> Property | $3+2=2+3$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Multiplication: numbers can <br> be multiplied in any order and <br> the product remains the same. | $3 \times 4 \times 2=2 \times 4 \times 3=4 \times 2 \times 3+3+9=9+6+3$ |  |
| ASSOClative | Addition: addends can be <br> regrouped and the sum remains <br> the same. <br> MrOperty | $(2+3)+4=2+(3+4)$ |
| Multiplication: Factors can be <br> regrouped and the product <br> remains the same. <br> Moving parentheses does not <br> change value. | $(2 \times 3) \times 4=2 \times(3 \times 4)$ |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 6

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perfect squares | A number that is the product of a counting number multiplied by itself. | $\text { square of } 5=5 \times 5=5^{2}=25$ |
| Arrays | A way of displaying objects in rows and columns. |  |
| Expanded notation | Writing the number to show the value of each digit | $\begin{gathered} 153 \\ 100+50+3 \\ \text { Or } \\ (100 \times 1)+(10 \times 5)+3 \end{gathered}$ |
| Algorithm/ Standard Algorithm | A step-by-step solution to a problem. | 1599 <br> $+\quad 692$ <br> 2291 <br> Addition-Right to Left |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Multiplication/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| multiply |$\quad$| To calculate the result <br> of repeated additions <br> of two numbers |
| :---: |
| Product |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Distributive | Multiplying a sum (or <br> difference) by a number is the <br> same as multiplying each <br> number in the sum (or <br> Property <br> difference) by that number and <br> adding (or subtracting) the <br> products. | $5(12-3)=5(12)-5(3)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 7

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division/divide | An operation to find the number in each group or the number of equal groups | $6+3=2$ |
| Dividend | The number that is being divided | 45 divison <br> Dividend $\div$ Divisor $=$ Quotient <br> Quotient <br> Divisor Dividend |
| Divisor | The number by which another number is divided. | Dividend $\div$ Divisor $=$ Quotient <br> Quotient Divisor) Dividend |
| Quotient | The answer to any division problem. | Dividend $\div$ Divisor $=$ Quotient <br> Quotient <br> Divisor Dividend |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Remainder | The amount that is left after dividing a number into equal parts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equation | A number sentence that uses the equal sign (=) to show that two expressions have the same value. | $55 \sqrt[5]{5} 5$ |
| Estimate | To give an approximate value rather than an exact answer. | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ +82 \end{array} \begin{gathered} \text { Ballpark } \\ \text { Estimate } \end{gathered}$ |
| Fluency | Quickly and accurately. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Strip diagram | A tool used to help <br> understand and solve <br> word problems. It is <br> also known as a bar <br> diagram or a tape <br> diagram. | Part-Whole Model <br> Addition \& Subtraction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

## Topic 8

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Partial quotients | A way to divide that finds quotients in parts until only a remainder, if any, is left. | $\begin{array}{r} 1 2 \longdiv { 1 9 5 } \\ -120 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline-60 \\ \hline-10 \\ -10 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}+1$ |
| Division/divide | An operation to find the number in each group or the number of equal groups | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt[3]{3}) \sqrt{3} 3 \\ & 6+3=2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dividend | The number that is being divided. | $4 \longdiv { 2 4 }$ alividend divisor <br> Dividend $\div$ Divisor $=$ Quotient <br> Quotient Divisor) Dividend |
| Divisor | The number by which another number is divided. | Dividend $\div$ Divisor $=$ Quotient <br> Quotient <br> Divisor) Drviden |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words



## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 9

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Input-output table | A table that uses a rule to relate one set of numbers to another set of numbers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number pattern | A list of numbers that follow a certain sequence or pattern. |  |
| Sequence | A set of numbers that follows a pattern. | $5,8,{ }_{8}^{+3},{ }_{\text {Sequence }}^{+3}, 17,{ }^{+3}, 14,{ }^{+3} 17,$ |
|  |  | "What sport do you play?" |
| Table | Numbers or quantities arranged in rows and columns. | Sport People <br> Soccer 106 <br> Tennis 45 <br> Gynnastics 54 <br> Swiming 82 <br> Track 68 |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 10

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equivalent fractions | Fractions that name the same region, part of a set, or part of a segment. |  |
| Fractions | Part of a whole. | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Numerator | The top number of the fractions which shows how many you have of what you are looking for. | $\frac{2}{7} \square\|\mid \square \square$ |
| Denominator | The bottom number of the fraction which shows how many total equal parts you have. | $\frac{2}{7} \square \square_{\text {oomemanar }}\|\square\| \square \square$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Unit Fractions | A fraction with a numerator of 1 . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number line | A line with numbers placed in their correct position. |  |
| Compare | Decide if a number is greater than, less than or equal to another or other numbers | $\begin{aligned} & 125>121 \\ & 121<125 \\ & \\ & 121=121 \\ & \frac{1}{2}<1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Simplest from/ Reduced fraction | A fraction in which the numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 露 } \\ & \frac{2}{4} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Common/Like denominators | Denominators that are the same. | These denominators are common (the same) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unlike denominators | Denominators that are different. |  |
| Least Common Multiple (LCM) | Finding the multiples of two or more numbers and identifying the least one they have in common. | Multiples of 3: <br> (0) $3,6,9,(2) 15,18,21,(24)$. <br> Multiples of 4: <br> (0) 4,8 (12) 16,20 ,(24) 28 ... <br> The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12 . |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 11

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decompose | To break into parts. |  |
| Addition | Finding the total, or sum, by combining two or more numbers. | Addition: $\text { Addend Addend } 8+3=11$ |
| Sum | The answer to any addition problem. | Addition: $\overbrace{\text { Addend }}^{8+3=11}$ |
| Subtraction | Taking one number away from another. | $8-3=5$ |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Difference | The answer to any subtraction problem. | Subtraction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fractions | Part of a whole. |  |
| Numerator | The top number of the fractions which shows how many you have of what you are looking for. |  |
| Denominator | The bottom number of the fraction which shows how many total equal parts you have. | $\frac{2}{7} \underbrace{\square}_{\text {Denominater }}\|\square\|-\square \square$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Benchmark Fractions | A known fraction that is commonly used for estimating. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mixed Number | A number that has a whole number part and a fraction. |  |
| Improper Fractions | A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator. | limproper Fraction $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| Common/Like denominators | Denominators that are the same. | $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{5}$ <br> These denominators are common (the same) |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Unlike denominators | Denominators that are different. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Least Common Multiple (LCM) | Finding the multiples of two or more numbers and identifying the least one they have in common. | Multiples of 3: <br> (0) $3,6,9$, (22) $15,18,21$,(24) $\ldots$ <br> Multiples of 4: <br> (0. 4,8 (12) 16,20 , (24) 28 ... <br> The LCM of 3 and 4 is 12 . |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 12

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measurement systems | Set of units of measurement <br> which can be used to specify anything which can be measured (Customary or Metric system). | $=\mathrm{y}=$ $==$ $==$ $==$ |
| Customary | The main system of weights and measures used in the United States and a few other countries Also known as Standard system |  |
| Metric | The decimal measuring system based on the meter, liter, and gram as units of length, capacity, and weight or mass. | VOLUME <br> Liter milliliter <br> MASS <br> - Kilogram Gram Milligram <br> LENGTH <br> Kilometer Meter <br> - Centimeter Millimeter |
| Measure/ measurement | Finding a number that shows the size or amount of something. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Units | Labels of measurement. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Convert | A change in the form of a measurement, different units(same system of measurement), without a change in the size or amount. | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{~km}=1000 \mathrm{~m} \\ \hline 2.3 \mathrm{~km}=\square \mathrm{m} \\ 2.3 \mathrm{~km}=2300 \mathrm{~m} \\ 2.3 \times 1000=2300 \end{gathered}$ |
| Equivalent | Having the same value. | 2 minutes is equivalent to 120 seconds <br> 2 minutes $=120$ seconds |
| Intervals of time | A definite length of time marked by a start and finish |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Length | Distance. How far from <br> end to end. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquid volumes/ <br> Capacity | The space a liquid takes <br> up. |  |
| Mass | A measure of how much <br> matter is in an object. <br> Does not change in <br> space or on Earth. |  |
| Weight | A measure of how heavy <br> an object is. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 13

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perimeter | The distance around a figure. |  |
| Area | Size of a surface. |  |
| Rectangles | A quadrilateral with 4 right angles. |  |
| Dimensions | A measurement of length in one direction. <br> Examples: length, width, depth and height are dimensions. |  |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Input-output table | A table that uses a rule to relate one set of numbers to another set of numbers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Models | A description of a system using mathematical concepts and language. | 3 4 <br> $?$ <br> $3+4=?$ <br> $3+4$  <br> 8 8  <br> $?$ <br> $3 \times 8=?$  |
| Multi-step problems | An applied math problem that requires more than one operation in order to solve. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Equations | A number sentence that uses the equal sign (=) to show that two expressions have the same value. | $545 \square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Formulas | Numbers and symbols that show how to work something out. <br> A special type of equation that shows the relationship between different variables. |  |
| Solve | Find a solution to an equation. | $\begin{gathered} x-2=4 \\ x=6 \end{gathered}$ |
| Symbolic representation | A pattern or image used instead of words. Creating a number sentence to solve a word problem. | $\begin{aligned} c+5 b & =51 \\ 4 c-j & =12 \\ 3 b+3 j & =177 \end{aligned}$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Topic 14 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Word | Definition | Picture |
| Tools | A device or item used to <br> make math easier. |  |
| Angles | A figure formed <br> by two rays that <br> have same <br> endpoint(vertex). |  |
| Right | An angle which is <br> equal to $90^{\circ}$. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Acute | An angle less than $90^{\circ}$ but greater than $0^{\circ}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Obtuse | An obtuse angle is one which is more than $90^{\circ}$ but less than $180^{\circ}$. | $\begin{aligned} & >90^{\circ} \\ & <180^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| Straight | A straight angle changes the direction to point the opposite way. It looks like a straight line. |  |
| Non overlapping adjacent | Those that share a common leg, angles or side and a common vertex, but do not overlap. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Center | Point inside a circle that is the same distance from each point on the circle. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuts/ cut out | Describes the plane angle subtended by a circular arc as the length of the arc divided by the radius of the arc. |  |
| Degrees | A measure for angles. There are 360 degrees in a full rotation. <br> The symbol for degrees is ${ }^{\circ}$. |  |
| Illustrate | To show or demonstrate. | Ilustrate a rightriangle |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Measure | To find a number that shows the size or amount of something. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protractor | An instrument used in measuring or drawing angles. |  |
| Rays | A line with a start point but no end point (it continues infinitely) |  |
| Solve | a. the process of determining the answer to a problem. <br> b. the answer itself. | $\begin{gathered} 112^{\circ}+37^{\circ}+<s=180^{\circ} \\ 149^{\circ}+<s=180^{\circ} \\ 180^{\circ}-149^{\circ}=31^{\circ} \\ <s=31^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Units

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| PerpendicularIntersecting that form <br> right angles. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equilateral <br> Triangles <br> A triangle that has all <br> equal sides. | A triangle that has at <br> least two equal sides. <br> Triangles |  |
| A triangle in which no |  |  |
| sides are the same |  |  |
| length. |  |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Quadrilateral | A polygon with 4 <br> sides. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parallelogram | A quadrilateral in <br> which opposite sides <br> are parallel. |
| Rhombus | A quadrilateral in <br> which opposite sides <br> are parallel and all <br> sides are the same <br> length. |
| Trapezoid |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 15

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data | A collection of facts, such as values or measurements. |  |
| Collecting | Collection of data from surveys, or from independent or networked locations via data capture, data entry, or data logging. |  |
| Organizing | to arrange data in a coherent form and to systematize its retrieval and processing. |  |
| Displaying | Visual presentation of processed data. |  |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Interpreting | The process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance, and implications. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decimal | A number with one or more places to the right of the decimal point. | $12 \cdot 932$ |
| Dot plot | A graphical display of data using dots. | Dotplot of Random Values |
| Fractions | A symbol such as $\frac{1}{3} \frac{15}{1}$ or $\frac{8}{5}$, to name part of a whole, part of a set or a location on a number line. |  |

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words


## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Whole numbers | Numbers such as 0, 1, 2, 3 and so on. There is no fractional or decimal part, no negatives. | Whenelveres $0,1,1,3,4,4, \ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

Topic 16

| Word | Definition | Picture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allocate | To spread systematically a single monetary amount over a number of time periods, usually years. |  |
| Allowance | A sum of money allotted or granted for a particular purpose. |  |
| Borrowing | The action of taking and using money from a lender under an agreement to pay it back later. |  |
| Calculate | To work out an answer, usually by adding, multiplying etc. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Compare | To determine which is <br> better. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Describe | To tell or depict in written or <br> spoken words; ofive an account <br> of. |  |
| Financial |  |  |
| institutions | An establishment that <br> focuses on dealing with <br> financial transactions, such <br> as investments, loans and <br> deposits. |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Financial security | Assurance of financial <br> stability in the future. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed expense | An expense that does not <br> change from time period to <br> time period. |
| Variable |  |
| expense | A cost that <br> fluctuates(changes) <br> directly with output <br> changes. |
| Lending |  |

## $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Hinojosa Math Vocabulary Words

| Profit | A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something. <br> Income less all expenses. | Expense $\$ 15.00$ Revenue(Income) \$140.00 <br> Profit: $\mathbf{\$ 1 4 0 - \$ 1 5 = \$ 1 2 5}$ PROFIT=\$125 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saving/savings | A bank account that earns modestly good interest, along with the ability to withdraw money easily for modest fees. |  |
| Sharing | Splitting into equal parts or groups. |  |
| Spending | Pay out (money) in buying or hiring goods or services. |  |

