

Grade 5: Chapter 8 Vocabulary

dividend

The number that is to be divided in a [division](#) problem

Example:

$$35 \div 5 = 7$$

The dividend is 35

divisor

The number that divides the [dividend](#).

Example:

$$18 \div 3 = 6 \quad 3 \overline{)18}^6$$

The divisor is 3.

equation

An algebraic or numerical sentence that shows that two quantities are equal

Examples:

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

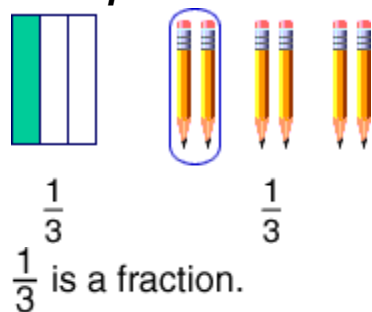
$$4 - 1 = 3$$

$$12 + n = 21$$

fraction

A number that names a part of a whole or a part of a group

Example:



inverse operations

Operations that undo each other, like [addition](#) and [subtraction](#) or [multiplication](#) and [division](#).

Examples:

$$5 + 4 = 9, \text{ so } 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12, \text{ so } 12 \div 4 = 3$$

product

The answer to a [multiplication](#) problem

Example:

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

The product is 12.

quotient

The number, not including the remainder, that results from dividing

Example:

$$35 \div 5 = 7 \quad 5 \overline{)35}^7$$

The quotient is 7.

remainder

The amount left over when a number cannot be divided equally.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ r}4 \leftarrow \text{remainder} \\ 5 \overline{)19} \\ \underline{15} \\ 4 \end{array}$$