Grade 5 : Chapter 1 Vocabulary

base (arithmetic)

A number used as a repeated factor.

Example:

8^3= 8 x 8 x 8. The base is 8.

Associative Property of Addition

The property that states that when the grouping of addends is changed, the sum is the same.

Example:

(5 + 8) + 4 = 5 + (8 + 4)

Commutative Property of Addition

The property that states that when the order of two or more addends is changed, the sum is the same

Example:

4 + 5 = 5 + 4

Identity Property of Addition

The property that states that when you add zero to a number, the result is that number.

Examples:

4 + 0 = 4

59 + 0 = 59

Commutative Property of Multiplication

The property that states that when the order of two or more factors is changed, the product is the same

Example:

$4 \times 5 = 5 \times 4$

Associative Property of Multiplication

The property that states that the way factors are grouped does not change the product

Example:

$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$

$6 \times 4 = 2 \times 12$

$24 = 24$

Identity Property of Multiplication

The property that states that the product of any number and 1 is that number.

Example:

$9 \times 1 = 1 \times 9$

Distributive Property

The property that states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products

Example:

$14 \times 21 = 14 \times (20 + 1) =$

$(14 \times 20) + (14 \times 1)$

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evaluate

To find the value of a numerical or algebraic expression

Example:

Find $4 \times d$ if $d = 6$.

4×6 ← Replace d with 6.

↓

24

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standard form

A way to write numbers by using digits

Example:

3,540

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expanded form

A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digit

Examples:

253 = 200 + 50 + 3

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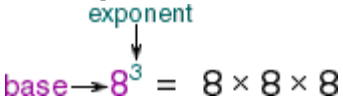
exponent

A number that shows how many times the base is used as a factor

Example:



The exponent is 3, indicating that 8 is used as a factor 3 times

inverse operations

Operations that undo each other, like addition and subtraction or multiplication and division.

Examples:

5 + 4 = 9, so 9 – 4 = 5

3 × 4 = 12, so 12 ÷ 4 = 3

numerical expression

A mathematical phrase that uses only numbers and operation symbols.

Examples:

60 + 25

42 ÷ 7

51 × 36

order of operation

A special set of rules which gives the order in which calculations are done in an expression.

1. Do the operations inside parentheses.
2. Multiply and divide from left to right.
3. Add and subtract from left to right.

Example:

$6 + (4 \times 2) \div 2 - 5$ *Multiply inside parentheses.*

$6 + 8 \div 2 - 5$ *Divide.*

$6 + 4 - 5$ *Add.*

$10 - 5$ *Subtract.*

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period

Each group of three digits separated
by commas in a multidigit number

Example:

Period			Period			Period		
Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	8	5,	6	4	3,	9	0	0

85,643,900 has three periods.