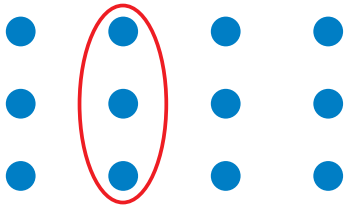
Chapter 1 Vocabulary Cards

array	column
Commutative Property of Multiplication	division
division symbol	equal groups
equation	factors

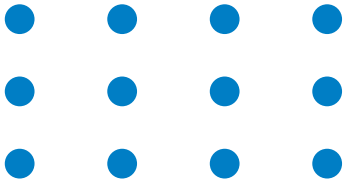
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A vertical (up and down) arrangement of objects in an array



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A group of objects arranged into rows and columns



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

An operation that separates a group of objects into groups of equal size

$12 \div 3 = 4$

$12 \div 4 = 3$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Changing the order of factors does not change the product.

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

So, $4 \times 3 = 3 \times 4$.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Groups that have the same number of objects

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

$12 \div 3 = 4$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Numbers that are multiplied to get a product

$3 \times 4 = 12$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A mathematical sentence that uses an equal sign, $=$, to show that two expressions are equal.

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$12 \div 4 = 3$

multiplication

multiplication symbol

product

row

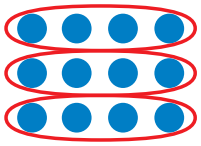
tape diagram

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

$3 \times 4 = 12$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

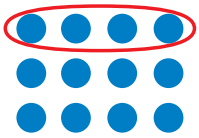
An operation that gives the total number of objects when you combine equal groups



$3 \times 4 = 12$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A horizontal (left to right) arrangement of objects in an array



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

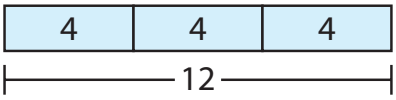
The answer to a multiplication problem

$3 \times 4 = 12$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A model that shows a whole divided into parts



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 2 Vocabulary Cards

Distributive Property (with addition)	multiple
Multiplication Property of One	Multiplication Property of Zero

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The product of a number and any other counting number

$1 \times 5 = 5$

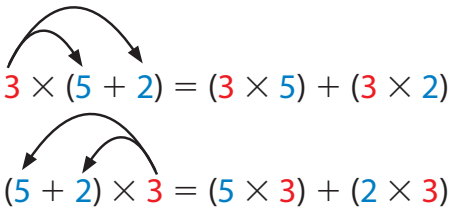
$2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

multiples of 5

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The product of any number and 0 is 0.

$5 \times 0 = 0$ $0 \times 2 = 0$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The product of any number and 1 is that number.

$10 \times 1 = 10$ $1 \times 2 = 2$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 3 Vocabulary Cards

Associative Property of Multiplication	Distributive Property (with addition)
Distributive Property (with subtraction)	

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

$3 \times (5 + 2) = (3 \times 5) + (3 \times 2)$

$(5 + 2) \times 3 = (5 \times 3) + (2 \times 3)$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Changing the grouping of factors does not change the product.

$2 \times (3 \times 4) = 24$

$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 24$

So, $2 \times (3 \times 4) = (2 \times 3) \times 4$.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

$3 \times (5 - 2) = (3 \times 5) - (3 \times 2)$

$(5 - 2) \times 3 = (5 \times 3) - (2 \times 3)$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 4 Vocabulary Cards

dividend	divisor
fact family	quotient

The number by which you divide

$10 \div 2 = 5$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The number of objects or the amount you want to divide

$10 \div 2 = 5$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The answer when you divide one number by another number

$10 \div 2 = 5$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A group of related facts that uses the same numbers

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$6 \div 3 = 2$

$6 \div 2 = 3$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 6 Vocabulary Cards

area	square unit
unit square	

A unit used to measure area

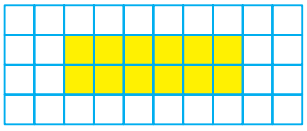
square centimeter

square meter

square inch

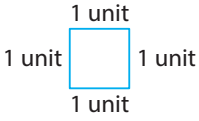
square foot

The amount of surface a shape covers



You can measure area by counting the number of unit squares needed to cover a flat surface with no gaps or overlaps.

A square with sides that are each 1 unit long



Chapter 7 Vocabulary Cards

compatible numbers	estimate
place value	round

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A number that is close to an exact number

$18 + 69 = ?$

Exact Sum: 87

Estimate: 90

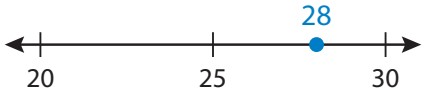
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Numbers that are easy to add or subtract mentally and are close to the actual numbers

$$\begin{array}{rcr} 147 & \rightarrow & 150 \\ +\ 199 & \rightarrow & +\ 200 \end{array}$$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

To replace a number with the nearest multiple of ten or hundred



28 **rounded** to the nearest ten is 30.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The value of the place of a digit in a number

231

The digit 2 has a place value of 100 because it is in the hundreds place.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 8 Vocabulary Cards

Addition Property of Zero	Associative Property of Addition
Commutative Property of Addition	inverse operations

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Changing the grouping of addends does not change the sum.

$7 + (3 + 4) = 14$

$(7 + 3) + 4 = 14$

So, $7 + (3 + 4) = (7 + 3) + 4$.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The sum of any number and 0 is that number.

$5 + 0 = 5$

$48 + 0 = 48$

$376 + 0 = 376$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Operations that "undo" each other, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division

Addition $9 + 2 = 11$ ⟷	Subtraction $11 - 2 = 9$
Multiplication $4 \times 3 = 12$ ⟷	Division $12 \div 3 = 4$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Changing the order of addends does not change the sum.

$6 + 5 = 11$

$5 + 6 = 11$

So, $6 + 5 = 5 + 6$.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

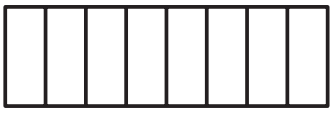
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 10 Vocabulary Cards

denominator	eighths
fraction	numerator
sixths	unit fraction
whole	whole numbers

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The whole is divided into eight equal parts, or **eighths**.



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The part of a fraction that represents how many equal parts are in a whole.

$\frac{1}{6}$ ← denominator

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

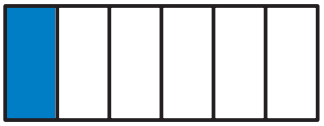
The part of a fraction that represents how many equal parts are being counted.

$\frac{1}{6}$ ← numerator

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A number that represents part of a whole

$\frac{1}{6}$



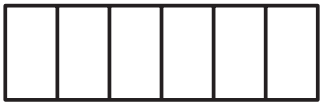
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Represents one equal part of a whole

The fraction $\frac{1}{6}$ is a unit fraction.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The whole is divided into six equal parts, or **sixths**.



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on

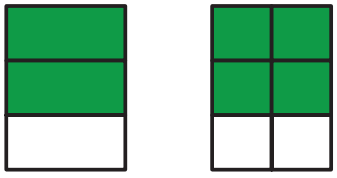
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

All of the parts of one shape or group

Chapter 11 Vocabulary Cards

equivalent	equivalent fractions

Two or more fractions that name the same part of a whole



$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Having the same value

$\frac{8}{8} = 1$

$3 = \frac{3}{1}$

$2 = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

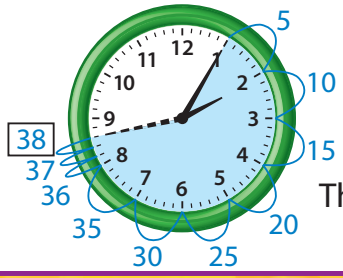
Chapter 12 Vocabulary Cards

elapsed time	gram (g)
kilogram (kg)	liquid volume
liter (L)	mass
milliliter (mL)	time interval

The standard metric unit used to measure mass

The mass of a paper clip is about 1 **gram**.

The amount of time that passes from a starting time to an ending time



The elapsed time is 38 minutes.

The amount of liquid in a container

A metric unit used to measure mass

The mass of a baseball bat is about 1 **kilogram**.

The amount of matter in an object

The standard metric unit used to measure liquid volume

There is about 1 **liter** of liquid in the water bottle.

An amount of time

15 minutes

30 minutes

57 minutes

42 minutes

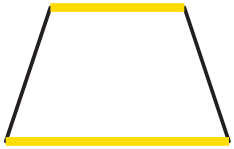
A metric unit used to measure liquid volume

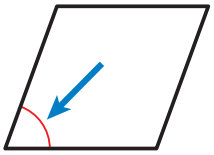
20 drops of liquid from an eyedropper is about 1 **milliliter**.

Chapter 13 Vocabulary Cards

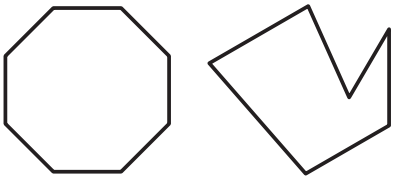
angle	parallel sides
parallelogram	polygon
quadrilateral	rectangle
rhombus	right angle

Two sides that are always the same distance apart





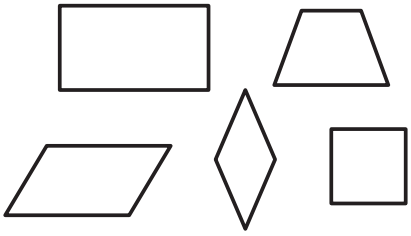
A closed, two-dimensional shape with three or more sides



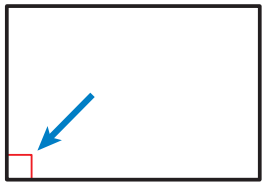
A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides

A parallelogram with four right angles

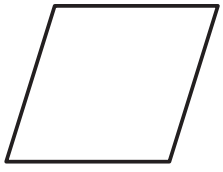
A polygon with four sides



An L-shaped angle



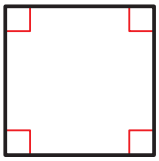
A parallelogram with four equal sides



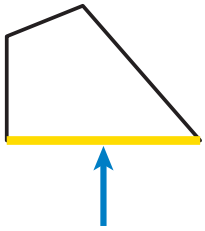
side	square
trapezoid	vertex

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

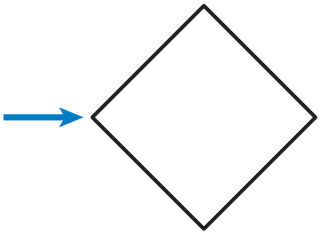
A parallelogram with four right angles and four equal sides



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

Chapter 14 Vocabulary Cards

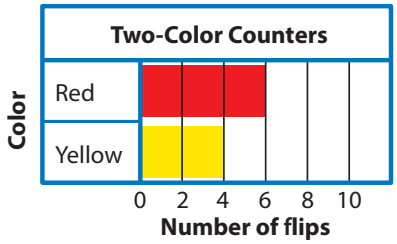
bar graph	frequency table
key	line plot
picture graph	scale

A table that gives the number of times something occurs

Two-Color Counters	
Red	6
Yellow	4

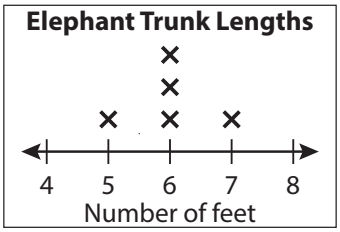
© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A graph that shows data using bars



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A graph that uses marks above a number line to show data values



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

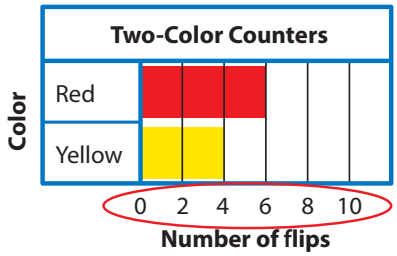
The part of a graph that gives the value of one picture or symbol

Two-Color Counters	
Red	◯◯◯
Yellow	◯◯

Each ◯ = 2 flips.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A group of labels that shows the values at equally spaced grid lines



© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

A graph that shows data using pictures or symbols

Two-Color Counters	
Red	◯◯◯
Yellow	◯◯

Each ◯ = 2 flips.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

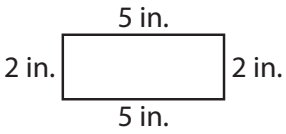
Chapter 15 Vocabulary Cards

perimeter

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

The distance around a figure



The perimeter of the rectangle is 14 inches.

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC

© Big Ideas Learning, LLC