6th Grade Math Vocabulary

exponent - a number that tells how many times a base is to be used as a factor

base - a number used as a repeated factor

standard form - the form in which numerals are usually written, with digits 0 through 9. separated into periods by commas

digit = number

algebraic expression - an expression that is written using one or more variables

ratio = relationship of the value of one number to the value of another number

compensation - changing one addend and adjusting the other addend to keep the balance

proportion = a part in relation to a whole

equation - a mathematical sentence that uses an equal sign to show that 2 quantities are equal

evaluating - what you do when you replace the variable with a number and perform the operation in an algebraic expression

volume = l x w x h (how much something holds)

inverse operations - operations that undo each other; addition/subtraction and multiplication/division

coordinates \ ordered pairs = points on a grid (x, y)

variable - a letter used to represent one or more numbers

dividend = number to be divided by another number

associative property - the property that states that three or more factors can be grouped in any order without changing their product

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 together.

arrays = multiply your 1st column by your 1st row

compatible number - a number that is close to the actual number and is easy to compute mentally.

divisible - a number is divisible by another number if the quotient is a whole number and the remainder is zero.

divisor - the number by which a dividend is divided in a division problem.

factors = two numbers multiplied together

expression - a name for a number that contains at least one of the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, and no equal sign.

Inequality = >, <, ≤, ≥

quotient - the answer to a division problem

absolute value = always positive
how far away are from zero

difference = subtract

sum = add

histogram - a bar graph that shows the number of times data occurs within certain ranges or intervals

line graph - a graph in which line segments are used to show changes over time

median - the middle number or the mean of the two middle numbers of a group of numbers arranged in numerical order

mode - the number of numbers that occur most often in a collection of data; there can be more than one mode or none at all.

range - the difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set per class

composite number - a whole number greater than 1 with more than 2 whole number factors

greatest common factor (GCF) - the largest number that is a factor of 2 or more numbers

least common factor (LCM) - the smallest number, other than zero, that is a multiple of two or more denominators

like fractions - fractions that have the same denominator

mixed numbers - a number that is made up of a whole-number part and a fraction or a decimal part

operation = add, subtract, multiply, divide

prime number - a whole number greater than one whole factors are itself and 1.

product = multiply

prime factorization - a number written as the product of all its prime factors

denominator - the number below the fraction bar in a fraction, tells the total number of equal parts of groups into which the whole or group has been divided.

estimate - an answer that is close to the exact answer and is found by rounding, by using front-end digits, or by using compatible numbers.

renaming - regrouping whole numbers is similar to renaming mixed numbers

simplest form - a fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and denominator have no common factor greater than 1 (reduce\lowest form)

unlike fractions - fractions whose denominators are not the same

decimal system - a numeration system based on grouping by tens (tenths, hundredths, thousandth

divisor - the number by which a dividend is divided in a division problem

integers = positive and negative

place value = ones, tens, hundreds