## Terminology

## New or Recently Introduced Terms

- Conversion factor (the factor in a multiplication sentence that renames one measurement unit as another equivalent unit, e.g., $14 \times(1 \mathrm{in})=14 \times\left(\frac{1}{12} \mathrm{ft}\right) ; 1$ in and $\frac{1}{12} \mathrm{ft}$ are the conversion factors)
- Decimal fraction (a proper fraction whose denominator is a power of 10 )
- Multiplier (a quantity by which a given number-a multiplicand-is to be multiplied)
- Parentheses (the symbols used to relate order of operations)


## Familiar Terms and Symbols ${ }^{3}$

- Decimal (a fraction whose denominator is a power of ten and whose numerator is expressed by figures placed to the right of a decimal point)
- Digit (a symbol used to make numbers: $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ )
- Divisor (the number by which another number is divided)
- Equation (a statement that the values of two mathematical expressions are equal)
- Equivalence (a state of being equal or equivalent)
- Equivalent measures (e.g., 12 inches $=1$ foot; 16 ounces $=1$ pound)
- Estimate (approximation of the value of a quantity or number)
- Exponent (the number of times a number is to be used as a factor in a multiplication expression)
- Multiple (a number that can be divided by another number without a remainder like 15,20 , or any multiple of 5)
- Pattern (a systematically consistent and recurring trait within a sequence)
- Product (the result of multiplying numbers together)
- Quotient (the answer of dividing one quantity by another)
- Remainder (the number left over when one integer is divided by another)
- Renaming (decomposing or composing a number or units within a number)
- Rounding (approximating the value of a given number)
- Unit form (place value counting, e.g., 34 stated as 3 tens 4 ones)

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[^0]:    ${ }^{3}$ These are terms and symbols students have used or seen previously.

