Vocabulary: Whole Numbers with Base-10 Blocks



**Vocabulary**

* Addend – a number that is added to another.
	+ In the equation 5 + 3 = 8, the numbers 5 and 3 are addends.
* Base-10 blocks – a set of blocks used to model numbers in the base-10 system.
	+ - A *cube* is a single block.
		- A *rod* is a row of 10 cubes.
		- A *flat* is a square array of 100 cubes. (A flat is also a stack of 10 rods.)
* Base-10 system – a system of numbers based on powers of 10.
* Difference – the result of subtracting numbers.
	+ The difference of 8 and 3 is 5 because 8 – 3 = 5.
* Place value – the value of a digit based on its position in a number.
* For example, the number 647 means 6 hundreds, 4 tens, and 7 ones.
* Regroup – to change how a number is grouped into ones, tens, hundreds, etc.
	+ Regrouping can be helpful when subtracting numbers like 42 – 17.
		- Subtracting (4 tens + 2 ones) – (1 ten + 7 ones) is a problem, because you can’t take 7 ones away from 2 ones.
		- Regroup (change 1 ten to 10 ones), so 42 = 3 tens + 12 ones.
		- So, 42 – 17 becomes (3 tens + 12 ones) – (1 ten + 7 ones).



* + - * 3 tens – 1 ten = 2 tens = 20
			* 12 ones – 7 ones = 5 ones = 5
			* This shows that 42 – 17 = 25.
* Sum – the result of adding numbers.
	+ The sum of 5 and 3 is 8 because 5 + 3 = 8.
* Whole number – a number that is positive or zero, and has no fractional part.
	+ For example, the numbers 0, 3, 798, 2,419, and 580,373 are whole numbers.
	+ The set of whole numbers goes on forever.