## $\mathcal{N}$ (umber Sense Vocabulary

| 1 | Integer | 27 | $\mathcal{A}$ letter that is used to represent a number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Prime | 14 | $\mathcal{A}$ number less than 0 . |
| 3 | Sum | 17 | $\mathcal{A}$ quotient that is raised to a power; for example, (5/6)2. |
| 4 | Remainder | 18 | $\mathcal{A}$ number that reads the same from both directions. |
| 5 | Quotient | 31 | The top number in a fraction. |
| 6 | Denominator | 19 | Two numbers whose product is 1. |
| 7 | Factors | 1 | $\mathcal{A}$ positive or negative number. |
| 8 | Alge 6 raic <br> Expression | 26 | The numerator is larger than the denominator. |
| 9 | Coefficient | 38 | The same value. |
| 10 | Composite \# | 4 | Left over numbers in a division question. |
| 11 | Constant term | 6 | The bottom number in a fraction. |
| 12 | Explain | 36 | $\mathcal{A}$ number consisting of a whole number and a fraction. |
| 13 | Standard Form | 5 | The answer to a division question. |
| 14 | $\mathcal{N}$ egative number | 25 | A number that can be represented as a product of two equal factors. |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{N} \text { on-perfect } \\ & \text { square } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | $\mathcal{A}$ number with exactly 2 factors. |
| 16 | Perimeter | 9 | The number in front of a variable. |
| 17 | Power of a quotient | 11 | The number in anexpression or equation that does not change. |
| 18 | Palindrome | 20 | The result of subtraction. |
| 19 | Reciprocals | 10 | A number with more than 2 factors. |
| 20 | Difference | 32 | A product that is raised to a power; for example, (3x4)². |
| 21 | Pythagorean <br> Theorem | 7 | $\mathcal{N}$ umbers that are multiplied to get a product. |
| 22 | Dividend | 37 | The rules that are followed when simplifying or evaluating an expression. |
| 23 | Square number | 13 | $\mathcal{H o w}$ we usually write numbers. |


| 24 | Ratio | 29 | To determine the value of a numerical expression. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Perfect square | 21 | $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$ |
| 26 | Improper <br> Fraction | 39 | The numerator is less than the denominator. |
| 27 | Variable | 8 | The space inside a flat shape. |
| 28 | Inverse operation | 42 | A number that cannot be written in the form $m / n, n$ can't $=0$, where $m$ and $n$ are integers. |
| 29 | Evaluate | 45 | Write something |
| 30 | Square root |  | A number that can't be represented as a product of two equal factors. |
| 31 | $\mathcal{N}$ umerator | 12 | The number that is divided. |
| 32 | Power of a product | 23 | $\mathcal{A}$ number that can be written as a power with an integer Gase and exponent 2. |
| 33 | Divis or | 28 | An operation that reverses the result of another operation. |
| 34 | Estimate | 43 | An expression of the form a to the power of $n$, where $a$ is the base and $n$ is the exponent. |
| 35 | Equation | 40 | A power that is raised to a power; for example, (32) ${ }^{2}$ |
| 36 | Mixed number | 16 | The distance around a sfiape |
| 37 | Order of operations | 35 | $\mathcal{A}$ mathematical statement that shows two expressions are equal. |
| 38 | Equivalent | 24 | The comparison of two or more quantities with the same unit. |
| 39 | Proper Fraction | 33 | The number that divides into another number. |
| 40 | Power of a power | 34 | $\mathcal{A n}$ educated guess. |
| 41 | Product | 41 | The result of multiplication. |
| 42 | Irrational number | 30 | A number which, when multiplied by itself, results in a given number. |
| 43 | Power | 8 | $6 x-4$ |
| 44 | Area | 3 | The result of addition. |

