$\mathcal{N u m b e r}$ Sense Vocabulary - Answer Key

| 1 | $S$ um | 46 | $\mathcal{A}$ letter that is used to represent a number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Remainder | 9 | $\mathcal{A}$ number less than 0 . |
| 3 | Palindrome | 22 | $\mathcal{A}$ quotient that is raised to a power; for example, (5/6)2. |
| 4 | Proper Fraction | 3 | $\mathcal{A}$ number that reads the same from both directions. |
| 5 | Ratio | 51 | The top number in a fraction. |
| 6 | Median | 59 | Two numbers whose product is 1. |
| 7 | Paralle 1 | 40 | A positive or negative number. |
| 8 | Mixed number | 34 | The numerator is larger than the denominator. |
| 9 | $\mathcal{N}$ (egative number | 57 | The same value. |
| 10 | Composite \# | 2 | Left over numbers in a division question. |
| 11 | Coefficient | 56 | The bottom number in a fraction. |
| 12 | Perpendicular | 8 | $\mathcal{A}$ number consisting of a whole number and a fraction. |
| 13 | Dividend | 18 | The answer to a division question. |
| 14 | Power of a product | 25 | A number that can be represented as a product of two equal factors. |
| 15 | Estimate | 39 | A number with exactly 2 factors. |
| 16 | Square root | 11 | The number in front of a variable. |
| 17 | Common <br> Denominator | 19 | The number in an expression or equation that does not change. |
| 18 | Quotient | 42 | The result of subtraction. |
| 19 | Constant term | 10 | A number with more than 2 factors. |
| 20 | Explain | 14 | A product that is raised to a power; for example, (3x4)². |
| 21 | Mean | 48 | $\mathcal{N} u m b e r s$ that are multiplied to get a product. |
| 22 | Power of a quotient | 36 | The rules that are followed when simplifying or evaluating an expression. |
| 23 | Rational \# | 38 | $\mathcal{H o w ~ w e ~ u s u a l l y ~ w r i t e ~ n u m b e r s . ~}$ |
| 24 | Simplify | 43 | To determine the value of a numericalexpression. |
| 25 | Perfect square | 33 | $a^{2}+b^{2}=c^{2}$ |
| 26 | Greatest | 4 | The numerator is less than the denominator. |


| 27 | Least | 44 | The space inside a flat shape. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | $\mathcal{N}$ on-repeating <br> Decimal | 52 | $\mathcal{A}$ number that cannot be written in the form $m / n, n$ can't $=0$, where $m$ and $n$ are integers. |
| 29 | $O d d$ | 20 | Write sometfing |
| 30 | Repeating <br> Decimal | 37 | A number that can't be represented as a product of two equal factors. |
| 31 | Even | 13 | The number that is divided. |
| 32 | Terminating Decimal | 50 | A number that can be written as a power witf an integer base and exponent 2. |
| 33 | Pytfagorean <br> Theorem | 45 | An operation that reverses the result of another operation. |
| 34 | Improper <br> Fraction | 54 | An expression of the form a to the power of $n$, where a is the base and $n$ is the exponent. |
| 35 | Mode | 47 | $\mathcal{A}$ power that is raised to a power; for example, $\left(3^{2}\right)^{3}$ |
| 36 | Order of operations | 49 | $\mathcal{A}$ mathematical statement that shows two expressions are equal. |
| 37 | $\mathcal{N}$ on-perfect <br> square | 5 | The comparis on of two or more quantities with the same unit. |
| 38 | $S$ tandard Form | 53 | The number that divides into another number. |
| 39 | Prime | 15 | Aneducated guess. |
| 40 | Integer | 55 | The result of multiplication. |
| 41 | Alge 6 raic <br> Expression | 16 | A number which, when multiplied by itself, results in a given number. |
| 42 | Difference | 41 | $6 x-4$ |
| 43 | Evaluate | 1 | The result of addition. |
| 44 | Area | 58 | The distance around a shape. |
| 45 | Inverse operation | 21 | The sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of numbers in the set. |
| 46 | Variable | 29 | $\mathcal{A}$ number that is not divisible by 2. |
| 47 | Power of a power | 35 | The number that appears most often in a set of numbers |


| 48 | Factors | 7 | Lines that do not intersect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 | Equation | 12 | Lines that intersect at right angles |
| 50 | Square number | 27 | Smallest |
| 51 | $\mathcal{N}$ umerator | 26 | Biggest |
| 52 | Irrational number | 23 | Any \# that can be written in the form $\frac{m}{n}, n \neq 0$, where $m$ and $n$ are integers. |
| 53 | Divis or | 17 | $\mathcal{A} \#$ that is a multiple of each of the given denominators |
| 54 | Power | 24 | To make more simple |
| 55 | Product | 32 | $\mathcal{A}$ decimal with a certain number of digits after the decimal point. Ex. 43.21 |
| 56 | Denominator | 28 | $\mathcal{A}$ decimal that does not terminate or repeat. $\mathbb{E x}$. $4.37965738573 \ldots$. |
| 57 | Equivale nt | 6 | The middle number whendata are arranged in numerical order |
| 58 | Perimeter | 31 | A number divisible by 2 |
| 59 | Reciprocals | 30 | $\mathcal{A}$ decimalthat repeats. Ex $2.33333333 \ldots$ |

