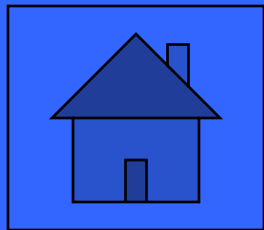


Vocabulary	Fractions	Decimals	Significant Figures & Rounding	Random Draw
<u>5 pt</u>	<u>5 pt</u>	<u>5 pt</u>	<u>5 pt</u>	<u>5 pt</u>
<u>10 pt</u>	<u>10 pt</u>	<u>10 pt</u>	<u>10 pt</u>	<u>10 pt</u>
<u>15 pt</u>	<u>15 pt</u>	<u>15 pt</u>	<u>15 pt</u>	<u>15 pt</u>
<u>20 pt</u>	<u>20 pt</u>	<u>20 pt</u>	<u>20 pt</u>	<u>20 pt</u>
<u>25 pt</u>	<u>25 pt</u>	<u>25 pt</u>	<u>25 pt</u>	<u>25 pt</u>

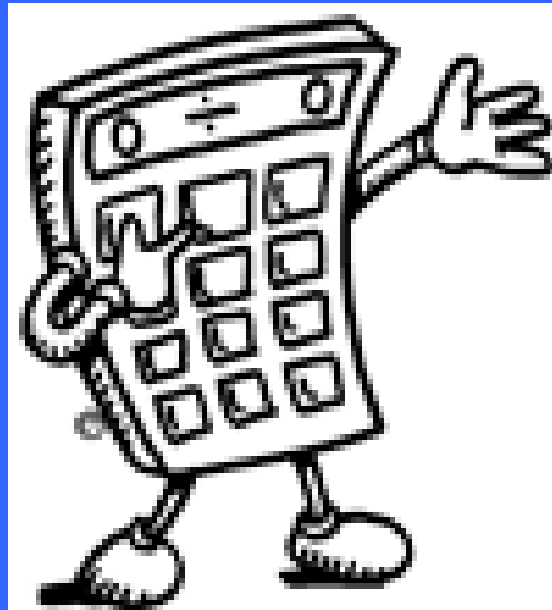
When you do *this*, you  
get a product.



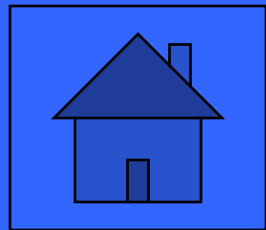
What is multiply?



GCF stands for *this*.



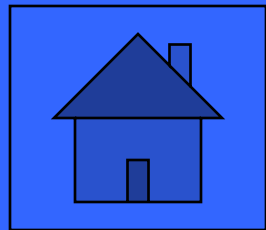
What is Greatest  
Common Factor?



When numbers are listed in numerical order starting with the highest number first, they are listed *this* way.



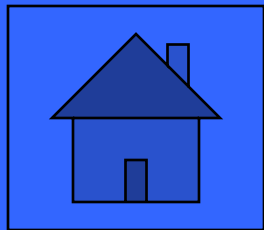
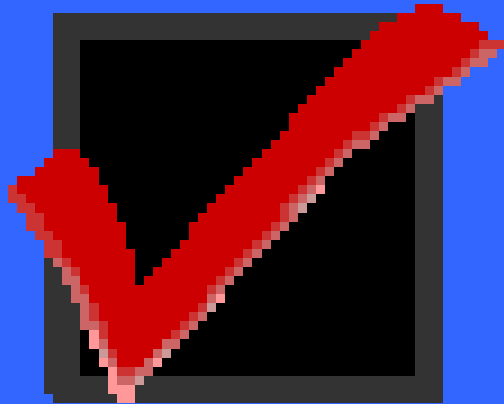
What is descending order?



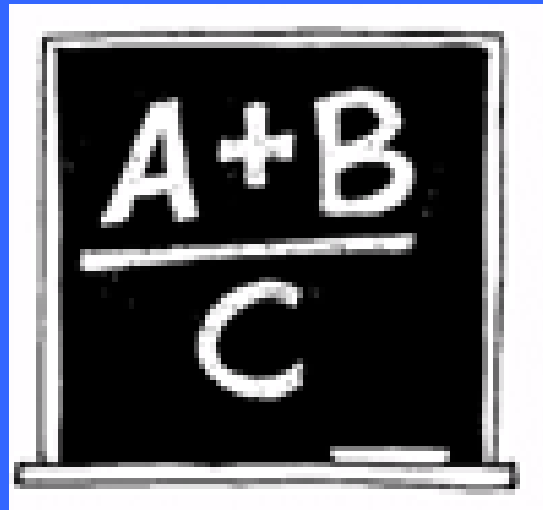
Rounding off is a form of *this*.



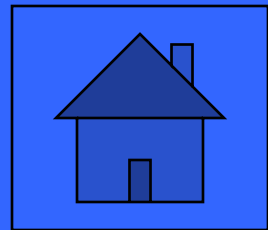
# What is estimation?



You use the divisor's reciprocal in place of the divisor when doing *this*.


$$\frac{A+B}{C}$$

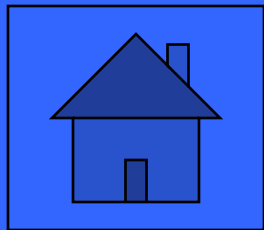
# What is dividing fractions?



The top number in a fraction is known as *this*.



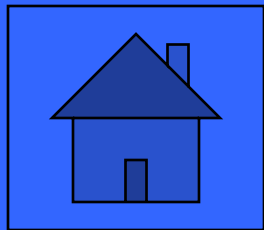
What is the numerator?



When adding or subtracting fractions you must be sure to have the same of *this*.



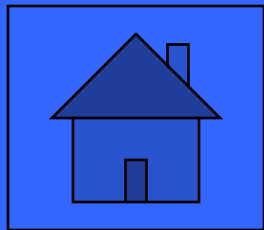
What is the denominator?



A fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and denominator have *this* as their common factor.

Handwritten math on lined paper. The top part shows a fraction  $\frac{22}{36}$  with a checkmark and "A+" next to it. Below that, there is a calculation  $15 \times 15 = 225$ .

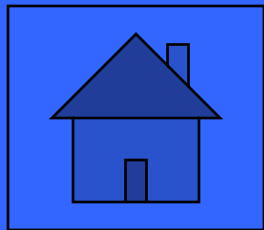
What is 1?



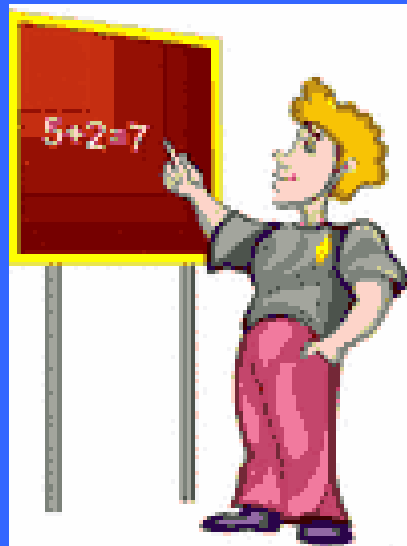
*This* type of fraction occurs when the numerator is larger than the denominator.



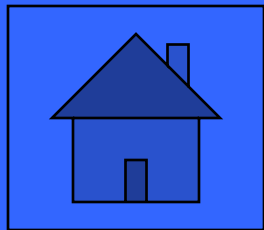
What is an improper fraction?



A number represented by a whole number and a fraction is *this*.



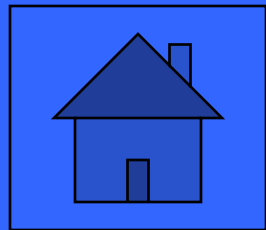
What is a mixed number?



You always line up your  
decimal points before  
subtracting and *this*.



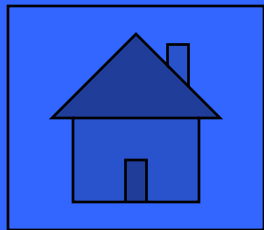
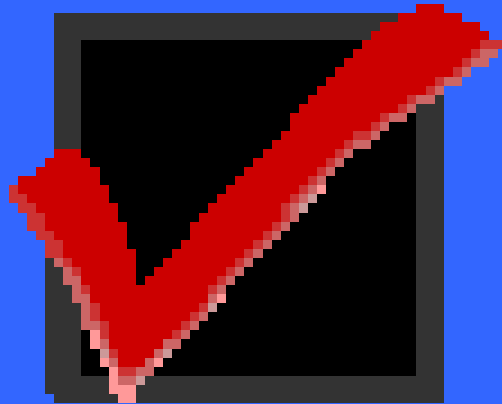
What is adding?



When doing *this* with a decimal, you first must move the decimal point all the way to the right.



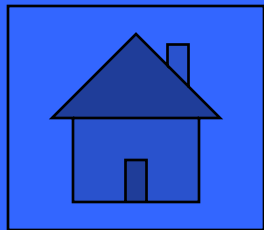
What is dividing?



When multiplying a decimal  
by 100, you always move  
your decimal point *this* way.



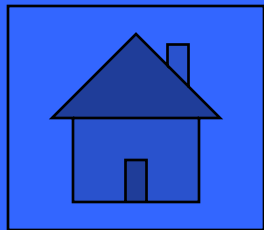
What is to the right?



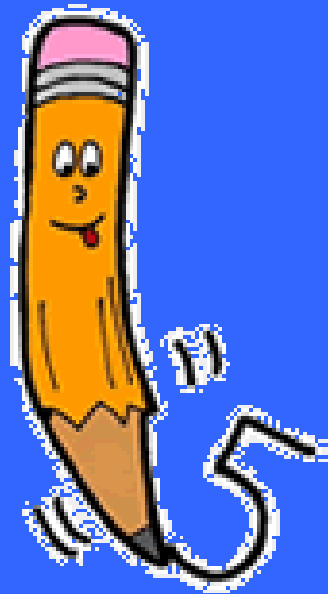
When doing *this* you place the decimal point in the answer by starting at the right and moving a number of places equal to the sum of the decimal places in both numbers used in the problem.



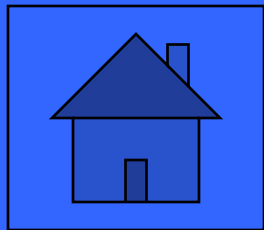
# What is multiply?



The third digit after the decimal point is in *this* place value spot.



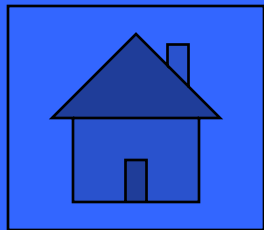
What is thousandths?



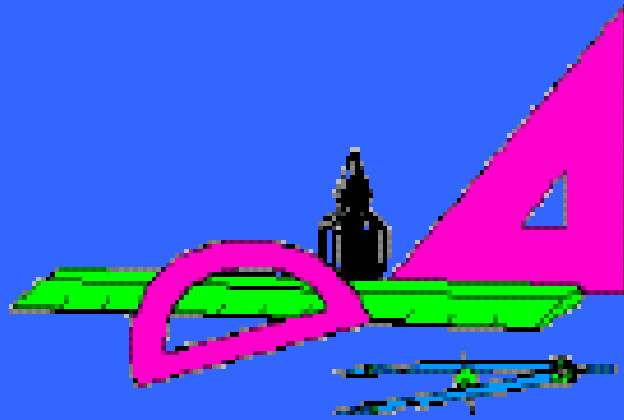
The number 3.32 rounded to the nearest tenth is *this* number.



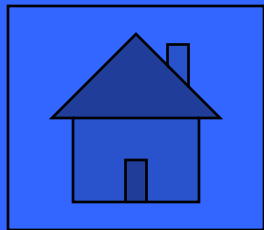
What is 3.3?



If 15 is rounded to 20, it was rounded to *this* place value.



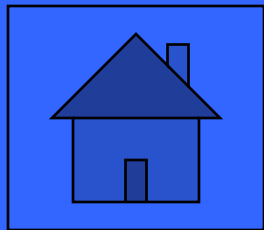
What is the tens place.



There are *this many* significant figures in 15.0215.



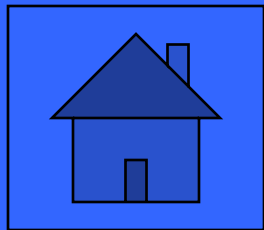
What is six?



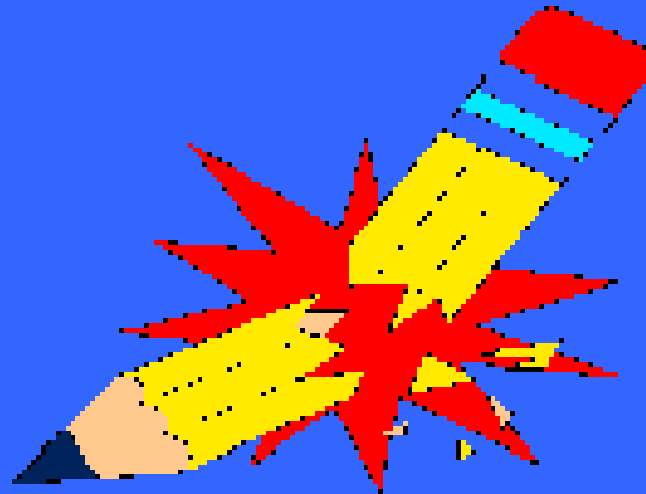
*This digit* is the only one that is not always significant.



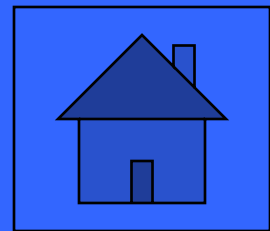
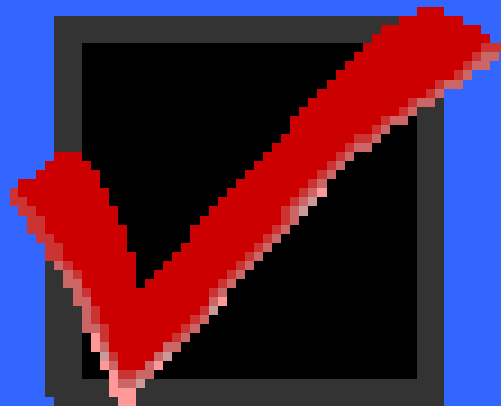
What is zero?



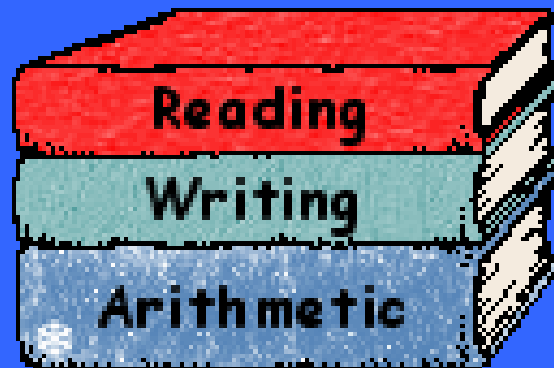
There are *this many* significant figures in the number .0031.



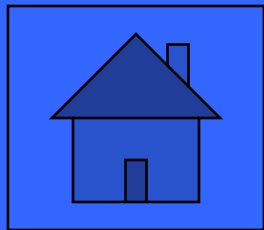
What is two?



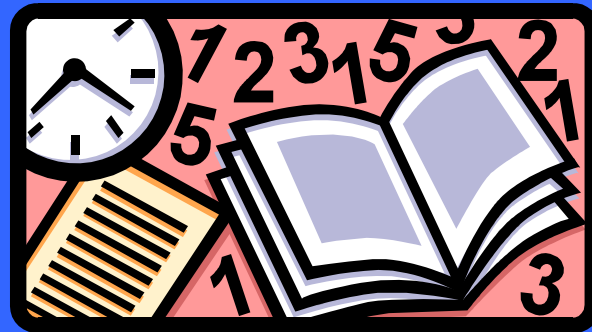
The only digit that differentiates whole numbers from natural numbers is *this* digit.



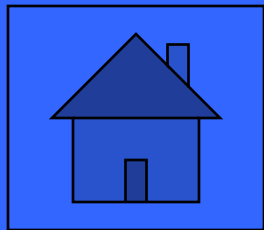
What is zero?



The first step when following the Order of Operations is *this*.



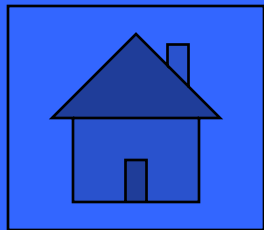
What are the parentheses?



The GCF of (15,18) is *this* number.



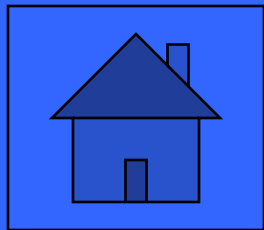
What is three?



The fifth multiple of 6 is *this number.*



What is 30?



$8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 8$  can be written in *this* form.



What is exponential form?

