

NUMBE

Using These Flashcards

Cut out the cards, fold them, and glue them.

- Look at the key word and say what it means.
- If you're right, remove the card.
- If not, keep practising until you're confident.
- Alternatively, look at the definition and say the key word .

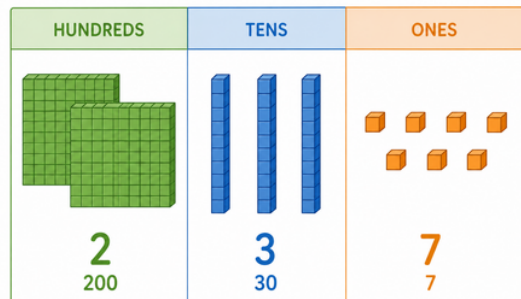
Digit



A single digit used to write numbers.
The digits are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
and 9.

Example: The number 528 has three
digits: 5, 2 and 8.

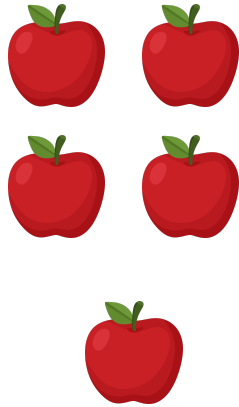
Place Value



The value of a digit determined by its
position in a number.

Example: In 528, the digit 5 has a value
of 500 because it is in the hundreds
place.

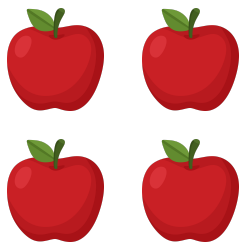
Odd Number



A whole number that leaves a remainder of 1 when divided by 2.

Example: 3, 5, 7, 9

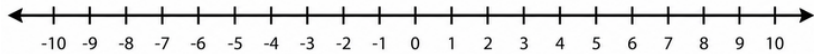
Even Number



A whole number that can be divided by 2 with no remainder.

Example: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

Integer

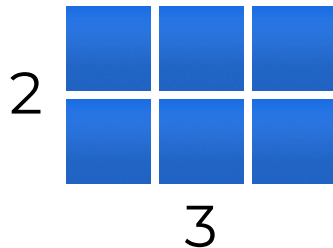


A positive or negative whole number, including zero.

Example: -3 , 0 , 7

Non-example: 2.5 is not an integer

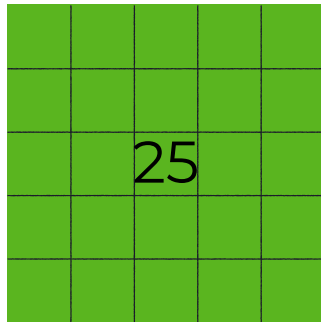
Product



The result of multiplying two or more numbers by each other.

Example: The product of 2 and 3 is 6 because $2 \times 3 = 6$

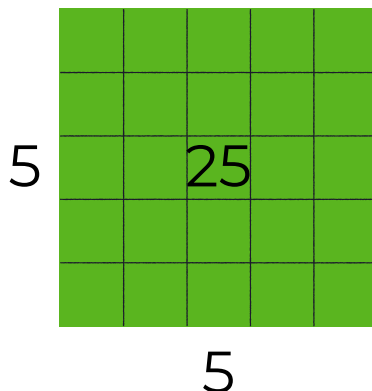
Square Number



A number that is made by multiplying a number by itself.

Example: $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$

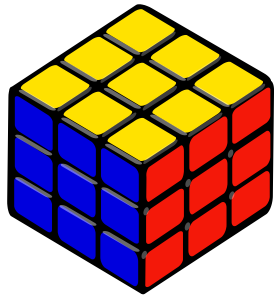
Square Root



A square root is a number that, when multiplied by itself, equals a given number.

Example: $\sqrt{25} = 5$

Cube Number

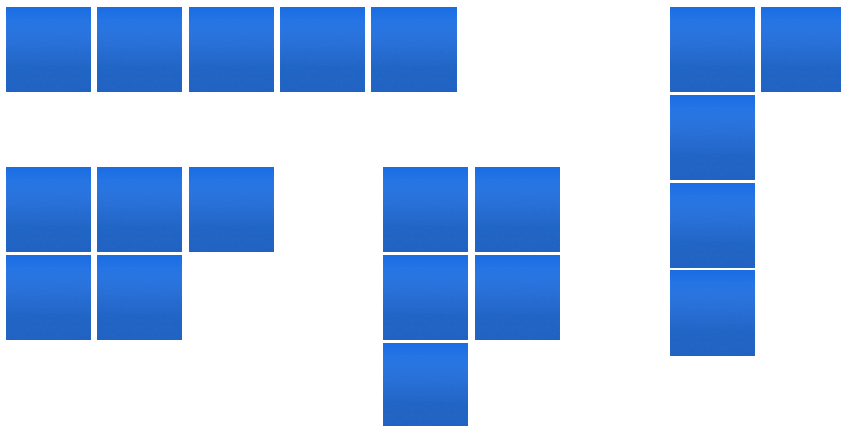


A number that is made by multiplying a number by itself twice.

Example: $3^3 = 27$ because

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

Prime Number

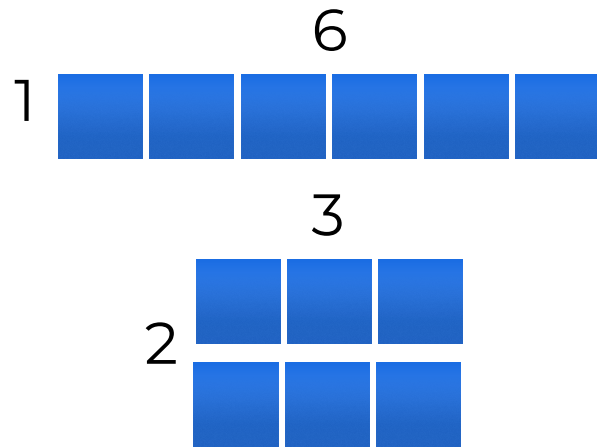


A number greater than 1 that has exactly two factors: 1 and itself.

Example: 5 is a prime number because its only factors are 1 and 5.

Non-example: 4, 6, 8.

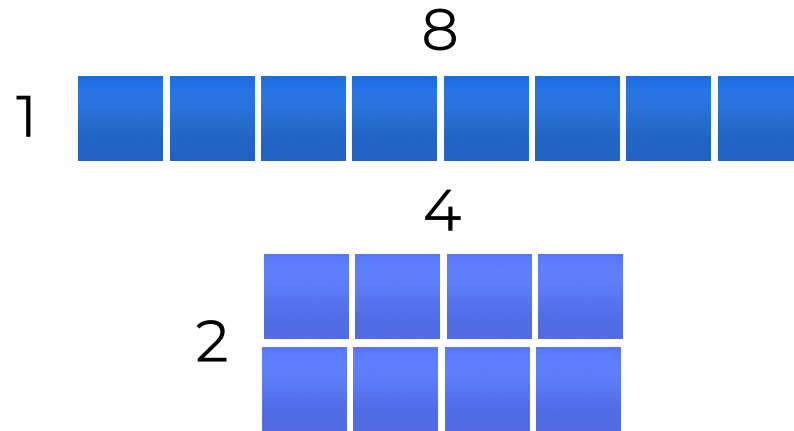
Composite Number



A number greater than 1 that has more than two factors.

Example: 6 is a composite number because its factors are 1, 2, 3 and 6.

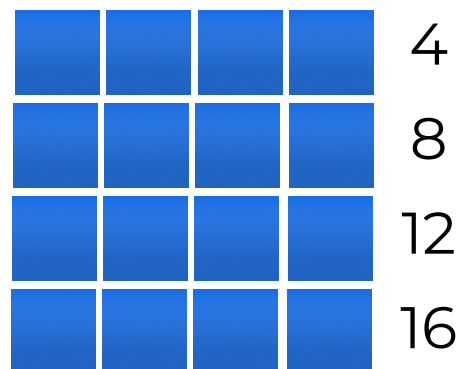
Factor



A number that divides exactly into another number with no remainder.

Example: The factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, 8.
Non-example: 3 is not a factor of 8.

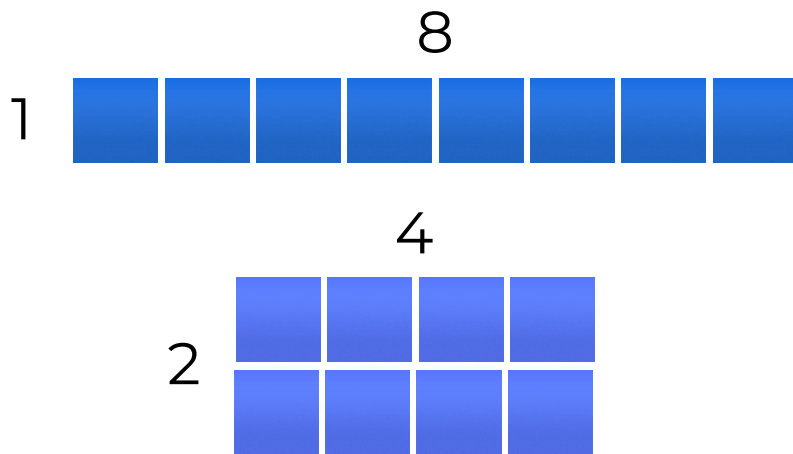
Multiple



A multiple of a number is the result of multiplying that number by a whole number.

Example: The multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16.... because $1 \times 4 = 4$, $2 \times 4 = 8$, $3 \times 4 = 12$, and so on.

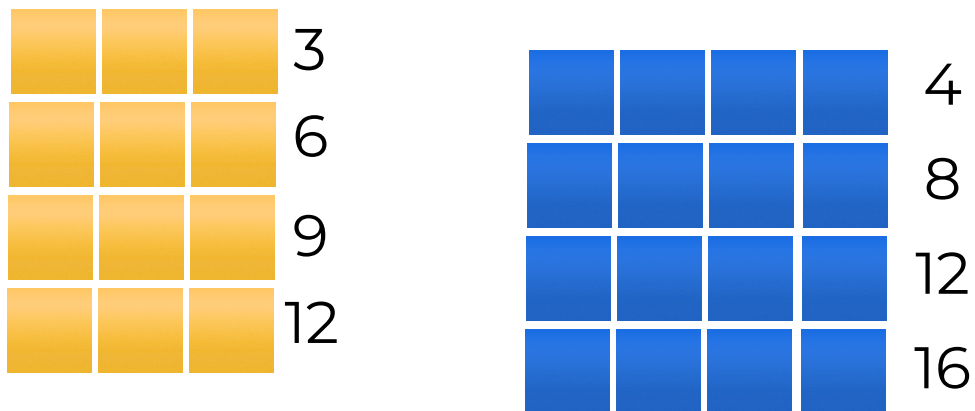
Common Factor



A factor that is shared by two or more numbers.

Example: 1 and 2 are common factors of 6 and 8.

Common Multiple

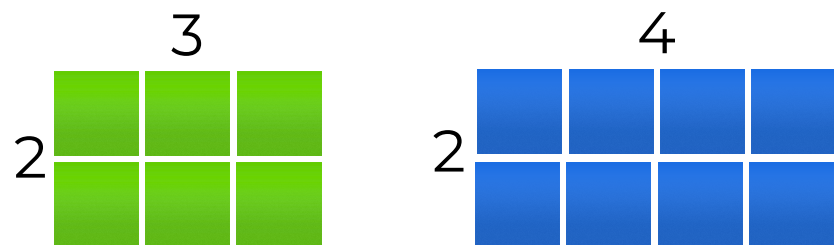


A multiple that is shared by two or more numbers.

Example: 12 is a common multiple of 3 and 4 because 12 is a multiple of both numbers.

HCF

Highest Common Factor

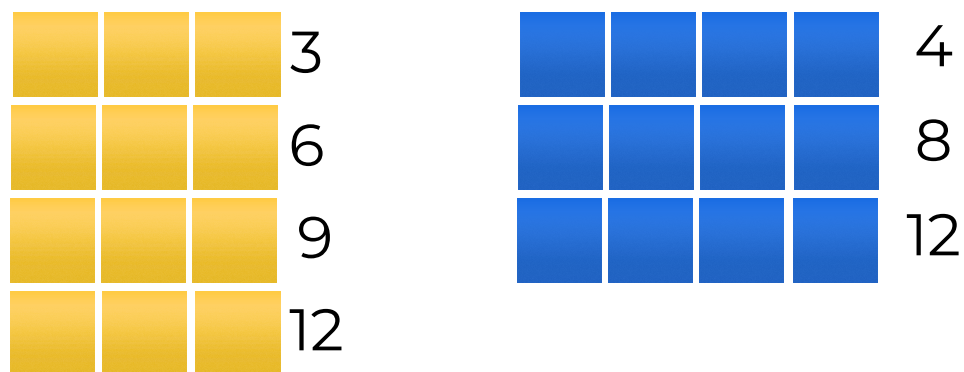


The greatest common factor that is shared by two or more numbers.

Example: The highest common factor of 6 and 8 is 2.

LCM

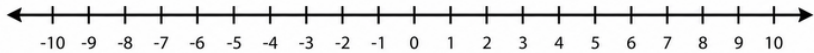
Lowest Common Multiple



The smallest multiple that is shared by two or more numbers.

Example: The lowest common multiple of 3 and 4 is 12.

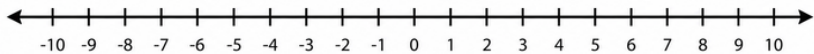
Positive Number



Any number greater than zero.

Example: 1, 0.5, 100

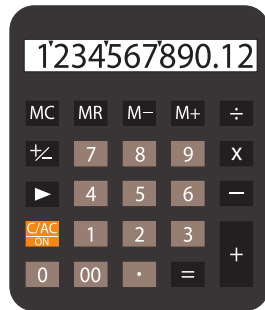
Negative Number



Any number less than zero.

Example: -1, -0.5, -100

Decimal



A number that contains a decimal point to show whole numbers and parts of whole numbers.

Example: 0.5, 1.2, 3.75

Fraction



A number that represents part of a whole or part of a group.

Example: $\frac{1}{4}$ one out of four equal parts

Numerator



The top number in a fraction. It tells you how many parts you are interested in.

Example: in $\frac{1}{4}$ the numerator is 1 because we are interested in 1 part.

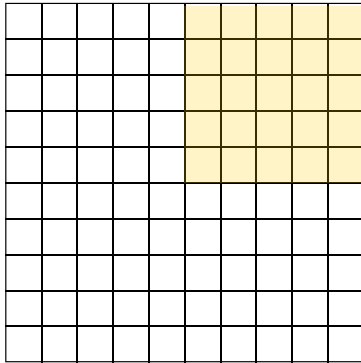
Denominator



The bottom number in a fraction. It tells you how many equal parts the whole is divided into.

Example: in $\frac{1}{4}$ the denominator is 4 because the whole is divided into 4 equal parts.

Percentage



Any number or amount expressed as a fraction of 100. The symbol for percentage is %.

Example: $25\% = \frac{25}{100}$