

Quizlet

NAME _____

13 Matching questions

1. _____ Numerator

2. _____ Greatest Common Factor (GCF)

3. _____ Perfect Square

4. _____ Part-to-Whole Ratio

5. _____ Simplest Form

6. _____ Equivalent Fraction

7. _____ Ratio

8. _____ Composite Number

9. _____ Simplify

10. _____ Factors

11. _____ Part-to-Part Ratio

12. _____ Denominator

13. _____ Prime Number

A. A _____ is a number that is formed when you multiply a number by itself. Some examples are 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, and 49.

B. A _____ is a ratio that compares one group in the whole to another group in the whole.

C. The _____ is the largest number that divides evenly into two or more numbers.

D. A _____ is a ratio that compares one group of the whole to the total.

E. A _____ is a comparison between two things. It can be written in fraction form, colon form, or to form.

F. _____ are two numbers that multiply to form a product.

G. The _____ is the bottom number in a fraction. It means how many total parts there are in the whole.

H. A _____ is a number that has more than 2 factors. Some examples are 4, 6, 8, 10, and 15.

I. The _____ is the top number in a fraction. It means how many parts you have out of the total.

J. An _____ is when two fractions look different but have the same value. An example would be $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$.

K. A _____ is a number that has exactly 2 factors, 1 and itself. Some examples are 2, 3, 5, 7, and 11.

L. A fraction is in _____ when the greatest common factor of the numerator and the denominator is 1.

M. To _____ a fraction is to create an equivalent fraction that is in simplest form.