Words and definitions

<u>and</u>- and is what you say when you read the decimal point in a decimal that is partly a whole number. (4.5 is four and five tenths)

 \underline{cent} (sent) – a penny, meaning one hundredth of a dollar. Cent is part of the word "percent". When cent is part of another word it means hundred or hundredth. (I have three cents.)(The candy cost 70 cents.)

<u>decimal</u> (**dess**-uh-muhl) - a number written with a decimal point. It is really a fraction, or a fraction and a whole number, written with a decimal point.

<u>decimal point</u>- a period used in a number to show that all the digits to the right have a value less than 1. (The decimal point in the number 3.4 shows that the 4 represents a value of less that one.)

<u>denominator</u> (di-**nom**-uh-nay-tur) - the second or bottom number of a fraction or ratio.

<u>discount</u> (**diss**-kount) - an amount subtracted from the price of something. (There was a \$10 discount on jeans, so I only paid \$30 instead of \$40.)

<u>equivalent</u> (i-**kwiv**-uh-luhnt) - having the same value (One dollar is equivalent to ten dimes.)

<u>equivalent decimals</u>- decimals having the same value. (.2 and .20 are equivalent decimals because the both equal two tenths)

<u>hundredths place</u> (**huhn**-dredths)- The position of the second number to the right of the decimal. It means a digit in this place is worth one hundredth of the digit. (In the number .456, the 5 is in the hundredths place and it has a value of $1/100 \times 5$ or 5/100 (five hundredths).)

 \underline{model} (mod-uhl) – a small copy of something (I built a model of an airplane.)(I have a model of an old car.)

numerator (noo-muh-ray-tur) - the first or top number of a fraction or ratio.

 $\underline{off}(\mathbf{awf})$ - subtracted from. When talking about a percent off, it means the

percent subtracted from the price. (The shirt was sold at 20% off.)

<u>out of</u> – this phrase is a way to say fractions or ratios (parts of a whole) that can be made into percents.

(30 out of 100 means 30%.)(25 out of 100 means 25 %.)

 $\underline{per}(pur)$ – for each, or in each. Per is used to express a rate. (He ate two fish per meal.) (The car went 60 miles per hour.)

<u>per</u> (**pur**) – for each, or in each. Per is part of the word "percent". (He caught 3 per hundred softballs.)(He correctly answered 80 per hundred questions.)

<u>percent</u> (pur-sent) – a ratio where the denominator is always 100. It is always the type of ratio of a part to the whole (like a fraction). Percent means per hundred. (25 per 100 means 25 percent.) (70 per 100 means 70 percent.) (25 green marbles out of a bowl of 100 marbles means the bowl has 25% green marbles.)

<u>place</u> (**playss**) - a particular area or location (We lived in several places when we were children.)

<u>place value</u>- The value of a position of a digit in a number. (The place value of the 5 in 52, is 10.)

proportion (pruh-por-shuhn) - an equation showing that two ratios are equal.

$$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{36}$$

1 to 9 = 4 to 36
1:9 = 4:36

<u>rate</u> (rayt) – a rate is a special ratio where quantities aren't measured the same way. It compares two different measurements like miles and hours. (The hiker traveled at a rate of 6 miles in 3 hours.)(He hammered at a rate of 20 nails in 3 minutes.)

<u>ratio</u> (ray-shee-oh) - a ratio is used to compare the sizes of two quantities.

They compare two numbers.

Ratios can be written three ways.

1. 2 to 10 2. 2 : 10 3. $2/10 \text{ or } \underline{2}$ 10

<u>repeating decimals</u> - have a digit or group of digits that repeat on and on without ending, at the end of the number.

<u>scale</u> (skale) – a special ratio of the measurement on a map or model, to the measurement of the real object. (The blueprint of the house was drawn using a scale of 1:40.)

<u>scale drawing</u> – a drawing of a real object that has the same shape, but is smaller or larger than the real object. (My scale drawing of Europe was shaped like Europe, but was much smaller.) (Maps are scale drawings.) (Blue prints are scale drawings of buildings drawn on blue paper.)

 $\underline{\text{scale model}}$ – a model of a real object that has the same shape, but is smaller or larger than the real object. (My doll house is a scale model of the house I live in.) (The sculptor made a small scale model of the statue before making the large real one.)

 \underline{tax} (**taks**) - a percent of what you buy, that is added to the price. (I had to pay tax when I bought the bike.)

<u>tenths place</u> (tenths) - The position to the right of the decimal point. It means a digit in this place is worth one tenth of the digit. (In the number .456, the 4 is in the tenths place and it has a value of $1/10 \times 4$ or 4/10 (four tenths).)

term (turm) - each number in a ratio. Each ratio has two terms.

<u>term</u> (**turm**) - each number in a proportion. There are 4 terms in each proportion.

A term is also each number in a ratio. There are two terms in a ratio.

"th"- the ending when you write a decimal with the digit 1 or 1 and zeros in

front of it. (.1 is one tenth) (.001 is one hundredth)

<u>thousandths place</u> (**thou-**zuhndth) - The position of the third number to the right of the decimal. It means a digit in this place is worth one thousandth of the digit. (In the number .456, the 6 is in the thousandths place and it has a value of $1/1000 \times 6$ or 6/1000 (six thousandths).)

<u>"ths</u>"- the ending when you say or write a decimal. (.3 is three tenths) (.55 is fifty-five hundredths)

unit (yoo-nit) – the same as unit of measure

<u>unit</u> (**yoo**-nit) - having to do with one of something. (This is a different definition than unit of measure.)

<u>unit of measure</u> (yoo-nit of mezh-ur) - a fixed amount used for measuring. (An inch is a unit of measure used to measure how long something is.)

<u>unit price</u> (**yoo**-nit **prisse**) – a special type of unit rate. It is the price for one item (unit). (The unit price for crackers is \$3.00 for one box.) (The unit price is \$6.00 for a lasagna.)

<u>unit rate</u> – a rate where the denominator (second number in the ratio) is always 1. (The unit rate was 8 crackers for each person. 8 to 1) (The bug moved at a unit rate of 6 inches in one minute. 6 to 1) You don't always say the 1. Say 40 miles per 1 hour or 40 miles per hour.

value (val-yoo) - what something is worth. (What is the value of this radio?)