

**compare**

To decide if one number is greater than,  
less than, or equal to another number.

# decimal

A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point.

*Examples:* 0.5, 0.06, and 12.679 are decimals.

# decimal point (.)

The point separating the parts from the wholes in a number.

# denominator

The number below the bar in a fraction.

*Example:*  $\frac{1}{5}$  ← denominator

# equivalent fractions

Fractions that name the same number.

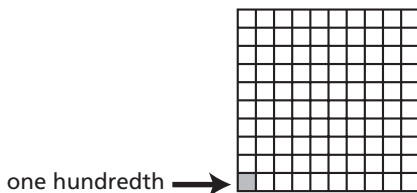
*Examples:*  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{10}{15}$  are equivalent fractions.

# fraction

A number that names a part of a set or a part of a region.

*Examples:*  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{2}{3}$  are fractions.

# hundredths



One or more of one hundred equal parts of a whole.

# improper fraction

A fraction that is greater than or equal to 1.  
The numerator in an improper fraction is greater than  
or equal to the denominator.

*Examples:*  $\frac{5}{5}$  and  $\frac{8}{7}$  are improper fractions.

# mixed number

A number containing a whole number part and a fraction part.

*Examples:*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{3}{7}$  are mixed numbers.

# numerator

The number above the bar in a fraction.

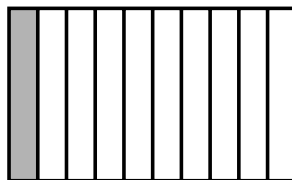
*Example:*  $\frac{1}{5}$  ← numerator

**order**

To arrange numbers from  
least to greatest or from greatest to least.

**tenths**

one tenth →



One or more of ten equal parts of a whole.