100 Math Facts – 6ᵗʰ Grade

Name _____

1. **SUM:** What is the answer to an addition problem called? (N. 2.1)
2. **DIFFERENCE:** What is the answer to a subtraction problem called? (N. 2.1)
3. **PRODUCT:** What is the answer to a multiplication problem called? (N. 2.1)
4. **QUOTIENT:** What is the answer to a division problem called? (N. 2.1)

Chapter 1

5. **BASE:** What do we call a number that can be raised to a power? (A.1.3)
6. **EXPONENT:** What is a number called that shows how many times a <u>base</u> number should be multiplied by itself? (N. 2.3)
7. **TERM:** What do we call a number, a variable, or a product of numbers and variables separated by plus or minus signs in an expression? (A. 1.3)
8. **VARIABLE:** What is a letter or symbol in an equation that can be replaced by a number called? (A. 1.1)
9. **EXPRESSION:** What is a group of numbers, variables, and operations? (A. 2.1)
10. List the Order of Operations. **1) PARENTHESES 2) EXPONENTS 3) MULTIPLICATION & DIVISION (left to right) 4) ADDITION & SUBTRACTION (left to right)** (A. 1.3; A. 1.4)
11. **COMMUTATIVE (PROPERTY):** What property of multiplication or addition states that changing the order of the terms does not change the answer? (A. 1.3)
12. **IDENTITY (PROPERTY):** What property states that the sum of 0 and any number is the number and the product of 1 and any number is the number? (A.1.3)
13. **ASSOCIATIVE (PROPERTY):** What property of addition or multiplication states that changing the <u>grouping</u> of the terms does not change the answer? (A. 1.3)
14. **DISTRIBUTIVE (PROPERTY):** What property states that multiplying the sum of a number is the same as multiplying each addend by that number? (A. 1.3)
15. **EQUATION** (ex. 6+4=10)**:** What do we call a number sentence with an equal sign in it, and each side (expression) has the same value? (A. 1.3)
16. **INVERSE OPERATIONS:** (ex. addition and subtraction or multiplication and division) What are operations that undo each other called? (A.1.1)
17. **BALANCED:** Equations must remain _____ when solving. (A. 1.1)

Chapter 2

18. **INTEGERS** (ex. 4,-4)**:** What are whole numbers and their opposites called? N. 1.1; N. 2.3)
19. **ABSOLUTE VALUE:** What do we call the distance of a number from zero on a number line; shown by | | ? (N.1.1)
20. **POSITIVE (NUMBER):** When multiplying or dividing two integers, if the signs are the same the answer will be _____. (N. 2.1)
21. **NEGATIVE (NUMBER):** When multiplying or dividing two integers, if the signs are different the answer will be _____. (N. 2.1)
22. **ADDITIVE INVERSE:** What do we call the opposite of a number? (A.1.1)
23. **COORDINATE PLANE (GRID):** What is formed by a horizontal line (x-axis) and a vertical line (y-axis)? (A. 1.1)
24. **FOUR QUADRANTS:** What is the coordinate plane divided into by a horizontal line (the x-axis) and a vertical line (the y-axis)? (A. 1.1)
25. **ORDERED PAIR:** What describes the location of the *x* coordinate point and then the *y* coordinate point (*x,y*) on a coordinate plane? (A. 1.1)

26a. X-COORDINATE: What do we call the first number in an ordered pair; it tells the distance to move right or left from (0,0), the origin? (A.1.0)

26b. Y-COORDINATE: What do we call the second number in an ordered pair; it tells the distance to move up or down from (0,0), the origin? (A.1.0)

Chapter 3

27. PRIME NUMBER: What do we call a whole number greater than one that has exactly two factors, one and itself? (N. 2.4)

28. COMPOSITE NUMBER: What do we call a whole number greater than one that has more than two positive factors? (N. 2.4)

29. FACTOR: What is a number multiplied by another number to get a product called? (N. 2.1; N. 2.4)

30. PRIME FACTORIZATION: What do we call a number written as the product of its prime factors? (N.2.4)

31. GREATEST COMMON FACTOR/DIVISOR (GCF OR GCD): What is the largest whole number that divides evenly into two or more given numbers? (N. 2.1; N. 2.4)

32. MULTIPLE: What is the product of any number and a nonzero whole number called? (N. 2.1)

33. LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE (LCM): What is the smallest common multiple of two or more numbers called? (N. 2.1; N. 2.4)

34. FRACTION: What kind of number shows part of a whole? (N. 1.2; N. 1.3)

35. EQUIVALENT (FRACTIONS): What kinds of fractions have the same value? (N. 1.2)

36. IMPROPER (FRACTION): What do we call a fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator? (N.2.4)

37. MIXED NUMBER: What is a combination of a nonzero whole number and a fraction called? (N. 1.1)

38. RATIONAL NUMBER: What do we call a number that can be written as a fraction or quotient of integers with a nonzero denominator? (N.1.1)

Chapter 4

39. RECIPROCAL/MULTIPLICATIVE INVERSE (3/4 to 4/3)**:** What is the fraction form of a number turned upside down called? (N. 1.1; N. 2.1)

Chapter 5

40. METRIC MEASUREMENT: What do we call a decimal system of weights and measures that is used universally in science and commonly throughout the world? (A.2.1)

41. RATIO (i.e. ¾, 3 to 4, 3:4)**:** What is a comparison of two numbers using division called? (N. 1.2)

42. RATE (such as miles to gallons)**:** What is a ratio comparing two different units of measure called? (A. 1.1; A.2.3)

43. UNIT RATE: What do we call a rate in which the second quantity in the comparison is one unit – whose denominator is 1? (A.2.2)

44. EQUIVALENT RATIOS: What do we call ratios that name the same comparison? (N.1.2)

45. PROPORTION: What are two equal ratios called? (N. 1.2)

46. CROSS-PRODUCT: What is the product of one numerator with the opposite denominator in a pair of equivalent fractions called? (A. 1.4)

47. CUSTOMARY MEASUREMENT: What do we call the measurement system most often used in the United States? (A.2.1)

48. SIMILAR: What do we call figures with the same shape but not necessarily the same size? (N.1.3)

Chapter 6

49. PERCENT: What word means *per hundred* and is a ratio whose denominator is 100? (N. 1.4)

50. PERCENT OF CHANGE: What do we call the amount, stated as a percent, that a number increases or decreases? (N.1.4)

51. INTEREST: What do we call the amount of money charged for borrowing or using money, or the amount of money earned by saving money? (N.1.4)

52. PRINCIPAL: What do we call the initial amount of money borrowed or saved? (N.1.4)

Chapter 7

53. MEAN (sometimes called the average)**:** What is the sum of a set of numbers divided by how many numbers are in the set called? (S. 1.1)

54. MEDIAN: What is the number in the middle, or the average of the two middle numbers, of a set of numbers arranged in order called? (S. 1.1)

55. MODE: What is the number or numbers that occur most often in a set of numbers? (S. 1.1)

56. RANGE: What is the difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of numbers called? (S. 1.1)

57. OUTLIER: What is a piece of data that is much bigger or smaller than the others in the set of data called? (S. 1.3)

58. GRAPH: What is an organized visual display of data? (S. 2.1)

59. POPULATION: What do we call the entire group of objects or individuals considered for a survey? (N.1.3)

60. SAMPLE: What is a small group chosen from a larger population called? (S. 1.1;S. 1.2)

61. RANDOM (SAMPLE): What kind of sample is a sample in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being chosen? (S. 1.2)

62. BIASED (SAMPLE): What do we call a sample that *does not* fairly represent the population? (S.2.4)

Chapter 8

63. OUTCOME: What do we call one of the possibilities in a probability experiment? (S. 1.1; S. 1.3)

64. PROBABILITY: What do we call a ratio of number of favorable outcomes to the number of total outcomes? (S. 1.3)

65. COMPOUND EVENT: What do we call the probability that two or more simple events will occur? (S.3.1)

66. INDEPENDENT (EVENT): What kind of event do you have when the outcome of one event does not affect the probability of a second event? (S. 1.3; S. 2.1; S. 3.5)

67. DEPENDENT (EVENT): What kind of event do you have when the outcome of one event changes the probability of a second event? (S. 1.1; S. 1.2)

Chapter 9

68. PARALLEL (LINES): What kinds of lines stay the same distance apart and never intersect? 5(M.2.1)

69. PERPENDICULAR (LINES): What kinds of lines form a right angle (90 degrees) where they intersect? 5(M.2.1)

70. CONGRUENT: What word do we use to describe having the same shape and size? (M.2.1)

71. VERTEX: What is the point at the corner of an angle where two sides meet called? (M.1.3)

72. ANGLE: What do we call a figure formed by two rays with a common endpoint called the vertex? (M.2.1)

73a. ACUTE (ANGLE): What kind of angle measures less than 90 degrees? (M. 2.3)

73b. RIGHT (ANGLE): What kind of angle measures exactly 90 degrees? (M. 2.3)

73c. OBTUSE (ANGLE): What kind of angle measures less than 180 degrees but more than 90 degrees? (M. 2.3)

74. STRAIGHT (ANGLE): What kind of angle measures exactly 180 degrees? (M.2.3)

75. ADJACENT (ANGLES): What kinds of angles share a vertex and a side? (M. 2.1)

76. VERTICAL (ANGLES): What kinds of angles are congruent, but not adjacent, and formed by intersecting lines? (M. 2.1)

77. COMPLEMENTARY (ANGLES): What are two angles called whose measures have a sum of exactly 90 degrees? (M. 2.1)

78. SUPPLEMENTARY (ANGLES): What are two angles called whose measures have a sum of exactly 180 degrees? (M. 2.1)

79. QUADRILATERAL: What do we call a four-sided polygon? (M. 2.3)

80. POLYGON: What do we call a closed figure formed by three or more line segments (sides)? Each side meets exactly two other sides, one on each end, in a common endpoint (vertex). (M.2.3)

81. REGULAR POLYGON: What do we call a polygon in which all angles are congruent and all sides are congruent? (M.2.3)

82. TRIANGLE: In what shape do all the interior angles add up to 180 degrees? (M.2.2)

83a. SCALENE (TRIANGLE): What kind of triangle has *no equal* sides? (M. 2.3)

83b. ISOSCELES (TRIANGLE): What kind of triangle has *two equal* sides? (M. 2.3)

83c. EQUILATERAL (TRIANGLE): What kind of triangle has *three equal* sides? (M. 2.3)

84a. ACUTE (TRIANGLE): What do we call a triangle with all angles measuring less than 90 degrees? (M.2.3)

84b. OBTUSE (TRIANGLE): What do we call a triangle containing one obtuse angle? (M.2.3)

84c. RIGHT (TRIANGLE): What do we call a triangle containing one right angle? (M.2.3)

85. PARALLELOGRAM: What is a four-sided figure with two sets of parallel sides called? (M. 2.3)

Chapter 10

86. PERIMETER: What is the distance around the outside of a closed figure called? (A. 1.3)

87. DIAMETER: What is a segment connecting two points on a circle and passing through its center called? (M. 1.1)

88. RADIUS: What is the distance from the edge of a circle to its center called? (M. 1.1)

89. CIRCUMFERENCE: What is the distance around a circle? (M.1.1)

90. $C = \pi \cdot d$: What is the formula for finding the circumference of a circle? (M.1.1)

91. 3.14: What value approximately equals pi (π)? (M. 1.1)

92. AREA: What do we call the number of nonoverlapping square units covering a given surface? (A.3.1)

93. l x w or b x h: What is the formula for finding the area of a rectangle? (A.3.1)

94. $A = \pi \cdot r^2$: What is the formula for finding the area of a circle? (M. 1.2)

95. POLYHEDRON: What do we call a three-dimensional figure in which all the surfaces (faces) are polygons? (M.1.3)

96. VOLUME: What is the amount of cubic units it takes to fill a 3-D shape? (M. 1.3)

97. $V = A \cdot h$: What is the formula for finding the volume of a shape? (M. 1.3)

98. PRISM: What is a 3-D shape that has two bases (ends) that are the same shape? (M.1.3)

99. CYLINDER: What do we call a three-dimensional figure with two parallel congruent circular bases (faces)? (M.1.3)

100. SURFACE AREA: What do we call the sum of the areas of the surfaces (faces) of a three-dimensional figure? (A.3.1)