

benchmark fractions	include the fractions $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$
common denominator	denominators are the same
common factor	of two numbers are factors that are the same that are called these
denominator	bottom number in a fraction-tells the number of equal parts the top number is divided by $\frac{5}{8}$
division	Fractions represent division
equivalent fractions	fractions that name the same amount $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$
fraction	part of a whole
greatest common factor (GCF)	the greatest number that is a factor of both (used when simplifying)
improper fraction	this fraction has a numerator greater than or equal to its denominator (fraction is <u>over</u> a whole) (ex.) $\frac{8}{5}$
least common denominator (LCD)	the least common multiple of the denominators (used when adding and subtracting unlike denominators)

least common multiple (LCM)	the least number that is a multiple of both numbers
lowest terms	simplest form (no other common factor besides 1)
mixed number	a whole number and a fraction (ex.) $1\frac{3}{8}$
multiples	5,10,15,20 or 3,6,9,12 or, 2,4,6,8,10... What do you notice?
numerator	top number in a fraction-tells how many equal parts are being used $\frac{5}{8}$
simplest form	the numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1
simplify	reduce or bring the fraction to lowest terms; simplest form
unit fraction	a fraction whose numerator is always 1