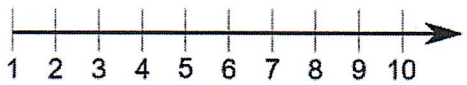
Grade 7
Unit 1 Vocabulary
Numbers and Operations
7.2A, 7.3A, 7.3B

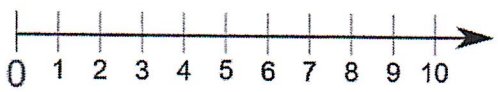
Counting (natural) numbers – The set of positive numbers that begins at one and increases by increments of one each time. {1, 2, 3, ..., *n*}.

The numbers you say when you count.



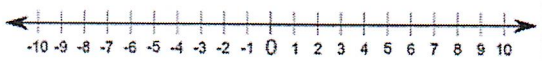
Whole numbers – The set of counting (natural) numbers and zero {0, 1, 2, 3, ..., *n*}.

The numbers you say when you count and zero.



Integers – The set of counting (natural numbers), their opposites, and zero {-*n*, ..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., *n*}.

Positive and negative numbers.



Rational numbers – The set of numbers that can be expressed as a fraction a/b , where *a* and *b* are integers and $b \neq 0$.

Integers, Fractions,
and Terminating & Repeating Decimals

Rational Number
numbers that can be written in the form $\frac{a}{b}$

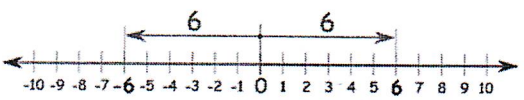
Examples:

$\frac{3}{5}$ $-2\frac{1}{6}$ 8.25

$-3.\overline{6}$ $\sqrt{16}$

Absolute Value – A numbers distance from zero on the number line. It is ALWAYS a positive number.

A numbers distance from zero.



$|-3| = 3$

Improper Fraction– A fraction equivalent to or larger than one whole. The numerator is larger than or equal to the denominator.

Fraction with a bigger number on top.

numerator $\frac{5}{2}$ denominator

Mixed Number – A whole number and a fraction combined into one "mixed" number.

Number with a fraction

$3\frac{4}{5}$

Reciprocal – A number related to another in such a way that when these two numbers are multiplied together their product is 1.

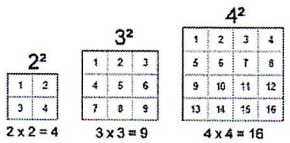
When we FLIP the 2nd fraction in a division problem

$\frac{6}{1} \times \frac{1}{6}$

Square Number – A number which can be represented in the shape of a square. A number that results from multiplying an integer by itself.

Multiplying a number by itself.

Using an exponent of 2.



Square Root– A value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number.

Opposite of squaring a number.

The symbol is √