

1. The top number of a fraction is called its **numerator** and the bottom part is its **denominator**.
2. A fraction is in **lowest terms** when the greatest common factor of its numerator and denominator is one.
3. Nine-tenths is a **proper fraction**.
4. A **fraction bar** separates the numerator and denominator of a fraction. It indicates that a **division** of the numerator by the denominator will be performed.
5. The **least common denominator (LCD)** of five-sixths and seven-eighths is 24.
6. A **fraction** is the number of shaded parts divided by the number of equal parts.
7. Eleven-sevenths is an **improper fraction**.
8. A **vinculum** is another name for a fraction bar.
9. In a **proper fraction**, the numerator is less than the denominator.
10. **Equivalent** fractions are different fractions that name the same number.
11. **Simplifying** a fraction is the same as reducing it to lowest terms.
12. A **mixed number** consists of a whole-number part and a fractional part.
13. A **unit fraction** is a fraction whose numerator is one.
14. In an **improper fraction**, the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
15. The fractions two-thirds and four-sixths are **equivalent**.
16. Every fraction is a **multiple** of a unit fraction.
17. To find the **least common denominator (LCD)** of two fractions, find the least common multiple of their denominators.
18. To compare fractions with like **numerators**, look at the denominators. The fraction with the smaller denominator is the larger fraction.
19. When **ordering** three or more fractions from least to greatest, compare two fractions at a time.
20. We can convert an improper fraction greater than one to a **mixed number** through long division of its numerator and denominator.