

## 5th Grade CCSS Math Vocabulary Quiz 32

1. A Having the same value or amount.  
A.equivalent B.reduce C.remainder D.coordinate plane
2. A A general statement written in numbers, symbols, or words that describes how to determine any term in a pattern or relationship.  
A.rule B.equivalent C.remainder D.product
3. D To follow each other in an unbroken sequence.  
A.prime factorization B.rule C.calculate D.consecutive
4. B A pair of symbols used to enclose sections of an expression. [ ]  
A.remainder B.brackets C.rule D.calculate
5. D Breaking down a composite number until all of the factors are prime.  
A.reduce B.coordinate plane C.equivalent D.prime factorization
6. D A pattern containing numbers.  
A.ordered pairs B.consecutive C.coordinate plane D.numerical pattern
7. D To rewrite a fraction in lowest terms.  
A.equivalent B.coordinate plane C.prime factorization D.reduce
8. D Pairs of numbers used to locate points on a coordinate grid. The first number in a pair tells how far to move horizontally, and the second number tells how far to move vertically.  
A.percent B.coordinate plane C.reduce D.ordered pairs
9. D Can be divided evenly without leaving a remainder.  
A.consecutive B.brackets C.product D.divisible
10. B To find the answer by using arithmetic, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing. To figure out by reason or logic.  
A.numerical pattern B.calculate C.ordered pairs D.prime factorization
11. A The ratio of a number to 100 (per one hundred). %  
A.percent B.consecutive C.parentheses D.ordered pairs
12. A A way of making sure your answer is reasonable by making an approximate calculation. Rounding is a commonly used strategy.  
A.estimation B.product C.divisible D.parentheses
13. D The answer to a multiplication problem.  
A.percent B.consecutive C.calculate D.product
14. C A plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line called the x-axis and a vertical number line called the y-axis.  
A.prime factorization B.product C.coordinate plane D.numerical pattern
15. A A pair of symbols used to set apart parts of a problem so that those parts are done first. ()  
A.parentheses B.prime factorization C.divisible D.rule
16. C The left-over amount when a number cannot be divided equally.  
A.consecutive B.prime factorization C.remainder D.percent