Vocabulary: Modeling Fractions

**Vocabulary**

* Denominator – the bottom number in a fraction.
	+ The denominator represents the number of equal parts the whole has been divided into.
	+ For example, in the fraction , the denominator shows that the whole has been divided into 5 equal parts.
* Difference – the amount that one number is greater than another.
	+ The difference is the answer to a subtraction problem.
	+ For example, the difference between 10 and 6 is 4.
	+ For example, the difference between  and  is .
* Equivalent – equal in value.
	+ Equivalent fractions are fractions that have different numerators and denominators but which represent the same amount.
	+ For example,  and  are equivalent fractions.
* Fraction – a number that shows the relationship between a part and a whole.
	+ A fraction consists of a *denominator* (bottom number) and a *numerator* (top number).
* Least common denominator – the least common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions.
	+ For example, if the fractions are  and , the least common denominator is 6 because 6 is the least common multiple of 2 and 3.
	+ Least common denominator is commonly abbreviated “LCD.”
* Numerator – the top number in a fraction.
	+ The numerator counts the number of equal parts indicated by the fraction.
	+ For example, in the fraction , the numerator shows that the fraction refers to 3 of the 5 equal parts that make up the whole.