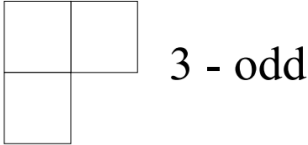
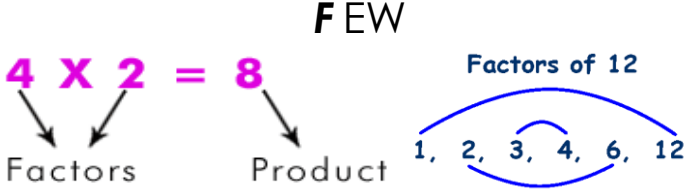
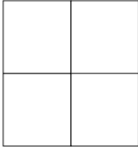




<p>Odd</p>	<p>A number that CANNOT be divided exactly by 2. It has a remainder of 1. The last digit will be 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9</p> 
<p>Prime</p>	<p>Has a <b>Pair</b> of different factors, 1 and itself Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7... Factors of 2 = 1, 2 (1x2)</p>
<p>Factor</p>	<p>Numbers you can multiply together to get another number. <b>F</b>actors- <b>FEW</b></p> 
<p>Standard Form</p>	<p>A number as we normally write it. Example: 1,382</p>
<p>Expanded Form</p>	<p>A number written to show the value of each digit. Example: 582 = 500 + 80 + 2</p>

<p>Even</p>	<p>A number that can be exactly divided by two with no remainder. The last digit will be 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8</p>  <p>4 - even</p>
<p>Composite</p>	<p><b>Composed</b> of more than two factors</p>  <p><math>1 \times 6 = 6</math></p>  <p><math>2 \times 3 = 6</math></p> <p>factors of 6: 1, 2, 3, 6</p>
<p>Multiple</p>	<p>The multiple of a number is the product of the number and any other whole number. A number can have unlimited multiples. <b>M</b>ultiple-<b>M</b>any 5,10,15,20,25,30.... are multiples of 5</p>
<p>Word form</p>	<p>A number written as words. Example: 262 = two hundred sixty-two</p>
<p>Inverse Operation</p>	<p>The operation that reverses the effect of another operation. Examples: Addition and subtraction are inverse operations, multiplication and division are inverse operations</p>