**Sixth Grade Flashcards**

**1. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are called the**

operations.

**2. A pneumonic device to help you remember the order of operations is**

PEMDAS.

**3. If an equation contains both addition and subtraction with neither in parenthesis, you do the first one**

first.

**4. If an equation contains both multiplication and division with neither in parenthesis, you do the first one**

first.

**5. The answer to an addition problem is a**

sum.

**6. The answer to a subtraction problem is the**

difference.

**7. The answer to a division problem is a**

quotient.

**8. The answer to a multiplication problem is a**

product.

**9. A lower case letter that stands for an unknown number is a**

variable.

**10. A complete number sentence with an equal sign is called an**

equation.

**11. A combination of numbers and algebraic terms which does not include an equal sign is an**

expression.

**12. An expression does not contain an**

equal sign.

**13. To multiply by 10, move the decimal one place to the**

right.

**14. To multiply by 100, move the decimal two places to the**

right.

**15. To divide by 10, move the decimal one place to the**

left.

**16. To divide by 100, move the decimal two places to the**

left.

**17. Fractions and decimals can be multiplied and divided, but percents**

cannot.

**18. By dividing the numerator by the denominator, a fraction is changed to a**

decimal.

**19. Moving the decimal two places to the right changes a decimal number to a**

percent.

**20. A percent can be changed to a fraction by putting the number over 100 and**

reducing to lowest terms.

**21. When dividing a fraction to change it to a decimal, the top number goes in the**

"house".

**22. To change a percent to a decimal, remove the percent sign and**

move the decimal two places to the left.

**23. To add or subtract fractions, you must first find a common denominator and**

change both fractions.

**24. To add or subtract decimals, you must first**

align the decimals.

**25. To multiply decimals, you multiply the problem first and then put the decimal in the answer,**

counting the same number of decimal places from the right as found in the problem.

**26. To divide by a decimal, change the divisor to a whole number and move the decimal in the dividend**

the same number of places to the right.

**27. To multiply fractions, multiply the numerators and denominators**

straight across and simplify.

**28. To divide fractions,**

flip the second fraction and multiply.

**29. A triangle with all sides congruent is**

equilateral.

**30. A triangle with two congruent sides is**

isosceles.

**31. A triangle with no congruent sides is**

scalene.

**32. Every triangle can be classified by its**

sides or angles.

**33. A triangle with two congruent angles and two congruent sides is**

isosceles.

**34. A triangle with 2 acute angles and one obtuse angle is**

obtuse.

**35. A triangle with 3 angles which measure less than 90° is**

acute.

**36. A triangle with one angle which measures exactly 90° is**

right.

**37. Two values that are the same are**

equal.

**38. Two shapes that are exactly the same are**

congruent.

**39. Two shapes that are the same shape but different sizes are**

similar.

**40. A number can be divided evenly by 2 if it is**

even.

**41. A number can be divided evenly by 5 if it ends**

in 5 or 0.

**42. A number can be divided evenly by 3 if the sum of its digits can be divided evenly by**

3

**43. A number can be divided evenly by 9 if the sum of its digits can be divided evenly by .**

9

**44. A number can be divided evenly by 6 if it is even and can be divided by**

3

**45. A closed figure made of straight lines is a**

polygon.

**46. A polygon with 5 sides is a**

pentagon.

**47. A polygon with 6 sides is a**

hexagon.

**48. A polygon with 7 sides is a**

heptagon.

**49. A polygon with 8 sides is an**

octagon.

**50. A polygon with 10 sides is a**

decagon.

**51. A polygon with 4 sides is a**

quadrilateral.

**52. The symbol for "is less than" is**

<.

**53. When placing numbers on a number line, negative numbers always go the**

left of zero.

**54. When comparing two numbers, the largest is always the one to the**

right on a number line.

**55. When comparing two fractions with different denominators, use the**

bottoms-up method.

**56. When comparing 3 or more fractions with different denominators, you must find a**

common denominator.

**57. When comparing decimals, write the decimals in a list,**

align the decimals, annex zeros, and compare.

**58. An angle measuring exactly 90°is a**

right angle.

**59. An angle measuring less that 90°is called**

acute.

**60. An angle measuring more than 90°is called**

obtuse.

**61. An angle measuring exactly 180°is called a**

straight angle.

**62. Two angles which are next to each other and share a leg are said to be**

adjacent.

**63. Two angles whose measurement totals 90°are**

complementary.

**64. Two angles whose measurement totals 180° are**

supplementary.

**65. When two lines cross, the two angles directly across from each other look like kissing foxes and are classified as**

vertical angles.

**66. Lines that cross are**

intersecting lines.

**67. Lines that cross at a 90° angle are**

perpendicular lines.

**68. Two lines that are in the same plane and stay the same distance apart are**

parallel lines.

**69. Two lines that are not in the same plane and never touch are**

skew lines.

**70. Numbers that only have themselves and one as factors are**

prime numbers.

**71. Numbers that are not prime are**

composite.

**72. Little numbers that are multiplied to make a product are called**

factors.

**73. Two numbers equal distance from zero are called**

opposites.

**74. The distance a number is from zero is called its**

absolute value.

**75. The smallest number in a set of data is called the**

minimum.

**76. The highest number in a set of data is called the**

maximum.

**77. The middle number in a set of data is called the**

median.

**78. The average is also called the**

mean.

**79. To solve for the variable in a one-step equation, you must do the**

inverse operation.

**80. On a coordinate plane, the horizontal number line is called the**

x-axis.

**81. On a coordinate plane, the vertical number line is called the**

y-axis.

**82. The place where the x- and y-axis cross is called the**

origin.

**83. The points on a coordinate plane are designated by two numbers in parenthesis called the**

ordered pair.

**84. In an ordered pair, the first number tells you to go left or right from the**

origin.

**85. In an ordered pair, the second number tells you to go up or down from the**

x-axis.

**86. Compound probability can be displayed by making a**

list or drawing trees.

**87. The list of all possible outcomes when figuring probability is known as a**

sample space.

**88. The result of an experiment or even is an**

outcome

**89. An outcome is always shown as a**

whole number.

**90. Probability is shown as a**

decimal or a fraction.

**91. Sliding a point or one dimensional figure on a coordinate plane is called**

translation.

**92. Flipping a point over an axis on a coordinate plane is called**

reflection.

**93. Turning a figure around a point on a coordinate plane is called**

rotation.

**94. To convert a metric measurement to a smaller unit, move the decimal to the**

right.

**95. To convert a metric measurement to a larger unit, move the decimal to the**

left.

**96. The formula for perimeter of a polygon is**

add all sides.

**97. The formula for area of a square is**

side squared. (length x width)

**98. The formula for area of a rectangle is length times**

width.

**99. The formula for area of a triangle is base times height divided by**

two.

**100. The area of a polygon is always labeled in**

square units.