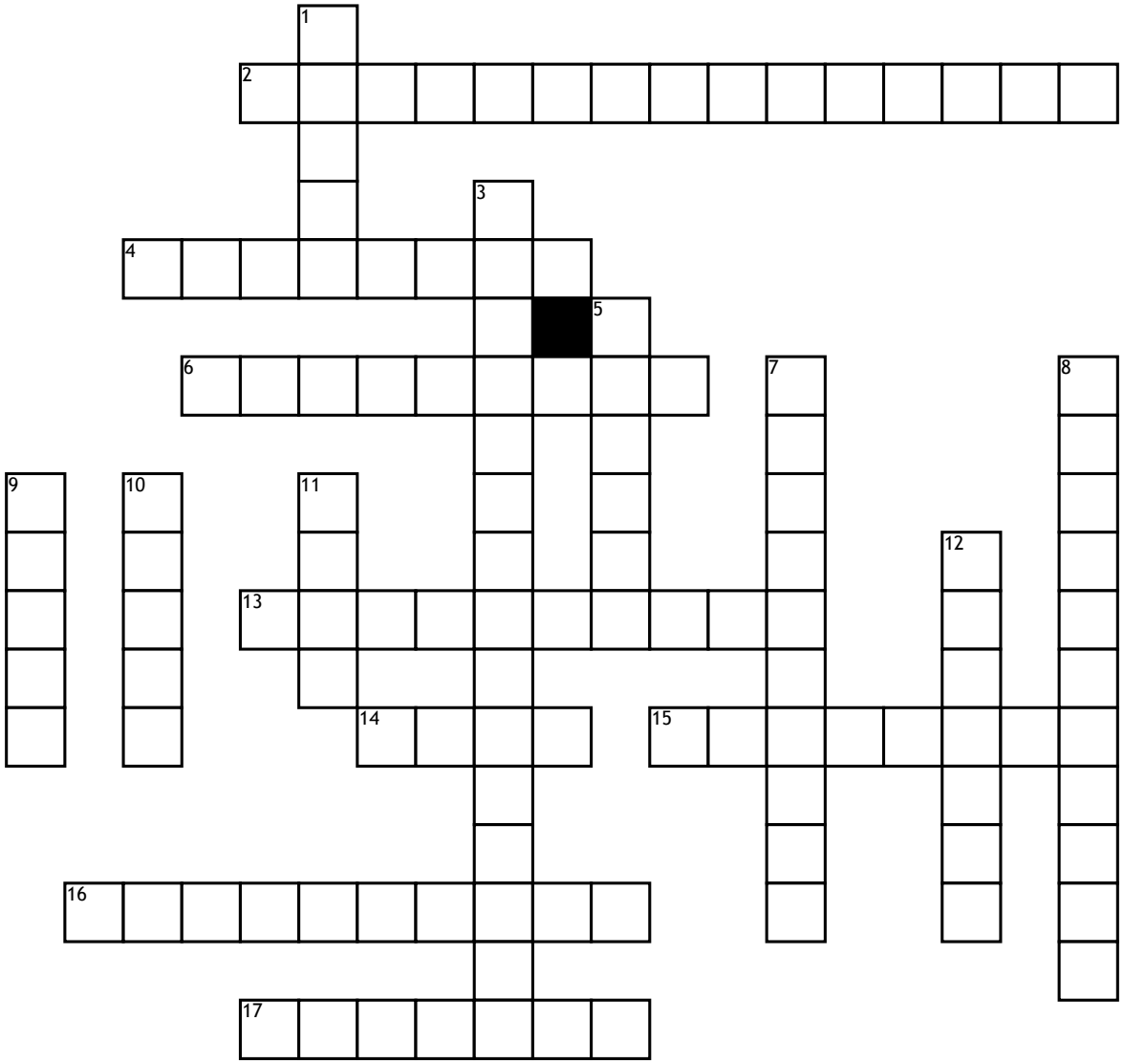
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Intro to construction Math



Across

2. Numbers greater than zero. For example, 1, 2, and 3 are positive numbers. Any number without a negative(-) sign in front of it is considered to be a positive number.

4. To reverse the order or position of numbers. In fractions, inverting means to reverse the positions of the numerator and denominator, such that 3/4 becomes 4/3. When you are dividing by fractions, one fraction is:

6. The part of a fraction above the dividing line. For example, the 1 in 1/2 is the numerator. It is the equivalent of the dividend in a long division problem.

13. The result of subtracting one number from another. For example, in the problem 8-3=5, 5 is the difference between the two numbers.

14. A vertical support inside the wall of a structure to which the wall finish material is attached. The base of a stud rests on a horizontal baseplate, and a horizontal cap plate rests on top of a series of studs.

15. A portion of a whole number represented by two numbers. The upper number of a _____ is known as the numerator and the bottom number is known as the denominator.

16. Fractions having different numerators and denominators but still have equal values, such as the two fractions 1/2 and 2/4.

17. In a division problem, the number that is divided into another number is called the:

Down

1. A push or pull on a surface. this particular term is considered to be the weight of an object or fluid. This is a common approximation.

3. Numbers less than zero. For example, -1, -2, and -3 are:

5. The amount of space contained in a given three-dimensional shape.

7. The exact value a digit represents in a whole number, determined by its place within the whole number, determined by its place within the whole number or by its position relative to the decimal point. In the number 124, the number 2 represents 20, since it is in the tens position.

8. The part of a fraction below the dividing line. For example, the 2 in 1/2 is the denominator. It is equivalent to the divisor in a long division problem.

9. A combination of a whole number with a fraction or decimal. Examples of mixed numbers are 3-7/16 (not subtracting) 5.75, and 1-1/4

10. Any of the numerical symbols 0 to 9.

11. A definite standard of measure.

12. A part of a number represented by digits to the right of a point, called a decimal point. For example, in the number 1.25, .25 is the decimal portion of the number. In this case, it represents 25 percent of the whole number 1.