1. Whole Numbers

[ ]

2. Odd Numbers

[ ]

3. Even Numbers

[ ]

4. Prime Numbers

[ ]

5. Square Numbers

[ ]

6. Cube Numbers

[ ]

7. Fraction numbers

[ ]

8. Decimal Numbers

[ ]

A
- Any of the numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, ...) etc.
- There is no fractional or decimal part.
- There are no negatives.
- Example: 5, 49 and 980 are all whole numbers.

B
- When a number has been multiplied by itself twice. The symbol for cubed is 3.
- For example, 8 because it's 2 x 2 x 2 (2 multiplied by itself twice); this is also written as 23 ("two cubed").
- Another example is 27 because it's 33 (3 x 3 x 3, or "three cubed").
- It can can also be called a number cubed.

C
- numbers that cannot be divided exactly into pairs.
- when divided by 2, leave a remainder of 1
- Examples
  1,3,13,29,357,25,43

D
Number greater than one, which can only be divided by itself and 1 without remainders.
- For example: 3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29 ...

E
These are 'in between' numbers. For example, 10.4 is in between the numbers 10 and 11. It is more than 10, but less than 11.

This number can be defined as a number whose whole number part and the fractional part is separated by a decimal point. The dot in a decimal number is called a decimal point. The digits following the decimal point show a value smaller than one.

F
A number has been multiplied by itself.

For example, 25 because it's 5 lots of 5, or 5 × 5.

This is also written as 5² ("five squared").

Another example is 100 because it's 10² (10 x 10, or "ten squared").

G
- numbers that can be divided into two equal groups or pairs and are exactly divisible by 2, without remainders.
- numbers that are multiples of 2
- For example, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and so on.

H
Numbers that represent one or more parts of a unit that has been divided in equal parts