6th grade unit 1 module 1 vocab

Absolute value	**The distance of a number from zero on the number line. Always positive.** $\lvert -5 \rvert$ **= 5**
Additive inverse	**Two numbers whose sum is 0 .** **5 + -5 = 0**
Integers	**The set of numbers and their opposites.** **…-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5...**

6th grade unit 1 module 1 vocab

Negative numbers	**Numbers less than 0.**
Positive numbers	**Numbers that are greater than zero.**
Signed number	**Positive or negative number.**
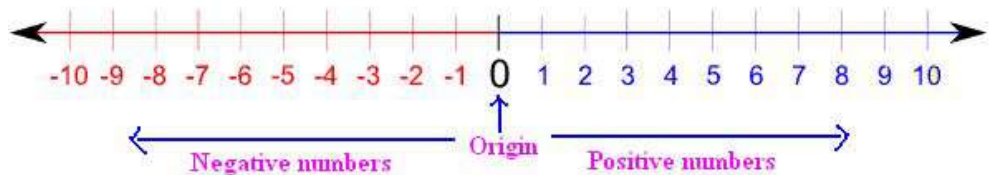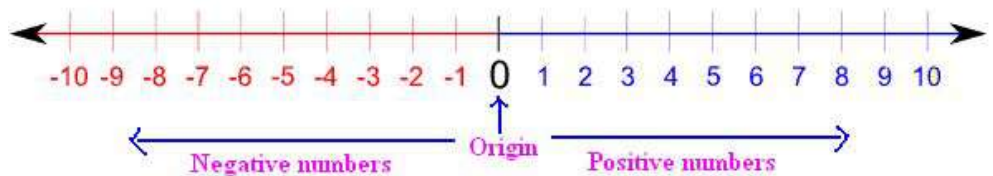
| **Opposite** | Having a different sign but the same numeral.

+3 and -3 are opposites. |

6th grade unit 1 module 2 vocab

Distributive Property	**a x (b + c) = (a x b) + (a x c)** **And** **a x (b - c) = (a x b) - (a x c)** **Where a,b, and c stand for real numbers.**
Greatest Common Factor GCF	**The largest factor of two or more numbers.** **4=(1,2,4)** **12=(1,2,3,4,6,12)** **GCF = 4**
Least Common Multiple LCM	**The smallest common multiple of a set of two or more numbers.** **6=6,12,18,24,30** **8=8,16,24,32** **LCM = 24**

6th grade unit 1 module 3 vocab

Inequality	A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one of the following symbols. $<, >, \leq, \geq,$ **or** $\neq$
Rational number	A number that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers. 2, -3, ¼ 0.18...
Whole number	The set of numbers 0,1,2,3,4...

6th grade unit 2 module 4 vocab

Common denominator	**For two or more fractions a common multiple of the denominators.** **12 is a common denominator of** $\frac{2}{3}$ **and** $\frac{3}{4}$
Denominator	**The quantity below the line in a fraction. It tells the number of equal parts into which a whole is divided.** $\frac{3}{4}$ **4 is the denominator**
Numerator	**The number or expression written above the line in a fraction.** $\frac{3}{5}$ **3 is the numerator**

6th grade unit 2 module 4 vocab

Improper fraction	**A fraction with a numerator greater than or equal to its denominator.** $\frac{5}{3}$
Mixed number	**A number with an integer and a fraction part.** **3** $\frac{3}{7}$
Reciprocals	**Two numbers whose product is 1.** **5 x** $\frac{1}{5}$ **= 1**

6th grade unit 2 module 5 vocab

Dividend	**A quantity to be divided.** **(inside number)** $32 \overline{)528}$
Divisor	**The quantity by which another quantity is divided.** $32 \overline{)528}$

6th grade unit 3 module 6 vocab

Rate	**A ratio comparing two different units.** **65 mph** **Miles to hours**
Ratio	**A comparison of two numbers using division.** **3:2** **3 puppies to 2 kitties**
Unit rate	**A rate with a denominator of 1.** **$0.50 per ounce** $\frac{\$0.50}{oz}$

6th grade unit 3 module 7 vocab

Proportion	An equation showing that two ratios are equivalent. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$
Proportional relationship	A relationship between two variable quantities x and y, where y is a constant multiple (k) of x. y=kx d = rt Distance = rate x time

6th grade unit 4 module 9 vocab

Exponent	**The number that tells how many equal factors there are.** 5^2 **the 2 is the exponent and 5 is the base.**
Order of operations	**Rules describing what sequence to use in evaluating expressions.** **PEMDAS** **Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally** **Parenthesis, exponents,** **Multiply and Divide,** **Add and Subtract**

6th grade unit 4 module 10 vocab

Algebraic expressions	**A group of numbers symbols, and variables that express an operation or series of operations.** **3x + 2**
Coefficient	**A numerical factor in a term of an algebraic expression.** **5x + 3**
Dependent variable	**In a function, a variable whose value is determined by the value of the related independent variable.**

# bikes	1	2	3	4
wheels	2	4	6	8

6th grade unit 4 module 10 vocab

Expression	**A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and symbols that represent a mathematical relationship.**
Evaluate	**To find the value of a mathematical expression.** **42 - 13 = n** **n = 29**

6th grade unit 4 module 10 vocab

Term	**A number, variable, product or quotient in an expression. A term is not a sum or difference.** **5x + 14** **5x and 14 are terms.**
Variable	**A quantity that changes or can have different values. A symbol, usually a letter, that can stand for a variable quantity.** **2n + 3 = 11** **n is the variable.**

6th grade unit 5 module 11 vocab

Independent variable

A variable in a mathematical equation whose value determines that of a dependent variable.

# bikes	1	2	3	4
wheels	2	4	6	8

6th grade unit 5 module 12 vocab

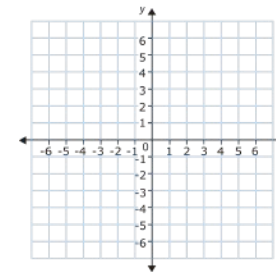|	
Axis	**A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in a coordinate grid.**
X-axis	**In a grid, the horizontal axis.**
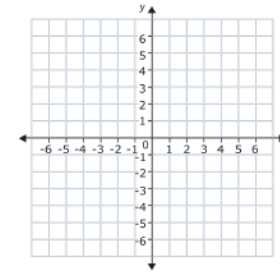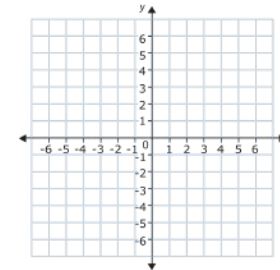
6th grade unit 5 module 12 vocab

Y- axis	**In a grid, the vertical axis. (y to the sky)**
Origin	**The intersection of the x- and y-axes in a coordinate plane, described by the ordered pair (0,0)**
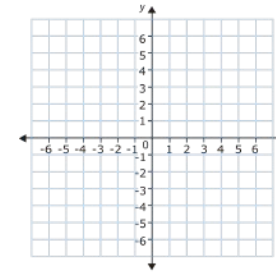
6th grade unit 5 module 12 vocab

Quadrants	**The four sections a coordinate grid that are separated by the axes.**
X-coordinate	**In an ordered pair, the value that is always written first.** **(7,2)** **7 is the x-coordinate.**
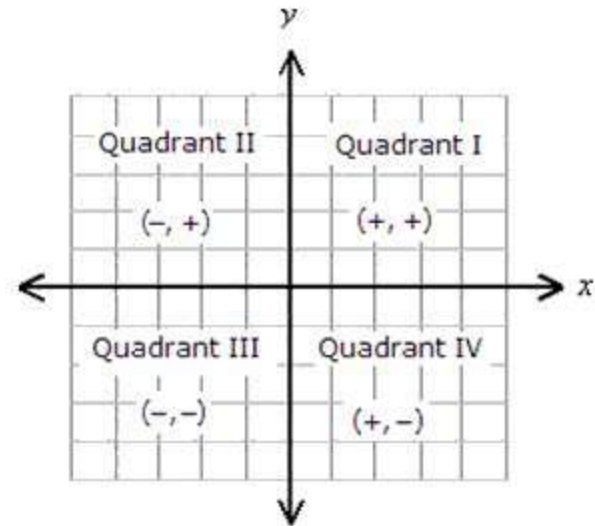
6th grade unit 5 module 12 vocab

Y- coordinate	**In an ordered pair, the value that is always written second.** **(7,2)** **2 is the y-coordinate.**
Ordered pair	**A pair of numbers that gives coordinates of a point on a grid in this order (horizontal coordinate, vertical coordinate). Also known as a coordinate pair.** **(-5,2)** **(x,y)**
Coordinates	**An ordered pair of numbers that identify a point on a coordinate plane.** **(3,-5)** **(x,y)**

6th grade unit 6 module 13 vocab

Right rectangular prism	**A prism with six rectangular faces where the lateral edge is perpendicular to the plane of the base.**
Degree	**A unit for measuring angles. Based on dividing one complete circle into 360 equal parts.**
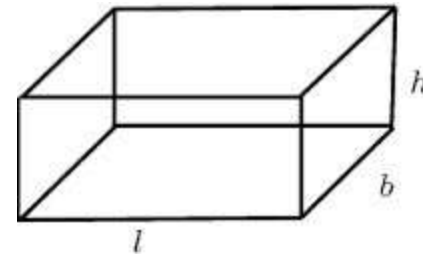
6th grade unit 6 module 13 vocab

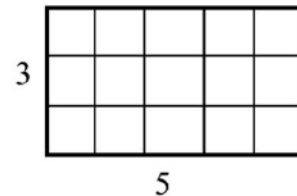|	
Net	**A 2-dimensional shape that can be folded into a 3-dimensional figure.**
Area	**The measure, in square units, of the interior region of a 2-dimensional figure.** **area =3 x 5 =15 sq units**
Volume	**The number of cubic units it takes to fill a figure.** $V = l \times w \times h$ $V = 3\,m \times 2\,m \times 5\,m$ $V = 30$ cubic meters
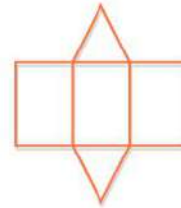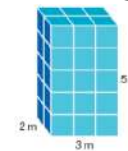
6th grade unit 6 module 13 vocab

Composite figures	**Subdividing figures into other figures to find the area.**
	14 cm 12 cm 12 cm 14 cm 8 cm
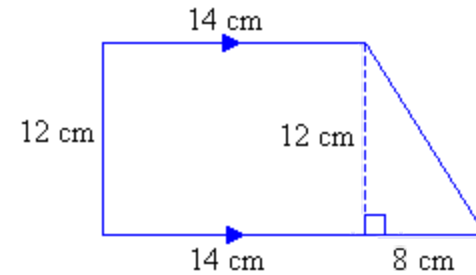
6th grade unit 6 module 15 vocab

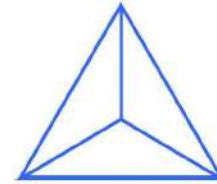|	
Surface area	**The total area of the faces (including the bases) and curved surfaces of a solid figure.** 3" 3" 3" 3" 3" 3" 3"
Pyramid	**A polyhedron whose base is a polygon and whose other faces are triangles that share a common vertex.** apex base
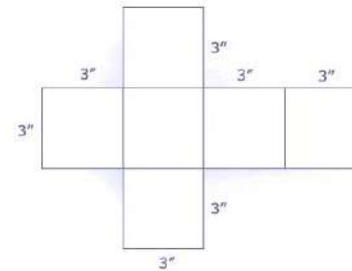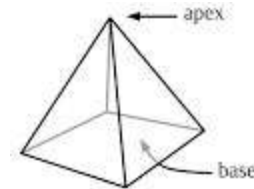
6th grade unit 6 module 15 vocab

|	
Triangular pyramid	**A pyramid with a triangular base.**
Square-based pyramid	**A polyhedron whose base is a square and whose other faces are triangles that share a common vertex.**
Trapezoid	**A quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides.**

6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

Combination	**A uniques set or group of objects, symbols, numbers, etc.**
Permutation	**An ordered arrangement or set of elements.**
Quartile	**One of three values that divides a set of ordered data into four equal parts.**
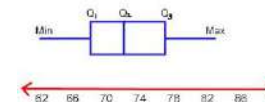
6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

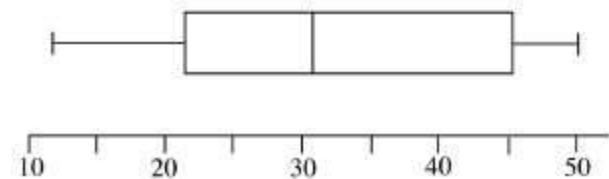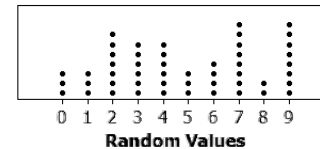|	
Stem- and-leaf plot	Grades on a Science Test **Stem** | **Leaf** 7 | 2 2 4 5 6 9 8 | 1 4 5 7 7 9 9 | 0 1 3 5 8 10 | 0 0 Key: 7 / 2 means 72 percent
Box plot	**A diagram that shows the five number summary of a distribution.(Lowest value, lower quartile, median,upper quartile, and highest value.)** A Typical Boxplot 10 20 30 40 50
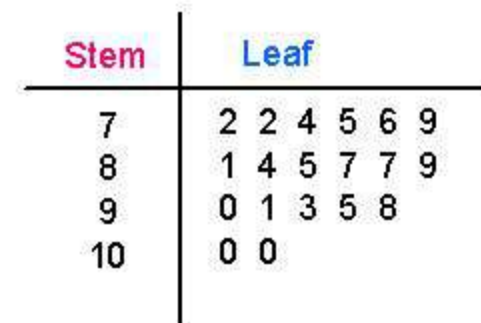
6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

Dot plot	**Also known as a line plot. A diagram showing frequency of data on a number line.** **Dotplot of Random Values** 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **Random Values**
Histogram	**A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.** *Tree Heights* Trees 50 40 30 20 10 0 100 150 200 250 300 350 *Height (cm)*
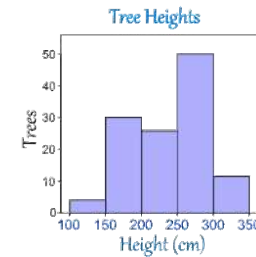
6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

Interquartile range	**The difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile.** Some terminology UQ – LQ = Interquartile Range (IQR) 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 KG Max – Min = Range
Magnitude	**Size** **Larger or smaller**
Maximum	**The largest amount; the greatest number in a data set.** Dotplot of Random Values 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Random Values **9 is the maximum**

6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

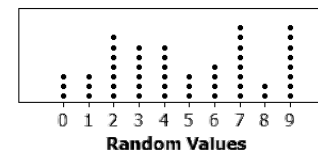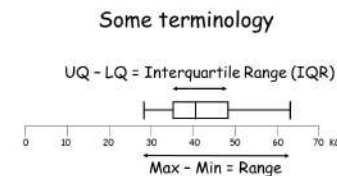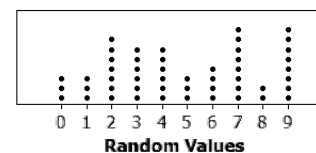| Interquartile range	The difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile.
	Some terminology UQ – LQ = Interquartile Range (IQR) 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 KG Max – Min = Range
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6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

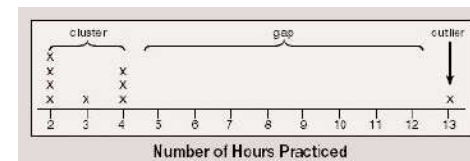|	
Mean	**The sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of elements in the set. (average)** **(3 + 4 + 5)=12** **12 ÷ 3 = 4.**
Mean absolute deviation	**In statistics the absolute deviation of an element of a data set is the absolute difference between that eland a given point.** **MAD**
Measures of center	**A single value that is used to represent a collection of data. Mode, mean and median. Also call measures of central tendency.**

6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

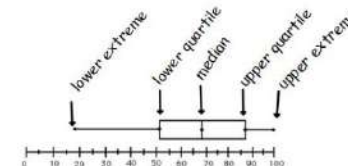|	
Outlier	**A number in a set of data that is much larger or smaller than most of the other numbers in the set.**
Range	**The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a set of numbers.**
Upper extreme	**The greatest or largest number out of a set, usually farther away from interquartile range than other data in set.**

6th grade unit 7 module 16 vocab

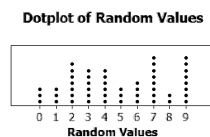|	
Measures of variation	**A measure of how much a collection of data is spread out. Range and quartiles. Also known as spread.**
Median	**The middle number of a set of numbers when the numbers are arranged from least to greatest. Or the mean of two middle numbers when the set has two middle numbers.**
Minimum	**The smallest amount; the smallest number in a data set.** Dotplot of Random Values 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Random Values **0 is the minimum**