Unit 7 Vocabulary

<http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/>

This web site has activities to help students more fully understand and retain new vocabulary

<http://intermath.coe.uga.edu/dictnary/homepg.asp>

Definitions and activities for these and other terms can be found on the Intermath website. Intermath is geared towards middle and high school students.

* **Absolute value:** The distance between a number and zero on the number line. The symbol for absolute value is shown in the equation .
* **Coordinates:** An ordered pair, , that locates a point in a plane.
* **Inequality**: Any mathematical sentence that contains the symbols > (greater than), < (less than), < (less than or equal to), or > (greater than or equal to).
* **Integers:** The set of whole numbers and their opposites
* **Negative numbers:** The set of numbers less than zero
* **Opposite number:** Two different numbers that have the same absolute value. Example: 4 and are opposite numbers because both have an absolute value of 4.
* **Ordered Pair:** A pair of numbers, , that indicate the position of a point on the Cartesian Plane.
* **Origin:** The point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal axes of a Cartesian plane. The coordinates of the origin are (0, 0).
* **Positive number:** The set of numbers greater than zero.
* **Rational number:** The set of numbers that can be written in the form where *a* and *b* are integers and.
* **Sign:** a symbol that indicates whether a number is positive or negative. Example: in, the sign shows this number is read “negative four”.
* **X-axis**: The horizontal number line on the Cartesian coordinate plane.
* **x-coordinate**: The first number of an ordered pair; the position of a point relative to the vertical axis
* **y-axis**: The vertical number line on the Cartesian coordinate plane
* **y-coordinate**:  The second number in an ordered pair; the position of a point relative to the horizontal axis