


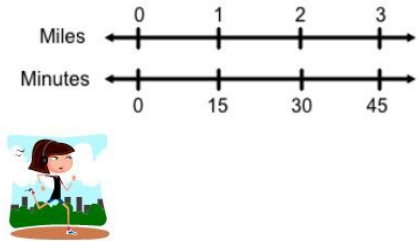
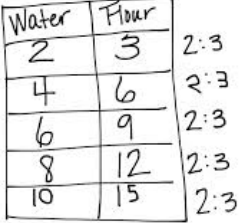
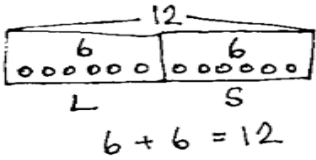
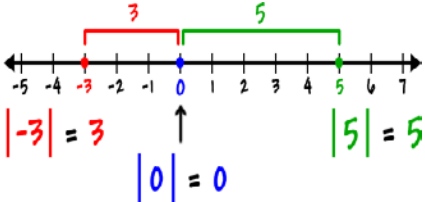


## Grade 6 Vocabulary/ Representation

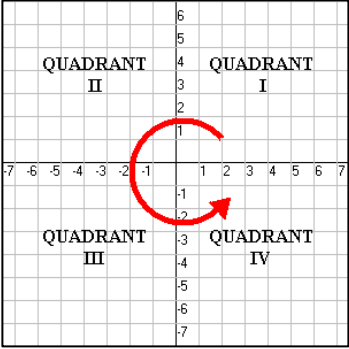
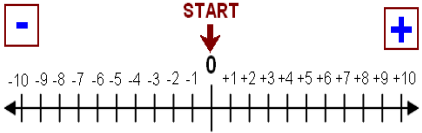

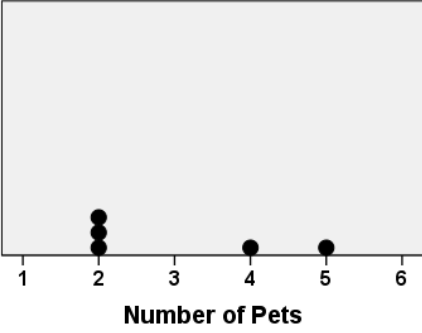
Vocabulary	Description	Representation
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ratio</b></p>	<p>A pair of non-negative numbers, <math>A:B</math>, where both are not zero, and that are used to indicate that there is a relationship between two quantities such that when there are <math>A</math> units of one quantity, there are <math>B</math> units of the second quantity.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;"><b>3 : 1</b></p> 
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rate</b></p>	<p>Rate is a ratio that compares two quantities of different units.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rates and Unit Rates:</u></p> $\frac{60 \text{ miles}}{3 \text{ hours}} \quad \frac{20 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} = 20 \text{ miles/hour}$ $\frac{40 \text{ words}}{2 \text{ min.}} \quad \frac{20 \text{ words}}{1 \text{ min.}} = 20$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Equivalent Ratios</b></p>	<p>Ratios that have the same value.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; color: green;">1 : 2      2 : 4      4 : 8</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Percent</b></p>	<p>Percent of a quantity is a rate per 100.</p>	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>80% of the pentagon is shaded.</b></p> </div>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Double Number Line</b></p>	<p>A graphic diagram that shows a proportional relationship between two quantities.</p>	

## Grade 6 Vocabulary/ Representation

Vocabulary	Description	Representation
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ratio Table</b></p>	<p>A table listing pairs of numbers that form equivalent ratios.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tape Diagram</b></p>	<p>Tape diagrams show the relationship between two quantities.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Greatest Common Factor</b></p>	<p>The largest quantity that factors evenly into two or more integers.</p>	<p>The GCF of 24 and 36 is 12 because when all of the factors of 24 and 36 are listed, the largest factor they share is 12.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Least Common Multiple</b></p>	<p>The smallest quantity that is divisible by two or more given quantities without a remainder.</p>	<p>The LCM of 4 and 6 is 12 because when the multiples of 4 and 6 are listed, the smallest or first multiple they share is 12.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Multiplicative Inverses</b></p>	<p>Two numbers whose product is 1 are multiplicative inverses of one another.</p>	<p>For example, <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> and <math>\frac{4}{3}</math> are multiplicative inverses of one another because</p> $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1.$
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Absolute Value</b></p>	<p>The absolute value of a number is the distance between the number and zero on the number line.</p>	

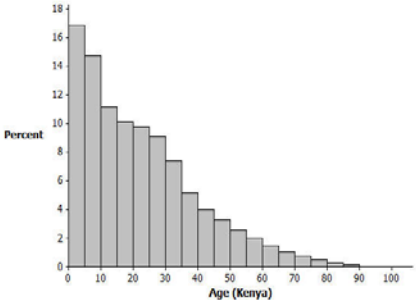
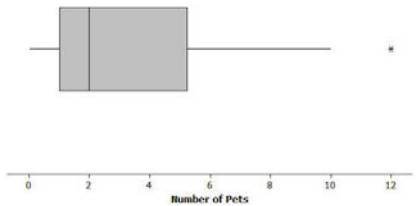
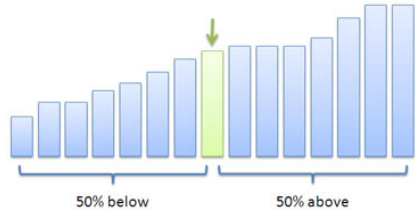


## Grade 6 Vocabulary/ Representation

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadrants</b></p>	<p>The four sections of the coordinate plane formed by the intersection of the axes.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Integers</b></p>	<p>The numbers on a number line.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exponential Notation for Whole Number Exponents</b></p>	<p>Let <math>m</math> be a non-zero whole number. For any number <math>a</math>, we define <math>a^m</math> to be the product of <math>m</math> factors of <math>a</math></p>	$a^m = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \dots a}_{m \text{ times}}$ <p>The number <math>a</math> is called the <i>base</i>, and <math>m</math> is called the <i>exponent</i>, or <i>power</i> of <math>a</math>.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parallel Planes</b></p>	<p>Two planes are <i>parallel</i> if they do not intersect.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dot Plot</b></p>	<p>A plot of numerical data along a number line.</p>	



## Grade 6 Vocabulary/ Representation

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<b>Histogram</b>	A graphical representation of a numerical data set that has been grouped into intervals. Each interval is represented by a bar drawn above that interval that has a height corresponding to the number of observations in that interval.	
<b>Box Plot</b>	A graph of five numerical summary measures: the minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and the maximum. It conveys information about center and variability in a data set.	
<b>Median</b>	It is the middle value when the data are ordered from smallest to largest if there are an odd number of observations and half way between the middle two observations if the number of observations is even.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Median</b></p> 
<b>Mean</b>	It is the average of the values in the data set.	<p>The sum of the measurements</p> <p style="text-align: center;">divided by the number of measurements</p> $(6 + 4 + 5 + 4 + 8 + 3) / 6 = 5$ <p style="text-align: center;">gives you the mean.</p>

