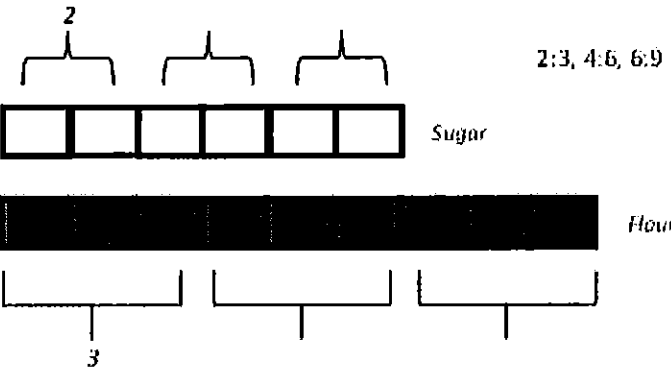
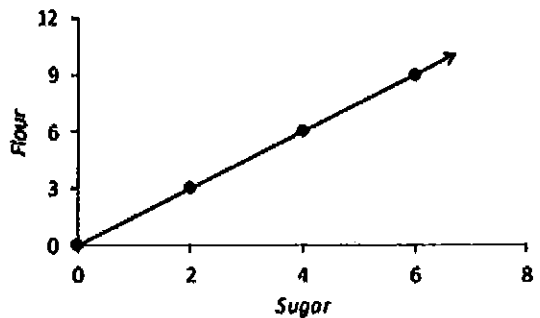
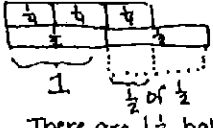


Sixth Grade Terminology Sheet Modules 1-3

Math Term	Definition/Example								
Ratio	A pair of nonnegative numbers, $A:B$, where both are not zero, and that are used to indicate that there is a relationship between two quantities such that when there are A units of one quantity, there are B units of the second quantity.								
Rate	A rate indicates, for a proportional relationship between two quantities, how many units of one quantity there are for every 1 unit of the second quantity. For a ratio of $A:B$ between two quantities, the rate is A/B units of the first quantity per unit of the second quantity.								
Unit Rate	The numeric value of the rate, e.g., in the rate 2.5 mph, the unit rate is 2.5.								
Value of a Ratio	For the ratio $A:B$, the value of the ratio is the quotient A/B .								
Equivalent Ratios	Ratios that have the same value.								
Percent	Percent of a quantity is a rate per 100.								
Associated Ratios	e.g., if a popular shade of purple is made by mixing 2 cups of blue paint for every 3 cups of red paint, not only can we say that the ratio of blue paint to red paint in the mixture is 2:3, but we can discuss associated ratios such as the ratio of cups of red paint to cups of blue paint, the ratio of cups of blue paint to total cups of purple paint, the ratio of cups of red paint to total cups of purple paint, etc.								
Double Number Line	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Representing Equivalent Ratios for a cake recipe that uses 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Double Number Line</u></p>								
Ratio Table	<p>A table listing pairs of numbers that form equivalent ratios.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Representing Equivalent Ratios for a cake recipe that uses 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Ratio Table</u></p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-right: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Sugar</th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Flour</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sugar	Flour	2	3	4	6	6	9
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2	3								
4	6								
6	9								

<p>Tape Diagram</p>	<p><i>Representing Equivalent Ratios for a cake recipe that uses 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour</i></p> <p><u>Tape Diagram</u></p>  <p>2:3, 4:6, 6:9</p>
<p>Coordinate Plane</p>	<p><i>Representing Equivalent Ratios for a cake recipe that uses 2 cups of sugar for every 3 cups of flour</i></p> <p><u>Coordinate Plane</u></p> 
<p>Greatest Common Factor</p>	<p>The largest quantity that factors evenly into two or more integers; 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>Least Common Multiple</p>	<p>The smallest quantity that is divisible by two or more given quantities without a remainder; 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>Multiplicative Inverses</p>	<p>Two numbers whose product is 1 are multiplicative inverses of one another. For example, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$ are multiplicative inverses of one another because $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1$.</p>
<p>Fraction Tiles</p>	<p>for example: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ How many $\frac{1}{2}$ are in $\frac{3}{4}$?</p>  <p>There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ halves in $\frac{3}{4}$.</p>
<p>Absolute Value</p>	<p>The absolute value of a number is the distance between the number and zero on the number line. For example, $3 = 3$, $-4 = 4$, etc.</p>
<p>Charge</p>	<p>As in a <i>charge</i> to an account, or a fee <i>charged</i>, which is the amount of money a person must pay.</p>

Credit	A decrease in an expense, as in money <i>credited</i> to an account. For instance, when a deposit is made into a checking account, the money is <i>credited</i> to the account. A credit is the opposite of a debit.
Debit	An increase in an expense or money paid out of an account. For instance, using a <i>debit</i> card to make a purchase will result in an expense, and money will be deducted from the related bank account.
Deposit	The act of putting money into a bank account.
Elevation	The height of a person, place, or thing above a certain reference level.
Integers	The numbers ..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, ... on the number line.
Magnitude	The absolute value of a measurement, given the measurement of a positive or negative quantity.
Negative Number	A number less than zero.
Opposite	In a position on the other side, as the negative numbers are the opposite direction from zero as the positive numbers.
Positive Number	A number greater than zero.
Quadrants	The four sections of the coordinate plane formed by the intersection of the axes.
Rational Number	A fraction or the opposite of a fraction on the number line.
Withdraw	The act of taking money out of a bank account.