## Unit 7 Vocabulary

| Vocabulary Term | Definition |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1) absolute value | The distance between a number and zero on a number line. |
| 2) coordinate plane | A plane, also called a coordinate grid or coordinate system, in which a horizontal number line and a vertical number line intersect at their zero points. $(0,0)$ |
| 3) Inequality | A statement that compares two quantities using the symbols >, <, $\geq$, $\leq$, or $\neq$. |
| 4) Integer | Any number from the set $\{\ldots-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4 \ldots\}$ where ... means continues without end. |
| 5) negative integer | A number that is less than zero. |
| 6) opposites | Two integers are opposites if they are represented on the number line by points that are the same distance from zero, but on opposite sides of zero. The sum of two opposites is zero. |
| 7) ordered pair | A pair of numbers used to locate a point in the coordinate plane. An ordered pair is written in the form ( $x$-coordinate, $y$ coordinate). |
| 8) origin | The point $(0,0)$ in a coordinate plane where the $x$-axis and the $y$ axis intersect. |
| 9) positive integer | A number that is greater than zero. It can be written with or without a + sign. |
| 10) quadrants | The four regions in a coordinate plane separated by the $x$-axis and $y$-axis. |
| 11) reflection | A transformation in which a figure or ordered pair is flipped over a line of symmetry. |
| 12) $x$-coordinate | The first number in an ordered pair. (It tells you how far left or right to go from the origin.) |
| 13) y-coordinate | The second number in an ordered pair. IIt tells you how far up or down to go from the origin.) |

