

1. **Absolute value:** The distance between a number and zero on the number line. The symbol for absolute value is shown in the equation $|-8| = 8$.
2. **Algorithm:** a step-by-step solution to a problem.
3. **Coordinates:** An ordered pair, (x, y) , that locates a point in a plane.
4. **Difference:** The amount left after one number is subtracted from another number.
5. **Distributive Property:** The sum of two addends multiplied by a number is the sum of the product of each addend and the number.
6. **Dividend:** A number that is divided by another number.
7. **Divisor:** A number by which another number is to be divided.
8. **Factor:** When two or more integers are multiplied, each number is a factor of the product. "To factor" means to write the number or term as a product of its factors.
9. **Greatest Common Factor:** The largest factor that two or more numbers have in common.
10. **Inequality:** Any mathematical sentence that contains the symbols $>$ (greater than), $<$ (less than), \leq (less than or equal to), or \geq (greater than or equal to).
11. **Integers:** The set of whole numbers and their opposites $\{\dots - 3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
12. **Least Common Multiple:** The smallest multiple (other than zero) that two or more numbers have in common.
13. **Minuend:** The number that is to be subtracted from.
14. **Multiple:** The product of a given whole number and an integer.
15. **Negative numbers:** The set of numbers less than zero
16. **Opposite number:** Two different numbers that have the same absolute value. Example: 4 and -4 are opposite numbers because both have an absolute value of 4.

17. **Ordered Pair:** A pair of numbers, (x, y) , that indicate the position of a point on the Cartesian Plane.
18. **Origin:** The point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal axes of a Cartesian plane. The coordinates of the origin are $(0, 0)$.
19. **Positive number:** The set of numbers greater than zero.
20. **Product:** A number that is the result of multiplication.
21. **Quotient:** A number that is the result of division.
22. **Rational number:** The set of numbers that can be written in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$.
23. **Reciprocal:** Two numbers whose product is 1.
24. **Sign:** a symbol that indicates whether a number is positive or negative. Example: in -4 , the $(-)$ sign ^{shows} this number is read "negative four".
25. **Subtrahend:** The number that is to be subtracted.
26. **Sum:** The number you get by adding two or more numbers together
27. **x-axis:** The horizontal number line on the Cartesian coordinate plane.
28. **x-coordinate:** The first number of ^{an} ordered pair; the position of a point relative to the vertical axis
29. **y-axis:** The vertical number line on the Cartesian coordinate plane
30. **y-coordinate:** The second number in an ordered pair; the position of a point relative to the horizontal axis