Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Unit: 6.EE.1-4**

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| **Vocabulary Words** | **Definitions** | **Key Operations** | **Examples/Sentences/Visuals** |
| **variable** | A letter that represents an unknown number |  |  |
| **constant** | Any number because its value never changes |  |  |
| **coefficient** | The number in front of the variable. It tells you how many of the variable you have. |  |  |
| **substitute** | to replace a variable in an algebraic expression with a known value or equation |  |  |
| **exponent** | The LITTLE (top) number. It indicates how many times the base is multiplied. |  |  |
| **base** | The BIG (bottom) number. It is the number that is BEING MULTIPLIED. |  |  |
| **expression** | When there are a combination of variables, constants, and coefficients |  |  |
| **equation** | When two things are equal to each other (the left side is equal to the right side). Ex: 7 + 2 = 9 |  |  |
| **like terms** | When you have variables raised to the same power or exponent.  Ex: 7a, -3a, and a |  |  |
| **distributive property** | The result obtained when a value is multiplied by another value.  Ex: 6(3x + 7) = 18x + 42 |  |  |