

Lesson – Understanding Integers and Fairness in Education

Vocabulary Review Sheet

How to Use This Sheet

- Review before the quiz or journal writing.
- Keep beside your Student Journal as a reference.
- Highlight or underline words that appear in the lesson.
- No written responses required — for *reading and memory review only*.

1. Integer

- Whole numbers that can be **positive (+)**, **negative (-)**, or **zero (0)**.
Examples:
- Math: -2, 0, +4
- Real Life: Schools can gain (+) or lose (-) teachers.
- Fairness: Integers show who has more or less access to resources.

2. Positive Integer (+)

- A number greater than zero.
Examples:
- Math: +5
- Real Life: A school gains 5 new laptops.
- Fairness: Positive numbers show progress or growth.

3. Negative Integer (-)

- A number less than zero.
Examples:
- Math: -3
- Real Life: A school loses 3 staff members.

- Fairness: Negative numbers show decline or need.

4. Zero

- The balance point between positive and negative numbers.

Examples:

- Math: $+4 + (-4) = 0$
- Real Life: Gains and losses are equal — balanced.
- Fairness: Zero represents fairness or no change.

5. Gain

- A positive change or increase.

Examples:

- Math: $+6 =$ gain of six.
- Real Life: School receives new supplies.
- Fairness: Gains show improvement or support.

6. Loss

- A negative change or decrease.

Examples:

- Math: $-2 =$ loss of two.
- Real Life: School loses programs due to funding.
- Fairness: Losses signal where help is needed.

7. Balance

- When two sides or amounts are equal.

Examples:

- Math: $+2 + (-2) = 0$

- Real Life: Two schools have equal budgets.
- Fairness: Balance = equality and stability.

8. Equity

- Giving everyone what they need to succeed (not necessarily the same).

Examples:

- Math: Adjusting unequal values to make them fair.
- Real Life: Some schools receive more help to close learning gaps.
- Fairness: The goal of using math for justice.

9. Gap

- The distance or difference between two values.

Examples:

- Math: The gap between +4 and -3 is 7.
- Real Life: Funding gap between two districts.
- Fairness: The bigger the gap, the less equity there is.

10. Resource

- Anything that supports learning or improvement.

Examples:

- Math: Countable items (books, laptops).
- Real Life: Teachers, technology, and classroom supplies.
- Fairness: Resources must be distributed fairly for success.

Quick Review Tips

- **Positive = Gain → Good Progress**
- **Negative = Loss → Needs Support**

- **Zero = Balance → Fairness Point**
- **Gap = Difference → Focus for Equity**
- **Equity = Everyone Gets What They Need**