I would say "so far, most of the math you've learned is about $\mathbb{R}^n$. As you probably understand, the axioms that define an abstract vector space apply to $\mathbb{R}^n$. Now we want to understand what other mathematical objects satisfy those same axioms. For instance, the collection of all polynomials with real coefficients and degree less than or equal to n also satisfies those same axioms, and therefore there are ways in which studying these polynomials is the same as studying $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Now you might ask in what ways are they similar? Well, that's also the goal of studying abstract vector spaces—what are the properties of $\mathbb{R}^n$ that rely only on the axiomatic properties of being a vector space? For instance, one such property is having a collection of vectors (basis vectors) such that any element of $\mathbb{R}^n$ can be written as a linear combination of the vectors in this collection. Since that property of $\mathbb{R}^n$ only relies on the axiomatic properties of being a vector space, any other abstract vector space (such as the collection of all polynomials with real coefficients and degree less than or equal to n) must have that same property, and in that way is similar to $\mathbb{R}^n$."