

Vocabulary Practice Test – Introductory Algebra

Math 80 Intermediate Algebra

Fill in the blanks using the words term, factor, sum, product, quotient, base, exponent, power, index, radicand and root.

1) Given $(3+4)(11-8)$ 4 is a _____, $11-8$ is a _____, $(11-8)$ is a _____ and $(3+4)(11-8)$ is a _____.

2) Given $\frac{6+9(2)}{3}$ 9 is a _____, 6 is a _____, $9(2)$ is both a _____ and a _____, $6+9(2)$ is a _____ and the entire expression is a _____.

3) Given $(4^2+5^2)(1-2)^3$ 4^2 is both a _____ and a _____, 4^2+5^2 is a _____, (4^2+5^2) is a _____, $1-2$ is a _____, $(1-2)^3$ is a _____ and a _____ and the entire expression is a _____.

4) Given $\left[\frac{6^{-2}}{(5+1)^{-1-(-4)}}\right]^3$ -2 is an _____, 6^{-2} is a _____, $-1-(-4)$ is both a _____ and an _____, $(5+1)^{-1-(-4)}$ is a _____, $\frac{6^{-2}}{(5+1)^{-1-(-4)}}$ is a _____, $\left[\frac{6^{-2}}{(5+1)^{-1-(-4)}}\right]$ is a _____, $5+1$ is a _____, $(5+1)$ is a _____, 3 is an _____ and the entire expression is a _____.

5) Given $4\sqrt{(12-10)^2+(9-12)^2}$ $12-10$ is a _____, 4 is an _____, $(12-10)$ is a _____, $(12-10)^2$ is both a _____, and a _____, $(12-10)^2+(9-12)^2$ is both a _____, and a _____, 2 is an _____, and the entire expression is a _____.

6) Given $\frac{3+\sqrt{(-3)^2-4(-1)(5)}}{2(-1)}$ 4 is a _____, (-3) is a _____, $(-3)^2$ is both a _____ and a _____, $(-3)^2-4(-1)(5)$ is both a _____ and a _____, $2(-1)$ is a _____, 3 is a _____, $\sqrt{(-3)^2-4(-1)(5)}$ is both a _____ and a _____, $3+\sqrt{(-3)^2-4(-1)(5)}$ is a _____, $4(-1)(5)$ is a _____ and the entire expression is a _____.