Math Terminology Practice

Pre-Algebra · 10 Questions | Geometry · 10 Questions

SECTION 1 — Pre-Algebra

PRE-ALG · 01

In the expression 7x, what is the NUMBER multiplied by a variable called?

■ *COEF: CO + EFFICIENT → 'the number working with the variable'*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 02

A letter like x, y, or n that represents an unknown or changing value is called a ___.

■ *VARY → VARIABLE — it can vary (change)!*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 03

Which term describes the 5 in the expression 3x + 5? (a number that does NOT change)

■ *CONSTant = stays CONSTant (fixed, never moves)*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 04

4x – 2 is a math ___, NOT an equation. Why? Because it has no = sign.

■ *EXPRESSION = EX-PRESS out values, but no = sign!*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 05

2x + 3 = 11 — the presence of the = sign makes this a math ___.

■ *EQUAL sign → EQUATION. Both start with 'equ-'!*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 06

In $5x^2 – 3x + 7$, each part separated by + or – signs is called a ___.

■ *TERM = each piece. 3 terms here: $5x^2$, $–3x$, 7*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 07

Why can you combine 3x and 5x but NOT 3x and $5x^2$? Because only ___ ___ can be combined.

■ *LIKE TERMS = same variable + same exponent. 'LIKE' friends go together!*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 08

In x^3, the small raised 3 tells you how many times to multiply x by itself. This raised number is the ___.

■ *EXPONENT = EXtended POWer notation. It's 'ex-' = up/raised!*

Answer: _____

PRE-ALG · 09

What rule tells us to evaluate 2 + 3 × 4 as 14 and NOT 20? (Hint: remembered with PEMDAS)

■ *PEMDAS = Parentheses, Exponents, Multiply, Divide, Add, Subtract*

Answer: _____

A statement like $x > 5$ or $x \leq 3$ uses symbols (>, <, ≥, ≤) instead of =. It is called an ___.

■ *IN-EQUAL-ITY = NOT equal. 'in-' prefix means NOT.*

Answer: _____

SECTION 2 — Geometry

GEO · 01

Two angles that add up to 90° are called ___ angles.

■ *C comes before S → Complementary (90°) before Supplementary (180°)*

Answer: _____

GEO · 02

Two angles that add up to 180° and form a straight line are called ___ angles.

■ *SUPPLEMENTARY = 180° = Straight line. S comes after C alphabetically!*

Answer: _____

GEO · 03

The total distance around the outside boundary of a shape is its ___.

■ *PERI = around (like peri-scope). PERIMETER = measure around!*

Answer: _____

GEO · 04

The amount of space inside a 2-D shape, measured in square units, is called the ___.

■ *AREA = inside space. Unit is always SQUARED (cm², m²).*

Answer: _____

GEO · 05

Lines that run in the same direction and never meet, always the same distance apart, are called ___ lines.

■ *PARALLEL has two ll's side by side → || they never cross!*

Answer: _____

GEO · 06

Two lines that intersect at a 90° right angle are called ___ lines. Symbol: ⊥

■ *PERPENDICULAR → ⊥ shape. The symbol looks like a T — two lines crossing at 90°!*

Answer: _____

GEO · 07

In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle — always the longest side — is the ___.

■ *HYPOtenuse = HYPO (under) + tenuse. It's the side under the right angle.*

Answer: _____

GEO · 08

When two shapes have exactly the same size AND shape, we say they are ___. Symbol: ≅

■ *CONGRUENT ≅ same size + same shape. 'con-' = together, 'agreeing'.*

Answer: _____

GEO · 09

The distance from the CENTER of a circle to any point on the circle is called the ___.

■ *RADIUS = ray from center. Diameter = 2 × radius. d = 2r.*

Answer: _____

GEO · 10

The amount of 3-D space a solid figure occupies, measured in cubic units (cm³, m³), is called the ___.

■ *VOLUME = 3-D space. Unit is always CUBED (³). Area=2D→², Volume=3D→³.*

Answer: _____

Answer Key

#	Answer	#	Answer
PRE-ALG 01	coefficient	GEO 01	complementary
PRE-ALG 02	variable	GEO 02	supplementary
PRE-ALG 03	constant	GEO 03	perimeter
PRE-ALG 04	expression	GEO 04	area
PRE-ALG 05	equation	GEO 05	parallel
PRE-ALG 06	term	GEO 06	perpendicular
PRE-ALG 07	like terms	GEO 07	hypotenuse
PRE-ALG 08	exponent	GEO 08	congruent
PRE-ALG 09	order of operations	GEO 09	radius
PRE-ALG 10	inequality	GEO 10	volume