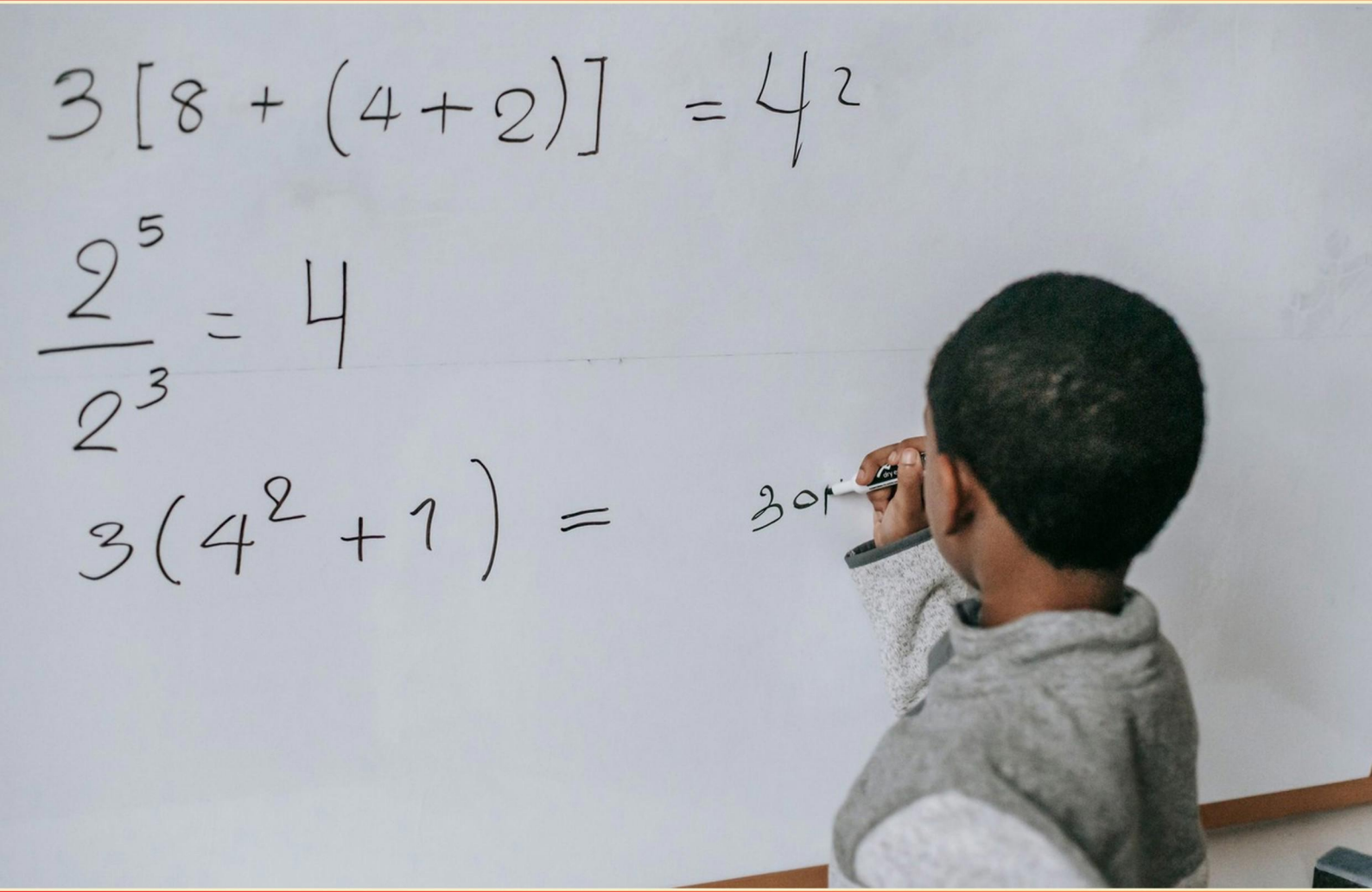
SHORMANN PRE-ALGEBRA RULES & DEFINITIONS QUARTERLY EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What number of degrees is a semicircle?

A. 360

B. 90

C. 180

D. 540

2. Which symbol is placed at the front of a number to indicate dollars?

A. Cent symbol

B. Dollar sign

C. Plus sign

D. Infinity

3. Which term names the first number in a subtraction (the number from which another number is subtracted)?

A. Subtrahend

B. Difference

C. Addend

D. Minuend

4. In long division, to divide by 0.25, how many places should you move the decimal point to the right to make the divisor a whole number?

A. One place

B. Four places

C. Three places

D. Two places

5. The size of one thing relative to another; which term is used for this comparison?

A. ratio

B. sum

C. difference

D. unit

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6. 100% means the whole thing. The term used to express this idea is

A. Percent

B. Fraction

C. Ratio

D. Decimal

7. What is 2 raised to the power of -3?

A. 1/16

B. 1/8

C. 1/4

D. 2/3

8. Counting numbers and the number 0.

A. Natural numbers

B. Whole numbers

C. Integers

D. Real numbers

9. Which term describes numbers greater than zero?

A. Zero

B. Infinity

C. Positive numbers

D. Negative numbers

10. Any number used to describe a positive or negative number. Includes all integers, and all decimal numbers and fractions

A. Real numbers

B. Integers

C. Natural numbers

D. Rational numbers

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What number of degrees is a semicircle?

A. 360

B. 90

C. 180

D. 540

A semicircle is half of a complete circle. The degree system measures turning, and a full circle represents one complete turn. Halving that turn gives the semicircle its degree measure. In other words, the semicircle is the half-turn of the circle's total angular span. The other options correspond to a quarter of the circle, the full circle, or more than a full circle, which do not describe a semicircle.

2. Which symbol is placed at the front of a number to indicate dollars?

A. Cent symbol

B. Dollar sign

C. Plus sign

D. Infinity

The symbol placed in front of a number to show dollars is the dollar sign. It signals the currency right away, as in $5.00 or $12.50. The cent symbol ¢ is used after the amount to denote cents (like 50¢), not before the number. The plus sign is used for addition or to indicate a positive number, and the infinity symbol has nothing to do with money. So the front-of-number symbol that indicates dollars is the dollar sign.

3. Which term names the first number in a subtraction (the number from which another number is subtracted)?

A. Subtrahend

B. Difference

C. Addend

D. Minuend

In subtraction, the first number is called the minuend. It is the quantity from which another quantity is subtracted. The second number is the subtrahend—the amount being subtracted, and the result is the difference. Addend is a term used for addition, not subtraction. For example, in 9 − 4, 9 is the minuend, 4 is the subtrahend, and the difference is 5. So the term for the first number is minuend.

4. In long division, to divide by 0.25, how many places should you move the decimal point to the right to make the divisor a whole number?

A. One place

B. Four places

C. Three places

D. Two places

To simplify dividing by a decimal, turn the divisor into a whole number by moving its decimal point to the right. Moving it two places changes 0.25 into 25. Since you're effectively multiplying the divisor by 100, you should multiply the dividend by the same amount to keep the quotient the same. So the decimal point should be moved two places to the right. Two places.

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5. The size of one thing relative to another; which term is used for this comparison?

A. ratio

B. sum

C. difference

D. unit

A ratio is used to describe how big one quantity is compared to another. It shows the relative size by indicating how many of one thing there are for a given amount of the other, and it can be written as a fraction, with a colon, or with the word "to." For example, 8 apples to 2 oranges is the ratio 8:2, which simplifies to 4:1, meaning there are four apples for every one orange. Sum, difference, and unit don't capture that comparative idea. A sum adds quantities to get a total. A difference measures how much more one quantity is than another. A unit is a single standard measure used for counting or measuring, not the relationship between two different amounts.

6. 100% means the whole thing. The term used to express this idea is

A. Percent

B. Fraction

C. Ratio

D. Decimal

Percent is the way we describe a portion of a whole in terms of per hundred. When something is 100 percent, it means the entire amount, all of it. The term percent comes from Latin per centum, meaning for each hundred, which is why 100% represents the whole. Other terms relate to parts of a whole, but they express the idea differently: a fraction shows a part over a whole, a decimal is a way of writing parts of a whole with a decimal point, and a ratio compares two quantities. The label that specifically conveys "out of one hundred" and thus the idea of the entire amount is percent.

7. What is 2 raised to the power of -3?

A. 1/16

B. 1/8

C. 1/4

D. 2/3

Negative exponents mean take the reciprocal of the base raised to the opposite (positive) exponent. So 2 raised to the minus 3 is 1 divided by 2 cubed. Since 2 cubed is 8, the value is 1/8. The other options don't fit the rule: 1/16 would come from 2 to the minus 4 (or (1/2)^4), 1/4 comes from 2 to the minus 2 (or (1/2)^2), and 2/3 isn't a power of 2 at all.

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8. Counting numbers and the number 0.

A. Natural numbers

B. Whole numbers

C. Integers

D. Real numbers

The idea here is about which number set naturally contains both counting numbers and the number 0. Counting numbers are 1, 2, 3, and so on, but 0 is not counted there in many definitions. Whole numbers include exactly 0 and all counting numbers: 0, 1, 2, 3, …, so it captures both ideas in one clean set. Integers include negative numbers as well, which isn't implied by "counting numbers and 0," and real numbers cover even more numbers (fractions and irrational numbers). So the set that best matches the notion of counting numbers together with 0 is the whole numbers.

9. Which term describes numbers greater than zero?

A. Zero

B. Infinity

C. Positive numbers

D. Negative numbers

Numbers can be categorized by sign: positive numbers, zero, and negative numbers. Numbers greater than zero are called positive numbers. This includes values like 1, 2, 3, as well as fractions or decimals such as 1/2 or 0.5, since all of these are above zero. Zero itself is not greater than zero, so it's not included. Infinity isn't a real number but a concept describing unbounded growth, and negative numbers are those less than zero, so they don't fit. Therefore, the term for numbers greater than zero is positive numbers.

10. Any number used to describe a positive or negative number. Includes all integers, and all decimal numbers and fractions

A. Real numbers

B. Integers

C. Natural numbers

D. Rational numbers

Real numbers are all numbers that can be found on the number line. This includes integers (positive, negative, and zero), all decimal forms, and all fractions. It also covers numbers that can't be written as a simple fraction, like pi or sqrt(2), which still have decimal representations and sit on the number line. So the broad category that contains all of these is Real numbers. The other options are narrower: integers miss decimals and fractions, natural numbers are only positive integers, and rational numbers include integers and fractions (and their terminating or repeating decimals) but exclude irrational numbers.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://shormannprealgebraqrt1.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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