

20 Multiple choice questions

1. a number on its own in a function, without a variable beside it
 - a. constant term
 - b. like terms
 - c. power
 - d. coefficient
2. a variable in a function whose values do not depend on any other variable
 - a. index notation
 - b. dependent variable
 - c. independent variable
 - d. index laws
3. the slope of a line; the rise over the run
 - a. formula
 - b. gradient
 - c. coefficient
 - d. power
4. the number that relates two variables that are directly proportional or inversely proportional to one another; it is the k in a variation formula
 - a. linear function
 - b. direct linear variation
 - c. constant of variation
 - d. constant term
5. the point or value at which a business stops making a loss and starts making a profit
 - a. coefficient
 - b. gradient
 - c. y-intercept
 - d. break-even point
6. a function of the form $y = mx + b$, whose graph is a straight line
 - a. index notation
 - b. linear function
 - c. like terms
 - d. coefficient

7. the variable in a function that depends on another variable for its value
 - a. dependent variable
 - b. independent variable
 - c. index notation
 - d. index laws
8. the letter or variable alone on the left hand side of a formula
 - a. substitution method
 - b. constant of variation
 - c. subject of a formula
 - d. formula
9. terms with the same letter and power
 - a. y-intercept
 - b. power
 - c. index laws
 - d. like terms
10. two or more equations that must be solved together so that the solution satisfies all equations
 - a. index notation
 - b. simultaneous equations
 - c. linear function
 - d. constant of variation
11. an algebraic way of solving simultaneous equations in which the equations are added or subtracted so that one of the variables is eliminated
 - a. elimination method
 - b. linear function
 - c. substitution method
 - d. proportional to
12. an algebraic way of solving simultaneous equations in which one variable is made the subject of one equation, then that equation is substituted into the other equation
 - a. proportional to
 - b. constant term
 - c. substitution method
 - d. elimination method

13. the number in front of a variable in a function
 - a. y-intercept
 - b. gradient
 - c. power
 - d. coefficient
14. a rule written as an algebraic equation, using variables
 - a. index laws
 - b. formula
 - c. power
 - d. gradient
15. the number of times a base is multiplied by itself
 - a. gradient
 - b. like terms
 - c. formula
 - d. power
16. a way of writing repeated multiplication using powers
 - a. index notation
 - b. index laws
 - c. constant term
 - d. linear function
17. the relationship between two variables (say x and y) by an equation in the form $y = kx$, where k is the constant of variation
 - a. linear function
 - b. constant of variation
 - c. dependent variable
 - d. direct linear variation
18. rules for simplifying algebraic expressions involving powers of the same base
 - a. index laws
 - b. like terms
 - c. index notation
 - d. formula

19. a relationship between variables in which a change in one variable results in a direct change in the other variable
- a. gradient
 - b. constant term
 - c. elimination method
 - d. proportional to
20. the value at which a straight line graph cuts the vertical axis
- a. y-intercept
 - b. coefficient
 - c. like terms
 - d. power