Point Values:
Multiple Choice = 1pt
Short Answer = 2 pt
Extended Response = 4 pts

Be sure to support answers for free response.

Skip questions that you’re stuck on, come back at the end – LEAVE NOTHING BLANK!!!!

BEFORE THE TEST:
Get a good night sleep (8 hours is key!)
Eat Breakfast (not candy bars and soda)
Take your TIME!!!

DURING THE TEST:
Draw a picture if there’s not one there.
Read the question before attempting to answer.
Try to answer before looking at the multiple choices – look to see if your answer is there.
Your FIRST answer is usually correct – DON’T CHANGE IT!
Does your answer make sense?

Test Taking Strategies:
Eliminate answer choices that look right but are planted to fool you.
Back solve by plugging the answer choices into the question being asked.
Plug and Chug: try plugging in a number instead of a letter if you’re stumped by a problem.

Calculator Box:
Scientific Notation is “inverse decimal point”
Use “10 y^ number” for 10^#%
% is “inverse =”
a b/c is the “fraction button”… (hit “=”, it reduces the fraction)
Square Root is “inverse x^2”

Graphing:
y = x^2 graphs a U-shape
if a is positive, it’s a smile
if a is negative, it’s a frown
y = |x| graphs a V-shape
y = mx +b graphs a line
m = slope (rise over run)
b = y-int
Plotting points: “y’s up” wise up
(3, -6) from origin, go right 3, down 6

Box and Whiskers Graph:

The 5 dots from left to right:
Lower bound, 1st quartile, median, 3rd quartile, upper bound

Median – middle number
Mode – the number seen “MOST”
Mean – the average (add and divide by how many)

PEMDAS
Parenthesis
Exponents
Multiply and Divide (from left to right)
Add and Subtract (from left to right)
When solving for x – use “reverse PEMDAS”

VUXHOY:
Vertical lines have an Undefined slope
x = #
Horizontal lines have a 0 slope
y = #

LAST MINUTE NOTES:
**Probability** is the measure of how likely an event is

\[ P(A) = \frac{\text{The Number Of Ways Event A Can Occur}}{\text{The Total Number Of Possible Outcomes}} \]

An **outcome** is the result of a single trial of an experiment

**I = prt** (simple interest = principal x rate x time)

**D = rt** (distance = rate x time)

Tax makes things cost MORE
Discount makes things cost LESS

Parallel Lines have the **same slope**.
Perpendicular Lines have slopes that are **negative reciprocals** (like \( \frac{1}{2} \) and -2)

Midpoint: (average of the x’s, average of the y’s)

\[ \text{Midpoint} = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) \]

Surface area of a rectangular prism = area of the base + area of the top + area of each side

**Cylinder**: Cone: **Sphere**: **Prism has 2 bases while a pyramid has 1 base**

**A proportion** is an equation with a ratio on each side – to solve, cross multiply and divide.

Example: \( \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1} = \frac{x}{2} \)

\[ 2x = 6 \]
\[ x = 3 \]

**The number sets:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural numbers</th>
<th>Whole numbers</th>
<th>Integers</th>
<th>Reduced numbers</th>
<th>Irrational numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The counting numbers</td>
<td>The set of natural numbers and 0</td>
<td>The set of whole numbers and their opposites</td>
<td>The set of numbers that can be written as a ratio of integers</td>
<td>The set of numbers that cannot be written as a ratio of integers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...</td>
<td>..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...</td>
<td>( -\frac{3}{5}, -2, 0.5, 0 )</td>
<td>( \pi, \sqrt{10}, 9 + \sqrt{2} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**King Henry Died Drinking Chocolate Milk**

Kilo
Hecto
Deca
<meter liter gram>
Deci
Centi
Milli

*Make sure that your units match before you start doing calculations*