“Stuff you need to know for the STAAR Test” REVIEW
Fill in the blank, give a short answer, circle the best answer, or whatever is appropriate.

1. How do you tell whether a graph is the graph of a function? ________________________________

2. __________ is the set of all input (x-)values you can plug into a function.

3. The __________ is the set of all output (y-) values you can get out of a function.

4. A __________ is a relationship where every input value (x) has one and only one output value (y).

5. The variable that depends on another variable is called the __________________________variable.

6. The "x" variable is usually the independent/dependent variable. (Circle one.)

7. If the amount of your paycheck depends on the number of hours you work, then___________is the independent variable.

8. The parent function for linear functions is y = _____

9. In the slope-intercept form of a line, y = mx + b, b represents the ________________.

10. In the slope-intercept form of a line, m represents the ________________.

11. Slope is the ratio of __________over ________.

12. If a line decreases from left to right, then the slope is ________________.

13. If a line increases from left to right, then the slope is ________________.

14. A vertical line has _______________slope.

15. A horizontal line has _______________slope.

16. "Rate of change" is another term for ________________.

17. Opposite-reciprocal sloped lines are parallel/perpendicular. (Circle one.)

18. Equally sloped lines are parallel/perpendicular. (Circle one.)

19. The lines y = -1x + 3 and y=-2x-7 are parallel/perpendicular/neither. (Circle one.)

20. The parent function for quadratic functions is y = ________________.

21. The standard form of a ________________ function is y = ax^2 + bx + c.

22. In the function y = ax^2 + c, if "a" is negative, the parabola opens ____________________.

23. In the same function, if "a" is positive, the parabola has a maximum / minimum value. (Circle one.)
24. In the same function, the larger is \(|a|\), the wider/narrower the parabola. (Circle one.)

25. In the same function, the "c" tells us __________________________.

26. When solving linear/quadratic equations, we try to get "x" by itself. (Circle one.)

27. When solving linear/quadratic equations, we set the equation equal to zero before solving.

28. When solving linear **inequalities**, we must not forget to ____________ , whenever we multiply or divide by a negative number.

29. To check answers in our calculator, we might want to use the __________ function.
   a. test  b. calculate  c. table

30. When solving proportion problems, we should __________________ .

31. The graph of a linear function is a ________________.

32. The graph of a quadratic function is called a ____________________.

33. ______________is the distance around a shape.

34. ________ covers the shape.

35. In an ordered pair, the first number is the ___-value and the second number is the ___ -value.

36. When graphing ordered pairs, we first move left & right or up & down. (Circle one.)

37. The point (0,10) is called a ___-intercept.

38. The perimeter formula for a rectangle is __P = _____________________.

39. If we start to feel tired while taking the STAAR test, we should
   a) Go to sleep  b) Dot race to get through  c) Rest for a minute and start again

40. The STAAR test does/doesn't matter. (Circle one.)  *Miss this and face severe consequences!!! ;)*

41. To find an x-intercept from an equation, we ________________________________.

42. To find a y-intercept from an equation, we______________________________.

43. We can tell if a function is linear by seeing if the ___________________________ stays the same.

44. When multiplying exponential expressions with the same base, we _______ the exponents.

45. When raising a power to a power, we ________________________ the exponents.
46. When dividing exponential expressions with the same base, we ________________ the exponents.
47. Any base raised to the zero power is _________________.
48. When multiplying two binomials, we _________________.
49. \( x + x = \) ___________.
50. \( x \cdot x = \) ___________.
51. \( (x+2)(x-5)= \) ___________.
52. Constant of variation is the same thing as the _____________________________________.
53. What is the solution of a system of equations if when graphed:
   a) the lines cross? ___________
   b) the lines are parallel? ___________
   c) the lines are the same? ___________
54. Who is your BFF on the STAAR test? _____________________.
55. Where do we find the solutions to a quadratic? _________________________________.
56. ________________ depends on _________________.
57. Discrete / Continuous data is represented by dots on a graph. (circle one)
58. When graphing inequalities, we must remember to _______________________.

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<th>downward</th>
<th>no solution</th>
<th>subtract</th>
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<td>(Y) DEPENDENT</td>
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<td>VERTICAL LINE TEST</td>
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<td>( 2l + 2w )</td>
<td>graph paper</td>
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<td>hippity hoppity, foil, box method</td>
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<td>A point ((x, y))</td>
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<td>plug in zero for ( x ) and solve for ( y )</td>
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<td>add</td>
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"Stuff you need to know for the TAKS Test" REVIEW  KEY

Fill in the blank, give a short answer, circle the best answer, or whatever is appropriate.

1. How do you tell whether a graph is the graph of a function? ___ VERTICAL LINE TEST

2. DOMAIN is the set of all input (x-) values you can plug into a function.

3. The RANGE ___ is the set of all output (y-) values you can get out of a function.

4. A FUNCTION ___ is a relationship where every input value (x) has one and only one output value (y).

5. The variable that depends on another variable is called the ___DEPENDENT_______variable.

6. The “x” variable is usually the independent /dependent variable. (Circle one.)

7. If the amount of your paycheck depends on the number of hours you work, then ___HOURS___ is the independent variable.

8. The parent function for linear functions is y = ___X___

9. In the slope-intercept form of a line, y = mx + b, b represents the ___Y-INTERCEPT__________.

10. In the slope-intercept form of a line, m represents the ___SLOPE__________

11. Slope is the ratio of ___Change in Y___ over ___Change in X___.

12. If a line decreases from left to right, then the slope is ___NEGATIVE__________.

13. If a line increases from left to right, then the slope is ___POSITIVE__________.

14. A vertical line has ___UNDEFINED_____________slope.

15. A horizontal line has ___ZERO__________slope.

16. "Rate of change" is another term for ___SLOPE (M)__________.

17. Opposite-reciprocal sloped lines are parallel/perpendicular. (Circle one.)

18. Equally sloped lines are parallel/perpendicular. (Circle one.)

19. The lines y = -2x + 3 and y=-2x-7 are parallel/perpendicular/neither. (Circle one.)

20. The parent function for quadratic functions is y = ___X^2___

21. The standard form of a ___QUADRATIC_______ function is y = ax^2 + bx + c.

22. In the function y = ax^2 + c, if "a" is negative, the parabola opens ___DOWNWARD______

23. In the same function, if "a" is positive, the parabola has a maximum / ___minimum_____value. (Circle one.)
24. In the same function, the larger is \( |a| \), the wider/narrower the parabola. (Circle one.)

25. In the same function, the "c" tells us ___ Y-INTERCEPT _____________________.

26. When solving linear/quadratic equations, we try to get "x" by itself. (Circle one.)

27. When solving linear/quadratic equations, we set the equation equal to zero before solving.

28. When solving linear inequalities, we must not forget to FLIP THE SIGN , whenever we multiply or divide by a negative number.

29. To check answers in our calculator, we might want to use the __________ function.
   a. test        b. calculate       c. table

30. When solving proportion problems, we should CROSS MULTIPLY __________.

31. The graph of a linear function is a _LINE__________________.

32. The graph of a quadratic function is called a _PARABOLA (U SHAPED)_.

33. _PERIMETER_________________is the distance around a shape.

34. _AREA____ _ covers the shape.

35. In an ordered pair, the first number is the ___X__-value and the second number is the ___Y__-value.

36. When graphing ordered pairs, we first move left & right or up & down. (Circle one.)

37. The point (0,10) is called a ___Y__-intercept.

38. The perimeter formula for a rectangle is __P = __2L + 2W______________________.

39. On the last page of the test booklet, there is _GRAPH PAPER_____ , which may be useful to us in answering some test questions.

40. If we start to feel tired while taking the STAAR test, we should
   a) Go to sleep         b) Dot race to get through       c) Rest for a minute and start again

41. The STAAR test does/doesn't matter. (Circle one.)  _Miss this and face severe consequences!!! ;(

42. To find a y-intercept from an equation, we _PLUG IN ZERO FOR X AND SOLVE FOR Y_.

43. We can tell if a function is linear by seeing if the ___SLOPE_____ stays the same.

44. When multiplying exponential expressions with the same base, we _ADD_______ the exponents.

45. When raising a power to a power, we _MULTIPLY_________ the exponents.
46. When dividing exponential expressions with the same base, we **subtract** the exponents.

47. Any base raised to the zero power is **one**.

48. When multiplying two binomials, we **double distribute**.

49. \( x + x = \) **2x**.

50. \( x \cdot x = \) **\(x^2\)**.

51. \( (x+2)(x-5)= \) **\(x^2-3x-10\)**.

52. Constant of variation is the same thing as the **slope**.

53. What is the solution of a system of equations if when graphed:
   a) the lines cross? **A point (x,y)**.
   b) the lines are parallel? **No solution**.
   c) the lines are the same? **Infinitely many**.

54. Who is your BFF on the STAAR test? **Calculator, \(y=\)**.

55. Where do we find the solutions to a quadratic? **Where it crosses the x-axis**.

56. **(Y) dependent** depends on **(X) independent**.

57. **Discrete** / Continuous data is represented by dots on a graph. (circle one)

58. When graphing inequalities, we must remember to **shade**.