# Memorial University of Newfoundland Department of Mathematics and Statistics 

## Mathematics Placement Test

## Online Sample Test

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## Mathematics Placement Test

Indicate the number of the correct answer on the answer sheet provided.

| Questions | Answer Choices |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Fractions: Preliminaries <br> 1. Find the lowest common denominator of $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{15}$ | 24 | 30 | 3 | 60 | none of these |
| $2 \frac{3}{8}=$ | $\frac{7}{18}$ | $\frac{21}{56}$ | $\frac{9}{16}$ | $\frac{12}{24}$ | none of these |
| 3. $\frac{45}{81}=($ in lowest terms $)$ | $\frac{5}{9}$ | $\frac{15}{27}$ | $\frac{9}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | none of these |
| 4. Change $5 \frac{1}{11}$ to an improper fraction | $\frac{6}{11}$ | $\frac{56}{11}$ | $\frac{56}{55}$ | $\frac{5}{55}$ | none of these |
| 5. Find the prime factorization of $\mathbf{2 6 0}$ | $4 \times 65$ | $10 \times 26$ | $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 13$ | $2 \times 130$ | none of these |
| Fractions: Addition, Subtraction <br> For questions 6 to 15, reduce to lowest terms. <br> 6. $\frac{4}{7}+\frac{2}{3}=$ | $\frac{6}{10}$ | $\frac{26}{21}$ | $\frac{3}{5}$ | $\frac{8}{21}$ | none of these |
| 7. $5-2 \frac{1}{3}=$ | $3 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | $2 \frac{2}{3}$ | $3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$ | none of these |
| 8. $1 \frac{2}{5}+5 \frac{1}{2}=$ | $6 \frac{9}{10}$ | $\frac{29}{10}$ | $\frac{18}{7}$ | $\frac{18}{10}$ | none of these |
| 9. $8 \frac{2}{3}-7 \frac{3}{5}=$ | $1-\frac{1}{15}$ | $1 \frac{1}{15}$ | $-\frac{1}{15}$ | $-\frac{2}{5}$ | none of these |
| 10. $3 \frac{1}{4}-2 \frac{2}{3}+4 \frac{1}{6}=$ | $5\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)$ | $-5 \frac{1}{4}$ | $5-\frac{3}{4}$ | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | none of these |
| Fractions: Multiplication and Division. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}=$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{4}{10}$ | 1 | $\frac{4}{25}$ | none of these |
| 12. $\frac{2}{5} \div 3=$ | $\frac{2}{15}$ | $\frac{6}{5}$ | $\frac{6}{15}$ | $\frac{2}{5}$ | none of these |


| 13. $2 \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{2}{5}=$ | $6 \frac{2}{30}$ | $\frac{21}{10}$ | $11 \frac{13}{30}$ | $6 \frac{1}{15}$ | none of these |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14. $4 \frac{3}{5} \div 5 \frac{3}{5}=$ | $\frac{28}{23}$ | $\frac{23}{28}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{4}$ | none of these |
| $15 \frac{\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}}=$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{36}$ | 36 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | none of these |
| Decimals: <br> 16. $\mathbf{0 . 3}+\mathbf{0 . 7}+\mathbf{0 . 6}=$ | 1.6 | 0.16 | 0.016 | 0.316 | none of these |
| 17. $0.001 \times 7.23=$ | 0.723 | 0.00723 | 72.3 | 0.0723 | none of these |
| 18. $\mathbf{4 . 3 \times 2 \times 0 . 0 0 3 =}$ | 0.00258 | 0.0258 | 2.58 | 0.258 | none of these |
| 19. $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 0 2 7} \div \mathbf{9}=$ | 0.0003 | $33333 \frac{1}{3}$ | 0.00003 | $3333 \frac{1}{3}$ | none of these |
| 20. $\mathbf{1 . 8} \div \mathbf{0 . 0 6}=$ | $0.033 \frac{1}{3}$ | 30 | 0.3 | $0.0033 \frac{1}{3}$ | none of these |
| Percents: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. $\mathbf{0 . 0 3 \%}=$ | 0.03 | 0.0003 | 3 | 0.003 | none of these |
| 22. $\mathbf{0 . 2 3}=$ | 230\% | 2.3\% | 23\% | 0.23\% | none of these |
| 23. $\mathbf{1 1 . 3} \%$ of $\mathbf{2 0 0}=$ | 5.65 | 22.6 | 2260 | 56.5 | none of these |
| 24. 3.2 is what percent of $\mathbf{8 0}$ ? | 4\% | 25\% | 0.04\% | 0.25\% | none of these |
| 25. $\mathbf{4 2}$ is $\mathbf{7 0 \%}$ of what number? | 6 | 2.92 | 29.2 | 60 | none of these |
| Order of Operation: <br> 26. $\mathbf{1 5 - 6 \times 2 =}$ | 18 | 3 | 12 | 9 | none of these |
| 27. $\mathbf{5}+\mathbf{1 5 \div 3}=$ | $\frac{20}{3}$ | 10 | 17 | 25 | none of these |
| 28. $\mathbf{4 \times 3 + 1 5} \div \mathbf{5}=$ | 15 | 11 | 21 | 5 | none of these |
| 29. $\mathbf{2 4} \div \mathbf{2} \times \mathbf{3}-\mathbf{6} \div \mathbf{3 + 9}=$ | 39 | 43 | $9 \frac{5}{6}$ | 19 | none of these |
| 30. $3(8 \times 3 \div 2-4)=$ | -36 | 13 | 24 | 26 | none of these |


| Laws of Signs: $\text { 31. }(-\mathbf{3})-(-\mathbf{2})+(-\mathbf{2})=$ | 3 | 1 | -1 | -3 | none of these |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32. $8+(-2)(-2)-4=$ | 16 | 0 | -2 | 8 | none of these |
| 33. $8(-2)-(-3)(6)=$ | 2 | 34 | 32 | -2 | none of these |
| 34. $-(-3)+0(-5)-(-3) 5-5=$ | -13 | 7 | 13 | 8 | none of these |
| 35. $0 \div 4(-2)-(-9)(-2)+(-3)^{2}=$ | -9 | -17 | 9 | 19 | none of these |
| Equations: <br> 36. If $\mathbf{2 7} \boldsymbol{v}=\mathbf{9}$, then $\boldsymbol{v}=$ | 3 | -3 | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | none of these |
| 37. If $\mathbf{2} \boldsymbol{K}+\mathbf{3}=\boldsymbol{K}+\mathbf{1}$, then $\boldsymbol{K}=$ | 1 | 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | -2 | none of these |
| 38. If $4(y+2)-2 y=2(2-3 y)$, then $y=$ | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | -2 | none of these |
| 39. If $\frac{4 x-3}{4}=\frac{x}{6}-7$, then $x=$ | $\frac{15}{2}$ | -1 | 1 | $-\frac{15}{2}$ | none of these |
| 40. If $\frac{2}{K}-3=\frac{3}{4}$, then $K=$ | $-\frac{8}{15}$ | $\frac{8}{15}$ | $-\frac{15}{8}$ | $\frac{15}{8}$ | none of these |
| Laws of Exponents: <br> 41. $\left(x^{4}\right)\left(x^{3}\right)=$ | $x^{4 / 3}$ | $x^{7}$ | $x^{12}$ | $x$ | none of these |
| 42. When $m \neq 0,5 m^{0}=$ | 5 | 0 | 5 m | 1 | none of these |
| 43. $\left(k^{5}\right)^{3}$ | $k^{15}$ | $k^{3 / 5}$ | $k^{8}$ | $k^{5 / 3}$ | none of these |
| 44. $\left(2 x^{2} y^{3}\right)^{3}=$ | $2 x^{5} y^{6}$ | $8 x^{6} y^{9}$ | $2 x^{6} y^{9}$ | $8 x^{5} y^{6}$ | none of these |
| 45. $p^{12} \div p^{3}=$ | $p^{15}$ | $p^{4}$ | $p^{1 / 4}$ | $p^{9}$ | none of these |
| Negative Exponents: <br> 46. $3 x^{-3}=$ | $\left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^{3}$ | $\frac{3}{x^{3}}$ | $\frac{1}{3 x^{3}}$ | $-3 x^{3}$ | none of these |


| 47. $\frac{m^{3} n^{-2}}{m^{2} n^{-1}}=$ | $\frac{m}{n}$ | $m n$ | $\frac{n}{m}$ | $\frac{m^{5}}{n^{3}}$ | none of these |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48. $4 b^{-3}(a b)^{4}=$ | $256 a^{4} b$ | $\frac{a^{4}}{4 b}$ | $4 a^{4} b$ | $-4 a^{4} b^{7}$ | none of these |
| 49. $2(x+y)^{-3}=$ | $2\left(x^{-3}+y^{-3}\right.$ | $\frac{2}{x^{3}+y^{3}}$ | $\frac{1}{2(x+y)^{3}}$ | $\frac{2}{(x+y)^{3}}$ | none of these |
| $50\left(\frac{x^{-3} y^{3}}{x^{3} y^{-2}}\right)^{-3}=$ | $\frac{x^{18}}{y^{15}}$ | $\frac{y^{15}}{x^{18}}$ | $\frac{x^{6}}{y^{5}}$ | $x^{18} y^{15}$ | none of these |
| Formula Rearrangement: <br> 51. If $P V=n R T$, then $R=$ | $P V-n T$ | $\frac{P V-n}{T}$ | $\frac{P V}{n T}$ | $\frac{n T}{P V}$ | none of these |
| 52. If $P=2 x+2 y$, then $\boldsymbol{x}=$ | $\frac{P}{2}-2 y$ | $\frac{P-2 y}{2}$ | $\frac{P+2 y}{2}$ | $\frac{P}{2}+2 y$ | none of these |
| 53. If $A=\frac{1}{2} h(B+b)$, then $h=$ | $\frac{2 A}{h}-B$ | $\frac{2 A-B}{h}$ | $\frac{2 A}{h}+B$ | $\frac{2 A+B}{h}$ | none of these |
| 54. If $Q L+\pi R r=2 A$, then $Q=$ | $\frac{2 A}{L}-\pi R r$ | $\frac{2 \pi A R r}{L}$ | $\frac{2 A-\pi R r}{L}$ | $\frac{2 A-L}{\pi R r}$ | none of these |
| 55. If $P+3=4(L+2 P)$, then $P=$ | $\frac{3-4 L}{7}$ | $3-\frac{4 L}{7}$ | $\frac{4 L-3}{7}$ | $\frac{3}{7}-4 L$ | none of these |
| Algebraic Fractions I: <br> 56. $\left(\frac{p q}{z}\right)\left(\frac{3 z}{x p}\right)=$ | $\frac{p q+3 z}{z+x p}$ | $\frac{3 p^{2} q}{z^{2} x}$ | $\frac{3 q}{x}$ | $\frac{27 q}{x}$ | none of these |
| 57. $\frac{5(a+4)}{3} \div \frac{10(a+4)}{6 a^{2}}$ | $\frac{1}{a^{2}}$ | $a^{2}$ | $\frac{5(a+4)^{2}}{18 a^{2}}$ | $\frac{a^{2}}{a+4}$ | none of these |
| 58. $\frac{2 x}{5 y}-\frac{3}{7 z}=$ | $\frac{2 x z-3 y}{y z}$ | $\frac{2 x-3}{5 y-7 z}$ | $14 x z-15 y$ | $\frac{14 x z-15 y}{35 y z}$ | none of these |
| 59. $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{3}{a b}=$ | $\frac{b+3}{a b}$ | $\frac{4}{a+a b}$ | $\frac{a b+3 a}{a b}$ | $\frac{b+3 a}{a b}$ | none of these |
| 60. $\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right) \div\left(1+\frac{x}{y}\right)=$ | 1 | $\frac{x y+1}{y+x}$ | $\frac{(y+x)^{2}}{y^{2}}$ | $x+y$ | none of these |



Figure 1


Figure 4


Figure 2


Figure 3


Figure 5

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mensuration: |  |  |  |  |  |
| From the diagrams above: <br> 61. The volume of Figure $\mathbf{1}$ is: | 36 | 100 | 72 | 18 | none of these |
| 62. The area of the square in Figure $\mathbf{2}$ is: | 25 | 100 | 75 | 50 | none of these |
| 63. The shaded area of Figure $\mathbf{3}$ is: | $16 \pi$ | $12 \pi$ | $8 \pi$ | 16 | none of these |
| 64. The perimeter of Figure $\mathbf{4}$ is: | $28+\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ | $15+\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ | $28+2 \pi$ | 28 | none of these |
| 65. The shaded area of Figure $\mathbf{5}$ is: | $48-\frac{9 \pi}{2}$ | 48 | $24+\frac{9 \pi}{2}$ | $48+\frac{9 \pi}{2}$ | none of these |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Quadratic Equations: <br> 66. If $\boldsymbol{x}^{2}+\mathbf{5} \boldsymbol{x}=\mathbf{0}$, then $\boldsymbol{x}=$ | 5 | -5 | 0 or -5 | 0 or 5 | none of these |


| 67. If $(x-7)(x+4)=0$, then $x=$ | 7 or -4 | 7 or 4 | -7 or -4 | -7 or 4 | none of these |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68. If $\boldsymbol{x}^{\mathbf{2}}-\mathbf{2 5}=\mathbf{0}$, then, $\boldsymbol{x}=$ | -5 | $\pm 5$ | 5 | $\pm 5 i$ | none of these |
| 69. If $\mathbf{3} \boldsymbol{x}^{2}+\boldsymbol{x}=\mathbf{2}$, then $\boldsymbol{x}=$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ or -1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ or -2 | $-\frac{1}{3}$ or 2 | $-\frac{1}{3}$ or -1 | none of these |
| 70. If $\boldsymbol{x}^{2}-\mathbf{6 x + 4}=\mathbf{0}$, then $\boldsymbol{x}=$ | $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ | $3 \pm \sqrt{5}$ | 4, -1 | $\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ | none of these |



| Algebraic Fractions II: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76. Reduce to lowest terms: $\frac{4 a-4 b}{4 a+4 b}$ | 0 | -1 | $\frac{a-b}{a+b}$ | 4 | none of these |
| 77. Reduce to lowest terms: $\frac{16 x^{2}-9}{(4 x-3)^{2}}=$ | 1 | $\frac{4 x+3}{4 x-3}$ | 0 | -1 | none of these |
| 78. Simplify: $\frac{4}{k} \div\left(\frac{1}{k}-\frac{1}{k^{2}}\right)=$ | $\frac{k^{3}}{4(k-1)}$ | $\frac{4(k-1)}{k^{3}}$ | -4 | $\frac{4 k}{k-1}$ | none of these |
| 79. Find the lowest common denominator of the following fractions: $\frac{1}{x^{2}-3 x+2}, \frac{1}{4 x^{2}-8 x}$ | $4 x(x-1)(x-2)$ | $x-2$ | $4 x(x-1)(x-2$ | (-1)(x-2) | none of these |
| 80. If $\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}=\frac{1}{C}$, then $B=$ | $\frac{A C}{A-C}$ | $C-A$ | $\frac{C-A}{A C}$ | $C+A$ | none of these |
| Radicals and Fractional Exponents: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81. $5 \sqrt{x}=$ | $5 \frac{x}{2}$ | $5 x^{2}$ | $5 x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $\frac{5}{x^{2}}$ | none of these |
| 82. $5(x-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}=$ | $\frac{1}{5 \sqrt{x-y}}$ | $\frac{5}{\sqrt{x-y}}$ | $5\left(x^{1 / 2}-y^{1}\right.$ | $5 \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ | none of these |
| 83. $\left(2 x^{3 / 4}\right)\left(5 x^{-2 / 3}\right)=$ | $\sqrt[12]{10 x}$ | $\frac{10}{\sqrt[12]{x}}$ | $\frac{\sqrt[4]{2 x^{3}}}{\sqrt[3]{5 x^{2}}}$ | $10 x^{1 / 12}$ | none of these |
| 84. $\sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{6}=$ | $\sqrt[3]{30}$ | $30^{3}$ | $\sqrt[6]{30}$ | $11^{1 / 3}$ | none of these |
| 85. $\sqrt{36 x^{8} y^{6}}=$ | 6xy | $6 x^{4} y^{3}$ | $18 x^{4} y^{3}$ | $36 x^{4} y^{3}$ | none of these |
| Logarithms: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86. $\log _{8} 8^{3}=$ | 64 | 512 | 3 | 0 | none of these |
| 87. $\log (\mathbf{x y})=$ | $\log x \cdot \log y$ | $\log x+\log y$ | $\mathrm{x} \log x$ | $y \log (x)$ | none of these |
| 88. $\mathbf{L o g} 10-\log 5$ | $\log \left(10^{5}\right)$ | $\log 15$ | $\log 2$ | $\log 50$ | none of these |
| 89. If $\log _{\varepsilon} y=a z$, then $y=$ | $(a z)^{e}$ | $\boldsymbol{e}^{a z}$ | $\boldsymbol{e}^{a+z}$ | $\frac{a z}{\log _{e}}$ | none of these |
| 90. If $F=\log \frac{x}{y}$, then $\log y=$ | $F+\log x$ | $F \cdot \log x$ | $\log x-F$ | $\frac{F}{x}$ | none of these |



Figure 1

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trigonometry : <br> 91. Referring to Figure 1, $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a n }} \mathbf{1 6 0}^{\circ}=$ | $-\cot 20^{\circ}$ | $-\tan 20^{\circ}$ | $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a n }} 20^{\circ}$ | $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { t a n }} 70^{\circ}$ | none of these |
| 92. Referring to Figure 1, $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { s i n }}\left(-\mathbf{1 2 0}^{\circ}\right)=$ | $\sin 120^{\circ}$ | $-\sin 60^{\circ}$ | $\sin 60^{\circ}$ | $\cos 240^{\circ}$ | none of these |
| 93. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ radians $=$ | $90^{\circ}$ | $360{ }^{\circ}$ | $180^{\circ}$ | $3.14{ }^{\circ}$ | none of these |
| 94. $\mathbf{1 5 0}^{\circ}=$ (in radians) | $\frac{5 \pi}{6}$ | $\frac{3 \pi}{4}$ | $\frac{2 \pi}{3}$ | $\pi$ | none of these |
| 95. If $\sin x=-1$, then $x=$ | $\frac{3 \pi}{2}$ | $\pi$ | 0 | $\cos (-1)$ | none of these |
| Word Problems: <br> 96. The algebraic expression for: "a number and 9 times its square" is: | $(x+9 x)^{2}$ | $x+9 x^{2}$ | $9 \boldsymbol{x}^{2}$ | $x+(9 x)^{2}$ | none of these |
| 97. Seven times a number minus 4 is 24 . Find the number. | 28 | $3 \frac{3}{7}$ | $\frac{20}{7}$ | 4 | none of these |
| 98. Four times one third of a number plus $\mathbf{4}$ is equal to 8 . Find the number. | 6 | 3 | 10 | $\frac{8}{3}$ | none of these |
| 99. A collection of nickels ( 5 ¢ ) and quarters ( 25 ¢ ) is worth $\$ 5.00$. How many nickels and quarters are there in the collection if there ten more nickels than quarters | 25,15 | 26,16 | 28,18 | 30,20 | none of these |
| 100. A man is now $\mathbf{8}$ times as old as his son. In eight years the man will be 4 times as old as his son. Find the present age of the man and his son. | 48,6 | 32,4 | 40,5 | 54,9 | none of these |

