

1) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} -3 \leq x \leq 3\} =$ ☐ A $[-3, 3]$ ☐ B $(-3, 3)$ ☐ C $(-3, 3]$ ☐ D $[-3, 3)$
2) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} -2 < x < 5\} =$ ☐ A $[-2, 5]$ ☐ B $(-2, 5)$ ☐ C $(-2, 5]$ ☐ D $[-2, 5)$
3) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} -2 < x \leq 5\} =$ ☐ A $[-2, 5]$ ☐ B $(-2, 5)$ ☐ C $(-2, 5]$ ☐ D $[-2, 5)$
4) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} -3 \leq x < 3\} =$ ☐ A $[-3, 3]$ ☐ B $(-3, 3)$ ☐ C $(-3, 3]$ ☐ D $[-3, 3)$
5) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} x \leq -2\} =$ ☐ A $(-\infty, -2]$ ☐ B $(-\infty, -2)$ ☐ C $(-2, \infty)$ ☐ D $[-2, \infty)$
6) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} x > -2\} =$ ☐ A $(-\infty, -2]$ ☐ B $(-\infty, -2)$ ☐ C $(-2, \infty)$ ☐ D $[-2, \infty)$
7) $(-1, 7] \setminus (3, 9) =$ ☐ A $[3, 7]$ ☐ B $(-1, 3)$ ☐ C $(-1, 3]$ ☐ D $[7, 9)$
8) $(-1, 7] \cup (3, 9) =$ ☐ A $(-1, 3]$ ☐ B $(-1, 9)$ ☐ C $(3, 7]$ ☐ D $[-1, 9)$
9) $(-1, 7] \cap (3, 9) =$ ☐ A $(-1, 3]$ ☐ B $(-1, 9)$ ☐ C $(3, 7]$ ☐ D $[-1, 9)$
10) $ -7.2 =$ ☐ A -7.2 ☐ B 7.2 ☐ C ± 7.2 ☐ D -9
11) $ 0.14 - \pi =$ ☐ A $\pi + 0.14$ ☐ B $0.14 - \pi$ ☐ C $\pi - 0.14$ ☐ D $-\pi - 0.14$
12) $ 2 - \pi =$ ☐ A $2 - \pi$ ☐ B $\pi - 2$ ☐ C $-\pi - 2$ ☐ D $\pi + 2$
13) $ \pi - 2 =$ ☐ A $\pi - 2$ ☐ B $2 - \pi$ ☐ C $-\pi - 2$ ☐ D $\pi + 2$

14)	The solution of the inequality $-3x + 5 < -13$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, 6)$	☐ B	$(6, \infty)$	☐ C $[6, \infty)$	☐ D $(\frac{1}{6}, \infty)$
15)	The solution of the inequality $11 > 5 - 3x \geq -13$ is				
☐ A	$(-2, 6) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x < 6\}$	☐ B	$[-2, 6] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq x \leq 6\}$		
☐ C	$[-2, 6) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq x < 6\}$	☐ D	$(-2, 6] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 < x \leq 6\}$		
16)	If $2x + 3 = 1 - 6(x - 1)$, then $x =$				
☐ A	$\frac{1}{2}$	☐ B	2	☐ C	-2
☐ D	$-\frac{1}{2}$				
17)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$	☐ C	$(2, 3)$
☐ D	$[2, 3]$				
18)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$	☐ C	$(2, 3)$
☐ D	$[2, 3]$				
19)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - 5x + 6 \leq 0$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$	☐ C	$(2, 3)$
☐ D	$[2, 3]$				
20)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - 5x < -6$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$	☐ C	$(2, 3)$
☐ D	$[2, 3]$				
21)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - x \geq 2$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$	☐ C	$(-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$
☐ D	$[-1, 2]$				
22)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - x \leq 2$ is				
☐ A	$(-1, 2)$	☐ B	$[-2, 1]$	☐ C	$(-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$
☐ D	$[-1, 2]$				
23)	The solution of the inequality $x^2 - x > 2$ is				
☐ A	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (2, \infty)$	☐ B	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [2, \infty)$	☐ C	$(-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$
☐ D	$[-1, 2]$				
24)	If $ 3x - 7 = 2$, then $x =$				
☐ A	$\frac{5}{3}$ or 3	☐ B	-3	☐ C	$-\frac{5}{3}$
☐ D	-3 or $-\frac{5}{3}$				
25)	If $ x - 4 = 3$, then $x =$				
☐ A	-1 or -7	☐ B	-7	☐ C	-1
☐ D	1 or 7				
26)	The solution of the inequality $ x - 3 < 4$ is				
☐ A	$(-1, 7)$	☐ B	$[-1, 7]$	☐ C	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [7, \infty)$
☐ D	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (7, \infty)$				
27)	The solution of the inequality $ x - 3 \leq 4$ is				
☐ A	$(-1, 7)$	☐ B	$[-1, 7]$	☐ C	$(-\infty, -1] \cup [7, \infty)$
☐ D	$(-\infty, -1) \cup (7, \infty)$				

28)	The solution of the inequality $ x - 3 > 4$ is			
☐ A	$(-1, 7)$	☐ B	$[-1, 7]$	☐ C $(-\infty, -1] \cup [7, \infty)$
29)	The solution of the inequality $ x - 3 \geq 4$ is			
☐ A	$(-1, 7)$	☐ B	$[-1, 7]$	☐ C $(-\infty, -1] \cup [7, \infty)$
30)	The distance between the real numbers $-5, 6$ is			
☐ A	-11	☐ B	11	☐ C -1
31)	The distance between the real numbers $\frac{15}{8}, \frac{23}{12}$ is			
☐ A	$-\frac{1}{24}$	☐ B	$\pm \frac{1}{24}$	☐ C $\frac{1}{12}$
32)	The distance between the points $(-2, -5)$ and $(3, 1)$ is			
☐ A	$\sqrt{7}$	☐ B	$\sqrt{61}$	☐ C $\sqrt{11}$
33)	The distance between the pairs $(-2, 5)$ and $(1, 1)$ is			
☐ A	2	☐ B	-5	☐ C $\sqrt{5}$
34)	If $x^2 - 3x = 4$, then $x =$			
☐ A	1 or 4	☐ B	-4 or 1	☐ C -4 or -1
35)	If $3x^2 - 6 = 0$, then $x =$			
☐ A	$\pm\sqrt{2}$	☐ B	$\sqrt{2}$	☐ C $-\sqrt{2}$
36)	If $x(x - 5) = 14$, then $x =$			
☐ A	-7 or 2	☐ B	9 or 14	☐ C 2 or 7
37)	The solution of $3(x - 2) = 2(x + 1) + 7$ is			
☐ A	-15	☐ B	14	☐ C 15
38)	The solution of $2x + 3 = \frac{x}{2} + 9$ is			
☐ A	-4	☐ B	8	☐ C $\frac{5}{2}$
39)	If $x^2 + 25 = 10x$, then $x =$			
☐ A	± 5	☐ B	5	☐ C -5
40)	If $x^2 - 36 = 0$, then $x =$			
☐ A	± 6	☐ B	-6	☐ C 6

41)	If $9(2x + 8) = 20 - (x + 5)$, then $x =$			
☐ A	$\sqrt{3}$	☐ B	2	☐ C -3 ☐ D 3
42)	If $2(x - 5) + 8 = 5x + 3$, then $x =$			
☐ A	$-\frac{7}{3}$	☐ B	$-\frac{5}{3}$	☐ C $-\frac{5}{7}$ ☐ D $\frac{1}{3}$
43)	The solution of the equation $2x^2 - 3x = 5$ is			
☐ A	$\frac{5}{2}$ or 1	☐ B	$-\frac{5}{2}$ or 1	☐ C $\frac{5}{2}$ or -1 ☐ D -1 or 2
44)	The solution of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = 0$ is			
☐ A	$-3, -1$ or 0	☐ B	1, 0 or 3	☐ C $-3, 0$ or 1 ☐ D $-1, 0$ or 3
45)	The solution of $4x = \frac{2x + 1}{3} - 2$ is			
☐ A	-2	☐ B	$\frac{7}{10}$	☐ C $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ D 2
46)	The solution of the equation $x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 = 0$ is			
☐ A	$-2, 0$ or 1	☐ B	$-1, 0$ or 2	☐ C $-1, 0$ or 2 ☐ D $-2, -1$ or 0
47)	The solution of $6x^2 + x = 2$ is			
☐ A	$-\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$	☐ B	$-\frac{3}{2}$ or 2	☐ C $-\frac{2}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ D $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
48)	The solution of $2x^2 + 3 = -7x$ is			
☐ A	-3 or $\frac{1}{2}$	☐ B	-3 or 2	☐ C -3 or $-\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ D 3 or $\frac{1}{2}$
49)	$[0, \infty) \setminus \{1, 2\} =$			
☐ A	$[1, 2]$	☐ B	$(2, \infty)$	☐ C $[0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ ☐ D $[0, 1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
50)	The integer in $\mathbb{Z}$ is			
☐ A	$\sqrt{25}$	☐ B	$\sqrt{-2}$	☐ C 5.3 ☐ D $\frac{2}{3}$
51)	The rational in $\mathbb{Q}$ is			
☐ A	$\frac{2}{3}$	☐ B	$\sqrt{-2}$	☐ C $\sqrt[3]{4}$ ☐ D $\sqrt[5]{5}$
52)	The irrational in $\mathbb{I}$ is			
☐ A	$\frac{2}{3}$	☐ B	$\sqrt{-2}$	☐ C 0 ☐ D $\sqrt{2}$