Naming Exponents

2 as an Exponent

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 2 \longleftarrow exponent

- (A) *base* squared
- (B) the square of *base*
- (C) *base* to the second power
- (D) the second power of *base*

Example:

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 5 $\stackrel{2}{\longrightarrow}$ exponent

- (A) five squared
- (B) the square of five
- (C) five to the second power
- (D) the second power of five

Naming Exponents

3 as an Exponent

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 a \longrightarrow exponent

- (A) *base* cubed
- (B) the cube of *base*
- (C) *base* to the third power
- (D) the third power of *base*

Example:

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 5 $\stackrel{3}{\longrightarrow}$ exponent

- (A) five cubed
- (B) the cube of five
- (C) five to the third power
- (D) the third power of five

Naming Exponents

Exponents Greater Than 3

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 2 \times exponent

- (A) *base* to the *X* power
- (B) the *X* power of *base*

Example:

base
$$\longrightarrow$$
 5 $\stackrel{7}{\longleftarrow}$ exponent

- (A) five to the seventh power
- (B) the seventh power of five