Multiple Choice Exam Questions

1. Remember to read the directions for the exam before you begin.

2. Attempt to answer the question without looking at the options.
   If necessary, cover the answers with your hand.

3. Eliminate the distractors.
   Analyze the options as true/false questions. In a negatively worded question (as in "which of the following are NOT . . . "), put a T or F beside each option, then simply select the false statement.

4. Never be afraid to use common sense in determining your answer.
   It is sometimes easy to confuse yourself by attempting to recall the "right" answer rather than simply reasoning through the question. Make sure your answer makes sense.

5. Answer the questions you know first.
   Often answers to questions you don't know are supplied in other questions. Go back to answer the difficult questions later.

6. When guessing, do not change answers.
   Research indicates your first answer is usually best. However, don't be afraid to change answers when you have a good reason for doing so.

7. When guessing, choose answers that are not the first or last option.
   Research indicates that the option in the middle with the most words is usually the correct response.

8. Answer all questions.
   Unless points are deducted for incorrect responses, leave enough time to answer all questions.

9. If the first option is a correct one, look at the last option to make sure it is not an "all of the above" option.
   The same is true for the "none of the above" question.

10. If options appear similar, chances are one of them is the correct response.
    The same is true for quantities that are almost the same.

11. Allow time at the end to check for carelessness.
True/False Exam Questions

1. Remember to read the directions for the exam before you begin.

2. Determine the number of questions and budget your time.
   Many times when True/False questions are given there are a large number of questions. If so, answer each question quickly. It may not be worth a lot of time to get one question right if the questions is only worth two points on a 100 point test.

3. Read each question carefully.
   Remember that if any part of a statement is false, the entire statement is false. Most questions contain a combination of who, what, when, where or how facts. If any one of those facts is wrong, the statement is false.

4. Look for qualifiers.
   Words like never, all, none, only, and always generally indicate a statement is false. On the other hand, sometimes, generally, often, frequently and mostly indicate a statement is true.

5. Answer the questions you know first.
   Often answers to questions you don't know are supplied in other questions. Go back to answer the difficult questions later.

6. When guessing, do not change answers.
   Research indicates your first answer is usually best. However, don't be afraid to change answers when you have a good reason for doing so.

7. Answer all questions.
   Unless points are deducted for incorrect responses, leave enough time to answer all questions. Mark all remaining or unfinished questions true; in a true/false exam a slight majority of the answers are usually true.

8. "Reason" statements tend to be false.
   When something is given as the "reason" or "cause" or "because" of something else the statement will tend to be false.