

OBJECTIVE TEST PRACTICE QUESTIONS

The following examples are given because they illustrate principles which can be applied to any objective question.

Directions: Circle the best answer.

BUSINESS

1. An excess of expenses over receipts in a profit-and-loss statement
 - a. surplus
 - b. income
 - c. deficit
 - d. debit
2. To put funds in a place for safekeeping:
 - a. hoard
 - b. deposit
 - c. invest
 - d. save

PSYCHOLOGY

3. In the relationship between personality and adjustment, it has been pointed out that
 - a. the former may result from the latter
 - b. the latter may determine the former
 - c. both of the above
 - d. neither of the above
4. The cause of juvenile delinquency is
 - a. poor environment
 - b. poor heredity
 - c. complicated and largely unknown
 - d. lack of family structure

GENERAL

5. Leather is considered the best material for shoes chiefly because:
 - a. it is waterproof
 - b. it is easily procurable
 - c. it can be easily manufactured in various styles
 - d. none of the above

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

- _____ 1. The Statue of Liberty is in New York.
- _____ 2. The Statue of Liberty is not in New York.
- _____ 3. The Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco, the capital of California.
- _____ 4. The Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco which is not the capital of California.
- _____ 5. Low blood pressure is called hypertension.
- _____ 6. Good study conditions always insure effective learning.
- _____ 7. A true-false statement including the word invariable is always false.
- _____ 8. If the first part of a true-false item is true, the entire item may be considered true.
- _____ 9. One of the best ways to do well on a true-false test is to know the subject matter.

ANSWERS:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Answer: c

Many students pick choice a. They only read the first words in the question—"An excess. . ." They stop there and select answer a. Look for the total key phrase. Identify the key phrase and then analyze it. Read over the entire question, examine it a second time. Now, in your own words, rephrase it. What is the question actually asking for? For example in Question 1, the key phrase might be reworded as "More expenses than income is called what?"

ADVICE: Read the question twice carefully. Identify the key phrase and put it into your own words.

2. Answer: b

The important thing here is to answer the exact question that is being asked. All of the four choices are related to the beginning of the statement "To put funds in a place. . ." But you are asked for a more specific answer. "Hoard" and "Invest" both relate to putting funds someplace, but not necessarily "for safekeeping." The other choice "save" is too general a term and doesn't require a "place for safekeeping." By process of elimination, the only choice which fits specifically for "To put funds in a place for safekeeping" is choice b—"deposit." This choice is both specific and complete.

ADVICE: Read the entire question carefully. Make sure your answer fits the conditions (e.g., safekeeping) asked for in the question.

3. Answer: c

This is a very common type of question. Of the four possible options, three are correct, but the right one is the most completely correct. Don't settle for the first correct answer. Look for the most complete one. In addition, words like the former and the latter are often confusing. Which is the former? Which is the latter? If you find yourself confused by the language of a question, rephrase it, so it says the same thing in simpler words. (May personality result from adjustment? May adjustment create or determine personality?)

ADVICE: Choose the most complete answer. Read carefully and put the question into your own words.

4. Answer: c

Because of the word is, choice c is the only answer possible. Note that there is no option for "both of the above," or for 1, 2, and 4. The problem here is that there are many varied positions and opinions on the subject of juvenile delinquency. The words is and are signal statements of fact. Ask yourself which of the options is a fact and which are statements of opinions or theory.

ADVICE: The key word is is. Separate fact from opinion.

5. Answer: d

In choices a, b, and c, none are the chief reasons why leather is considered the best material for shoes. None of the choices is completely correct because none of the choices exactly fits or completes the key phrase. Therefore, the question calls for a negative response—d.

ADVICE: It is very important to identify the key phrase and also the qualifying words. The qualifying words are usually adverbs or objectives, such as most, least, best, only, etc. Watch out for qualifying words.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The true-false question usually consists of a statement which is either true or false, right or wrong, correct or incorrect. The answer called for will usually be either "True" or "False." Read the directions carefully.

1. Answer: True

This is the basic form of the true-false question—a single statement.

2. Answer: False

The same statement becomes slightly more difficult (and more confusing) by including a negative element.

3. Answer: False

An important point to remember in answering this type of question is that the statement must be entirely true to be answered as "true;" if even just a part of it is false, the answer must be marked false. It is true that the Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco, but San Francisco is not the capital of California. The first part is true but the second part is false. Therefore, the answer must be marked "false."

REMEMBER: The statement must be entirely true to be answered as "true."

4. Answer: True

Here is another composite statement consisting of two parts. In this case both parts are true. It is true that the Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco. It is also true that San Francisco is not the capital of California. The statement is entirely true; therefore, the answer is "true."

5. Answer: False

Even if you are unfamiliar with the technical term "hypertension," you can answer this item by careful reading. Utilize your knowledge of the English language and of everyday words. What does the prefix hyper mean? It means "over," "above," or "beyond" the ordinary such as in hyperactive. According to its definition, hyper would probably not be used in describing anything "under" or "low"—such as low blood pressure. Therefore, the answer is false. By the way, high blood pressure is called hypertension.

6. Answer: False

Be careful with "absolutes." Words like all, never, always, and none should be examined carefully. For example, the word always here means in every case. If it is true in 90% of the cases only, then the item is false.

7. Answer: False

Here again, be careful with "absolutes."

8. Answer: False

See number 3.

9. Answer: True

There is no real substitute for study.

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