

# True/False Exam Questions

*\*\*Read the directions for the exam before you begin!!*

- 1. 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 are only worth two points each on a 100 point test.
- 2. 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*, *where* or *how* facts. If any one of those facts is wrong, the statement is false.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Answer all questions.**  
Leave enough time to answer all questions. If, however, time does run out, mark all remaining or unfinished questions true. In a true/false exam a slight majority of the answers are usually true. After all, you have a 50% chance of being correct, whereas you have a 0% chance of getting it correct if you leave the answer blank. (This is good practice, unless points are not deducted for blank responses. This is sometimes the scoring method for some standardized tests).
- 7. "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. Read the question carefully, though, and make your best educated guess.