## Exam Strategies

I. Quantitative Questions

a. Understand the problem: Determine what you are supposed to find, what you need to find it , and what the unknown is. Consider whether drawing a sketch will help. Also - note each part of the question. Not answering each part is an easy way to lose points.
b. Find a way to solve for what is unknown: Write down all that is given or known. Draw a sketch to show relations. Write down all relevant formulas,
c. Carry out the procedure you have devised: For numerical problems, estimate an answer first. This will help you check your work later. Neat, careful work keeps you from making mistakes and allows you find them when you do make them. Additionally, when the instructor can see your work clearly, they may give you partial credit for what you do know, even if your ultimate answer is incorrect.
d. Check your answers: This requires the same quality of thought originally used to solve the problem. Is it a quantity that makes sense? Did you use all your data? Is your answer in the correct units?
II. Multiple Choice
a. Read the stem: First, read the stem and make sure you understand what it is getting at. Look out for double negatives or other twists in wording before you consider the answer.
b. Try to come up with the correct answer: Before you look at the answer choices, try to come up with the correct answer. This will help you to rule out choices that are not similar to the answer you came up with.
c. Look for clues in the stem: Look for clues that suggest the correct answer or rule out any choices. For example, if the stem indicates that the answer is plural you can rule out any answers that are singular. The basic rule is: the correct answer must make sense grammatically with the stem.
d. Cross out any options that you know are incorrect: As you rule out options cross them out with your pencil. This will help you focus on the remaining choices and eliminates the chance of returning to an item you already eliminated.
e. Come back to items you were unsure of: Put a mark next to any questions you are unsure of. If you complete the entire exam with time to spare, review those questions-you will often get clues or even answers from other questions.

## III. Essay Questions

It is important to realize that answering an essay question correctly requires mastery of you material. That means attending all lectures, reading all assignments, taking thoughtful notes and reviewing and reciting what you have written down.
a. Manage your time: Figure out roughly how much time you can spend on each essay to complete the test. Stick as close to your time plan as you can, but don't become overly anxious or rigid about doing so. Always start with the easiest questions.
b. Read directions and questions carefully: Exam directions often contain specific instructions for answering the questions. As you read the questions, write down words or phrases the come to mind in the margin.
c. Consider how to organize your essay: Carefully organize your essay using a recognizable pattern. The decreasing-importance pattern starts off with the most important information and then gradually narrows in scope. In a descriptive or chronological essay move systematically from one end of what you're describing to the other. If the question asks you to compare and contrast, make sure you shift back predictably between the things you're comparing and contrasting.
d. Write an outline: Once you understand the question, write an outline for you answer. This will help you make sure your essay addresses each part of the question and has a clear structure.
e. Get to the point right away: Time plays a key role in essay questions. It is best to put your answer in the beginning, followed by supporting evidence.
f. Support your opinions with solid evidence: The well-written essay usually contains the answer in the first sentence. The bulk of your essay should be devoted to the logical or factual evidence.
g. End with a summary: Summarize your essay in a final sentence or two. This will tie your points together.

