<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Almost every time an absolute is used the answer is false.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>General qualifiers <strong>usually</strong> make a statement true.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>“All of the above” is usually the correct answer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Few, some, most are absolutes qualifiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>None, never, none are absolute qualifiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>No amount of guessing can replace studying. <strong>(this no doesn’t mean%)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guess false if a statement gives reasons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assume statements are true unless you know they are false.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>If a statement has a list, it <strong>may contain a part that is</strong> false.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>If any part of a statement is false, the whole statement is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Statements with generals are probably true.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Guess true unless you know it is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Seldom few, some are some general qualifiers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| True | 14 | If any part of a statement is false, the whole
thing is false.

15 Absolutes are words that **usually** make a statement false **if they make it mean 100% without exceptions**.

16. Never, none, and no are some absolutes.

17. Be on the look out for phrases such as reason, because, due to, or since, they usually make a statement **false**.

18. Absolutes are word that make a statement false **most** of the time,

19. If there are some general qualifiers in a statement, it may be false.

20. Watch out for double negatives because two negatives make the sentence confusing. **You may cross out two negatives without changing the meaning**.

21. Double negatives make a statement **confusing**

22. Double negatives usually make a statement **confusing**

23. Assume statements are **true** unless you know they are **false**

24. General qualifiers **usually appear in true statements**.

25. Marking out one negative means the statement will **change to meaning to the oposite**

26. **If you don’t know the answer you should**
use the strategies and guess.

27 You should usually answer the easy questions first.

28 True False statement which give reasons, tend to be false.

29 A good strategy to use is to circle all negatives.

30 You should answer the easy questions first.

31 If there is a general qualifier the statement is most likely true.

32 Most likely when you see an absolute qualifier the statement is false.

34 Unless you know it is false, you should guess true.

35 If a statement gives a reason, most likely it is false.

36 Options that read “all of the above” tend to be the correct choice

37 Options that give more complete or inclusive information tend to be the correct choice.

38 Absolutes make a statement false most of the time.

39 Invariably is an absolute.

40 You should eliminate high numbers in multiple-choice tests if you have to guess
41. In multiple-choice questions look for the best answer.

42. In multiple choice questions the incorrect answers are called distracters.

43. Use educated guesses as a last resort.

44. A double negative is two negatives in a sentence.

45. Assume statements are true because it is easier to write a true statement.

46. Answer the easy questions first and come back to those you don’t know.

47. On matching cross out answers as you use them.

48. On Multiple choice, treat each option as a true false statement.

49. You should mark a true false statement true if you are uncertain.

50. Statements that give reasons will probably be false because that’s the easiest way to make a statement false.

51. You should circle absolutes so that you are sure of what the statement says.

52. The test for an absolute is “does this mean there can be no exceptions 100% of the time?”
53 If general qualifiers are present, there is a good chance the statement will be **true**.

54 Options with unfamiliar terms are probably the **incorrect** choice.

55 If one part or a true false statement is false but most of it is true, mark it **false**.

56 If you know two or more of the choices are correct, all of the above will probably be the best choice.

57 **Many** true false questions on a test **have** qualifier words.

58 When an **absolute** qualifier word is used that statement will generally be false.

59 An absolute qualifier or determiner is **a** word like no, none, always, never, and all.

60 A negative word such as not **is not** the same as an absolute qualifier.

61 Crossing out two negatives **does not** change the meaning of a sentence.

62 Because you know test taking strategies, you **still shouldn’t** cut back on your studying.

**True** 63 If you guess true, you are likely to be correct unless you know it is false.

64 True false statements which give reasons will **usually** be false.