

Strategies for True/False Questions

1. Assume statements are true unless you know they are false. (If you absolutely must guess, guess true. It is easier to write a true statement than a false one. Unless they make a real effort, test writers will usually have more true than false questions.)
2. If any part of a statement is false, then the whole statement is false. (This is always the case. You should, then, carefully read each statement looking for any part that may be false.)
3. True/false statements that give reasons tend to be false. (This is because the reason is incorrect or there may be additional reasons. Be wary of statements that include words such as **reason, because, due to, or since.**)
4. A negative word or prefix (not, un-, dis-, il-, non-, in-) used in the statement does not make the statement false, but you should make sure you understand what impact the negative has on the statement. It is a good idea to circle all negatives so that you are sure of what the statement says.
5. If general qualifiers are present (*generally, probably, usually, many, sometimes, few, seldom, most*), there is a good chance that the statement is true.
6. If absolute qualifiers (*all, always, no, never, none, every, everyone, only, best, entirely, invariably*) are used, the statement is probably false. Absolutes are words for which there are no exceptions-100% words. Learn the absolutes. When you see absolutes in a true/false statement, you can be sure that 99% of the time the statement is false.