MATCHING QUESTIONS
TEST TAKING STRATEGIES

Matching questions require students to locate the answer from a list, instructors use the matching questions because they can test a wide range of detailed information easily. If properly written, all items in each list are similar. These basic strategies can help to avoid confusion and to produce successful results.

I. These general strategies should be used when taking matching questions tests.

A. Read and follow directions carefully.

B. Move actively through the test.

C. Complete the entire test because statements near the end of the test may help with an earlier question.

D. If points are not deducted for the number of wrong answers, make an educated guess. An unanswered question is not worth any points.

E. Always move aggressively through the test. Do not puzzle over any questions too long. If you do not know an answer, (☑️) checkmark it and come back to it if time remains.

F. Think the question through. Use your head to decide on the correct answer. Think about what has been stated. Read carefully for day words. Do not put down a suitable sounding answer that you remember from the test or lecture. Many times a similar, but not identical question may be misleading and incorrect.

G. Unless you have proof why you should change an answer, don’t. Keep your first choice.

H. Watch the time limits. Always leave a little time for review of the entire test at the end of the exam period.

II. These specific strategies should be used when answering matching questions.

A. Prepare for matching test by taking good textbook and lecture notes. Start by listing facts and ideas associated with important names, dates, and events.
# STUDY LIST

American Writers

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>F. Scott Fitzgerald</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>H.L Menchen</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Samuel Clemens</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Jack London</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>William Faulkner</td>
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Once your list is complete, cover one side at a time and ask yourself for the correct response. You can do this orally or write out the answer needed. When you have mastered one side of the list, follow the same process with the other.

It may seem difficult at first; however, because you are concentrating on facts, it should help you pick – and – choose the correct response on the exam. Using this process, you know what you are looking for.

## B. When taking the test, be methodical.

1. **Glance through the entire test.** Look through each column to get an overview of specific items.

2. **To begin,** start with the item at the top left column and find the match to the right of it. Make sure you look through the entire column. There may be several good answers, but only one best answer.

3. **Do not make an educated guess** the first time you attempt to answer. A wrong match can use up a correct answer for another item.

4. **If possible,** eliminate used answerers by crossing them out. If this not is possible, write the numbers or letters on scrap paper and cross them out as you go along.

5. **After you have used all the answers** you feel are correctly matched, go back over the unanswered questions and answer them. If possible, use logical clues to match items you are uncertain about.
Match a name with an occupation. Match an organ with a function.

EXAMPLE: Sample from a Psychology Test

1. located in the ear  a. James B. Watson
2. behaviorist  b. deographic study
3. childhood crises  c. frequency distribution
4. tally of scores  d. to trust other
5. study of an individual  e. organ of Corti

MATCHING QUESTION TEST

Directions: Match each famous saying with the person who made it famous.

FAMOUS SAYINGS

1. Elementary!  a. Bugs Bunny
2. Dr. Livingstone, I presume?  b. Sir Henry Stanley
3. Play it again, Sam.  c. William Prescott
4. And that’s the way it is.  d. J.F. Kennedy
5. Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.  e. Martin Luther King
6. Mr. Watson, come here; I want you.  f. Walter Cronkite
7. What’s up Doc?  g. Confucius
8. Don’t one of you fire until you see the whites of their eyes.  h. Alexander G. Bell
9. I have a dream.  i. Sherlock Holmes
10. Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.  j. Humphrey Bogart
ANSWERS

1. (i) Sherlock Holmes

2. (b) Sir Henry Stanley

3. (j) Humphrey Bogart

4. (f) Walter Cronkite

5. (d) J.F Kennedy

6. (h) Alexander G. Bell

7. (a) Bugs Bunny

8. © William Prescott

9. (e) Martin Luther King

10. (g) Confucius