

# 《美语路路通》

## 图书基本信息

书名：《美语路路通》

13位ISBN编号：9787538272079

10位ISBN编号：7538272070

出版时间：2005-1

出版社：辽宁万有出版社

作者：（美

页数：246

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介以及在线试读，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：[www.tushu000.com](http://www.tushu000.com)

## 内容概要

《阅读通3》讲述了：Multiple-Choice Questions An important rule to remember when answering multiple-choice questions is to read the answers first. This way , youll view each answer separately and equally , without “ jumping ” on the first and easiest one. Look for an answer that not only seems right on its own but completes the question smoothly. If the question asks why something occurs , then your answer must be a cause. Try to eliminate any obviously poor answers. Suspect as a possible right answer phrases such as “ all of the above , ” “ none of the above , ” or “ two of the above. ” Check the wording of questions to notice qualifying phrases such as “ all of the following are true ex- cept... ” or “ which two of the below are not... ” 。

# 《美语路路通》

## 书籍目录

New Challenges Page 12 Looking at Learning Page 193 Relationships Page 394 Health and Leisure Page 535 High Tech , Low Tech Page 736 Money Matters Page 897 Remarkable Individuals Page 1079 Human Behavior Page 14910 Crime and Punishment Page 17111 The Physical World Page 19312 Together on a Small Planet Page 213

## 章节摘录

Objective tests are those that include questions in a true/false , multiple-choice , matching , or fill-in format. Usually the answer is provided but the student must decide among several possibilities.

1. True/False Questions True/false questions are the easiest test questions for the obvious reason that you have at least a fifty-fifty chance of getting the right answer. First , be sure you have read the question correctly. Look for words such as always or never , these words often indicate a false answer. Words such as often , usually , rarely , or sometimes can indicate a true answer. Decide if the statement is totally true before you mark it true. Answer what the tester intended , not what you read into the question. For example , the statement "General Motors produces compact cars" is true. If the question had read "General Motors alone produces compact cars , " then it would be false. On true/false questions , stick with your first impression. Studies have shown over and over that your first impression is usually right , so be slow to change your answer , if you change it at all. A statement is more likely to be true if it is a fairly long statement ; it takes more qualifiers to make a true statement than a false one.

2. Multiple-Choice Questions An important rule to remember when answering multiple-choice questions is to read the answers first. This way , you'll view each answer separately and equally , without "jumping" on the first and easiest one. Look for an answer that not only seems right on its own but completes the question smoothly. If the question asks why something occurs , then your answer must be a cause. Try to eliminate any obviously poor answers. Suspect as a possible right answer phrases such as "all of the above , " "none of the above , " or "two of the above." Check the wording of questions to notice qualifying phrases such as "all of the following are true except..." or "which two of the below are not..." Statistically , the least likely correct answer on a multiple-choice question is the first choice. When in doubt , pick the longer of two answers. But , just as in true/false sections , always put something down. Even an educated guess is better than leaving the question blank and getting it wrong for sure.

3. Sentence Completion or Fill-In Questions These generally ask for an exact word from memory. They don't allow for much error , so make sure your answer is a logical part of the sentence as a whole.

## 版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:[www.tushu000.com](http://www.tushu000.com)