Reading Comprehension Strategy

Winning Multiple Choice Strategies for Reading Comprehension

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Complete Test Preparation is committed to providing students with the best study materials and practice tests available on the market. Members of our team combine years of teaching experience, with experienced writers and editors, all with advanced degrees.

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Getting Started

Congratulations! This book is the first big step in improving your score on a reading comprehension standardized test.

First, we’ll look at some quick tips, who does well on multiple choice tests, 14 reading comprehension strategies and then some practice questions so you can practice the strategies.

We also have 2 very important chapters, How to Prepare for a Test, and How to Take a Test.

Absorbing all this, and doing all the practice questions will require real effort and dedication on your part, but if you are willing to focus your energy and devote the study time necessary, before you know it you will be finished the exam with a great mark!

We know that taking on a new endeavour can be a scary, and it is easy to feel unsure of where to begin. That’s where we come in. This study guide is designed to help you improve your test-taking skills, show you a few tricks and increase both your competency and confidence.

Who Does Well On Multiple-Choice Exams?

With so many challenges working against you on the multiple-choice exam, what’s the answer? Is there a way to improve your chances and your score? There is! The point of this book is not to discourage you, but to make you aware that there are strategies and tips that you can incorporate to raise your test score. Before we get into the specific strategies, let’s take a general look at who does best on these types of tests.

**Those who know the material.** This should go without saying, but the thing that will most raise your test score will be if you know the material that’s going to
be covered. While the strategies we’ll discuss later will help you even with questions you’re unsure of, the best thing you can do is learn the rules, dates, names, and concepts that you’ll be tested on.

Those who have a calm, cool demeanor when taking a test. Panicking can cause you to forget the information you think you know. Confidence goes a long way toward a better mark on multiple-choice.

Those who meditate or pray before the test. Don’t laugh. It’s a fact that people who meditate or pray, depending on their beliefs, enter a test room more confidently, and do better on the exam.

Those who operate on logic rather than instinct. Those who take a multiple-choice test based on instinct will be tempted to overlook the stated facts, and let emotion rule.

Those who have a system. Most of the book will deal with this, but you should not just guess randomly on questions you don’t know. You must have a systematic strategy.
Multiple-Choice Quick Tips

Before looking at specific strategies in detail, let's first look at some general tips that you can use on any test and on multiple-choice questions in any subject. We will explore some of these in more detail later.

- **Finding Hints without Cheating** Pssst. There is a way to get hints about a question, even as you are taking the test—and it is completely legal. The key: Use the test itself to find clues about the answer. Here is how to do this. If you cannot answer a question, read the answers. If you find one that uses the language that your teacher or textbook used, there is a good chance that this is the right answer. That is because on complex topics, teachers and books tend to always use the same or similar language.
Another point: Look out for test questions which are like previous questions. Often, you will find the same information used in more than one question.

Occasionally you will find the answer to one question contained in another question - be on the lookout for this type of situation and use it to your advantage.

• **Before you try eliminating wrong answers, try to solve the problem.** If you know for sure that you have answered the question correctly, then obviously there is no need to eliminate wrong choices. If you cannot solve it, then see how many choices you can eliminate. Now try solving it again and see if one of the remaining answers comes close to your answer. Your chances of getting the answer right have now improved dramatically. Elimination is the most powerful strategy and we will discuss in more detail, as well as practice below.

• **Skip if you do not know.** If you simply do not know the answer and do not know how to get the answer, mark the question in the margin and come back if you have time.

• **Rule out answers that seem so general that they do not offer much information.** If an answer said, for example, “Columbus came to the West in the spring,” it is probably not the right answer.

• **Use “all of the above” and “none of the above” to your advantage.** For “all of the above,” you need not check to make sure all options are correct. Just check two of them. If two of the answers are correct, then this probably means they are all correct, and you can select “all.” (This, of course, is not always the case, especially if there is also an option for “A and B” or “C and D.”). Similarly, with “all of the above” questions, you only have to find one wrong answer, and then you have eliminated two choices - one is the wrong answer, and the other is All of the Above.

• **Let “close” answers be your guide.** The clever test-writer often includes an answer that is almost the correct one, to throw you off. The clever test-taker, however, can use this to his advantage. If you see two options that are strangely similar, then chances are good that one of these
is the correct choice. That means you can rule out the other answers—and thus improve your chances. For instance, if two choices are George Washington and George Washington Carver, among Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Edison, there is a good chance that one of the two Washingtons is right. More on this strategy below.

**Watch Out For Trick Questions**

In general, most questions are what they appear to be and over-analyzing is a pitfall to be avoided. However, most multiple-choice tests contain one or two trick questions for a variety of reasons. A trick question is one where the test-writer intentionally makes you think that the answer is easier than it really is. Test-writers include trick questions because so many people think that they have mastered the techniques of taking a test that they need not study the material. In only a very few cases will a test have more than a handful of trick questions. Often instructors will include trick questions, where you really have to know your stuff inside-out to answer it correctly. This separates the “A” students from the “B+” students, and the “A” students from the “A+” students.

The best way to beat the trick question is to read the question carefully and break it down into parts. Then break it down into individual words. For instance, if a question asks,

“When a plane crashes on the border between the United States and Canada, where are the survivors buried?”

if you had looked at each word individually, you would have realized that the last word, “survivors,” means that the test writer is talking about burying people who are still alive.

**Before You Change That Answer ...**

You are probably familiar with the concept by now: your first instinct is usually right. This is why so many people, when giving advice about tests, tell you that unless you are convinced that your first instinct was wrong, do not take a chance. In those cases, more people change a right answer to the wrong
one more often than they change a wrong answer to a right one.

**How to Handle This.**

Let’s take that advice a step further, though. Maybe you do not always have to leave your first answer, especially if you think there might be a reasonable chance that your second choice was right. Before you go changing the answer, though, go on and do a few questions and clear your thoughts of the problem question. After you have done a few more, go back and start from the beginning. Then see if the original answer is still the one that jumps out at you. If so, leave it. If your second thought now jumps out at you, then go ahead and change it. If both are equal in your mind, then leave it with your first hunch.
Here is a test question:

Which of the following is a helpful tip for taking a multiple-choice test?

a. Answering “B” for all questions.
b. Eliminate all answers that you know cannot be true.
c. Eliminate all answers that seem like they might be true.
d. Cheat off your neighbor.

If you answered B, you are correct. Even if you are not positive about the answer, try to eliminate as many choices as possible. Think of it this way: If every item on your test has four possible answers, and if you guess on one of those four answers, you have a one-in-four chance (25%) of getting it right. This means you should get one question right for every four that you guess.

However, if you can get rid of two answers, then your chances improve to one-in-two chances, or 50%. That means you will get a correct answer for every two that you guess.

So much for an obvious tip for improving your multiple-choice score. There are many other tips that you may or may not have considered, which will give your grade a boost. Remember, though, that none of these tips are infallible. In fact, many test-writers know these tips and deliberately write questions that will confound your system. Usually, however, you will do better on the test if you put these tips into practice.

By familiarizing yourself with these tips, you increase your chances and who knows; you might just get a lucky break and increase your score by a few points!
Multiple-Choice Strategy

Practice Questions

The following are detailed strategies for answering multiple-choice questions with practice questions for each strategy.

Answers appear following this section with a detailed explanation and discussion on each strategy and question, plus tips and analysis.

Strategy 1 - Locate Keywords

For every question, figure out exactly what the question is asking by locating key words that are in the question. Underline the keywords to clarify your thoughts and keep on track.

Directions: Read the passage below, and answer the questions using this strategy.

Free-range is a method of farming where domesticated animals roam freely, or relatively freely, rather than being kept in a pen or cage. Free-range can mean two different things depending on who you talk to. One definition, when talking to a farmer, is a technical description of a farming method. You may have seen free-range or free-run eggs in the supermarket. This is a consumer oriented definition. There are numerous benefits to farmers who practice free-range farming. Certification as a free-range producer allows farmers to charge higher prices and also reduce feed costs. That’s not all - free-range methods also improve the general health of animals, which produces a higher-quality product. In addition, free-range farming allows multiple crops on the same land - another significant savings for farmers. Free-range certification is different from organic certification.
1. The free-range method of farming
   a. Uses a minimum amount of fencing to give animals more room.
   b. Can refer to two different things.
   c. Is always a very humane method.
   d. Only allows for one crop at a time.

2. Free-range farming is practiced
   a. To obtain free-range certification.
   b. To lower the cost of feeding animals.
   c. To produce higher quality product.
   d. All of the above.

3. Free-range farming:
   a. Can mean either farmer described or consumer described methods.
   b. Is becoming much more popular in many areas.
   c. Has many limits and causes prices to go down.
   d. Is only done to make the animals happier and healthier.

4. Free-range certification is most important to farmers because:
   a. Free-range livestock are less expensive to feed.
   b. The price of the product is higher.
   c. Both a and b
   d. The animals are kept in smaller enclosures, so more can be produced.
Answers to Sample Multiple-Choice Strategy Questions

Strategy 1 - Keywords in the question tell what the question is asking

1. B
The question asks about the free range method of farming. Here method refers to type of farming. “Method” here is the keyword and can be marked or underlined.

2. D
The Question is, “Free-range farming is practiced ...” The keyword here is “practiced.” Looking at the choices, which all start with “to,” it is clear the answer will be about why free range ... Also notice that one choice is “All of the above,” which here, is the correct answer. However, when “All of the above” is an option, this is a potential Elimination Strategy. All you have to do is find one choice that is incorrect and you can use Strategy 5 - Elimination to eliminate two choices and increase your odds from one in four, to one in two.

3. A
The question is, “Free range farming husbandry ...” From the question, and the lack of keywords, together with the choices presented, the answer will be a definition free range farming husbandry.

4. C
The question is, “Free-range certification is most important to farmers because ... “ The keywords here are “most important.” Circle the keywords to keep them clear in your mind. Be careful to choose the best possible answer.
Practice Questions Answer Sheet

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Reading Comprehension Practice Questions

Questions 1 - 4 refer to the following passage.

Passage 1: “If You Have Allergies, You’re Not Alone”

People who experience allergies might joke that their immune systems have let them down or are seriously lacking. Truthfully though, people who experience allergic reactions or allergy symptoms during certain times of the year have heightened immune systems that are, “better” than those of people who have perfectly healthy but less militant immune systems.

Still, when a person has an allergic reaction, they are having an adverse reaction to a substance that is considered normal to most people. Mild allergic reactions usually have symptoms like itching, runny nose, red eyes, or bumps or discoloration of the skin. More serious allergic reactions, such as those to animal and insect poisons or certain foods, may result in the closing of the throat, swelling of the eyes, low blood pressure, an inability to breathe, and can even be fatal.

Different treatments help different allergies, and which one a person uses depends on the nature and severity of the allergy. It is recommended to patients with severe allergies to take extra precautions, such as carrying an EpiPen, which treats anaphylactic shock and may prevent death, always in order for the remedy to be readily available and more effective. When an allergy is not so severe, treatments may be used just to relieve a person of uncomfortable symptoms. Over the counter allergy medicines treat milder symptoms, and can be bought at any grocery store and used in moderation to help people with allergies live normally.

There are many tests available to assess whether a person has allergies or what they may be allergic to, and advances in these tests and the medicine used to treat patients continue to improve. Despite this fact, allergies still affect many people throughout the year or even every day. Medicines used
to treat allergies have side effects of their own, and it is difficult to bring the body into balance with the use of medicine. Regardless, many of those who live with allergies are grateful for what is available and find it useful in maintaining their lifestyles.

1. According to this passage, it can be understood that the word “militant” belongs in a group with the words:

   a. sickly, ailing, faint
   b. strength, power, vigor
   c. active, fighting, warring
   d. worn, tired, breaking down

2. The author says that “medicines used to treat allergies have side effects of their own” to

   a. point out that doctors aren’t very good at diagnosing and treating allergies
   b. argue that because of the large number of people with allergies, a cure will never be found
   c. explain that allergy medicines aren’t cures and some compromise must be made
   d. argue that more wholesome remedies should be researched and medicines banned

3. It can be inferred that ______ recommend that some people with allergies carry medicine with them.

   a. the author
   b. doctors
   c. the makers of EpiPen
   d. people with allergies
4. **The author has written this passage to**

   a. inform readers on symptoms of allergies so people with allergies can get help
   b. persuade readers to be proud of having allergies
   c. inform readers on different remedies so people with allergies receive the right help
   d. describe different types of allergies, their symptoms, and their remedies
Answer Key

Passage 1: “If You Have Allergies, You’re Not Alone”

1. C
This question tests the reader’s vocabulary skills. The uses of the negatives “but” and “less,” especially right next to each other, may confuse readers into answering with choices A or D, which list words that are antonyms of “militant.” Readers may also be confused by the comparison of healthy people with what is being described as an overly healthy person---both people are good, but the reader may look for which one is “worse” in the comparison, and therefore stray toward the antonyms. One key to understanding the meaning of “militant” if the reader is unfamiliar with it is to look at the root of the word; readers can then easily associate it with “military” and gain a sense of what the word signifies: defense (especially considered that the immune system defends the body). Choice C is correct over choice B because “militant” is an adjective, just as the words in C are, whereas the words in B are nouns.

2. C
This question tests the reader’s understanding of function within writing. The other choices are details included surrounding the quoted text, and may therefore confuse the reader. A somewhat contradicts what is said earlier in the paragraph, which is that tests and treatments are improving, and probably doctors are along with them, but the paragraph doesn’t actually mention doctors, and the subject of the question is the medicine. Choice B may seem correct to readers who aren’t careful to understand that, while the author does mention the large number of people affected, the author is touching on the realities of living with allergies rather about the likelihood of curing all allergies. Similarly, while the author does mention the “balance” of the body, which is easily associated with “wholesome,” the author is not really making an argument and especially is not making an extreme statement that allergy medicines should be outlawed. Again, because the article’s tone is on living with allergies, choice C is an appropriate choice that fits with the title and content of the text.
3. B
This question tests the reader’s inference skills. The text does not state who is doing the recommending, but the use of the “patients,” as well as the general context of the passage, lends itself to the logical partner, “doctors,” B. The author does mention the recommendation but doesn’t present it as her own (i.e. “I recommend that”), so A may be eliminated. It may seem plausible that people with allergies (D) may recommend medicines or products to other people with allergies, but the text does not necessarily support this interaction taking place. Choice C may be selected because the EpiPen is specifically mentioned, but the use of the phrase “such as” when it is introduced is not limiting enough to assume the recommendation is coming from its creators.

4. D
This question tests the reader’s global understanding of the text. Choice D includes the main topics of the three body paragraphs, and isn’t too focused on a specific aspect or quote from the text, as the other questions are, giving a skewed summary of what the author intended. The reader may be drawn to Choice B because of the title of the passage and the use of words like “better,” but the message of the passage is larger and more general than this.
How to Prepare for a Test

Most students hide their heads and procrastinate when faced with preparing for an exam, hoping that somehow they will be spared the agony, especially if it is a big one that their futures rely on. Avoiding a test is what many students do best and unfortunately, they suffer the consequences because of their lack of preparation.

Test preparation requires strategy and dedication. It is the perfect training ground for a professional life. Besides having several reliable strategies, successful students also has a clear goal and know how to accomplish it. These tried and true concepts have worked well and will make your test preparation easier.

The Study Approach

Take responsibility for your own test preparation.

It is a common - but big - mistake to link your studying to someone else’s. Study partners are great, but only if they are reliable. It is your job to be prepared for the test, even if a study partner fails you. Do not allow others to distract you from your goals.

Prioritize the time available to study

When do you learn best, early in the day or at night? Does your mind absorb and retain information most efficiently in small blocks of time, or do you require long stretches to get the most done? It is important to figure out the best blocks of time available to you when you can be the most productive. Try to consolidate activities to allow for longer periods of study time.

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Find a quiet place where you will not be disturbed

Do not try to squeeze in quality study time in any old location. Find a quiet place with a minimum of distractions, such as the library, a park or even the laundry room. Good lighting is essential and you need to have comfortable seating and a desk surface large enough to hold your materials. It is probably not a great idea to study in your bedroom. You might be distracted by clothes on the floor, a book you have been planning to read, the telephone or something else. Besides, in the middle of studying, that bed will start to look very comfortable. Whatever you do, avoid using the bed as a place to study since you might fall asleep to avoiding studying!

The exception is flashcards. By far the most productive study time is sitting down and studying and studying only. However, with flashcards you can carry them with you and make use of odd moments, like standing in line or waiting for the bus. This isn’t as productive, but it really helps and is definitely worth doing.

Determine what you need to study

Gather together your books, your notes, your laptop and any other materials needed to focus on your study for this exam. Ensure you have everything you need so you don’t waste time. Remember paper, pencils and erasers, sticky notes, bottled water and a snack. Keep your phone with you if you need it to find essential information, but keep it turned off so others can’t distract you.

Have a positive attitude

It is essential that you approach your studies for the test with an attitude that says you will pass it. And pass it with flying colors! This is one of the most important keys to successful studying. Believing that you are capable helps you to become capable.
How to Take a Test

EVERYONE KNOWS THAT TAKING AN EXAM IS STRESSFUL, BUT IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE THAT BAD! There are a few simple things that you can do to increase your score on any type of test. Take a look at these tips and consider how you can incorporate them into your study time.

OK - so you are in the test room - Here is what to do!

Reading the Instructions

This is the most basic point, but one that, surprisingly, many students ignore and it costs big time! Since reading the instructions is one of the most common, and 100% preventable mistakes, we have a whole section just on reading instructions.

Pay close attention to the sample questions. Almost all standardized tests offer sample questions, paired with their correct solutions. Go through these to make sure that you understand what they mean and how they arrived at the correct answer. Do not be afraid to ask the test supervisor for help with a sample that confuses you, or instructions that you are unsure of.

Tips for Reading the Question

We could write pages and pages of tips just on reading the test questions. Here are a few that will help you the most.

- **Think first.** Before you look at the answer, read and think about the question. It is best to try to come up with the correct answer before you look at the options. This way, when the test-writer tries to trick you with a close answer, you will not fall for it.

- **Make it true or false.** If a question confuses you, then look at each answer option and think of it as a “true” “false” question. Select the one that seems most likely to be “true.”

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• **Mark the Question.** Don’t be afraid to mark up the test booklet. Unless you are specifically told not to mark in the booklet, use it to your advantage.

• **Circle Key Words.** As you are reading the question, underline or circle key words. This helps you to focus on the most critical information needed to solve the problem. For example, if the question said, “Which of these is not a synonym for huge?” You might circle “not,” “synonym” and “huge.” That clears away the clutter and lets you focus on what is important.

• **Always underline these words:** all, none, always, never, most, best, true, false and except.

• **Eliminate.** Elimination is the best strategy for multiple choice answers and questions. If you are confused by lengthy questions, cross out anything that you think is irrelevant, obviously wrong, or information that you think is offered to distract you. Elimination is the most valuable strategy!

• **Do not try to read between the lines.** Usually, questions are written to be straightforward, with no deep, underlying meaning. Generally, the simple answer really is the correct answer. Do not over-analyze!

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**How to Take a Test - The Basics**

Some sections of the test are designed to assess your ability to quickly grab the necessary information; this type of exam makes speed a priority. Others are more concerned with your depth of knowledge, and how accurate it is. When you start a new section of the test, look it over to determine whether the test is for speed or accuracy. If the test is for speed (a lot of questions and a short time), your strategy is clear; answer as many questions as quickly as possible.

Most tests do NOT penalize for wrong answers, so if all else
CONGRATULATIONS! You have made it this far because you have applied yourself diligently to practicing for the exam and no doubt improved your potential score considerably! Passing your up-coming exam is a huge step in a journey that might be challenging at times but will be many times more rewarding and fulfilling. That is why being prepared is so important.

Good Luck!
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