

How to answer objective type questions/MCQs

Read the entire question.

Read a multi-choice question in its entirety before looking over the answer options. Students often think they know what a question is asking before reading it and jump straight to the most logical answer. This is a big mistake and can cost you dearly on multiple-choice exams. Read each question thoroughly before reviewing answer options.

Answer it in your mind first.

After reading a question, answer it in your mind before reviewing the answer options. This will help prevent you from talking yourself out of the correct answer.

Eliminate wrong answers.

Eliminate answer options which you're 100 percent sure are incorrect before selecting the answer you believe is correct. Even when you believe you know the right answer, first eliminating those answers you know are incorrect will ensure your answer choice is the correct choice.

Use the process of elimination.

Using the process of elimination, cross out all the answers you know are incorrect, then focus on the remaining answers. Not only does this strategy save time, it greatly increases your likelihood of selecting the correct answer.

Select the best answer.

It's important to select the *best* answer to the question being asked, not just an answer that seems correct. Often many answers will seem correct, but there is typically a best answer to the question that your examiner is looking for.

Read every answer option.

Read every answer option prior to choosing a final answer. This may seem like a no brainer to some, but it is a common mistake students make. As we pointed out in the previous section, there is usually a *best* answer to every multiple-choice question. If you quickly assume you know the correct answer, without first reading every answer option, you may end up not selecting the *best* answer.

Answer the questions you know first.

If you're having difficulty answering a question, move on and come back to tackle it once you've answered all the questions you know. Sometimes answering easier questions first can offer you insight into answering more challenging questions.

Make an educated guess.

If it will not count against your score, make an educated guess for any question you're unsure about. There would be no negative marking for incorrect answers.

It's usually best to stick with your first choice.

It is best to stick with the answer you first chose after reading the question. It is usually counterproductive to constantly second guess yourself and change your answer. However, this doesn't mean your first answer choice is necessarily the correct answer choice. While multiple choice tests aren't usually intentionally designed to trick or confuse students, they are designed to test students' knowledge and ability.

Place your bet on the positive option.

In most cases, a positive option is probably true if there is also a negative one.

"All of the above" and "None of the above"

When you encounter "All of the above" and "None of the above" answer choices, do not select "All of the above" if you are pretty sure any one of the answers provided is incorrect. The same applies for "None of the above" if you are confident that at least one of the answer choices is true.

- An agreement to be enforced in the court must have
 - a) Legal enforceability
 - b) Mutual consent between the parties
 - c) Lawful consideration
 - d) All of the above

- A person is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind
 - a) He may enter into a contract when he is of sound mind
 - b) He may not make a contract even when he is of sound mind
 - c) He cannot enter into a contract at all
 - d) None of the above

Pay attention to these words...

Pay particularly close attention to the words *not* and *always*.

- Which of the following is not true?
 - a) Undue influence must be exercised by or against the party to a contract
 - b) Coercion can be exercised by a stranger to the contract
 - c) A contract is not voidable if it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in Pakistan
 - d) Duty to speak does not make silence as fraud

- The requirement of filing of accounts shall not apply to a private company having paid up capital not exceeding
 - a) RS 10 million or such higher amount as notified by the Commission
 - b) RS 05 million or such higher amount as notified by the Commission
 - c) RS 03 million or such higher amount as notified by the Commission
 - d) RS 01 million or such higher amount as notified by the Commission

- Which of the following statement is true?
 - a) Valid contract is always valid
 - b) Valid contract is not valid from the time it was made
 - c) Valid contract may become void later on
 - d) Valid contract is necessarily void agreement

- Which of the following statement is true?
 - a) Consideration must always be given by the promisee
 - b) Consideration must be given by third party on behalf of promisee
 - c) Consideration must be given by the agent of promisee
 - d) Consideration may be given by promisee or any other person on his behalf