
Mastering the Multiple-Choice Questions

掌握多项选择题

A. TIMING AND SCORING

A. 时间和计分

1. Your score for the multiple-choice section of the exam is based on the total number of questions you answer correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, so it is important that you answer every question, even if you have to guess.
1. 考试选择题部分的得分取决于你答对的题目总数。答错不扣分，所以即使需要猜测，也务必回答每一个问题。
2. There are 55 multiple-choice questions with four possible answer choices (A–D). This section of the exam lasts 1 hour and 20 minutes.
2. 本部分包含 55 道选择题，每题有四个选项（A–D）。考试时长为 1 小时 20 分钟。

B. TOP 10 TEST TIPS FOR MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

B. 多项选择题十大考试技巧

1. The most important tip for answering multiple-choice questions is to carefully read the question and be sure you understand what the question is asking. In other words, RTFQ (Read the Full Question).
1. 回答选择题最重要的技巧是仔细阅读题目，确保你理解题目的意思。换句话说，RTFQ（阅读完整题目）。
2. When reading the question, feel free to underline, draw boxes around words, or make notes. Do whatever helps you understand the question correctly and remember helpful information.
2. 阅读题目时，可以划线、框选关键词或做笔记。任何有助于你正确理解题目和记住有用信息的方法都可以。
3. Cross out answers that you feel confident are incorrect.
3. 划掉你确信是错误的答案。
4. Keep in mind that you will be expected to choose the *most correct* option from among answer choices that may include a few reasonable options. Ask yourself which

choice fully answers the question. If it's only partially true or true in limited circumstances, it is likely *not* correct.

4. 请记住，你需要从几个选项中选择最正确的答案，这些选项可能都看似合理。问问自己哪个选项能完整地回答问题。如果某个选项只部分正确或仅在特定情况下正确，那么它很可能是不正确的。
5. The multiple-choice questions vary in their level of difficulty. Some will be easy, while others will be more difficult. Answer the easy ones and move on; don't waste time. Reason through the difficult questions using the strategies you know.
5. 选择题的难度各不相同。有些题很简单，有些题则比较难。先做简单的题，不要浪费时间。对于难题，要运用你已知的解题策略进行推理。
6. Occasionally, you may see something unfamiliar that was not covered in class. Eliminate unlikely answers and make an educated guess. Ask yourself what seems logical. No worries—you will *not* be getting 100% on the multiple-choice section. The test is designed to make this extremely unlikely.
6. 有时，你可能会遇到一些课堂上没有讲过的新知识点。排除不太可能的答案，然后做出合理的猜测。问问自己，什么才是合乎逻辑的。别担心——你不可能在选择题部分拿到满分。考试的设计就是为了让这种情况发生的概率极低。
7. Test questions may use different or slightly altered terms for concepts you are familiar with. For example, *gubernatorial* refers to something relating to the governor. Other terms for *supply-side economics* are *Reaganomics* and *trickle-down economics*. If a question seems to be asking about a familiar concept, it may just be using an unfamiliar term.
7. 考试题目可能会使用与你熟悉的概念不同的术语，或者术语略有不同。例如，“州长的”指的是与州长相关的事物。供给侧经济学的其他术语包括“里根经济学”和“涓滴经济学”。如果一道题看似在问一个熟悉的概念，那它可能只是使用了你不熟悉的术语。
8. Make a notation next to questions you find difficult. You can come back to them if you have time.
8. 在遇到难题时，在旁边做个标记。如果有时间，你可以稍后再回来解答。
9. Save time on text-based questions by looking over the questions before you read the passage. Then annotate or underline the excerpt, focusing only on the information being tested.
9. 为了节省答题时间，请在阅读文章之前先浏览一遍题目。然后对文章进行标注或划线，只关注要考察的信息。
10. Familiarize yourself with the six question types (see below), and complete as many practice questions as you can. Test-taking is really a skill! Use your results to help you focus your study time on your areas of weakness.
10. 熟悉六种题型（见下文），并尽可能多地完成练习题。考试技巧确实需要练习！利用考试结果，帮助你将学习时间集中在薄弱环节。

C. TYPES OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

C. 选择题的类型

There are six types of multiple-choice questions. Each type is explained in detail below and followed with examples. Remember that some questions will take more time to answer than others, especially those involving reading a passage or analyzing a data set. Spend time carefully reviewing the sample multiple-choice questions in [Chapter 20](#).

共有六种类型的选择题。每种题型将在下文详细解释并附上示例。请记住，有些题目比其他题目需要更多时间解答，特别是那些需要阅读文章或分析数据集的题目。请花些时间仔细复习[第20章](#)中的选择题示例。

I. Knowledge-Based Questions. This type of multiple-choice question is probably the most familiar to you, but one you will see the *least* frequently on the test. This type of question tests your understanding of political principles, processes, policies, and behaviors. Most of the exam requires a different skill: using your knowledge of the material in the context of how political science principles apply in real-world situations.

一、**知识性问题。**这类选择题可能是你最熟悉的，但在考试中出现的频率却最低。这类问题考察你对政治原则、过程、政策和行为的理解。考试的大部分内容需要另一种技能：将你所掌握的知识与政治学原理在现实情境中的应用结合起来。

II. Comparison-Based Questions. These questions require the skill of comparing and contrasting—or identifying similarities and differences—between political science concepts. They involve a specific style of chart and can be tricky. Remember that an answer must be correct as it relates to *both* sides of the chart. It is extremely helpful for you to cross off answers if you know that one side is incorrect.

二、**比较类问题。**这类问题需要运用比较和对比（或识别政治学概念的异同）的能力。它们会使用特定样式的图表，而且可能比较棘手。请记住，答案必须与图表的两侧都相关且正确。如果您知道其中一侧的答案是错误的，那么划掉该答案将对您非常有帮助。

III. Quantitative Analysis. When presented with quantitative data in graphs, tables, charts, or infographics, you will be expected to draw conclusions and make connections to course content. The first question will often require you to identify a trend, outcome, pattern, or limitation in the data. Subsequent questions will test your ability to make an inference or conclusion about the data based on your existing knowledge. You may be asked to identify the causes or consequences of a trend or the reason for a relationship within the data.

三、**定量分析。**当面对以图表、表格或信息图形式呈现的定量数据时，你需要得出结论并将其与课程内容联系起来。第一个问题通常会要求你识别数据中的趋势、结果、模式或局限性。后续问题将考察你基于现有知识对数据进行推断或得出结论的能力。你可能会被要求找出趋势的原因或后果，或者解释数据中某种关系的缘由。

IV. Text-Based Analysis. This type of multiple-choice question requires analysis and application of both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include, but are not limited to, the nine required foundational documents of the course (see [Chapter 16](#)) and opinions from the 15 required Supreme Court cases (see [Chapter 17](#)). Primary source documents in this type of multiple-choice question might also include non-required foundational documents, non-required Supreme Court opinions, speeches, or legislation. These questions might also involve a secondary

source, such as writings from political scientists, economists, or historians.

四、 文本分析。 这类选择题要求分析和运用一手资料和二手资料。一手资料包括但不限于课程要求的九份基础文献（见第 16 章）和 15 个最高法院判例的判决书（见第 17 章）。这类选择题中的一手资料也可能包括非必读的基础文献、非必读的最高法院判决书、演讲稿或立法文件。此外，这类题目也可能涉及二手资料，例如政治学家、经济学家或历史学家的著作。

V. Visual Analysis. This multiple-choice section will require you to analyze images presented in the form of maps, flowcharts, infographics, and political cartoons that may or may not contain data for related political science concepts. For example, you may be asked to interpret congressional maps or organizational charts.

五、 视觉分析。 本部分为多项选择题，要求您分析以地图、流程图、信息图和政治漫画等形式呈现的图像，这些图像可能包含也可能不包含与政治学概念相关的数据。例如，您可能需要解读国会地图或组织结构图。

VI. Concept Application. You will encounter multiple-choice questions that require you to analyze specific situations and explain how they demonstrate various political science concepts or theories.

六、 概念应用。 您将遇到多项选择题，要求您分析具体情况，并解释它们如何体现各种政治学概念或理论。