

# **Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?**

# Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?

A) Forced

*Used too often?*

# Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?

- A) Forced
- B) Flawed

*Has fundamental issues?*

# Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?

- A) Forced
- B) Flawed
- C) Fixable

*Could be better?*

# Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?

A) Forced   B) Flawed   C) Fixable   D) All of the Above

**Nishant Balepur**

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Rachel Rudinger

<https://nbalepur.github.io/>

Jordan Boyd-Graber



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2502.14127>

# Multiple-Choice Question Answering is Great in Theory

## Example MCQ

Question: What is the capital of France?

Choices:

- (A) Paris
- (B) Berlin
- (C) Madrid
- (D) Rome

Answer:

# Multiple-Choice Question Answering is Great in Theory

## Example MCQ

Question: What is the capital of France?

Choices:

- (A) Paris      *Gold answer*
  - (B) Berlin
  - (C) Madrid
  - (D) Rome
- Distractors*

Answer:



*LLM*

(A)

# Multiple-Choice Question Answering is Great in Theory

Example MCQ

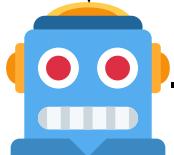
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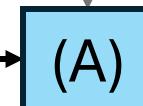
(A) Paris  (B) Berlin  
(C) Madrid  
(D) Rome

Answer:

1) Easy to score



*LLM*



# Multiple-Choice Question Answering is Great in Theory

**Example MCQ**

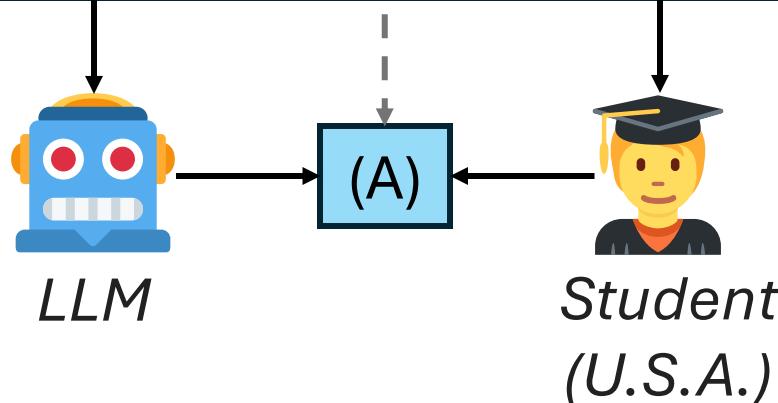
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Choices:

- (A) Paris
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Answer:

 **Correct!**



- 1) Easy to score
- 2) Aligns with how we test students

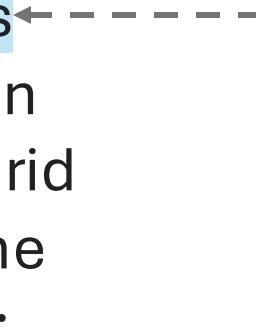


# Multiple-Choice Question Answering is Great in Theory

Example MCQ

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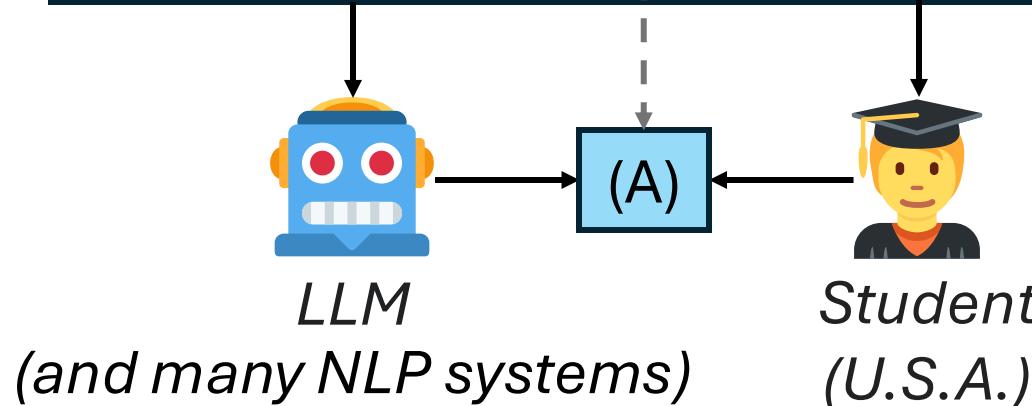
(A) Paris  ✓ Correct!

(B) Berlin

(C) Madrid

(D) Rome

Answer:



- 1) Easy to score
- 2) Aligns with how we test students



- 3) Historically used in NLP

1988 AAAI Presidential Address

Foundations and Grand Challenges of Artificial Intelligence  
Raj Reddy

# Good luck avoiding MCQA

- 1) Easy to score
- 2) Aligns with how we test students
- 3) Historically used in NLP

Want to build a **popular** dataset?

MEASURING MASSIVE MULTITASK

Hui  
GP  
Paper

vellum

LLM

Want to prove your LLM is “**smart**”?

Want to get your **Ph.D.**?

Is Your Large Language Model Knowledgeable or a Choices Only Cheater?

Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?  
A) Forced B) Flawed C) Fixable D) All of the Above

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The diagram illustrates the interconnected nature of research in Natural Language Processing (NLP). It starts with a reference to a paper by Hui et al. (GP, Paper), which is connected to the 'vellum' LLM. This LLM is then used to demonstrate that an LLM can be "smart" (as per the 'Want to prove your LLM is ‘smart’?' section). Finally, this work leads to the goal of obtaining a Ph.D. (as per the 'Want to get your Ph.D.' section). The entire process is framed within the context of 'MEASURING MASSIVE MULTITASK'.



# Good luck avoiding MCQA

- 1) Easy to score
  - 2) Aligns with how we test students
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# Want to build a **popular** dataset?



# MEASURING MASSIVE MULTITASK

# Are we using MCQA correctly for LLMs? No!



## Is Your Large Language Model Knowledgeable or a Choices-Only Cheater? Which of These Best Describes Multiple Choice Evaluation with LLMs?

A) Forced B) Flawed C) Fixable D) All of the Above

**It's Not Easy Being Wrong:** Large Inishant Balepur Struggle w/Rachel Rudinger Jordan Boyd-Grabem? University of Maryland University of Maryland University of Maryland  
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Inishant Balepur, Abhilash Sharman, Rachel Rudinger  
<sup>1</sup>University of Maryland, College Park, USA Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence  
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# Are we using MCQA correctly for LLMs? No!

Question 1: What's wrong with MCQA's **format**?

- (A) Not widely applicable
- (B) Misaligned with LLM needs
- (C) Limited knowledge testing

Question 2: What's wrong with MCQA **datasets**?

- (A) Contamination
- (B) Un-answerability
- (C) Shortcuts
- (D) Saturation

Question 3: How do **LLMs** struggle with MCQA?

- (A) Robustness
- (B) Biases
- (C) Unfaithful Explanations



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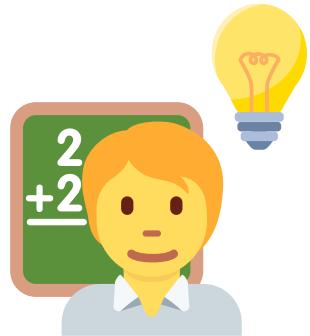
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# Are we using MCQA correctly for LLMs? No!



Educators  
have solutions!

## Question 1: What's wrong with MCQA's **format**?

- (A) Not widely applicable
- (B) Misaligned with LLM needs
- (C) Limited knowledge testing → *New Formats*

## Question 2: What's wrong with MCQA **datasets**?

- (A) Contamination
- (B) Un-answerability ⇒ *MCQA Rubrics*
- (C) Shortcuts
- (D) Saturation ⇒ *MCQs Easy for Humans*

## Question 3: How do **LLMs** struggle with MCQA?

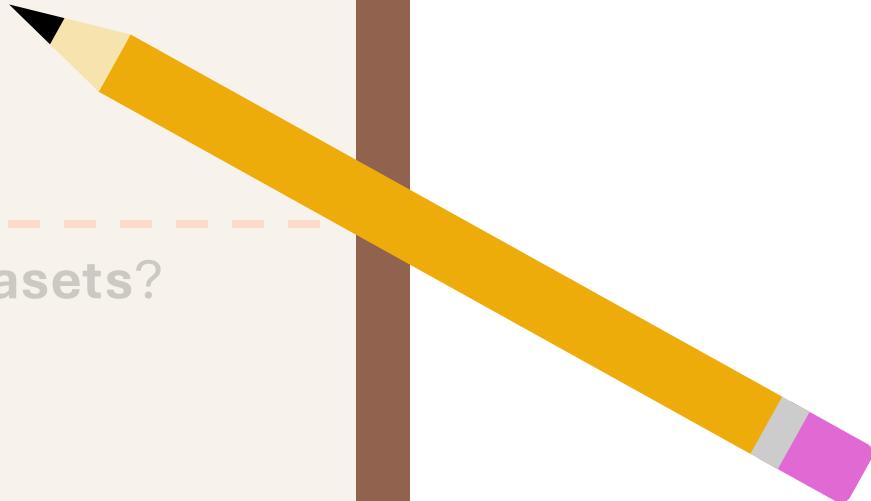
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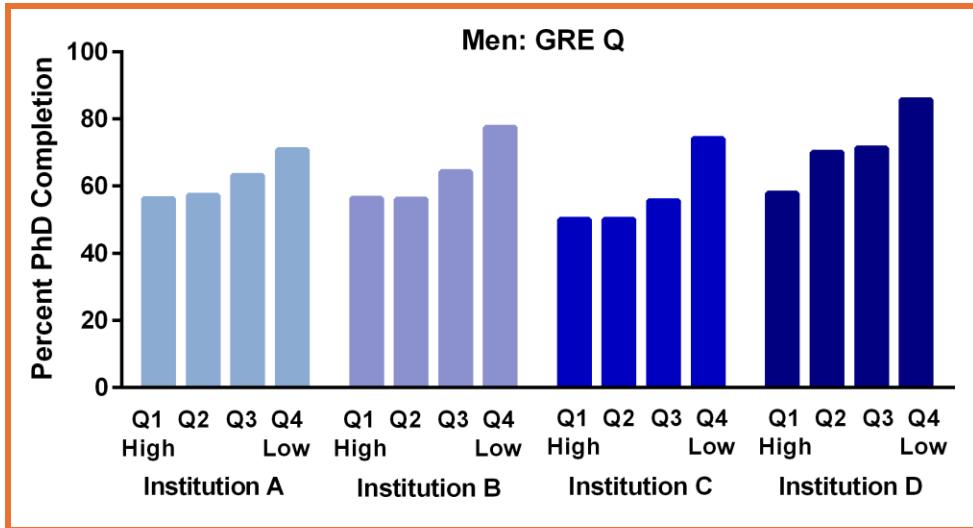
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# MCQA is simple

# MCQA is simple, so why do humans hate these exams?

*Studies showing it fails to predict student success*



*Dropping standardized exams altogether?!*

The New York Times

## *University of California Will No Longer Consider SAT and ACT Scores*

The university system has reached a settlement with students to scrap even optional testing from admissions and scholarship decisions.

r/AskAnAmerican • 3 yr. ago  
Tikomeji

Multiple-choice Test?

EDUCATION

As a german student I can't imagine multiple choice question test. Do you guys really "mostly" have multiple choice test or also normal test? And if yes how are they look like?

*Using other testing formats*

We should be just as critical for LLMs!

# Evaluations inform LLM selection

So they should contain tasks mirroring how people actually use LLMs

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## GPT-4 Eval on Academic Benchmarks

	GPT-4 Evaluated few-shot	GPT-3.5 Evaluated few-shot	LM SOTA Best external LM evaluated few-shot	SOTA Best external model (incl. benchmark-specific tuning)
MMLU [49] Multiple-choice questions in 57 subjects (professional & academic)	<b>86.4%</b> 5-shot	70.0% 5-shot	70.7% 5-shot U-PaLM [50]	75.2% 5-shot Flan-PaLM [51]
HellaSwag [52] Commonsense reasoning around everyday events	<b>95.3%</b> 10-shot	85.5% 10-shot	84.2% LLaMA (validation set) [28]	85.6 ALUM [53]
AI2 Reasoning Challenge (ARC) [54] Grade-school multiple choice science questions. Challenge-set.	<b>96.3%</b> 25-shot	85.2% 25-shot	85.2% 8-shot PaLM [55]	86.5% ST-MOE [18]
WinoGrande [56] Commonsense reasoning around pronoun resolution	<b>87.5%</b> 5-shot	81.6% 5-shot	85.1% 5-shot PaLM [3]	85.1% 5-shot PaLM [3]
HumanEval [43] Python coding tasks	<b>67.0%</b> 0-shot	48.1% 0-shot	26.2% 0-shot PaLM [3]	65.8% CodeT + GPT-3.5 [57]
DROP [58] (F1 score) Reading comprehension & arithmetic.	80.9 3-shot	64.1 3-shot	70.8 1-shot PaLM [3]	<b>88.4</b> QDGAT [59]
GSM-8K [60] Grade-school mathematics questions	<b>92.0%*</b> 5-shot chain-of-thought	57.1% 5-shot	58.8% 8-shot Minerva [61]	87.3% Chinchilla + SFT+ORM-RL, ORM reranking [62]

71% of tasks  
are MCQA!

79% (due to BBH)



## Open LLM Leaderboard

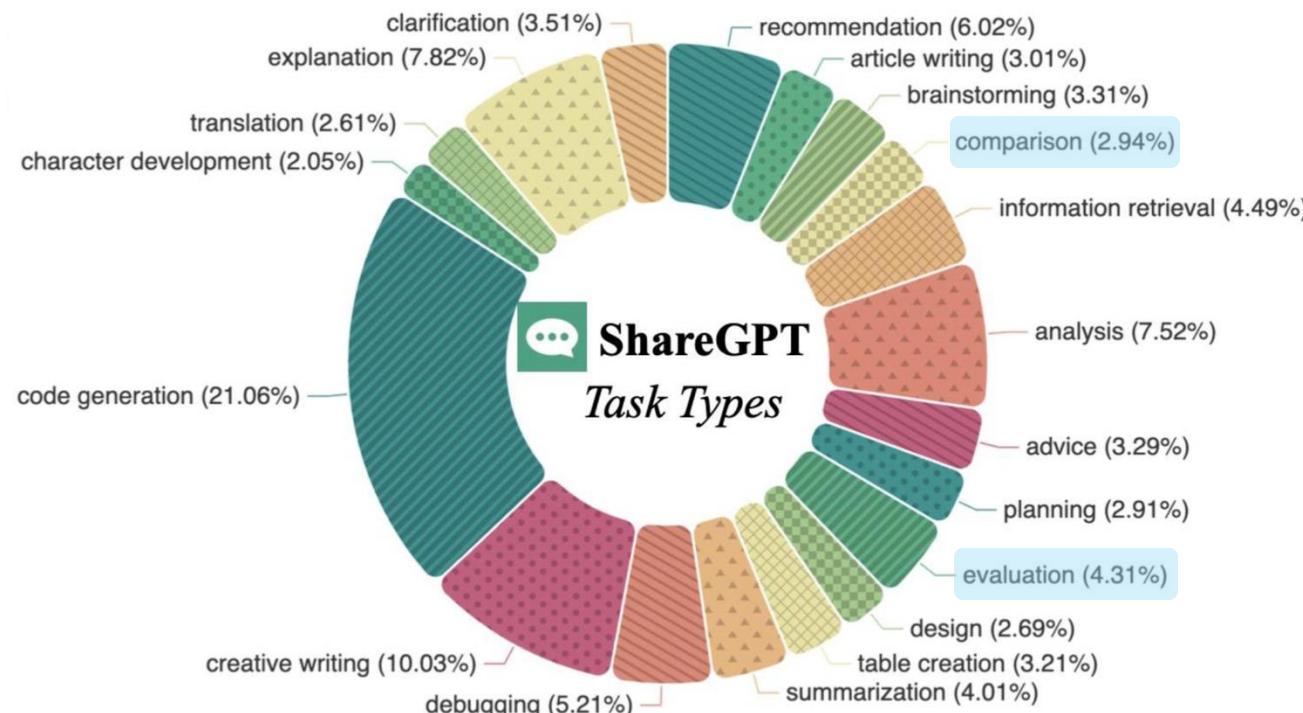
Comparing Large Language Models in an open and reproducible way

# Evaluations inform LLM selection

So they should contain tasks mirroring how people actually use LLMs

Based on analysis on ShareGPT:<sup>[1]</sup>

*“almost all the user queries are free-form text generations” (i.e. not MCQA)*

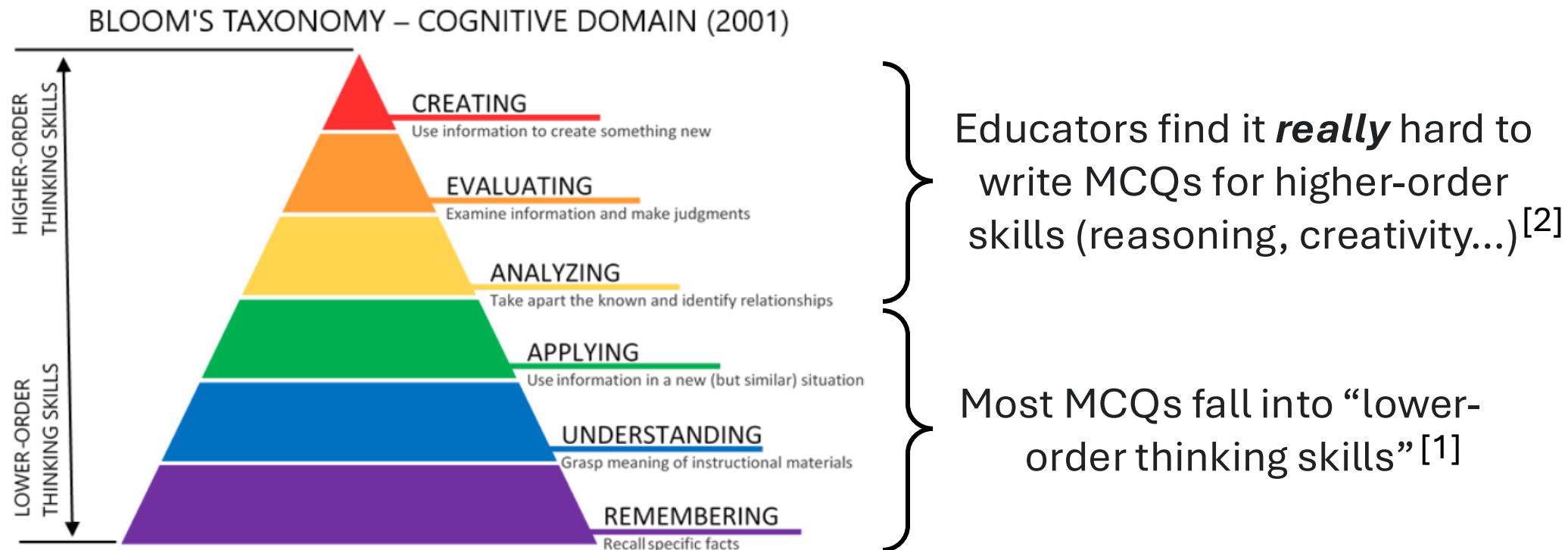


Maybe **7.25%**  
are MCQA?

*versus*  
**71%** of tasks  
in benchmarks

[1] [The Shifted and The Overlooked: A Task-oriented Investigation of User-GPT Interactions](#)

# MCQA can't match LLM needs, can it test knowledge?



MCQA makes it much harder to test advanced knowledge capabilities!

[1] [Multiple-choice tests and student understanding: What is the connection?](#)

[2] [Multiple choice questions: Can they examine application of knowledge?](#)

# What are better MCQA formats?

Multiple-Choice Question

Question: What is the capital of France?

Choices: (A) Berlin (B) Paris (C) Madrid (D) Rome

Answer: (B)

Constructed-Response Questions

Question: What is the capital of France?

Answer: Paris

Explanation Multiple-Choice Questions

Question: What is the capital of France?

Choices: (A) Berlin (B) Paris (C) Madrid (D) Rome

Explanation: The answer is (B) because...

*Give an answer without the choices* [1]

*Explain why the answer was selected* [2]

- Generation tasks that align with LLM needs
- Better tests knowledge (based on education)
- Harder evaluation metrics

*At least we can improve this!*

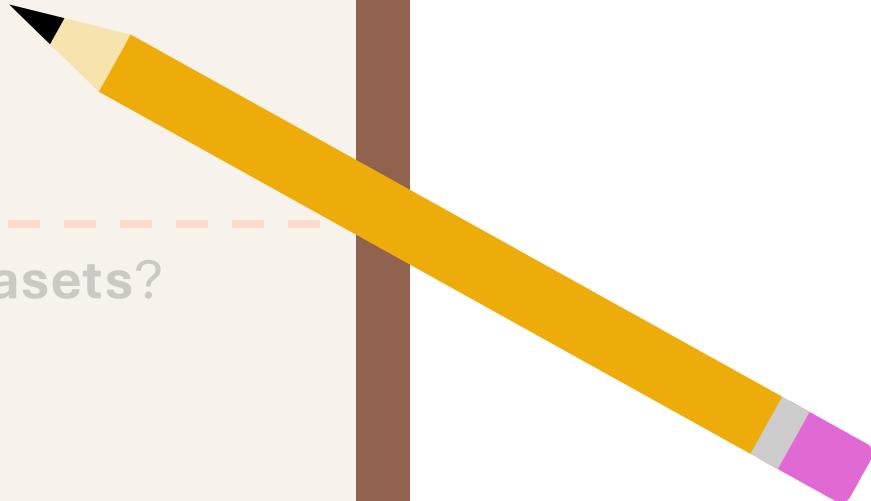
[1] Open-LLM-Leaderboard: From Multi-choice to Open-style Questions for LLMs Evaluation, Benchmark, and Arena

[2] The BiGGen Bench: A Principled Benchmark for Fine-grained Evaluation of Language Models with Language Models

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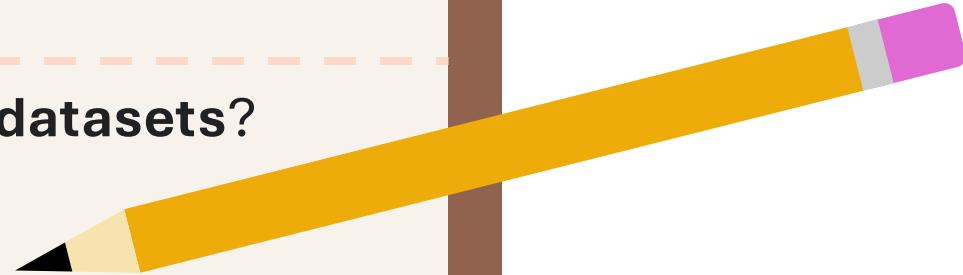
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# Sometimes, MCQA *is* a valid format to use

It can test comprehension, LLM-as-a-judge, ...

- Or maybe I haven't convinced you MCQA's format is bad 😞

But still, there are **issues in MCQA datasets** we need to fix!

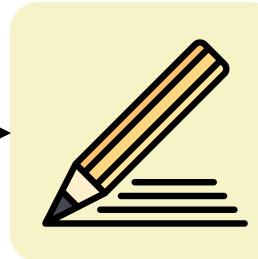


I want to build an MCQA dataset...

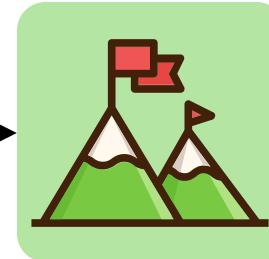
## Picking Sources



## Writing MCQs



## Finalize Dataset



## Long-Term Eval



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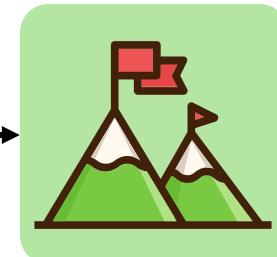
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Long-Term Eval



Un-answerability

Shortcuts

Saturation

# Some MCQs are impossible to answer

## Multiple Valid Distractors (Social IQA)<sup>[1]</sup>

Question: Ash redeemed themselves after retaking the test they failed. How will Ash feel as a result?

Choices: (A) relieved (B) accomplished (C) proud

## Poor Grammar (HellaSwag)<sup>[2]</sup>

Question: *Man is in roofed gym weightlifting.*  
*Woman is walking behind the man watching the man. Woman...*

## Incorrect Answer (MMLU)<sup>[3]</sup>

Question: The number of energy levels for the 55Mn nuclide are

Choices: (A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 8 (D) 4

## Missing Information? (MMLU)<sup>[4]</sup>

From the authors:

*“[we discard] questions that lack necessary information or require non-textual elements like images or tables”*

Researchers don't know how to write MCQs like experts...

[1] Plausibly Problematic Questions in Multiple-Choice Benchmarks for Commonsense Reasoning

[2] HellaSwag or HellaBad? 36% of this popular LLM benchmark contains errors

[3] Are We Done with MMLU?

[4] MMLU-Pro: A More Robust and Challenging Multi-Task Language Understanding Benchmark

# So we should follow educator's guidelines for writing MCQs

## Multiple-Choice Writing Guidelines

# So we should follow educator's guidelines for writing MCQs

## Multiple-Choice Writing Guidelines<sup>[1]</sup>

### General Item-Writing (procedural):

2. Avoid the complex multiple-choice format (e.g. all of the above)

### General Item-Writing (content concerns):

13. Avoid over-specific knowledge when developing the item

[1] [A taxonomy of multiple choice item-writing rules \(1989\)](#)

# So we should follow educator's guidelines for writing MCQs

## Multiple-Choice Writing Guidelines<sup>[1]</sup>

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### General Item-Writing (content concerns):

13. Avoid over-specific knowledge when developing the item

### Stem Construction:

20. Ensure the directions in the stem are clear

### Correct Option Development:

37. Make sure there is one and only one correct option

### Distractor Development:

39. Incorporate common errors of students

}

***Most important part of an MCQ!***

*Discerns between low and high skill test-takers*

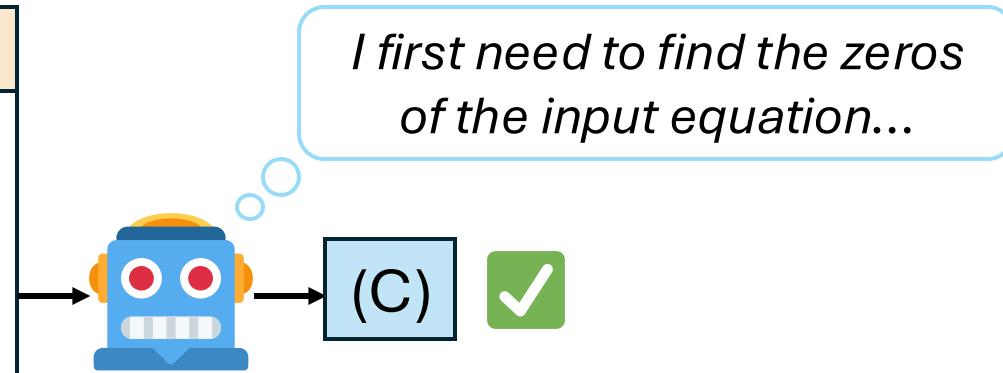
[1] [A taxonomy of multiple choice item-writing rules \(1989\)](#)

# Answerable MCQs are still cheatable via **shortcuts**

## Intended Solution

MCQ from MMLU

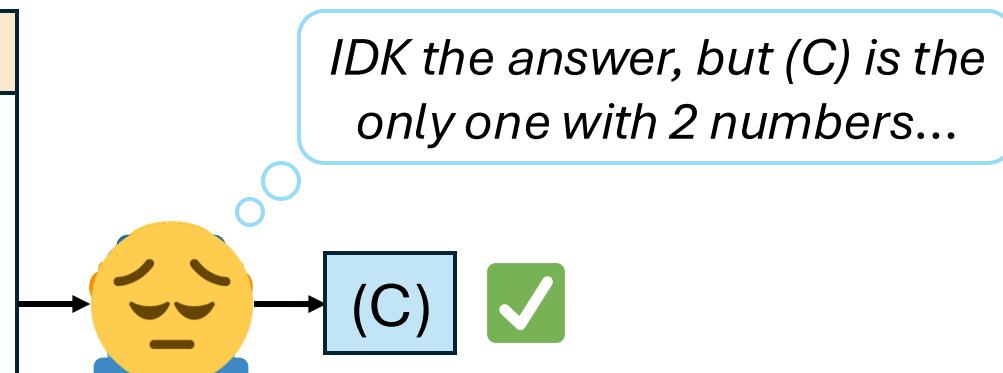
Question: Find all zeros in the indicated finite field of the given polynomial with coefficients in that field.  $x^3 + 2x + 2$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_7$   
Choices: (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 2, 3 (D) 6  
Answer:



## Shortcuts (e.g. spurious patterns, annotator artifacts, reasoning ...) <sup>[1]</sup>

MCQ from MMLU

Question: Find all zeros in the indicated finite field of the given polynomial with coefficients in that field.  $x^3 + 2x + 2$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_7$   
Choices: (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 2, 3 (D) 6  
Answer:



[1] [What Does My QA Model Know?](#)

Overestimating knowledge!

# Dataset Design: Consistency is Key

If correct answers and distractors have obvious differences, models will detect this

## Multiple-Choice Writing Guidelines

- 28. Keep the length of the options fairly consistent
- 34. Avoid giving clues through the use of faulty grammatical construction

## HellaSwag MCQ

Question: A woman is outside with a bucket and a dog. The dog is running around trying to avoid a bath. She...

-  (A) rinses the bucket off with soap and blow dry the dog's head
-  (B) uses a hose to keep it from getting soapy
-  (C) gets the dog wet, then it runs away again
-  (D) gets into a bath tub with the dog

*LLaMA-2 gets 59% accuracy  
when only using the choices!*<sup>[1]</sup>

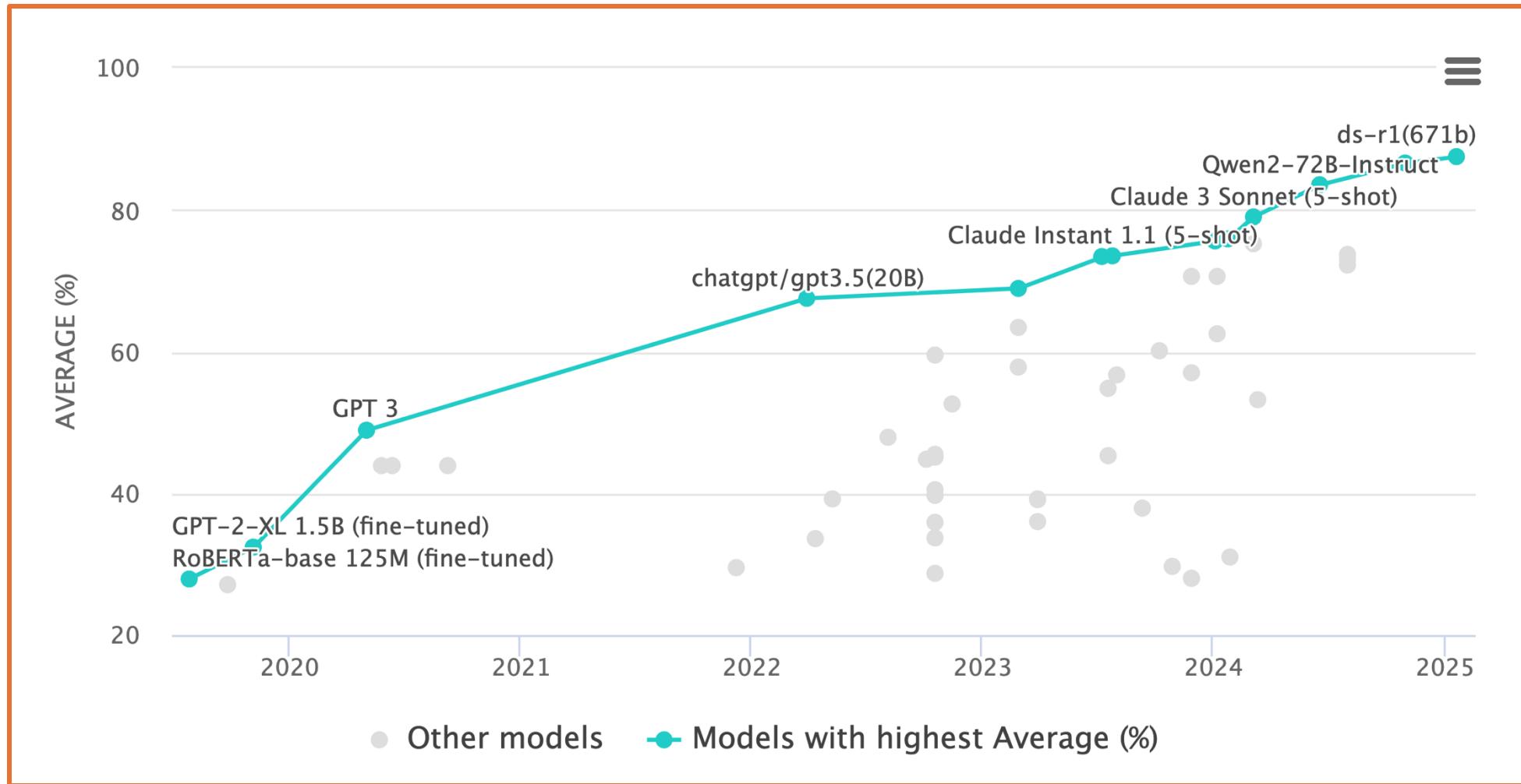
Please write MCQs consistently!<sup>[2]</sup>

[1] [How Do LLMs Answer Multiple-Choice Questions Without the Question?](#)

[2] [Is Your Large Language Model Knowledgeable or a Choices-Only Cheater?](#)

# Even if your dataset is perfect, hill-climbing is inevitable...

## MMLU Accuracy over Time

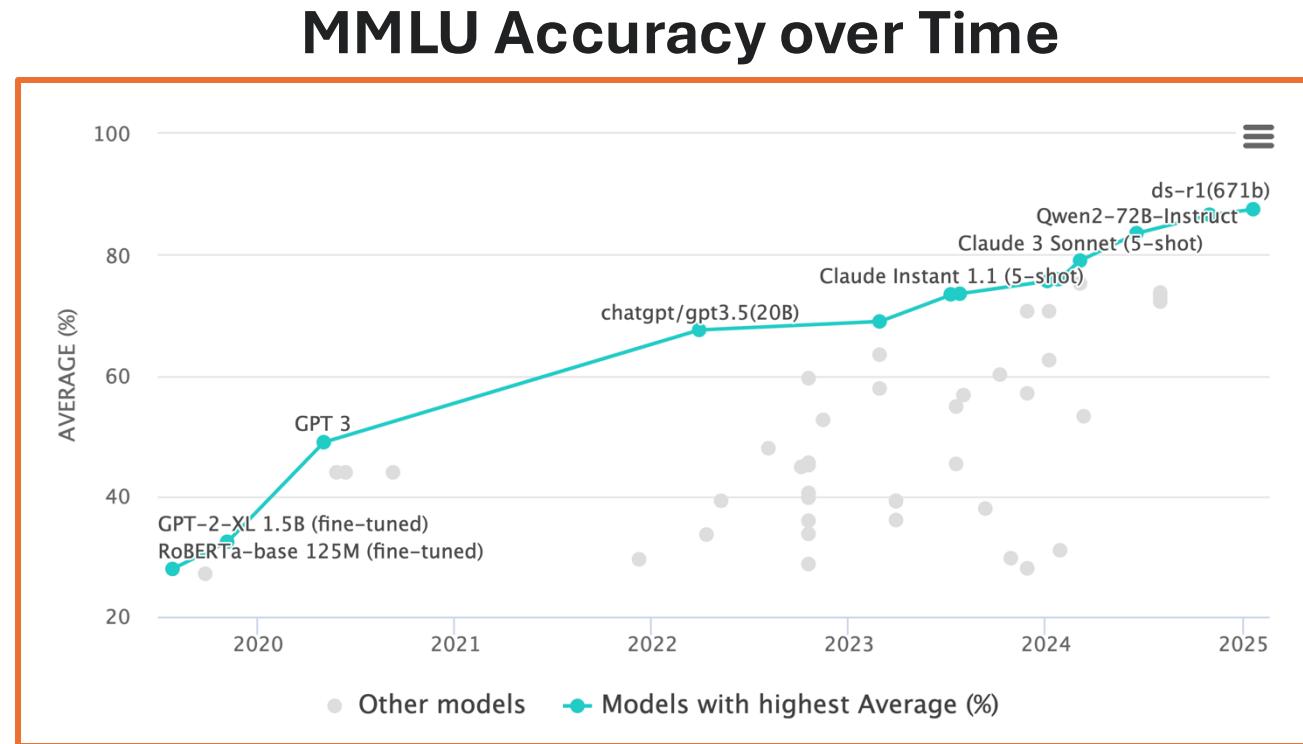


Un-answerability

Shortcuts

Saturation

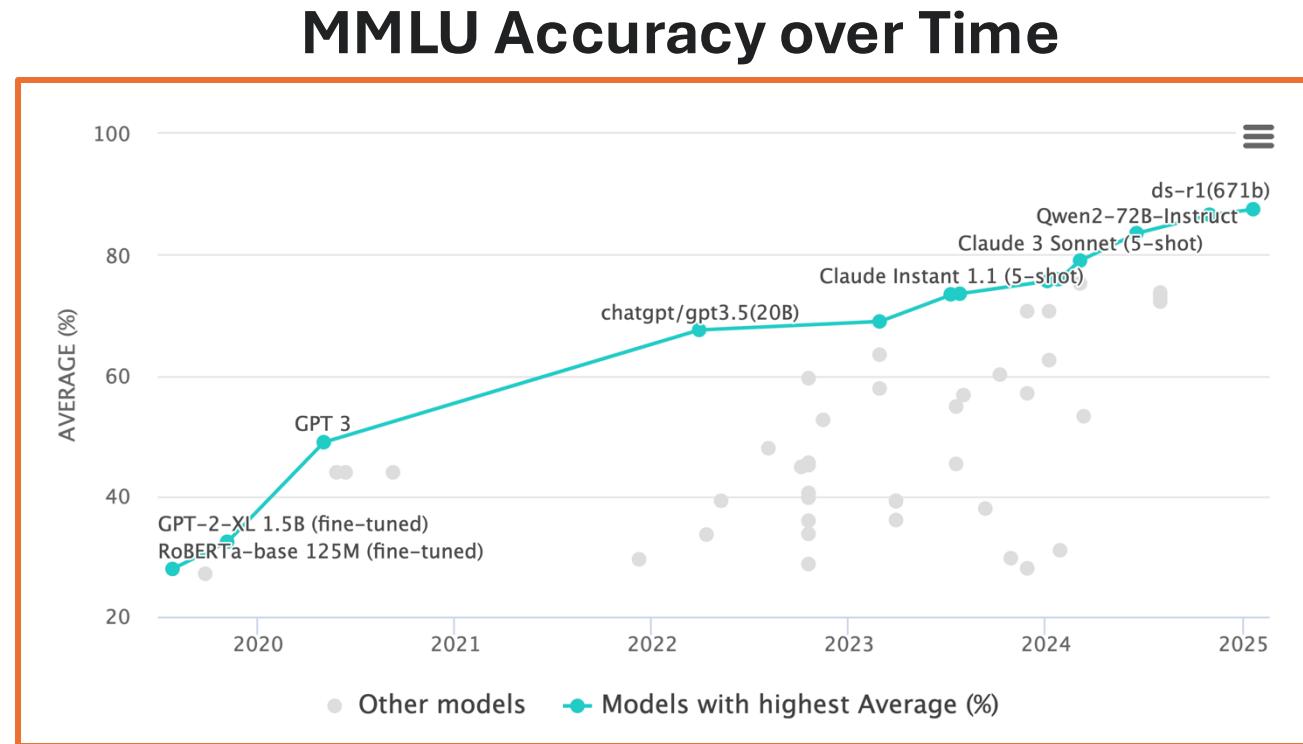
# Even if your dataset is perfect, hill-climbing is inevitable...



Given a saturated dataset, how can we make it harder?

- Filter subsets of hard MCQs
- Write new, challenging MCQs

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# How should we write harder questions?

AI Hype approach: make MCQs that are insanely difficult for humans and LLMs

## MCQ Based on Humanity's Last Exam<sup>[1]</sup>

Question: How many 2-vertex-connected simple nonisomorphic graphs are there with 5 vertices?

Choices: (A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 7 (E) 10 (F) 15

To determine the number of **2-vertex-connected, simple, nonisomorphic graphs with 5 vertices**, we analyze possible constructions:

1. **Complete Graph  $K_5$ :** Fully connected (1 graph).
2. **Cycle  $C_5$ :** A simple 5-cycle (1 graph).
3. **Adding one edge to  $C_5$ :** Three different ways to add a chord (3 graphs).
4. **Adding two edges to  $C_5$  to create a nearly complete structure:** Three different ways to form such graphs (3 graphs).
5. **Total distinct graphs:**  $1 \text{ (cycle)} + 3 \text{ (one extra edge)} + 3 \text{ (two extra edges)} + 1 \text{ (complete)} = 8 \text{ graphs.}$

However, checking standard references and combinatorial methods, the correct answer is 5.



My LLM got it wrong!!!!!!



But why? And how can I make my LLM better?

[1] [Humanity's Last Exam](#)

# How should we write harder questions? **Adversarially**

Hard for models, but easy for humans

MCQ Based on AdvQA<sup>[1]</sup>

Question: How many non-pet characters live in SpongeBob's neighborhood?

Choices: (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5

The non-pet characters in SpongeBob's neighborhood include:

1. **SpongeBob SquarePants**
2. **Patrick Star**
3. **Squidward Tentacles**
4. **Sandy Cheeks**  *Sandy isn't his neighbor!*

This gives us a total of **4** non-pet characters in SpongeBob's neighborhood.



My LLM got it wrong!!!!!!

Challenge: How can we make writing these MCQs easier and more fun?

[1] [Is your benchmark truly adversarial? ADVSCORE: Evaluating Human-Grounded Adversarialness](#)

# What's the best way to build a benchmark?



I want to build a benchmark...

*Pick a goal!*

Goal: How funny is my LLM?

Consult education formats  
(MCQA, Constructed Resp., Explanations...)

*If it's a basic skill...*

*If it matches a task...*

Joke generation

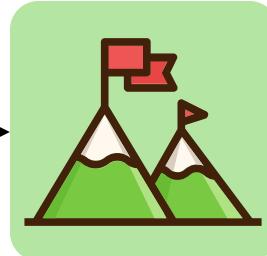
Pick fresh sources  
(uncontaminated)



Rubric-guided  
MCQ writing



Remove shortcuts  
before finalizing



Aim for hard,  
interpretable MCQs



Legend: Solid lines represent the main flow; dashed lines represent optional steps or side paths.

# What's the best way to build a benchmark?



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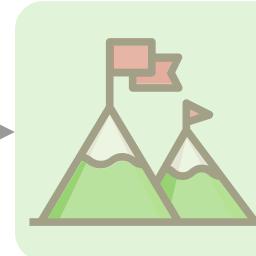
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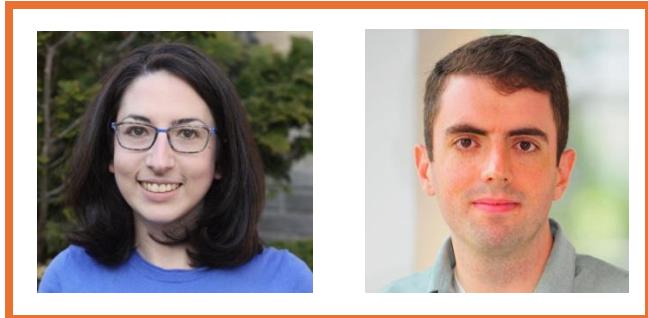
Joke generation

**If we don't put in the effort, what do our  
benchmarks even measure?**

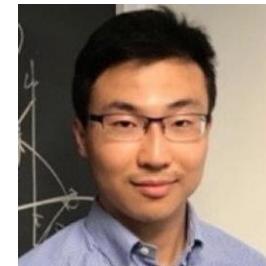


# Thank you :)

*My amazing advisors who let me rant about MCQA as “research”*



UNIVERSITY OF  
MARYLAND



*And many many many more...*

Do you think I'm wrong? clueless? irritating? all of the above?  
Let's chat!

Thank you :)

Do you think I'm wrong? clueless? irritating? all of the above?  
Let's chat!

**Which of These Best Describes Multiple-Choice Evaluation with LLMs?**



- (A) Forced (B) Flawed (C) Fixable (D) All of the Above**

*Nishant Balepur*

Rachel Rudinger

Jordan Boyd-Graber



Paper

MCQA might be simple, but it sucks for LLM evaluation; change my mind!

