



# Essay Exam Strategies

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## In Class: Receive Questions ahead of time

- ♣ Make outlines for each possible question
  - Include terms that will trigger thoughts
- ♣ Select a quote or two for each question
- ♣ Arrange a study group

## In-Class – Don't Receive Questions Ahead of Time.

- ♣ Focus study on main topics and things the instructor has repeated or focused on
- ♣ Find general issues that run throughout the class
- ♣ Look for themes in each piece or section
- ♣ Brainstorm possible questions and prepare outlines for those

## During the Exam

- ♣ Set a time schedule.
  - Figure out how much time you have for each question. Bring a watch to keep yourself on track. Consider weighted questions.
- ♣ Select questions and make brief outlines for each. Always think before you write!
- ♣ Proofread what you've written before turning in your test.

## Take-Home Essay Exams

- ♣ Don't wait until the last minute
- ♣ Analyze:
  - Identify
  - Explain
  - Compare
  - Argue
  - Assess
- ♣ Outline your essay
- ♣ Find quotes – Watch length, make relevant
- ♣ Come to the CTL for help
- ♣ Check writing – Is it academic?
- ♣ Proofread

## General Tips

- ♣ Qualify when in doubt
  - It is better to say "toward the end of the 19th century" than to say "in 1894" when you can't remember, whether it's 1884 or 1894.
- ♣ Do an "Information Dump" immediately
- ♣ Use transitions for clarity

## Essay Exam Directive Terms

**Compare:** Examine qualities, or characteristics, to discover resemblances. "Compare" is usually stated as "compare with": you are to emphasize similarities, although differences may be mentioned.

**Contrast:** Stress dissimilarities, differences, or unlikeness of things, qualities, events, or problems.

**Criticize:** Express your judgment on correctness or merit. Discuss the limitations and good points or contributions of the plan or work in question.

**Define:** Definitions call for concise, clear, authoritative meanings. Details are not required but limitations of the definition should be briefly cited. You must keep in mind the class to which a thing belongs and whatever differentiates the particular object from all others in the class.

**Describe:** In a descriptive answer you should recount, characterize, sketch or relate in narrative form.

**Diagram:** For a question which specifies a diagram you should present a drawing, chart, plan, or graphic representation in your answer. Generally you are expected to label the diagram and in some cases add a brief explanation or description.



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**Discuss:** The term discuss, which appears often in essay questions, directs you to examine, analyze carefully, and present considerations pro and con regarding the problems or items involved. This type of question calls for a complete and entailed answer.

**Enumerate:** The word enumerate specifies a list or outline form of reply. In such questions you should recount, one by one, in concise form, the points required.

**Evaluate:** In an evaluation question you are expected to present a careful appraisal of the problem stressing both advantages and limitations. Evaluation implies authoritative and, to a lesser degree, personal appraisal of both contributions and limitations.

**Explain:** In explanatory answers it is imperative that you clarify and interpret the material you present. In such an answer it is best to state the "how or why," reconcile any differences in opinion or experimental results, and, where possible, state causes. The aim is to make plain the conditions which give rise to whatever you are examining.

**Illustrate:** A question which asks you to illustrate usually requires you to explain or clarify your answer to the problem by presenting a figure, picture, diagram, or concrete example.

**Interpret:** An interpretation question is similar to one requiring explanation. You are expected to translate, exemplify, solve, or comment upon the subject and usually to give your judgment or reaction to the problem.

**Justify:** When you are instructed to justify your answer you must prove or show grounds for decisions. In such an answer, evidence should be presented in convincing form.

**List:** Listing is similar to enumeration. You are expected in such questions to present an itemized series or tabulation. Such answers should always be given in concise form.

**Outline:** An outline answer is organized description. You should give main points and essential supplementary materials, omitting minor details, and present the information in a systematic arrangement or classification.

**Prove:** A question which requires proof is one which demands confirmation or verification. In such discussions you should establish something with certainty by evaluating and citing experimental evidence or by logical reasoning.

**Relate:** In a question which asks you to show the relationship or to relate, your answer should emphasize connections and associations in descriptive form.

**Review:** A review specifies a critical examination. You should analyze and comment briefly in organized sequence upon the major points of the problem.

**State:** In questions which direct you to specify, give, state, or present, you are called upon to express the high points in brief, clear narrative form. Details, and usually illustrations or examples, may be omitted.

**Summarize:** When you are asked to summarize or present a summarization, you should give in condensed form the main points or facts. All details, illustrations and elaboration are to be omitted.

**Trace:** When a question asks you to trace a course of events, you are to give a description of progress, historical sequence, or development from the point of origin. Such narratives may call for probing or for deduction.