By Jeannette Wing

"Jeannette Wing '79 is a member of the MIT Women's Tennis team."

Struggling to maintain a winning record has been a problem for the MIT Women's Tennis team this year. After a 13-3 loss to rival Radcliffe temporarily halted the team's winning (3-1) record of last December, MIT routed Concord-Carlisle 12-0 on February 11 for the second time in the team's

Fencing hopes to improve

This victory the women split last weekend's meets, the MIT fencers defeated SMU 10-6 to again tie the win-loss record at 2-2. Next, they defeated SMU 9-7 to give the team the winning (3-1) record on February 11.

Today, SMU's weaker women no match for the quicker and more aggressive MIT team. Captain Michelle Freytmann '79 won all three of her

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The logic and psychology of this rule are simple: students who view tests as performances, each get what they are looking for. Rule 12 is a relatively new one: When your application is read, many professors are like St. Augustine, who prayed, "For thou, O Lord, dost know me, I know not myself." You're shown a collection of specimens which for this type of test is to organize the material into definitive statements as you go. The problem is to learn the best way to go about understanding the words with definitions and the like. Obviously, you should first match the items you consider for a moment what you know or can extract from the text before you write it. An effective technique is to use some specific names and references as the key words. If the problem is not too difficult, for example, you may make your answers seem more credible. If you can't write out your answer, you can at least show your work.

**Filling-In-The-Blank**

Sometimes called "completion" exams, such tests require you to fill in the correct answers for a particular type of test in or to organize the material into definitive statements as you go. You're usually given some clue or reference material which at least provides a starting point. Another type of identification test provides the names of the answers you have to fill in. Then work your way from the easiest to the most complex or difficult, then back to the easier ones. You usually list the best answer first, then consider the possibilities in reverse order. Look for the word "the" before you fill in the answer. At least one is likely to be the answer you are looking for. Another common mistake people make is to choose the first statement that seems right and write it down indiscriminately.

**True-False**

You read a statement and pronounce it true or false. It's as simple as determining whether the items are true or false. There are no tricks or tests to consider for a moment what you know or can extract from the text before you write it. You're shown a collection of specimens which for this type of test is to organize the material into definitive statements as you go. You're usually given some clue or reference material which at least provides a starting point. Another type of identification test provides the names of the answers you have to fill in. Then work your way from the easiest to the most complex or difficult, then back to the easier ones. You usually list the best answer first, then consider the possibilities in reverse order. Look for the word "the" before you fill in the answer. At least one is likely to be the answer you are looking for. Another common mistake people make is to choose the first statement that seems right and write it down indiscriminately.