

• برای پاسخگویی به سوال های متن باید به سه نکته دقت و توجه کافی داشته باشیم .

۱- **تکنیکها و مهارتهای** پاسخگویی به سوال های متن را یاد بگیریم.

(**Knowledge is power.**) = (توانا بود هر که دانا بود.)

۲- **تمرین کافی** در زمینه سوال های متن داشته باشیم. این عمل مثل مهارت رانندگی است ، اگر فردی کتابچه ی راهنمایی و رانندگی را با دقت خوانده باشد و تمام مقررات رانندگی را بلد باشد ، تا زمانی که خود فرد، رانندگی نکرده باشد، نمی تواند راننده ی ماهری باشد. پس نتیجه می گیریم باید تمرینات کافی را در این زمینه داشته باشیم و حداقل هر هفته دو یا سه متن بخوانیم.

(**Practice makes perfect.**) = (کار نیکو کردن، از پر کردن است .)

۳- **مدیریت زمان (Time Management)** داشته باشیم . باید سعی کنیم برای پاسخگویی به سوال های متن، به تدریج سرعت خود را بالا ببریم. ابتدا برای پاسخ دادن به سوال های متن، می توانیم حد اکثر ۷ یا ۸ دقیقه وقت بگذاریم، تا در نهایت زمان پاسخگویی به یک متن را حد اقل به ۴ یا ۵ دقیقه برسانیم.

• **General strategies :**

راهکارهای کلی برای پاسخگویی به سوال های متن:

۱- ابتدا باید به صورت سوال ها نگاهی بیندازیم ، (باید به صورت سوال ها نگاهی بیندازیم نه به گزینه ها !)
زمانی که شما نوع سوال هایی که قرار است به آنها پاسخ بدهید را بدانید ، پیدا کردن آن اطلاعات در متن آسان تر خواهد بود .

۲- نگاه اجمالی به متن داشته باشیم و متن را با سرعت بخوانیم. متن را به صورت کلمه به کلمه و با جزئیات ترجمه نکنیم، سعی کنیم موقع خواندن متن ، یک سری از کلمه ها و عبارت های کلیدی که در متن آمده ، دورشان خط بکشیم .

۳- به متن برگردیم و به سوال ها پاسخ دهیم . معمولاً (اما نه همیشه) در سوال های مربوط به جزئیات ، نظم و ترتیب اطلاعات متن رعایت می شود. یعنی پاسخ سوال اول، در اوایل متن، پاسخ سوال دوم در اواسط متن و پاسخ به سوال آخر در اواخر متن می آید.

۴- اول به سوال های آسان پاسخ بدهید و سوال های سخت را برای آخر بگذارید.

• انواع سوال ها در متن :

۱- موضوع و ایده اصلی متن (Main Idea)

۲- حدس زدن معنی کلمه ها و عبارات های ناآشنا در متن

(Guessing the meaning of unknown word or phrases)

۳- سوال های در ارتباط با مرجع ضمیر (Reference Questions)

۴- سوال های در ارتباط با جزئیات متن : (Detail questions) /

سوال های واضح یا مستقیم از متن (Direct or Explicit Questions)

۵- سوال های استنباطی (Inference questions)

سوال های غیر مستقیم و یا ضمنی از متن : (Indirect or Implicit Questions)

۶- سوال های گذر از متن (Transition Questions) اطلاعات قبل یا بعد از متن

* (زبان تخصصی و تافل)

۷- سوال های در ارتباط با لحن و نگرش نویسنده در متن *

(Questions on Tones & Attitudes of Writer)

(زبان تخصصی و تافل)

❖ موضوع و ایده اصلی متن (Main Idea)

- نوع و شکل سوال هایی که در این بخش طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

Types of questions on main idea:

- What is the **main idea** of the passage/ first paragraph?
▪ ایده اصلی متن / پارگراف اول چیست؟
- What is the **main topic (subject)** of the passage (first/second paragraph)?
▪ موضوع اصلی متن / پارگراف اول / دوم چیست؟
- Which one is the **best title** for this passage?
▪ کدام یک بهترین عنوان برای این متن می باشد؟
- What does the passage **mainly discuss**?

▪ این متن عمدتاً در مورد چه چیزی بحث می کند؟

▪ What is the **main purpose** of the passage?

▪ هدف اصلی این متن چیست؟

▪ The **primary idea** of the passage is...

▪ ایده اصلی (عمده) متن است ...

▪ The second paragraph is **mainly about (concerned with)**.....

▪ پاراگراف دوم عمدتاً هست در باره (در ارتباط با) ...

▪ Which of the following **best summarizes the author's (writer's) main idea**?

کدام یک موارد زیر بطور خلاصه ایده اصلی مولف (نویسنده) را بیان می کند؟

روش های تشخیص موضوع و نکته اصلی متن :

۱- معمولاً (اما نه همیشه) نکته اصلی متن در جمله های اول و دوم پاراگراف یافت می شود. اگر متن چند

پاراگراف داشته باشد، جملات اول و دوم هر پاراگراف را می خوانیم. در این جا باید دقت کنیم گزینه ای را

انتخاب کنیم که موضوع همه ی پاراگراف ها را دربرگیرد.

نکته : گاهی اوقات جمله ی اول ما بلند بوده و موضوع اصلی متن در قسمت دوم جمله ی اول یافت می شود.

۲- روش دیگر برای پیدا کردن عنوان و موضوع اصلی متن توجه به کلمه ها ، عبارت ها و جمله های

کلیدی در پاراگراف های متن می باشد که این کلمه ها و عبارت های کلیدی مدام در متن تکرار می شوند

. (یعنی باید به تکرار کلمه ها و عبارت ها در متن توجه کنیم .)

۳- گاهی موضوع اصلی متن، به ویژه در متون علمی، در جملات آخر پاراگراف یا متن می آید. در این متن

ها، پاراگراف با یک مثال یا مورد خاص شروع می شود و نویسنده در جملات آخر نتیجه گیری می کند که

این می تواند موضوع اصلی متن باشد.

۴- گاهی اوقات موضوع اصلی متن در هیچ جای متن به صورت مستقیم به آن اشاره نمی شود و برای تشخیص

موضوع اصلی متن ، باید کل متن را بفهمیم. این نوع سوال ها سخت ترین نوع سوال ها در ارتباط با موضوع

اصلی متن می باشند و طراحان سوال کنکور، بندرت چنین سوالی را طرح می کنند.

نکته : در سوالات مربوط به موضوع اصلی متن باید به دو نکته مهم زیر توجه کنیم.

▪ الف) گزینه هایی که بیش از حد جزئی یا خاص (**too specific**) باشند، نمی توانند موضوع

اصلی متن باشند. (یعنی مثال ها و نمونه ها و مورد های خاص هر چند ممکن است در متن به آنها

اشاره شده باشد، نمی توانند ایده و موضوع اصلی متن باشند. (ب) گزینه هایی که بیش از حد کلی (**too general**) باشند نمی توانند ایده و موضوع اصلی متن باشند.

▪ برخی از عبارتهایی که موضوع اصلی را بیان می کنند عبارتند از :

- تاریخچه - The history of
- تاریخچه ی مختصر از - A brief history of
- برخی از جنبه های - Some aspects of
- ویژگیهای مهم / مشترک - The major/ common/ important features of.....
- زندگی و آثار کسی..... - Sb's life and his/her works
- چیزی و کارکردش / اهدافش - Sth and its function

Some animals have the power to talk to each other. It is not speaking in the way humans do. They use vibration to carry messages to other sea animals that are not too far away. Examples are some fish and dolphins. Which one is **the main idea** of this paragraph?

- a) Vibration is used in communication
- b) Sea animals talk to each other just as humans do
- c) Some sea creatures can talk to each other
- d) Sea animals use vibration to talk to man

Earthquakes are sometimes so mild that one may hardly be aware of them, **but some of them create terrible disaster**. Some *violent* earthquakes are *powerful* enough to *destroy* thousands of houses. A river may be diverted of its course, and its rushing waters *flood the land*. An entire city may be *destroyed*, and all its inhabitants *killed*. One earthquake in Chile caused enormous wave that raced all the way across the Pacific Ocean and *drowned* thousands of people in several coastal towns of Japan. 2- What is **the best title** for this paragraph?

- a) Earthquakes are usually mild
- b) Terrible Earthquake in Chile
- c) Some earthquakes can be destructive
- d) Many people died in Japan

Some students don't do well in their exams because they easily forget what they have learned. Have you ever forgotten what your mother had asked you to buy at the corner shop? Are you always losing your things? Relax, help is at hand. **There are so many ways to improve your memory.** 3- Which one is the **topic** of this sentence?

- a) Why students do badly in exams
- b) Why students study less these days
- c) Improving your memory
- d) Forgetting what someone has asked us to buy

Books can tell children about the lives of real people or about real things in the world, are nowadays not at all dull and not at all like lesson **books**. One of the best of the life story, or biographies of famous people is mother Teresa by Anne Sebba. Other similar **books** are a hand upon time (about Charles Dickens) and Mountbatten, Hero. Some **books** are a part of series, each title a separate biographies of some famous persons. There are many **books** about people who live ordinary lives but who represent the changing face of the world. There are **books** about people who have led their countries through times of great stress, and about people who work for and within a particular belief. People have different interests in life, and there are a great many **books** available to cover most hobbies and leisure activities. (تجربي ٨٩)

4- What is the **subject** of the passage?

- a) Books b) famous people c) real things in the world d) biographies

The idea of being employed, or working in exchange for money paid as salary or wages, is a relatively recent one. It started fully with Industrial Revolution in the 1760s. Thousands of years before then, when primitive tribes wandered the Earth, - man , woman, and child worked just to survive, by hunting, gathering food, making clothes, cooking, looking after babies, and handling the houses.

When the first civilizations developed, a formal employment was forced on people without their choice. It was called slavery. Slaves were not paid for their work, and were vital to the economy of early civilizations such as ancient Egypt and Greece. In later centuries slaves played a key role in the economy of European overseas colony from the 16th centuries onwards as well as in the cotton economy of the southern United States up to the American Civil War in 1861. Slaves were forced to work at anything their masters ordered them to , be it field work, housekeeping, or road building. Slaves were often worked till they dropped dead, and were beaten if they refused to work.

Another form of employment called farming emerged in the Middle Ages in Europe. Farmers were employed by lords to work the land for the lord's benefit. In return they received shelter and a small plot to farm for themselves. They could not leave the lord's estate nor change their employment if they wanted to. Like slaves, they were not paid money in return for their labor. (تجربي ٩٢)

5- The passage is **mainly** about

- a) the history of employment b) the Industrial Revolution
b) employment in the first civilization d) slavery in the American Civil War

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit to people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a tremendous variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year - men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by the Romans. In the Middle Ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather or cloth to fit shape of the foot. (انسانی ۸۸)

6- The passage is **mainly** about

- a) shoes for men and women b) the variety of fashionable shoes
c) shoes in different climates and periods d) the designs of shoes in the ancient

Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, stands on the bank of one of the channels of the Ganges Brahmaputra delta, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the sea. The city is also known as Dacca. There are separate articles on the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers.

It is an ancient city with many monuments of the 17th century Mogul period. The Lal Bagh camp was begun by a son of the emperor Aurangzeb in 1684. There are more than 700 mosques, including one built as far back as 1456. A Christian church was built by a Portuguese mission in 1677 at a time when Dhaka was the capital of Bengal and a great center of trade, attracting English, French and Dutch traders.

In the 18th and 19th centuries Dhaka lost its importance as its chief trade, that is muslin (a soft cotton fabric), declined and another town became the capital. In 1905 it became the capital of East Bengal for a time, and in 1947 it became Pakistan's eastern capital. When East Pakistan broke away in 1971 and announced its independence in Bangladesh, Dhaka was one of the first places taken over by the Pakistan army and one of the last to be surrendered by it.

The capital has fine modern buildings, including a university, many schools, an airport and hotels. Many of the new buildings are grouped round the Ramna, a large park. An industrial area stretches for 16 kilometers (10 miles) to the river port Narayanganj. Dhaka is the industrial center of Bangladesh and the city has always been noted for its cottage industries.

(ریاضی ۹۲)

7- What is the **best topic** for the passage?

- a) Political history of Dhaka b) Geological location of Dhaka
c) Dhaka in the 18th and 19th centuries d) The history of Dhaka from past to present

A very long time ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells and metal tools for the things they wanted. For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they needed. Later in China, people made metal money in about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white colored deer skin. It came from China about 900 years later.

In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. These coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very durable- they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.

Wampum are (is) necklaces made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in them. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's.

Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes trading easier. (هنر ۹۴)

8- What's the passage **mainly about**?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) History of money | b) Importance of money |
| c) Money in ancient China | d) Why people spend money |

❖ روش های حدس زدن معنی کلمه ها و عبارت های نا آشنا در متن

صورت این نوع سوال ها معمولاً به شکل های زیر می باشد.

- What is **the meaning of** the word or phrase "x" in Line "y"?
- معنی کلمه یا عبارت "x" در سطر "y" چیست ؟
- What does the word or phrase x **mean**?
- کلمه یا عبارت "x" کدام معنی را می دهد ؟
- The word or phrase "x" in Line "y" **means**....
- کلمه یا عبارت "x" در سطر "y" معنی می دهد ...
- The word or phrase "x" in Line "y" is **closest in meaning to**...
- کلمه یا عبارت "x" در سطر "y" نزدیکترین معنی به آن است ...
- The word or phrase "x" in Line "y" **could be replaced by**...
- کلمه یا عبارت "x" در سطر "y" می تواند جایگزین شود با ...
- The word or phrase "x" in Line "y" is **the synonym of** ...
- کلمه یا عبارت "x" در سطر "y" مترادف است با

نکته: برخی از کلمه های آشنا در متن ها ، ممکن است در معانی جدید و نا آشنا بکار رفته باشند و معنی آنها را ، می توان با توجه به تکنیک های حدس زدن کلمه ها ، تشخیص داد . بنابراین کلمه ها و عبارت ها همیشه در معانی که ما آنها را می دانیم، بکار نمی روند. و همچنین به نقش دستوری کلمه (اسم ، فعل ، صفت و یا قید بودن کلمه) باید توجه کنیم.

1- Today Esperanto (an artificial universal language) is spoken by about eight million people throughout the world. Many governments and international organizations **recognize** it in many ways. Esperanto is often used on radio broadcasts from official government stations.

(**recognize= to officially accept**) (ریاضی ۹۴)

2- Bert lives two **flights** down from here.

(**flights =a set of stairs between one floor and the next**)

3- Have you ever visited the beautiful **plains** in the east of Iran? I was born there.

(**plain (n)= a large area of flat dry land**)

4-It was **plain** that Giles was not going to agree. (**plain (adj)= very clear , obvious**)

5- It was a **plain** wooden table. (**plain (adj) = simple**)

6- At 2 a.m. I was still **wide** awake. (**wide (adv)= completely**)

❖ روش ها و تکنیک های حدس زدن معنی کلمه ها و عبارت های نا آشنا عبارتند از :

1- Using **Context clues (surrounding words)**

۱- استفاده از نشانه های بافت (متن) – کلمه های دور و بر (مجاور)

2-Using **previous experience and general knowledge**

۲-استفاده از تجربه قبلی و دانش عمومی

3-Using **Defining**

۳- استفاده از تعریف کردن (معنی کردن)

4-Using **Restating**

۴- استفاده از بیان مجدد

5-Using **Contrasts**

۵- استفاده از تضاد ها (مغایرت ها)

6-Using **Examples**

۶- استفاده از مثال ها

7-Using **Mother Tongue**

۷- استفاده از زبان مادری

8-Using **Word formation (prefixes - roots - suffixes)**

۸- استفاده از ساخت واژه (پیشوند ها – ریشه ها و پسوند ها)

1-Using Context clues (surrounding words)

۱- استفاده از نشانه های بافت (متن) - کلمات دور و بر (مجاور)

- 1-I was **delighted** when I heard that I had passed the difficult exam. "**delighted**" means ____ .
a) depressed b) upset c) happy d) strong
- 2- The test was so **tough** that no one passed it. "**tough**" means
a) easy b) long c) short d) difficult
- 3-Doctors, scientist **and** health **experts** are worried about the new problem.
"**experts**" means _____ .
a) people who live a long time b) students studying at school
c) people who know a lot about a subject d) students who are usually sick
- 4-Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) is a gas with a *brownish* **hue**. "**hue**" is the **synonym** of _____.
a) color b) smell c) thickness d) smoke
- 5-My **statements**, my **apologies**, **and** the rest of my **utterances** were useless.
"**utterances**" is closest in meaning to.....
a) friends b) clothes c) words d) occasions
- 6- I feel like I'm **suffocating** because there isn't oxygen to breathe in this room.
"**suffocating**" is closest in meaning to.....
a) able to relax b) not able to breathe well
c) working hard d) moving really fast

2-Using previous experience and general knowledge

۲-استفاده از تجربه قبلی و دانش عمومی

- 1- After vaccination, you are **immune** to the disease for a number of years.
۱- بعد از واکسناسیون شما _____ هستید در برابر بیماریها برای چند سال .
"**immune**" means "**secure, safe or protected**"
- 2- I wrote my name in the sand, but the next wave **obliterated** it.
۲- من نوشتم اسمم را بر روی شن، اما موج بعدی آن را _____ .
"**obliterated**" means "**removed, destroyed or caused to disappear**"
- 3- The **gargantuan** storm leftover seven feet of snow. (**gargantuan** = very large)
- 4- We raised money to buy food clothing for **indigent** people. (**indigent**= very poor)

3-Using Defining

۳- استفاده از تعریف کردن (معنی کردن)

Key words or phrases which are used to define are:

کلمه ها و عبارتهای کلیدی که در تعریف کردن استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

is / are - mean /means/ meaning/ What this means is = (یعنی) می شود

is /are defined as = تعریف می شود به عنوان *refer (s) to =* اطلاق می شود به

Punctuation marks which are used to define are:

علامه نشانه گذاری که در تعریف کردن استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

1- *commas* , 2- *dashes* - 3- *brackets / parentheses ()*

۱ - کاما (ویرگول) ۲ - خط فاصله ۳ - پرانتز

❖ نوع و شکل سوالی که در این بخش طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

- Which of the following words or phrases is **defined** in the passage?

1- Hypoxia is an illness caused by a shortage of oxygen in the body.

2- Archeology means the scientific study of ancient cultures through the examination of their material remains such as buildings, graves, tools, and other artifacts usually dug up from the ground.

3- Curriculum refers to the subjects that are given or taught in a school, college, university, etc; the regular or a particular course of study in a school, college, university.

4-When you exercise, your body can release **endorphins**, chemicals that create a happy feeling.

5-A farmer in England used chicken **manure** -waste matter from animals that is mixed with soil to improve the soil - to power his car. The car worked but the smell was terrible!

6-Doctors say he has broken his **cranium**.(the part of the head that is made of bone and covers the brain)

A very long time ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells and metal tools for the things they wanted. For example, they traded metal knives and shovels for the things they needed. Later in China, people made metal money in about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white colored deer skin. It came from China about 900 years later.

In about 700 B.C., people made the first round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very similar to the coins we use today. These coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very durable- they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.

Wampum are (is) necklaces made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in them. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's.

Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money is an idea. It is the thought that people can trade something they have for something they want. Money makes Trading easier. (هنر ۹۴)

7- Which of the following words is **defined** in the passage?

- a) Deer b) Shovels c) Durable d) Strings

When aircraft and balloons first took to the skies, the people in them were amazed at their new view of the world. From hundreds of feet up they could see the layout of a large city, the shape of a coastline, or the patchwork of fields on a farm. Today, we have an even wider view. Satellites circle the Earth, not hundreds of feet, but hundreds of miles above the grounds. From this great height, satellites provide a unique image of our planet. Some have cameras that take photographs of land and sea, giving information about the changing environment on Earth. Other plot weather patterns or probe into space and send back data about planets and stars. All of these are artificial satellites that have been launched into space from Earth. However, the word satellite actually means any object that moves around a planet while being held in orbit by planet gravity. There are countless natural satellites in the universe. The Earth has one- the Moon. Meanwhile, there are many types of artificial satellites. Weather satellites observe rain, storms and clouds, and measure land and sea temperatures. Spy satellites observe military targets from low altitudes and send back detailed pictures to ground stations. Earth observation satellites monitor vegetation, air and water pollution, population changes, and geological factors such as mineral deposits. (خارج از کشور ۹۴)

8- Which of the following words has been **defined** in the passage?

- a) orbit b) gravity c) altitude d) satellites

Time is, as we all know, money. Such valuation of time leads people to serious efforts to maximize (get the best out of) their use of time. Some people obsess over (are worried about) knowing the exact time. They buy clocks and watches that automatically adjust themselves over the Internet or by radio waves. These measurements allow them little accuracy in handling time. No matter how one cares about time, most people share a common goal: They want to use time effectively.

Since about 1982, this efficiency (effectiveness) has increased each year, thanks to computers and their ability to multitask. In multitasking, a computer performs several disparate (or similar) tasks in parallel (happening at the same time). Rather than being set by chance, each task is given a priority (preference) in the computer's operating system, and time is spent in proportion (the right relationship) to the priority of the task. The computer completes different sequences of tasks at different clock cycles, thereby increasing the rate of output from a process. (کانون فرهنگی آموزش ۹۴)

9- All the following words are **defined** in the text **EXCEPT**

- a) priority b) maximize c) disparate d) proportion

4-Using Restating

۴- استفاده از بیان مجدد : در بعضی متون، نویسندگان با استفاده از **بیان مجدد (Restating)** تلاش می کنند مفاهیم مشکل را برای خواننده آسان سازد.

Key words and phrases which are used to restate are:

کلمه ها و عبارت های کلیدی که در بیان مجدد استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

In other words, That is, That is to say,
i.e. (id est.) / or به عبارت دیگر / یعنی / یا

Punctuation marks which are used to restate are:

علامه نشانه گذاری که در بیان مجدد استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

1- commas , 2- dashes - 3- brackets/ parentheses ()

۱- کاما (ویرگول) ۲- خط فاصله ۳- پرانتز

نکته : طراحان سوال گاهی اوقات بیان مجدد را بصورت تعریف کردن در نظر می گیرند . یعنی تفاوتی بین تعریف کردن و بیان مجدد قائل نمی شوند.

❖ نوع و شکل سوالی که در این بخش طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

Which of the following words or phrases is restated in the passage?

- 1-Boys brag, in other words, they say good things about themselves.
- 2-She is a fraud, a common thief in other words.
- 3-Lots of people are ignorant of the effect that education can have on their life. That is, they don't seem to know its influence.
- 4-It is a strenuous sport, that is to say, it requires a great amount of energy.
- 5-Altitude, or the height above sea level, is a factor that affects your breathing.
- 6-Mr. Brown was not really ill, he was just a hypochondria. That is to say, he was always ready to imagine that he was suffering from serious diseases.
- 7-The film is only open to adults, i.e. people over 18.
- 8-Geriatricians - doctors for older people - are studying how we grow old.
- 9-Over the longer periods of time, the earth's surface has been both cooler during the Glacials (Ice Ages) and warmer during Interglacials (some periods between the Ice Ages).
- 10-These people believe that life would be better in the suburbs, that is, the areas just outside the city.

5-Using Contrasts

۵- استفاده از تضاد ها (مغایرت ها):

Key words and phrases which are used to express contrast are:

کلمه ها و عبارات های کلیدی که برای نشان دادن تضاد (مغایرت) استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

(اگر چه / در حالی که = تضاد آشکار و مستقیم) **while, whereas,**

(اگر چه / حتی اگر چه = تضاد تعجب آور و غیر منتظره) **although, though, even though**

(با این وجود) **yet, still** , (اما / به هر حال) **but, however** (برخلاف) **unlike**

(یا) **or** (به جای اینکه) **rather than,** (از سوی دیگر) **on the other hand**

1-While factory owners are usually **wealthy**, the workers are **poor**.

2-This flower **thrives** in dry, poor soil **but dies** in too wet condition.

3-This snake, **unlike** a **deadly cobra**, is **benign**.

4-**Unlike ancient** times, girls work actively in the **modern** society.

5-She was three hours **late** **although** she had promised to be **punctual**.

6- John is **sociable and talkative**; **however**, his sister is very **shy and reserved**.

7-Last summer there was a **drought**, **yet** some people were still watering their lawns every day.

8-On the one hand we have **plenty of time**, on the other hand, our resources are **limited**.

- 9-Tom decided to **quit rather than** accept the new rules.
- 10- The modern umbrella can collapse and become shorter or **extend and become longer**.
- 11-The disease has **many etiologies rather than** a single cause known to doctors.
 a) designs b) patterns c) signs d) causes
- 12-When Japanese took over the control of Korea in 1910, they ended the use and teaching of Korean language. **But** after the World War II, the Korean Language was **revived**.
 The word "**revived**" is closest in meaning to.....
 a) renewed b) reacted c) released d) reviewed
- 13-The company still hopes to find a buyer, **but** the future looks **bleak**.
 a) exciting b) hopeless c) immediate d) hopeful
- 14- The early morning had been very cold **but** at noon it was **scorching**.
 a) freezing b) cold c) hot d) icy

6-Using Examples

۶- استفاده از مثال ها :

برخی از کلمه های نا آشنا ی متن را ، می توان با مثال هایی که نویسنده در متن می آورد ، معنی آنها را حدس زد.

Key words, phrases and punctuation marks which are used to **exemplify** (give examples) are:

کلمه ها ، عبارت های کلیدی و علائم نشانه گذاری که برای مثال زدن استفاده می شوند عبارتند از :

such as = از قبیل **like**= مثل / مانند **for example**= برای مثال **e.g.**= مثال

for instance= از جمله **include (including, included)** = از جمله

colon: = (برای معرفی کردن موارد / بخش ها / اقسام بکار می رود) دو نقطه

1-Everything we know about early humans **such as** Neanderthals is based on fossils.

2- The street is crowded with conveyances, **such as** buses, bicycles and cars.

3-Large fish, **for examples** eels, can be seen in this aquarium.

4-By fourth day, he was hallucinating. **For instance**, when he saw a street sign, he thought it was a person.

5-The air was full of **pollutants**: chemicals, bacteria, smoke and gases.

6-You'll need a variety of skills, **including** leadership and negotiating.

7- My doctor told me to avoid fatty food , **like** bacon or hamburger.

8- **Citrus fruits**, **e.g.** oranges, lemon and grapefruit are a very good source of vitamin C.

7-Using Mother Tongue

۷- استفاده از زبان مادری:

برخی از کلمه های نا آشنا ی متن را ، می توان با آشنایی آن کلمه ها در زبان مادری ، معنی آنها را حدس زد.

- 1-Earthquake prediction may someday become a reality, but only after much more is learned about earthquake **mechanisms**. (**system / structure**)
- 2- Fix heavy things strongly to walls (bookshelves, mirrors, **cabinets** etc.) (**cupboard**)
- 3-The government has no long-term **strategy** for reducing crime. (**plan, program**)
- 4-Ellison is now head of the **Department** of Education. (**a group of people in an organization**)
- 5-She suffered some **minor** injuries in the accident. (**small, not serious**)
- 6-Heat kills, or delay the action of certain **bacteria** and **parasites** that may be in the food.
- 7-She felt it and discovered that it was very *soft* and **stretchy**. (**flexible, elastic**)

8-Using Word formation (prefixes - roots - suffixes)

۸- استفاده از ساخت واژه (پیشوند ها - ریشه ها و پسوند ها)

با یادگیری پیشوند ها ، ریشه ها و پسوند های رایج در زبان انگلیسی - که برخی از آنها ریشه لاتین یا یونانی دارند - می توانید معانی بسیاری از کلمه های نا آشنا ی متن را حدس بزنید.

Negative (Opposite/reverse) Making Prefixes: (بر عکس / وارونه) پیشوند های منفی ساز

a-: atypical (not typical, unusual), apolitical

ab- : abnormal - abuse - absent

ant-: (anti) Antarctic - antacid - antihero- antifreeze- antibiotics

de-: deactivate -decentralize - decode -decrease - defame - deform - deplete

dis-: disagree -dissatisfied - disbelieve- disappear- disarm - disabled- disadvantage -
disconnect - discourage- dishonest

mis-: misuse - misunderstand - misbehave- misinform - misfortune - mislead - misjudge

il- /ill-: illegal - illegible -illiterate -illogical - ill-tempered - ill-treatment

im-: impossible- impolite - impatient- immoral - imperfect - impure

in-: incorrect- informal - incomprehensible- incomplete - inexpensive - invisible

inefficient- inexperienced - infinite - insecure - insufficient

ir-: irresponsible - irregular - irrelevant - irrational - irreligious

mal-: maladaptive - maltreat - malnutrition - maladministration

un-: unclear - unemployed - unlock - unpack - unpleasant - unprotected - unwilling -
unconscious - unavailable - unavoidable

Common Prefixes پیشوند های رایج

ante-: (before) antecede - antedate - antenatal

auto-: (by yourself) autobiography - automatic - automobile - automaton - autonomous

bi-: (two) bicycle - bilingual - biped - bimonthly - binary - binoculars - biplane - bipolar

co-: (col -) (together, with) cooperate - coexist - collaborate - collide - collective

com-: (con-) (together, with) combine - communicate - community - connect - concur

di-: (two, twice, double) dialogue - dichotomy - divide - diverge

em-: (en) (in, into, inside, cause) - embark - enclose - encircle - endanger - enlist
enrich - enroll

e-: (ex-) (out, from) emit - emigrate - emerge - erupt - eject - excavate - exclude
exhale - exile - exit - export - external - extract

for-, fore: (ahead, to the front) forward - forecast - forehead - foresee - foretell

im- (in-): (in, within, into) - immigrate - implant - import - imprison - indent - indoor
inhale - inject - inherent - insert - install - intake

inter-: (between / among) interact - interchange - intermediate - internal - international

macro-: (very large) macro-computer - macroeconomics - macro-lens - macroscopic

micro-: (very small) microbe - microbiology - microchip - microcomputer - microfilm -
micro-organism - microphone - microprocessor - microscope

mono-: (one) monochrome - monogamy - monolingual - monosyllable - monotonous - monoxide

multi-: (many) multicellular - multicolored - multicultural - multifunctional - multimedia -
multilingual

over-: (more, above) - overcharge - overcoat - overcrowded - overdo - overdose -

overlearning- overload- overpopulation - overtime- overuse-overweight

**post-: (after) - postgraduate- postindustrial-postmodernism - postpone - postscript-
postwar**

**pre-: (before)-precede - precondition - predict - preface -prefix - prehistoric -prejudge
prejudice- preliminary - premature - prenatal**

**pro-: (before /forward/in front of , in favor of) proceed -proclaim - prognosticate-
pro-government - progress -projector - propose - protrude**

**re-: (again , back) react - reassure - rebirth - recall- recede- recession - recite
recur - recycle - reflect - refresh - regress- reject - renew - reproduce- restore
reunion - reverse - revise - revive**

sub-: (below- under) subcontinent -subdivide - submarine -subtract - suburban -subway

trans-: (across, beyond, through, on or to the other side)

**transaction -transatlantic - transfer- transform - transient -transistor - translate -
transmit -transplant -transport**

ultra-: (very , beyond) ultracentrifuge - ultra light- ultrasonic -ultraviolet

**uni-: (one) unicellular - unicolour - unicorn -unicycle- unidirectional - uniform - unify -
unimolecular - unipod - uniploar - unite**

Common Roots (Bases, Stems)

ریشه های رایج (بن ها ، ستاک ها)

anthro / anthrop:(human/man) anthropology --philanthropy

aqua: (water) aquamarine -aquarium -aquatic - aqueduct

astro: (aster-) asterisk - asteroid - astrologer - astronaut - astronomy - astrophysics

*** bio: (life) biochemistry - biodegradable - biography - biology- biosphere - antibiotic**

cosm: (world, universe) cosmic -- cosmology- cosmonaut - cosmopolitan - cosmos

chron: (time) chronic - chronicle - chronology - chronometer

cide: (kill) suicide-herbicide-genocide -pesticide

corp: (body) corporal -corpse -corpulent - corpus

cred: (believe) - credible - incredible- credit- credulous

***cycle: (circle , wheel) bicycle-motorcycle- recycle-tricycle**

***dic/dict:** (say, speak) dictate-dictation - dictator-diction -predict

duc/duct: (lead) conduct- induce - conductor

equi: (equal) equalize-- equator - equivalent- equity

***fac/ fact /fic:** (do/make) factory -manufacture -fiction - fictitious

***form:** (shape) formation -reform- transform- deform

fer: (carry, bring) transfer - refer - reference

***gen:** (birth/type) gender- genesis-polygenic- monogenic -genocide

***geo:** (earth) geography - geology- geometry - geophysics- geopolitics

***gram/graph:** (writing) grammar- telegram - biography- telegraph

***homo:** (same , similar) homocentric- homogeneous -homograph- homonym- homophone

***log/logy:** (study, word, description) biology - geology- psychology -sociology

man,manu: (hand) - manual - manufacture - manuscript

medi : (middle) mediaeval -Mediterranean Sea - mediate -medium

***mit /mis:** (send) transmit -mission - emit -dismiss

mort: (death) mortal - mortality - mortician

nomen /nym (name): synonym -antonym - pseudonym -nominal -nomination

pathy: (feeling, suffering) sympathy -empathy -apathy

phil: (Love) anglophile - philosophy -Francophile - philanthropy

***phon:** (sound) phonology - phonetics - telephone - microphone - phonograph

poly: (many) polygamy - polyglot -polygon - polysyllabic -polytechnic

***port:** (carry) export - import - portable -porter -airport

***prim:** (first) primarily - primary- prime minister-primitive

***scope:** (view) microscope - periscope- telescope - stethoscope

***scrib:** (scrip) (write) describe - prescribe - postscript - scripture - script-writer

soph: (wisdom, wise) **sophist - sophisticated -philosophy**

***spec(t):** (look, watch) **spectacles -spectacular - spectator - inspector - specify - specimen**

***tele:** (away) **telecommunication -telegram - telegraph - telephone - telescope -tele-text television**

tempo: (time) **temporal - temporary -contemporary**

***tract:** (pull) **attract - distract - tractor - tractable**

***vis (vid):** (see, picture) **video - visible - vision- invisible -revision - visit - visualize**

***vi/ vite:** (life) **vital - vitamin - revitalize -revive**

voc /vok: (call) **vocabulary - vocal - vocative - invocation**

Common Noun Suffixes:

پسوند های اسم ساز رایج

-age: **postage - breakage -coverage -shortage-marriage**

-al: **arrival - survival - approval - renewal**

-ance/- ence: **acceptance - guidance - independence - existence - performance presence - absence**

-dom: **freedom - kingdom - wisdom -boredom**

-hood: **brotherhood - childhood -neighborhood**

-ee: **trainee -interviewee - employee -refugee**

-er: (-or) **trainer - interviewer - employer- lecturer -inventor -translator**

-ian: **musician - mortician -technician -electrician -magician**

-ion: (-sion, -tion) **action - information - invitation -migration - invention**

-ism: **capitalism - realism - naturalism - materialism - behaviorism -humanism**

-ist: **artist - typist -violinist - motorist -terrorist**

-ity /-ty -y -acy -cy: **clarity -activity -personality -cruelty - stupidity- purity similarity- accuracy -injury -discovery -candidacy - jealousy**

-ment: **amusement - appointment - assignment - attachment -development entertainment -government - payment**

-ness: happiness - kindness - darkness - tiredness - nervousness - weakness - sadness
-ship: friendship - hardship - relationship - scholarship - relationship
-th: length - width - strength - warmth - health
-ure: adventure - failure - pressure - pleasure - temperature

Common Adjective Suffixes:

پسوند های صفت ساز رایج

able /ible: accessible - eatable - fashionable - comfortable - valuable - reasonable
sensible - profitable - defensible

-al: cultural - mental - physical - natural - artificial - practical

-ed: interested - surprised - shocked - frightened - amused - bored

-en: golden - wooden - woolen

-ant /-ent : relevant - pleasant - different - confident

-ful : careful - powerful - hopeful - helpful - wonderful

-ic /- ical : economic - economical - artistic - political - chemical - medical - historic -
historical - scientific - musical

-ing: interesting - surprising - shocking - frightening - amusing - boring

-ish: foolish - stylish - childish - selfish - greenish - brownish - Turkish

-ive: active - attractive - expensive - creative - inventive - protective - supportive

-less: lifeless - meaningless - careless - harmless - useless - emotionless - worthless -
helpless - powerless - painless - hopeless

-ly: daily - lovely - friendly - weekly - yearly

-ory: sensory - satisfactory - advisory

-ous/ -ious: anxious - dangerous - adventurous - serious - curious - furious
religious - nervous - famous - enormous

-some: tiresome - handsome - lonesome - bothersome - awesome

-y: foggy - salty - cloudy - snowy - dirty - thirsty - hungry

Common Verb Suffixes:

پسوند های فعل ساز رایج

- ate: activate-concentrate -communicate-complicate- cultivate- motivate -domesticate
- en: darken -awaken -shorten - strengthen - broaden -harden
- ify: amplify- specify -identify -purify -exemplify-modify -classify- simplify
- ize /-ise: energize -organize -centralize - memorize -summarize - advertise
standardize - familiarize -modernize -industrialize

Common Adverb Suffixes

پسوند های قید ساز رایج

- ly: honestly -pleasantly - constantly - perfectly - accurately- internationally
- most: furthestmost -topmost -northernmost - southernmost -easternmost
- wise: clockwise- lengthwise-time-wise -likewise -businesswise
- ward /-wards: homeward - forward - backward - northwards -southwards -
skywards - onwards- upwards

- 1- The energy inside the Earth is **unimaginable**. (un-imagin-able)
- 2- Her friends know her to be an **argumentative** girl. (argu -ment-ative)
- 3- Okinawans have the highest life **expectancy** for both men and women over 65. (expect-ancy)
- 4- It is believed that an earthquake **anteceded** the fire. "anteceded" means..... (ante-ced-ed)
a) caused b) happened after c) happened before d) extinguish
- 5- The distinction or difference between leisure and **unavoidable** activities is
not a rigidly defined one. (un-avoid-able= impossible to prevent) (متن کلوز تجربی ۹۳)
- 6- A best friend gives you **unconditional** love. That means complete love, without
any limits. (un-condition-al) (متن تجربی ۹۳)
- 7- Children learn to talk **formally** and **respectfully** to adults and **informally** to their friends.
(متن زبان ۹۴)

❖ سوال های در ارتباط با مرجع ضمیر (Reference Questions)

- ۱- معمولاً اما (نه همیشه) نزدیکترین کلمه به ضمیر می تواند پاسخ صحیح باشد.
 - ۲- ضمائر (کلمات مرجع) ممکن است به یک اسم، گروه اسمی، جمله وارده (عبارت) یا یک جمله اشاره کنند.
 - ۳- در زبان انگلیسی اکثر ضمائر (کلمات مرجع) به کلمه ها و بخش های ما قبل خود بر می گردند. (به عبارت دیگر پس مرجع هستند.) به ویژه ضمائر شخصی، صفات شخصی و ضمائر موصولی در اکثر موارد به کلمه ها یا عبارت های ما قبل خود اشاره می کنند.
 - ۴- در زبان انگلیسی بندرت پیش می آید که ضمائر (کلمات مرجع) به کلمه ها یا عبارت های بعد از خود اشاره کنند (یعنی پیش مرجع باشند).
 - ۵- ضمیر باید از نظر شخص و عدد (مفرد / جمع بودن و مذکر / مؤنث بودن) با مرجع خود مطابقت کنند .
- نکته : هر چهار گزینه را به صورت تک تک جایگزین ضمیر کنید تا بتوانید پیدا کنید کدام یک پاسخ صحیح می باشد.

Education involves both learning and teaching. Sometimes, people learn by teaching themselves. But they also learn with the help of other people such as parents or teachers. Parents are the child's first and perhaps most important teachers. But few people have either the time or the ability to teach their children everything that **they** need to know.

1- The word "**they**" in line 4 refers to

- a) people b) teachers c) parents d) children

Practice your speech in front of a mirror to check your way of presentation and body movements and change **them** if necessary.

2- The word "**them**" refers to

- a) way of presentation b) body movements
c) speech d) way of presentation and body movements

Sometimes we can see a satellite in the sky and it seems to stay in the same place. **This** is because it is moving around the world at 11,000 kilometers an hour exactly the same speed that the earth rotates.

3- The word "**this**" refers to

- a) seeing a satellite in the sky b) moving around the world
c) satellites which seem to stay in the same place d) having the same speed as the Earth

Life for women has changed, but in some places it is the same as **it** used to be 100 years ago.

4- The pronoun "**it**" refers to

- a) life b) women c) places d) years

The first complete American dictionary of the English language was written in 1823 by Noah Webster, **who** was very interested in showing that American English was different from **that** spoken in Britain. 5- The pronoun "**who**" refers to

- a) American b) language c) Noah Webster d) Britain

6- The pronoun "**that**" refers to

- a) American b) language c) Noah Webster d) Britain

The royal Canadian police use horses and wear **their** famous red uniforms on special occasions.

7- The word "**their**" refers to

- a) police b) uniforms c) horses d) occasions

8- Where unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that **the latter** is due to (because of) **the former**.

The word "**the latter**" refers to "crime". The word "**the former**" refers to "unemployment".

9-He had to choose between giving up his job and giving up his principles. He chose **the former**. The word "**the former**" refers to "giving up his job".

10- Robert is studying physics and math and hopes to specialize in **the latter**.

The word "**the latter**" refers to "math".

Scientists know that greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane make the earth warmer.

They do so by trapping heat in the atmosphere. 11- The word "**they**" refers to

- a) scientists b) carbon dioxide c) the earth d) the greenhouse gases

12- The phrase "**do so**" refers to

- a) scientists know b) trapping heat in the atmosphere
c) make the earth warmer d) like carbon dioxide and methane

It is important *to know the type of the questions* because the manner of answering them varies from type to type. 13- The pronoun "**it**" refers to

- a) type b) questions c) manner d) to know the type of the questions

14- The railway made **it** possible *to carry goods and people overland for long distances at high speed*.

15- The earth could get warmer by itself, without help from people. Many climate scientists think that there is **another reason** for the change in temperature. They think that human activities like cutting down the trees, producing trash and burning fuels like coal and oil are helping make the earth warmer.

The layer of cream which floats on the top of milk is made up of fat globules. As well as casein and fat, which can both be seen, milk also contains a type of sugar called *lactose* dissolved in **it**. (تجربي ٩٣) 16- The word "**it**" refers to

- a) sugar b) fat c) milk d) casein

The ever-changing nature of the atmosphere , the great computational power required to solve the equations that describe the atmosphere, error involved in measuring the initial conditions, and incomplete understanding of atmospheric processes mean that forecast become less accurate as the difference in current time and the time for **which** the forecast is being made increases. (ریاضی ۹۳) 17 - The word "**which**" near the end of paragraph **refers to**...

- a) processes b) forecasts c) difference in current time d) time

Wampum are necklaces made from beads and seashells. The beads had holes in **them**. People put beads on strings. American Indians used wampum for money in the 1500's. (هنر ۹۴)

18- What does "**them**" in line 13 refer to?

- a) Holes b) Beads c) wampum d) seashells

❖ سوال های در ارتباط با جزئیات متن : (Detail questions)

❖ سوال های واضح یا مستقیم از متن (Direct or Explicit Questions)

Type of questions on detail questions:

نوع و شکل سوال هایی که در این بخش (جزئیات متن) طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

- **According to the passage** طبق گفته ی متن (بر اساس متن)
- **According to the author/ writer** طبق گفته ی نویسنده / مولف ...
- **Who, what, when, where, how, and why** چه کسی / چه چیزی / چه وقتی / کجا / چطور و چرا ...
- **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?** کدام یک از موارد زیر در متن ذکر نشده است؟
- **According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT**..... طبق گفته ی متن همه موارد زیر درست است به جز
- **Which one is true according to the passage?** کدام یک درست است طبق گفته متن؟
- **Which one is Not true (false) according to the passage?** کدام یک درست نیست / نادرست است طبق گفته متن؟

این نوع سوال ها، رایج ترین نوع سوال ها در درک مطلب می باشد . طراحان سوال، در این نوع سوال ها دنبال اطلاعات خاصی که در متن آمده است ، می باشند . برای پاسخ دادن به این نوع سوال ها ، باید کلمه ها و عبارات های کلیدی که در صورت سوال ، یا تک تک گزینه ها آمده، دور آنها خط بکشیم و روی آنها تمرکز کنیم و سپس نگاه سریع به متن داشته باشیم تا این کلمه ها و عبارات های کلیدی را در متن پیدا کنیم.

نکته ۱: در سوال های مربوط به جزئیات متن بعد از مشخص کردن کلمات کلیدی متن یک جمله قبل و بعد آن را بخوانیم.

نکته ۲: همیشه عین آن کلمه ها و عبارت هایی که در متن آمده است ، در گزینه ها داده نمی شود. یعنی از یک مترادف یا بیان مجدد استفاده می شود.

نکته ۳: معمولاً در سوال های مربوط به جزئیات متن ، نظم و ترتیب اطلاعات متن رعایت می شود. یعنی پاسخ سوال اول در اوایل متن، سوال دوم در اواسط متن و پاسخ به سوال آخر در اواخر متن می آید.

نکته ۴: در سوال های جزئیات متن ، مربوط به عدد ها و تاریخ ها (سال ها) ، معمولاً عدد یا سالی درست است که به صورت مستقیم در متن نیامده است . (به عبارت دیگر ، در سوال های مربوط به عدد یا سال، محاسبه کردن - جمع و تفریق کردن - ضروری است .)
به سال ها و تاریخ های زیر توجه کنید.

in 302 B.C. = in the fourth century B.C. در قرن چهارم قبل از میلاد

in 571 A.D. = in the sixth century A.D. در قرن ششم بعد از میلاد

in the 1990s = (1990 -1999) decade = دهه از ۱۹۹۰ تا ۱۹۹۹ = در دهه ۱۹۹۰

in 2014= in the third millennium در هزاره سوم / اوایل = early / اواسط = mid / اواخر = late

نکته ۵: گاهی اوقات در سوال های مربوط به جزئیات متن ، همه ی کلمه ها و عبارت ها در گزینه ها درست می باشند به جزء یک کلمه! دقت در اینجا حرف اول را می زند.

نکته ۶: گاهی اوقات در سوال های مربوط به جزئیات متن، همه ی کلمه ها و عبارت ها در گزینه ها درست می باشند و فقط از فعل ها از نظر زمان و معلوم و مجهول بودن نادرست می باشند.

Nelson Mandela was born in Quna, a small village in South Africa in 1918. His father was an important man in the village but he died when Nelson was still young. Nelson suffered a lot because of his father's death but he never asked for a charity, he just worked hard and finally went to a university where he studied history and languages. At the university he became interested in politics and joined the African National Congress. He studied law and became a lawyer in 1952. He became a leader in the African National Congress and devoted all his life fighting against the white African government. In 1962 he went to prison. In 1990 he was finally set free and in 1993 he won the Nobel Peace Prize.

1- When Mandela was young he had a lot of hardship because

a) he studied history and languages

b) he lost his father

c) He became a leader in the African National Congress

d) He was sent to prison

2-According to the passage Mandela was in prison for.....years.

a) 1990

b) 1962

c) 28

d) 38

Health means much more than not being sick. When you are healthy, you say you "feel great." You are happier and do better work. Health helps you enjoy play, sports and parties. It also helps you make friends.

Health as a whole includes physical, mental and social health. All parts of your body must work together properly to give you physical health. Your mind must act normally to give you mental health. You must enjoy being with other people and they must enjoy being with you for social health.

You usually do not think about your body when it works properly. But you worry about your health when you do not feel well. The healthy body protects itself against many illnesses. It can make a cut finger or broken leg as it was before. But it breaks down and stops working well unless it receives proper care. Your body can stay healthy only if you supply it with the food and care that it needs. All through the history many persons have worked to improve man's health. Also, the government and a lot of organizations always try to make useful laws to help protect your health.

3 - According to the passage, health **DOES NOT** help you with

- a) making friends b) eating good food c) doing better work d) feeling happy

4- According to the passage, You usually think about your health..... .

- a) at all times during your life b) if you do not receive enough food to eat
- c) when you cannot make new friends d) when your body does not work properly

Too much TV- Especially programming of low educational value- can reduce people's ability to concentrate or reason. In fact, studies show that after only a minute or two of watching TV, a person's mind relaxes, as it does during light sleep. Another possible effect of television and also video tapes on the human brain is poor communication. Children who watch a lot of TV may lose their ability to focus on a subject or an educational activity for more than ten or fifteen minutes. The result is poor performance at school. It may also result in a condition in which people are unable to pay attention, listen well, follow instructions, or remember everyday things.

5- Which of these occurs faster during watching TV?

- a) decrease in ability to concentrate b) poor social communication
- c) loss of ability to remember d) relaxation of mind

6- Which statement is **Not mentioned** in the passage?

- a) Watching too much TV can decrease people's ability to concentrate.
- b) Children who watch TV a lot may lose their ability to focus on a subject for a long time.
- c) Watching too much TV can have bad effects on children's eyesight.
- d) Too much TV may also result in a condition in which people are not able to listen well.

Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, stands on the bank of one of the channels of the Ganges Brahmaputra delta, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the sea. The city is also known as Dacca. There are separate articles on the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers.

It is an ancient city with many monuments of the 17th century Mogul period. The Lal Bagh camp was begun by a son of the emperor Aurangzeb in 1684. There are more than 700 mosques, including one built as far back as 1456. A Christian church was built by a Portuguese mission in 1677 at a time when Dhaka was the capital of Bengal and a great center of trade, attracting English, French and Dutch traders.

In the 18th and 19th centuries Dhaka lost its importance as its chief trade, that is muslin (a soft cotton fabric), declined and another town became the capital. In 1905 it became the capital of East Bengal for a time, and in 1947 it became Pakistan's eastern capital. When East Pakistan broke away in 1971 and announced its independence in Bangladesh, Dhaka was one of the first places taken over by the Pakistan army and one of the last to be surrendered by it.

The capital has fine modern buildings, including a university, many schools, an airport and hotels. Many of the new buildings are grouped round the Ramna, a large park. An industrial area stretches for 16 kilometers (10 miles) to the river port Narayanganj. Dhaka is the industrial center of Bangladesh and the city has always been noted for its cottage industries.

(ریاضی ۹۲)

7- Which statement about the passage is **NOT** true?

- a) Dacca is an ancient city with so many monuments.
- b) The Lal Bagh camp was begun by the emperor Aurangzeb in 1684.
- c) There are more than 700 mosques, including one built in the 15th century
- d) The Christian church was built by the Portuguese when Dacca was economically important

8- According to the passage, the city of Dhaka has always been noticed for its..... .

- a) cottage industries
- b) modern buildings
- c) many schools
- d) airports and hotels

When aircraft and balloons first took to the skies, the people in them were amazed at their new view of the world. From hundreds of feet up they could see the layout of a large city, the shape of a coastline, or the patchwork of fields on a farm. Today, we have an even wider view.

Satellites circle the Earth, not hundreds of feet, but hundreds of miles above the grounds.

From this great height, satellites provide a unique image of our planet. Some have cameras that take photographs of land and sea, giving information about the changing environment on Earth.

Other plot weather patterns or probe into space and send back data about planets and stars. All of these are artificial satellites that have been launched into space from Earth. However, the word satellite actually means any object that moves around a planet while being held in orbit by planet gravity. There are countless natural satellites in the universe. The Earth has one- the Moon. Meanwhile, there are many types of artificial satellites. Weather satellites observe rain, storms and clouds, and measure land and sea temperatures. Spy satellites observe military

targets from low altitudes and send back detailed pictures to ground stations. Earth observation satellites monitor vegetation, air and water pollution, population changes, and geological factors such as mineral deposits. (خارج از کشور ۹۴)

9- Which of the following artificial satellites is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- a) Earth observation b) communication c) weather d) spy

The idea of being employed, or working in exchange for money paid as salary or wages, is a relatively recent one. It started fully with Industrial Revolution in the 1760s. thousands of years before then, when primitive tribes wandered the Earth, - man , woman, and child worked just to survive, by hunting, gathering food, making clothes, cooking, looking after babies, and handling the houses.

When the first civilizations developed, a formal employment was forced on people without their choice. It was called slavery. Slaves were not paid for their work, and were vital to the economy of early civilizations such as ancient Egypt and Greece. In later centuries slaves played a key role in the economy of European overseas colony from the 16th centuries onwards as well as in the cotton economy of the southern United States up to the American Civil War in 1861. Slaves were forced to work at anything their masters ordered them to , be it field work, housekeeping, or road building. Slaves were often worked till they dropped dead, and were beaten if they refused to work.

Another form of employment called farming emerged in the Middle Ages in Europe. Farmers were employed by lords to work the land for the lord's benefit. In return they received shelter and a small plot to farm for themselves. They could not leave the lord's estate nor change their employment if they wanted to. Like slaves, they were not paid money in return for their labor. (تجرّبی ۹۲)

10- According to the passage, in primitive time

- a) employees worked without force b) people worked by hunting animals
c) everyone worked to continue to live d) employers refused to hire people

11- It is stated in the passage that slaves.....

- a) received low salaries
b) did not have to obey their masters
c) were no longer important in the sixteenth century
d) had an important role in European colonies

12- In the middle ages, farmers

- a) were paid very little money b) were given places to live in
c) could not have their own land d) were allowed to change their jobs

❖ سوال های استنباطی (Inference questions)

❖ سوال های غیر مستقیم و یا ضمنی از متن (Indirect or Implicit Questions)

- **Type of questions on inference questions:**
- نوع و شکل سوال هایی که در این بخش (استنباطی) طرح می شود معمولاً به صورت زیر می باشد .
- The passage **implies** that..... متن اشاره می کند که
- The text **suggests** that متن اشاره می کند که
- The author/ writer **implies** that..... نویسنده/ مولف اشاره می کند که
- Which of the following can be **inferred** from the passage?
کدام یک از موارد زیر می تواند از متن استنباط شود؟
- From the passage, it can be **inferred** that از متن می توان استنباط کرد که ...
- It is most **probable (likely)** that..... بیشترین احتمال می رود که
- It can be **understood** that..... می شود فهمید که
- Which one is **TRUE** according to the passage? کدام یک درست است طبق گفته متن ؟
- We can **conclude** from the passage that..... ما می توانیم نتیجه بگیریم از متن که
- We can **infer** from the passage that..... ما می توانیم استنباط کنیم از متن که

نکته : این سوال ها، معمولاً چالش برانگیزترین نوع سوال ها در متن می باشد. برای پاسخ دادن به این نوع سوال ها (همانند سوال های مربوط به جزئیات متن) **دور کلمه ها و عبارت های کلیدی** که در صورت سوال ، یا تک تک گزینه ها آمده، **خط می کشیم** و روی آنها تمرکز می کنیم. و سپس به متن نگاه می کنیم تا این کلمه ها و عبارت های کلیدی را در متن پیدا کنیم و بعد از مشخص کردن کلمات و عبارتهای کلیدی متن، یک جمله قبل و بعد آن را می خوانیم. پاسخ این سوال ها به طور مستقیم و صریح در متن نیامده و می توان با توجه به اطلاعات داده شده در متن ، گزینه صحیح را استنباط کرد.

Mina's parents had been out of town for a couple of days. When they were supposed to return, Mina cleaned the house and baked a cake. She made sure that her younger sister was neatly dressed and ready to welcome their parents. Then Mina made a pot of tea. When her mother and father arrived, they were pleasantly surprised.

1-It can be **understood** that Mina was

- a) thoughtful b) interesting c) surprised d) embarrassed

Thomas Alva Edison, an American scientist, was one of the world's greatest inventors. He was born in Milan, Ohio in the United States. As a boy he had a lot of imagination and curiosity, and was taken away from school because his teachers thought his continual questions were a sign of stupidity. His first great interest was chemistry and he read all he could about it. He was only 10 when he began to grow and sell vegetables so that he could buy chemicals for making experiments at home. When he was 12, he worked selling magazines and fruit on a train.

(انسانی ۸۴)

2-All of the following statement can be **inferred** from the passage EXCEPT.....

- a) Edison was a hardworking person
- b) It is probable that some students' questions can't be deeply understood by teachers.
- c) Edison experienced poverty when he was a child
- d) Edison had a sign of stupidity when he was at school

Ultimately we will save endangered species only if we save their habitats. We also need to stop people from killing them. Instead of supporting zoos, we should support groups that work to protect animals and preserve their homes in the wild. (ریاضی ۹۳)

3-The last paragraph of the passage includes a number of

- a) complaints
- b) comparisons
- c) suggestions
- d) warnings

When aircraft and balloons first took to the skies, the people in them were amazed at their new view of the world. From hundreds of feet up they could see the layout of a large city, the shape of a coastline, or the patchwork of fields on a farm. Today, we have an even wider view.

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Meanwhile, there are many types of artificial satellites. Weather satellites observe rain, storms and clouds, and measure land and sea temperatures. Spy satellites observe military targets from low altitudes and send back detailed pictures to ground stations. Earth observation satellites monitor vegetation, air and water pollution, population changes, and geological factors such as mineral deposits. (خارج از کشور ۹۴)

4- Which of the following is understood from the passage?

- a) In today's world, there is no need for balloons at all
- b) Artificial satellites are varied in application than natural satellites
- c) the most important data a satellite can send is information about other planets
- d) there are a lot more artificial satellites in the universe compared to natural satellites

❖ سوال های گذر از متن (Transition Questions) اطلاعات قبل یا بعد از متن

Some Types of transition questions:

نوع و شکل سوال هایی که در این بخش (سوال های گذر از متن) طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

- The paragraph **before** this one most **probably** discussed the.....
 - پارگراف قبل از این (متن) به احتمال زیاد بحث کرده در باره
 - The paragraph **following** this one most **probably** discusses the.....
 - پارگراف بعد از این (متن) به احتمال زیاد بحث می کند در باره
 - What was most **probably** discussed in the paragraph **preceding** the passage?
 - چه چیزی به احتمال زیاد ، در پارگرافی که قبل از این متن آمده بحث شده است؟.....
 - Which of the following is **most likely** the topic of the paragraph **following** the passage?
 - کدام یک از موارد زیر، به احتمال زیاد می تواند موضوع پارگرافی که بعد از این متن می آید، باشد ؟
در این نوع از سوال ها، فرض می شود که این متن، بخشی از یک متن طولانی است و از ما خواسته می شود حدس بزنیم که موضوع پارگراف قبلی یا موضوع پارگراف بعدی این متن چه چیزی می تواند باشد.
- نکته ۱: در این نوع سوال ها ، ابتدای پارگراف یا متن به ما سرنخی می دهد تا تشخیص دهیم موضوع پارگراف قبلی چه چیزی می تواند می باشد.
- نکته ۲: در این نوع سوال ها، انتهای پارگراف یا متن به ما سرنخی می دهد تا تشخیص دهیم موضوع پارگراف بعدی چه چیزی می تواند می باشد.

When a strong earthquake occurs on the ocean floor rather than on land, a tremendous force is exerted on the seawater and one or larger, destructive waves called tsunamis can be formed. Tsunamis are commonly called tidal waves in the United States, but this is really inappropriate name in that the cause of tsunami is an underground earthquake rather than the ocean's tides.

Far from a land, a tsunami can move through the wide open vastness of the ocean at a speed of 600 miles (900 kilometer) per hour and often can travel tremendous distances without losing height and strength. When a tsunami reaches shallow coastal water, it can reach a height of 100 feet (30 meters) or more and cause tremendous flooding and damage to coastal areas.

1-The paragraph **preceding** the passage **most probably** discusses

- a) tsunamis in different parts of the world
- b) the negative effects of tsunamis
- c) land-based earthquakes
- d) the effect of the tides on tsunamis

2-Which of the following is **the most likely** the topic of the paragraph **following** the passage?

- a) the cause of tsunamis
- b) the destructive effects of tsunamis on the coast
- c) the difference between tsunamis and tidal waves
- d) the distance covered by tsunamis

❖ سوال های در ارتباط با لحن و نگرش نویسنده در متن *

(Questions on Tones & Attitudes of Writer)

Some Types of tone or attitude questions:

نوع و شکل سوال هایی که در این بخش (لحن و نگرش نویسنده در متن) طرح می شود به صورت زیر می باشد .

- What **tone** does the author take in writing this passage?

چه لحنی را نویسنده در نوشتن این متن دارد؟

- Which of the following best reveals (describes) the author's **attitude** towardsin the passage?

کدام یک از موارد زیر، بیشتر نشان می دهد (توصیف می کند) نگرش نویسنده در باره در متن؟

- The writer's **tone** in this passage is است.....

- How would the author probably **feel** about.....?

چه احساسی نویسنده به احتمال زیاد دارد در باره.....؟

- این نوع سوال ها ، احساس نویسنده را در باره یک موضوع یا ایده نشان می دهد که در زمان نوشتن آن متن داشته است.

- نویسنده در یک متن ممکن است به شدت موافق یا مخالف با یک موضوع یا عقیده باشد. ولی در بیشتر موارد نویسنده سعی می کند در باره موضوع مطرح شده در متن حالت بی طرف (خنثی) را داشته باشد.

Some examples of tone or attitude answers:

برخی از نمونه ها در مورد پاسخ های لحن و نگرش :

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1- positive (مثبت) | 2-negative (منفی) | 3- neutral (خنثی) |
| 4- indifferent (بی تفاوت) | 5- informative (آموزنده) | 6- humorous (فکاهی) |
| 7- disbelieving (باور نکردنی) | 8- cautionary (اخطار آمیز) | 9- descriptive (توصیفی) |
| 10- explanatory (توضیحی) | 11- persuasive (تشویقی / متقاعد کننده) | 12- supportive (حمایتی) |
| 13- scientific (علمی) | 14- sarcastic (طعنه آمیز) | 15 - objective (عینی / بی طرف) |
| 16- complimentary (تعریف آمیز / تمجیدی) | 17- critical (انتقادی) | 18- impersonal (غیر شخصی) |
| 19 - depressing (ناراحت کننده) | 20 -favorable (مورد تایید / موافق) | 21- unfavorable (نامناسب / مغرضانه) |
| 22- concerned (نگران) | 23- historical (تاریخی) | 24- cynical (بد بینانه) |
| 25-emotional (احساسی) | 26- skeptical (شک آمیز / تردید آمیز) | 27- optimistic (خوش بینانه) |
| 28- pessimistic (بدبینانه) | 29-sympathetic (همدردی / دلسوزانه) | 30- approving (موافق / تایید کننده) |

- 1- The work, a **true masterpiece**, was written in a day. (**positive**)
- 2- In her **brilliant career** as an architect, she was **renowned** not only for the quality of her work but also for the amount of work she produced. (**positive**)
- 3- The system is **extravagant** of land use and **not suitable** for many areas of the world. (**negative**)
- 4- These experiments are not only **shocking** but also a **waste of time and money**. (**negative**)

We must realize the **futility of trying to impose our will** upon our children. **No amount of punishment will bring about lasting submission**. Today's children are willing to take any amount of punishment in order to assert their rights. Confused and bewildered **parents mistakenly hope** that punishment will eventually bring results, without realizing that they are actually **getting nowhere with their methods**. At best, they gain only **temporary results** from punishment. When the same punishment has to be repeated again and again, it should be obvious **that doesn't work**.

- 5- Which of the following best describes the author's **attitude** towards punishment in the passage?
a) sympathetic b) indifferent c) approving d) critical
- 6- What is the **tone** of the passage?
a) descriptive b) sarcastic c) cautionary d) humorous

To accomplish great things, we must not only act but also dream, not only plan, but also believe.

برای دست یافتن به چیزهای بزرگ، ما باید نه تنها عمل کنیم، بلکه رویای آن را داشته باشیم، نه تنها برنامه ریزی کنیم، بلکه به آن باور داشته باشیم.