

جزوه کسب مهارت های
درک مطلب

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سوالات درک مطلب:

- 1) Topic
- 2) Detailed Questions
- 3) Inferred Questions

سؤالات درک مطلب به ۳ گروه تقسیم می‌شوند.

(سؤالات تیپ ۱)

* گروه اول: به سؤالاتی اتلاق می‌شود که ایده‌ی اصلی متن مورد سؤال قرار می‌گیرد.

این‌گونه سؤالات به چهار شکل می‌توانند در جمله ظاهر شوند.

– شکل اول: به سؤالاتی اتلاق می‌شود که Topic کل متن مورد سؤال قرار می‌گیرد.

برای پاسخ‌گویی به این‌گونه سؤالات گام‌های زیر برداشته می‌شوند.
(۱) دو جمله‌ی اول متن با دقت بررسی شوند، (منظور از جمله نقطه می‌باشد).

(۲) چنان‌چه جمله‌ی دوم وارد مثال شده باشد خواندنش حرام است.

The for example

This for instance

That including

These such as: like

Those According to

اسمی که قبلاً ذکر شده است

۳) هرگاه در تستی یک گزینه براساس جمله‌ی اول و یک گزینه براساس جمله‌ی دوم متن آمده باشد همیشه جمله‌ی اول به جمله‌ی دوم اولویت دارد.

۴) چنانچه حرف تعریف **the** در جمله‌ی اول متن آمده باشد جمله‌ی اول حتماً باید تحت هر شرایطی بررسی شود.

۵) توجه به این نکته ضروری می‌باشد که حرف تعریف **the** فقط در جمله‌ی دوم پاراگراف اول در نظر گرفته نمی‌شود و چنانچه این حرف تعریف در جایگاه‌های دیگری قرار بگیرد حتماً بررسی می‌شود.

۶) چنانچه در جمله‌ی اول از کلمات **however – but** استفاده شده باشد قبل از این دو کلمه به هیچ‌عنوان بررسی نمی‌شود چون قبل از این دو کلمه **Topic** پاراگراف و یا متن قبل از متن موجود می‌باشد.

(۷) چنانچه دو گزینه براساس جمله‌ی اول متن انتخاب شده باشد به چیدمان کلمات توجه می‌کنیم یعنی کلماتی که اول‌ترند **Topic** ترند.

(۸) توجه به تعداد پاراگراف‌ها برای پاسخ‌گویی به سؤالات درک مطلب از نوع **Topic** الزامی می‌باشد.

(۹) چنانچه متنی بیش از ۱ پاراگراف داشته باشد علاوه بر ۲ جمله‌ی اول متن جمله‌ی اول سایر پاراگراف‌ها برای رد گزینه و یا درک بهتر ۲ جمله‌ی اول استفاده می‌شود.

- شکل دوم: سؤالاتی که **Topic** پاراگرافی خاص از درون متن مورد سؤال قرار بگیرد. برای پاسخ‌گویی به این‌گونه سؤالات فقط کافی است ۲ جمله‌ی اول آن پاراگراف بررسی شود.
- شکل سوم: سؤالاتی که **Topic** پاراگراف و یا متن قبل از متن موجود مورد سؤال قرار می‌گیرد.

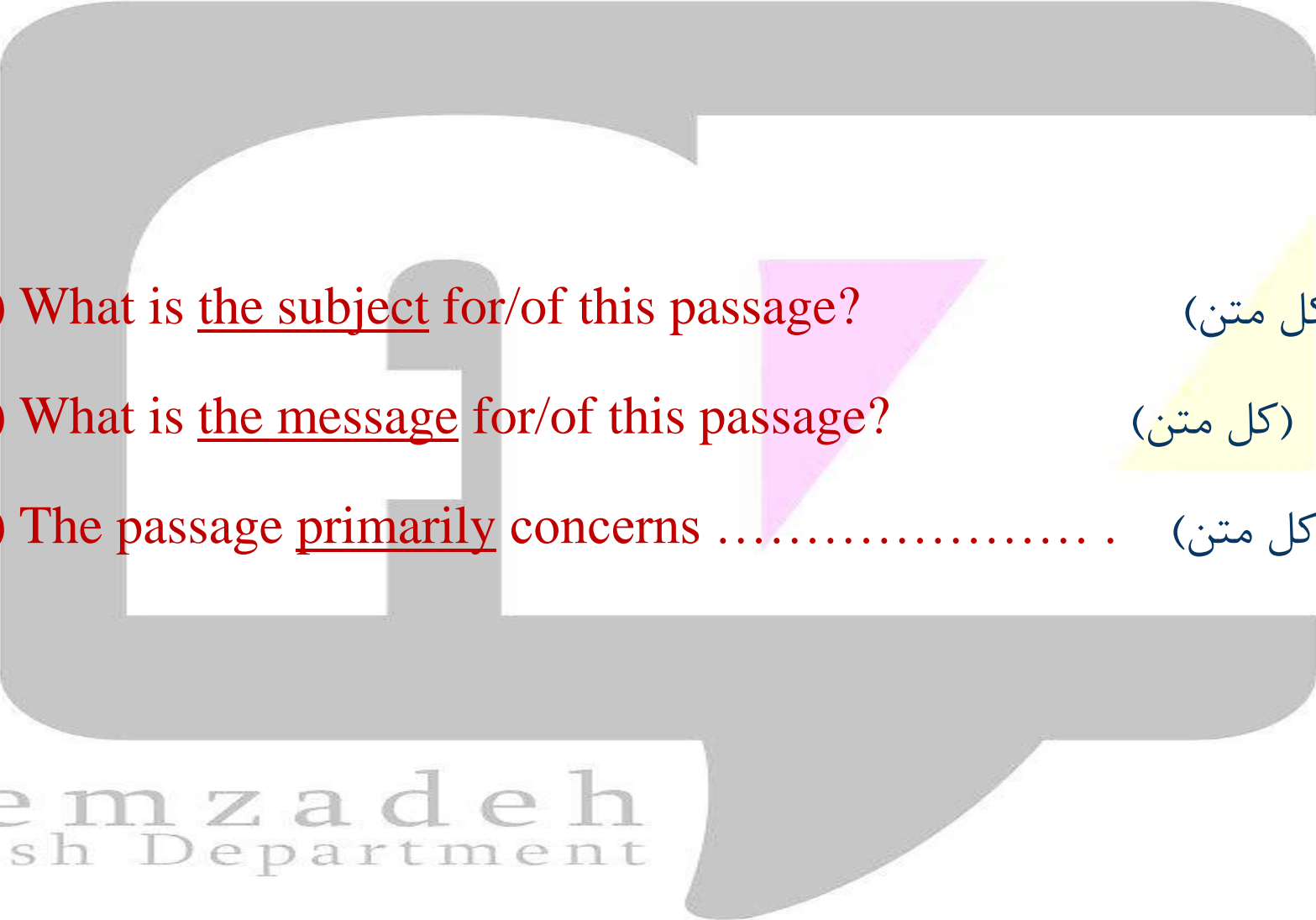
برای پاسخ‌گویی به این‌گونه سؤالات فقط کافی است یک جمله آن هم جمله‌ی اول اول اول متن با تمرکز بر قسمت اول اول آن بررسی گردد.

– **شکل چهارم:** سؤالاتی که **Topic** پاراگراف و یا متن بعد از متن موجود مورد سؤال قرار می‌گیرد.

برای پاسخ‌گویی به این‌گونه سؤالات فقط کافی است یک جمله آن هم جمله‌ی آخر آخر آخر متن با تمرکز بر قسمت آخر آخر آخر آن بررسی شود.

* Topic Questions:

- 1) What is the best topic for/of this passage?
- 2) What is the best title for/of this passage?
- 3) What is the main idea for/of this passage?
- 4) What is the main concern for/of this passage?

- 
- 5) What is the subject for/of this passage? (کل متن)
- 6) What is the message for/of this passage? (کل متن)
- 7) The passage primarily concerns (کل متن)

8) The passage is mainly a bout (کل متن)

*** عمدتاً (mainly / primarily / chiefly / mostly / generally / largely)

9) What is the best topic for the brd paragraph? (پاراگراف خاص از درون متن)

10) The passage (paragraph) preceding this passage is probably about (متن قبل)

prior to

before

قبل

11) The passage (paragraph) following this passage is likely about (متن بعد)

after



بعد

* **سؤالات تیپ ۲:** به سؤالاتی اطلاق می‌شود که دارای آدرس می‌باشند که با صورت

سؤال و یا گزینه‌ها آدرس را در اختیار ما قرار می‌دهند.

برای پاسخ‌گویی به این گونه سؤالات گام‌های زیر برداشته می‌شوند:

(۱) تشخیص اسم به‌عنوان کلمه‌ی کلیدی.

۲) پیدا کردن اسم در متن و مشخص نمودن نقطه به نقطه‌ی آن در متن.

۳) هرگاه در تستی دو گزینه کلمات مشابه داشتند پاسخ صحیح یکی از آن دو خواهد بود که بین درست و درست‌تر گزینه‌ی درست‌تر پاسخ صحیح است.

a) Ali ✓

b) Ale & Sara ✓✓

۴) هرگاه در تستی ۳ گزینه ۱۰۰٪ درست باشند گزینه‌ی ۴ (اکبر) پاسخ صحیح می‌باشد.

- a) Ali ✓
- b) Reza ✓
- c) Sara ✓
- d) Akber ✓✓

(۵) در سؤالات تیپ ۲ توجه به جزئیات، **p.ph**، صفت، قید، مفرد و جمع بودن الزامی می باشد.

(۶) سال ها، اعداد و ارقام مناسب ترین گزینه ها برای کلمه ی کلیدی حساب می شوند.

(۷) سؤالات **wh** عموماً از نوع سؤالات تیپ ۲ می باشند.

(۸) سؤالات تیپ ۲ به صورت منظم و پشت سر هم در متن قرار می گیرند.

(۹) متونی که دارای سؤالات تیپ ۱ و ۲ بیش تری هستند برای پاسخ گویی اولویت دارند.

* سوالات تیپ ۳: (سوالات استنباطی)

این گونه سوالات به ۲ صورت در متن ظاهر می شوند و به هیچ عنوان آدرس ندارند و فقط درست و یا نادرست بودن گزینه ها مطرح می شود. ✓ ✗

الف) سوالات کیلومتری: به سؤالاتی اطلاق می شود که هر گزینه از بخشی از متن انتخاب شده است.

برای پاسخ‌گویی به این‌گونه سؤالات گام‌های زیر برداشته می‌شود:

- (۱) هر گزینه در حکم سؤالی مجزا به حساب می‌آید.
- (۲) چنان‌چه گزینه‌ای کیلومترش بیش‌تر باشد استدلال را از آن گزینه آغاز می‌کنیم.
- (۳) چنان‌چه گزینه‌ها هم کیلومتر باشند استدلال را از گزینه‌ی ۲ به بعد آغاز می‌کنیم.
- (۴) این‌گونه سؤالات باید آخر آخر آخر پاسخ داده شوند.
- (۵) فراوانی پاسخ صحیح در سؤالات تیپ ۳ گزینه‌های ۳ و ۴ می‌باشند.

ب) سؤالات گوگولی: به سؤالاتی اطلاق می‌شود که گزینه‌های آن خیلی کوچولو می‌باشند.

برای پاسخ‌گویی به سؤالات گوگولی گام‌های زیر برداشته می‌شوند:

۱) تشخیص تعداد پاراگراف‌های متن که چنانچه ۱ پاراگراف داشته باشیم تمام گوگول‌ها کنار هم خواهند بود و چنانچه از ۱ پاراگراف بیش‌تر داشته باشیم هر گوگول به احتمال زیاد در یک پاراگراف خواهد بود.

*** نکته ۱:** در سؤالات تیپ ۳ چه از مدل کیلومتری و چه از مدل گوگولی باید مشخص شود که کدام گزینه درست و کدام گزینه نادرست است.

*** نکته ۲:** در سؤالات تیپ ۳ فقط یک درست وجود دارد و گزینه‌ی درست‌تر نخواهیم داشت.

*** نکته ۳:** سؤالات گوگولی را در آخر و کیلومتری را در آخر آخر آخر پاسخ خواهیم داد.

(۲-۰ فراوانی)

* تیپ ۵.۳:

1) Purpose: (Topic + جمله آخر آخر متن)

2) Tone

3) attitude

4) organization

5) function

6) course

* سوالات مرجع ضمیر:

برای پاسخ‌گویی به سوالات مرجع ضمیر از قبل **it – they – them** کافی است به اندازه‌ی یک **V** و **S** به عقب برگردیم که چنان‌چه یک اسم از لحاظ مفرد و یا جمع بودن تطابق داشته باشد آن اسم چه فاعل باشد و چه مفعول گزینه‌ی صحیح می‌باشد، ولی چنان‌چه دو اسم از لحاظ مفرد و جمع تطابق داشته باشند همیشه اسمی که نقش فاعلی دارد به اسمی که نقش مفعولی دارد اولویت دارد.

S, V

The logs of the table are red. **It** was painted yesterday.

The leg of the table is red.

✓✓✓ S O

The Passage 1:

In the philosophy of John Dewey, a sharp distinction is made between "intelligence" and "reasoning." According to Dewey, intelligence is the only absolute way to achieve a balance between realism and idealism, between practicality and wisdom of life. Intelligence involves "interacting with other things and knowing them."

while reasoning is merely the act of an observer,"... a mind that beholds or grasps objects outside the world of things. ..." With reasoning, a level of mental certainty can be achieved, but it is through intelligence that control is taken of events that shape one's life.

The question:

1. What is the topic of this passage?

- (A) The intelligence of John Dewey
- (B) Distinctions made by John Dewey
- (C) Dewey's ideas on the ability to reason
- (D) How intelligence differs from reasoning in Dewey's works.

The passage 2:

Nitrogen fixation is a process by which nitrogen is continuously fed into biological circulation. In this process, certain algae and bacteria convert nitrogen into ammonia (NH_3). This newly created ammonia is then for the most part absorbed by plants.

The opposite process of denitrification returns nitrogen to the air:
During the process of denitrification, bacteria cause some of the
nitrates from the soil to convert into gaseous form the nitrogen
returns to the atmosphere.

The question:

2. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Process of Nitrogen Fixation
- (B) Two Nitrogen Processes
- (C) The Return of Nitrogen to the Air
- (D) The Effect of Nitrogen on Plant Life

PASSAGE 3:

Fort Knox, Kentucky, is the site of a U.S. army post, but it is even more renowned for the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, the massive vault that contains the bulk of the U.S. government's gold deposits. Completed in 1936, the vault is housed in a two-story building constructed of granite, steel, and concrete; the vault itself is made of steel and concrete and has a door that weighs more than twenty tons. Naturally, the most up-to-date security devices available are in place at Fort Knox, and the army post nearby provides further protection.

3. Which of the following best describes the topic of the passage?

- (A) The city of Fort Knox, Kentucky
- (B) The federal gold depository
- (C) The U.S. army post at Fort Knox
- (D) Gold bullion

4. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Massive Concrete Vault
- (B) Fort Knox Security
- (C) Where the U.S. Keeps Its Gold
- (D) A Visit to Kentucky

PASSAGE 4:

One identifying characteristic of minerals is their relative hardness, which can be determined by scratching one mineral with another. In this type of test, a harder mineral can scratch a softer one, but a softer mineral is unable to scratch the harder one. The Moh's hardness scale is used to rank minerals according to hardness.

Ten minerals are listed in this scale, ranging from talc with a hardness of 1 to diamond with a hardness of 10. On this scale, quartz (number 7) is harder than feldspar (number 6) and is therefore able to scratch it; however, feldspar is unable to make a mark on quartz.

5. Which of the following best states the subject of this passage?

- (A) The hardness of diamonds
- (B) Identifying minerals by means of a scratch test
- (C) Feldspar on the Mohs' scale
- (D) Recognizing minerals in their natural state

6. The main idea of this passage is that?

- (A) the hardness of a mineral can be determined by its ability to make a mark on other minerals.
- (B) diamonds, with a hardness of 10 on the Mohs' scale, can scratch all other minerals
- (C) a softer mineral cannot be scratched by a harder mineral
- (D) talc is the first mineral listed on the Mohs' scale

PASSAGE 5:

Hurricanes generally occur in the North Atlantic from May through November, with the peak of the hurricane season is September; only rarely will they occur from December through April in that part of the ocean. The main reason for the occurrence of hurricanes during this period is that the temperature on the water's surface is at its warmest and the humidity of the air is at its highest.

Of the tropical storms that occur each year in the North Atlantic, only about five, on the average, are powerful enough to be called hurricanes. To be classified as a hurricane, a tropical storm must have winds reaching speeds of at least 117 kilometers per hour, but the winds are often much stronger than that; the winds of intense hurricanes can easily surpass 240 kilometers per hour.

7. The passage mainly discusses

- (A) how many hurricanes occur each year
- (B) the strength of hurricanes
- (C) the weather in the North Atlantic
- (D) hurricanes in one part of the world

8. The best title for this passage would be

(A) The North Atlantic Ocean

(B) Storms of the Northern Atlantic

(C) Hurricanes: The Damage and Destruction

(D) What Happens from May through November

PASSAGE 6:

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882) was perhaps the best-known American poet of the nineteenth century. His clear writing style and emphasis on the prevalent values of the period made him popular with the general public if not always with the critics. He was particularly recognized for his longer narrative poems *Evangeline*, *The Song of Hiawatha*, and *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, in which he told stories from American history in terms of the values of the time.

Evangeline was set during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), when the British forced French settlers from Nova Scotia; two lovers, Gabriel and Evangeline, were separated by the British, and Evangeline devoted her lifetime to the search for Gabriel. With its emphasis on sentimental, undying love, Evangeline was immensely popular with the public.

In The Song of Hiawatha, Longfellow depicted the noble life of the American Indian through the story of the brave Hiawatha and his beloved wife Minehaha. The tear-inspiring poem follows Hiawatha through the tragedies and triumphs of life, ending with the death of Minehaha and Hiawatha's departure into the sunset in his canoe.

The Courtship of Miles Standish takes place during the early period of the settlement of New England, a period which was viewed as a time of honor and romance. In this poem centered around a love triangle, Miles Standish asks his friend John Alden to propose to Priscilla Mullins for him; John Alden ends up marrying Priscilla Mullins himself, and it takes time for his friendship with Miles Standish to recover. As with Longfellow's other narrative poems, the emphasis on high ideals and romance made the poem extremely popular.

9. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) American history is often depicted in poetry.
- (B) Longfellow described American history even though people really did not enjoy it.
- (C) The popularity of Longfellow's poems results from his stress on the values of the people.
- (D) Longfellow wrote long narrative poems that were not always popular with the critics.

10. The best title of the passage is

- (A) Longfellow's Popular Appeal
- (B) Historical Narrative Poems
- (C) The Lyric, Dramatic, and Narrative Poems of Longfellow
- (D) Longfellow and the Critics

11. The subject of the fourth paragraph is

- (A) nobility and honor in the poems of Longfellow
- (B) the love triangle involving Miles Standish
- (C) the popular appeal of *The Courtship of Miles Standish*
- (D) the period of the early settlement of New England

The passage 7:

Another myth of the oceans concerns Davy Jones, who is folklore is the mean-spirited sovereign of the ocean's depths. The name "Jones" is thought by some etymologists to have been derived from the name "Jonah," the Hebrew prophet who spent three days in a whale's belly.

According to tradition, any object that goes overboard and sinks to the bottom of the ocean is said to have gone to Davy Jones's locker, the ocean-sized, mythical receptacle for anything that falls into the water. Needless to say, any sailor on the seas is not so eager to take a tour of Davy Jones's locker, although it might be a rather interesting trip considering all the treasures located there.

The questions:

1. The paragraph *preceding* this passage most probably discusses.

- (A) the youth of Davy Jones
- (B) Davy Jones's career as a sailor
- (C) a different traditional story from the sea
- (D) preparing to travel on the ocean

2. The topic of the paragraph *following* the passage most likely is

- (A) valuable items located at the bottom of the ocean
- (B) where Davy Jones is found today
- (C) Jonah and the whale
- (D) preventing objects from falling overboard

Another program instrumental in the popularization of science was *Cosmos*. This series, broadcast on public television, dealt with topics and issues from varied fields of science. The principal writer and narrator of the program was Carl Sagan, a noted astronomer and Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

3. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- (A) a different scientific television series
- (B) Carl Sagan's scientific achievements
- (C) the Pulitzer Prize won by Carl Sagan
- (D) public television

4. The paragraph following this passage most likely contains information on what?

- (A) The popularity of science
- (B) The program *Cosmos*
- (C) The astronomer Carl Sagan
- (D) Topics and issues from various fields of science

PASSAGE 8:

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

Far from land, a tsunami can move through the wide open vastness of the ocean at a speed of 600 miles (900 kilometers) 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 can cause tremendous flooding and damage to coastal areas.

5. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

- (A) tsunamis in various parts of the world
- (B) the negative effects of tsunamis
- (C) land-based earthquakes
- (D) the effect of tides on tsunamis

6. Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?

- (A) The causes of tsunamis
- (B) The destructive effects of tsunamis on the coast
- (C) The differences between tsunamis and tidal waves
- (D) The distances covered by tsunamis

While draft laws are federal laws, marriage laws are state laws rather than federal; marriage regulations are therefore not uniform throughout the country. The legal marriage age serves as an example of this lack of conformity. In most states, both the man and the woman must be at least eighteen years old to marry without parental consent; however, the states of Nebraska and Wyoming require the couple to be at least nineteen, while the minimum age in Mississippi is twenty-one.

If parental permission is given, then a couple can marry at sixteen in some states, and a few states even allow marriage before the age of sixteen, though a judge's permission, in addition to the permission of the parents, is sometimes required in this situation. Some states which allow couples to marry at such a young age are now considering doing away with such early marriages because of the numerous negative effects of these young marriages.

7. The paragraph preceding the passage most probably discusses

- (A) state marriage laws
- (B) the lack of uniformity in marriage laws
- (C) federal draft laws
- (D) the minimum legal marriage age

8. The topic of the paragraph following the passage is most likely to be

- (A) disadvantages of youthful marriages
- (B) reasons why young people decide to marry
- (C) the age when parental consent for marriage is required
- (D) a discussion of why some states allow marriages before the age of sixteen

PASSAGE 9:

The most conservative sect of the Mennonite Church is the Old Order Amish, with 33,000 members living mainly today in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Their lifestyle reflects their belief in the doctrines of separation from the world and simplicity of life.

The Amish have steadfastly rejected the societal changes that have occurred in the previous three hundred years, preferring instead to remain securely rooted in a seventeenth-century lifestyle. They live on farms without radios, televisions, telephones, electric lights, and cars; they dress in plainly styled and colored old-fashioned clothes; and they farm their lands with barn raisings and quilting bees as commonplace activities.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses

- (A) other, more liberal sects of Mennonites
- (B) where Mennonites live
- (C) the communal Amish lifestyle
- (D) the most conservative Mennonites

The passage 10:

Williamsburg is a historic city in Virginia situated on a peninsula between two rivers, the York and the James. It was settled by English colonists in 1633, twenty-six years after the first permanent English colony in America was settled at Jamestown.

In the beginning the colony at Williamsburg was named Middle Plantation because of its location in the middle of the peninsula. The site for Williamsburg had been selected by the colonists because the soil drainage was better there than at the Jamestown location, and there were fewer mosquitoes.

The questions:

1. According to the passage, Williamsburg is located

- (A) on an island
- (B) in the middle of a river
- (C) where the York and the James meet
- (D) on a piece of land with rivers on two sides

2. The passage indicates that Jamestown

- (A) was settled in 1633
- (B) was settled twenty-six years after Williamsburg
- (C) was the first permanent English colony in America
- (D) was originally named Middle Plantation

3. The passage states that the name Middle Plantation

- (A) is a more recent name than Williamsburg
- (B) derived from the location of the colony on the peninsula
- (C) refers to the middle part to England that was home to the colonists
- (D) was given to the new colony because it was located in the middle of several plantations

The passage 11:

Carnivorous plants, such as the sundew and the Venus flytrap, are generally found in humid areas where there is an inadequate supply of nitrogen in the soil. In order to survive, these plants have developed mechanisms to trap insects within their foliage. **They** have digestive fluids to obtain the necessary nitrogen from the insects. These plants trap the insects in a variety of ways.

The sundew has sticky hairs on its leaves; when an insect lands on these leaves, it gets caught up in the sticky hairs, and the leaf wraps itself around the insect. The leaves of the Venus flytrap function more like a trap, snapping suddenly and forcefully shut around an insect.

The questions:

4. The pronoun "they" in line 4 refers to

(A) humid areas

(B) these plants

(C) insects

(D) digestive fluids

5. The pronoun "it" in line 6 refers to

- (A) a variety
- (B) the sundew
- (C) an insect
- (D) the leaf

The full moon that occurs nearest the equinox of the Sun has become known as the harvest moon. **It** is a bright moon which allows farmers to work late into the night for several nights; **they** can work when the moon is at its brightest to bring in the fall harvest.

The harvest moon of course occurs at different times of the year in the northern and southern hemispheres. In the northern hemisphere, the harvest moon occurs in September at the time of the autumnal equinox. In the southern hemisphere, the harvest moon occurs in March at the time of the vernal equinox.

6. The pronoun "It" in line 2 refers to

(A) the equinox

(B) the Sun

(C) the harvest moon

(D) the night

7. The pronoun "they" in line 3 refers to

- (A) farmers
- (B) nights
- (C) thimes of the year
- (D) northern and southern hemispheres

PASSAGE 12:

Mardi Gras, which means "Fat Tuesday" in French, was introduced to America by French colonists in the early eighteenth century. From that time it has grown in popularity, particularly in New Orleans, and today it is actually a legal holiday in several southern states.

The Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans begins well before the actual Mardi Gras Day. Parades, parties, balls, and numerous festivities take place throughout the week before Mardi Gras Day; tourists from various countries throughout the world flock to New Orleans for the celebration, where they take part in a week of nonstop activities before returning home for some much-needed rest.

8. The pronoun "it" in line 2 refers to

- (A) Mardi Gras
- (B) French
- (C) that time
- (D) New Orleans

9. The pronoun "they" in line 7 refers to

- (A) numerous festivities
- (B) tourists
- (C) various countries
- (D) nonstop activities

The financial firm Dow Jones and Company computes business statistics every hour on the hour of each of the business days of the year, and these statistics are known as the Dow Jones averages.

They are based on a select group of stocks and bonds that are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones averages are composed of four different types of averages: the average price of the common stock of thirty industrial firms, the average price of the common stock prices of twenty transportation companies, the average price of the common stock prices of fifteen utility companies, and an overall average of all the sixty-five stocks used to computer the first three averages.

Probably the average that is the most commonly used is the industrial average; it is often used by an investor interested in checking the state of the stock market before making an investment in an industrial stock.

10. The pronoun "They" in line 4 refers to

- (A) the business days
- (B) these statistics
- (C) stocks and bonds
- (D) four different types

11. The pronoun "it" in line 10 refers to

- (A) the industrial average
- (B) an investor
- (C) the state of the stock market
- (D) an investment

PREPOSITIONS

about	behind	except	on	under
above	below	for	onto	underneath
across	beneath	from	outside	unlike
after	beside	in	over	until
against	between	inside	past	up
along	beyond	into	since	upon
among	by	like	through	versus
around	before	near	throughout	with
as	despite	of	to	within
at	down	off	toward	without
	during			