

IN THE NAME OF GOD

TECHNIQUES

For

Reading Comprehension

Tests

Bahman Reza Amiri

This book is dedicated to:

My dear wife for her patience

سخنی با خوانندگان

در اکثر آزمون های زبان انگلیسی، بخشی به درک مطلب (Reading Comprehension)

اختصاص داده شده است. این بخش جزو آن دسته از محتوی آزمون است که اکثر داوطلبان از پاسخ دادن به آن خودداری میکنند.

باتوجه به اینکه گاهی تا ۴۰ درصد سوالات آزمون ها به این بخش اختصاص داده میشود لازم است که داوطلبان به راحتی ازین بخش نگذرند.

برای پاسخگویی به سوالات درک مطلب دانش واژگانی لازم است، اما میتوان با بکارگیری تکنیک های ارائه شده در این کتاب تا حدود زیادی مشکل را حل کرد.

تکنیک ها این امکان را فراهم میکنند که :

۱- در زمان صرفه جویی کنید.

۲- برای پاسخگویی سوالات مختلف درک مطلب از روش های مختلف استفاده کنید.

۳- با حداقل دانش لغوی بتوانید سوالات بیشتری را پاسخ دهید و ندانستن لغت شمارا مایوس نکند.

۴- اعتماد بنفس بیشتری پیدا کنید.

برای تسلط و تمرین بیشتر علاوه بر نمونه آزمون های داخلی میتوانید از منابع زیر استفاده کنید

1- Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL TEST

2- TOEFL Reading Flash

3- TOEFL Test Preparation Kit

این کتاب برای کلیه داوطلبان آزمون های داخلی مانند : دکتری، ارشد، MSRT, TOLIMO, MHLE, EPT, ...

و آزمون های بین المللی مانند : IELTS, TOEFL, ... مناسب و کاربردی خواهد بود.

در پایان لازم است که از خانم حریمی جهت همکاری در امر تایپ و آقای الیاس نصیری جهت طراحی جلد تشکر کنم.

این کتاب خالی از نقص نیست و نظرات شما میتواند در ویرایش های بعدی این کتاب راه گشا باشد.

بهمن رضا امیری

Table of Contents

Pre –test	1-3
Main idea questions (technique 1)	4-6
Organization of ideas (technique 2)	7-9
Stated detail questions (technique 3)	10-12
Unstated detail questions (technique 4)	13-15
Pronoun referents (technique 5)	16-18
Techniques 1-5	19-22
Implied detail questions (technique 6)	23-25
Transition questions (technique 7)	26-28
Techniques 1-7	29-32
Finding meaning: structural clues (technique 8)	33-35
Finding meaning: word parts (technique 9)	36-38
Finding meaning: context (technique 10)	39-41
Finding meaning: simple words (technique 11)	42-43
Techniques 1-11	44-47
Where in the passage (technique 12)	48-50
Tone, purpose, or course (technique 13)	51-53
Techniques 1-13	54-61
Test yourself	62-72
Answer key	73-75

به سوالات زیر در مدت ۱۲ دقیقه پاسخ دهید:

Algae are a primitive form of life, a single-celled or simple multiple-celled organism that is able to conduct the process of photosynthesis. It is generally found in water but can also be found elsewhere, growing on such surfaces as rocks or trees. The various types of algae are classified according to their pigmentation, or coloration.

Blue-green algae, or Cyanophyta, can grow at very high temperatures and under high-intensity light. This is a microscopic type of algae, and some species consist of only one cell. Blue-green algae is the oldest form of life with photosynthetic capabilities, and fossilized remains of this type of algae more than 3.4 billion years old have been found in parts of Africa.

Green alga, or Chlorophyta, is generally found in fresh water. It reproduces on the surfaces of enclosed bodies of water such as ponds or lakes and has the appearance of a fuzzy green coating on the water. In large quantities, this type of algae may reproduce enough to give a green color to an entire lake.

Brown alga, or Phaeophyta, grows in shallow, temperate water. This type of algae is the largest in size and is most recognizable as a type of seaweed; kelp is a type of brown algae that has grown to lengths of up to 200 feet. Its long stalks can be enmeshed on the ocean floor, or it can float freely on the ocean's surface.

Red alga, or Rhodophyta, is a small, delicate organism found in the deep waters of the subtropics, where it often grows with coral. This type of algae has an essential role in the formation of coral reefs: it secretes lime from the seawater to foster the formation of limestone deposits.



1. What is the author's main purpose?
 - (A) To show what color algae is
 - (B) To differentiate the various classifications of algae
 - (C) To describe where algae is found
 - (D) To clarify the appearance of the different types of algae
2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about algae?
 - (A) All types have only one cell.
 - (B) It can be found out of water.
 - (C) It can use photosynthesis.
 - (D) It is not a relatively new form of life.
3. The word "pigmentation" in line 4 means
 - (A) size
 - (B) shape
 - (C) composite
 - (D) color
4. The word "microscopic" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) mechanical
 - (B) tiny
 - (C) visual
 - (D) bacterial
5. Algae remnants found in Africa are
 - (A) still flourishing
 - (B) photogenic
 - (C) extremely old
 - (D) red in color
6. Green algae is generally found
 - (A) on the ocean floor
 - (B) on top of the water
 - (C) throughout ponds and lakes
 - (D) surrounding enclosed bodies of water
7. The word "coating" in line 11 could best be replaced by
 - (A) clothing
 - (B) covering
 - (C) warmth
 - (D) sweater
8. Brown algae would most likely be found
 - (A) on trees
 - (B) near green algae
 - (C) on rocks
 - (D) in the ocean
9. According to the passage, red algae is
 - (A) sturdy
 - (B) huge
 - (C) fragile
 - (D) found in shallow water



10. It can be inferred from the passage that limestone deposits serve as the basis of
(A) coral reefs (B) red algae (C) subtropical seawater (D) secret passages
11. How is the information in the paragraph organized?
(A) Various details supporting a theory are explored.
(B) Various classifications of a specific life form are described.
(C) Various stages of the chronological development of a life form are presented.
(D) Various elements that compose a certain life form are outlined.
12. This passage would most probably be assigned reading in a course on
(A) chemistry (B) physics (C) botany (D) zoology



MAIN IDEA QUESTIONS



تکنیک (۱) موضوع اصلی

For example:

- What is the **topic** of the passage?
- What is the **subject** of the passage?
- What is the **main idea** of the passage?
- What is the author's **main point** in the passage?
- What is the author primarily **concerned**?
- Which of the following would be the best **title**?
- The passage is **mainly** about -----.
- The passage **mainly deals** with-----.

۱- جمله اول هر پاراگراف را با دقت بخوانید.

۲- جملات آخر هر پاراگراف را نیز مرور سریع کنید.

۳- در صورتی که متن از چند پاراگراف تشکیل شده است، جمع بندی ایده و نکته اصلی جمله اول همه ی پاراگراف ها میتواند جواب درست باشد.

۴- گزینه ای که کلمه ها و مفاهیم کلیدی موضوع اصلی متن را شامل میشود میتواند گزینه ی درست باشد.

۵- در پاسخ به این گونه پرسش ها گزینه های غلط شامل موارد زیر هستند:

* گزینه هایی که خیلی کلی و فراتر از متن هستند.

* گزینه هایی که مربوط به حرف اصلی یکی از پاراگراف ها است.

* گزینه هایی که با جمع بندی کل پاراگراف ها مغایرت دارد.

۶- همیشه از حذف گزینه ی غلط به گزینه ی درست برسید.

۷- دو گزینه ی مشابه را به دقت بررسی کرده و موارد اختلاف آن دو را در نظر بگیرید.

Passage 1:

Fort Knox, Kentucky, is the site of a U.S. army posts, but 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.

1. 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

2. 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 2:

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 Mohs' 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.

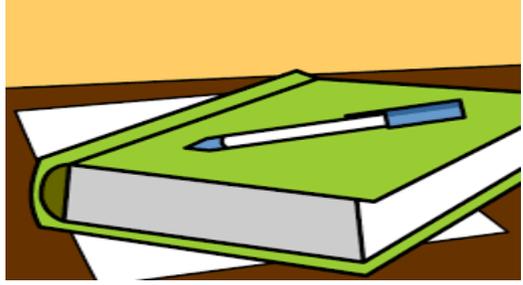
1. Which of the following best states the subject of this passage?

- (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

2. 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





ORGANIZATION OF IDEAS

تکنیک (۲) ارتباط پاراگراف ها

For example:

- How is the information in the passage **organized**?
- How is the information in the second paragraph **related** to the information in the first paragraph?

۱- در اکثر موارد جواب در جمله اول پاراگراف ها دیده میشود.

۲- کلمات کلیدی که نشان دهنده رابطه بین پاراگراف ها است را مشخص کنید.

۳- کلماتی مانند: comparison, example, define, support, reason, contrast, outline, description, discuss, ...

میتواند نشان دهنده این ارتباط باشد.

۴- براساس در نظر گرفتن تفاوت دو گزینه مشابه به گزینه ی درست برسید.

۵- حذف گزینه های غلط برای رسیدن به گزینه صحیح

Passage 1:

Conflict within an organization is not always viewed as undesirable. In fact, various managers have widely divergent ideas on the value that conflict can have.

According to the traditional view of conflict, conflict is harmful to an organization. Managers with this traditional view of conflict see it as their role in an organization to rid the organization of any possible sources of conflict.

The interactionist view of conflict, on the other hand, holds that conflict can serve an important function in an organization by reducing complacency among workers and causing positive changes to occur. Managers who hold an interactionist view of conflict may actually take steps to stimulate conflict within the organization.

1. How is the information in the passage organized?

- (A) The origin of ideas about conflict is presented.
- (B) Contrasting views of conflict are presented.
- (C) Two theorists discuss the strengths and weaknesses of their views on conflict.
- (D) Examples of conflict within organizations are presented.

2. What type of information is included in the third paragraph?

- (A) A comparison of the interactionist and traditional views of conflict
- (B) A discussion of the weaknesses of the interactionist view of conflict
- (C) An outline of the type of manager who prefers the interactionist view of conflict
- (D) A description of one of the opposing views of conflict



Passage 2:

IQ, or Intelligence Quotient, is defined as the ratio of a person's mental age to chronological age, with the ratio multiplied by 100 to remove the decimal. Chronological age is easily determined; mental age is generally measured by some kind of standard test and is not so simple to define.

In theory, a standardized IQ test is set up to measure an individual's ability to perform intellectual operations such as reasoning and problem solving. These intellectual operations are considered to represent intelligence.

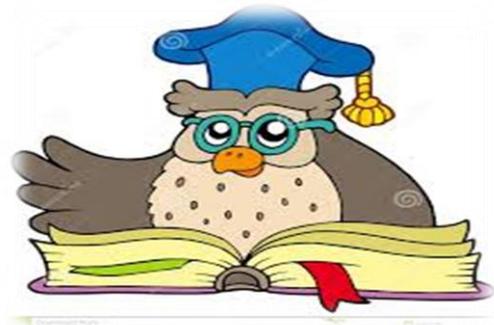
In practice, it has been impossible to arrive at consensus as to which types of intellectual operations demonstrate intelligence. Furthermore, it has been impossible to devise a test without cultural bias, which is to say that any IQ tests so far proposed have been shown to reflect the culture of the test makers. Test takers from that culture would, it follows, score higher on such a test than test takers from a different culture with equal intelligence.

1. What type of information is included in the first paragraph?

- (A) An argument (B) A definition (C) An opinion (D) A theory

2. How does the information in the third paragraph differ from that in the second paragraph?

- (A) It presents a contrasting point of view.
(B) It follows chronologically from the ideas in the second paragraph.
(C) It presents real information rather than a premise.
(D) It presents an example of the ideas in the second paragraph.





STATED DETAIL QUESTIONS

تکنیک (۳) پرسش از جزئیات بیان شده

For example:

- 1- **According** to the passage-----.
- 2- It is **stated** in the passage-----.
- 3- The passage **indicated** that-----.
- 4- The author **mentions** that-----.
- 5- Which of the following is **true**-----?

۱- کلید واژه ی سوال و یا گزینه ها را در متن پیدا کنید.

۲- جمله ی مورد نظر را به دقت بخوانید.

۳- معمولا کلمات در گزینه ی درست با متن اصلی یکسان نیست و طراح سوال از مترادف و جملات مشابه استفاده میکند.

۴- با حذف گزینه های غلط به گزینه صحیح برسید.

۵- این نوع سوالات بهتر است در پایان سوالات دیگر جواب داده شود.



Passage 1:

Ice ages, those periods when ice covered extensive areas of the Earth, are known to have occurred at least six times. Past ice ages can be recognized from rock strata that show evidence of foreign materials deposited by moving walls of ice or melting glaciers. Ice ages can also be recognized from land formations that have been produced from moving walls of ice, such as U-shaped valleys, sculptured landscapes, and polished rock faces.

1. According to the passage, what happens during an ice age?

- (A) Rock strata are recognized by geologists.
- (B) Evidence of foreign materials is found.
- (C) Ice covers a large portion of the Earth's surface.
- (D) Ice melts six times.

2. The passage covers how many different methods of recognizing past ice ages?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

3. According to the passage, what in the rock strata is a clue to geologists of a past ice age?

- (A) Ice
- (B) Melting glaciers
- (C) U-shaped valleys
- (D) Substances from other areas

Passage 2:

The human heart is divided into four chambers, each of which serves its own function in the cycle of pumping blood. The atria are the thin-walled upper chambers that gather blood as it flows from the veins between heartbeats. The ventricles are the thick-walled lower chambers that receive blood from the atria and push it into the arteries with each contraction of the heart. The left atrium and ventricle work separately from those on the right. The role of the chambers on the right side of the heart is to receive oxygen-depleted blood from the body tissues and send it on to the lungs; the chambers on the left side of the heart then receive the oxygen-enriched blood from the lungs and send it back out to the body tissues.

1-The passage indicates that the ventricles

- (A) have relatively thin walls
- (B) send blood to the atria
- (C) are above the atria
- (D) force blood into the arteries

2-According to the passage, when is blood pushed into the arteries from the ventricles?

- (A) As the heart beats
- (B) Between heartbeats
- (C) Before each contraction of the heart
- (D) Before it is received by the atria

3- According to the passage, which part of the heart gets blood from the body tissues and passes it on to the lungs?

- (A) The atria
- (B) The ventricles
- (C) The right atrium and ventricle
- (D) The left atrium and ventricle





UNSTATED DETAIL QUESTIONS

تکنیک (۴) پرسش از جزئیات بیان نشده

For example:

Which of the following is **not stated**-----?

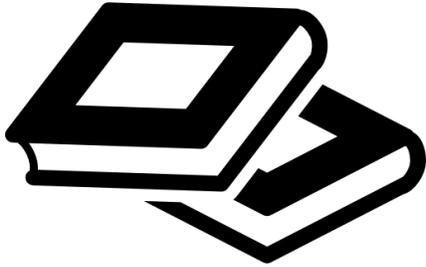
Which of the following **is not mentioned**-----?

Which of the following **is not discussed**-----?

All of the following are true **except**-----?

According to passage, ----- **was not / is not.**

- ۱- توجه داشته باشید در این نوع سوالات گزینه ای درست است که در متن نیست و عنوان نشده است.
- ۲- با حذف گزینه هایی که در متن وجود دارد و یا با توجه به متن درست است به گزینه جواب برسید.
- ۳- پاسخگویی به این نوع سوالات را در پایان سوالات بگذارید.
- ۴- دور کلمات **NOT & EXCEPT** خط بکشید تا فراموش نکنید که گزینه ای که در متن دیده نمیشود گزینه درست است و سه گزینه دیگر در متن بیان شده است.



تمرین تکنیک (۴)

Passage 1:

Blood plasma is a clear, almost colorless liquid. It consists of blood from which the red and white blood cells have been removed. It is often used in transfusions because a patient generally needs the plasma portion of the blood more than the other components.

Plasma differs in several important ways from whole blood. First of all, plasma can be mixed for all donors and does not have to be from the right blood group, as whole blood does. In addition, plasma can be dried and stored, while whole blood cannot.

1. All of the following are true about blood plasma **EXCEPT**

- (A) it is a deeply colored liquid
- (B) blood cells have been taken out of it
- (C) patients are often transfused with it
- (D) it is generally more important to the patient than other parts of whole blood

2. Which of the following is **NOT** stated about whole blood?

- (A) It is different from plasma.
- (B) It cannot be dried.
- (C) It is impossible to keep it in storage for a long time.
- (D) It is a clear, colorless liquid.



Passage 2:

Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman was an American journalist at the turn of the century who wrote for the newspaper New York World under the pen name Nellie Bly, a name which was taken from the Stephen Foster song Nelly Bly. She achieved fame for her exposes and in particular for the bold and adventuresome way that she obtained her stories.

She felt that the best way to get the real story was from the inside rather than as an outside observer who could be treated to a prettified version of reality. On one occasion she pretended to be a thief so that she would get arrested and see for herself how female prisoners were really treated. On another occasion she faked mental illness in order to be admitted to a mental hospital to get the real picture on the treatment of mental patients.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Nellie Bly?

- (A) Nellie Bly's real name was Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman.
- (B) Nellie Bly was mentally ill.
- (C) The name Nellie Bly came from a song.
- (D) The name Nellie Bly was used on articles that Seaman wrote.

2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as something that Nellie Bly did to get a good story?

- (A) She acted like a thief.
- (B) She got arrested by the police.
- (C) She pretended to be ill.
- (D) She worked as a doctor in a mental hospital.