زبان انگلیسی عمومی وزارت بهداشت

GENERAL ENGLISH
Ministry of Health

ایران پویش

سامانه علمی، پژوهشی، آموزشی و مشاوره ای

مرجع تالیف و گرد آوری محتوای آموزشی، جزوات و نمونه سؤالات دانشگاه های برتر کشور

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Statement Questions

شاید بتوان گفت ابتدایی ترین و آسانترین سئوال خواندن و درک مطلب Statement Question می باشد. در این نوع سئوال از خواننده خواسته می شود تا آنچه که دقیقاً در متن بیان شده است را بیابد. بدیهی است که بهترین روش یافتن پاسخ برای این نوع سئوال روش scanning می باشد.

از جمله سئوالاتی که می توان از آنها به عنوان statement question یاد کرد، از قرار ذیل می باشند:

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"It is stated in the passage (that) ..."

"It is mentioned in the passage (that) ..."

"Which of the following is stated in the passage?"

"به کدامیک از موارد ذیل در متن اشاره شده است؟"

"According to the passage, which of the following is true?"

"با توجه به متن کدامیک از موارد ذیل صحیح است؟"

"The passage indicates that ..."

"The author mentions that ..."

"The author mentions that ..."
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برای یافتن پاسخ صحیح مراحل زیر را بکار بندید:

- ۱. کلید واژه (ها) را در صورت سئوال پیدا کنید.
- ۲. از طریق scanning عبارت یا جمله ای را در متن بیابید که کلید واژه (ها) در آن بکار رفته اند.
- ۳. عبارت، جمله و یا جمله هایی را که کلید واژه در آن به چشم می خورد را به دقت مورد بررسی قرار دهید و با گزینه های سئوال مقایسه کنید.
 - ۴. گزینه هایی که مطلقاً اشتباه هستند را قبل از همه حذف کنید.

حال به چند نمونه از متونی که از کتابهای معرفی شده برای آزمون ارشد استخراج شده اند توجه کنید و سعی کنید با توجه به روشهای ذکر شده یاسخ صحیح را بیابید. (سعی کنید واژگانی را که در زیر متون آورده شده اند، یاد بگیرید)

Passage One: INSECT ANATOMY

The body of an insect consists of three main parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. The head contains the insect's brain, eyes and mouth. It also carries the antennae. The thorax is the central part of the body. It bears the legs and wings. There are three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings. The insect's abdomen contains its digestive and reproductive organs.

(from Reading and Thinking in English: Concepts in Use, p. 7)

- 1. According to the text, which parts does an insect's head contain?
 - a. Three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings.
 - b. The thorax and the abdomen.
 - c. Eyes and antennae.
 - d. Digestive and reproductive organs.

mouth ،eyes ،brain پاسخ: با توجه به خطوط ۱ و ۲ اعضایی که در قسمت سر یک حشره دیده می شوند عبارتند از antennae و c (و یا ج) دو تا از این اعضاء گنجانده شده اند. در سایر گزینه ها اعضای یاد شده ذکر نشده اند. به یاد داشته باشید که اگر تمام اعضای یاد شده در گزینه ای گنجانده شده بودند، آن گزینه ارجح تر بود.

Key words: اسم = Noun (n.), فعل = Verb (v.), صفت = Adjective (adj.), اسم = Adverb (adv.)

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
حشره Insect	شامل بودن Consist	Digestive هاضمه	
میان Thorax بدن، قفسه سینه	حمل کردن Carry	Reproductive تولیدی، (اندام) تولید مثل	
Abdomen شکم، بطن	Bears ארט באר ארט ארט ארט ארט ארט ארט ארט ארט ארט א		
شاخک ها Antennae	شامل بودن Contain		

Wing	بال	 	
Organ	اندام	 	

Passage Two: BODY OF SNAKES

There are thirteen families of snakes. They all have a number of important characteristics. Firstly, their body is thin and cylindrical and has no separate tail. Secondly, the body is covered with hard, smooth scales. Thirdly, there are no external limbs.

Snakes have small circular eyes, a thin tongue and small pointed teeth.

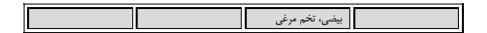
(from Reading and Thinking in English: Concepts in Use, p. 13)

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - a. Oval eyes are mostly seen in snakes.
 - b. Separate tail is one of the characteristics of most snakes.
 - c. Snakes lack tongue and teeth.
 - d. No external limb can be seen in snakes.

پاسخ: با توجه به متن می توان دریافت که مارها دارای چشم های کوچک گرد هستند، لذا گزینه الف که بیان می دارد "چشم های بیضی در بیشتر مارها دیده می شود" اشتباه است. همچنین بیان شده که "در اندام مارها ... دُم از بدن جدا نیست" لذا گزینه ب هم اشتباه است. گزینهٔ ج هم چنین بیان می کند که "مارها فاقد زبان و دندان هستند" و با توجه به جمله ای که عنوان می دارد "مارها دارای ... زبانی نازک و دندانهای تیز کوچک هستند" متناقض و لذا اشتباه است. پس گزینه د (یا همان d) صحیح است.

Key words: اسم = Noun (n.), فعل = Verb (v.), صفت = Adjective (adj.), قيد Adverb (adv.)

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Characteristics ویژگی ها، خصایص	Lack فاقد بودن، نداشتن	Cylindrical استوانه ای، لوله ای	
دُم Tail		Separate مجزا، جُدا	
Scale(s) پولک		Covered پوشیده، دارای پوشش	
عضو بدن Limb		صاف، هموار Smooth	
زبان Tongue		External خارجی	
		Circular دایره ای، گرد، مدور	
		Pointed تیز، نوک دار، نیش دار	
		Oval	



Passage Three:

The human circulatory system consists of the heart, the blood vessels and blood.

Blood is a thick red fluid. There are about 6 points of blood in the average human body.

There are three types of body vessels: arteries, veins and capillaries. Arteries are large tubes. They carry blood to all part of a body. Arterial blood is bright red and contains oxygen. Capillaries are tiny vessels. Veins are narrow tubes. They have thin walls and are inelastic.

The heart is a cone-shaped organ. It is located in the centre of the chest. It is a thick, muscular organ and has four chambers. The average heart is about 13 cm long, 9 cm wide and 6 cm thick. It weighs about 300 g.

(from Reading and Thinking in English: Concepts in Use, p. 14)

- 1. The author in this passage mentions that:
 - a. there are at most six types of body vessels.
 - b. arteries have thin walls and are inelastic.
 - c. arteries, veins and capillaries are three types of body vessels.
 - d. Arterial blood lacks oxygen.

2. According to the passage:

- a. the center of the chest is where the heart is located.
- b. the cone-shaped heart of human beings is at the left side of his chest.
- c. the thick bony structure of heart consists of four chambers.
- d. the average heart weight exceeds far much than 300 gram.

پاسخ سئوال ۱. گزینهٔ ج. گزینهٔ الف با توجه به متن اشتباه است؛ چرا که چنین بیان شده که شه نوع رگ در بدن (انسان) وجود دارد. گزینه ب با توجه به متن اشتباه است؛ چرا که این سیاهرگ ها هستند که دارای دیواره ای نازک بوده و غیر ارتجاعی (و یا غیر کشسان) می باشند نه مویرگ ها. گزینهٔ د هم اشتباه می باشد چرا که با توجه به متن خون سرخرگی دارای اکسیژن است، در حالیکه گزینهٔ د چنین بیان می کند که "خون سرخرگی فاقد اکسیژن است". پس این گزینهٔ ج می باشد که صحیح می باشد.

پاسخ سئوال ۲. گزینهٔ الف. گزینه ب که بیان می دارد "قلب مخروطی شکل انسان در سمت چپ سینهٔ او قرار دارد" با توجه به متن که بیان می کند "قلب یک اندام مخروطی شکل است و در مرکز سینه جای گرفته است" اشتباه است. گزینه ج هم بدین علت اشتباه است که قلب را از جنس استخوانی (bony) معرفی می کند، در حالیکه می دانیم بافت قلب از جنس ماهیچه (muscular) است. گزینه د نیز بدین علت اشتباه است که می گوید "میانگین وزن یک قلب بسیار بیشتر از سیصد گرم است"؛ در حالیکه با توجه به دو جملهٔ آخر متن، میانگین وزن یک قلب ۲۰۰۰ گرم است.

Key words: اسم = Noun (n.), فعل = Verb (v.), صفت = Adjective (adj.), قيد Adverb (adv.)

Circulatory system (خون حون	تنگ، کم پهن، دراز و باریک (Narrow (adj.)
Vessel (n.) مجرا، رگ	Inelastic (adj.)غير ارتجاعي، غير كشسان
Fluid (n., adj.) مايع، سيال	مخروطی شکل، قیفی شکل (Cone-shaped (adj.)
Artery (n.) سرخرگ، شریان	Chest (n.) (قفسهٔ)
ورید، سیاهرگ (Vein (n.)	Muscular (adj.)ماهیچه ای
Capillary (n.) مویرگ	Organ (n.) اندام، عضو بدن
Tube (n.) لوله	Chamber (n.) اتاقک، بطن یا دهلیز
Bright (adj.) روشن	Thick (adj.)ضخيم
Tiny (adj.) کوچک، خُرد، ریز	Weigh (v.) وزن داشتن

Passage Four: THE EAR

Man has two ears. Each ear has four main parts:

- 1 The lobule is outside the skull.
- 2 The outer ear contains the eardrum, a thin membrane of skin. Sound waves enter the ear and produce vibrations in the eardrum.
- 3 The middle ear is next to the outer ear. It contains three bones which transmit sound waves to the inner ear.
- 4 The inner ear is next to the middle ear. It contains the cochlea. Inside the cochlea is the corti, the organ of hearing.

(from Reading and Thinking in English: Concepts in Use, p. 22)

- 1. It is stated in the passage that:
 - a. eardrum in the outer ear is the organ of hearing.
 - b. the inner ear is next to the outer ear.
 - c. sound waves are transmitted to the inner ear by three bones located in the middle ear.
 - d. cochlea and its corti, placed in the inner ear, are to locate the direction from which the sound is produced.

پاسخ: گزینهٔ ج. گزینهٔ الف که بیان می کند "پردهٔ صماخ در گوش خارجی اندام شنوایی است" با توجه به آخرین جملهٔ پاراگراف شمار و آخرین جملهٔ پاراگراف شمارهٔ ۴ اشتباه است؛ چرا که وظیفهٔ پردهٔ صماخ به ارتعاش در آوردن ۳ استخوان گوش میانی است. "گزینهٔ ب که بیان می کند گوش داخلی بعد از گوش خارجی قرار گرفته است" اشتباه است؛ چرا که با توجه به اولین جملهٔ پاراگراف شمارهٔ می توان فهمید که "گوش داخلی بعد از گوش میانی قرار گرفته است" گزینهٔ د نیز که بیان می کند "حلزون گوش و اندام شنوایی (درون آن)، که در گوش داخلی قرار گرفته اند،

برای مشخص نمودن جهتی است که صدا از آن تولید می شود" اشتباه است؛ چرا که با توجه به پاراگراف شمارهٔ ۴ وظیفهٔ اصلی حلزون گوش و اندام شنوایی آن ایجاد حس شنوایی است.

 $Key\ words$: سم = Noun (n.), فعل = Verb (v.), صفت = Adjective (adj.), قيد = Adverb (adv.)

Passage Five:

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. (from Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL Test p. 256)

- 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.

Passage Six:

Erik Erikson believed that personality development is a series of turning points, which he described in terms of a tension between desirable qualities and dangers. He emphasized that only when the positive qualities outweigh the dangers does healthy psychosocial development take place.

An important turning point occurs around age six. A child entering school is at a point in development when behavior is dominated by intellectual curiosity and performance. He or she now learns to win recognition by producing things. The child develops a sense of industry. The danger at this stage is that the child may experience feelings of inadequacy or inferiority. If the child is encouraged to make and do things, allowed to finish tasks, and praised for trying, a sense of industry is the result. On the other hand, if the child's efforts are unsuccessful, or if they are criticized or treated as bothersome, a sense of inferiority is the result. For these reasons, Erikson called the period from age six to eleven *Industry vs. Inferiority*.

(from Delta's Key to the TOEFL Test p. 366)

- 1. According to Erikson's theory, what desirable quality should develop in a child six to eleven years old?
 - (A) A liking for school.
 - (B) A feeling of inadequacy.
 - (C) An ability to finish tasks.
 - (D) A sense of industry.
- 2. According to Erikson's theory, what will happen if a child's efforts are criticized?
 - (A) The child will dislike his teacher.
 - (B) The child will avoid other children.
 - (C) The child will try harder to win recognition.
 - (D) The child will feel inferior.
- 3. *Industry vs. Inferiority* is an example of:
 - (A) a tension between a positive quality and a danger.
 - (B) intellectual curiosity.
 - (C) the difference between a child of six and a child of eleven.
 - (D) an educational theory.

Passage Seven:

A snowflake originates from countless water molecules that initially come together in small groups as a result of a weak attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen atoms. The same forces subsequently organize the groups into a frozen molecular crystal, a perfectly organized lattice of molecules. Finally, several molecular crystals join to form a snowflake. Scientists have realized for some time that the forces that assemble molecules into natural crystals can be utilized to produce a variety of important materials. They have determined the structure of more than 90,000 different molecular crystals, the most common examples of which are aspirin and mothballs.

In recent years, researchers have studied how molecules organize themselves to form crystals in the hope of better understanding what types of molecules and what conditions will produce molecular crystals with unusual and useful properties. Scientists are aware that the material properties of a crystal depend in large part on the organization of the molecules in the crystal, yet they know little about the factors controlling the assembly of such crystals.

Synthesizing a molecular crystal is similar to designing a building. Before construction can begin, the architect must specify the shapes and sizes of the girders and the number and placement of the rivets. Similarly, to produce new molecular crystals, chemists must choose molecules of the appropriate sizes and shapes and select the molecular forces that will hold the crystals together. A chemist can normally find many molecules of various shapes and size, but the challenge is to find ones that assemble in a predictable manner.

(from Peterson's TOEFL Reading Flash pp. 10-1)

- 1. According to the passage, a snowflake is formed by:
 - (A) the attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen.
 - (B) molecular crystals with new and useful properties.
 - (C) the synthesizing of molecular crystals.
 - (D) the joining of several molecular crystals.
- 2. According to the passage, water molecules join together as a result of:
 - (A) an attraction between oxygen and hydrogen atoms.
 - (B) the organization of the molecules in a crystal.
 - (C) a strong force that assembles crystal atoms.
 - (D) the unusual and useful properties of molecular crystals.
- 3. By making use of forces that assemble molecules into natural crystals, scientists can:
 - (A) find molecules of various shapes and sizes.
 - (B) determine the structure of different molecular crystals.
 - (C) organize molecules into a perfect lattice.
 - (D) create new and useful materials.

- 4. According to the passage, what reason do researchers have for studying how molecules organize themselves to form crystals?
 - (A) To assemble molecules into natural crystals.
 - (B) To learn how to synthesize molecular crystals.
 - (C) To make aspirin and mothballs.
 - (D) To change the material properties of a crystal.
- 5. According to the passage, what do scientists still need to learn about the organization of molecules?
 - (A) What determines the material property of a crystal.
 - (B) The molecular forces that hold molecules together.
 - (C) The conditions that produce molecular crystals.
 - (D) The factors controlling the way crystals are assembled.
- 6. According to the passage, the task of synthesizing a molecular crystal can be compared to:
 - (A) designing a building.
 - (B) building a house.
 - (C) making materials.
 - (D) constructing a lattice.