

# G ir o jojus $\rightarrow$ <br>  

## ?  از آزمــون ورودوى 



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#### Abstract

In recent years, in reading comprehension and cloze test sections of university entrance exams, some words appeared that are not usually available in high school textbooks. These words are specially unknown to those students who just rely on usual textbooks taught in high schools. Unfamiliarity with this type of words on the one hand and insufficient reading skills accompanied with shortage of time on the other hand make a stressful atmosphere for the students during the exam session so that most of them can not have a good performance. Although teaching some supplementary books can somehow alleviate the problem, it is not a definitive solution. A student while reading a text, should have a good command of knowledge of how to deal with unknown words to help him / her guess the intended meaning. In this paper, by analyzing the English university entrance tests (2008-2015), attempts have been made to reflect some strategies through which a student can guess the meaning of (if not all but some of the) unknown words.


Key Words : unknown words, strategy, guessing the meaning
 كتابهاى درسى معمول دبيرستان موجود نيست. اين وازڭهها براى آن دسته از دانشا آموزانى كه تنها منبع مطالعاتى التى آنان كتاب

 عملكرد خوبى در اين بخش داشته باشند. گرچه آموزش كتابه

 و تحليل ســؤالات زبان كنكور ســـال هاى اخير(از توضيح و تبيين گردد.
كليدوازهها: وازثهاى ناآشنا، راهكار (يادكيرى)، حدس معنى

كند. در اين بخش از ســـؤالات نيز كموبيش از كلمات موجود و

 متن در ك مطلب (comprehension) نسبتاً طولانى است كه در آنها كلمات ناآشــنـا و خارج از كتاب بهوفور ديده مىشود. قسمت عمدهٔ مشـــكلات دانش آموزان در اين بخش است است. زيرا

 اضطراب در آنها بهو جود مى آورد و آنها را ا از دستيابى به پاس


 از كنكور ســنوات گذشــتـه و كتاب درسى اين راهكارها تبييين گردد.

مقدمه
در دفتر چأ عمومى آزمون كنكور، درس زبان انگليسى داراى



 شـــدهاند؛ يعنى هر ســـؤال داراى يكـ بدنه (Stem)، يكى پاسخ درست(answer)، و ســـه گَزينه انحرافى (distracter) است.

 سؤالات، يكى متن نســبـتاً كوتاه بهصورت آزمون بسته (الما
 دانشآموز بايد بر مبناى دانشزبانى خود و اطـى اطلاعات داده شدا


## Strategies

## I. Ignoring the target word: Keep reading to the end to get the main idea.

1. In many countries, there are special camp sites for tourists, so you do not always have to carry a tent with you. The campsite may provide one. The word "one" in the last sentence refers to....
a- site
b- tent
c- tourist
d- country
(كنكور رياضى 9r)

2. A Greek Philosopher called Democritus, about the year 4000 BC , taught that all substances are built up from grains which can't be subdivided. The word "which" refers to $\qquad$
a- grains
b- substances
c - atoms
d- parts
(كنكور هنر •9)
3. Not all people experience decrease organ function to the same degreesome individuals have healthier hearts and kidneys at age 85 than others do at age 50 .
The word "others" in paragraph 2 refers to. $\qquad$
a- organs
b- kidneys
c- individuals
d- both hearts and kidneys
(9) بخشى از دركى مطلب كنكور زبان)

كاهى اوقات كلمات ناآشنا اسامى خاص هستند. مانند اسم
افراد، مكانها، زبانها، مذاهب و اديان، آ.....
4. Among most English - speaking people, the cow is the main provider of milk. In Spain and Greece the sheep and the goat are the chief milk- producing animals. The camel provides milk to the desert tribes of Arabia, and in Egypt the water buffalo is a source. The reindeerfurnishes milk to people living in Lapland. Mongolian tribes drink mare's milk. In Peru the lama is a milk producing animal. In Tibet the people get milk from the yak.
(بخشى از در كى مطلب كنكور تجربى جّ)

در اين جملات، كلماتى كه زير آنها خط كشيده شده يا اسم
 goat ،camel buf- علاوه بر اين دانش آموز میداند كه كلمان المان
 reindeer, mare, كلمات مى تواند نتيجهكيرى كند كه كلمات احتمالاً اسم برخى حيوانات ديگر مىىباشند.

## II. Paying attention to the internal structure of words (morphology or word formation)


يك وارءٔ ناآشنا تركيبى از چند تكوازً (morpheme) است.

Morpheme: The smallest unit of a language which has either a meaning or a grammatical function.
Morphological Classification of Words:
A. simple words: one word = one morpheme
Example chair, book, map, happy,...
B. compound words: one compound= two or more words

Example: wall paper, book store, school bus, ...
C. Complex words: one word= two or more morphemes, one of them is root and the others are known as affixes. Example: teachers, unhappiness, disagreement, ...
D. Complex-compound words $=a$ combination of $B \& C$
Example: school teacher, computer programmer, ...
تسلط به دانش ساخت واڤه و دانستن معانى ريشهها و وندهاى

مشتق و مر كب را تا حدودى حدس بزنند:
Example: independently, truthfulness, sleeplessness, productivity, recyclable, discover, disease, business, ...

در اين خصوص ارائه ليســتى از وندهــاى پر كاربر د در قالب
 مى تواند مؤثر باشد. مثال: (آموزش وندهاى منفىساز)
dis-: disagree, dislike
un-: unhappy, unacceptable
im-: impossible, impolite
non-: nonstop, nonsmoking room
ir-: irregular, irrelevant
il-: illegal, illogical,
mis-: misunderstanding, mispronunciation
mal-: malfunction, malnutrition,

## a-: amoral

در عين توجه به اين مسئله بايد نكات و استثنائات مربوط به هر بخش نيز كَتنه شود:
priceless, inflammable, invaluable, dissolve, ...
معنى رسيد. مبيل كلمات نمىتوان از طريق تقطيع ســاختواثى به

Sports have been increasingly organized and regulated from the time of the ancient Olympics up to the present century. Industrialization has brought
increased leisure time to the citizens of developed and developing countries, leading to more time for citizens to attend and follow spectator sports, greater participation in athletic activities, and increased accessibility. These trends continued with the appearance of mass media and global communication.
Professionalism became more widespread, further adding to the increase in sport's popularity, as sports fans began following the achievements of professional athletes through radio, television, and the internet - all while enjoying the exercise and competition associated with amateur participation in sports.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور زبان 9)
 اشتقاقى هستند كه اكر دانشا آموز معنى وازئ آپايه و مفهوم وند الحاقــى به آن ها را بداند به احتمال زياد مى تواند معنى آنهها را

حدس بزند.

## III- Using context clues to infer the meaning

A word is known by the company it keeps. The meaning of a word may well be governed by the context in which it is used.
ســـرنخهاى موجود در متن (كلمات قبل و بعد كلمه ناآشنا) مىتواند به استنباط معنى كمك كند.


consistent.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور انسانى ¹9)
2. You can alter your tone, making your voice rise and fall as you speak; you can alter the pace at which you speak, speeding up or slowing down to make your speech more interesting.
(بخشى از دركى مطلب كنكور زبان 9٪)

## IV. Using context clues to choose the relevant meaning

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { باشد. حتى الامكان بايد به دانشا آموزان معانى مختلف يك يك كلمه } \\
& \text { را كفت. بهطور مثال اكثر دانشآموزان معناى اوليه كلمات زير } \\
& \text { را میدانند: }
\end{aligned}
$$

fine, well, table, sentence, good,...


He was fined for speeding.
There is an oil well here.
A table of content is a summary of what a book contains.
His friend was sentenced to three years in prison.
The injury may keep him out of football for good.
مثال از كتاب پيشدانشگًاهى:

كلمه release در درس يكى به معنـى ترشـــح هور مون است.

 آهنگَ، انتشار كتاب و ... مىباشد.

Example: Most social activists think that the prisoners will be. $\qquad$ before Christmas.
a- weighed
b- mentioned
c- touched
d- released

1. The general rule is to exercise only until you feel very tired- that is, until breathing becomes labored, circulation seems not enough, or tiredness influences performance.
(9) بخشى از درك مطلب كنكور انسانى)

معنى »»ار" اســتفاده شده اســـت در صورتى كه در اين متن
بهصورت صفت و به معنى »سخت و مشكل" به كار رفته است.
2. Farmers were employed by lords to work the land for the lords' benefits. In return, they received shelter and a small plot to farm for themselves.
(9ヶ بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور تجربى)


> به معنى »يك قطعه زمين" است.
3. Our plans are very , so we can meet you either on Wednesday or on Thursday.
a- private
b- flexible
c- actual
d- immediate
(كنكور تجربى 〔9)

در كتاب پيشدانشگاهى (درس ) ( ) كلمةٔ flexible به معناى
 اين تست اين كلمه دربارة برنامه بهكار رفته است.

## V. Finding the definition Markers:

كاهى اوقات نويســنـده كلمات نآشنا در متن را را با استفاده از افعالى مانند افعال زير تعريف مى كند:
to be, define, mean, explain, describe,
know, refer, call, show, illustrate, ...

1. Sociology is the study of the different aspects of society and its members.
(بخشى از در كى مطلب كنكور هنر 9T)
2. The passage of heat from one place to another by the movement of liquid or gas is called convection.
(بخشى از كلوز تست كنكور هنر س٪)
3. A best friend gives you unconditioned love. That means complete love, without any limit.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور تجربى ¹9)
4. Ecology is the study of how things live in relation to their surroundings. (بخشى از درك مطلب كنكور تجربى 1\&) 5. The relationship between the plants and animals in a community is called a food web.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور تجربى 9\&)
مثال از كتاب پيشدانشگًاهى:
5. Aerobic exercise is repetitive, meaning it is an activity that you do over and over.

2- Online means using a computer or other information devices to access information and services from another computer or information device.
مثالهاى ديگر:

1. Different kinds of superstitions exist among different nations all around the world. A superstition is a belief that is not based on science, according to
which some objects or events are lucky or unlucky.
2. Pedagogy can be defined as the art, science and profession of teaching.

## VI. Searching for paraphrase markers:

To paraphrase means to express an idea in a different way to help the listener / reader get that idea easier, clearer, shorter, ...
كاهى اوقات نويسنده مفهوم يكى جمله يا كلمؤ نسبتاً مشكل را به زبان ســادهترى بيان مى كند تا براى خواننده بيشتر قابل فعهر باشد.

## Commonly used paraphrase markers:

in other words, that is, that is to say, simply speaking, in plain terms, i.e., likewise, equally, also, similarly, related to ,as well as, correspondingly, parallel to, resembling, ...
1.The air always contains a certain amount of water vapor (that is, water in the form of gas) which is invisible.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور تجربى 9r)
مثالهاى ديَرً:
2. My doctor said during the next month I will ameliorate, that is to say, I will get better by the next month.
3. Sometimes medicine can relieve the disease. That is, it can make people cough less, make headaches less intense, and stop noses from running.

## VII. Paying attention to punctuation marks:

comma, semicolon, dash, colon, full stop, parentheses, ...
علائم نقطه گذارى مانند وير گول، نقطه ويرگَول، خط فاصله،

اطلاعاتى باشـــد كه خواننده را به سمت معنى موردنظر سوق
مثال از كنكور سراسرى:

1. Only the male lions grow a mane, the long hair around the shoulder, which grows darker and fuller as the animal ages.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور انسانى • 9)
2. Marquette was a French priest. He came to Canada as a missionary, a person teaching Christianity.
(بخشى از در كى مطلب كنكور تجربى (بV)
3. Democritus taught that all matter is built up of atoms or tiny bits of elements. (An element is a substance made up of atoms which are all alike but different from the atoms of any others element.)
(بخشى از در كى مطلب كنكور هنر • 9)
4. They may work together with other sociologists, as well as with other specialists in the field: for example, demographers (population specialists),
economists, statisticians and psychologists.
(9٪ بخشى از درك مطلب كنكور هنر)
5. Coins were very durable - they were strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور هنر 〔9)

Solar energy - energy from sun - can be used instead of fossil fuels.
مثال هاى ديگر:

1. A skyscraper, a building usually more than twenty stories, is going to be built here.
2. The hotel serves meals to residents (people who are staying in the hotel) only. Non- residents are not allowed in.

## VIII. Looking for contrast markers

Common contrast markers are:
but, although, while, whereas, though, even though, yet, by contrast, on the other hand, on the one hand, however, yet, unlike, despite, ....

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كلماتى كه نشـــنـندهندهٔ روابط تقابل و تضــاد در رِ رِك متن }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { بهتر معنى جملات كمك كنند. } \\
& \text { مثال از كنكور سراسرى: }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Dark clouds form, high winds blow, and rain lashes the ground, yet it may only be a few minutes before the sunny weather returns. However, in some parts of the world, the weather barely changes for months at a time.
(بخشى از درك مطلب كنكور رياضى \&9)
2. In a typical conversation, a speaker will stop and start, leave a sentence unfinished, and say "er" or "em" when thinking what to say next. Written
language, by contrast, is much more tidy and organized.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور زبان (9r)
3. Despite the geographical separation between different Eskimo groups, all Eskimos have preserved a similar culture.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور انسانى • 9)

مثالهاى ديگر:

1. While Ali is not very clever, his brother is very intelligent.
2. Despite the group's initial skepticism, over time they started to trust their leader and strongly support her decisions.
3. Students going to private schools pay tuition. In public schools, however, there is free education.
 solar power,
which is power that comes from the sun.
 (بخالهاى ديكر:
The core, which is at the center of Earth, consists of heavy metals.

While the Earth is turning around the sun, twice a year we have equinoxes in which day and night are nearly equal in length.

## X. Finding exemplification markers

Exemplification means using examples to explain, show, illustrate, convince, ... sth.
Exemplification markers:
for example, as an instance (example), such, such as, like, ...

مثال از كنكور سراسرى:

1. They grow crops such as lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, sweet potatoes, spinach, and herbs.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور زبان ¹9)
2. An advertisement is a message carried in one of the various forms of "media" such as newspapers and magazines, radio and television, and the posters and neon signs that we see in the streets.
(بخشى از دركى مطلب كنكور زبان •9)

مثال از كتاب پيشدانشگاهى:

1. They work under dangerous conditions such as factories with harmful smokes in the air, handle dangerous materials and use tools and machines which are not designed for them.
2. International organizations such as ILO and UNICEF have made plans to stop child labour.
3. Some examples of communication technology are telephone, radio and television.

## XI. Noticing the conclusion and

## extension signals

thus, therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly, as well as, besides, moreover, furthermore, also, as a result, due to , eventually, too,...
توجه به كلماتى كه نشاندهندهٔ نتيجه كيرى و بسط معنى در
استنباط كلى از متن هستند بسيار مـمه است.
مثال از كنكور سراسرى:

1. By eating this fruit, Adam and Eve had broken the one law of the garden and were no longer innocent. So God drove them out of the garden.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور زبان ^^)
2. With the opening of the Open University, people are now able to take a university degree, for the courses are specially designed so that you can study at home.
(بخشى از در ك مطلب كنكور رياضى ar)
3. This did not produce an accurate calendar and, therefore, the system was dropped.
(^^شخیى از در ك مطلب كنكور تجربى)
XII. Paying attention to semantics (lexical relationship among words) synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, ...

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { دركى روابط معنايى بين كلمات (رابطه ترادف، تضاد، شمول }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {.را باسوى معنى مور دنظر هدايت كند }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. During a time when the economy is changing, prices may fluctuate greatly.
2. The angry citizens showed their hostility toward the soldiers by shouting and throwing rocks at them.
3. George Washington was rich because he was from a wealthy family.
4. Long ago dinosaurs died, they are examples of extinct animals.
5. The Iraqi regime said that Iran had started the war, but it has been proved to the world that Iraq initiated it.

## XIII. Similar Words in the two languages (L1 \& L2)

1. Loan words (Words taken from English. Example: computer, taxi, telephone,...)
2. Cognates (Words from two or more languages having the same origin. Example: "brother" in English and Persian)

وارْهاى همريشه) مى تواند به در كـ بهتر متن كمك كند.
مثال از كنكور سراسرى:

The immune system also changes with age. A healthy immune system protects the body against bacteria, viruses, and other harmful agents by producing disease-fighting proteins known as antibodies. A healthy immune system also prevents the growth of abnormal cells, which can become cancerous. With advancing age, the ability of the immune system to perform these protective functions is decreased - the rate of antibody production may decrease by as much as 80 percent between age 20 and age 85. This less-effective immune system explains why an attack of influenza, which may make a young adult sick for a few days, can be deadly for an old person. Thus, it is as good for an older person to be vaccinated against the flu and pneumonia as it is for young people to be vaccinated against childhood diseases.
(9) بخشى از در كى مطلب كنكور زبان)
 وارْههاى قرضى هستند و يا واڭهماى همريشه. فقط كافى است
دانشآموزان از اين تشابهات آكَاه شوند.
سخن آخر

در ك مطلب و تعبير و تفســير در دست هر متن نيازمند تسلط

 است. متون ارائه شده در زبان كنكور معمولاً دارالى ساختار إنارهاى

 اسـت) ايجاد چالش مى كند حجم كلمات نآشن آشناى موجود در اين متنهاست. براى غلبه بر اين مشكل مى متوان عان علاوه بر كتا


 آنهممفقط در مور د دانشآموزان علاقمند و با با انَيزه هاست و و ثانياً







 تبيين شده است. كاربست مجموعهاى از ازين راهـي اهكارها ها مىتواند به دانشا آموزان در حدس و استنباط معنى كلمات ناآشنا كمى


