



TOEIC STRATEGIES

Student's guide

Part 1: Photographs

- Tactics:**
(戦略)
- Always complete each item as quickly as possible.
常に全ての項目を可能な限り迅速に回答しましょう。
 - As soon as you finish, look at the next photograph to preview it.
問題を解き終えたらすぐに次の問題の写真を見ておきましょう。
 - Do not wait for the tape to announce the next item.
音声が必要な質問を読み上げるのを待っている必要はありません。
 - Don't mark your answer until you heard all four choices.
解答用紙へマークするのは4つの選択肢を聞いてからにしましょう。
 - Try to eliminate choices.
正解以外の選択肢は消していきましょう。
 - Never leave blanks. If you don't know, guess.
たとえ答えが分からなくても、解答用紙に空欄を残さないようにしましょう。
 - When you finish one, stop looking at it. Look at the next one.
目の前の問題を解き終えたら、すぐに次の問題に目を移しましょう。

Questions to think about while you preview the photograph

⇒Photographs with a person or people:

- What are the people doing?
- Where are they?
- Who are they? (*what they are wearing or where they are?*)
- What is different about them? (*glasses, mustache, paper...*)
- How do they look? (*happy, sad, tired...*)

⇒Photographs with an object:

- What is it?
- What is it made of? (*materials used to make it*)
- What – if anything – is it doing?
- Where is it?
- What was done to them?
- What do they look like?

⇒Photographs with a scene:

- Where is it?
- What is in the foreground? (*in front of the picture*)
- What is in the background? (*in the back of the picture*)
- What – if anything – is happening?

NOTES:

- Some answer choices are designed to trick you.
- Some choices have words that sound similar to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words related to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words used in a different context.
- Some choices have incorrect details.
- Some choices make incorrect inferences.

Part 2: Question-Response

- Tactics:** (戦略)
- Concentrate on the audio program.
リスニング音声に集中をしましょう。
 - Listen to all three responses before you mark your answer.
3つの全ての選択肢を聞いてから解答用紙にマークをしましょう。
 - Listen for keywords and focus on meaning to help find the correct answer.
キーワードを聞き取り、その意味に注目することで正解を導き出しましょう。
 - If you don't know the answer, guess.
答えが分からなくても推測をしましょう。
 - There is very little time between items.
問題と問題の合間はとても限られています。
 - Try to identify the type of question. The response will depend on what type it is.
解答の方法が変わってきます。問題のタイプを見極めましょう。

Different types of questions for Part Two

Information Questions (情報に関する質問)

These questions ask for specific pieces of information.

Questions with *what . . . ?* and *how . . . ?* are the most common.

what . . . ? and *how . . . ?* 等の質問は具体的な情報の断片を求められている時によく使われます。

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. What...? | 2. How...? | 3. When...? | 4. Where...? |
| 5. Why...? | 6. Who...? | 7. Whose...? | 8. Which...? |

Responses to information may be either short answers (a word or phrase) or complete sentences.

情報に対する回答は、短い回答（単語やフレーズ）または完全な文章のどちらの場合もあります。

Yes or No Questions (回答が Yes または No の質問)

Questions start with **auxiliary verbs** (*do, can, should, ...*) or with a form of the main verb **'be'** (*is, are, was, and were*).

質問は、*do, can, should*, などの助動詞や、*is, are, was, and were* などの **'be'** 動詞から始まります。

Auxiliary verb examples:

- *Do* you know where Bob is?
- *Has* the pizza been ordered?
- *Should* we stop and ask someone?
- *Can* we stop at the next gas station?

The main verb 'be' examples:

- *Is* there any pasta left?
- *Are* you coming over tonight?
- *Was* someone trying to call me?
- *Were* you going to tell someone about him?

Responses may be short answers or full sentences. They are often not simple "*Yes, I do.*" or "*No, I don't.*" They can be affirmative, negative, or neutral with a large range between them.

回答は短いものであったり、完全な文章であったりもします。また、「はい、そうです」「いいえ、違います。」というような単純な答えではなく、様々に形を変えていることがほとんどです。

Question: Has Tom finished the project?

Possible Affirmative Response	Possible Negative Response	Possible Neutral Response
I think so. Of course, he has. Yes, he finished this morning. I believe he has. Sure, he works fast.	No, I don't think he has. Not yet, but he is working on it. No, but he'll be finished soon. No, he gave up on it. No, he's doing something else.	I have no idea. Why don't you ask him? Maybe. Perhaps. I'm not sure.

Embedded Questions (埋め込まれた質問)

An *embedded question* is a part of a sentence that would be a question if it were on its own, but is not a question in the context of the sentence. 質問文として成り立つ以下のような文章であっても、別の文とくっつくことによって、質問文ではなくなる場合があります。

Do you know...?

Did you hear...?

Have you heard...?

Do you think...?

Are you sure...?

Can you tell me...?

Did you decide...?

Did anyone tell you...?

Will you let me know...?

Example Conversation:

Q: Do you know if Mr. Patterson has gone home?

A: I believe he has.

Negative Questions (否定的な質問)

Negative questions begin with negative contractions: 'Doesn't...', 'Hasn't...', 'Aren't...'

The expected answer is affirmative, but the actual answer may be affirmative or negative.

否定的な形の質問は、Doesn't..., Hasn't..., Aren't... のような否定文の短縮形から始まります。

肯定的な回答が期待されますが、実際の答えは肯定的、否定的どちらの可能性もあります。

Examples:

Q1: Isn't this a great painting?

A1: It certainly is.

Q2: Won't you come over for dinner?

A2: Sure, I'd love to.

Tag Questions (タグの質問)

Affirmative statement with a negative tag.

Examples:

Q1: This is a beautiful car, isn't it?

A1: It really is.

Q2: You enjoyed lunch, didn't you?

A2: Not really, it was too salty.

Negative statement with an affirmative tag.

Examples:

Q3: This won't take long, will it?

A3: Just a few minutes.

Q4: He didn't sleep in, did he?

A4: No, he'll be here on time.

Look at these examples:

Example 1 Mrs. Smith is never late for her meetings.

(A) He is always on time. (incorrect person)

(B) Her meeting is running late. (words used in a different context)

(C) She's very punctual. (**correct answer**)

She finished updating the website yesterday.

(A) No, he doesn't write it. (incorrect person)

(B) Actually, there are still some changes to make. (**correct answer**)

(C) They made the video yesterday. (unrelated meaning)

Example 2 Are you hiring an assistant or a secretary?

(A) I need both. (**correct answer**)

(B) Yes, I am. (inappropriate response to an 'or' question)

(C) I was hired yesterday. (incorrect verb tense)

Did you hand him the report?

(A) She asked me to handle it. (incorrect person)

(B) Sorry, I forgot. (**correct answer**)

(C) He was rather off-hand. (words used in a different context)

Example 3 How can I get to the train station from here?

(A) The radio station is a block away. (word used in a different context)

(B) You can take the A-4 bus. (**correct answer**)

(C) The plane leaves in ten minutes. (words that sound similar)

How long does he expect to stay?

- (A) It's about four meters long, I think. (word used in a different context)
(B) Have you stayed there before? (inappropriate response)
(C) Only two nights. (correct answer)

NOTES:

- Some choices have words that sound similar to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words related to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words used in a different context.
- Some choices use an incorrect verb tense or person.
- Some choices are an inappropriate response to the type of question.

Part 3: Conversations

Tactics:

(戦略)

- Quickly mark your answers after the conversation is over.
会話音声が終わったらすぐに解答用紙に答えをマークしましょう。
- Preview the next three questions.
先に次の3つの問題を見ておきましょう。
- If you have enough time preview the four choices.
もし時間に余裕があるのなら4つの選択肢を先に見ておきましょう。
- Look at the answers while you listen. Don't look away!
リスニング中は回答に集中しましょう。
- Try to eliminate wrong answers.
正解から遠い選択肢から消去法で消していきましょう。

Different Types of Questions for Part 3

Overview Questions (概要に関する質問)

These questions require you to have an overall understanding of the dialogs that you hear.

There are four kinds of questions in this category.

この問題では、聞いた会話を全体的に理解することが求められます。このカテゴリーには4種類の問題があります。

Types of Overview Questions

1. Questions about **locations**.
2. Questions about **occupations**.
3. Questions about **activities**.
4. Questions about **topics**.

Typical Question Words

1. Where...?
2. Who...?
3. What...doing?
4. What...talking about?

Tip: The answers for these types of questions are usually not directly stated in the conversation.

You have to listen to the vocabulary tied to the question.

このタイプの質問は、会話の中に直接的な答えがありません。会話の中から質問と結びついた語彙を聞き取り、答えにたどり着く必要があります。

Example Conversation:

Woman: I'm all packed for my vacation!

Man: What time does your flight leave?

Woman: The ticket says it's two o'clock so I should check in one hour before.

Man: Well, we should leave right now then.

Question: Where are they going?

Answer: Airport

Flight, ticket, and check-in are all words associated with an airport.

Detail Questions (詳細に関する質問)

Detail questions ask about specific points of the conversation.

You still have to understand the total conversation. Here are the most common types.

詳細に関する質問は、会話の特定のポイントについて尋ねるものです。ここでも会話の全体を理解する必要があります。

以下に最も一般的なタイプを紹介します。

Types of Detail Questions

1. Questions about **time**.
2. Questions about **reasons**.
3. Questions about **plans**.
4. Questions about **problems**.
5. Questions about **opinions**.
6. Questions about **advice**.

Typical Question Words

1. When....?
2. Why....?
3. What....do?
4. What's the matter with...?
5. What...think of...?
6. What...suggested?

Tip: The answers for these types of questions are usually not directly said in the conversation.

You have to listen and understand what is being said.

このタイプの質問に対する答えに関しても、通常は会話の中で直接的には語られません。何を言っているのかを会話の中から理解する必要があります。

Example Conversation:

Woman: I'm finally ready for the trip.
Man: So, are you still leaving on Tuesday, Sally?
Woman: No, we are in a rush so I have to leave a day earlier.
Man: That's probably a good idea.

Question: When will Sally leave?

Answer: Monday

The woman said she would not leave on Tuesday but a day earlier. Therefore, she will leave on Monday.

Inference Questions (推論問題)

The answers for these questions are not directly stated in the conversations. Instead, you have to conclude (an inference) – based on the information in the conversation. この質問に対する答えは、会話の中で直接述べられていません。なので、会話の中の情報に基づいて、自分で結論（推論）を出す必要があります。

Examples:

- What does the man/woman imply?
- What does the man/woman say about...?
- What can be said about...?
- What is known about...?
- What can be inferred from the conversation?
- What does the man/woman mean?
- What is probably true about...?

Example Conversation:

Man: Wow! That was a delicious meal!
Woman: Ray is certainly a good cook. He makes an amazing spaghetti sauce.
Man: He is very good in the kitchen. I can't believe we are really brothers.
Woman: Yes, but you can paint far better than him.

Question: What does the man imply?

Answer: That he can't cook.

He implies that he doesn't share his brother's talent for cooking and the woman agrees with him.

Occupation Questions (職業に関する質問)

These questions ask about the job or profession of one or both of the speakers.

Clues in the conversation will give you the correct information.

この質問は、話し手の一方または両方の仕事や職業について尋ねるものです。ここでは、会話の中にあるヒントから正しい情報を得ることができます。

Examples:

- Who is the man/woman?
- Who are they?
- What is he/she?
- What are they?
- What is the man's/woman's profession?
- What is the man's/woman's occupation?
- What is the man's/woman's job?

Example Conversation:

Speaker A: I'd like to book a flight to Santiago.

Speaker B: Certainly. When would you like to fly?

Speaker C: Next Monday. Can you make a hotel reservation for me, also?

What is Speaker B's occupation?

- (A) Travel Agent (correct answer)
- (B) Pilot (incorrect inferences)
- (C) Hotel Manager (incorrect detail)
- (D) Librarian (incorrect inference)

Activity Questions (動作に関する質問)

These questions ask what one or both speakers are doing or are going to do.

この質問は、一方または両方の話者が何をしているのか、または何をしようとしているのかを尋ねるものです。

Examples:

- What are they doing?
- What is happening now?
- What is the situation?
- What is the man/woman doing?
- What is going to happen?

Example Conversation:

Man: I have a doctor's appointment this afternoon. Are you going to be in the office, or do you have a meeting?

Woman: I'll be here. And, don't worry. I don't have much on for today, so I'll handle all of your calls.

Man: Thanks. I'm expecting a call from my lawyer. He's supposed to be sending me some changes to the contracts.

Woman: I'll make sure to take a detailed message if he calls. Is there anything you want to tell him?

Man: Well, you could remind him that I'm going to need to come downtown and sign a few papers in front of him. I'll have to set something up for next week.

What does the man have to do today?

- A) Visit his lawyer (mentioned but not correct)
- B) Get a massage (similar sound but not correct)
- C) Go to the doctor (correct answer)
- D) Make an appointment (already done - tense distractor)

Topic Questions (トピックに関する質問)

These questions ask about the general subject of the conversation.

The subject of the conversation can be a person, a thing, or an activity.

この質問は、会話の一般的な話題について尋ねるものです。話題は、人、物、または活動です。

Examples:

- What/whom are they discussing? - What are they talking about?
- What are they referring to? - What is the conversation about?
- What is the topic of the conversation? - What is the subject of the conversation?

Example Conversation:

Man: Do you want to share a taxi to the airport? We can save on expenses that way, and as you know the company is trying to cut costs.

Woman: Actually, I'm not flying. I'm going to the conference by bus. I have to leave tomorrow because it's going to take two days to get there.

Man: That's right. I forgot that you are afraid of flying. Are you taking a vacation day tomorrow?

Woman: Well, I worked overtime last week, so I just banked it instead of wasting a holiday day.

What are the man and woman mainly discussing?

- A) A vacation (mentioned but not correct)
- B) A budget (related but not correct)
- C) A company policy (mentioned but not correct)
- D) A conference **(correct answer)**

NOTES:

- Some choices have words that sound similar to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words like the correct answer, but with a different meaning.
- Some choices have words used in a different context.
- Some choices have incorrect details.
- Some choices make incorrect inferences.
- Some choices have irrelevant details.

Part 4: Short Talks

Tactics:

(戦略)

- Listen carefully to the introduction to the talk; it will tell you what kind of talk it is.

"Listen to the following commercial."

どのような種類の会話を判断するためにも、会話の始まりを良く聞きましょう。

「次のコマーシャルを聞いてください。」

- Always look at the questions while you listen, don't look away!!

リスニング中は回答に集中しましょう。

- Begin answering the questions as soon as the talk is over, don't wait for the tape.

会話が終了したら音声を待たずに問題に答え始めましょう。

- If the next talk starts before you are finished, move on.

あなたが回答を終える前に次の音声問題が始まってしまった場合は、すぐに次の問題に移りましょう。

- Preview the next questions if you have time.

もし時間があれば次の問題を先に見ておきましょう。

- Try to eliminate wrong answers.

正解から遠い選択肢から消去法で消していきましょう。

- Don't leave any blanks. Guess if you don't know.

答えが分からなかったとしても、絶対に回答欄は全て埋めましょう。

Different types of Questions for Part Four

Overview Questions (概要に関する質問)

These questions require you to have an overall understanding of the dialogs that you hear.

They usually ask about the main idea or purpose of the lecture, or about the speaker, the audience, or the location of where the talk is taking place. この質問では、会話文を全体的に理解する必要があります。

このタイプの問題では通常、講義の主なアイデアや目的について、または講演者、聴衆、講演が行われている場所について尋ねられます。

Examples:

- Who is speaking?
- What is the purpose of the talk?
- What is happening in this talk?
- Where is the announcement being made?
- What kind of people would be interested in this talk?

Detail Questions (詳細に関する質問)

Detailed questions ask about specific points of the talk. You still have to understand the total conversation.

詳細に関する質問では、会話の中の一部分に関する問題が出題されます。回答をするためには、会話文全てをきちんと理解する必要があります。

Examples:

Questions usually begin with these words. (There are more than mentioned below.)

- Who...?
- What...?
- Where...?
- Why...?
- How...?
- How much...?

Some are negative questions. They ask what was not mentioned in the talk.

“Which of the following is not true about...?”

Inference Questions (推論の質問)

The answers to these questions are not directly stated in the talk.

Instead, you have to conclude (an inference) – based on the information in the talk.

この質問に対する答えは、会話の中では直接述べられていません。自分自身で話の情報に基づいて結論を出す必要があります。

Examples:

- What is probably true about...?
- What can be inferred from the talk?
- What does the man/woman mean?
- What can be said about...?

Different types of Talks for Part Four

Public Announcements (公共のアナウンス)

These talks are brief informational messages like those given to groups of people in public places such as announcements given in airports, stores, airplanes, sporting events, schools, and parking lots.

この音声は、公共の場所で行われるような、短い情報のメッセージです。

例：空港、店舗、飛行機、スポーツイベント、学校、駐車場などでのアナウンス

News, Weather, and Public Service Bulletins (ニュース・天気予報・公共サービス速報)

These talks are similar to the ones you might hear on the radio and television.

Questions usually ask what is being reported and about details given in the talk.

この音声は、ラジオやテレビで聞くのと同じようなものです。ここでは、報道された内容や話の詳細についての質問があります。

Commercial Messages (広告の音声)

These resemble the advertisements you might hear on the radio and television. Questions often ask about the product being advertised, who would be interested in the product, and sometimes, how much it cost.

この音声はラジオやテレビで耳にする広告と同じようなものです。ここでは、広告の対象となる製品について、その製品に興味を持つ人について、また、その製品の価格についての質問があります。

Business Talks (ビジネス会話)

These talks are similar introductions or remarks made at business meetings, or to announcements made at work settings. Questions often deal with the location, the speaker or the audience, as well as details brought up in the talks.

ここでは主に、商談での自己紹介や発言、仕事の場でのアナウンスがあります。質問としては、場所、話し手、聴衆、そして話の内容に関するものが多くあります。

Recorded Messages (録音された会話)

These talks are similar to the recorded messages you might hear on the telephone and in other situations. Questions usually focus on the situation, the audience, and the details in the recording.

Look at these examples:

この会話は、自動対応音声のような録音されたメッセージに似ています。ここでの質問は、状況、聴衆、録音の詳細に焦点が当てられています。以下の例文を見てみましょう。

Example 1

You will hear:

“Bilbo’s Department Store has openings for cashiers, management trainees, and buyers’ assistants. Call 555-2121 to apply or send your resume to 152 South State Street.”

For one of the three questions, you might hear:

Who is this advertisement for?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Jobseekers | (correct answer) |
| (B) Shoppers | (incorrect inference) |
| (C) Train passengers | (word used with a different meaning) |
| (D) Employers | (word related to correct answer) |

Example 2

You will hear:

“Next Tuesday is Library Forgiveness Day. All overdue books and late fines are forgiven. Return your overdue books to the library on Tuesday and you won’t be charged a late fine.”

For one of the three questions, you might hear:

What are library users asked to do next Tuesday?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (A) Pay a fine. | (incorrect detail) |
| (B) Return overdue books. | (correct answer) |
| (C) Give new books to the library. | (sounds like the correct answer) |
| (D) Charge their fines to their credit card. | (incorrect detail) |

NOTES:

- Some choices have words that sound similar to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words related to the correct answer.
- Some choices have words used in a different context.
- Some choices have incorrect details.

Part 5: Incomplete Sentences

- Tactics:** (戦略)
- Use grammar clues to presume out the part of speech needed to complete the statement.
文法のルールを手がかりにすると、文章を完成させるために必要な品詞を推測することができます。
 - Read to find the context of the statement. Decide which vocabulary word best fits the context.
文の文脈を読み取り、最も適した語彙を決定しましょう。
 - Find the noun that a pronoun refers to. Is it the subject or object of the sentence?
代名詞が指し示す名詞を探しましょう。文の主語か目的語になっていませんか。
 - Identify the position of an item to choose the correct preposition.
項目の位置を特定し、正しい前置詞を選択しましょう。

Word Families

Word Families are the words that have the same root but different endings. The ending shows the part of speech of the word. The ending tells you how a word is used in a sentence. The root word is often a noun or verb, but it can be any part of speech. Look at the roots and endings in the chart.

ワードファミリーとは、語源は同じですが、異なる語尾を持つ単語のことです。語尾は、その単語の品詞を表し、その単語が文中でどのように使われるかを教えてくれます。基本となる単語は多くの場合、名詞か動詞ですが、他の品詞の場合もあります。表の中で基本となる単語と語尾の関係を見てみましょう。

ROOT	PARTS OF SPEECH			
	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
public	publicity (public)	publicize	(public)	publicly
nation	nationality (nation)	nationalize	national	nationally
care	(care)	(care)	careful / careless	carefully / carelessly
wide	width	widen	(wide)	widely
accept	acceptance	(accept)	acceptable	acceptably
agree	agreement	(agree)	agreeable	agreeably

Sentences

- Noun** The new product needs a lot of publicity.
The public responded well to the new product.
- Verb** Companies publicize products on the Internet, on TV, and in magazines.
- Adjective** The company made a public announcement about the new product.
- Adverb** Company representatives announced the new product publicly.

Part 6: Text Completion

Tactics:
(戦略)

- A text completion passage is a passage with words deleted. You will need to understand the whole passage to choose the correct word to complete each blank.
“Text completion passage”とは、単語が一部削除され、空欄になっている文章のことです。各空欄を埋めるための正しい単語を選択するには、文章全体を理解する必要があります。
- Read the sentences before and after the blank to figure out the context.
空欄の前後の文章を読み、文脈を把握します。
- Look for a noun after the blank to tell you whether you need an adjective or a pronoun.
空欄の後ろにある名詞を見ると、形容詞・代名詞のどちらが必要なのかを判断することができます。
- Look at the verb tense in one part of the sentence to figure out what tense is needed in the other part of the sentence.
文章の一部分の動詞の時制を見て、他の部分ではどのような時制が必要かを考えましょう。
- Look for ‘the’ and ‘than’ in comparisons to determine the correct adjective form.
比較対象の ‘the’ と ‘than’ を探すと、正しい形容詞の形を判断することができます。
- Figure out whether the main verb is followed by a gerund or an infinitive.
主動詞の後に、属詞が続くのか不定詞が続くのかを判断しましょう。
- Identify the topic of the preceding and the following sentences and choose the best sentence that has the same thought.
前後の文のトピックを確認し、同じ考えを持つ文、その中でも最も良いものを選びましょう。
- Move on to the next question if you don’t immediately know the answer.
すぐに答えがわからない場合は、次の質問に進みましょう。

Part 7: Single and Multiple Passages

Tactics:
(戦略)

- Read quickly and efficiently; employ **skimming** and **scanning** techniques.
素早く効率的に読むために、スキミングやスキヤニングのテクニックを使いましょう。
- Read the questions BEFORE you read the passage.
問題文を読む前に質問を読みましょう。
- Do NOT read the answers before you read the passage.
文章を読む前に答えを読まないでください。
- Practice time management.
時間管理を徹底しましょう。
- If you cannot answer a question, read the four answer options.
正解が分からない場合は、4つの回答の選択肢を読んでみましょう。
- Differentiate the use of synonyms.
同義語の使い分けをしましょう。
- The questions follow the sequence of the passage.
問題は、問題文の順序に従っていることを意識しましょう。
- In double passages, the answer might not follow the sequence of the text.
しかし、2つの異なる文章から構成される問題の場合には、本文の順序のとおりには回答が出来ない場合もあります。
- For double-passage questions, check both passages for similar information. The information may be contradictory or more information might be added.
2つの異なる文章から構成される問題では、両方の文章をチェックして、同じような情報や追加の情報が無いかどうかを確認しましょう。

Four Question Types

Be prepared for four question types on the TOEIC test:

TOEIC テストで出題される 4つの問題に備えましょう。

Main idea 主な内容

Detail (time, reason and quantity) 詳細 (時間、理由、数量)

Inference 推論

Vocabulary 単語

You will find these questions in both single passage and double passage section of Part 7.

Look at the samples of each question type.

Part 7 のシングル・パッセージとダブル・パッセージの両方で、これらの問題が出題されます。それぞれの問題タイプのサンプルを見てみましょう。

MAIN IDEA QUESTIONS

- What is being advertised?
- What is the purpose of the letter?
- What is the main idea of the article?
- What is the announcement about?
- What is the purpose of this graph?
- What is the reason for this correspondence?
- What is the topic of the meeting?
- What is being discussed?

DETAIL QUESTIONS

- How much is a product?
- When was the email sent?
- What percentage of users are over 30?
- Who is (name or title)?
- What dates are critical?
- Who has to attend the meeting?
- How much time does the graph cover?
- Where is Mr. Brown working now?

DETAIL QUESTIONS: *time*

When will the meeting take place?
How long will the conference last?

DETAIL QUESTIONS: *reason*

Why will Mr. Wilson have to call the travel agent?
Why does Mr. Craft believe Mr. Jones will be hired?

DETAIL QUESTIONS: *quantity*

How many mobile phones were purchased?
How much did the consumer pay for the product?

INFERENCE QUESTIONS

- Who might use the product?
- What is the tone of the memo?
- Where would you find these instructions?
- Why did Ms. Jones write this letter?
- What will the employee do next?

VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

“The word “promotion” in paragraph 1, line 3, is closest in meaning to...”

Some double passage questions will require you to understand information from both passages. These questions are usually detailed. They will ask for specific information about time and reason.

2つの文章が含まれている問題では、両方の文章から情報を取得する必要があります。通常このような問題は時間や理由など、具体的な情報を問いかけてきます。

Examples:

Advertisement	
How much is the product?	Detail
What is being advertised?	Main Idea
Who might use the product?	Inference
Business Correspondence	
When was the fax sent?	Detail
What is the purpose of the letter?	Main Idea
What is the tone of the memo?	Inference
Forms, Charts and Graphs	
What percentage of users are over 30?	Detail
What is the purpose of the circle graph?	Main Idea
Who could use this information?	Inference
Articles and Reports	
What dates are critical?	Detail
What is the main idea of this article?	Main Idea
What is the writer’s opinion?	Inference
Announcements and Paragraphs	
Who is (name or title)?	Detail
What is the announcement about?	Main Idea
What is the writer’s opinion?	Inference
