

پاسخنامه تشریحی آزمون جامع مرحله ۱ آکادمی سی | SEA
پایه دوازدهم منحصراً زبان



طراحان آزمون به ترتیب حروف الفبا:

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ویراستاران و گزینشگران:

صالح افتخاری

===== Grammar =====

1-

The causative is formed with 'have + object + past participle'. The past participle has a passive meaning.

Here "had" denotes causative verb in the statement, use "did" in the question tag. The subject of the sentence is "the teacher", so use "he".

Saleh Eftekhari

2-

The noun *difficulty* may be used in the following two structures:

a) *Difficulty with something*

b) *Difficulty (in) doing something*

As can be seen, the use of a preposition in the second structure is optional.

Saleh Eftekhari

3-

Participle clauses can be used after the words *after, before, since, when, while, once, etc*:

When telephoning London numbers from abroad, dial 1, not 01.

Once deprived of oxygen, the brain dies.

The phrase "when compared with/to" is a common way to introduce a comparison in English.

Saleh Eftekhari

4-

When 'regret' is followed by the gerund you feel sorry about something you did – or didn't do - in the past. When 'regret' is followed by the infinitive, you regret something you are about to say. Thus we can reject option 2 and 4 because the infinitive refers to an action happening at the same time of the main verb, or later.

With "say" the object is most commonly the reported clause (the report of what someone said).

Say does not take an indirect object. Instead, we use a phrase with *to*:

And then she *said to me*, 'I'm your cousin. We've never met before.'

Not: ~~And then she said me~~ ...

Saleh Eftekhari

5-

When the subject of the sentence is composed of two or more nouns or pronouns connected by *and*, use a plural verb. (choice 3)

- The doctoral student and the committee members write every day.

- The percentage of employees who called in sick and the number of employees who left their jobs within 2 years are reflective of the level of job satisfaction.

Also, we don't need to use *passive voice* here because the verb is of the *direct object*.

Saleh Eftekhari

6-

1. "Because" is the correct choice because it indicates the reason or cause for knowing about the fundamental problems in the marriage. It shows a cause-and-effect relationship between the two parts of the sentence.
2. "Although" indicates a contrast or concession between two clauses. It would not be appropriate in this context because there is no contradiction or opposite idea being presented in the sentence.
3. "While" is used to show a contrast between two actions happening at the same time. It does not fit the context of the sentence, which is explaining the reason for knowing about the problems in the marriage.

4. "When" is used to indicate a specific point in time. It would not be suitable in this sentence because it does not convey the cause-and-effect relationship between the two parts of the sentence.

Saleh Eftekhari

7-

Do not compare two nouns that cannot be compared:

Wrong: Saleh's salary is much larger than Joe.

Saleh's salary cannot be possibly compared to Joe, but to Joe's salary!

Right: Saleh's salary is much larger than **Joe's**.

or

Saleh's salary is much larger than **that of Joe**.

Saleh Eftekhari

8-

Here, the conjunction "and" is used to link the first use of the process (manufacturing explosives) with the second use (producing synthetic fertilizer). The phrase "a second was to produce" introduces the second purpose of the Haber-Bosch process, which is to create synthetic fertilizer. In other words, the parallelism between two independent clauses:

One use for what became known as the Haber-Bosch process **was to manufacture** ... and **a second was to produce** synthetic fertilizer.

Saleh Eftekhari

9-

The word "what" is used here to introduce a noun clause that describes the speech Lincoln gave in eighteen sixty-three. The noun clause is in the function of the object.

- This quick example gives what is a fairly consistent structure.

Saleh Eftekhari

10-

conditional type III

I try to figure to myself what **would have happened** if **I had fallen** into the icy water.

This construction is used to speculate about a hypothetical situation in the past.

Saleh Eftekhari

11-

1- "by which captivates" is incorrect because it's not clear what "which" refers to, and "captivates" should be in the past tense to match the tense of the main clause.

2- "which he captivated" is incorrect because "he" did not captivate the melody; rather, the melody captivated the audience.

4- "and captivating" is incorrect because it suggests that the melody and the act of captivating the audience are separate, which is not the case.

Mahdi Khabbazi

12-

After adverbial expressions of place (*along the shoreline of Hudson*) at the beginning of sentences, the whole verb (*are*) is put before the subject (*several recently settled...*):

a) Under a tree **was sitting** *one of the biggest men* I have ever seen.

b) On the bed **lay** *a beautiful young girl*.

Saleh Eftekhari

13-

- 1- "Theirs is the duty in the field of courses" - This is unclear and phrased awkwardly. "Courses" doesn't relate to the FBI's duties.
- 2- "There is this duty in their field" - This is grammatically correct but lacks clarity. "In the course of" is a more specific prepositional phrase describing their work context.
- 3- "With this duty in course of their field" - This is redundant and awkward. "In the course of" already implies the duty being fulfilled.

Mahdi Khabbazi

14-

- 1- "that all of which" - This is awkward and wordy. "Each" is a more concise way to refer to individual pixels.
- 3- "each of what" - "What" is not the appropriate pronoun to refer back to "pixels." "Which" is a relative pronoun referring back to a specific noun (pixels).
- 4- "either of which" - "Either" implies only two options, which isn't the case for subpixels with RGB colors.

Mahdi Khabbazi

15-

- 1- "serving" is incorrect because it would make the sentence a fragment.
- 2- "which it served" is incorrect because it changes the meaning of the sentence and makes it unclear.
- 4- "which it serves" is incorrect because "which" does not clearly refer back to anything.

Mahdi Khabbazi

===== **Vocabulary** =====

16-

- If you develop a disease or illness, or if it develops, you start to have it.
- Some alcoholics develop liver disease.
 - Pneumonia can develop very quickly.

Alireza Foroughi

17-

1. critical: expressing disapproval or finding fault, crucial or essential
2. guilty: responsible for a crime or wrongdoing, feeling culpable or remorseful
3. problematic: presenting difficulties or complications, posing challenges or issues
4. gloomy: dark or dim, lacking in cheer or optimism

Sajjad Eftekhari

18-

I get/have the impression: I think, I sense, I feel

Alireza Foroughi

19-

1. demonstrate: To show or prove something clearly through actions, examples, or evidence.
2. trust: To have confidence in the reliability, honesty, and abilities of someone or something.
3. react: To respond to a stimulus or situation in a particular way, often involuntarily or instinctively.
4. emerge: To come into view or become known, often gradually or after a period of development.

Alireza Foroughi

20-

1. simplistic: overly simple or basic, lacking complexity or depth
2. lengthy: being long in duration or extent, extended in time or space
3. profound: showing great insight, knowledge, or understanding; deep or intense
4. initial: existing or occurring at the beginning; first in order or sequence

*Sajjad Eftekhari***21-**

arrive at a decision/solution/compromise etc: to reach a decision, solution etc after a lot of effort

- After much consideration, we have arrived at a decision.

*Alireza Foroughi***22-**

1. accept: To agree to receive or undertake something that is offered or given.
2. consider: To think about carefully, especially in order to make a decision or form an opinion.
3. confirm: To establish the truth or correctness of something that was previously uncertain.
4. wonder: To feel curious or doubt about something; to be in a state of awe or admiration.

*Alireza Foroughi***23-**

1. handle: to manage or deal with a situation
2. concern: to be worried or interested in something, to be about a particular thing or person
 - Today's lesson is concerned with punctuation.
3. include: to have something as part of a whole
4. interfere: to get involved in a situation where one is not wanted or needed

*Sajjad Eftekhari***24-**

1. culminate: to reach the highest point of development
 - Cold war tensions culminated with the Cuban missile crisis.
2. complete: to finish
3. compel: to force
4. contrast: to compare

*Hamid Abdi***25-**

1. forfeit: to give something up because of a law
2. woo: to attract -Women are being wooed back into the workforce
3. convince: to persuade
4. deceive: to trick

*Hamid Abdi***26-**

1. debilitating: weakening
2. disruptive: preventing something from being able to continue in its usual way
3. tangible: easy to see or notice
4. disabled: unable

*Hamid Abdi***27-**

1. put off: to postpone
 - You shouldn't put off going to the dentist.
2. hold back: to prevent
3. keep from: to prevent
4. cancel out: to have an equal but opposite effect on something

Hamid Abdi

28-

1. successfully: in a way that accomplishes a desired aim or result
2. sufficiently: to an adequate degree
3. profoundly: to a profound extent; extremely
- a profoundly disturbing experience
4. artificially: by means of human intervention rather than naturally

Hamid Abdi

29-

1. selective: relating to or involving the selection of the most suitable or best qualified
2. miserable: (of a person) wretchedly unhappy or uncomfortable
3. decisive: settling an issue; producing a definite result
4. therapeutic: relating to the healing of disease - diagnostic and therapeutic facilities

Hamid Abdi

30-4

1. contract: a written or spoken agreement
2. period: a length or portion of time
3. longevity: long life
4. scope: the extent of the area or subject matter that something deals with
- We widened the scope of our investigation.

Hamid Abdi

31-

1. illustrate: serve as an example of
2. adjust: alter or move (something) slightly in order to achieve the desired fit, appearance, or result
3. baffle: to confuse -an unexplained occurrence that baffled everyone
4. reflect: to think deeply

Hamid Abdi

32-

1. enunciate: say or pronounce clearly
2. emulate: match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation
-Most rulers wished to emulate Alexander the Great.
3. recede: go or move back or further away from a previous position
4. depart: to leave

Hamid Abdi

33-

1. evade: to escape or avoid something, typically by cunning or deceit.
2. prevent: to stop something from happening; to keep something from occurring.
3. deprive: to deny someone something that they need or want.
4. extricate: to free or remove someone or something from a difficult or complex situation.

Sajjad Eftekhari

34-

1. obscure: "to prevent sth from being seen, heard, understood, etc."
2. prevent: to stop sb doing sth or to stop sth happening,
3. reveal: to make facts, etc known
4. illustrate: to explain or make sth clear by using examples, charts, pictures, etc.

Sajjad Eftekhari

35-

1. desiccate: dried out thoroughly, deprived of moisture
2. emerge: to come into sight, to become visible or noticeable
3. intensify: to become or make more intense, stronger, or extreme

4.expose: to make visible or accessible, to reveal or uncover

Sajjad Eftekhari

===== **Sentence Structure** =====

36-

Choice 1: This sentence is awkward and unclear. It does not effectively convey the intended meaning and lacks proper *so + adj/adv + that-clause* structure. There is no verb after "that".

Choice 2: This sentence is correct and makes sense meaningfully and grammatically.

Choice 3: This sentence is grammatically incorrect as it does not use proper comparative structures. The phrase "such a quality of the words" should be revised to "the quality of the words" for clarity. The use of "than" in this sentence is incorrect, as it should be "as" to properly compare the importance of selecting words and sentence structure.

Choice 4: This sentence is wordy and convoluted, making it difficult to understand. Additionally, the phrase "in order to the quality of your sentence structure" is not grammatically correct because of this pattern: *in order to do something*

Saleh Eftekhari

37-

Choice 1: Incorrect parallel structure: [adjective paired with a noun] ; The reflexive pronoun "himself" is used when the subject and the object of the sentence are the same person. It emphasizes that the action is being done by the subject to himself.

Choice 2: It is grammatically correct and effectively conveys the intended meaning.

Choice 3: In this sentence, "him" is used incorrectly instead of "himself."

Choice 4: Incorrect parallel structure: [adjective paired with an independent clause]

Saleh Eftekhari

38-

1- Correct: This sentence uses the correct verb tenses ("looking forward to seeing," "completed") and possessive pronoun ("its").

2- Incorrect: "See" should be "seeing" to indicate an ongoing action.

3- Incorrect: "Does" is incorrect because the subject ("community") is third-person singular. "Went live" should be "go live" since it refers to a future event. "Single-playing" should be "single-player" (adjective).

4- Incorrect: "Have gone live" creates a past perfect tense which isn't appropriate here. "Come up with" needs the present tense "come up with" as it refers to future actions of the community.

Mahdi Khabbazi

39-

1- Incorrect: A missing verb ("were") creates a fragment.

2- Incorrect: "to" should be "of" before "commercial" and "passenger." "Across" implies movement from one side to the other, which isn't the intended meaning.

3- Correct: This sentence uses the correct construction and prepositional phrases.

4- Incorrect: "Inlands" isn't a common word. "transporting the passenger" is incorrect structure - "transporting passengers" is better. "River of Mississippi" should be just "Mississippi River."

Mahdi Khabbazi

40-

1- Incorrect: "It" is unclear. "Through which" should be a clearer way to introduce the purpose of the poem.

2- Incorrect: "Widely regarding" is awkward. "Which" refers back to an unspecified noun. "Revisiting" and "expanded upon" feel repetitive.

3- Correct: This sentence uses a clear subject ("achievement") and concise verb choices.

4- Incorrect: "Regarding" doesn't work here. "The" should be used before "youth" for a specific period. "Of his" is unnecessary.

Mahdi Khabbazi

===== **Language Functions** =====

Sajjad Eftekhari

41-

1. Let it go: To release or stop holding onto something, especially negative feelings or attachments.
2. Live with it: To accept a situation or circumstance, even if it is not ideal, and continue to exist despite it.
3. Keep me posted: To provide updates or information on a particular situation or development as it progresses.
4. Lend an ear: To listen attentively and sympathetically to someone who needs to talk or express their thoughts and feelings.

42-

1. That's behind the times: This expression means something is outdated or no longer relevant in the current context.
2. Let's call it a day: This phrase suggests ending an activity or task for the day, usually because enough has been done or further progress is not productive.
3. I start the ball rolling: This means to initiate or begin a process or activity, often to get things moving or started.
4. I bare my soul: To reveal one's innermost thoughts, feelings, or secrets, often in a vulnerable or honest manner.

43-

1. In the red: This phrase is often used in finance to indicate that an individual or organization is operating at a financial loss or has negative net worth.
2. In the doghouse: This expression refers to being in trouble or disfavored, often due to one's actions or behavior.
3. In the black: This term is commonly used in finance to indicate that an individual or organization is operating at a financial profit or has positive net worth.
4. In the dark: This phrase can mean lacking information or knowledge about something, being unaware of the facts or details.

44-

1. Come rain or shine: This expression means regardless of the circumstances or challenges that may arise.
2. Do my good: It seems like this phrase may be incomplete or unclear. If you could provide more context or clarify the phrase, I would be happy to help define it.
3. Change for the better: This phrase refers to a positive transformation or improvement in a situation, behavior, or condition.
4. Cut my teeth on: This expression means to gain initial experience or learn the basics of a skill or profession through practice or trial and error.

45-

- "You have my word" is a phrase used to assure someone that what has been promised will be kept or fulfilled. It indicates a commitment to follow through on a promise or agreement.

=====**Cloze Test**=====

Hamid Abdi

46-

single: consisting of only one in number

47-

The phrase *come to be* means 'to emerge', 'to develop', 'to come into existence'.

48-

Option 4 is wrong because *and* requires strict parallelism. Moreover, we use the present perfect tense to refer to events in the past but which connect to the present. Therefore, only option 3 best suits the blank.

49-

The phrasal verb *date from* (also *date back to sth*) is used to mean to have existed since a particular time in the past

50-

quest: a long search for sth

51-

impasse: a deadlock

52-

Given, when used as a preposition, means considering:

- Given the circumstances, you've done really well.

53-

We use *neither* and *nor* + *auxiliary/modal verb* + *subject* to mean 'also not'

54-

We can use *so* + *adjective* or *adverb* before *that*-clauses to emphasize extent and degree:

- It was *so hot that* we didn't leave the air-conditioned room all day.

In these structures when *so* is placed at the beginning of the sentence for emphatic effect, the subject and auxiliary are inverted:

- So hot was it that we didn't leave the air-conditioned room all day.

55-

edict: an official public order made by someone in a position of power

=====**Reading Comprehension**=====

Saleh Eftekhari

56-

The first paragraph primarily discusses the cultural differences in beliefs about intelligence, specifically focusing on the contrasting views of students from California and Bangalore regarding the potential for high intelligence.

- You can omit *specific* or *too general ideas*

57-

This statement accurately reflects the findings mentioned in the passage, where students from California tended to believe that not everyone has the potential to become highly intelligent.

58-

The passage mentions that individuals with an incremental view of intelligence within North American society are more likely to show *sustained motivation in the face of difficulty*, as opposed to those with fixed views on intelligence.

59-

The word "espouse" in paragraph 3 is similar in meaning to 1) adopt. In this context, "espouse" means to adopt or support a belief or cause.

60-

The word "their" in paragraph 4 refers to 1) individual differences. In this sentence, "their" is referring back to the individuals' beliefs about the nature of intelligence, specifically whether it can increase over time (incremental belief) or remains fixed (entity belief).

61-

The passage emphasizes the potential for AI and humans to work together to enhance productivity and efficiency.

62-

The passage mentions that low-skilled jobs are most likely to be affected and automated, such as bus driving roles.

63-

The passage describes how AI in Walmart's case helps by scanning shelves and alerting workers to any issues, allowing human workers to focus on other tasks.

64-

The passage highlights that while AI may lead to the automation of certain jobs, it also generates new job opportunities, ultimately creating more jobs than it eliminates.

65-

This passage discussing the impact of AI on human employees and the collaboration between AI and humans is likely to appear in a journal focused on applied technology or related fields.

66-

The passage indicates that Abbas Mirza recognized the need for modernization in Iran after facing defeat in campaigns against Russian aggression, prompting him to advocate for the reorganization and re-equipping of the army based on a new system of education and administration.

67-

Paragraph 3 discusses the leading figures of the period who contributed to introducing social and political changes in the context of Westernization, which is the trend explained in paragraph 1.

68-

The word "executed" in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by 1) performed. In this context, "executed" means carried out or accomplished, which aligns with the meaning of "performed."

69-

Option 3 is NOT true because it incorrectly states that Mirza Malkom Khan's advocacy for westernization faced resistance from the elite and the king, which contradicts the information provided in the paragraph where it is mentioned that they were greatly inspired by his exhortations and embraced European style, as seen in the photograph of Nasereddin Shah.

70-

Choice 1: *Iranian-Islamic society* but not Islamic society

Choice 2: *reorganize the army* but not sovereignty

Choice 3: *Amir Kabir* but not Nasereddin Shah

According to the passage, only choice 4 can be answered.

During the era of Westernization in Iran, contrasting views on development and progress emerged among leading figures. While some advocated for complete westernization, others, like Amir Kabir, focused on modernizing Iran while adapting Western concepts to fit within the Persian-Islamic societal framework. These differing perspectives shaped the social and political changes during that period.

SEA

All the Best