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پایه دوازدهم منحصراً زبان



طراحان آزمون به ترتیب حروف الفبا:

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ویراستاران و گزینشگران:

صالح افتخاری

===== Grammar =====

1-

Option 1 is wrong because the verb “gets” does not have a subject. Option 2 is omitted because an adjective should follow “gets”. The problem with option 3 is that we don’t use a verb after how.

Hamid Abdi

2-

We use *nevertheless* to show the contrast between two concepts (Note the punctuation: It has come between two commas).

*nevertheless=however

Hamid Abdi

3-

The real subject in this question is *suite* which needs a singular verb. Therefore, options 1 and 3 are wrong. Also note that in this question, our main verb is missing, so option 2 is also wrong. The original form:

A *suite* of instruments (that is) called MUPUS that included a probe and hammer *was* one of the first activated.

Hamid Abdi

4-

- The correct order of adjectives: age + size + shape + material

Hamid Abdi

5-

In this sentence that "wish" is used, it is followed by a past perfect form referring to a hypothetical or unreal situation in the past. Given this, the structure "many wish they hadn't voted for the man" reflects the hypothetical situation where people regret voting for the leader in the past.

In the present

We can use *wish/if only + a past form* to talk about a present situation we would like to be different.

I wish you didn't live so far away.

If only we knew what to do.

He wishes he could afford a holiday.

In the past

We can use *wish/if only + a past perfect* form to talk about something we would like to change about the past.

They wish they hadn't eaten so much chocolate. They're feeling very sick now.

If only I'd studied harder when I was at school.

Expressing annoyance

We can use *wish + would(n't)* to show that we are annoyed with what someone or something does or doesn't do. We often feel that they are unlikely or unwilling to change.

I wish you wouldn't borrow my clothes without asking.

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/b1-b2-grammar/wishes-wish-if-only>

Saleh Eftekhari

6-

"Hers" to show ownership and the subject of the sentence, the verb "is" to connect the subject to the complement, and the phrase "a fame based" before reducing it has been "a fame which is based".

- *Subject + Verb + Complement*

Saleh Eftekhari

7-

- The original form: Because he was deprived of
Reduced form: Deprived of

Hamid Abdi

8-

The subjunctive mood is used to express necessity, recommendation, or an imagined situation. In this sentence, we're talking about a **recommendation for the future**. We want children to continuously attend school throughout their youth. Here, the phrase "It is essential that" sets up a clause requiring the subjunctive mood; and we use base form of the verb in this structure for all the pronouns.

Mahdi Khabbazi

9-

The elements in a list must be parallel. The elements in this list are three wh- clauses: *what was modified, how it was changed, and whether it was done with the*

Hamid Abdi

10-

Using "who" in this sentence correctly introduces the relative clause.

..... by productive capitalists who, in the normal manner, combine constant
noun relative prepositional phrase verb
pronoun

The trick is using a comma after "who" , as it's pertaining to the prepositional phrase. This punctuation separates the relative pronoun from its main verb. Also, after "while" we need a subject because it is a conjunction. "And" is wrong because of no parallelism. If we are of "that," it can be correct.

Saleh Eftekhari

11-

The correct answer is item number 4; wouldn't be

This is a mixed conditional sentence, which talks about a hypothetical situation in the present or future based on an unreal condition in the past. The adverb "now" at the end of the sentence is a good hint for you to identify the mixed conditional structure.

It uses the following format:

[**If + past perfect tense, would/wouldn't + base verb**]

The other options are incorrect because they do not fit the grammatical structure of a mixed conditional sentence. "Shouldn't have been" and "Shouldn't be" are used for talking about the past and expressing regret about something that did happen. In this case, we are talking about a hypothetical situation - if Celeste had taken her medication, then she wouldn't be bedridden.

Mahdi Khabbazi

12-

An appositive is a noun or noun phrase that renames or provides additional information about another noun in the sentence. In this case, "the Home Insurance Company Building in

Chicago, Illinois" renames or specifies "the first building to employ steel skeleton construction".

- Note: A longer appositive is mostly separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

.... , *the first building to employ steel skeleton construction, the Home Insurance Company Building in Chicago, Illinois, was completed in 1885.*

- *Sentence Structure: Subject, Appositive, verb*

Choice 1 introduces a wrong appositive for the subject of the sentence. Choice 3 adds a conjunction. Choice 4, while this option places the appositive (the Home Insurance Company Building) after the verb "was," it lacks the completion of the sentence in terms of providing information about when the building was completed. Thus, it must immediately follow the subject of the sentence.

Shima Mohammadi

13-

Structure: the more, the more

Double comparatives are phrases commonly used in English to express increasing or decreasing returns.

The more a man knows, the less he knows he knows.

The longer this salad chills, the better the flavour.

So, choice 1. "worst" is a superlative form.

Shima Mohammadi

14-

"Announce" is a reporting verb. Thus, we face the "reported speech" structure. In reported speech, we normally back shift one tense to past.

Give the intended meaning of the sentence, we have "future in the past tense".

Shima Mohammadi

15-

Simply pay attention to the sentence.

Attributing emotion ^{subject} *to inanimate objects, such as machines, which are designed for functionality and efficiency rather than empathy or sentimentality, is* ^{verb} *a*

Shima Mohammadi

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

16-

Oversee: To supervise or manage a process or activity

Constitute: To form or compose a part or element of something

Exploit: To utilize or make use of, often in an unfair manner

Permit: To allow or give consent for an action or event to occur

Mahdi Khabbazi

17-

Crispy: Firm but easily breakable or crumbled; having a brittle texture.

Doughy: Having the texture or consistency of dough; soft and sticky.
Light: Of little weight; not heavy; having a delicate or mild flavor.
Fizzy: Containing bubbles of gas; effervescent or carbonated.

Saleh Eftekhari

18-

Develop: Grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate.
Extract: Remove or take out (something) from a particular place.
Identify: Recognize or distinguish something or someone.
Elicit: Evoke or draw out (a response, answer, or fact) from someone.

Saleh Eftekhari

19-

“Stand alone” means to be independent or not connected with other people, organizations or ideas.

Mahdi Khabbazi

20-

Restrain: To prevent from doing something or to hold back from action
“Restrain” could potentially work, but it is more often used in the context of physically holding back or controlling a person or animal, rather than a phenomenon like migration.
Allocate: To distribute for a particular purpose or to particular persons or things
Curb: To control or limit something that is not wanted
Amend: To make minor changes in order to make it fairer, more accurate, or more up-to-date

Mahdi Khabbazi

21-

Competitively: In a situation in which people or organizations compete against each other
Forcefully: In a strong and assertive manner; using considerable physical strength or violence
Entirely: Completely; solely
Willfully: To describe something that is done deliberately or intentionally

Mahdi Khabbazi

22-

Paramount: More important than anything else; supreme
Impressionable: Easily influenced because of a lack of critical ability
Invincible: Too powerful to be defeated or overcome
Unbearable: Not able to be endured or tolerated

Mahdi Khabbazi

23-

Landfill: A site for the disposal of waste materials by burying them.
Menagerie: A collection of wild animals kept in captivity for exhibition.
Site: A place where a particular event or activity is occurring or has occurred.
Vestige: A trace or remnant of something that is disappearing or no longer exists.

Saleh Eftekhari

24-

Vindicate: To clear (someone) of blame or suspicion; show or prove to be right, reasonable, or justified.
Swallow: To cause or allow (food or drink) to pass down the throat.
Eschew: To deliberately avoid using; abstain from.
Treat: To deal with or regard in a certain manner; handle.

Saleh Eftekhari

25-

Irrelevant to: Not connected or applicable to a particular matter; not related.
Rooted in: Having origins in or deeply connected to; based on.
Inconsistent with: Not in agreement or harmony with something; conflicting.
Exceeded by: Surpassed or surpassed by a particular measure or amount.

Mahnaz Sharifi

26-

To “impose a vision” means to enforce or establish a particular perspective or idea with authority.

Mahdi Khabbazi

27-

Bland: Lacking strong features or characteristics and therefore uninteresting.
Personal: Relating to a particular person or one's private life; individual.
Moderate: Avoiding extremes; mild or reasonable in degree or force.
Neutral: Not favoring or supporting any particular side or position.

- Blackmun's voice stood out from the featureless mix of the other Justices' voices: it was an *individual, personal voice*.

Mahnaz Sharifi

28-

Expectation...mood: Anticipating or considering something likely to happen; a state of mind or feeling.
Understatement...rush: The presentation of something as being smaller or less important than it actually is; hurry or urgency.
Indecision...position: Hesitation or lack of decision; a particular way in which someone or something is placed or arranged.
Exaggeration...school: Making something seem larger, better, worse, or more important than it actually is; a group of people who share the same opinions or who follow the same style of thought.

- It is somewhat of an understatement for Gaddis to describe himself as never having been in a rush to get into print. At a rate of one book every 10 years, he's been markedly slow to publish.

Mahnaz Sharifi

29-

Romantic: Characterized by an idealized view of reality; relating to love or a love affair.
Demanding: Requiring a lot of attention, effort, or time; challenging or exacting.
Precarious: Not securely held or in position; uncertain or dependent on chance; risky.
Disinterested: Having or feeling no interest in something; unbiased or impartial.

Mahnaz Sharifi

30-

Querulous: Complaining in a rather petulant or whining manner.
Acerbic: Sharp and forthright; expressing harsh or critical remarks.
Domineering: Asserting one's will over another in an arrogant way; authoritarian.
Unintimidating: Not causing fear or apprehension; not intimidating.

- Montana was unintimidating: he did not frighten or overawe those who met him.

Mahnaz Sharifi

31-

Immodesty: Behavior or appearance that is indecent or offensive, especially in terms of sexual matters.

Reconciliation: The restoration of friendly relations; the action of making one view or belief compatible with another.

Emancipation: The fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberation.

Convention: Socially accepted behavior, practices, or attitudes; a way in which something is usually done.

- In Sand's time, for a woman to take lovers or wear men's clothes was a shocking departure from convention (usual social custom).

Mahnaz Sharifi

32-

Unilateral: Involving only one side or party.

Lucid: Clear-minded; rational; easily understood.

Poor: Lacking wealth or resources; of a low standard or quality.

Offensive: Causing someone to feel deeply hurt, upset, or angry.

Saleh Eftekhari

33-

Notify: Inform or apprise someone of something.

Satisfy: Fulfill or meet someone's needs or desires. (*satisfy the imperative*)

Linger: To stay in a place longer than necessary; to be slow in leaving.

Inform: Give (someone) facts or information; to make known.

Saleh Eftekhari

34-

Rectify: Put right; correct.

Halt: Bring or come to an abrupt stop.

Rebuke: Express sharp disapproval or criticism of someone.

Decline: Refuse to accept; grow smaller or fewer.

Mahnaz Sharifi

35-

Digressive: Departing from the main topic or purpose in speech or writing; rambling.

Telling: Having a powerful or striking effect; revealing.

Pertinent: Relevant or applicable to a particular matter; on point.

Awkward: Causing or feeling embarrassment or inconvenience; clumsy or uncomfortable.

Mahnaz Sharifi

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

36-

Usage Note: In determining whether to use who or whom, do not be misled by a parenthetical expression like *I think, he said, etc.*

e.g.

He is the man who Mr. Bryan thinks should be rewarded. [*who* should be rewarded]

Saleh Eftekhari

37-

Choice 1: It clearly conveys that after establishing the exchanges, Beveridge and Churchill proceeded to explore the introduction of unemployment insurance.

Sentence structure: dependent clause + Independent clause = complex sentence

Choice 2: The structure is awkward because of the complex sentence structure and does not clearly convey the intended sequence of events. Additionally, the phrase "that moved on examining" is unclear and does not fit logically in the sentence. Also, after "move on", we use infinitive.

Choice 3: The placement of "by Beveridge and Churchill" disrupts the flow of the sentence. In this case, the phrase "moved on ..." is lack of a subject!

Choice 4: The sentence needs a connector like "they" after "exchanges" to make it grammatically correct. Of course, after "move on", we use infinitive.

Saleh Eftekhari

38-

1- Correct: This structure is clear and concise. It establishes Wheeler's role in developing the code and his connection to the electrical field with a parallel construction.

2- Incorrect: The gerund "developing" creates an awkward phrasing. The relative clause "who were associated..." shifts focus from Wheeler to electrical engineers in general.

3- Incorrect: The prepositional phrase "by helping in development" is clunky and unnecessary.

4- Incorrect: Similar issues to option 2 with the gerund and misplaced relative clause. The sentence remains incomplete. Comma misuse after "Wheeler"

Mahdi Khabbazi

39-

1- Incorrect: The clause "which is a prevalent refractive error" disrupts the flow.

2- Incorrect: Sentence fragment after the comma.

3- Correct: This structure defines astigmatism first, then explains its cause in a clear, sequence.

4- Incorrect: Unnecessary "which" introduces a weak connection.

Mahdi Khabbazi

40-

1- Incorrect: "Which" creates a weak connection. "Widely used" should be a separate clause. "Arose" should be "arose from" for clarity.

2- Incorrect: Subject-verb agreement issue ("it arose").

3- Correct: This structure clearly establishes the relationship between mesmerism and hypnotism, followed by the origin of hypnotism.

4- Incorrect: Sentence fragments and unnecessary "which". "Arisen" should be "arose from" for proper tense.

Mahdi Khabbazi

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

Hamid Abdi

41-

-fly off the handle: to lose one's temper

Example: Susan flew off the handle because I was five minutes late.

42-

-come clean: to be honest and confess the truth.

Example: Did you come clean with the teacher about cheating on the test?

43-

-bite the dust: to fall (on the ground, looking as if one is eating dust)

Example: As I was riding my bike, I lost my balance and bit the dust.

44-

- *get one's feet wet*: to try a new experience for the first time

Example: I've never played golf before. I'm just getting my feet wet.

45-

- *get up enough nerve to do sth*: to summon the courage to do sth

Example: I couldn't get up enough nerve to tell him he was fired.

===== Cloze Test =====

Shima Mohammadi

46-

The agreement between subject and verb. (*one of* + *singular verb*) Moreover, in formal grammar, an illogical comparison occurs when two unlike things are compared.

WRONG: Max's nose is longer than Michael.

RIGHT: Max's nose is longer than Michael's nose.

Max's nose is longer than Michael's.

Max's nose is longer than that of Michael.

47-

Pay attention to this common pattern in English: **determiners + adv + adj + n**

The complete phrase should be, "Effective teaching and learning cannot take place in a **poorly managed classroom**." This structure correctly describes the condition of the classroom.

48-

The sentence should be "If the teacher is ineffective, students under that **teacher's tutelage, will achieve** inadequate progress academically." This phrasing conveys the notion that students will achieve insufficient progress under the ineffective teacher's guidance.

49-

achievement: This choice fits well in the context, as it refers to the progress students make in their learning over a year's time.

50-

The correct form for option 1 is: **such + a/an + adj + n** . Given the intended meaning of the sentence, the comparative form is used. Moreover, "when" is semantically correct.

51-

exhibit: This choice is the most suitable word in the context, as it means to show or demonstrate a gain in learning.

52-

gleaning: This choice is the best fit, as it means to gather information or knowledge slowly and carefully.

53-

facilitate: This choice makes sense in the context, as it refers to making the process of learning easier or more efficient.

54-

Pay attention to the parallelism with comma:

....., effective teachers **have** a wide array of, **are skilled** at identifying and articulating the proper, **are skilled** in classroom management techniques.

After "skill" we can use both *in* and *at*.

55-

It is the best word order for completing the sentence as it makes sense.

===== Reading Comprehension =====

Passage 1: Saleh Eftekhari

56-

The main purpose of analyzing the toxicity of environmental samples is *to assess the risk of organisms being harmed by exposure to hazardous compounds*. This assessment is typically carried out through bioassays, where test species are exposed to environmental samples to measure their performance, such as survival, growth, and reproduction. By using these diagnostic tools, it is possible to identify specific compounds causing toxic effects and determine the potential risk of exposure to these compounds for organisms in the environment. Therefore, the correct choice is option 4.

57-

The passage highlights the importance of using a combination of in vitro and in vivo bioassays to assess the toxicity of environmental samples. In paragraph 3, it mentions that different test species can respond differently to specific toxicants and field-collected samples, indicating that relying on the results of a single species bioassay may not provide a comprehensive understanding of the risks associated with exposure to environmental samples. Therefore, the inference that can be drawn from the passage is that different test species may respond differently to specific toxicants and field-collected samples, emphasizing the need for a combination of bioassays for accurate risk assessment.

58-

In the passage, it is mentioned that in Effect Directed Analysis, the sample causing the toxic effect is subjected to fractionation, and the fractions are tested again. This procedure is repeated until the sample is *reduced to a few individual compounds*, allowing for the identification of the compounds contributing to the observed toxic effects.

This process involves a descending subsequence of results by fractionating the sample and testing the fractions repeatedly to narrow down and identify the specific compounds responsible for the toxic effects.

59-

The passage mentions that different test species tend to respond differently to specific toxicants and specific field-collected samples. This variability in response can make it challenging to rely on the results of a single species bioassay to accurately reflect the risk of exposure to a specific environmental sample. This statement does not imply that *all land and aquatic animals* respond differently to specific toxicants; rather, it highlights the variability in response among different test species.

60-

Given the content of the sentence, it would fit best in position [2] in the passage because that position discusses the different biological organization levels and the corresponding test methods used in bioassays. In this context, the sentence fits logically after discussing the battery of test methods at different biological organization levels and before moving on to discuss the compounds causing toxicity and the process of identifying them. This placement allows for a smooth transition and integration of information within the passage.

Passage 2: Mahnaz Sharifi

61-

(This is a 'Primary Purpose' question, and we must answer it by identifying the overall theme that runs through the passage.) Most of us laymen are not aware of the existence of HDRs as an alternative energy source.

The passage (as summarized above) *informs us, without much of technicalities, of the*

existence of this new energy source. So, (1) can be stated to be the main purpose of the passage. (2) is wrong, because the passage does not mention any challenge that has already been surmounted in the recovery of energy from HDRs. (3) *contradicts* what the article explicitly speculates - that it will become possible to extract energy from HDRs through new economically feasible developments. A new technique (namely, circulating water around the HDRs from artificially created reservoirs at sufficient depths) has been mentioned in the passage *as one which has already been developed, and no other technique has been mentioned.* So, it cannot be said that the primary purpose of the passage is to *encourage the use of new techniques.* So, (4) is also wrong.

62-

(This is a 'Source' question.) (1) is wrong, since the temperature-depth (or gradient) records are *just mentioned in passing* in the fourth para, whereas the focus of the passage is on HDRs. (2) is wrong, since the *conservation of oil and natural gas is not even mentioned* in the passage.

The commercial development of HDR energy has *not yet* taken place, and therefore there can be no pamphlet presently *describing its advantages for home heating systems.*

Therefore, (4) is also wrong. This passage could very well be an extract from a much longer article *regarding newly identified energy sources.* So, (3) is the answer.

63-

(The phrase used in the question is 'According to the passage'. So, this is a 'Specific Fact' question, and must be answered with reference to what is specifically stated in the passage. 'Geothermal gradient of 22 degrees per kilometer of depth' means that, for every additional depth of one kilometer you drill into the earth, you will reach a temperature higher by 22 degrees C.)

The key phrase in this question is 'geothermal gradient of 22° per kilometer', which occurs in the second sentence of the last paragraph. The complete sentence here is, "If an average geothermal temperature gradient of 22°C per kilometer of depth is used, *a staggering 13,000,000 quadrillion BTUs of total energy are calculated to be contained in crustal rock to a ten kilometer depth in the United States*". So, according to the passage, the geothermal gradient can be used *to estimate the total HDR resources base in the United States.* So, (4) is the answer. None of the other choices is referred to in the proximate sentences.

64-

(This is an 'Inference' question, and must be answered by logically extending a fact mentioned in the passage.) The key phrase in this question is 'temperature-depth records' which is mentioned in the second sentence of para 4. It says that temperature-depth records are kept by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and *these relate to oil and gas wells.* The next sentence within brackets states that there are many areas for which such records *do not* exist. We can therefore *infer* that such records are available only in respect of areas *in which the Petroleum Geologists have attempted to tap oil or natural gas.* So, (2) is the answer.

65-

(This is a combination of a 'Specific Fact' and 'Roman Numerals' question, and must be answered with reference to specific pieces of information available in the passage.) In the second sentence of the last para, the author says that *a staggering 13,000,000 quadrillion BTUs of total energy is contained within a 10 kilometer depth in USA.* So, the passage

predicts that the temperature at the base of a 10-kilometer well is *sufficient* for the production of electricity. So, I is true.

66-

"Casting a wide net" means to consider or include a wide range of things or people. The phrase "inclusive understanding" in the context of the passage refers to having a comprehensive and broad understanding that encompasses different perspectives and national traditions within the social sciences. Therefore, "casting a wide net" accurately conveys the idea of including a variety of perspectives and sources of knowledge.

67-

In paragraph 2, the author uses examples of social science institutions in different countries (France, Great Britain, and the United States) to illustrate the variations in institutional and cognitive forms of the social sciences due to differences in state structures. This method of providing specific instances or examples is known as exemplification, making it the most appropriate choice to describe the author's approach in developing paragraph 2.

68-

According to the passage, the social science institutions that emerged in the nineteenth century continued the tradition of "sciences of government," with the French institution based on a centralized mode of dealing with political and social change. Therefore, it is not true that these institutions completely broke with the previous tradition.

69-

The mention of the *Académie des sciences morales et politiques* in paragraph 2 serves to provide an example of a semi-official social science institution in France that is based on a centralized mode of addressing political and social change. This exemplifies how different countries have varying approaches to social science institutions, with France having a centralized model compared to the more decentralized models in other countries like Great Britain and the United States.

70-

The passage provides information to address why the institutional and cognitive forms of the social sciences display important variations across nations (I) and why the social sciences have often been understood as a plurality of national traditions (II). It does not explicitly mention why countries would like to acquire a plurality of national traditions, so III cannot be answered based on the passage's content.

SEA
All the Best