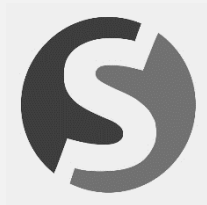


پاسخنامه تشریحی آزمون جامع مرحله ۳ آکادمی سی | SEA
پایه دوازدهم منحصراً زبان



طراحان آزمون به ترتیب حروف الفبا:

صالح افتخاری، مهدی خبازی، مهناز شریفی، شیما محمدی

ویراستاران و گزینشگران:

صالح افتخاری، مهناز شریفی

===== Grammar =====

1-

We use the present tense to talk about future times.

The *future tense* is used in the main clause.

The *present simple* tense is used in the time clause. (*when, before, after, as soon as, until, once, ...*)

When two clauses are joined by adverbs of time or adverb phrases, *the future form should not be repeated.*

- Tom **will turn off** the lights **when** he **leaves** the office. (Not ~~when he will leave~~).
- I **will tidy** the living-room **before** I **go** to bed. (Not ~~before I will go~~).
- She **will go running** **after** it **stops** raining. (Not ~~after it will stop raining~~.)
- I **will not go** home **until** I **finish** the report. (NOT ~~until I will finish~~).
- Jane **will call** her mother **as soon as** she **arrives** at the airport. (Not ~~as soon as she will arrive~~).

The item is adapted from: Eftekhari, S. (2023). *English grammar A to Z*. Mashhad, Iran: Jaliz Publication.

Saleh Eftekhari

2-

The correct answer is item number 2; so beautifully

“**So + adjective/adverb + that**” is a construction used to show a strong degree of something leading to a consequence.

1) *such beautifully*: "Such" is typically used with nouns ("such a beautiful dance").

3) *in a beauty*: This phrase doesn't function as an adverb. It describes the manner of dancing but doesn't intensify the degree of beauty.

4) *in such a beautiful*: Similar to option 1, "such a beautiful" modifies the noun "dance" and isn't the best fit grammatically for intensifying the adverb "danced."

Mahdi Khabbazi

3-

"Needed" is the past participle of the verb "to need," and in this case *which/that is needed* is reduced to *needed*. Choice 3 is wrong because of not being reduced correctly.

Shima Mohammadi

4-

Given the sentence, we need a conjunctive adverb so as to complete the blank space. Choice 1 & 2 are conjunctions. Thus, between 3 & 4, "unlike" is used to show the contrast between the eyes and the ear in terms of their vulnerability to light.

Saleh Eftekhari

5-

"Furniture" is non-count noun. We need a passive verb in order to complete the sentence.

Saleh Eftekhari

6-

We use *would rather* or *'d rather* to talk about preferring one thing to another. *Would rather* has some different constructions.

would rather do

would rather do than do

would rather + sb+ simple past + sth = referring to present or future time

would rather + sb+ past perfect + sth = referring to past time

We must use one of these constructions. Thus, only choice 4 is correct answer. (*a bare continuous infinitive*)

The item is adapted from: Eftekhari, S. (2023). *English grammar A to Z*. Mashhad, Iran: Jaliz Publication.

Saleh Eftekhari

7-

The coordinating conjunction *but* requires strict parallelism.

... a conspiracy involving some kind of important but covert operation that ...
adj adj n

So, we should choose the correct answer between choice 1 & 4. Also, in this context, "kind" is being used to mean "type" or "category," which does typically require a *determiner*.

Saleh Eftekhari

8-

We sometimes use *for* as a coordinating conjunction meaning 'because'. We use it in very formal, and often literary, contexts.

I believed her—for surely she would not lie to me.

Chasing the white stag through the forests, never catching it, of course, for it is a creature of legend.

Saleh Eftekhari

9-

In Avoiding Repetition, *so* and *too*, in the formula below, come after the first sentence which is **positive**:

subject + auxiliary verb + too / so + auxiliary verb + subject

1. Hajar can write in English, and I can too. (= so can I)

2. Samir is a high school student, and so is Ali. (= Ali is too)

Saleh Eftekhari

10-

Being a business globally diversified in where it produces allows the ...
subject noun clause main verb

Saleh Eftekhari

11-

Should have + *p.p.* can mean something that would have been a good idea, but that you didn't do it.

Shouldn't have + *p.p.* means that something wasn't a good idea, but you did it anyway.

A: I went to the movies the night before my depositions. Everything was disorganized and chaotic when we deposed the witnesses.

B: You *should not have gone* to the movies. You *should have stayed* at the office and organized all your files.

The item is adapted from: Eftekhari, S. (2023). *English grammar A to Z*. Mashhad, Iran: Jaliz Publication.

Saleh Eftekhari

12-

The possessives like *my*, *your*, etc, and genitives like *John's* (here *parents'*), can be used with *-ing forms*:

Do you mind my making a suggestion?

I'm annoyed about John's forgetting to pay.
Choices (1) and (3) are not -ing forms. Choice (2) is a passive verb and is incorrect because "parents" is the agent (actor) of the verb "spoil".

Shima Mohammadi

13-

A kind of comparison. Choice (1) clearly is not the answer. As for 2, it is not either because "since" leads a sentence but here it is not a full sentence yet since it lacks a verb. If it were "Since tasks are handled....", it would look much better but that was not the case. Choice (4) is like that. All in all, 3 is the correct choice.

Shima Mohammadi

14-

The correct answer is item number 3; will cancel
"Otherwise" sets up a conditional situation. It implies (if the project is not completed by Thursday ...); We need a verb tense that reflects a future consequence of the current situation. (*Items number "1" and "4" are crossed*)

Item number "2" is incorrect because it's past conditional tense. This implies a hypothetical situation in the past, which wouldn't be relevant here.

Mahdi Khabbazi

15-

The correct answer is item number 4; to grace the horizon
We can use infinitive with "to" after ordinal numbers like "first, second, third, ..." to express an action or event that follows the numbered position.

1) *which it graced the horizon*: This creates a non-standard relative clause structure. "Which" shouldn't be used here.

2) *that the horizon graced*: This reverses the intended meaning. The sunrise graces the horizon, not the other way around.

3) *the horizon graced it*: This is grammatically correct but awkward phrasing. "It" refers back to "the first sunrise," which sounds unnatural.

Mahdi Khabbazi

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

16-

The sentence suggests that the boot camp pushed participants to their limits by combining both physical workouts and mental challenges. The word "combining" fits this context, emphasizing the integration of different elements.

Mahdi Khabbazi

17-

Specious - superficially plausible but actually wrong

Debatable - open to discussion or argument

Forensic - relating to the application of scientific methods and techniques to the investigation of crime

Willful - having or showing a stubborn and determined intention to do as one wants, regardless of the consequences

Mahnaz Sharifi

18-

Ancient - very old or belonging to a distant past
Ambiguous - having more than one possible meaning
Yielding - giving in or conceding
Imaginable - able to be imagined or conceived

Mahnaz Sharifi

19-

“Disaffected” describes citizens who are dissatisfied from the political system.

Mahdi Khabbazi

20-

In collaborative research, scientists from diverse backgrounds contribute their expertise by pooling their knowledge and resources. The word “pooled” conveys the idea of *collective effort*.

Mahdi Khabbazi

21-

Despite his accomplishments, the glitch during the presentation made him feel embarrassed. “Abashed” means feeling *ashamed* or *disconcerted* due to a mistake or awkward situation.

Mahdi Khabbazi

22-

Corrupt politicians caught in collusion with shady lobbyists implies secret cooperation or conspiracy. “Collusion” refers to a *secretive, often unethical alliance*.

Mahdi Khabbazi

23-

Tension - a state of mental or emotional strain or stress resulting from difficult or adverse circumstances
Barrier - a physical or imaginary obstruction that prevents movement or communication
Nerve - the ability to face difficulty or danger without showing fear
Stress - mental or emotional strain caused by demanding circumstances

Mahnaz Sharifi

24-

Confiscate - to seize or take away someone's property with authority
Discriminate - to unfairly treat others based on characteristics such as race, gender, or religion
Eradicate - to completely destroy or eliminate something
Germinate - to begin to grow or develop; to sprout

Saleh Eftekhari

25-

Boost - to increase or raise something, usually in value or level
Decrease - to make something smaller in amount, size, or degree
Revoke - to cancel or repeal a decision, law, or agreement
Veto - to reject or prohibit a proposed decision or law

Mahnaz Sharifi

26-

Generosity - the quality of being kind, generous, and giving
Appreciation - recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something
Mischief - playful misbehavior or troublemaking

Courtesy - polite behavior that shows respect for others

Mahnaz Sharifi

27-

Sorrow - a feeling of deep distress caused by loss, disappointment, or other misfortune

Relationship - a connection, association, or involvement with someone

Shelter - a place providing protection or refuge

Company - companionship or being together with someone

- If you *keep someone company*, you spend time with them and stop them feeling lonely or bored.

Mahnaz Sharifi

28-

Let down - to disappoint or betray someone's trust

Live off - to rely on someone else for financial support

Pick up - to improve or increase

Bring about - to cause something to happen or come into existence

Mahnaz Sharifi

29-

Threaten - to pose a danger or risk to the integrity of marine ecosystems

Promote - to support or encourage the integrity of marine ecosystems

Increase - to cause harm to the integrity of marine ecosystems through human-induced activities

Integrate - to combine or unify various aspects of marine ecosystems

Mahnaz Sharifi

30-

Factors - elements or components that contribute to a situation

Domains - areas or fields of expertise or activity

Divisions - sections or groups within a larger entity

Fragments - small parts or sections of a whole

Mahnaz Sharifi

31-

steal to illegally take something that belongs to someone else

The thieves stole over £10,000 worth of computer equipment.

Thousands of cars get stolen every year.

take to steal something – used when it is clear from the situation that you mean that someone takes something dishonestly.

The boys broke into her house and took all her money. They didn't take much – just a few items of jewellery.

Mahnaz Sharifi

32-

Fiercely: strongly or violently

Explicitly: clearly and directly

Promptly: immediately or without delay

Eventually: at some future time, often used to indicate a distant or uncertain time

Mahnaz Sharifi

33-

Gambol: to run or move quickly and playfully, often in a carefree manner

Lumber: to walk awkwardly or clumsily

Prattle: to talk or make meaningless sounds, often in a foolish or trivial way

Proscribe: to officially prohibit or condemn something

Saleh Eftekhari

34-

Accumulates - to gather or collect something over time

Applies - to put something into action or use

Accustoms - to make someone familiar with something through repeated exposure

Attributes - characteristics or features that are considered typical of a person or thing

Mahnaz Sharifi

35-

Loitering - lingering or hanging around without any clear purpose, often in a public place

Diffusing - spreading or dispersing something over a wide area

Laundering - illegally processing money obtained through criminal activities to make it appear legitimate

Deteriorating - becoming progressively worse in condition or quality

Mahnaz Sharifi

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

36-

Choice 1: It's the best option semantically & syntactically.

Normal order of the sentence:

Shakespeare's contemporaries guessed little how enduring his plays would be.

Choice 2: The structure is simply awkward. Also, we don't need any inversion (~~were it~~).

Choice 3: There is an awkward structure to use interrogative format in noun clauses.

Choice 4: Like choice 3. (~~would his plays be~~) Also, the whole sentence is meaningless and unstructured. Moreover, a noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. If it is used in subject position, then the verb of the sentence will become *singular*.

Subject: **What I had forgotten** was that I had a test today.

How great the effect of the interfaces may be is shown by a famous experiment of Professor Orowan's with mica.

Saleh Eftekhari

37-

Choice 1: This sentence is incorrect because it uses a non-essential clause "With New Mexico for many years resided in" which is not necessary to convey the meaning. It also makes the sentence wordy and awkward.

Choice 2: This sentence is grammatically correct. The phrase "Having resided in New Mexico for many years" is a subordinate clause that provides background information about Georgia O'Keeffe. The sentence structure is clear and concise, making it easy to understand.

- In a sentence, when you have the same subject in both the main clause and the adverb clause, you can reduce the adverb clause to avoid repeating the subject. The reduced adverb clause then becomes an adverb phrase, which does not have a subject.

Before I came to the U.S., I had taken some English classes.

Before coming to the U.S., I had taken some English classes.

Because I worked fast, I finished early.

Having worked fast, I finished early.

Choice 3: This sentence is incorrect because it uses the phrase "By having resided in New Mexico" as an agent that performs the action of employing the Southwestern motifs. This is incorrect because Georgia O'Keeffe is the artist who employs the motifs, not the act of residing in New Mexico.

Choice 4: This sentence is incorrect because the phrase "after resided in New Mexico" is not correctly placed. It disrupts the natural order of the sentence and makes it unclear what relationship it has with the rest of the sentence. Additionally, the sentence could be rephrased to avoid using the awkward phrase "after resided in New Mexico".

Shima Mohammadi

38-

Choice 1: It is the best option which is in the correct conditional tense and uses the correct phrase "had better + bare infinitive" to indicate a strong recommendation or advice.

Choice 2: In reported speech, when the reporting verb (here suggest) is the present or future tense, we have no change in tenses of the reported sentence. Moreover, "they" is incorrect pronoun here.

Choice 3: Clearly, "however" is incorrect here.

Choice 4: The sentence structure is awkward because of conditional sentence type III. The reporting verb is in the present tense, so we don't need any backshift.

Saleh Eftekhari

39-

Choice 1: This sentence is incorrect because it starts with a phrase "The species endowed with intelligence" which is a noun phrase in the subject function that requires a verb. Additionally, the sentence lacks a clear connection between the two clauses.

Choice 2: This sentence is incorrect because it uses a word order that is difficult to follow. The structure of double comparison is wrong because "the higher animals" is a catch-all term for vertebrates other than fish. In addition, "considerable problem-solving abilities" is a correct phrase.

Choice 3: This sentence is grammatically correct and clearly conveys the idea that humans are not the only species with intelligence. The colon (:) indicates a clear connection between the two clauses, and the sentence structure is clear and concise.

Choice 4: This sentence is incorrect because it doesn't use any determiner after *many of*. *Many of* will always be followed by a determiner (*those, them, her, the, ..*) and a noun, if needed. *Many* will only be followed by a noun or noun phrase without an article or pronoun. The following examples show how *many* and *many of* are used:

Correct: *Many* kids from our school went to the park.

Correct: *Many of* the kids from our school went to the park.

In addition, like choice 2, "considerable problem-solving abilities" is a correct phrase.

Shima Mohammadi

40-

Choice 1: This sentence is incorrect because the sentence structure is awkward and unclear. Given the meaning of the sentence, "either or" is not correct here.

Choice 2: This sentence is grammatically correct and clearly conveys the idea that the early years of the US government were marked by a debate over power between the federal government and individual states.

Choice 3: This sentence is incorrect because it uses a confusing meaning and unclear syntax. The sentence starts with "either", which implies a choice between two options, but then continues with ", individual states should have more power" without even "or", which doesn't make sense in this context. Second, "concerns" is an extra verb in the sentence.

Choice 4: This sentence is incorrect because the sentence structure is awkward and unclear. As well as, "that concerning" is incorrect because of wrong reduction.

Shima Mohammadi

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

41-

Is there anything wrong? - This choice asks if there is a problem or issue that needs to be addressed.

Saleh Eftekhari

42-

What's the best thing about it? - This choice asks for the most positive or enjoyable aspect of living in the school dorm.

Saleh Eftekhari

43-

You're telling me! - This choice is an expression of strong agreement or confirmation.

You've got a deal! - This choice is an expression of agreement or confirmation, but it also implies that there is an agreement or trade involved.

You must be joking! - This choice is an expression of surprise or incredulity, implying that what was said is unbelievable.

You can say that again! - This choice is an expression of strong agreement or confirmation, similar to "I couldn't agree more".

Saleh Eftekhari

44-

get a handle on things - It means to understand or grasp something well, often implying that something is complex or difficult to comprehend at first.

find one's feet - This phrase means to settle into a new situation and feel comfortable and confident.

have a sweet tooth - This phrase refers to having a fondness for sweet foods, such as desserts.

get off the ground - This phrase means to start or begin something, often used to describe the early stages of a project or endeavor.

Mahnaz Sharifi

45-

A "wolf in sheep's clothing" is a person with a pleasant and friendly appearance that hides the fact that they are evil and dangerous.

"Cat and mouse" is an idiomatic phrase that describes a situation where two parties are in conflict or competition with each other.

"As sly as fox" means cunning or clever, often in a deceptive way.

"Like a fish out of water" describes someone who feels out of place or uncomfortable in their environment, often due to being unfamiliar with it.

Mahnaz Sharifi

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

The passage adapted from a blog from *University Canada West* with the topic of "How has social media emerged as a powerful communication medium?" – **Shima Mohammadi**

Vocabulary questions: **Shima Mohammadi**

Syntax & Structure questions: **Saleh Eftekhari**

46- The sentence should have a parallel structure because of the correlative conjunction (*not only but also*)

Digital transformation has not only influenced businesses and made the world, **but it has also changed** the way

47- "Integral" means essential or fundamental, indicating that social media is now an essential part of people's lives.

48-

"as long as" - provided that; on the condition that.

"so that" - with the aim or purpose that; in order that.

"whereas" - in contrast or comparison with the fact that; while on the contrary.

"in that" - for the reason that; because.

49- "Topic" refers to a subject that is frequently discussed or debated. So, it best suits the passage.

50- This option makes the sentence grammatically correct by connecting different parts effectively.

51- According to the passage and meaning of the sentence, this option best fits the blank space.

52- The correct structure is "social media's reach". According to the *sentence balance rule*, option 3 is wordy & awkward.

53- This phrase indicates *the cause-and-effect relationship* between the increase in social media use and the broadcasting of content. Other options, grammatically & semantically, don't fit the blank space.

54- "Rely on" indicates that businesses *depend on* social media to achieve these goals.

55- The *preposition* "irrespective of" means *without considering; regardless of*.

Other stations were safe between 60% and 80% of the time, *irrespective of* the weather.
The legislation must be applied *irrespective of* someone's ethnic origins.

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

Saleh Eftekhari & Mahnaz Sharifi

56-

The passage discusses how some people hold a negative view of rhetoric, possibly due to their belief that humans are purely logical beings guided by science, omitting the emotional and humanistic aspects of human nature. Those who disparage rhetoric may do so because they fail to recognize or appreciate the emotional and motivational aspects of human behavior that rhetoric addresses. This supports the idea that the disparagement of rhetoric by some individuals can be attributed to their view of human motivation.

57-

This is supported by the passage's emphasis on rhetoric appealing to the whole person, including addressing emotions and not solely focusing on logical reasoning.

58-

Here, "it" is referring to *the study of rhetoric*, indicating that rhetoric, when viewed as weakness due to the harboring of feelings, is seen to deal in weakness.

59-

This is because the passage does not provide an actual speech delivered by an orator as part of its content.

60-

The author's main point about logical argument is that it is indeed an essential element of persuasive discourse but not the sole element. The passage highlights that while logic is important, persuasion also involves addressing human emotions, desires, and motivations, indicating that logical argument is just one part of a comprehensive persuasive strategy.

61-

(This is a 'specific fact' question, in which the key phrase is '*interstellar dust*'.) The second sentence says that '*interstellar dust hides the stars behind it*', and that is the reason why stars are not visible in some regions in the night sky. So, (1) is the answer. (2) is obviously wrong. (3) is wrong because it is only some regions in the sky which appear dark, and it is therefore not correct to say that the night sky is dusty at all times and to all observers on earth. (4) is wrong because the dust is dark, and is not '*conspicuously visible*'.

62-

"Constituent" refers to a component or part of something.

63-

(This is an 'inference' question, in which the key phrase is '*interstellar material*'.) "The interstellar material, rather like terrestrial clouds, comes in all shapes and sizes". In other words, it is not homogeneous throughout the universe. So, (4) is the answer. (1) is a wrong statement because the third sentence says that dust is '*only a minor constituent of interstellar material*', and therefore, the density of interstellar material must be greater than the density of interstellar dust. 2) is wrong because the passage compares the average density of interstellar material in the vicinity of the sun with the vacuum that can be created in a laboratory on earth, and not with the density of interstellar material in other parts of the universe. Since most of interstellar material is in the form of gases like hydrogen and helium, its density depends on them. So, (3) is not a factual statement either.

64-

"The average density of interstellar ...". The next sentence says, "Optical astronomy is directly affected, for ...". This means that it is because of the vastness of the space

is that stars at a great distance from the earth can be obscured even by very sparsely distributed matter. So, (3) is the answer.

From the first two sentences of the passage, we learn that it is only where there is interstellar dust that stars behind it cannot be seen; in regions where there is no such dust, the sky is in fact starry. So, 1) is also wrong. 2) is not even indirectly mentioned in the passage. The last sentence in this paragraph says that ‘interstellar gas is perfectly transparent’, and so 4), which implies that it is not really transparent but may only be supposed to be so, is incorrect.

65-

This choice is the most likely continuation based on the information provided in the passage. The passage emphasizes the significant role of interstellar dust in shaping observations of the cosmos, particularly in optical astronomy. It highlights how dust obstructs our view of stars, influencing our perception of the universe. Therefore, further discussion on *the impact of interstellar dust on astronomical observations* would be a logical progression in the passage.

66-

Starting with the first sentence and ending with the last, the author *warns* against the practice of feeding and treating meat animals with antibiotics, because this practice may give rise to strains of bacteria which, *when they subsequently infect human beings*, will be *immune* to these antibiotics, and *cannot* therefore be *destroyed*. It is (3) which states this, and is the answer.

67-

The answer (1) is readily got from the last sentence of paragraph 1.

68-

The phrase ‘toughen the restrictions’ occurs in the last sentence. The ill-advised agricultural practice referred to by the author in this sentence is the *use of antibiotics* to promote the health and growth of meat animals by *adding them to their food*. It is the author’s contention that *Congress must restrict this practice*. So, (2) is the answer.

69-

The author terms the development of drug-resistant bacterial strains as ‘deleterious’ or ‘harmful’. His attitude to such development can therefore be termed as ‘fearful’. Among the choices, it is only ‘apprehensive’ which has this meaning.

70-

Paragraph 4 is concluding the main point of the text, which is that the FDA's proposal is an important step towards addressing the issue of antibiotic resistance, and this sentence reinforces that point by mentioning the positive outcome expected from the proposal.

SEA
All the Best