

پاسخنامه تشریحی آزمون جامع نیمسال اول آکادمی سی | SEA
پایه دوازدهم منحصرأً زبان



طراحان آزمون به ترتیب حروف الفبا:

صالح افتخاری

ویراستاران و گزینشگران:

صالح افتخاری

=====**Grammar**=====

1-

Structure: The phrase typically follows the structure "**get used to**" + **noun/gerund (verb-ing)**.

- "I need to get used to waking up early." (gerund)
- "She is getting used to the new software." (gerund)
- "He got used to the colder weather after moving." (noun)

2-

This is an adjective that describes a noun.

3-

The phrase indicates a possibility regarding a current situation. This modal construction expresses *a possibility* about an event (in this case, having a disease) that might be applicable in the present time.

The other options either misplace the temporal aspect (past vs. present) or do not align with the intended meaning of expressing a possibility.

could have p.p. : a hypothetical situation regarding the past
must have p.p. : a strong assumption about a past situation
had better base form : to give advice or indicate a recommendation

4-

In choices (1) and (2), the pronouns "another" and "the other" have no antecedents, i.e. a noun which a pronoun refers back to. We may use "one another" instead. In choice (3), the use of "as" along with "equally" is redundant.

5-

It indicates that the problem has changed and has become very serious at some point in the past and is still relevant to the present. (*present perfect tense*)

In choices (1) and (2), the structure of the tense is not true. In choice (4), While grammatically correct, it suggests an ongoing process rather than a completed change to serious status.

- The weather has been becoming colder as winter approaches."

6-

The subject ("Lois Weber") comes first, followed by the verb ("was"), and then the complement that describes her status ("the only woman consistently successful..."). This maintains a clear and correct sentence structure.

7-

The only common uses of the subjunctive mood in modern English are to express a condition contrary to fact and to express a wish.

After some special verbs (recommend, advise, suggest,...), adjectives (essential, necessary, vital,), and nouns (demand, request, order,...), we use subjunctive mood.

subject + urgent verbs/adj/noun/... + that + subject + [verb in the base form] +...

- The teacher insisted that he **study** harder for the exam.
- It's essential that she **be** present at the meeting.

8-

- Married to: Indicates who someone is married to. It specifies the spouse.
 - John is married **to** Mary.
 - She was married **to** him for ten years.
- Married with: Primarily used in the idiom "married with children," meaning having children within a marriage. Can, rarely, mean "combined with."

- They are married **with** two children." (Meaning: They are married and have two children.)
- This feature is married **with** a high price tag." (Less common usage; "combined with" is better here.)
- **Order of Adjectives:**
 - *Determiners + Quality/opinion + Size + Age/temperature + Shape + Color + Origin/place + Material*

9-

A passive infinitive is used to express purpose.

10-

The sentence presents a contrast: beggars don't envy millionaires (an expected situation), *but* they *do* envy more successful beggars (a less expected, contrasting situation). We need a conjunction that introduces this contrasting, almost parenthetical, idea.

- **1) despite:** "Despite" is a preposition, not a conjunction. It requires a noun phrase or gerund following it (e.g., "despite the rain"). It cannot connect two clauses like we have here. **Incorrect.**
- **2) however:** "However" is a conjunctive adverb. It usually introduces a contrasting idea between *sentences* or after *a semicolon*. While it can express contrast, its placement here is grammatically awkward within the flow of this sentence. **Incorrect.**
- **3) nevertheless:** "Nevertheless" is also a conjunctive adverb, similar to "however." It signals a stronger contrast and, like "however," is typically used between sentences or after a semicolon, not within a single clause like this. **Incorrect.**
- **4) though:** "Though" can function as both a conjunction and an adverb. As a conjunction, it means "despite the fact that" or "although." It can introduce a subordinate clause that expresses a contrast *within* a sentence. It fits perfectly here to introduce the contrasting idea. **Correct.**

11-

The *present continuous tense* is used to describe an action that is happening now and is ongoing. This fits the context perfectly because it conveys that the demand is growing continuously and is a current trend.

12-

The structure "get something + past participle" is used to indicate that you will arrange for something to be done by someone else.

"Get it shortened" uses the correct causative structure (get + object + past participle).

13-

The sentence structure in question is a correlative comparative construction, which uses

the [comparative adj/adv]..., the [comparative adj/adv]

▶ to show a direct relationship between two things.

14-

Remember + *to*-infinitive means that we don't forget to do something:

Remember to save your work often, just in case your computer crashes.

Remember + the *-ing* form of a verb means 'have a memory of something we did or of something that happened in the past':

I remember meeting her once. It must have been about five years ago.

Not: ~~*I remember to meet her once ...*~~

15-

After all prepositions, the *gerund* is used, which may be preceded by a possessive adj:

preposition + (possessive adj) + ing form

Here "as + noun" means 'in the role of'.

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

16.

1. **rate** - A measure or quantity of something in relation to another measured quantity.
2. **range** - The extent to which something can vary; a set of different things of the same general type.
3. **ratio** - A relationship between two numbers indicating how many times the first number contains the second.
4. **rein** - A long, narrow strap attached to a horse's bridle, used to control the animal.

17.

1. **accused** - To claim that someone has done something wrong or illegal.
2. **sentenced** - To declare the punishment decided for an offender.
3. **announced** - To make a public statement about something.
4. **ruled** - To make a decision or judgment about something in a legal context.

18.

1. **treated** - To provide medical care to someone.
2. **released** - To allow someone to leave a place or to set free.
3. **recovered** - To return to a normal state of health after an illness or injury.
4. **cured** - To eliminate a disease or condition completely.

19.

1. **immediate** - Closely related or connected; occurring without delay.
2. **intimate** - Very close and personal; having a deep understanding of someone.
3. **imminent** - About to happen; impending.
4. **impertinent** - Rude or disrespectful; not showing proper respect.

20.

1. **inspection** - The act of examining something closely.
2. **observation** - The action or process of closely monitoring someone or something.
3. **investigation** - A careful examination or inquiry to uncover facts.
4. **obligation** - A duty or commitment to do something.

21.

1. **ineptly** - In a clumsy or incompetent manner.
2. **incoherently** - In a manner that is not clear or logical; confused.
3. **incessantly** - Without interruption; constantly.
4. **inclusively** - Including all; encompassing.

22.

1. **characterization** - The description of the distinctive nature or features of someone or something.
2. **feelings** - Emotional states or reactions.
3. **sentimentality** - Excessive tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia.
4. **pain** - Physical suffering or discomfort.

23.

1. **demonstrated** - Shown or proven through evidence.

2. **confronted** - Faced with something difficult or challenging.
 3. **invulnerable** - Incapable of being harmed or damaged.
 4. **exposed** - Made visible or uncovered; subjected to something harmful.
- 24.
1. **irrelevant** - Not connected or applicable to something; not important.
 2. **permanent** - Lasting or intended to last indefinitely without change.
 3. **fascinating** - Extremely interesting or charming.
 4. **paramount** - More important than anything else; supreme.
- 25.
1. **uniform** - A distinctive outfit worn by members of an organization.
 2. **job** - A paid position of regular employment.
 3. **guise** - An external appearance or semblance that conceals the true nature.
 4. **distance** - The amount of space between two points.
- 26.
1. **haphazard** - Lacking any obvious principle of organization; random.
 2. **reckless** - Showing a lack of concern for the consequences of an action; careless.
 3. **convenient** - Fitting in well with a person's needs, activities, and plans.
 4. **vigorous** - Strong, healthy, and full of energy.
- 27.
1. **serendipity** - The occurrence of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way.
 2. **tranquility** - A state of peace and calm.
 3. **aspersion** - An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone or something.
 4. **euphoria** - A feeling or state of intense excitement and happiness.
- 28.
- If someone *throws a wrench* or *throws a monkey wrench into* a process, they prevent something happening smoothly by deliberately causing a problem.
- 29.
1. **casually** - In a relaxed and informal manner.
 2. **extremely** - To a very great degree; very.
 3. **loosely** - Not firmly or tightly; in a relaxed manner.
 4. **scarcely** - Only just; almost not.
- 30.
1. **concur** - To agree or have the same opinion.
 2. **confer** - To grant or bestow a title, degree, benefit, or right.
 3. **suspect** - To have an idea or impression of the existence of something without certain proof.
 4. **suspend** - To temporarily prevent from continuing or being in force.
- 31.
1. **losing** - To cease to have something; to suffer the loss of.
 2. **healing** - The process of making or becoming sound or healthy again.
 3. **regaining** - To get back or recover something lost.
 4. **recruiting** - To enlist new members or workers.
- 32.
1. **generous** - Showing a readiness to give more of something than is strictly necessary or expected, large.
 2. **expensive** - Costing a lot of money; high-priced.
 3. **fragrant** - Having a pleasant or sweet smell.
 4. **invaluable** - Extremely useful; indispensable.
- 33.
1. **assertive** - Having or showing a confident and forceful personality.

2. **inquisitive** - Curious or inquiring; eager for knowledge.
3. **persuasive** - Good at convincing someone to do or believe something.
4. **emotive** - Arousing or able to arouse intense feeling.

34.

1. **deserved** - To have earned something due to actions or qualities.
2. **required** - To need something for a particular purpose.
3. **delivered** - To bring and hand over something to the intended recipient.
4. **preferred** - To like one thing better than another; to favor.

35.

1. **inducements** - Factors or incentives that lead someone to take a particular action; motivations.
2. **milestones** - Significant events or developments in a process; turning points that mark an important stage.
3. **provisions** - Supply of certain requirements or conditions; arrangements or stipulations made for a particular purpose.
4. **ramifications** - Consequences or outcomes that result from a particular action or decision, often complex or unintended.

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

36-

This sentence employs the **present perfect passive voice** ("have been devoted") indicating an action that has significance to the present. The **gerund phrase** "proving him a liar" functions as the object of the preposition "to". Options 2 and 4 lack correct syntactic structure, while option 3 & 4 misuse the infinitive form "to prove" and features awkward placements of pronouns. (himself)

37-

Choice 1: It is grammatically correct and effectively conveys the intended meaning.
 Choice 2: It fails to establish a clear sequence tense between clauses.
 Choice 3: It fails to establish a clear sequence tense between clauses. In this context, "since" means "because". Moreover, it lacks a clear main clause and contains a misplaced participial phrase.
 Choice 4: It incorrectly uses "to speaking" instead of "to speak".

38-

Choice 1: It misuses "ever" within the present tense context.
 Choice 2: ~~the more difficult~~ (the most difficult)
 Choice 3: This option is structurally sound and conveys a clear message, beginning with the idiomatic expression "Without a doubt." The use of "was" and the past perfect "I'd ever had to take" indicates an action completed prior to the time of reference. (**past perfect tense**)
 Choice 4: It has grammatical errors ("to have taken") and awkward word order.

39-

Usage note:

'Angry with sth' is not idiomatic and it should be **'angry at or angry about sth'**. We may say *angry with sb*, but not with sth.

Option 1 misuses the present perfect tense inappropriately, while options 3 and 4 contain inconsistent verb tense usage, specifically the use of the past perfect tense in an inappropriate context.

40-

This sentence effectively employs a **causative construction** (*have sb do sth*) to indicate action performed by an agent (Oliver) on behalf of the subject (She). The **structure** (*so + adj/adv + that-clause*) is true. Also, we have this correct usage form: (*such + (a/an) + adj + n + that clause*).

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

- 41:** The phrase "throw in the towel" means to give up or quit, which fits the context of someone who is determined to keep going despite challenges.
- 42:** "Walking a tightrope" is an idiom that means being in a precarious and risky situation where one wrong move could lead to disaster.
- 43:** "Hit rock bottom" refers to reaching the lowest point in a difficult situation, which aligns with the warning to take a break before things get worse.
- 44:** "Ups and downs" refers to the fluctuations or varying experiences in a situation.
- 45:** The saying "Rome wasn't built in a day" means that significant achievements take time and effort to accomplish.

Other Idioms and Expressions Used in this Conversation:

1. Burning the candle at both ends – Working too hard, often at the expense of rest.
2. Bite off more than you can chew – To take on a task that is too big or difficult to manage.
3. Keeping my head above water – Managing to survive or cope despite difficulties.
4. Carry the world on your shoulders – Feeling an overwhelming burden of responsibility.
5. Same old, same old – The same situation as before; nothing has changed.
6. Lend an ear – To listen to someone; to give someone attention or sympathy.

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

- 46.** Pay close attention to the structure of "*X times as many as*" or "*X times more than*".
Protons are nearly 2000 times as heavy as electrons.
Protons are nearly 2000 times heavier than electrons.
- 47.** We use *so + adjective/adverb* before *that-clauses*. We do not use *very/too* in this structure.
It was so hot that we didn't leave the air-conditioned room all day.
- 48.** According to the passage and meaning of the sentence, this option best fits the blank space.
- 49.** equivalent: This choice is the best fit, as it means equal in value, amount, function, or meaning.
- 50.** When we talk about the past, we sometimes want to refer to something which was in the future at the time we were speaking. We use past verb forms to do this:

The last time I met her, she **was leaving** for a new job in Italy the following day. (past form of *She is leaving*)

They rang to say they **would be** with us by ten o'clock but then their flight was cancelled. (past form of *They will be with us*)

51. culinary: This choice is the best fit, as it means related to cooking or the preparation of food.

52. net: This choice is the best fit, as it means a cord or rope.

53. heal: This choice is the best fit, as it means to recover from an injury or illness.

54. "deliver sth to sb/sth". Also, this option creates a grammatically correct and logically coherent sentence.

55. In choices (1) and (2), "their" has no antecedent, i.e. a noun which a pronoun refers back to. In choice (4), we need a determiner before "use".

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

56-

The passage critiques the American belief in constant mobility and change as a measure of success, while highlighting the neglect of stability and the contributions of those who keep the economy functional, pointing out the limitations of this economic mythology.

57-

A federal court judge would likely be seen as an authority that can regulate and intervene in economic and social matters, fitting the context of a "strong referee."

58-

The quotation marks suggest skepticism regarding the term "Reform," indicating that reforms are superficial and do not effect genuine or significant change in American society.

59-

The author implies that merely involving more individuals in the existing system does not tackle the root issues of inequality, thus reflecting an unwillingness to pursue deeper, transformative change.

60-

Gotta check each one.

I: Not discussed. Eliminate A and D.

II: Passage says they're different. Eliminate B and E. The correct answer is C.

III: No need to check this since we already determined the correct answer, but the passage criticizes America for focusing too much on competition and not enough on interdependence.

61-

1: While the study utilized these tools, this option does not capture the main focus of the passage.

2: This is the primary focus of the passage, highlighting how different styles of speech from parents (particularly baby talk) influence language development in children.

3: This option suggests a more instructional approach, which is not the emphasis of the passage.

4: Although related to language, this option does not address the main theme of parental speech and its impact on language development.

62-

According to the passage, researchers anticipated that fathers would engage in baby talk in a manner similar to mothers. However, the findings indicated that fathers actually did not raise their pitch or change their speech patterns in the same way that mothers typically do when speaking to infants. This discrepancy between the researchers' expectations and the actual results underscores that fathers interacted differently from what was expected, making option 1 the correct choice.

63-

Given the passage's emphasis on the importance of varied speech for children's development, this option also fits well, as it suggests that fathers' adult speech provides a foundation for communication beyond the home environment. Both options 3 and 4 are valid interpretations of the bridge hypothesis, but option 4 may be slightly more aligned with the passage's overall message about preparing children for broader communication. Therefore, option 4 accurately reflects the intention of the bridge hypothesis.

64-

The underlined part highlights the benefits of having both parents interact with their child using varied speech styles. This diversity allows the child to practice different types of speech, leading to a richer linguistic experience. It indicates that exposure to different speech patterns from both parents can enhance a child's language development, making option 4 the most appropriate choice.

65-

This position logically connects to the discussion about how fathers and mothers use baby talk differently, highlighting the importance of these differences in relation to language development in children. Placing it at [1] would be out of context, while [3] and [4] would disconnect the sentence from the preceding content about the study's findings. Therefore, [2] effectively links the ideas, emphasizing their relevance to child language development.

66-

The passage clearly states that the Indo-Iranian languages are a subgroup of the Indo-European language family. This confirms that they are part of a larger linguistic structure that encompasses various dialects and varieties.

67-

The passage clearly states that the Elamites had a written language that was "unrelated to Iranian," making statement 1 false. The implication is that there was no significant linguistic or cultural connection between the Elamite language and the Iranian languages. In contrast, the other statements accurately reflect the information presented in the passage. Specifically, statement 2 correctly describes Zoroaster's reformation of Indo-Iranian polytheism into a monotheistic framework, statement 3 accurately identifies the Medes and Persians as the first historically attested Iranian dynasties, and statement 4 correctly describes the Avesta as the key religious text of Zoroastrianism.

68-

In the context of the passage, "attested" refers to evidence or confirmation regarding the existence of Zoroaster and his religion in historical records. "Verified" is a synonym that conveys this meaning effectively.

69-

The passage lists the specific sources of information about the Achaemenid dynasty, such as Greek historians, inscriptions at Behistun, and archaeological excavations. The

passage does not mention that the history of the Achaemenid dynasty is known through conquered lands and territories.

70-

The passage is straightforward, providing facts about the languages, religions, and historical figures in ancient Iran. The objective tone is evident as it does not express personal opinions or subjective interpretations.

SEA
All the Best