

سید

Questions 11-19

What is commonly called pepper in reality comes from two very different families of plants. Black and white pepper both come from the fruit of the *Piper nigrum*, a vine with fruits called peppercorns. The peppercorns turn from green to red as they ripen and finally blacken as they dry out. The dried-out peppercorns are ground to obtain black pepper. White pepper, which has a more subtle flavor than black pepper, comes from the same peppercorns as black pepper; to obtain white pepper, the outer hull of the peppercorn, the pericarp, is removed before the peppercorn is ground.

Red and green peppers, on the other hand, come from a completely different family from black and white pepper. Red and green peppers are from the genus *Capsicum*. Plants of this type generally have tiny white flowers and fruit which can be any one of a number of colors, shapes, and sizes. These peppers range in flavor from very mild and sweet to the most incredibly burning taste imaginable. Bell peppers are the most mild, while habaneros are the most burning.

Christopher Columbus is responsible for the present-day confusion over what a pepper is. The *Piper nigrum* variety of pepper was highly valued for centuries, and high demand for pepper by Europeans was a major cause of the fifteenth-century push to locate ocean routes to the spice-growing regions of Asia. When Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, he was particularly interested in finding black pepper because of the high price that it would command in Europe.

Columbus came across plants from the *Capsicum* family in use among the people of the New World, and he incorrectly identified them as relatives of black pepper. Columbus introduced the spicy *Capsicum* chili peppers to Europeans on his return from the 1492 voyage, and traders later spread them to Asia and Africa. These *Capsicum* peppers have continued to be called peppers in spite of the fact that they are not related to the black and white pepper of the *Piper nigrum* family.

① اسود دهن

② سوراخ

کبر ترنر کولمبس

Line (5)

(10)

(15)

(20)

11. The purpose of this passage is to
- (A) explain why there is confusion today over peppers
  - (B) provide the scientific classification of various types of peppers
  - (C) demonstrate that it was Columbus who brought peppers to Europe
  - (D) classify the variety of sizes, shapes, and colors of peppers

توضیح نه هنا

12. The word "turn" in line 3 could best be replaced by
- (A) revert
  - (B) exchange
  - (C) veer
  - (D) change

تبدیل

13. According to the passage, both black and white peppers
- (A) come from different plants
  - (B) change colors after they are ground
  - (C) are ground from dried out peppercorns
  - (D) have the same flavor

تبدیل

14. What part of the *Piper nigrum* is the pericarp?
- (A) The seed inside the fruit
  - (B) The outer covering of the fruit
  - (C) The pulp inside the vine
  - (D) The outer covering of the vine

دی جزه هوق

15. What usually does NOT vary in a *Capsicum* plant?
- (A) The color of the flower
  - (B) The size of the fruit
  - (C) The shape of the fruit
  - (D) The color of the fruit

تفاوت

16. The word "push" in line 14 could best be replaced by
- (A) shove
  - (B) strength
  - (C) drive
  - (D) hit

دفع

17. The pronoun "them" in line 18 refers to

- (A) plants
- (B) people
- (C) relatives
- (D) Europeans

منهم  
 النباتات  
 الناس  
 الأقارب  
 الأوروبيين

18. It can be inferred from the passage that chili peppers originally came from

- (A) Europe
- (B) Asia
- (C) America
- (D) Africa

أوروبا  
 آسيا  
 أمريكا  
 أفريقيا

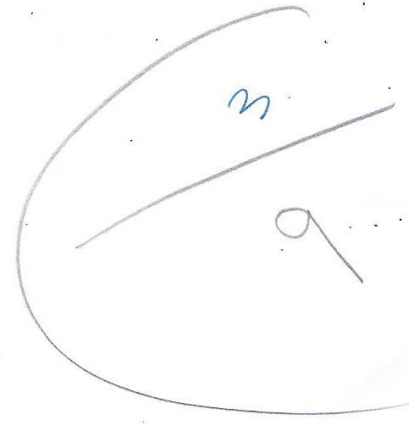
الفاصوليا الحمراء والفاصوليا الخضراء

19. Where in the passage does the author explain the mistake that Columbus made

- (A) Lines 7-8
- (B) Line 12
- (C) Lines 15-16
- (D) Lines 17-18

خطوات  
 (red and green)

"مستحق"



Questions 32-40

Today, the most universally known style of trousers for both men and women is jeans; these trousers are worn throughout the world on a variety of occasions and in diverse situations. Also called levis or denims, jeans have an interesting history, one that is intermixed with the derivations of the words *jeans*, *denims*, and *levis*.

(5) The word *jeans* is derived from the name of the place where a similar style of pants developed. In the sixteenth century, sailors from Genoa, Italy, wore a rather unique type of cotton trousers. In the French language, the word for the city of Genoa and for the people from that city is Genes; this name became attached to the specific style of pants worn by the sailors from this city and developed into the word *jeans* that today describes the descendants of the Genovese sailors' cotton pants.

(10) Similar to the word *jeans*, the word *denim* is also derived from a place name. In the seventeenth century, French tailors began making trousers out of a specialized type of cloth that was developed in the city of Nimes, France, and was known as *serge de Nimes*. This name for the cloth underwent some transformations, and it eventually developed into today's *denim*, the material from which jeans are made and an alternate name for these popular pants.

(15) The word *levis* came from the name of a person rather than a place. In the nineteenth century, immigrant Levi Strauss came to America and tried his hand at selling heavy canvas to miners taking part in the hunt for gold in northern California. Strauss intended for this canvas to be used by miners to make heavy-duty tents. This first endeavor was a failure, but Strauss later found success when he used the heavy canvas to make indestructible pants for the miners. Levi then switched the fabric from brown canvas to blue denim, creating a style of pants that long outlived him and today is referred to by his name. A modern-day urban shopper out to buy some levis is searching for a close relative of the product that Strauss had developed years earlier.

32. This passage is developed by

- (A) citing an effect and its causes
- (B) explaining history with three specific cases
- (C) demonstrating the sides of an issue
- (D) developing the biography of a famous person chronologically

33. The word "unique" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) universal
- (B) solitary
- (C) unusual
- (D) commonplace

34. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Genoa EXCEPT that it

- (A) was the source of the word *jeans*
- (B) is in Italy
- (C) has a different name in the French language
- (D) is a landlocked city

35. The word "descendants" in line 9 could best be replaced by

- (A) offspring
- (B) bottoms
- (C) antecedents
- (D) derivations

36. The word *denim* was most probably derived from

- (A) two French words
- (B) two Italian words
- (C) one French word and one Italian word
- (D) three French words

37. The pronoun "it" in line 13 refers to

- (A) city
- (B) name
- (C) cloth
- (D) material

38. The word "switched" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) reduced  
(B) created  
(C) pounded  
(D) changed

39. It can be inferred from the passage that, in order to develop the pants for which he became famous, Strauss did which of the following?

- (A) He studied tailoring in Nimes.  
(B) He used an existing type of material.  
(C) He experimented with brown denim.  
(D) He tested the pants for destructability.

40. Where in the passage does the author explain how Strauss' first attempt at creating a business with canvas turned out?

- (A) Lines 12-14  
(B) Lines 15-17  
(C) Lines 18-19  
(D) Lines 21-22

