

A) Choose the best answer.(a, b, c or d) and then mark it on your answer sheet.

- Before the end of the 10th century, Arabs crossed the equator and proved the equatorial regions to be
a. inhabitable b. stable c. incremental d. spatial
- In Europe, the birthratein large part, because of the effects of the Industrial Revolution.
a. subsidized b. inhabited c. declined d. starved
- I couldhis anger by accepting my fault and apologizing for it.
a. temper b. defuse c. stabilize d. decline
- The damages caused by the strong earthquake was a seriousto the country's rapid progress.
a. sanitation b. famine c. setback d. exodus
- The bombardment of the city caused a massof people to nearby villages.
a. yield b. exodus c. famine d. acquisition
- The two countries had a fight over the ownership of awhich belonged to a third country.
a. resident b. realm c. immigrant d. panhandle
- There is a nice view at theof the Blue Nile and the White Nile.
a. plot b. scavenger c. confluence d. pastoralist
- Theof the trade between the two countries is the result of their political conflicts.
a. stagnation b. vegetation c. conservation d. plot
- He is aflight pilot; he does not fly to other countries.
a. substantial b. domestic c. migratory d. irregable
- If there were no traffic rules, towns and cities would fall in complete
a. lowland b. monopoly c. intensification d. chaos
- The postal service is the government's; private companies are not allowed to provide people with such a service.
a. substitute b. depletion c. consideration d. monopoly

12. City life facilities havehuge numbers of villagers out of their farms.
a. beckoned b. deterred c. underscored d. materialized
13. There are manyin a big city such as, cinemas, libraries, bus service, parks, etc.
a. agglomerations b. urbanites c. amenities d. inflows
14. As time goes on small townsto form large cities.
a. urbanize b. compare c. deter d. coalesce
15. A map consists of differentspots that indicate the location of various towns and cities.
a. discrete b. teeming c. overpopulated d. urban
16. Enough natural resources and good management can make a country
a. elaborate b. picturesque c. prosperous d. populous
17. Thehe lives in has only fifty inhabitants.
a. quarter b. hamlet c. settlement d. paddy
18. Formers of the Soviet Union worked onlands. No one owned a piece of land.
a. populous b. prosperous c. communal d. elaborate
19. In many countries, women have a lowerthan men.
a. status b. outbuilding d. configuration d. quarter
20. At the end of the game, the stadiumthousands of people into the street.
a. converged b. disgorged c. intermingled d. flanked
21. As a result of urban development theof Tehran and Karaj are approaching each other.
a. commuter b. affluence c. fringe d. blight
22. Parallel lines do not, in other words, they do not meet each other.
a. disgorge b. intermingle c. flank d. converge
23. We can make ashape by placing smaller rings inside larger ones.
a. random b. innermost c. concentric d. municipal
24. Theystocks at \$5 a pair but the wholesale price is \$20 for six pairs.
a. retail b. intermingle c. converge d. disgorge

25. There has been a dangerousmade by the Caspian Sea upon the seashores.
a. encroachment b. deterioration c. blight d. fringe
26. Alaska is notto other American states because Canada lies between.
a. paramount b. contiguous c. proper d. idealized
27. Incities people walked or rode bicycles and few residents used automobiles.
a. intrametropolitan b. preindustrial
c. proper d. idealized
28. The topic "oil" is too extensive for a term paper; it can beto "the first oil well in Iran."
a. overshadowed b. delimited c. encompassed d. generalized
29.lie around cities which control their commercial activities and also provide them with different services.
a. cityscape b. tributary c. hinterland d. spacy
30. A governer is responsible for the affairs of a
a. municipality b. county c. complex d. monopoly

B) Translate the following passage into Farsi.

- 1) Migration directions can be grouped into four categories: (1) rural to rural, (2) urban to rural, (3) urban to urban, and (4) rural to urban. Of these four the last two are the most significant. The rural to urban stream has been a worldwide phenomenon, especially during the last two centuries.
- 2) Conversely, there are places in less-developed countries where industries have become established, where urban agglomeration is taking place, and where conditions differ sharply from those prevailing on most of the land. South-Central, coastal Brazil is a world apart from the rural Brazilian interior. India's northwest (including western Uttar Pradesh State) presents a picture quite different from that of Bihar and West Bengal.

3. In the United Kingdom in 1985, the crude birthrate was 13 and the crude death rate was 12, producing a rate of natural increase of just 0.1 percent. That last figure is reminiscent of the preindustrial period when there also was a small difference between birthrates and death rates, but both were high. Now, both are low.
4. What are the principal causes of migration? It is often difficult to determine the most important factor that led to the decision to move; commonly it is a combination of circumstances that was responsible. Movement within a country (e.j., from the cold regions to the warmer areas) tends to result form a less forceful stimulus than migration from one continent or one country to another.