

1. This means that we are adding approximately 90 million inhabitants to the world's population every 12 months.
 - a. almost
 - b. completely
 - c. correct
 - d. accurate
2. It may be reasonable to assume that reported data toward the low side and the undercounts are more common than overcounts.
 - a. react
 - b. accept
 - c. happen
 - d. begin
3. National Geographic magazine reports on research, deals with current issues and gives geographic perspective to the news.
 - a. place
 - b. view
 - c. starvation
 - d. stability
4. Large cities such as Ibadan and Lahore were great cities before the of the world began.
 - a. industrial revolution
 - b. sanitation
 - c. Europeanization
 - d. organization



5. It is thought that millet was to India from West Africa and sorghum from West Africa to China.

- a. introduced
- b. introductory
- c. introduction
- d. introduce

6. *The study of population is the field of demography and its spatial component is population geography.* What does its refer to?

- a. component
- b. demography
- c. geography
- d. population

7. Migration has numerous causes and many manifestations—so many that it is often impossible to discern the exact reasons underlying people's decisions to seek new abodes.

- a. a thing that causes disgust
- b. a system or an institution
- c. a member of a race of people
- d. the place where somebody lives

8. People migrate from one geographic realm to another for numerous reasons.

- a. person
- b. region
- c. reason
- d. factor

9. The realm of North Africa and South Asia is united by the faith of Islam and its cultural
- dominantly
 - dominate
 - dominant
 - domination
10. Furthermore, although it took a long time for scholars to recognize it, Africa, too, shared in the innovation process. What does it refer to?
- innovation
 - —
 - Africa
 - process
11. The term is applied to societies wheresmall-plot farmers may be able sometimes to sell as few pounds of grain on the market, but where poor years threaten hunger; where poverty, indebtedness, **stagnation**, and sometimes tenancy are ways of life.
- making progress
 - having no activity
 - owing money to
 - working on land
12. Modern geographers are cautious about writings and they ask their questions about human society and natural environment in new ways.
- speculative
 - speculation
 - speculatively
 - speculate

13. The proposal did not have the criteria established by the government, therefore, it was rejected.

- a. judgment
- b. amount
- c. decision
- d. standards

14. More iron is extracted from high-grade ores than low-grade ones.

- a. rocks
- b. plants
- c. trees
- d. fossils

15. Cotton, wool, silk and nylon threads are the main raw materials for a textile mill.

- a. factory
- b. activity
- c. skill
- d. industry

16. Long before the momentous events of the second half of the eighteenth century occurred, industries already existed in many parts of the world.

- a. possessed
- b. transformed
- c. produced
- d. happened

17. includes three elements: land, labor and money.

- a. Complex
- b. Capital
- c. Industrialization
- d. Craftspeople

18. The cultural landscape of commercial agriculture in some regions changed as much as the urban landscape of cities did.

- a. industrially
- b. industrialization
- c. industrialize
- d. industrial

19. The significance of this latest increase in global urbanization can be in the figure throughout this century.

- a. seem
- b. saw
- c. see
- d. seen

20. He stayed because he was **deterred** from emigrating by the fact that he could not leave his family.

- a. tested
- b. attracted
- c. prevented
- d. separated

21. Even in developed societies where most of the people live in cities and towns, farmers have transformed much more of the land than the

- a. opportunity
- b. urbanities
- c. condition
- d. mirror

22. Although the twentieth century has witnessed unprecedented urban growth throughout the world, the majority of the world's people still reside in villages and rural areas.

- a. to be filled with great wonder
- b. to live in a particular place
- c. to leave a place
- d. to form a general principle

23. In recent years, the size and territorial of states has taken on new significance.

- a. configuration
- b. hamlet
- c. farmland
- d. service

24. Twenty three centuries ago, Aristotleabout the peoples of cold, distant Europe as being "full of spirit, but incapable of ruling others".

- a. general
- b. generalization
- c. generalized
- d. generally

25. Alaska is not contiguous to other American states because Canada lies between.

- a. ideal
- b. important
- c. adjacent
- d. perfect

26. Some tributaries join the Thames before they flow into the North Sea.

- a. cities
- b. streams
- c. services
- d. years

27. Development does not have a generally agreed meaning and it also has emotional

- a. connotations
- b. connotative
- c. connotatively
- d. connote

Understanding the Passage Cities are not simply disorganized, random accumulations of buildings and people. Instead, they have functional structure—**they** are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, residence, and much more. Just as Christaller raised questions about the spacing of cities and towns, we could prepare a model of the internal layout of the "ideal" city. How and where are the various sectors of the city positioned with respect to each other? If there are forces that govern the distribution of central places on the landscape, surely there are forces that affect the way cities are internally organized! It is not difficult to think of one of these forces: the price of land. This tends to be highest in the central city, and then declines irregularly outward. So you would not look for a spacious residential area near the heart of a city or for the downtown area on a city's periphery!

28. People do **not** usually try to find a large residential place in the central parts of a city because

- a. it is difficult to find one
- b. the price of land is high there
- c. spacious places are in suburban area
- d. it is mainly the center of commerce

29. The word "downtown" is an example of

- a. city functions
- b. urban regions
- c. regional structures
- d. urban subdistricts

30. What does they, in line 2, refer to?

- a. cities
- b. buildings
- c. structure
- d. accumulations

Translate the following passages into Persian. (1 point each)

1. A recent report by the World Bank suggests that world population will continue its rapid growth for some time, but that its rate of increase will begin to slow down during the twenty-first century.

(۱ نمره)

2. Demographers who have studied population growth in various parts of the world have argued that the high rates of increase now occurring in much of the underdeveloped world are not necessarily permanent. (۱ نمره)

3. 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. (۱ نمره)

4. The beginning of farming dates back a mere twelve thousand years, perhaps less. Even today some societies survive much as they did before agriculture was developed. (۱ نمره)

5. Europe's rapid industrialization during the nineteenth century attracted the attention of economic geographers at an early stage. (۱ نمره)