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## اهداف آموزشی درس:

انتظار می رود دانشجویان پس از مطالعه این درس قادر باشند:

- ۱- معنی و کاربرد واژگان کلیدی / عمومی درس را بدانند.
- ۲- نکات پربسامد دستوری، واژگانی، تلفظی و معنایی مرور شده را در متن های مشابه تشخیص بدهند.
- ۳- متن های مشابه را با سرعت و سطح درک مناسب بخوانند.
- ۴- متن های کوتاه انگلیسی را به فارسی برگردانند.
- ۵- انواع کلمه انگلیسی را از هم تشخیص دهند.

## جایگاه درس:

دانشجویان جغرافی می بایست بتوانند به منظور اطلاع و بهره گیری از آخرین تحولات علمی در سطح کارشناسی و همچنین در دوره های تحصیلات تکمیلی از منابع معتبر به زبان انگلیسی استفاده کنند. از اینرو دروس زبان تخصصی از جایگاه ویژه ای در برنامه درسی مقطع کارشناسی جغرافی برخوردار است.

# UNIT ONE

## Atmospheric Science

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Atmosphere
- ❖ Environment
- ❖ Meteorology
- ❖ Climatology
- ❖ planet

# Common Words

- ❖ Motion
- ❖ Condition
- ❖ Location
- ❖ Surface
- ❖ Forecast
- ❖ Specific

“therefore” connects two sentences  
(1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

❖ If the earth had a different atmosphere, then it would not be the habitable place that is today. Therefore, it is natural that the atmosphere

... .

# Words that show consequence or result in the following sentence

❖ So

❖ Thus

❖ Therefore

❖ As a result

❖ Consequently

❖ As a consequence

## Relative clauses (last paragraph)

- ❖ Climate controls water, air, food and energy, which are necessary for our lives.
- ❖ The book that you gave to me was very interesting.



# Comprehension Review

1. The earth environment has different components. T
2. We would die if the earth had a different a atmosphere. T
3. Atmospheric science studies the earth's atmosphere. T

# Comprehension Review

4- Meteorology deals with the conditions of atmosphere over short time periods. T

5. With a different atmosphere earth would still be the same. F

# Comprehension Review

6. Climatology tries to forecast weather. F

7. Water is controlled by climate. T

8. Atmospheric science is similar to meteorology. F

# Comprehension Review

❖ Who can tell us about the weather condition next week?

a. A climatologist

b. A meteorologist ←

c. A geologist

d. A scientist

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The earth's atmosphere is an important ----- of the planet's environment.

- a. component ←      b. current  
c. location              d. motion

# Vocabulary Review

❖ I listened to the radio when it ----- tomorrow's weather.

a. divided

c. created

b. forecasted ←

d. controlled

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Every place on earth has its own ----- climate.

- a. important      b. necessary  
c. specific ←      d. dense

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Science of weather in a short period of time is called

----- .

- a. meteorology ← b. climatology  
c. geology d. pedology



# Vocabulary Review

❖ The earth's ----- is made up of different gases.

a. surface

b. atmosphere ←

c. environment

d. climate

# UNIT TWO

## Solar Energy

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Tilt
- ❖ Axis
- ❖ Horizon
- ❖ Radiation
- ❖ Ray
- ❖ Sun/Solar

# Common Words

- ❖ Source
- ❖ Dense
- ❖ Particle
- ❖ Distribution
- ❖ Absorb
- ❖ Determine
- ❖ Crisis

# Comprehension Review

1. The earth's angle has a tilt. F

2. Solar energy is the main energy source in this age. F

# Comprehension Review

3. The tilt in the earth's axis changes the length of day night. T
4. The flow of solar energy to the surface of the earth is controlled. T

# Comprehension Review

5. Only thin parts of the atmosphere modify the flow of energy. F
6. Scientists have different views about using the solar energy. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ What has made scientists look for other sources of energy?

a. Solar energy

b. Energy crisis ←

c. Energy distribution

d. Oil replacement

# Comprehension Review

❖ What modifies the sun's rays?

a. Upper parts of atmosphere

b. The surface of the earth

c. Dense particles and gases ←

d. Gases around the earth



# Vocabulary Review

❖ The earth's ----- joins the North and South poles through the centre of the earth.

a. axis ←

c. ray

b. tilt

d. flow

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The line at which the earth and sea or sky seem to meet is called the ----- .

a. equator

b. horizon ←

c. atmosphere

d. layer

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The gases around the earth control the flow of ----- energy to the surface of the earth.

a. local

b. original

c. solar ←

d. regular

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Oil is the main ----- of energy in Iran.

a. crisis

c. area

b. source ←

d. surface

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The solar energy is -----  
at solar energy collecting  
centers.

a. determined

b. absorbed ←

c. replaced

d. modified

# UNIT THREE

## Wind

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Erosion
- ❖ Air mass
- ❖ Light air
- ❖ Local wind
- ❖ Topography
- ❖ Synoptic weather pattern

# Common Words

- ❖ Scale
- ❖ Effect
- ❖ Current
- ❖ Direction
- ❖ Approach
- ❖ Descending
- ❖ Accumulation

## Making a passive sentence (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ This history is perhaps best shown by the way people...
- ❖ He made a map of the area.
- ❖ A map of the area was made.
- ❖ Object + be + Past participle



# Words and expressions that show contrast (last paragraph)

- ❖ But/Yet
- ❖ On the other hand
- ❖ On the contrary
- ❖ Nevertheless
- ❖ However
- ❖ In spite of

# Comprehension Review

1. Wind can be both harmful and useful. T

2. Winds always move horizontally on the earth surface. F

# Comprehension Review

3. Winds usually move in a vertical direction. F

4. Hurricane is a kind of wind. T

5. Local winds are particular to certain areas. T

# Comprehension Review

6. Chinook is a local wind in the Mediterranean sea. F

7. Winds have only bad effects on nature and human life.

8. Local winds have special characteristics. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ What is the latest approach in the study of the wind?

a. Human understanding of wind

b. Use of wind as energy source ←

c. Synoptic weather condition

d. Studying local winds

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The description of the surface features of any area which has both nature and human origin is called ----- .

a. geography

b. topography ←

c. climatology

d. meteorology

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Particular direction is one of the ----- of local winds.

- a. characteristics ←
- b. movements
- c. particles
- d. currents

# Vocabulary Review

❖ A (n) ----- cooling of an air mass will cause the descending of the air mass.

- a. adiabatic ← b. synoptic  
c. hydrologic d. topographic



# Vocabulary Review

❖ Hurricane Ivan caused great  
----- to the Southern part  
of Florida.

a. flow

b. crisis

c. tilt

d. damage ←

# UNIT FOUR

## Hydrologic Cycle

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Moisture
- ❖ Precipitation
- ❖ Continent
- ❖ Evaporation
- ❖ Ocean
- ❖ Cumulonimbus

# Common Words

- ❖ Liquid
- ❖ Vapor
- ❖ Solid
- ❖ Layer
- ❖ Structure
- ❖ Agriculture
- ❖ Influence

# The use of modal verbs for different purposes (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ Water can change into vapor.
- ❖ It may/might get colder.
- ❖ You can/may use my car.
- ❖ You should drive carefully.
- ❖ He must obey the rules.

# Comprehension Review

1. Both ocean water and atmosphere are needed to create land moisture. T
2. In hydrologic system, water changes only from liquid to vapor form. F

# Comprehension Review

3. Only the water of oceans makes the moisture on the surface of the earth. F

4. Water can change to vapor form. T

# Comprehension Review

5. Evaporation takes place only in the very hot weather. F

6. Hail is found in all kinds of clouds. F

7. Hail is formed in layers. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ Where do we have higher evaporation?

a. Where the weather is warmer. ←

b. Where temperature is lower.

c. Where water and air contact.

d. Where vapor enters atmosphere.



# Vocabulary Review

❖ A process by which a liquid is changed into gas is called

----- .

- a. precipitation      b. explosion  
c. evaporation ←      d. circulation

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Precipitation is caused by the ----- of moisture in the air.

a. formation

b. combination

c. accumulation

d. condensation ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Snow closely ----- the lives of many people living in cities or villages.

a. replaces

b. influences ←

c. combines

d. reflects

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Since there is a lot of salt in this -----, it is not good for agriculture.

a. lump

b. climate

c. soil ←

d. solid

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Conditions ----- for hail are found only in cumulonimbus.

a. harmful

b. suitable ←

c. internal

d. habitable

# UNIT FIVE

## Soil

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Pedology
- ❖ Vegetation
- ❖ Sediment
- ❖ Mineral
- ❖ Volcano
- ❖ Lava

# Common Words

- ❖ Chemical
- ❖ Decompose
- ❖ Organic
- ❖ Slope
- ❖ Irrigate
- ❖ Fertilize
- ❖ Nutrient

# Different types of conditional sentences (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ I will study if I have time.
- ❖ I would study if I had time.
- ❖ I would have studied if I had had time.



## The use of passive sentences (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ These materials are called the parent material of soil.
- ❖ Water and wind bring these materials.
- ❖ These materials are brought by water and wind.

# Comprehension Review

1. Vegetation is the most important factor in soil development. F
2. Soil forms much faster in humid and warm areas. T
3. Agriculture influences the soil-formation process. T

# Comprehension Review

4. Pedology is the science of nutrients of the earth. T
5. Soils all need a similar amount of time to develop. F
6. Transported parent material is made of sedimentary rocks. F

# Comprehension Review

7. Bedrock is the upper layer of soil. F

8. The soil which develops on a mountain side is different from the soil which forms near a sea. T

# Comprehension Review

9. Soil needs water to develop. T

10. In many ways, soil is similar to a living thing. T

11. Soil formation starts with chemical and physical weathering of rocks. T

# Comprehension Review

12. A pedologist studies soil and its layers. T

13. There are many types of parent material. F

14. Soil has no relationship to the bedrock deeper down. F

# Comprehension Review

15. A hill might have different types of soil. T

16. In very cold weather, biological and chemical processes are not active. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ Which of the following is NOT done by water?

a. Carrying nutrients.

b. Creating the needed heat. ←

c. Promoting chemical actions.

d. Causing continued rock decay.



# Comprehension Review

- ❖ Where does soil have difficulty forming?
  - a. On sedimentary rocks
  - b. On granite materials
  - c. On transported materials
  - d. On steep slopes ←

# Comprehension Review

❖ Which of the following is NOT a condition for soil formation?

a. Climatic factor

b. Area topography

c. Gases in the environment ←

d. Minerals in the rocks below

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The hot, fluid substance that comes from a volcano is called ----- .

a. gas

c. liquid

b. lava ←

d. rock

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Chemical and physical weathering of rocks begins the process of soil -----.

a. function

b. motion

c. formation ←

d. absorption

# Vocabulary Review

❖ In some places, the bedrock is ----- under the material that is brought by water or wind.

a. developed

b. modified

c. received

d. buried ←

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دسته بندی فایلها - سرچ بر اساس کد درس - پسابندن سوال و جواب - پیدا کردن یک درس در نیمسالهای مختلف و پسابندن به کتابچه همان درس - پسابندن نیمسالهای مختلف یک درس به یکدیگر - وارد کردن اطلاعات تک تک نیمسالها در سایت - آپلود کتابچه و فیلدی موارد دیگر..

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# Vocabulary Review

❖ Many farmers ----- the soil by using manure.

a. fertilize ←

b. combine

c. carry

d. deliver



# Vocabulary Review

❖ The farmer believes that his crops should be ----- every morning.

a. replaced

b. revised

c. irrigated ←

d. divided

# Vocabulary Review

❖ In deserts, there is little sign of ----- due to very high temperatures.

a. production

b. vegetation ←

c. explosion

d. promotion

# Vocabulary Review

❖ A child goes through the  
----- of growth to become  
an adult.

a. process ←

b. decay

c. rate

d. structure

# Structure Review

❖ I have two brothers. One is an engineer, ----- is a doctor.

a. another

b. others

c. the other ←

d. other

# UNIT SIX

## The Earth and the Solar System

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Revolution
- ❖ Orbit
- ❖ Asteroid
- ❖ Solid planet
- ❖ Atmospheric pressure

# Common Words

- ❖ Collision
- ❖ Extinction
- ❖ Evidence
- ❖ Impact
- ❖ Gap
- ❖ Indicate

# Words and expressions that show difference and contrast (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

❖ But

❖ Yet

❖ However

❖ Nevertheless

❖ On the contrary

❖ On the other hand

## The use of relative clauses (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ Finally there is Pluto, a curious little world, *which is known to be smaller and less massive than the Moon.*



A relative clause that is shortened  
(3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)

❖ Venus has a dense atmosphere (that is) made up chiefly of carbon dioxide.

❖ The man (who is) standing there is my brother.

The use of “too” before and “enough” after adjectives (4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)

❖ The atmospheric pressure is too low for seas to exist.

❖ The problem is too difficult for me to solve.

❖ He is old enough to drive.

# Comprehension Review

1. The giant planets are Mercury, Venus, Saturn and Uranus. F
2. Asteroids are considered to be minor planets. T
3. The surface of giant planets are made of rocks. F

# Comprehension Review

4. Pluto is more massive than the Moon. F

5. Mercury has almost no atmosphere. T

6. The clouds in Venus contain sulphuric acid. T

# Comprehension Review

7. Giant planets have no effect on our lives on the Earth. T

8. The Earth will not last for ever because it will be exploded by Sun. F

# Comprehension Review

9. The tilt of Mars's axis is different from the Earth's. F

10. Seas do not exist in Mars because the atmospheric pressure is low. T

# Comprehension Review

11. A huge asteroid will soon collide with the Earth. F

12. Asteroids occasionally might collide with the Earth. T

# Comprehension Review

13. Mercury is the smallest solid planet. T

14. Venus and the Earth have similar atmospheres. F

15. The Earth is larger than Mars. T



# Comprehension Review

16. If giant planets were closer they could have some effects on the Earth. T

17. An asteroid may collide with the Earth in future. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ What was proved in the seventeenth century?

a. The Earth was flat.

b. The Earth was a globe.

c. The Earth was a planet.

d. The Earth goes around the Sun. ←

# Comprehension Review

❖ What divides the Solar System in two parts?

a. Eight small and large planets

b. A wide gap beyond the Mars ←

c. Solid and gas materials

d. Very large distances

# Comprehension Review

❖ Why do Mars and the Earth have the same seasons?

a. They are the same size.

b. They have the same orbit.

c. They have similar axis tilt. ←

d. They have the same weather.

# Comprehension Review

❖ Which of the following may NOT be caused by a large asteroid?

a. Violent climate change

b. Extinction of forms of life

c. Destruction of animal life

d. More similar collisions ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of dinosaurs might have been caused by climatic changes.

a. proof

b. swarm

c. extinction ←

d. collision

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Venus is considered a ----- planet because humans can not live on its surface.

- a. hostile ←      b. casual  
c. local            d. solar

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Our solar system can be divided into ----- planets and giant planets.

a. solar

b. solid ←

c. heavy

d. gas



# Vocabulary Review

❖ The gap between Mars and Jupiter is filled with ----- which are considered to be minor planets.

- a. diameters      b. distances  
c. spaces          d. asteroids ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ All the planets in our solar system ----- around the Sun.

- a. revolve ←      b. return  
c. replace          d. relate

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- surface of Mercury seems to be very like that of the Moon which has so many holes.

a. accurate

b. definite

c. cratered ←

d. drained

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Pluto is known to be smaller and less ----- than the Moon.

a. organic

b. volcanic

c. excessive

d. massive ←

# Structure Review

❖ It was ----- stormy day  
that snow covered the whole  
city.

a. such

b. such a ←

c. so

d. too

# UNIT SEVEN

## Geomorphology and the Interior Earth

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Geology
- ❖ landscape
- ❖ Crust
- ❖ Mantle
- ❖ Core

# Common Words

- ❖ Stream
- ❖ Evolution
- ❖ Fracture
- ❖ Eruption
- ❖ Radius
- ❖ Penetrate
- ❖ Bend

The use of “comma” as a punctuation mark (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

❖ Geomorphology deals with the physical earth, the surface and the forces that shape and build it.



The subject of verb “resting” appears at the beginning of the second clause (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)

❖ Resting on this unstable interior, the crust averages from about 6 to about 25 miles in thickness.

# Comprehension Review

1. The crust of the earth is the lowest layer of the earth. F
2. Geology is the study of the evolution of the natural landscapes. T

# Comprehension Review

**3. To study the surface of the earth, we do not need to know anything about the inner side of the earth. F**

# Comprehension Review

4. Beneath the crust of the earth, the temperature is very high. T

5. The interior layers of the earth is made of solid rocks. F

# Comprehension Review

6. The center of the earth is the inner core. T

7. The mantle is made of only hot liquid. F

8. Volcanic eruptions change the surface of the earth. T

# Comprehension Review

9. We can study the layers of the earth by digging the ground. F

10. By studying the earthquake waves, we know that there is a discontinuity in the mantle. T

# Comprehension Review

11. Geomorphology is a part of physical geography. T

12. A geomorphologist may study the relationship between wind direction and the shape of sand dunes. T

# Comprehension Review

13. Physical geographers often ask geologists to help them in their research. T

14. We live on the crust of the Earth. T

15. Earthquakes cannot fracture the harder parts of the crust. F



# Comprehension Review

16. To understand the crust, we should study the layers below it. T

17. Most of the materials below the crust are moving all the time. T

# Comprehension Review

18. No one has seen the inside of the Earth. F

19. Liquid material surrounds the solid inner core. T

20. Mantle is a mixture of liquid and solid material. T

# Comprehension Review

- ❖ What should we study to know the Earth's surface?
  - a. The crust of our planet ←
  - b. Volcanoes and fissures
  - c. The floors of the oceans
  - d. Liquid rocks called lava

# Comprehension Review

❖ What causes the materials below the crust to become sticky?

- a. High temperature and pressure ←
- b. Continuous motion of materials
- c. Materials that are like glue
- d. The molten state of rocks

# Comprehension Review

❖ What have scientists used to know that there is a solid core in the earth center?

a. Mine shafts

b. Earthquake waves ←

c. Direct observation

d. The thickness of layers

# Comprehension Review

❖ What proves the existence of rigid material in the mantle?

a. Its material is less dense.

b. It is a very thick layer.

c. It originates some quakes. ←

d. It is a mixture of liquid and solid.

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The uppermost layer of the earth is called the -----.

- a. crust ←      b. mantle  
c. inner core    d. outer core

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Through studying earthquake waves, we know that there is a ----- in the mantle.

a. basin

b. margin

c. discontinuity ←

d. degradation



# Vocabulary Review

❖ To know about the surface of the earth, we we should study ----- which are the agents of erosion.

- a. glaciers ← b. mountains  
c. rocks d. fractures

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The rocks in the ----- are lighter and less dense than those in the core.

a. crust

c. layer

b. mantle ←

d. slope

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Volcanic ----- and earthquakes change the surface of the earth.

a. formations

b. compositions

c. motions

d. eruptions ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Lava comes out to the surface of the earth through  
----- .

a. glaciers

b. gaps

c. rocks

d. fissures ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The study of the evolution of the natural landscapes of the earth is called ----- .

a. geophysics

b. geology

c. geomorphology ←

d. geography

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Greenland is considered one of the very large existing ice

----- .

a. dunes

c. hills

b. sheets ←

d. cores

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The earth is ----- a complete sphere.

- a. almost ←      b. hardly  
c. usually      d. sometimes

# UNIT EIGHT

## Shields, Orogenic Belts and Ocean Floors

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Tectonic plates
- ❖ Asthenosphere
- ❖ Lithosphere
- ❖ Continental shelf
- ❖ Continental slope



# Common Words

- ❖ Component
- ❖ Margin
- ❖ Marine
- ❖ Reserve
- ❖ Flexure
- ❖ Hemisphere

The use of “colon” to introduce some information (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)

❖ These components are represented by two kinds of landscapes: *plains and mountain belts.*

The use of noun clause(s) as the subject of the sentence (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)

❖ Just why orogenies have taken place throughout earth history ... is not clear.

❖ It is not clear.

# Comprehension Review

1. Shields and orogenic belts are represented by plains and mountain belts. T

2. Shield areas are the newer parts of continents. F

# Comprehension Review

3. North America's core area is Russian-Baltic Shield. F
4. Rocks that underlie shield areas are different from those underlying mountain belts. T
5. Mountain belts are made of organite. F

# Comprehension Review

6. Continental slope is the real limit of the continental landmasses. T

7. Shields are made of very old rocks. T

8. Orogenic belts are next to the shields. T

# Comprehension Review

9. A plain represents a shield. T

10. Most shield are between 3 and 4 billion years old. F

11. Shield are usually plains with wavy surfaces. T

12. South America has two shields. T

# Comprehension Review

13. Volcanic mountains are found on shields. F

14. There are more earthquakes on mountain belts than on shields. T



# Comprehension Review

15. Shields and mountain belts have the same underlying rocks. F

16. Orogeny refers to the process in which mountain ranges are formed. T

17. Mountain building happens in all periods of history. F

# Comprehension Review

❖ What type of material are most shield rocks?

a. Volcanic

b. Granitic ←

c. Basic

d. Orogenic

# Comprehension Review

❖ What happens when two tectonic plates collide?

- a. The stronger plate crushes and folds the weaker one. ←
- b. A convection current occurs.
- c. A mountain range rises soon.
- d. New continents are made.

# Vocabulary Review

❖ In desert areas, people try to use underground water

----- .

- a. reserves ←      b. cores  
c. components      d. gaps

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The weaker plates finally  
----- the stronger tectonic  
plates at contact zones.

a. crush

b. press

c. underlie ←

c. override

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The sea floor ----- off  
within a few miles of the  
land.

a. shows

c. carries

b. drops ←

d. makes

# Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- have remained stable since an early period in the earth's history.

a. Belts

b. Oceans

c. Glaciers

d. Shields ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Some people would recognize ----- only as flat lands at a low elevation.

a. plains ←

b. plateaus

c. volcanoes

d. landscapes



# Vocabulary Review

❖ Continental ----- marks the beginning of the real deep ocean floors.

a. shelf

b. slope

c. rise ←

d. plate

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Plains and mountain belts  
----- two basic  
geological components of  
the earth.

a. penetrate

b. represent ←

c. attack

d. bend

# Vocabulary Review

❖ In the contact zone of two plates, rocks are changed into linear -----.

- a. flexures ←      b. fissures  
c. streams              d. brooks

# Vocabulary Review

❖ A major shield ----- the western part of Australia.

a. determines

b. combines

c. underlies ←

d. exchanges

# UNIT NINE

## Earthquakes

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Focus
- ❖ Epicenter
- ❖ Fault
- ❖ Tsunami
- ❖ Seismology
- ❖ Landslide

# Common Words

❖ Magnitude

❖ Prediction

❖ Submarine

❖ Strain

❖ Devastate

❖ Evacuation

## A review of modals (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ He can speak English.
- ❖ It may/might get colder.
- ❖ He can/may stay here.
- ❖ You should stop smoking.
- ❖ He must obey the rules.

# Guessing the meaning from word formation (4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)

- ❖ Seismo +logy = seismology
- ❖ Seismo +graph = seismograph
- ❖ Seismology +ist= seismologist
- ❖ Geo + logy = geology
- ❖ Geo + graphy = geography
- ❖ Geography + er = geographer



# Comprehension Review

1. The shield areas of the continents are much affected by earthquakes. F

2. Along the Himalayas is one of the most quake-prone areas of the world. T

# Comprehension Review

3. The central point of an earthquake is called focus. T
4. The epicenter is the circle around the focus. F
5. Cliffs created along a fault zone are called scarps. T

# Comprehension Review

6. Earthquakes usually create huge mountains. T

7. The range of Richter's scale of earthquake magnitudes ranges from 0 to 10. F

# Comprehension Review

8. An earthquake with a range of 9 is considered to be minor. F

9. The primary earthquake waves come before the shock. T

# Comprehension Review

10. The earth's crust has strong motion everywhere. F

11. There is an earthquake belt around the Pacific Ocean. T

# Comprehension Review

12. The epicenter of most earthquakes is within 3 miles of the surface. F

13. Faults are created when two lithospheric plates collide. T

14. San Andreas is a famous fault in the United States. T

# Comprehension Review

15. Seismology has answered many questions about the earth's interior. T

16. The numbers on the Richter scale show the energy that is released at the earthquake focus. T

# Comprehension Review

17. Primary waves are received before we feel the shock waves. T

18. Shock or secondary waves show that there is a liquid core inside the earth. T



# Comprehension Review

❖ Where do we have fewer earthquakes?

a. Pacific Ocean

b. Midocean ridges

c. The Alps and Himalayas

d. Shield areas of continents ←

# Comprehension Review

❖ What creates a tsunami?

a. Landslides that block streams

b. An earthquake under the sea ←

c. Many earthquakes in a fault

d. Severe damage to coasts

# Comprehension Review

❖ What do scientists use strong earthquake waves for?

- a. For studying inside the earth. ←
- b. For measuring their magnitude.
- c. For calculating released energy.
- d. For penetrating our planet.

# Vocabulary Review

❖ An earthquake's -----  
is measured on the Richter's  
scale.

- a. magnitude ← b. altitude  
c. mass d. gravity

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The study of earthquake waves through the layers of the earth is called ----- .

a. meteorology

b. seismology ←

c. geomorphology

d. pedology

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The beginning point of an earthquake is called the  
----- .

a. epicenter

b. scarp

c. focus ←

d. fault

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Earthquake waves under the sea cause a mighty ocean wave, or -----.

a. scarp

b. fault

c. landslide

d. tsunami ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ As a result of stress, the rocks in the surface of the earth are fractured. The result of this is called a -----.

a. cliff

b. fault ←

c. focus

d. scarp



# Vocabulary Review

❖ Science of earthquake -----  
is very young and many people  
live under a continuous threat.

a. evolution

b. eruption

c. evacuation

d. prediction ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The first waves that arrive at a seismic recorder are called ----- waves.

a. secondary  
c. magnitude

b. primary ←  
d. destructive

# Structure Review

❖ Primary waves travel -----  
the liquid outer core.

a. above

b. below

c. through ←

d. along

# UNIT TEN

## Lithosphere and Movements of the Inner Earth

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Equilibrium
- ❖ Isostasy
- ❖ Epeirogeny
- ❖ Diastrophism
- ❖ Subduction process

# Common Words

❖ Complicated

❖ Adjustment

❖ Disturb

❖ Restore

❖ Deposit

❖ Horizontal

# Changing verbs to nouns

- ❖ Evolve + tion = Evolution
- ❖ Develop + ment = Development
- ❖ Occur + ence = Occurrence
- ❖ Deliver + y = Delivery
- ❖ Bury + al = Burial

## Changing nouns to adjectives

- ❖ Swamp + y = Swampy
- ❖ Geography + ic = Geographic
- ❖ Horizon + al = Horizontal
- ❖ Effect + ive = Effective
- ❖ Use + ful = Useful

## The use of passive sentences (4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)

❖ When *a mountain range* is eroded down and therefore *the produced sediments* are laid down on the neighboring plain...

❖ Object + be + past participle

❖ The house was painted by Ali.



# Comprehension Review

1. The Crustal equilibrium involves atmospheric movements. F
2. The crust and mantle are in dynamic adjustment. T

# Comprehension Review

3. The upward adjustment of the crust makes the lithosphere heavier. F

4. The crust Can become both lighter and heavier. T

# Comprehension Review

5. The Great Lakes area used to be covered with thick ice which later melted away. T

6. The crustal equilibrium is in stable condition. F

# Comprehension Review

7. Diastrophism involves the movements in the crust which lead to the deformation of the rocks. T

8. Diastrophism only deals with the breaking of rocks. F

# Comprehension Review

9. Epeirogeny is the tilting of a large area with very little crustal deformation. T

10. The effect of epeirogeny is very small. F

# Comprehension Review

11. The study of natural landscapes is not a simple matter. T

12. Different kinds of movement change the face of the crust. T

# Comprehension Review

13. The formation of a mountain range is less visible than the horizontal motion of tectonic plates. T

14. The adjustment between the crust and the mantle happens all the time. F

# Comprehension Review

15. The sediments deposited at the Mississippi river delta may block the river's mouth. F

16. The crust sags as the river sediments become heavier. T



# Comprehension Review

17. The crust becomes lighter when a mountain range is eroded down. T

18. After the glaciers in the Great Lakes melted, the crust adjusted itself. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ What can disturb the crustal equilibrium?

a. Constant motion of the lithospheric plates ←

b. Surface changing conditions

c. Crustal dynamic adjustment

d. All kinds of crustal movement

# Comprehension Review

- ❖ A column of air in the atmosphere can have stable or unstable ----- .
  - a. lithosphere
  - b. equilibrium ←
  - c. asthenosphere
  - d. diastrophism

# Vocabulary Review

❖ A ----- is formed when the river deposits its alluvial load on reaching the sea.

a. delta ←

b. glacier

c. volcano

d. mountain

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The process involved in the creation of the Great Lakes area is called -----.

a. eruption

b. subduction

c. isostasy ←

d. epeirogeny

# Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- is one of the movements in the crust which leads to the deformation of rocks in the lithosphere.

- a. Diastrophism ← b. Isostasy  
c. Collision d. Equilibrium

# Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- causes slight tilt in the surface but it has much effect on the landscapes.

a. Earthquake

b. Epeirogeny ←

c. Landslide

d. Orogeny

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Beneath the surface of the earth, the crust adjusts to ----- equilibrium between the crust and the mantle.

a. retreat

b. remove

c. record

d. restore ←



# Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- process occurs when one plate slides under another and is reabsorbed in the mantle.

- a. Subduction ← b. Evacuation  
c. Revolution      d. Convection

# Vocabulary Review

❖ I cannot understand this problem because it is very -----.

- a. complicated ← b. swampy  
c. dynamic d. shallow

# Structure Review

❖ For millions of years, the Mississippi river ----- sediment at its mouth.

a. deposited

b. had deposited

c. has deposited ←

d. depositing

# UNIT ELEVEN

## Erosion

### KEY WORDS

- ❖ Abrasion
- ❖ Corrosion
- ❖ Aggradation
- ❖ Traction
- ❖ Suspension
- ❖ Saltation

# Common Words

- ❖ Volume
- ❖ Velocity
- ❖ Agent
- ❖ Load
- ❖ Prevailing
- ❖ Disintegration

# Words that are both a noun and a verb (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)

❖ Load

❖ Surface

❖ Flow

❖ Damage

❖ Influence

❖ Glance

# The use of a second verb with –ing (4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)

❖ Rivers oversteepen their banks, *(and they cause)* causing rock and soil to collapse into the water.

❖ He studies very hard, resting whenever he is tired.

# Comprehension Review

1. Weathering is only the mechanical disintegration of rocks. F
2. Rivers are the main agent of erosion. T
3. When streams and rivers erode their channels, degradation happens. T



# Comprehension Review

4. The valley of rivers never change. F

5. When the river curves the erosive action is strong inside the curve. F

# Comprehension Review

6. The process of valley deepening is usually most active where the river begins. **T**

7. Stream erosion takes place only in one way. **F**

# Comprehension Review

8. Corrosion is the least significant contributor to the erosion by rivers. T

9. Solution is not a part of the transportation work of rivers. F

# Comprehension Review

10. Weathering and erosion are processes that attack the earth's crust all the time. T

11. Erosion is more effective than weathering in changing the earth's crust. T

# Comprehension Review

12. Rivers and streams are as important as weathering in shaping landscapes. F

13. The erosion caused by rivers is more than the erosion done by all the other agent together. T

# Comprehension Review

14. The place where the river begins, valley widening is more active. F

15. The river drops some of its load when its current becomes calmer. T

# Comprehension Review

16. The erosion caused by rivers has different forms. T

17. Larger pieces of rock break into smaller ones as they move in the rivers. T

# Comprehension Review

❖ Degradation happens when rivers -----.

a. carry their loads

b. erode their channels ←

c. deposit their sediments

d. build some levees and deltas



# Comprehension Review

❖ What process has the least effect in the overall erosion by rivers?

a. Abrasion

b. Corrosion ←

c. Hydraulic action

d. Collapse of valley sides

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of rocks can be caused by frost and rain.

a. aggradation

b. continuation

c. evacuation

d. disintegration ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Erosion is the most important factor in ----- of landscapes.

- a. influencing      b. draining  
c. sculpting ←      d. combining

# Vocabulary Review

❖ Rivers are natural -----  
that wear away the surface of  
the earth.

a. agents ←

b. scales

c. assets

d. rays

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The movement of sand grains in deserts is also called -----.

a. abrasion

b. corrosion

c. saltation



d. suspension

# Vocabulary Review

❖ In a recent flood, the ----- of the Mississippi river were not much helpful in protecting the land.

a. deltas

b. sediments

c. eddies

d. levees ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The chemical form of erosion which is the least significant factor in the erosion by rivers is called -----.

a. corrosion ←

b. traction

c. abrasion

d. saltation

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The deepest part of a river-bed which contains its main current is called -----.

a. bottom

b. volume

c. channel ←

d. valley



# Vocabulary Review

❖ The physical erosion of landscapes by rivers is called

----- .

a. aggradation

b. abrasion

c. saltation

d. degradation ←

# Vocabulary Review

❖ The process through which the surface of the earth changes is called -----.

a. collision

b. erosion ←

c. evolution

d. eruption

The background of the image is a photograph of a vast blue ocean under a bright blue sky with wispy white clouds. The horizon line is visible in the upper third of the frame. The text is centered horizontally and vertically.

**THE END**

**GOOD LUCK**

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