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دانشگاه پیام نور

باسمه تعالی

نام درس: متون جغرافیای انسانی به زبان خارجی ۲

تعداد واحد: ۲

نام منبع: ESP(2) for the Students of
Geography

نام مؤلف: دکتر منوچهر جعفری گهر

نام تهیه کننده: دکتر منوچهر جعفری گهر

طرح درس:

۱- ارائه واژگان کلیدی و عمومی به منظور مرور معنی، معادل فارسی و تلفظ صحیح

۲- مرور نکات پربسامد دستوری، واژگانی، تلفظی و معنایی با اشاره به خط مربوطه

۳- مرور نکات مهم درک مطلب با انجام تمرینات درست/غلط و چند گزینه ای

۴- مرور واژگان مهم با انجام تمرینات چند گزینه ای

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

Population Growth

Key Words

- ❖ Census
- ❖ Birth control
- ❖ Population growth
- ❖ Population explosion
- ❖ Developed/developing/
underdeveloped countries

Common Words

- ❖ Decline
- ❖ Slowdown
- ❖ Stabilize
- ❖ Subsidize
- ❖ Perspective
- ❖ Temper

Comprehension Review

1. The earth's population reached 1 billion in 1650 years. F

2. At the present growth rate, the earth will have 8 billion inhabitants by 2010. T

Comprehension Review

3. World population growth rate will stop increasing in the 21st century. T

4. At equal growth rates, population growth is higher in countries with larger populations. T

Comprehension Review

5. We should be very optimistic about the future population of the earth. F

6. Census counts in underdeveloped countries do not show the real numbers. T

Comprehension Review

7. Census reports usually show the numbers less than reality. T

8. Asia and Africa have the highest rate of population growth. F

Comprehension Review

❖ Where can we find the most population increase?

- a. Poorer areas ←
- b. Richer regions
- c. Larger cities
- d. Smaller districts

Comprehension Review

- ❖ What caused the growth rate of 1.7 produce larger additions than a rate of 2.1?
 - a. Longer time period
 - b. Larger population base ←
 - c. Faster growth rate
 - d. Decline in growth rate

Comprehension Review

❖ Why are underdeveloped countries unable to carry out a complete census?

a. They can't organize it.

b. There are margins of error.

c. Their populations are large.

d. They don't have the means. ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The combination of circumstances tended to ----- the rate of population growth in Japan.

a. stabilize ←

b. stability

c. stable

d. stably

Vocabulary Review

❖ Before the end of the 10th century, Arabs crossed the equator and proved the equatorial regions to be -----.

a. inhabit

b. inhabitant

c. inhabitable ←

d. inhabiting

Vocabulary Review

❖ The improvements in medical sciences have caused the death rates all over the world to decline.

a. establish

b. diminish ←

c. increase

d. defuse

Vocabulary Review

❖ We can temper our negative attitudes toward something by looking at it differently.

a. decimate

b. moderate ←

c. accept

d. relate

Vocabulary Review

❖ National Geographic magazine reports on research, and gives geographical perspective to the news.

a. effect

c. value

b. amount

d. view ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ In 1980, ----- reported that nearly 93 percent of the U.S. population was U.S. born.

a. sanitation

b. decline

c. census ←

d. cycle

Vocabulary Review

❖ There might be some hope for future, but at present there is no way to ----- the population bomb.

a. defuse ←

b. succumb

c. exceed

d. manifest

Vocabulary Review

❖ The Britain's population -----
took place when birthrates
remained high and death rates
were lowered rapidly.

a. decrease

b. explosion ←

c. base

d. motive

Vocabulary Review

❖ If the government stops
----- essential goods, prices
will rise a lot.

a. defusing

b. doubling

c. assuming

d. subsidizing ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Each year, tens of thousands of children in Africa die of -----.

a. acquisition

b. migration

c. starvation ←

d. subsidization

UNIT TWO

Demographic Cycles

Key Words

- ❖ Demography
- ❖ Birthrate
- ❖ Agrarian
- ❖ Population geography
- ❖ Population change

Common Words

- ❖ Spatial/space
- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Famine
- ❖ Fuel
- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Exceed

The use of “dash” to introduce additional information (line 3-5)

❖ The term demography appears in such contexts as demographic cycles – to denote population growth processes and stages in population’s expansion...

Words and expressions that show contrast or difference (line 22)

❖ But

❖ Yet

❖ However

❖ Nevertheless

❖ On the other hand

❖ On the contrary

❖ In contrast

Comprehension Review

1. The difference between the number of people born and dead is called the natural population growth. T

2. A birthrate of 16 means we have 16 percent increase in population. F

Comprehension Review

3. The birthrate is always larger than deathrate. F

4. An epidemic killed half of England's population. T

Comprehension Review

5. Famine can also cause periods of negative population growth. T

6. Europe has never experienced a famine. F

7. Destructive wars can reverse periods of population growth. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Beside the natural growth, what other factor may add to a population?

a. Birthrate

b. Emigration

c. Immigration ←

d. Deathrate

Comprehension Review

❖ What may cause a negative population change?

a. Immigration

b. Epidemics ←

c. Population explosion

d. High birthrates

Comprehension Review

❖ What occurs when birthrates are smaller than deathrates?

a. Famine and wars

b. Rapid population growth

c. Countless ups and downs

d. Negative population growth ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Japan which is a small island country has a population in ----- of 120 million.

a. exceed

b. excess ←

c. excessive

d. excessively

Vocabulary Review

❖ Urban geography is the topic of a number of ----- textbooks.

a. introduce b. introduction

c. introducing d. introductory ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ When geographers study population, they are interested not only in ----- distribution, but also in population structure.

a. space

b. spacing

c. spatial ←

d. spatially

Vocabulary Review

❖ In the fourteenth century, plague decimated a large part of Europe's population.

- a. destroyed ← b. developed
c. introduced d. exceeded

Vocabulary Review

❖ The old differences between the two countries over their borders may fuel a war.

a. destroy

b. denote

c. cause ←

d. space

Vocabulary Review

❖ The bombardment of the city caused a mass exodus of people to nearby villages.

a. departure ← b. diffusion
c. slowdown d. detection

Vocabulary Review

❖ A large drought is usually followed by a period of -----.

a. eruption

b. migration

c. decline

d. famine ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ One of the most important parts of a city's ----- consists of depositing of sewage.

a. domination b. eruption

c. sanitation ← d. subsidization

Vocabulary Review

❖ The study of population including size, distribution, structure, etc. is called -----.

a. demography ←

b. geography

c. human geography

d. economic geography

Vocabulary Review

❖ Today life expectancy in many European and other western countries ----- 70 years.

a. denotes

b. exceeds ←

c. inhabits

d. fuels

UNIT THREE

Migration and its causes

Key Words

- ❖ Migrate
- ❖ Emigrate
- ❖ Immigrate
- ❖ Resident
- ❖ Realm
- ❖ Irrigate

Common Words

- ❖ Disaster
- ❖ Dominate
- ❖ Acquisition
- ❖ Prospect
- ❖ Riches
- ❖ Large-scale

The use of “it” to fill the subject position (line 3)

❖ it is often impossible to discern the exact reasons underlying people decision...

❖ It is dangerous to drive fast.

❖ It is rainy today.

❖ It is late.

Guessing meaning from other words
in the text (line 12)

❖ People migrate from one
geographic realm to another
for numerous reasons. Perhaps
the chief motive is economic
and financial.

Guessing meaning of words by drawing conclusions from other parts of sentence (line 14)

❖ ...the perceived opportunity

to enhance one's material

circumstances by earning more

money.

A complex sentence: subordinate +
main clause (line 36)

❖ When Ethiopia and Somalia
went to war in 1977, about 1.5
million Somali residents of
eastern Ethiopia migrated into
Somalia.

Comprehension Review

1. It is difficult to find the exact reasons why people migrate. T

2. People always migrate to find better economic conditions. F

3. Some people emigrate to escape wars and disasters. T

Comprehension Review

4. Ugandan dictator forced more than 50,000 people to leave the country. T

5. A large number of people have escaped Cuba for political reasons. T

Comprehension Review

6. Indian Moslems migrated to Pakistan because Hindus had a majority in India. T

7. Fifteen million Moslems went to Pakistan in 1947. F

Comprehension Review

❖ Why is it impossible to find the exact reason of a person's migration?

a. It has numerous locations.

b. It has many manifestations. ←

c. It is not very obvious.

d. It is a difficult task.

Comprehension Review

❖ What is the main reason for human migration?

- a. A new world
- b. A new job
- c. A better life ←
- d. A piece of land

Vocabulary Review

❖ The people of Egypt are crowded onto the Nile's ----- and cultivable soils and the rest of the country is a desert.

a. irrigate

b. irrigation

c. irrigating

d. irrigable ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Protestant refugees tired of conflict and in search of new hopes decided to ----- in North America.

a. reside ←

c. residence

b. resident

d. residential

Vocabulary Review

❖ The realm of North Africa and South Asia is united by the faith of Islam and its cultural
-----.

- a. dominant b. domination ←
c. dominance d. dominantly

Vocabulary Review

❖ Taking a complete census is a complicated proposition.

a. task ←

b. change

c. movement

d. development

Vocabulary Review

❖ The rise of large-scale manufacturing centers causes considerable expansion of cities.

a. narrow

b. particular

c. extensive ←

d. indigenous

Vocabulary Review

❖ An artist's creation is the
----- of his artistic talent.

- a. domination
- b. introduction
- c. proposition
- d. manifestation ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of extensive knowledge in geography requires years of hard work.

- a. acquisition ← b. speculation
c. elaboration d. production

Vocabulary Review

❖ The great majority of refugees leave their ----- without assurance that they will be able to return at all.

a. limits

b. sites

c. abodes ←

d. forces

Vocabulary Review

❖ Natural ----- such as flood, earthquakes, storms, etc., kill a great number of people each year.

a. eruptions

b. prospects

c. disasters ←

d. riches

UNIT FOUR

Agricultural Beginnings

Key Words

- ❖ Cash crop
- ❖ Subsistence agriculture
- ❖ Shifting agriculture
- ❖ Domestication
- ❖ Vegetation

Common Words

- ❖ Contain
- ❖ Confines
- ❖ Diffuse
- ❖ Sustain
- ❖ Speculate
- ❖ Continuum
- ❖ Sophisticated

Modals with present perfect (line 4,6)

- ❖ He could have gone.
- ❖ It may/might have rained.
- ❖ You should have studied more.
- ❖ You shouldn't have lied.
- ❖ She must have passed.

Words and expressions that show similarity between sentences (line 16)

- ❖ Also
- ❖ Similarly
- ❖ Likewise
- ❖ Furthermore
- ❖ In addition
- ❖ Moreover

The use of passive sentences (line 34)

- ❖ ...a camp will be approached by certain species.
- ❖ Certain species will approach a camp.
- ❖ Object + be + past participle

Dividing sentences into chunks to read faster (line43)

❖ The ancient farmers / learned to plant crops / and keep animals, / but they knew little / about conservation / — how to contain disease / when their animals died, / ...

Comprehension Review

❖ Geographers are not sure about where agriculture started. T

❖ Agriculture may have started independently at different regions. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Our ancestors were hunters before they domesticated animals. T

❖ Animals might have given the idea of domestication to human beings. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Farmers had to leave a piece of land because they did not know how to fertilize it. T

❖ Today, farmers do not use the practice of shifting agriculture. F

Comprehension Review

❖ Why did wild animals attach themselves to people?

a. For friendship and fun

b. For protection and food ←

c. For their offspring

d. For domestication

Vocabulary Review

❖ Scientists can only ----- on the possibility of the existence of life on other planets.

a. speculate ←

b. speculation

c. speculative

d. speculatively

Vocabulary Review

❖ Aztec people ----- dozens of crops, some of which are used by millions of people today.

a. domesticating

b. domesticated ←

c. domestication

d. domestically

Vocabulary Review

❖ An innovation may -----
throughout the whole
population, affecting all or
most individuals in some way.

a. diffusing

b. diffusely

c. diffusion

d. diffuse ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Although farmers -----
the agricultural needs of city
people, it is the city people who
control the lives of farmers.

a. produce ←

b. producing

c. productive

d. productively

Vocabulary Review

❖ The secrets of universe are beyond the confines of human knowledge.

a. boundaries ← b. series
c. subsidies d. rates

Vocabulary Review

❖ There are a number of sophisticated devices on an aircraft.

a. stable

b. stagnant

c. elaborate ←

d. dominant

Vocabulary Review

❖ A desert is not a ----- area because there is no water there for drinking and farming.

- a. spatial b. residential ←
c. migration d. transition

Vocabulary Review

❖ The countries of the world lie along a development ----- that extends from the least developed to the most developed societies.

a. dominance

b. continuum ←

c. excess

d. space

Vocabulary Review

❖ The point at which a tributary joins the main stream is called
-----.

- a. confluence ←
- b. conservation
- c. tenancy
- d. vegetation

Vocabulary Review

❖ Low-latitude regions of equatorial and tropical climates are not appropriate for ----- cultivation.

a. fertile

b. domestic

c. sedentary ←

d. migratory

UNIT FIVE

Factors of Location in Industries

Key Words

- ❖ Megalopolis
- ❖ Decentralization
- ❖ Raw material
- ❖ Resource
- ❖ Assembly line
- ❖ Economic geography

Common Words

❖ Criterion/criteria

❖ Proximity

❖ Perishable

❖ Substantial

❖ Domestic

Shortened passive sentences (line 7)

❖ Those industries are there in large measure because they use iron ore *(that is)* shipped in from ...

❖ The car *(that was)* stolen last week was expensive.

The subject of the first verb appears
at the beginning of the second clause
(line 28)

❖ Selling its products on markets
around the world, the Japanese
could afford to purchase ...

Using suffixes to change nouns to adjectives (line 50)

- ❖ Industry + al = industrial
- ❖ Danger + ous = dangerous
- ❖ Geography + ic = geographic
- ❖ Act + ive = active

Comprehension Review

1. Economic geographers are interested in location issues. T

2. Some industries are built where raw materials are more accessible. T

Comprehension Review

3. Japan has to import much of the raw material needed for its large industries. T

4. Japan lost its industrial power after its colonial empire ended. F

Comprehension Review

5. Industries are usually located where there are enough skilled workers. T

6. Workers of different areas may be famous for different skills. T

Comprehension Review

7. Industries are always attracted to areas where wages are lower. F

8. Low wage rates in Puerto Rico has helped its industrial development. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Which of the following led Japan to attack China?

- a. Need for raw materials ←
- b. China's large industries
- c. Selling its products
- d. Importing goods

Vocabulary Review

❖ Economic ----- strongly influence the location of a new factory.

a. considers

b. considerable

c. considerations ←

d. considerably

Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- goods such as meat, butter, milk, etc., should be stored in cool places.

a. Perish

b. Perishing

c. Perishables

d. Perishable ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Iran's gas is exported to other countries via large pipelines.

a. from

b. to

c. at

d. through ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The 20th century has brought about substantial progress in science and technology.

a. considerable ←

b. perishable

c. comparable

d. irrigable

Vocabulary Review

❖ Proximity to productive farmlands and availability of water contribute to the durability of certain towns.

a. dominance

b. nearness ←

c. excess

d. density

Vocabulary Review

❖ Japan imports -----
materials from all over the world
and converts them into finished
products in its factories.

a. textile

b. domestic

c. raw ←

d. agrarian

Vocabulary Review

❖ During the Han dynasty, China ----- on the world's first population census.

a. depleted b. deposited

c. impelled d. embarked ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ When a strong earthquake occurs, several different kinds of seismic waves are ----- in all directions.

a. radiated ← b. caused

c. assembled d. deposited

Vocabulary Review

❖ The distribution of industry, workers, population, etc., over a wide area away from the center is called -----.

a. acquisition

b. starvation

c. subsidization

d. decentralization ←

UNIT SIX

Industrial Intensification

Key Words

- ❖ Industrialization
- ❖ Industrial Revolution
- ❖ Monopoly
- ❖ Mass production
- ❖ Crafts people
- ❖ Capital

Common Words

- ❖ Accelerate
- ❖ Acknowledge
- ❖ Chaos
- ❖ Precipitate
- ❖ Substitute
- ❖ Patronage

Using suffixes to change verbs to nouns (line 41)

- ❖ Equip +ment = equipment
- ❖ Inhabit +ant = inhabitant
- ❖ Irrigate +tion=irrigation
- ❖ Diffuse +sion= diffusion
- ❖ Grow + th = growth

Compound adjectives “noun + past participle (line 45)

❖ Steam-driven

❖ Earthquake-ridden


❖ Flood-prone

❖ Food-deprived

❖ War-sticken

A pronoun referring to a noun after it
(line 50)

❖ Freed from their dependence on
dwindling wood supplies from the
remaining forests, iron smelters
could now be concentrated ...



The use of “dash” to present additional information (line 52)

❖ ... iron smelters could now be concentrated near the British coalfield — the same fields that supplied fuel for the new textile mills.

Comprehension Review

1. Industrial revolution was the beginning of industrial development. F

2. India produced the best quality textiles. T

3. British textiles could not compete with Indian products. T

Comprehension Review

4. Before the Industrial Revolution, European products were more expensive than those of other countries. T

5. Some European countries used their power to make up for their commercial weakness. T

Comprehension Review

6. In the 18th century, Europe did not have enough workers to meet the market demands. T

7. Steam engine was used in different industries. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Who or what supported India's local industries?

a. India's local businesses

b. Trade on markets abroad ←

c. British textile-makers

d. Legislative protection

Comprehension Review

❖ Where did the necessary capital for investment come from?

a. Overseas empires ←

b. International trade

c. New inventions

d. Textile mills

Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of campaign against illiteracy has sharply reduced the number of illiterate people.

a. intensify

b. intensification ←

c. intensive

d. intensively

Vocabulary Review

❖ ----- and the development of transport systems go hand in hand.

a. Industrialization ←

b. Industrial

c. Industrialize

d. Industrially

Vocabulary Review

❖ Employment in manufacturing has declined -----during the last two decades.

a. precipitate

b. precipitation

c. precipitous

d. precipitously ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ For a long time, -----
systems stopped development
in many Asian and African
countries.

a. monopolize

b. monopoly

c. monopolistic ←

d. monopolist

Vocabulary Review

❖ A person can make up for his lack of intelligence by working hard.

a. compensate ← b. recognize
c. accelerate d. monopolize

Vocabulary Review

❖ Chinese government officials acknowledge that their birth control policy has been severe.

a. obtain

b. accept ←

c. force

d. invent

Vocabulary Review

❖ The production of certain complicated parts is the ----- of Japan's electronic industries.

- a. substitution b. revolution
c. monopoly ← d. chaos

Vocabulary Review

❖ It is imperialistic policy to
----- off other countries
against each other.

a. make

b. take

c. show

d. play ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The arrival of 25 million immigrants into America
----- the economic and societal changes there.

a. accelerated ← b. radiated
c. deposited d. speculated

Vocabulary Review

❖ The production of synthetic rubber is an example of ----- for a resource in short supply.

a. eruption

b. substitution ←

c. transition

d. stagnation

UNIT SEVEN

World Urbanization

Key Words

- ❖ Metropolis
- ❖ Shantytown
- ❖ Slums
- ❖ Conurbation
- ❖ Urbanization
- ❖ Overpopulated

Common Words

- ❖ Deter
- ❖ Discrete
- ❖ Amenity
- ❖ Comparable
- ❖ Materialize
- ❖ Underscore

The difference between geographical directions with capital and small letters (line 27-8)

❖ South Korea / southern Iran

❖ West Indies / western China

❖ East Timor / eastern Japan

❖ North Pole / go north

The use of relative clause (line 37)

❖ Elsewhere, there are major individual cities such as Moscow, Leningrad, and Madrid, that are not yet true multicity urban regions.

Two types of relative clauses: with and without commas

❖ Mr. Ahmadi, who is a doctor, came to see me.

❖ The man who is a doctor came to see me.

Words and expressions that are used to show a contrast between two sentences (line 58)

❖ However

❖ But

❖ Yet

❖ On the other hand

❖ On the contrary

Comprehension Review

1. Forty percent of the earth population live in cities. T

2. Since 1950, the number of urbanites has been growing very fast. T

Comprehension Review

3. A megalopolis is made up of two or more large cities approaching each other. T

4. A megalopolitan region and a conurbation have almost the same meaning. T

Comprehension Review

5. Japan is one of the Asian countries with megalopolitan development. F

6. Japanese conurbations are relatively small. F

Vocabulary Review

❖ The average life of an -----
is shorter than that of
someone living in a rural area.

a. urbanize

b. urbanization

c. urban

d. urbanite ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The economic achievements of industrialized countries and those of the underdeveloped world are not -----.

a. compare

b. comparison

c. comparable ←

d. comparably

Vocabulary Review

❖ City life facilities have beckoned huge numbers of villagers out of their farms.

- a. reflected b. prevented
c. attracted ← d. separated

Vocabulary Review

❖ The increasing population of Iran underscores the need for the improvement of our agricultural system.

- a. emphasizes ← b. materializes
c. recognizes d. decentralizes

Vocabulary Review

❖ A map consists of different discrete spots that indicate the location of various towns and cities.

a. excessive

b. massive

c. separate ←

d. proximate

Vocabulary Review

❖ His novels mirror the terrible conditions in which poor people lived in Britain during the 19th century.

a. reflect ←

b. flourish

c. combine

d. diminish

Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of the inner city and the new complexes of the outer suburban city are completely different.

a. slums

b. capitals

c. tenements ←

d. sites

Vocabulary Review

❖ Many ----- such as museums, universities, libraries, recreational facilities and so on, attract people to urban centers.

a. confines

b. perspectives

c. crops

d. amenities ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Traditional cultures such as Cherokee Indian and Eskimo have quite ----- systems of behavior.

- a. discrete ← b. stable
c. crude d. mass

Vocabulary Review

❖ In equatorial Africa, the Zaire River is the ----- of several of the characteristics of the Nile and the Niger.

a. realm

b. plot

c. mirror ←

d. criterion

UNIT EIGHT

Rural Settlement Patterns

Key Words

- ❖ Settlement
- ❖ Hamlet
- ❖ Populous
- ❖ Farmstead
- ❖ Non-residential

Common Words

- ❖ Dimension
- ❖ Prosperous
- ❖ Scheme
- ❖ Status
- ❖ Complication
- ❖ Configuration

Some uses of “as” (line 6)

- ❖ This car is as large as that one.
- ❖ I left as he entered the room.
- ❖ He works here as an advisor.

Words and expressions that connect sentences and show a result (line 28)

❖ So

❖ Thus

❖ Therefore

❖ As a result

❖ Consequently

❖ As a consequence

Changing adjectives into verbs by adding suffix “ize” (line 45)

- ❖ Modern + ize = modernize
- ❖ Urbanize
- ❖ Stabilize
- ❖ Europeanize
- ❖ Centralize
- ❖ Industrialize
- ❖ Generalize

Comprehension Review

1. A hamlet is the smallest human settlement. T

2. There is an international classification system for human settlements. F

Comprehension Review

3. In the United Kingdom, a very large settlement may be called a rural area. T

4. More than half of an Italian urban place population are not engaged in agricultural activities. T

Comprehension Review

5. Most of the world's population live in villages. T

6. Different countries have almost the same percentage of people in large cities. F

Comprehension Review

7. There is a large difference between villages in developed and undeveloped countries. T

8. All villages of developed countries are modernized. F

Comprehension Review

9. It is difficult to make generalizations about village life all over the world. T

10. All subsistence villages are similar in some ways. T

Vocabulary Review

❖ His ----- is based on an extremely extensive research study.

- a. general b. generalization ←
c. generalize d. generally

Vocabulary Review

❖ Australia and New Zealand are both highly urbanized, ----- and productive.

a. prosper

b. prosperity

c. prosperous ←

d. prosperously

Vocabulary Review

❖ Africans were among the first ----- in America.

a. settle

b. settling

c. settlements

d. settlers ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ Although the experiment enjoyed an ----- design, it did not produce satisfactory results.

- a. elaborate ← b. elaboration
c. elaborating d. elaborately

Vocabulary Review

❖ The configuration of the moon's surface was studied carefully before man landed there.

a. size

b. scheme

c. shape ←

d. situation

Vocabulary Review

❖ Farmers of the Soviet Union worked on communal lands; no one owned a piece of land.

a. detailed

b. shared ←

c. populous

d. prosperous

Vocabulary Review

❖ In the 1950s, Indian leaders still seemed unaware of the real ----- of population explosion.

a. accelerations

b. conclusions

c. dimensions ←

d. complications

Vocabulary Review

❖ A ----- which is usually a settlement of less than one hundred people, contains the smallest number of services.

a. hamlet ←

b. capital

c. chaos

d. complex

Vocabulary Review

❖ Tehran is the most -----
city of Iran. No other city has so
many residents.

a. populous ←

b. residential

c. inhabitable

d. spatial

Vocabulary Review

❖ It is completely evident that the study of natural landscapes is a ----- matter.

- a. complicated ← b. functional
c. domestic d. migratory

UNIT NINE

The Internal Spatial Structure of Cities

Key Words

- ❖ Concentric
- ❖ Suburb
- ❖ Layout
- ❖ Municipal
- ❖ Periphery

Common Words

- ❖ Random
- ❖ Account for
- ❖ Deteriorate
- ❖ Coverage
- ❖ Intermingle
- ❖ Structure

The use of v-ing instead as the second verb (line 32)

❖ ... it would soon become clear that cities have central zones, *(and that cities consist)* consisting mainly of the central business district...

The procedure to make a passive sentence (line 39)

- ❖ This impression was first formalized by sociologist Ernest Burgess in the 1920s.
- ❖ Ali wrote the letter.
- ❖ The letter was written by Ali.
- ❖ Object + be + Past participle

Comprehension Review

❖ A city has a number of functions. T

❖ The price of land is a factor that affects a city's internal structure. T

Comprehension Review

❖ A city can be divided into different regions. T

❖ Different urban regions are the centers of certain activities. T

Comprehension Review

❖ Generally, a city has three types of zones: central, middle, and outer zones. T

❖ The poorest people live in the outer zones of cities. F

Comprehension Review

❖ The central business district of a large city is divided into different areas. T

❖ Tall buildings are usually made where land is more expensive. T

Vocabulary Review

❖ Does geography have a core in which the various and different geographic pursuits -----?

- a. converge ← b. converging
c. convergence d. convergent

Vocabulary Review

❖ A ----- acts as a medium between wholesalers and consumers, thus increasing the prices to some extent.

a. customer

b. retailer ←

c. producer

d. commuter

Vocabulary Review

❖ You cannot intermingle oil and water; they remain separate.

a. take

b. mix ←

c. limit

d. send

Vocabulary Review

❖ It is essential for an experiment's validity to have a random selection of subjects.

- a. haphazard ← b. extensive
c. substantial d. domestic

Vocabulary Review

❖ Some people do not know what poverty is; they have lived in affluence since they were born.

a. confusion

b. depletion

c. wealth ←

d. famine

Vocabulary Review

❖ We can make a(n) -----
shape by placing smaller rings
inside larger ones.

a. concentric ← b. comparable
c. considerable d. productive

Vocabulary Review

❖ The ----- of suburban areas can be planned according to choice and demands of their settlers.

- a. layout ← b. deposit
c. fringe d. status

Vocabulary Review

❖ The countries of the -----
find themselves locked into
global economic system over
which they have no control.

a. periphery ←

b. assembly

c. tributary

d. county

Vocabulary Review

❖ The Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains are in the east and in the west of North America, -----.

a. comparably b. prosperously

c. peripherally d. respectively ←

UNIT TEN

Focus on the City

Key Words

- ❖ Human geography
- ❖ Location theory
- ❖ Case study
- ❖ Municipality
- ❖ Hinterland
- ❖ County

Common Words

- ❖ Contiguous
- ❖ Encompass
- ❖ Enhance
- ❖ Overshadow
- ❖ Paramount
- ❖ Vis-à-vis

The use of “semicolon ;” to connect sentences that closely related in meaning (line 5)

❖ Culture was the factor; the natural landscape was the medium; urban plan and structure were the forms.

Question structure when “what” is the subject (line 36)

❖ What forces influence the development of such arrangements?

❖ What (object) do you need?

❖ What (subject) caused the accident?

Guessing meaning from parts of words (line 49)

- ❖ Intra = within
- ❖ Inter = between
- ❖ Sub = smaller
- ❖ Geo = earth
- ❖ Demo = people
- ❖ Mega = large
- ❖ Polis = city

Comprehension Review

1. A city is the evidence of a relationship between human societies and natural landscapes. T

2. Large cities far from other urban centers are in a more favorable location. T

Comprehension Review

3. Regional geographers also study the relationship between cities and the area around them. T

4. A city dominates certain areas around itself. T

Comprehension Review

5. There is a larger distance between two town than between two cities. F

6. A model of a city growth can help us predict its future shape. T

Comprehension Review

7. The fourth geographic view studies the internal structure of cities. T

8. The study of the internal structure of cities has helped us understand the forces that shape a large city. T

Vocabulary Review

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

- a. connotes b. connotations ←
c. connotative d. connoting

Vocabulary Review

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

a. perfect

b. adjacent ←

c. elaborate

d. significant

Vocabulary Review

❖ Ecological studies encompass the interrelationship between all forms of life and the natural environment.

a. include ←

c. limit

b. increase

d. accept

Vocabulary Review

❖ The reduction of unemployment and inflation should be paramount in the government's economic policy.

a. former
c. random

b. adjacent
d. supreme ←

Vocabulary Review

❖ The geographical study of an area which has some degree of identity is called -----.

- a. population geography
- b. regional geography ←
- c. human geography
- d. economic geography

Vocabulary Review

❖ Some ----- join the Thames before they flow into the North Sea.

- a. tributaries ← b. counties
c. suburbs d. fringes

Vocabulary Review

❖ Immigration from Latin America and Asia to America has ----- the European influx.

a. overshadowed ←

b. converged

c. intermingled

d. generalized

Vocabulary Review

❖ Louisiana is the only state which is not divided into smaller areas called -----.

a. capitals

b. counties ←

c. abodes

d. amenities

Vocabulary Review

❖ An urban market strongly influences the behavior and decisions of farmers in its
-----.

a. landscape

b. cityscape

c. lowland

d. hinterland ←

The background of the image is a photograph of a vast blue ocean under a bright blue sky with wispy white clouds. The sun is visible on the horizon, creating a shimmering reflection on the water's surface.

THE END

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