

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: متون تخصصی جغرافیای روستایی

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: جغرافیا و برنامه ریزی روستایی ۱۲۱۲۲۱۱

1-Among geographers, who was believed in studying landscape as an ongoing process of change?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wooldridge | 2. Vidal de la Blache |
| 3. Sauer | 4. Hartshorne |

2-After 1850s which case was effective to divide subject of geography into sub-disciplines?

1. availability of more information
2. domination of rural geography
3. needs to know the world's unknown regions
4. compulsory rule of universities

3-In 1950s and 1960s the regional paradigm was replaced by which kind of following studies?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. National studies | 2. systematic studies |
| 3. geographical determinism studies | 4. rural and land-use studies |

4-The development of a theory and then its testing by empirical data collection was the basic method of ...?

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. systematic geography | 2. logical positivism |
| 3. regional geography | 4. possibilism |

5-Which branch of geography recognizes that "man's actions are not always rational"?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. cultural geography | 2. regional geography |
| 3. economic geography | 4. behavioral geography |

6-The most satisfying and complete definitions of rural geography are based on.....:

1. population size
2. distance from a large town
3. the degree of urban influence
4. the appearance of landscape and the intensity of land-use

7-According to the text, what is the most effective way to discuss the scope and content of rural geography?

1. reviewing the various research registers of rural geography
2. studying agriculture landscape
3. reading books by rural geographers
4. reference to historical rural research

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8- "Model studies" and "Impact studies" were classified under which category of rural research?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 2. Rural settlement |
| 3. Rural transport | 4. Rural population |

9- Based on the conclusion of chapter 1, rural geography is...:

1. the oldest branch of geography
2. very similar to rural sociology
3. theoretically and methodologically undeveloped
4. quite different from behavioral and radical geography

10- Based on the text, a settlement below 200 people is a...:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. village | 2. hamlet |
| 3. small rural town | 4. farm |

11- According to Johansen and Fuguitt (1984) what was the upper limit for a village population?

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 2000 people | 2. 2500 people | 3. 3000 people | 4. 1000 people |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

12- What are the main explanatory variables used in most of the theoretical models used to explain the location, size and spacing of rural settlement patterns?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. economic forces | 2. cultural forces |
| 3. geographical forces | 4. social forces |

13- Which concept is considered in measuring the centrality of a place?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. market | 2. service center |
| 3. threshold population | 4. closeness to a city |

14- What is the main critique to the "central place" model, developed by Christaller and Losch?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. not theoretically strong | 2. not applicable in reality |
| 3. were suitable for urban areas | 4. domination of an isotropic plain |

15- The "cost of public service provision" was an approach adopted by...:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. Warford | 2. Clarke | 3. Edwards | 4. Shaw |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|

16- Which of the following researchers admits omission of the governments in shaping rural settlements in previous theories?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Grossman | 2. Haining | 3. Hudson | 4. Lonsdale |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

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17- If a direct rationalization of the settlement pattern is pursued, its called... :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. key settlement policies | 2. planned decline policies |
| 3. village classification policies | 4. unplanned government policies |

18- Based on Martin and Voorhees study, key settlement policy was more suitable for... :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. areas with low population | 2. areas with declining population |
| 3. areas with balance population | 4. pressured areas |

19- The idea of a system of linked villages instead of an individual village for planning unit was introduced by...

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cloke (1977) | 2. Bray (1981) |
| 3. Gilder (1979) | 4. McLaughlin (1976) |

20- What is the main reason for migration both to and from the countryside?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. government policies | 2. need a house for migrants |
| 3. domination of academic attention | 4. it was a new research area |

21- Attempts to deal with poor quality housing problem in rural areas date from:

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 1960s | 2. 1950s | 3. 1930s | 4. 1920s |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

22- What is the proper term for "a farm worker who is given a free or low-rent house as long as he is employed?"

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. tied farm cottage | 2. worker house |
| 3. low rent accommodation | 4. independent villa |

23- Except lists and texts, maps and ground survey, what is the fourth main source of land use classification?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. census | 2. land consultation agents |
| 3. remote sensing | 4. formal reports |

24- What are the major landscape types?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. sea and land | 2. lowlands and uplands |
| 3. rural and urban | 4. agricultural and industrial |

25- Why the study of landscape was criticized during the quantitative revolution?

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. because of its descriptive nature | 2. shortcomings of textbooks |
| 3. government policies | 4. domination of regional geography |

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26-What are the final elements in the landscape equation?

1. flora changes
2. fauna changes
3. farm size changes
4. wildlife changes

27-Based on "agricultural Land Classification", altitude, slope, and surface irregularities are considered as which type of indices?

1. climatic indices
2. soil indices
3. relief indices
4. water indices

28-Which of the following is not a stage of landscape evaluation mentioned in Penning-Rowse study in 1981?

1. intuitive and morphological approaches
2. statistical approaches
3. public preference
4. private attitudes

29-When people form themselves into pressure groups either to fight individual issues or to play an important role in policy formation, it can be categorized under:

1. resource development role
2. conflict resolution role
3. land management role
4. social power role

30-When did most developed nations create systems to control land use?

1. post-war period
2. before first world war
3. after 1950s
4. since 1900