



I- Choose the correct answer from (A), (B), or (C) (20 Questions- 0.5 mark for each)

1	The part 'Geo' in 'Geography' stands for a. description b. earth c. inhabitant
2	The concepts of geography (such as <u>cartography</u>) date back to the earliest attempts to understand the world spatially. In this sentence the word " <u>cartography</u> " can be translated as "فن الخرائط". a. True b. False c. Nonsense
3	Scientists prefer the phrase "....." when speaking of <u>the temperature increase</u> . a. global warming b. house warming c. heart-warming
4	Lara the exam, but she can retake it next year. a. lost b. failed c. both are acceptable
5	I will have to my English exam next week. a. revise for b. revise c. revision
6	The girl at the birds while they were on the penthouse. a. saw b. watched c. looked
7	Mary studied too much, and she got a. hot b. tired c. sick
8	Jody Abbot liked university.... she had many friends there. a. because b. but c. if
9	The trip to London is long but the trip to New York is a. longest b. longer c. more long
10	My students always their best. a. do b. Make c. nothing is true
11	يمتد تاريخ الجغرافيا ك تخصص عبر الثقافات وآلاف السنين. Choose the most appropriate translation for the underlined word: a. spam b. span c. space
12	Technical geography involves a. qualitative approaches b. quantitative approaches c. mixed-methods approaches
13	Karen wants to the exam in August. a. do b. take c. both are acceptable
14	" <u>inhabitants</u> " can be translated as a. السكان b. المواطنون c. الدول
15	The translation of <u>التضاريس</u> is a. landlords b. landforms c. landlines
16	<u>الوقود الاحفوري</u> can be translated as a. chemical energy b. nuclear energy c. fossil fuels
17	<u>Deforestation</u> means a. إزالة الغابات b. تجريف التربة c. التصحر
18	' <u>Anthropogenic</u> ' is equivalent to a. natural b. man made. c. heavenly
19	' <u>emissions</u> ' can be translated as a. ضغوطات b. تحويلات c. انبعاثات



- 20 The attack happened of the city.
a. in the heart b. in the center c. both are acceptable

II. Mark 'A' For 'True' or 'B' For 'False' For the Following Statements (20 Questions- 0.5 mark for each)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 21 | Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of Earth. |
| 22 | Geography is an all-encompassing discipline that seeks merely to illustrate where objects are, not how they have changed and come to be. |
| 23 | While geography is specific to Earth, many concepts can be applied more broadly to other celestial bodies in the field of planetary science. |
| 24 | Geography has been called "a bridge between natural science and social science disciplines." |
| 25 | The core concepts of geography consistent between all approaches are a focus on space, place, time, and scale. |
| 26 | Today, geography is an extremely broad discipline with multiple approaches and modalities. |
| 27 | Physical geography largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. |
| 28 | Human geography examines the natural environment and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. |
| 29 | Integrated geography, which combines physical and human geography, concerns the interactions between the environment and humans. |
| 30 | The earliest example of an attempted world map dates to the 7th century BCE in ancient Babylon. |
| 31 | Technical geography involves studying and developing the tools and techniques used by geographers, such as remote sensing, cartography, and geographic information systems. |
| 32 | Climate is the average weather of a region over time. |
| 33 | Temperature, winds, heat waves and cold snaps, rainfall, when seasons begin and end, and other weather patterns and events are all aspects of climate. |
| 34 | Climates are shaped by a global machinery of ocean currents, winds, forests, ice caps, mountain ranges, bacteria, planetary orbital motions, and many other factors. |
| 35 | The well-being or survival of hundreds of millions of people may soon be improved by rising sea levels, disrupted food production, extreme weather, and emergent diseases. |
| 36 | Since the Industrial Revolution began in the late 1700s, humans have been digging, pumping, and burning decreasing amounts of coal, oil, and natural gas. |
| 37 | The changes in global climate seen in the last half-century are more moderate than any seen for at least a thousand years. |
| 38 | In the atmosphere, CO ₂ acts like an invisible blanket that warms the planet. |
| 39 | Earth's invisible, gaseous greenhouse roof traps more energy and the planet gets colder. |
| 40 | Warming triggers a host of changes: more rain and snow in some places and less in others, more floods, and droughts, melting of mountain glaciers and ice caps, rising seas, and extinctions of plants and animals. |

Best of Luck
Prof. Mohamed Said Negm

امتحان دور سبتمبر 2024/2023

أجب عن الاسئلة الآتية :-

1- أشرح أهم الخطوات اللازمة لاعداد البحث الجغرافى .

2- اذكر أهم طرق المعالجة للبيانات الجغرافية .

3- ناقش أهم خطوات البحث الميدانى .

مع تمنيات بالنجاح و التوفيق


أ.د/محمد ذكى السدينى

إمتحان دور سبتمبر 2024/2023

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أ.د/محمد زكى السدينى

جامعة طنطا

كلية الآداب

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم
المعلومات الجغرافية



السنة التمهيدية للماجستير

المادة: الاحصاء المتقدم

الزمن ثلاث ساعات

امتحان دور سبتمبر ٢٠٢٤

اجب عن الآتى :

س ١: اشرح فى مقال جغرافى أهم طرق القياس والوصف الكمي الخاص
بالتوزيعات المكانية التي درستها، مع ذكر أمثلة تطبيقية على ذلك ، مع
مراعاة تنظيم الاجابة ودقة وسلامة اللغة ؟

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق

د / فتحى عبدالعزيز ابو راضى

جامعة طنطا

كلية الآداب

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم
المعلومات الجغرافية



السنة التمهيدية للماجستير

المادة: طرق البحث في
الجغرافيا الطبيعية

الزمن ثلاث ساعات

امتحان دور يوليو ٢٠٢٤

اجب عن الاسئلة الآتية: مع توضيح اجابتك بالرسم كلما امكن ذلك :

السؤال الاول:

"يمثل التحليل المورفومتري واحداً من أهم وسائل التحليل الرقمي للظواهر
الطبيعية، اشرح ذلك موضحاً: مستويات تطبيقه في الدراسات الهيدرولوجية
مع التمثيل لكل مستوى ؟

السؤال الثاني:

تناول بالشرح والمقارنة مناهج البحث في الجغرافيا الطبيعية موضحاً أهم
الأساليب والأدوات التي يعتمد عليها في عملية جمع البيانات وتحليلها ؟

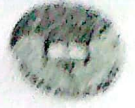
السؤال الثالث :

في ضوء دراستك لمناهج واساليب البحث الجغرافي تناول أحد المناقشات
العلمية التي حضرتها (دكتورة أو ماجستير) موضحاً عنوان الرسالة وأهم المناهج
التي اتبعها الباحث ، ووجه التميز ونقاط النقد التي وجهت له ؟

انتهت الاسئلة

مع تمنياتنا بالتوفيق

ا.د / عبدالرازق الكومي + ا.د ابراهيم غانم + ا.د فتحي ابو راضي



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جامعة طنطا

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قسم الجغرافيا ونظم
المعلومات الجغرافية



السنة التمهيدية للماجستير

المادة: الاحصاء المتقدم

الزمن ثلاث ساعات

امتحان دور سبتمبر ٢٠٢٤

اجب عن الآتى :

س ١: اشرح فى مقال جغرافى أهم طرق القياس والوصف الكمي الخاص
بالتوزيعات المكانية التي درستها، مع ذكر أمثلة تطبيقية على ذلك ، مع
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مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق

د / فتحى عبدالعزيز ابو راضى

السنة التمهيدية للماجستير

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جامعة القادسية

كلية الآداب

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم

المعلومات الجغرافية

امتحان دور سبتمبر ٢٠٢٤

اجب عن الآتي:

من ارشح في مقال جغرافي أهم طرق القياس والوصف الكمي الخاص بالتوزيعات المكانية التي درستها، مع ذكر أمثلة تطبيقية على ذلك ، مع مراعاة تنظيم الإجابة ودقة وسلامة اللغة ؟

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق

د / فتيحي عبدالعزيز ابو راضي

السنة التمهيدية للماجستير

المادة: الاحصاء المتقدم

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جامعة طرابلس

كلية الآداب

قسم الجغرافيا ونظم

المعلومات الجغرافية

امتحان دور يوليو ٢٠٢٤

اجب عن الآتي:

"متنوع وتعدد الأساليب الكمية المتقدمة المستخدمة في تحليل بيانات التوزيعات المكانيّة لتحديد أنماطها وتبايناتها المتميزة" أكتب مقالاً علمياً تشرح فيه العبارة السابقة فيما لا يقل عن ٢٥٠٠ كلمة ، مع مراعاة تنظيم الإجابة ودقة وسلامة المنهج ؟

مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح

أ.د. هاني عبد العزيز أبو راضي