

GEOGRAPHY PAPER 2 MEMORANDAM NOVEMBER 2013 Reference

geography paper 2 memorandum november 2013 is a crucial resource for students preparing for their geography exams, especially those focusing on Paper 2. This memorandum provides detailed answers, marking schemes, and guidance on how to approach questions effectively. Understanding the content and structure of the November 2013 paper can significantly enhance your revision process, helping you to grasp key concepts, improve your exam techniques, and achieve higher marks. In this article, we will explore the main topics covered in the memorandum, offer tips on how to study it effectively, and highlight important points you should remember when preparing for your geography Paper 2 exam.

Overview of the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013

The memorandum for the November 2013 Geography Paper 2 includes comprehensive solutions to all questions asked in that year's exam. It serves as a guide to understanding how examiners expect answers to be structured, the key points to include, and the marking criteria applied. This resource is invaluable for students aiming to analyze their strengths and weaknesses in answering questions related to physical and human geography.

Main Topics Covered in the Memorandum

The memorandum addresses a wide range of topics, reflecting the broad scope of Geography Paper 2. These include physical geography, climate change, population dynamics, urbanization, resource management, and environmental issues. Here's an overview of the major themes:

Physical Geography

- Landforms and their formation
- River processes and features
- Plate tectonics and earthquakes
- Climate zones and weather patterns

Population and Settlement

- Population growth and distribution

- Urbanization and its impacts
- Migration patterns

Resource Management

- Water resources and usage
- Mineral and energy resources
- Sustainable resource management

Environmental Issues and Climate Change

- Global warming and its effects
- Deforestation and desertification
- Conservation efforts and policies

Key Sections and How to Use the Memorandum Effectively

Using the memorandum to maximize your exam preparation involves understanding its structure and purpose.

Understanding Model Answers

The memorandum provides sample answers to each question, illustrating how to organize your responses, what points to include, and how to allocate marks. Pay close attention to:

- Key facts and figures
- Explanation of processes and concepts
- Use of diagrams and labels where applicable
- Clear and concise language

Marking Schemes and Allocation of Marks

Understanding how marks are distributed helps you prioritize your answers. The memorandum shows:

- Essential points required for full marks
- Common mistakes to avoid

- How much detail is needed for each part of a question

Practicing with Past Questions

Use the memorandum alongside past exam papers. Attempt questions on your own first, then compare your answers with the model solutions. This approach helps:

- Identify gaps in your knowledge
- Improve your answer structure
- Build confidence in handling different question types

Tips for Studying the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013

Effective study involves more than just reading answers. Here are some practical tips:

Break Down Each Question

Understand exactly what is being asked. For example:

- Identify command words such as ?explain,? ?describe,? ?discuss,? or ?analyze.?
- Ensure your answer addresses all parts of the question.

Use Diagrams Effectively

Many questions require or benefit from diagrams. Study the model diagrams in the memorandum and practice drawing your own. Remember:

- Labels should be clear and accurate.
- Diagrams should complement your written answers.

Memorize Key Facts and Definitions

Having a good grasp of essential facts makes your answers more precise. Focus on:

- Important terminology
- Statistics and data relevant to the questions

- Examples from different regions or countries

Practice Time Management

Allocate appropriate time to each question based on marks. Use the memorandum to understand how much detail is expected for each type of question.

Sample Questions and Model Answers from the November 2013 Memorandum

Here are examples of typical questions from the November 2013 paper and how the memorandum suggests answering them:

Question 1: Describe the formation of river valleys.

Model Answer:

River valleys are formed through the process of erosion over thousands of years. As a river flows, it erodes the land through hydraulic action, abrasion, and solution. These processes carve out a valley, which becomes deeper and wider over time. The formation begins with the river cutting into the landscape during its youthful stage, creating features such as V-shaped valleys. During the mature stage, lateral erosion widens the valley, and features like floodplains and meanders develop. In the old stage, the river floodplain becomes broad, and the valley may be filled with alluvium, supporting floodplain agriculture.

Question 2: Explain the impacts of urbanization on the environment.

Model Answer:

Urbanization leads to increased pollution due to higher emissions from vehicles and industries. It results in the loss of natural habitats, leading to a decline in biodiversity. The expansion of urban areas often causes deforestation, which contributes to climate change and reduces natural carbon sinks. Urban areas also experience increased waste generation and water runoff, which can lead to flooding and water pollution. Additionally, the heat island effect makes cities warmer than surrounding rural areas, affecting local climates and energy consumption.

Conclusion: Making the Most of the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013

The memorandum for November 2013 provides a solid foundation for understanding what is expected in your geography exam responses. By studying the model answers, understanding the

marking schemes, and practicing past questions, you can improve your confidence and performance. Remember to focus on clarity, accuracy, and completeness in your answers. Use diagrams wisely, memorize key facts, and develop good exam techniques to excel in your upcoming geography Paper 2 exam.

With consistent practice and careful study of resources like the November 2013 memorandum, you'll be well on your way to achieving excellent results in your geography examinations.

Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013: An In-Depth Analysis

Understanding the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum from November 2013 offers valuable insights into the assessment standards, marking schemes, and expected responses for this examination session. This comprehensive review aims to dissect the memorandum's structure, highlight key features, and analyze the implications for both students and educators seeking to enhance their understanding of examination expectations.

Overview of the Geography Paper 2 November 2013 Memorandum

The memorandum for Geography Paper 2 (commonly known as the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013) serves as a crucial guide for markers and educators. It details the marking criteria, model answers, and exemplifies the depth and breadth of responses expected from students. The 2013 memorandum is particularly significant due to its emphasis on geographical concepts, data interpretation, and analytical skills?core components of the curriculum at the time.

The main components of the memorandum include:

- Structured Marking Guidelines: Clear allocation of marks for each question, emphasizing comprehension, application, analysis, and evaluation.
- Model Answers: Sample responses illustrating the depth of detail and accuracy required.
- Common Errors: Identification of typical mistakes and misconceptions to guide markers and students.
- Assessment Rubrics: Criteria for awarding marks based on understanding, accuracy, relevance, and presentation.

Analyzing the Question Types and Their Marking Schemes

Understanding the variety of questions in Paper 2 and the corresponding marking approach is essential. The memorandum categorizes questions into different types, each demanding specific skills.

1. Data Response and Interpretation Questions

These questions often involve analyzing maps, graphs, or tables. The memorandum specifies that responses should:

- Accurately interpret data presented.
- Use relevant geographical terminology.
- Support answers with evidence from the provided data.

Example: If a question involves interpreting population growth graphs, the answer should mention trends, peaks, and anomalies with appropriate data references.

Marking Focus:

- Correct identification of data trends (2-3 marks).
- Application of geographical concepts (2 marks).
- Critical analysis of implications (2 marks).

2. Conceptual and Theoretical Questions

These require students to demonstrate understanding of geographical concepts such as urbanization, resource management, or climate change.

Model Answer Characteristics:

- Clear definitions.
- Use of relevant examples.
- Linking concepts to real-world scenarios.

Marking Focus:

- Accurate definitions (2 marks).
- Application to examples (3 marks).
- Depth of explanation (3 marks).

3. Extended Writing and Essay-Type Questions

These assess comprehensive understanding and ability to synthesize information.

Expected Response Features:

- Structured arguments.
- Use of case studies.
- Critical evaluation.

Marking Focus:

- Coherent structure (introduction, body, conclusion).
- Relevance and depth of content.
- Use of evidence and examples.

Key Content Areas and Their Emphasis in the Memorandum

The November 2013 memorandum emphasizes specific geographical themes aligned with the curriculum. These include:

Urbanization and Urban Growth

- Causes and effects of rapid urban growth.
- Challenges such as housing shortages, infrastructure strain, and pollution.
- Case studies illustrating urban expansion in developing and developed countries.

Expected Responses:

- Identification of factors like rural-urban migration.
- Evaluation of urban planning strategies.

Resource Management and Sustainability

- Management of water, land, and energy resources.
- Environmental impacts and conservation efforts.
- Examples of sustainable practices.

Expected Responses:

- Descriptions of resource exploitation.
- Critical analysis of sustainability measures.

Climate and Weather Patterns

- Factors influencing climate variability.
- Impacts of climate change.
- Use of climatic data to support arguments.

Expected Responses:

- Explanation of weather phenomena.
- Application of climate models to real-world issues.

Geographical Skills and Data Handling

- Map reading and interpretation.
- Graph analysis.
- Data presentation and summarization.

Expected Responses:

- Accurate identification of features on maps.
- Clear, concise data interpretation.

Common Marking Guidelines and Expectations

The memorandum underscores several key principles that markers use to evaluate responses:

- Accuracy: Correct use of geographical terminology and data.
- Relevance: Answers must directly respond to the question.
- Depth: Demonstrations of critical thinking and understanding.
- Application: Use of examples and case studies to support points.

- Presentation: Clear, logical structure and neatness.

Marking Allocations:

- Factual accuracy: 2?3 marks.
- Conceptual understanding: 3?4 marks.
- Application and analysis: 4?6 marks.
- Evaluation and synthesis: 3?4 marks.

This structure promotes balanced assessment, rewarding both factual knowledge and analytical skills.

Implications for Students and Educators

The detailed nature of the November 2013 memorandum offers several insights:

For Students

- Focus on understanding core concepts rather than rote memorization.
- Practice interpreting data and applying knowledge to different scenarios.
- Develop skills in constructing well-structured, evidence-based responses.
- Engage with case studies to enhance application and evaluation skills.

For Educators and Markers

- Use the memorandum as a benchmark for fair and consistent marking.
- Emphasize teaching strategies that develop data interpretation and analytical skills.
- Prepare students with model answers that mirror the depth of responses expected.
- Identify common misconceptions and address them in instruction.

Critical Evaluation of the Memorandum's Effectiveness

Analyzing the November 2013 memorandum reveals several strengths:

- Clarity: Clear guidelines facilitate consistent marking.
- Comprehensiveness: Covers various question types and content areas.
- Focus on Skills: Emphasizes analytical and evaluative skills alongside factual knowledge.

However, some limitations are worth noting:

- Potential Rigidity: Strict marking schemes may limit flexibility in assessing creative or unconventional responses.
- Evolving Curriculum: Since the memorandum reflects the 2013 syllabus, it's essential to consider updates or curriculum changes for current relevance.
- Resource Dependency: Effective interpretation relies on high-quality data and case studies, which may vary in availability.

Conclusion: The Significance of the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum November 2013

The memorandum for Geography Paper 2 November 2013 serves as a vital document for ensuring fair assessment and guiding effective teaching strategies. Its detailed marking schemes, model answers, and emphasis on skills highlight the importance of a balanced approach to geographical education—one that combines knowledge with analytical and evaluative capabilities.

For students, understanding the memorandum enhances exam preparation by clarifying expectations and focusing efforts on key competencies. For educators, it provides a framework for designing lessons, assessments, and marking strategies that align with examination standards.

As the curriculum continues to evolve, ongoing analysis of such memoranda remains essential for maintaining high standards of geographical education and assessment excellence. Future research could explore comparative analyses across years or examine the impact of assessment guidelines on student performance and learning outcomes.

Question Answer What are the main topics covered in the Geography Paper 2 Memorandum for November 2013? The memorandum covers topics such as population distribution, urbanization, agriculture, mineral resources, tourism, and environmental management as outlined in the exam questions for November 2013. How are the answers structured in the November 2013 Geography Paper 2 Memorandum? The answers are structured with clear explanations, relevant diagrams where necessary, and specific points directly addressing each question to facilitate easy marking and understanding. What key geographic concepts are emphasized in the November 2013 memorandum? Key concepts include sustainable development, resource management, spatial patterns, human-environment interaction, and economic activities such as farming and mining. Are there any specific case studies included in the November 2013 Memorandum? Yes, the memorandum references case studies like urban growth in Johannesburg, mineral deposits in South Africa, and tourism in national parks to exemplify answers and support explanations. How can students best utilize the November 2013 Memorandum for exam preparation? Students should review the memorandum alongside their questions, understand the model answers, practice writing

similar responses, and focus on key points and diagrams highlighted in the memo. Does the memorandum include diagrams or maps for visual explanation? Yes, the memorandum provides labeled diagrams and maps to illustrate concepts like urban settlement patterns, drainage systems, and resource locations for better comprehension. Are there any changes or updates in the November 2013 memorandum compared to previous years? The November 2013 memorandum reflects the specific questions asked in that year's exam and may include updated data, case studies, and emphasis on recent environmental issues, making it distinct from previous years.

Related keywords: geography paper 2, memorandum, november 2013, geography exam, geography revision, geography questions, geography answers, geography syllabus, geography preparation, exam tips

Introduction to geography

Introduction to Geography

Geography is a fundamental discipline that helps us understand the world around us. It explores the Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between people and their environments. As a field of study, geography bridges the natural sciences and social sciences, offering insights into the physical features of our planet and the ways humans interact with their surroundings. Whether you're a student, a traveler, or simply a curious mind, an introduction to geography provides a comprehensive foundation to appreciate the complexity and beauty of our shared home—the Earth.

In this article, we will delve into the essentials of geography, exploring its definition, scope, history, branches, importance, and how it impacts our daily lives. By understanding the core concepts of geography, you can better grasp global issues such as climate change, urban development, resource management, and cultural diversity.

What is Geography?

Geography is the scientific study of the Earth's physical features and human societies. The word "geography" is derived from the Greek words "geo," meaning Earth, and "graphy," meaning writing or description. Thus, geography can be thought of as "writing about the Earth."

Definition of Geography

The most widely accepted definition of geography is provided by the American Association of Geographers:

"The study of the Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between people and their environments, both natural and built."

Key Aspects of Geography

- Physical Geography: Focuses on natural features such as mountains, rivers, climate, and ecosystems.
- Human Geography: Examines human activities, cultures, economies, and urban development.
- Environmental Geography: Explores the interactions between humans and the environment, emphasizing sustainability.

The Scope of Geography

Geography encompasses a broad range of topics and areas of study, making it a versatile and interdisciplinary field. Its scope can be categorized into several key areas:

Physical Geography

Physical geography studies the natural environment and physical features of the Earth. Topics include:

- Landforms and topography
- Climate and weather patterns
- Vegetation and ecosystems
- Water bodies such as oceans, lakes, and rivers
- Natural hazards like earthquakes, volcanoes, and floods

Human Geography

Human geography investigates the human aspects of the world, including:

- Population distribution and demographics
- Urbanization and city planning
- Cultural landscapes and diversity
- Economic activities and resources
- Political boundaries and geopolitics

Environmental Geography

This branch examines how humans impact the environment and how natural systems function, emphasizing:

- Conservation and sustainability
- Climate change and global warming
- Resource management
- Environmental policies

Geographical Techniques and Tools

Modern geography relies heavily on technology and data analysis, including:

- Maps and cartography
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Remote sensing and satellite imagery
- Spatial analysis

History and Development of Geography

The study of geography has ancient roots, evolving over centuries from early explorations to sophisticated scientific analyses.

Ancient Geography

- Early civilizations like the Babylonians, Greeks, and Romans created rudimentary maps and documented lands.
- Notable figures: Herodotus, Ptolemy, and Strabo contributed to early geographical knowledge.

Medieval and Renaissance Periods

- Increased exploration during the Age of Discovery expanded geographic knowledge.
- Pioneers like Marco Polo and Christopher Columbus mapped new territories.
- Advances in mapmaking and navigation techniques improved accuracy.

Modern Geography

- Emerged as a scientific discipline in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Development of technological tools like GIS revolutionized spatial analysis.
- Integration of environmental concerns and globalization shaped contemporary geography.

Branches of Geography

Geography is a diverse field with multiple specialized branches, each focusing on specific aspects of the Earth's systems and human activities.

Physical Geography

- Focuses on natural phenomena
- Includes geomorphology, climatology, biogeography, and hydrology

Human Geography

- Analyzes human societies
- Covers cultural, economic, urban, and political geography

Environmental Geography

- Combines physical and human geography
- Addresses environmental issues and sustainability

Geographical Techniques

- Map making (cartography)
- GIS and remote sensing
- Spatial data analysis

Importance of Geography

Understanding geography is vital for numerous reasons, both at individual and societal levels:

- Global Awareness: Helps us understand world issues like climate change, migration, and resource distribution.

- Informed Decision-Making: Aids policymakers in urban planning, disaster management, and environmental conservation.
- Cultural Appreciation: Promotes understanding and appreciation of diverse cultures and societies.
- Career Opportunities: Opens pathways in fields such as urban planning, environmental management, GIS technology, and international relations.
- Enhancing Navigation and Travel: Improves our ability to navigate and explore new places safely.
- Promoting Sustainability: Encourages responsible use of Earth's resources to ensure a healthy planet for future generations.

How Geography Affects Our Daily Lives

Geography influences many aspects of our everyday routines and decisions:

- Transportation and Travel: Knowledge of geography helps us choose optimal routes and modes of transportation.
- Housing and Urban Development: Understanding geographic features guides where to build homes and infrastructure.
- Resource Utilization: Awareness of natural resources influences consumption and conservation practices.
- Disaster Preparedness: Recognizing geographical risks like floods or earthquakes helps communities prepare and respond effectively.
- Cultural Identity: Geography shapes cultural practices, languages, and traditions based on regional environments.

Conclusion

An introduction to geography opens the door to understanding the complex and interconnected systems that shape our world. From the majestic mountain ranges and vast oceans to bustling cities and rural landscapes, geography provides the tools to analyze, interpret, and appreciate our environment and societies.

By studying geography, we become more conscious of our place on Earth and our responsibilities toward sustainable living. Whether through understanding climate patterns, urban development, cultural diversity, or resource management, geography equips us with valuable knowledge to navigate the challenges of the 21st century.

Embracing the principles of geography fosters global awareness, environmental stewardship, and cultural empathy—traits essential for building a more sustainable and inclusive future for all.

inhabitants of our planet.

Keywords for SEO Optimization: Introduction to geography, what is geography, physical geography, human geography, environmental geography, importance of geography, history of geography, branches of geography, geography techniques, geographic information systems, global understanding, Earth's features, geography careers, sustainable development.

Introduction to Geography: Unlocking the World's Secrets

Geography is often regarded as the study of places, landscapes, and environments, but it encompasses much more than just memorizing maps or knowing country capitals. It is a comprehensive discipline that bridges the natural and social sciences, offering insights into the intricate relationships between humans and their environment. As a foundational field, geography provides the tools to understand the complexities of our world, from climate patterns to cultural diversity, and from urban development to environmental challenges. In this article, we will explore the multifaceted nature of geography, dissect its core components, and examine why it remains an essential discipline for understanding our planet in the 21st century.

What Is Geography? A Broad Perspective

Definition and Scope

At its core, geography can be defined as the study of Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between people and their environments. It is a spatial science that examines the distribution of phenomena across the surface of the Earth and seeks to understand the patterns, processes, and interactions that shape our world.

Scope of Geography

The scope of geography is vast and can be broadly categorized into two main branches: physical geography and human geography. While these branches focus on different aspects of the world, they are interconnected, offering a holistic understanding of geographic phenomena.

Core Branches of Geography

Physical Geography: The Natural World

Physical geography deals with the natural environment?its features, processes, and the forces that shape the Earth's surface.

Key Areas in Physical Geography

- **Geomorphology:** The study of landforms, such as mountains, valleys, and plains, and the processes that form them, including erosion, sedimentation, and tectonic activity.

- **Climatology:** The analysis of climate patterns, weather systems, and their influence on ecosystems and human activities.

- **Biogeography:** The distribution of plants and animals across different regions, and how environmental factors influence biodiversity.

- **Hydrology:** The study of water bodies, including rivers, lakes, aquifers, and the hydrological cycle.

Importance of Physical Geography

Understanding physical geography is crucial for managing natural resources, mitigating natural disasters, and addressing environmental concerns such as climate change and habitat destruction.

Human Geography: The Human Dimension

Human geography focuses on the spatial aspects of human existence?how people live, work, and organize themselves across space.

Key Areas in Human Geography

- **Cultural Geography:** The study of cultural practices, languages, religions, and social norms and how they vary across regions.

- **Economic Geography:** Analyzing the distribution of economic activities, industries, and resources.

- **Urban Geography:** The examination of cities, urbanization processes, and issues related to infrastructure and planning.

- **Political Geography:** The study of borders, territorial disputes, and the influence of political

boundaries on societies.

- Population Geography: Investigating demographic trends, migration patterns, and population distribution.

Relevance of Human Geography

It helps policymakers, urban planners, and social scientists understand societal dynamics, plan sustainable development, and address issues of inequality and resource distribution.

Tools and Techniques in Geography

Geography is a data-rich discipline, employing a variety of tools and techniques to analyze spatial information.

Maps and Cartography

Maps are fundamental to geography, providing visual representations of spatial data. Advances in cartography, including digital mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), have revolutionized the field.

Remote Sensing

Using satellite imagery and aerial photography, remote sensing allows scientists to observe Earth's surface over large areas and monitor environmental changes in real-time.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GIS technology enables the collection, analysis, and visualization of spatial data, facilitating complex studies like urban planning, disaster management, and environmental conservation.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

GPS devices provide precise location data, essential for navigation, navigation apps, and spatial analysis.

The Significance of Geography in Today's World

Environmental Challenges

Understanding geography is vital in addressing climate change, deforestation, pollution, and conservation efforts. It helps identify vulnerable regions and develop strategies for resilience.

Urbanization and Development

As urban areas expand, geographic insights guide sustainable city planning, transportation networks, and resource management.

Global Interconnectivity

In an increasingly interconnected world, geography aids in understanding global trade, migration, cultural exchange, and geopolitical issues.

Educational and Career Opportunities

A grounding in geography opens pathways into diverse fields such as environmental science, urban planning, international development, GIS technology, and more.

Why Study Geography? The Benefits

- Enhanced Spatial Awareness: Recognize patterns and relationships across space and time.
- Critical Thinking: Analyze complex issues involving multiple factors and perspectives.
- Problem-Solving Skills: Apply geographic tools to real-world challenges.
- Cultural Appreciation: Understand and respect cultural diversity.
- Environmental Stewardship: Foster sustainable practices and conservation efforts.

Conclusion: The Essential Discipline for Understanding Our World

In an era marked by rapid environmental change, technological advancement, and globalization, geography stands out as an essential discipline that provides the framework to comprehend our world comprehensively. Its integrative approach, combining natural sciences with social sciences, equips individuals and societies with the knowledge to navigate complex issues, make informed decisions, and promote sustainable development.

Whether you're a student, a policymaker, a scientist, or a traveler, understanding geography enriches your perspective, empowering you to see the interconnectedness of all things on Earth. As we continue to face global challenges, the insights derived from geography will be more valuable than ever, guiding us toward a more informed, resilient, and harmonious relationship with our planet.

In essence, geography is not just about knowing where things are; it is about understanding why

they are there, how they interact, and what that means for our shared future.

QuestionAnswer What is geography? Geography is the study of the Earth's physical features, environments, and the distribution of human populations and activities across the planet. Why is geography important? Geography helps us understand how physical landscapes and human societies interact, influencing weather patterns, resource distribution, and cultural development, which are essential for planning and sustainable living. What are the main branches of geography? The main branches are physical geography, which studies natural features like mountains and rivers, and human geography, which focuses on human activities, cultures, and settlements. What tools do geographers use? Geographers use tools like maps, globes, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and satellite imagery to analyze and visualize spatial data. How does geography help in understanding climate change? Geography helps analyze how different regions are affected by climate change, including shifts in weather patterns, sea level rise, and impacts on ecosystems and human communities. What is the significance of physical geography? Physical geography explains natural phenomena such as landforms, climate, ecosystems, and how these features influence human life and environmental processes. How does human geography differ from physical geography? While physical geography focuses on natural features and processes, human geography examines how humans interact with their environment, including culture, economy, and urban development. What role does geography play in urban planning? Geography provides insights into land use, transportation, resource distribution, and population patterns, which are vital for designing sustainable and efficient urban environments. What is the significance of studying world geography? Studying world geography helps us understand global interconnections, cultural diversity, and regional differences, promoting better global awareness and cooperation. How can understanding geography benefit careers? Knowledge of geography is valuable in careers such as urban planning, environmental management, logistics, travel and tourism, and international relations, among others.

Related keywords: geography basics, physical geography, human geography, geographic concepts, maps and cartography, earth sciences, spatial analysis, geographic information systems, environmental geography, world regions

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