

o level geography paper 1 2217 Full Version

O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

Are you preparing for the O Level Geography Paper 1 (code 2217)? This examination is a critical component of the O Level Geography syllabus and serves as a foundational assessment of your understanding of geographical concepts, skills, and knowledge. Proper preparation, understanding of the exam structure, and familiarity with key topics can significantly enhance your performance. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore everything you need to know about O Level Geography Paper 1 2217, including exam format, tips for success, key topics, and revision strategies.

Understanding O Level Geography Paper 1 (2217)

What is O Level Geography Paper 1?

O Level Geography Paper 1 is a multiple-choice and structured questions paper that tests candidates' knowledge and understanding of geographical concepts, locations, and skills. It emphasizes map skills, location identification, and fundamental geographical principles.

Exam Format and Structure

The paper typically comprises:

- Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs): 30 questions covering various topics.
- Structured Questions: These include short-answer questions, often requiring diagrams, map reading, and explanation.

The total duration of the exam is usually 2 hours, with students expected to answer all questions within this timeframe.

Key Skills Assessed

- Map reading and interpretation
- Geographical terminology and concepts
- Understanding of physical and human geography
- Ability to analyze and interpret geographical data
- Application of knowledge to real-world scenarios

Tips for Success in O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

Effective Preparation Strategies

- **Understand the Syllabus:** Familiarize yourself with all topics outlined in the syllabus, including physical geography, human geography, and geographical skills.
- **Practice Past Papers:** Regularly practicing past exam papers helps you get accustomed to question formats and time management.
- **Use Revision Guides:** Invest in reliable revision books and guides tailored to the 2217 syllabus.
- **Master Map Skills:** Practice reading, interpreting, and drawing maps, including using scales, symbols, and grid references.
- **Revise Key Terms:** Build a glossary of geographical terms for quick recall during the exam.

During the Exam

- **Read Instructions Carefully:** Ensure you understand what each question requires.
- **Allocate Time Wisely:** Spend appropriate time on each section, leaving time to review your answers.
- **Answer Easy Questions First:** Build confidence and secure marks early.
- **Use Diagrams Effectively:** Label diagrams neatly and accurately to earn marks.

Key Topics Covered in O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

Physical Geography Topics

Physical geography focuses on the natural environment. Key topics include:

- **Plate Tectonics:** Understanding of earthquakes, volcanoes, and the movement of tectonic plates.
- **Weather and Climate:** Types of weather, climate zones, and factors affecting climate.
- **Rivers and Landforms:** River processes, erosion, deposition, and landforms like valleys and deltas.
- **Coastal Processes:** Erosion, transportation, and coastal landforms such as beaches and headlands.
- **Natural Resources:** Types of resources, their distribution, and management.

Human Geography Topics

Human geography examines the activities and impacts of humans on the environment:

- Population and Settlement: Population distribution, growth, and settlement patterns.
- Urbanization: Causes, effects, and management of urban growth.
- Agriculture: Types of farming, farming methods, and food security.
- Industry and Development: Industrial locations, economic activities, and development indicators.
- Transport and Communication: Modes of transport and their impact on development.

Geographical Skills and Map Work

This section involves practical skills essential for the exam:

- Map Reading: Interpreting symbols, scales, and directions.
- Grid References: Using 4-figure and 6-figure grid references.
- Photograph and Data Interpretation: Analyzing photographs and charts related to geographical features.
- Drawing and Annotating Diagrams: Creating accurate diagrams like cross-sections and landform sketches.

Sample Questions and How to Approach Them

Multiple-Choice Questions

- Focus on key concepts and definitions.
- Use elimination methods for tricky questions.
- Read each question carefully before selecting an answer.

Structured Questions

- Read all parts of the question before starting.
- Plan your answers, especially when diagrams are involved.
- Use bullet points or numbered lists for clarity.
- Include relevant diagrams where applicable, ensuring they are neat and labeled.

Revision Checklist for O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

- [] Review all topics in the syllabus.
- [] Practice map reading and interpretation.
- [] Memorize key geographical terms and their definitions.
- [] Practice past papers under timed conditions.
- [] Make concise notes on each topic for quick revision.
- [] Prepare diagrams and practice drawing them accurately.
- [] Clarify any doubts with teachers or tutors.

Resources for Effective Revision

- Past Exam Papers: Available from examination boards' websites.
- Revision Guides: Books specifically designed for the 2217 syllabus.
- Online Platforms: Interactive quizzes, videos, and tutorials.
- Teacher Support: Seek guidance and clarification during lessons.

Conclusion

Preparing effectively for O Level Geography Paper 1 2217 requires understanding the exam structure, mastering map skills, revising key topics, and practicing past questions. Remember to manage your time well during the exam, read questions carefully, and present your answers clearly. With consistent effort and strategic revision, you can achieve a strong score and build a solid foundation in geography that will benefit you in further studies and real-world understanding.

Good luck with your preparations!

O Level Geography Paper 1 2217 is a crucial component of the assessment for students aspiring to excel in their geography studies. As part of the O Level examinations, Paper 1 tests students' understanding of geographical concepts, map skills, and their ability to interpret various types of geographical data. This paper is designed to evaluate a student's foundational knowledge and analytical skills in geography, making it a significant determinant of overall performance in the subject. In this review, we will explore the structure, content, strengths, and areas for improvement of the O Level Geography Paper 1 2217 to help students prepare effectively and understand what examiners expect.

Overview of the O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

The O Level Geography Paper 1 (code 2217) is primarily a written examination that focuses on testing students' knowledge of geographical concepts and their ability to interpret visual and textual data. Unlike Paper 2, which often involves structured questions and essays, Paper 1 is more focused on map skills, data interpretation, and short-answer questions. This format emphasizes

quick thinking, accuracy, and clarity in responses.

Key features of Paper 1 include:

- Duration: Typically 1 hour (varies slightly depending on the examination session)
- Question Types: Map reading, identification, interpretation, and short-answer questions
- Content Focus: Physical geography, human geography, and environmental issues
- Skills Tested: Map skills, data interpretation, recognition of geographical features, and application of geographical concepts

Structure and Content Breakdown

Understanding the structure of Paper 1 is essential for effective preparation. The paper usually consists of several questions based on a provided map, diagram, or data set.

Map Skills and Interpretation

A significant portion of the paper involves working with topographical or thematic maps. Students are expected to:

- Identify features such as rivers, mountains, cities, and landmarks
- Use grid references accurately
- Interpret symbols and colour codes
- Understand scale and distance
- Analyze map features to deduce geographical phenomena

Features:

- Use of real or simplified maps for question setting
- Emphasis on both locational knowledge and spatial understanding

Pros:

- Enhances practical map-reading skills
- Develops spatial awareness
- Provides real-world context to theoretical knowledge

Cons:

- May be challenging for students unfamiliar with map symbols
- Time-consuming if students are not practiced

Data and Chart Interpretation

Questions often involve interpreting bar charts, pie charts, climate graphs, or other data representations related to geographical issues such as population growth, climate patterns, or resource distribution.

Features:

- Tests analytical skills and ability to extract relevant information
- Encourages understanding of quantitative data in geography

Pros:

- Improves data handling skills
- Links theoretical concepts to real data

Cons:

- Difficult for students with weak numeracy skills
- Risk of misinterpretation if instructions are not carefully followed

Short-Answer and Identification Questions

These questions require concise responses, often asking students to:

- Identify geographical features or phenomena
- Describe the significance of certain features
- Explain causes or effects related to geographical processes

Features:

- Focused on recall and understanding
- Often based on the map or data provided

Pros:

- Tests foundational knowledge effectively
- Quick to answer with proper revision

Cons:

- Can be straightforward or tricky depending on question phrasing
- May test memory more than understanding if not well-prepared

Preparation Tips for Paper 1

Preparing effectively for Paper 1 requires a strategic approach that emphasizes both knowledge and skills.

Master Map Skills

- Practice reading various types of maps, including topographical, political, and thematic maps.
- Familiarize yourself with common symbols, scale, and grid references.
- Use practice papers and online resources to simulate exam conditions.

Learn Data Interpretation Techniques

- Study different types of charts and graphs.
- Practice extracting relevant data efficiently.
- Understand units and scale in data presentation.

Revise Key Concepts and Terminology

- Be clear on physical features such as rivers, mountains, and climates.
- Know human activities like urbanization, agriculture, and industry.
- Understand environmental issues like pollution, deforestation, and climate change.

Practice Past Papers

- Regular practice helps in time management and familiarizes students with question patterns.
- Review examiner reports to understand common mistakes and expectations.

Strengths of O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

- **Practical Skill Development:** Focus on map reading and data analysis skills that are useful beyond exams.
- **Objective Assessment:** Clear questions with definitive answers make marking straightforward and consistent.
- **Wide Coverage:** Incorporates diverse topics ensuring comprehensive understanding of geography.
- **Preparation for Further Studies:** Builds foundational skills beneficial for advanced geography or environmental science courses.

Features and Benefits:

- Enables quick assessment of geographical literacy
- Encourages practical application of theoretical knowledge
- Suitable for varied learning styles through visual and data-based questions

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

While the paper has many strengths, there are areas where students and educators can focus on to improve performance.

Difficulty Level Fluctuations

- Some questions can be overly challenging, especially for weaker students, due to their reliance on detailed map skills or data interpretation.
- Variability in question difficulty across years may affect consistent preparation.

Limited Depth in Certain Topics

- Given the short-answer format, there may be insufficient scope to test deeper understanding.

- Students might focus on rote memorization rather than conceptual clarity.

Time Management

- Students must allocate time efficiently between map reading, data interpretation, and short-answer questions.
- Practice under timed conditions is essential to avoid last-minute rushes.

Resource Accessibility

- Access to quality practice materials, including diverse maps and data sets, is vital but may be limited in some contexts.
- Teachers and students should seek a variety of resources for comprehensive preparation.

Conclusion: Final Thoughts on O Level Geography Paper 1 2217

The O Level Geography Paper 1 2217 is a thoughtfully designed examination that emphasizes essential geographical skills such as map reading, data interpretation, and concise explanation. Its strengths lie in fostering practical skills, providing objective assessments, and covering a broad spectrum of geographical topics. However, to maximize success, students need to develop proficiency in map skills, interpret data accurately, and manage their time effectively during the exam.

With consistent practice, strategic revision, and a clear understanding of the question requirements, students can excel in Paper 1 and build a solid foundation for further geographical studies. Educators should continue to provide diverse resources and practice opportunities, emphasizing both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Overall, Paper 1 remains a vital and valuable component of the O Level geography examination, offering a comprehensive assessment of students' geographical literacy and analytical abilities.

QuestionAnswer What are the main topics covered in O Level Geography Paper 1 (2217)? O Level Geography Paper 1 (2217) primarily covers physical geography (like rocks, weather, climate, rivers, and coasts) and human geography (population, settlement, and economic activities). It also emphasizes map skills and data interpretation. How can I effectively prepare for the map skills section in Paper 1? Practice reading and interpreting various map types, including topographical and thematic maps. Familiarize yourself with symbols, scales, and directions. Use past papers to improve your ability to locate features and answer related questions accurately. What are some common questions asked about rivers in Paper 1? Common questions include explaining the processes of river erosion and transportation, describing features like waterfalls and meanders, and

discussing the importance of rivers for human activities and environmental sustainability. How important is understanding climate concepts for Paper 1? Understanding climate concepts such as weather patterns, climate types, and factors influencing climate is crucial. These questions often test your ability to describe climate zones and explain their impact on human activities and the environment. Are diagrams and sketches required in Paper 1, and how should I prepare for them? Yes, diagrams and sketches are often required to illustrate geographical features and processes. Practice drawing clear, labeled diagrams of rivers, coastlines, weather patterns, and map features to improve accuracy and presentation. What strategies can help me improve my performance in data interpretation questions? Practice analyzing graphs, charts, and tables regularly. Focus on understanding what the data shows and how to draw conclusions. Answer questions in a structured manner, referring directly to the data provided. How can I effectively revise for the physical and human geography sections of Paper 1? Use concise notes, flashcards, and mind maps to review key concepts. Practice past questions to familiarize yourself with question patterns. Engage in active recall and teach concepts to others to reinforce understanding. What are some common mistakes to avoid in O Level Geography Paper 1? Avoid vague answers and ensure you're answering the specific question asked. Don't ignore the use of geographical terminology, and always support your answers with relevant examples or data from maps or diagrams.

Related keywords: O Level Geography, Paper 1, 2217, Geography Exam, Geography Syllabus, Geography Revision, Geography Practice Questions, Geography Tips, Geography Past Papers, Geography Study Guide

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.

Question 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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