

SING YIN SECONDARY SCHOOL
SYLLABUS FOR GEOGRAPHY -- SEPTEMBER 2016 - JULY 2017

FORM SIX

Textbooks :

Senior Secondary Exploring Geography 4 (Dynamic Earth) (Second Edition)	Ip, Lam, Sze, Wong, Yeung	Oxford
Senior Secondary Exploring Geography 5 (Weather & Climate) (Second Edition)	Ip, Lam, Sze, Wong, Yeung	Oxford
Senior Secondary Geography Revision Exercise 3 (Second Edition)	Ip, Lam, Sze, Wong, Yeung	Oxford
Mini School Atlas (Fifth Edition) (Reference)		Ling Kee

Students should:

1. appreciate and love the beauty of nature.
2. appreciate the interdependence of human beings and natural environment.
3. develop a sense of responsibility and willingness to take action in protecting the natural environment.

No. of Periods	Syllabus Topics	Specific Objectives	Teaching Strategies
32	Dynamic Earth: The building of Hong Kong Earth's structure and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal structure of the Earth and crustal movement • Rock cycle and formation (volcanism, sedimentation, metamorphism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use diagrams to illustrate the internal structure of the Earth and the rock cycle. • Identify the major plates in the world map.
	Physical landscape of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomorphology and geology of Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall landform distribution - Rock types and their distribution in Hong Kong - Major geological features (folds and faults) in Hong Kong • Modification of Hong Kong landscapes by urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret different geological and relief maps to describe the distribution of various rock types, geological features and relief of Hong Kong. • Identify major geological features in Hong Kong from photographs or diagrams and describe their characteristics. • Conduct field trips to some of the geological sites in Hong Kong to identify these geological features.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overlay the map that shows urban development with the relief map (or use GIS) to show how urban development has modified Hong Kong's landscape.
	Processes shaping the physical landscape of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal processes including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Folding- Faulting- Volcanism• External processes including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Weathering- Erosion- Mass wasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overlay different maps (or use GIS) to show the relationship among geomorphology, rock types and geological features.• Use diagrams to explain how the internal and external processes have shaped Hong Kong's physical landscape.
	Management of geological resources and geological hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geological resources – Reclamation materials<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sources of materials and their distribution- Environmental impact of the extraction of reclamation materials- Local example: Hong Kong International Airport• Geological hazard – Landslides<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Causes of landslides in Hong Kong, including natural and human factors.- Slope management and landslide prevention, e.g. strengthening slopes, restricting development on slopes, maintaining slopes, regular checking of slopes- Local example: Sham Wan Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gather information to understand the types of reclamation materials and their distribution.• Group discussion: Environmental impact brought about by extraction of reclamation materials.• Interpret the climatic graphs, and relief and geological maps of Hong Kong to explore the causes of landslides.• Interpret the relief map of Hong Kong (or use GIS) to find out the sites where landslides may occur.• Conduct a field trip to Sham Wan to identify the measures that have been adopted to prevent landslides from happening again.

32	<p>Weather and Climate</p> <p>Processes in the climatic system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radiation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incoming and outgoing radiation - Seasonal variation in insolation ● Wind system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global pressure patterns: equatorial low pressure systems, horse latitude and westerlies belts - Planetary wind systems ● Major global climatic zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use diagrams to show how the radiation budget and global circulation system works. ● Identify the major pressure belts and wind belts on a world map. ● Construct a map using appropriate IT tools (e.g. GIS) to outline the major climatic zones
	Weather and climate of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A brief description of Hong Kong's weather and climate, in particular the seasonal distribution pattern of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temperature - Pressure - Wind - Precipitation ● Seasonal occurrence of weather systems: their characteristics and formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monsoons - Cold fronts - Typhoons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collect information about the climate of Hong Kong. ● Interpret climatic graphs or data to describe the climatic conditions of Hong Kong in different seasons. ● Identify seasons and weather systems from weather charts. ● Construct annotated diagrams to show the formation and characteristics of major weather systems.
	Climate of China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors affecting the climate of a location e.g. latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, prevailing wind, ocean current and aspect ● Climatic zones in China ● Climatic conditions in Hong Kong, Urumqi and Qingdao (North-South variation, East-West variation) ● Factors resulting in the climatic variations in the three cities, e.g. latitude, distance from the sea, distribution of pressure system and prevailing wind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Locate Hong Kong, Urumqi and Qingdao on a map. ● Collect climatic data of these three cities from the Internet. ● Interpret the climatic graphs of these three cities to describe their climatic conditions. ● Interpret the map showing the location, the pressure belt and wind direction to explain why the climatic conditions of these three cities vary.

	Relationship between climatic hazards and human activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major types of climatic hazards in China: floods, droughts, sandstorms and heat waves• Climatic hazards in selected areas: drought and sandstorm in North China• Impact of drought and sandstorm on agriculture practices, way of life, transportation and economic development• Strategies adopted to combat droughts in North China, e.g. water transfer projects, improved farming methods, water conservation projects, proper water management• Strategies adopted to combat sandstorms in North China, e.g. afforestation, planting of green belts, preserving pasture, control of timbering industry, setting up of warning and monitoring systems• Evaluation of these strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collect information about the major types of climatic hazards found in China and summarise their impact on human activities.• Overlay maps showing the relief, rainfall distribution, temperature distribution and wind direction (or using GIS), and explain the occurrence of these hazards.• Identify the distribution patterns of these climatic hazards.• Problem-solving: Discuss the strategies that can be adopted to combat these hazards and evaluate their effectiveness.
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Signature of Teacher in charge : _____
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Checked by: _____
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