

# Teaching Strategies for promoting National Geography in lessons

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# Programme

- Directions of implementing national geography teaching in lessons
- Possible resources and topics for infusing national geography elements in lessons
  - Aerial China Documentary Series
  - Institutes for Planet
  - The China Current
- Exemplars of teaching strategies of national geography and national security education
  - Enquiry lessons
  - Small-scale enquiry
  - Reading Across Curriculum

# Interface of teaching & learning of National Geography elements



Secondary school level:

- Understanding the **characteristics** of the different provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities
- **Analysis** of the spatial concepts of these places with reference to themes and issues

Primary school level:

- Knowing the fundamental knowledge of China, e.g. general location of China
- Recognizing and knowing the names of important **provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities**

# Directions of implementing national geography teaching in lessons

- Suggested themes/ topics that can be infused into the modules in junior secondary

Relevant modules	Examples of themes/ topics
Using urban space wisely	Sustainable development in Tianjin
Living with Natural Hazards - Are we better equipped than the others?	Earthquakes in Wenchuan, Sichuan in 2008
Scramble for Energy	Alternative energy resources in China
Oceans in Trouble	Issue of overfishing in the Nai Hai
Changing climate, changing environments	Actions done by the Chinese government to reduce greenhouse gases emission

# School-based curriculum planning

Level	Module	Case study	Relevant NSE domains
S1 (1 lesson per week)	Using urban space wisely Map reading skills (I)	Eco-city in Tianjin	Ecological security
	Ocean in trouble*	Overfishing in the Nai Hai	Homeland security Resource security Ecological security
S2 (2 lessons per week)	Food problem Desertification (I)*	Major farming regions in China (Xinjiang, Yunnan, Shandong)	Food security Ecological security
	The trouble with water Desertification (II)* Map reading skills (II)	Large-scale water transfer project	Resource security Ecological security
S3 (2 lessons per week)	Living with natural hazards Map reading skills (III)	Impact and response of natural hazards on China	Public security
	Changing Climate, Changing Environments Scramble for Energy*	Impact of climate change on China Alternative energy resources in China	Polar security Nuclear security Resource security

# Resources for teaching national geography 1

- Aerial China
  - Spatial concept
  - Physical and human topics
  - Aerial videos with brief descriptions
  - Need further elaboration by teachers

Use of CCTV programme  
《航拍中国》

# Resources for teaching national geography 2

- Institute for Planets (星球研究所)
  - Scientific and in-depth explanations of geographical concepts
  - More related to physical geography topics, e.g. water resource, deserts
  - Need trimming/ suitable selection of resources

# Resources for teaching national geography 3

- The China Current
  - Physical and human settings of China
  - More related to the man-land relationship/ human responses to geographical issues



# Resources for teaching national geography

	Aerial China	Institute for Planets	The China Current
<b>Source</b>	YouTube/ CCTV	YouTube	<a href="https://chinacurrent.com/hk/">https://chinacurrent.com/hk/</a>
<b>Merits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to show geographical location</li> <li>• Aerial videos are good teaching resources for physical geography topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed analysis of geographical issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short video time</li> <li>• Large quantity</li> <li>• Able to show some infrastructural projects/ achievement in China</li> </ul>
<b>Demerits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video search from provincial level</li> <li>• Limited description on the geographical issues</li> <li>• Restricted resources,</li> <li>• Less able to show some geographical problems, e.g. sandstorm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too long for a geography lesson (about 10-15 min)</li> <li>• Some of the concepts may be difficult for junior secondary students</li> </ul>	
<b>Suggestions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use Wikipedia to search relevant theme</li> <li>• Add other resources in teaching/ use the video resource as the supplement of teaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate trimming/ selection of the relevant video clips</li> </ul>	

# Teaching exemplars (1): S3 Scramble for Energy

<b>Knowledge concepts:</b>	/ By the end of the lesson, students should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To describe and explain the locational advantages of developing solar energy and wind power in North China</li><li>2. To explain how the development of these renewable energy resources help reduce energy shortage and environmental problems</li></ol>
<b>Skills:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. By interpreting photographs (as shown in video) to identify the locational factors</li><li>2. To interpret climatic data</li><li>3. To logically discuss the pros and cons of adopting renewable energy resources in China</li></ol>
<b>Values and attitude:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To appreciate our country's effort in safeguarding resource (energy) security in China</li><li>2. To develop the humanistic value of national unity in solving problems of our homeland</li></ol>
<b>Relationship with national security education</b>	Strand 7: Understand the importance of homeland security, resource security and nuclear security to the social-economic development of the country through learning the geographical characteristics of our country

# Pre-lesson tasks

## Pre-lesson task

Before discussing the renewable energy resources in China, let's understand some basic geographical information of the provinces/ autonomous regions in China.



**Figure 1** Map of China

1. On Figure 1, label Nei Mongol Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.
2. Prepare a photo of a characteristic item (much better if you could bring the real object) from the either one autonomous region. Prepare a 'show and tell' presentation about the object and the autonomous region.

# Pre-lesson tasks

Today I'd like to share with you some fascinating information about yaks and the important role they play in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China. Yaks are a large, shaggy-haired bovine species that are perfectly adapted to the harsh, mountainous environments of Central Asia. In Inner Mongolia, yaks are deeply woven into the cultural and economic fabric of the region. One of the most valuable yak products is their dense, warm wool. Yak wool is exceptionally soft, durable, and insulating - making it perfect for creating high-quality textiles like sweaters, shawls, and blankets. In fact, many traditional Mongolian garments are woven from yak wool. But the uses of the yak don't stop there. Their meat is also a dietary staple, prized for its rich, almost sweet flavor. Yak meat is a major source of protein for Mongolian herders and is also becoming increasingly popular in high-end restaurants around the world. Yaks even provide transportation for Mongolian nomads, able to traverse the rugged mountain terrain while carrying heavy loads. Their dung is also an important fuel source in this remote region. So as you can see, the yak is truly a remarkable animal that is central to the lives and livelihoods of people in Inner Mongolia. From food and fiber to fuel and labor, the humble yak is an indispensable part of this unique regional culture and economy."

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## Linkage with their researched work to the geographical settings in China

Goji berry, a orange reddish coloured food also known as the Ningxia wolfberry is the characteristic item in found from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China.

Why is it the characteristic item? Ningxia fulfills the requirement of providing high quality soil conditions and climate for the goji berries to grow better. Therefore, Ningxia is the largest producer of the goji berries in China.

Also, these berries are used in the traditional Chinese medicines for a long period of time. It has the significance of it. It reflects the culture in Ningxia.

**Removed due to copyright issues**

# 1. Problem identification

## A. What is the current status of energy consumption in China?

1. Figure 2a shows the production and consumption of energy resources in China from 1970 to 2019. Table 2b shows some data about the socio-economic development of China from 2000 to 2019.

**Resource security**

Removed due to copyright issues

- (a) Quote evidence to describe and explain the trend of daily energy consumption of China between 1970 and 2019.
- (b) What energy problem has China been facing in recent years? **How may the energy problem affect the national security in China?**
- (c) What may the Chinese government do to ensure the energy supply in China?

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# 2. Suggestions of alternatives

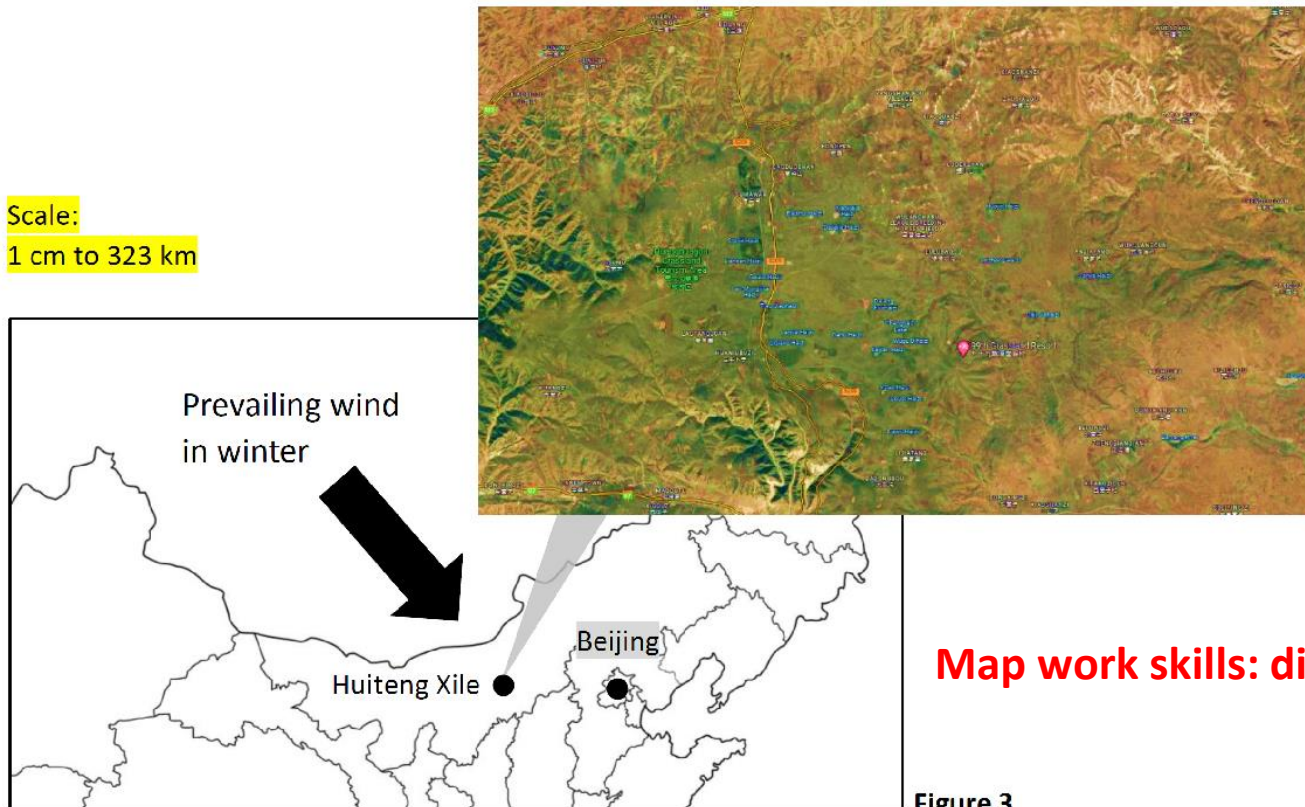
## B. What types of renewable energy resources are available in China?

### (i) Wind power

2. Figure 3 shows the aerial photo of the Huiteng Xile (輝騰錫勒) Grassland, Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, where a large scale wind farm can be found.

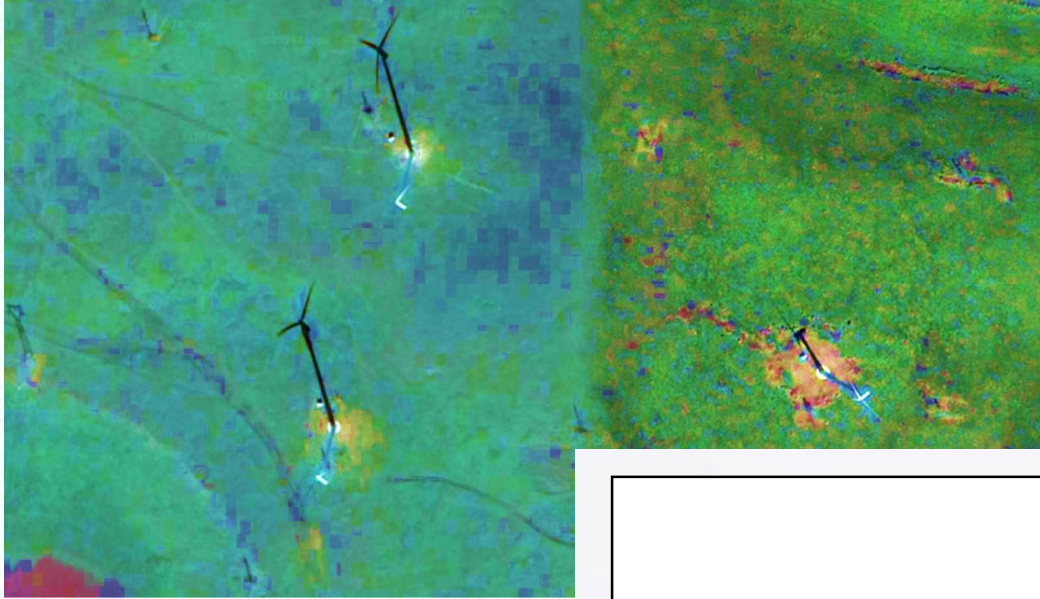
Scale:

1 cm to 323 km



What are the locational advantages of Huiteng Xile Grassland to be developed as a wind farm?

## 2. Suggestions of alternatives



Use Google Earth

Video input from  
Aerial China

Removed due to copyright issues

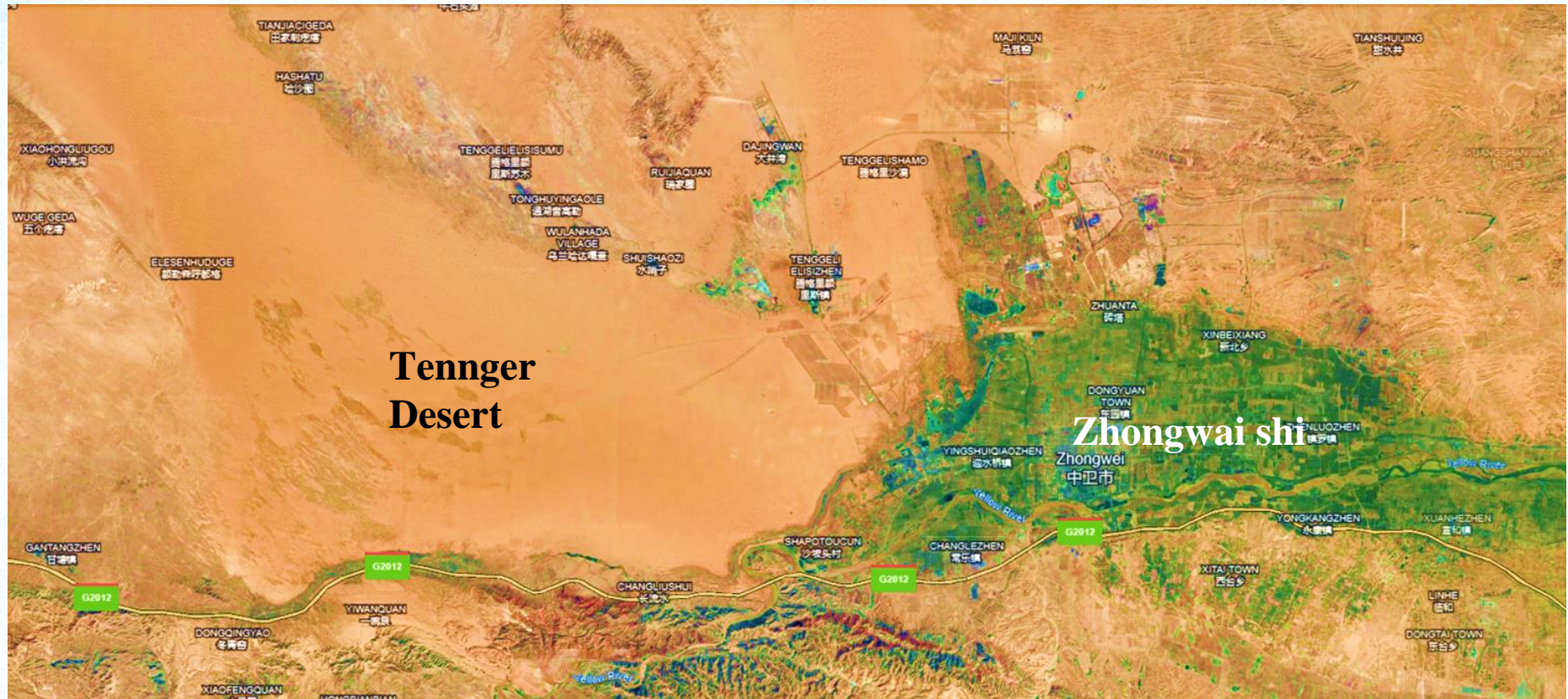
# 2. Suggestions of alternatives

**Geographical settings**

**Data analysis**



# Solar energy in Zhongwai shi, Ningxia Autonomous Region



With reference to Figure 4a and Table 4b, describe the physical environment of Zhongwai shi.

- Climate
- Landscape/ relief

**Satellite image analysis**

## 2. Suggestions of alternatives

# 3. Discussion: Choice of alternative energy and resource security

*With reference to the advantages of solar energy and wind power, the Chinese government should replace other types of energy resources with solar energy and wind power.*

With reference to Figures 5a, 5b and 5c. Discuss whether the above suggestion is appropriate.

**Decision-making**

**Data analysis**

**Concept of resource security**

The population density is higher in \_\_\_\_\_, meaning that the energy demand is \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Removed due to copyright issues**

# 3. Discussion: Choice of alternative energy and resource security

**Removed due to copyright issues**

**Removed due to copyright issues**

# 3. Discussion: Choice of alternative energy and resource security

*With reference to the advantages of solar energy and wind power, the Chinese government should replace other types of energy resources with solar energy and wind power.*

With reference to Figures 5a, 5b and 5c. Discuss whether the above suggestion is appropriate.

**Discussion: Pros and cons of developing renewable energy resources in China**  
With reference to the advantages of solar energy and wind power, the Chinese government should replace other types of energy resources with solar energy and wind power.  
With reference to Figures 5a, 5b and 5c. Discuss whether the above suggestion is appropriate.

**Anonymous 19d**  
**Wind power**  
(Continuation of last publication—"I agree")  
For wind power, China has a number of factors that make it favourable for the development of this renewable energy. As can be seen in source 5a and 5b, western China is sparsely populated (stated in last para.) and has a relatively large distribution of wind power. Thus would be favourable in the development of wind power.

**Anonymous 19d**  
Western China has relatively lower population density and larger area so the renewable energy there is more abundant. However in contrasts, Eastern China has relatively higher population density and it is smaller in area size, therefore the renewable energy resources may not be enough.  
As seen in Figure 5B, the solar distribution in southwestern of China is the highest, indicating that the place is the most suitable for solar power as renewable resources, which does not contribute to the wester and southern part of China, therefore it is not effective.

**Anonymous 19d**  
**Group 3 (follow up)**  
pros:  

- Can relieve the stress on energy shortage
- reduce GHGs emissions > climate change

  
cons:  

- dense population in southeastern china > will disturb the surrounding neighbourhood assuming that there are enough remaining flatlands or space
- not enough space for development

**Anonymous 19d**  
pros: according to figure 5b, the solar radiation is high in the western china. solar and wind are renewable clean energy sources that do not produce greenhouse gas emissions, this can reduce china's carbon footprints and environmental impacts.  
cons: less stable and reliable. because they cannot produce produce energy during period of low wind and sunshine. geographical limitations. as it requires long distance transmissions to sites large scale solar and wind projects. according to 5c, the distribution of wind power is uneven. according to 5a, the eastern part of china has a high population density, it is not suitable to develop renewable energy as it may disturb the people.

**Anonymous 19d**  
**Grp 2 (table in front of teacher table )Stance :agree**  
According the figures,the eastern part of China has high the population density . While in the western part of china most solar energy is generated .therefore to transfer energy to the eastern part , many power lines have to be constructed and large capital are required, which is not cost efficient.

**Anonymous 19d**  
**I agree**  
I partially agree with the fact that the Chinese government should replace other types of energy resources with Solar energy and

**Anonymous 19d**  
**Still Group 4**

**Anonymous 19d**  
**Group 4 (I think)**

# 3. Discussion: Choice of alternative energy and resource security

Anonymous 19d

Grp 2 (table in front of teacher table )Stance :agree

According to the figures, the eastern part of China has a high population density. While in the western part of China, most solar energy is generated. Therefore, to transfer energy to the eastern part, many power lines have to be constructed and large capital are required, which is not cost efficient.

3

4

Anonymous 19d

Wow your answer is really nice!

Anonymous 19d

I like it!

Anonymous 19d

I am loving it

Anonymous 19d

Excellent work bro

Add comment

Anonymous 19d

Still Group 4

Most people live in the eastern / southern part of China, whereas the energy machines are mainly distributed around the western / northern places, and it would be hard to transfer energy over a large distance without any energy loss.

3

0

Add comment

Anonymous 19d

Group 4 (I think)

We personally think that the Chinese government should not replace other types of energy resources with solar energy and wind power.

First of all, the usage of solar energy and wind power cannot meet the demand of the people in China. Wind power has its disadvantages by only being able to absorb it near the North-western China. The energy absorbed by these places definitely cannot meet the demand for electricity, especially in the inland. Solar energy is more focused on the western side of China. Even though it could help the western regions of China, this and the wind energy combined still wouldn't be able to meet the needs of the whole China.

3

0

Add comment

- Specific geographical settings for the development of solar and wind energy
- Spatial distribution of regions with abundant solar energy/ wind power and high energy consumption regions

# 4. Extended discussion

## West-East Electricity Transmission Project

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Development of nuclear energy

5. Figure 6 shows the overview of the West-East Electricity Transmission Project.

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Each of the corridors is expected to exceed 40 gigawatts in capacity by 2020 – a combined capacity equivalent to 60 Hoover Dams. The seven recipient provinces – Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Guangdong – together consume nearly 40 percent of China’s total electricity.

Yunnan’s Nuozhadu Dam on the Mekong River was constructed as a part of this project, and has been touted as part of the backbone of the southern corridor, sending two-thirds of its output to Guangdong – the leading province in export manufacturing.

Also along the central corridor, the longest, single ultra-high voltage direct current line in the world connects the Xiangjiaba dam on the Yangtze River (between Yunnan and Sichuan provinces) to Shanghai. It is 2 070 km long and has a capacity of 6.4 gigawatts.

Source: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/interactive-chinas-west-east-electricity-transfer-project>

Figure 6

# Exit card

Annabelle Liu 3D(15)

## Exit card

Explain one favourable factor that the Nei Mongol/ Ningxia is suitable for developing alternative energy resources.

gentle relief  
land and barren  
dry areas  
with sparse population.

In what aspect the major fields of National Security Education are included in this lesson? Circle the relevant field(s) and explain your answer in one sentence.

= renewable energy resources can solve energy shortage.



3D06  
Evanna Cheung

## Exit card

Explain one favourable factor that the Nei Mongol/ Ningxia is suitable for developing alternative energy resources.

Dry and arid climate

In what aspect the major fields of National Security Education are included in this lesson? Circle the relevant field(s) and explain your answer in one sentence.

Energy is a kind of source and we talked about energy shortage and how to solve it with re-nearable energy.





# Teaching exemplars (2): S2 Food problems

- Reading Across Curriculum Worksheet: Hybrid Rice
- Collaboration with English Department
- LAC

S2 Geography Assignment 4

Kowloon True Light School (2023-24)  
S2 Geography  
C3 Food problems: Assignment 4 RaC  
Worksheet

Name: Lee Ka Wan  
Class: 2D ( 13 )

Grade A

Upon the completion of this worksheet, students should be able to:

1. Understand the history of hybrid rice.
2. Identify the benefits brought by hybrid rice.

Read Sources 1-2 and answer questions 1-9 on below.


Source 1 

Figure 1 shows a phenomenon in an area at the edge of a city in China.

Figure 1

## Removed due to copyright issues

1. What are the land use of areas X, Y and Z respectively? (3 marks)  
x: Residential y: Agricultural z: Industrial
2. How may the activities in areas X and Z affect the production in area Y? (2 marks)  
More people living in cities, urban area are expanding, it take up large area of farmlands at the edge of the cities. Different human activities cause air, soil and water pollution. Those of the pollution lowers the quality of arable land.
3. What are the other limitations of farming in China? Match column A with column B by putting the letters (A-C) in the brackets (3 marks)

<b>Column A</b>		<b>Column B</b>
a. Hilly relief	( <u>C</u> )	A. Shortens the growing season
b. Harsh climate	( <u>A</u> )	B. Reduces farm outputs
c. Loss of farmland	( <u>B</u> )	C. Makes soil thin and infertile

1

# Teaching exemplars (2): S2 Food problems

- Pre-lesson task: geographical in nature

## Source 1



Figure 1 shows a phenomenon in an area at the edge of a city in China.

Figure 1

Removed due to copyright issues

1. What are the land use of areas X, Y and Z respectively? (3 marks)

x: Residential y: Agricultural z: Industrial

2. How may the activities in areas X and Z affect the production in area Y? (2 marks)

More people living in cities, urban area are expanding, it take up large area of farmlands at the edge of the cities. Different human activities cause air, soil and water pollution. Those of the pollution lowers the quality of arable land.

3. What are the other limitations of farming in China? Match column A with column B by putting the letters (A-C) in the brackets (3 marks)

### Column A

- a. Hilly relief
- b. Harsh climate
- c. Loss of farmland

### Column B

- ( C ) A. Shortens the growing season
- ( A ) B. Reduces farm outputs
- ( B ) C. Makes soil thin and infertile

# Teaching exemplars (2): S2 Food problems

## Source 2

### The father of hybrid rice



[1] Yuan Long-ping, the renowned Chinese scientist who helped feed China and the world with his pioneering research on hybrid rice, passed away at age 91 on May 22, 2021 in Changsha, Hunan Province. Born in Beijing in 1930, Yuan witnessed starvation growing up and was deeply saddened by this. He graduated from Southwest Agricultural College in 1953 and dedicated his career to agricultural research and education. In 1964, Yuan began his groundbreaking research on developing high-yield hybrid rice strains. After nine years of intensive research and testing, his team successfully cultivated the world's first hybrid rice variety which raised yields by about 20% compared to conventional strains. Since then, hybrid rice has been widely grown across China, enabling farmers to reap incredible yields. This helps China feed its massive population with limited arable land.

[2] Yuan's hybrid rice is now planted on over 16 million hectares in China (57 per cent of the total planting area of rice), meeting the needs of 80 million more people annually. In 2021, his team's third-generation hybrid rice achieved extraordinary yields of 22.96 tonnes per hectare. Yuan believed raising productivity was key to ensuring food security in populous countries like China. His life mission was developing hybrid strains with higher yields. Yuan also trained over 14,000 technicians from 80 developing countries since the 1980s on cultivation methods, providing enough food sources where famine risk is high. Globally over 8 million hectares are planted with his hybrid varieties, increasing yields by about two tonnes per hectare over local varieties.

[3] Yuan received many top national honours, including China's highest state honour Medal of the Republic in 2019 for his eminent contributions. Diligent even in his 80s, he continued hands-on field research until falling ill in early 2021. Yuan Long-ping's lifelong hybrid rice research improved countless lives, and he is unquestionably a leading scientist who helped secure global food supply through innovation.



4. Look at the underlined words in paragraphs 1-3 and match them with the definitions below.

(6 marks)

- efficiency in producing goods or services
- planted
- relating to farming
- suitable for farming and growing crops
- the total amount of crops produced
- unpleasant hunger and malnutrition

Productivity ✓  
Agricultural or cultivated ✓  
Cultivated ✓ agricultural  
Arable ✓  
Yields ✓  
Famine ✓

Subject-specific diction

# Teaching exemplars (2): S2 Food problems

## Source 3



Below is an extract from an online forum where some farmers are discussing a new type of hybrid rice.

### Subject: New hybrid rice from China

Happyfarmer 2.17 p.m. 11 Oct	[1] Hi fellow famers! Do you know that Chinese scientists are working on a new type of hybrid rice? They found that by combining the Japonica and Indica rice varieties, they made the rice super strong and resistant to pests, diseases and drought. This hybrid rice could also yield more than 15% higher than what we have now. I truly hope it'll be available soon.
Funfarming 3.49 p.m. 11 Oct	[2] That could surely save us some serious cash. With bigger yields and fewer pesticides needed, we can save money and increase our profits. That's a game-changer, especially for small-scale farmers who often struggle with high costs.
Happyfarmer 5.09 p.m. 11 Oct	[3] You are right, Funfarming. With the higher yield, we can feed more people using less land. And the best part is that hybrid rice needs less pesticide compared to the traditional types. It's not only great for the environment but also for our health. I can't wait to see how this new variety from China will contribute to sustainable agriculture!
FarmKU 2.03 a.m. 12 Oct	[4] China has been leading the way in hybrid rice breeding, and their research has inspired other countries to give it a try. It's incredible that Chinese scientists have identified and named 27 sterility-related genes, accounting for more than half of all the research in this field. Now that we know more about the genes in rice, we can mix and match the genes to see how we

7. According to paragraph 1, what are TWO reasons Happyfarmer hopes the new hybrid rice will be available soon?

(2 marks)

- The rice become super strong and resistant to pests, diseases and drought.
- The hybrid rice could also yield more than 15% higher than what they have now.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of the new hybrid rice in paragraphs 2 and 3? Blacken the correct circle. (1 mark)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A using fewer pesticides | <input type="radio"/> C saving money                          |
| <input type="radio"/> B increasing yields      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D lowering the price of rice |

9. How many people posted in the forum? (1 mark)

3 people

10. In paragraph 5, Funfarming states that innovative solutions such as hybrid rice that benefit both

the environment and people's health (1 mark)

ts and farmers working together to come up with innovative benefit both the environment and people's health. I hope there arch and adoption.

**Merits of hybrid rice**

# Teaching exemplars (3): S2

## Desertification

### Source 2



[1] Hi everyone! My name is Buyintegedele and I'm a herder living in the Gobi Desert in Inner Mongolia, China. I'd like to tell you a bit about my life and experiences growing up in this harsh but beautiful landscape.

[2] The Gobi is the largest desert in Asia, covering parts of northern China and southern Mongolia. It has an extreme continental climate, with very cold winters and hot summers. The annual rainfall here is less than 100 mm, so it is an extremely arid environment. However, the Gobi is home to a variety of wildlife including wild Bactrian camels and snow leopards. As herders, my family and I move across the desert with our sheep, goats, camels and horses to search for patches of grass and water for them.

[3] Life in the desert can be very difficult. Fierce sandstorms known as 'yellow dust storms' often blast across the landscape, destroying crops and hurting livestock. As the climate changes, these sandstorms have become more and more common and intense. Sometimes they can occur ten times in a single month! The storms blow sand everywhere, even inside our homes. It's hard to keep the animals safe and find enough food and water for them during these harsh weather events.

[4] Desertification, which is the change of land into deserts, is increasing in recent decades. This expansion of desert is threatening the crops growing on the land. More people had no choice but to leave their homes to remain here on the land my family has lived on for generations.

[5] In April, I plant corn which I hope to harvest in October. However, sandstorms often destroy them before they can be harvested.

[6] While this landscape can be unforgiving, it's also beautiful. I love seeing the camels walking along the horizon or galloping across the dunes. I've been to the desert many times. This fascinating, if challenging, desert is the heart of the herding traditions of my ancestors.

Read Source 2 and answer questions 3–7. (13 marks)

3. Look at the underlined words in paragraphs 1–6 and match them with the definitions below. (6 marks)

- i) a person who takes care of a group of animals in the countryside \_\_\_\_\_
- ii) using too much vegetation for feeding animals \_\_\_\_\_
- iii) plants grown for food or other uses \_\_\_\_\_
- iv) the animals kept on a farm \_\_\_\_\_
- v) to cut and gather grown plants for food or other uses \_\_\_\_\_
- vi) very dry \_\_\_\_\_

4. Find ONE piece of evidence in paragraph 2 which suggests that Gobi Desert is 'an extremely arid environment' (lines 4–5). (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In paragraph 3, what are the reasons Buyintegedele gives for his very difficult life in the Gobi Desert? Write a word or phrase taken from the paragraph in each blank below. (4 marks)

- Sandstorms there destroy (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and hurt (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- There may not be enough (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ for the animals.

**Subject-specific diction**

# Teaching exemplars (3): S2

## Desertification

### Measures tackling desertification/ sandstorms

Read Source 3 and answer question 8.

(5 marks)

8. According to Source 3, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Blacken the correct circles. (5 marks)

Statements	T	F	NG
i) The Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program is mainly about stopping desertification.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ii) The program covers the entire country of China.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iii) The program will continue restoring and protecting grasslands.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
iv) The program has reduced the silt entering the Yellow River.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
v) The Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program has successfully completed its goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

# Teaching exemplars (4): S2 Desertification

Language writing exercises

S2 Geography LAC Worksheet—Paragraph writing Class: 2D Name: Lee Ka Wan Date: 26-11-2023 Grade: A-

## S2 Geography Extended study: Factors of desertification in China

### A. What are the physical factors of desertification in China?

Use the figures below to explain the physical factors of desertification in China. Write paragraph for each figure by using the vocabulary given.

Figure	Vocabulary	Paragraphs
<p>Figure 1</p> <p>Physical factors for desertification in North China</p> <pre> graph TD     A[Physical factors for desertification in North China] --&gt; B[Dry climate]     A --&gt; C[Sandy soil]     A --&gt; D[Sparse vegetation]     A --&gt; E[Climate change]           </pre>	<p>physical factors, dry climate, sandy soil, sparse vegetation, climate change</p>	<p>There are four physical factors for desertification in North China. They are dry climate, sandy soil, sparse vegetation and climate change.</p>
<p>Figure 2</p> <p>A severely eroded slope in North China</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>Removed due to copyright issues</p> </div>	<p>Paragraph 1: dry climate, low annual rainfall/little rainfall, inland, receive less moisture</p> <p>Paragraph 2: strong winds, loose and sand soil, loosely held</p>	<p>First, the climate in North China is dry. Since the annual rainfall in inland China is low, less moisture is received. Only little drought-tolerant shrubs can survive in this harsh climate. Desertification is resulted. North China is located in the inland areas, it can receive less moisture from the onshore winds in summer. So, the annual rainfall is low. It cannot support high density of plant.</p> <p>Second, the winds in North China are strong. Then, strong winds can carry away the loosely held topsoil. The soil loose and sand soil is resulted. Soil erosion occurs. The land becomes unproductive and even barren. The process is called desertification.</p> <p>the strong winds will blow away the topsoil in North China. It makes the soil loose and sandy. With vegetation cover, the soil is seriously eroded. Soil erosion occurs when the soil is loosely held.</p>

27 NOV 2023

# Teaching exemplars (5): S2 Water problems

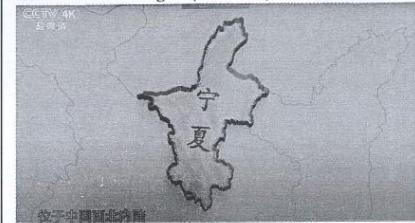
The Trouble of Water - Too much or too little

## 5.3 Case study: Water resource management in Ningxia

### Input from Aerial China

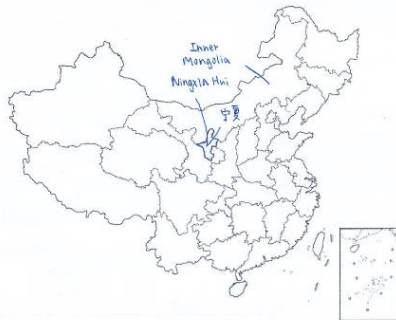
9. Watch Aerial China III: Ningxia (1:30-13:30) and answer the following questions.

Aerial China III: Ningxia (1:30-13:30).



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vvpcYHoYh10>

(a) On Figure 9, label Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.



Semi - arid

- Afforestation
- ↑ transpiration
- ↑ condensation
- ↑ precipitation.

(b) Describe the physical environment of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Semi-arid climate: low and unreliable rainfall.

Dryland: dominated by deserts and sparsely-distributed shrubs.

The Trouble of Water - Too much or too little

semi - arid (c) How may the physical environment pose challenges to the local people in Ningxia?

- ① Drought / water scarcity: Lack of water for irrigation and domestic usage.
- ② Affected by desertification: Infertile and thin further lowering the productivity.

(d) What have been done by the local people to overcome the physical challenges in Ningxia?

Water shortage

Removed due to copyright issues

- growing of drought-resistant crops (e.g. potatoes) to store water for usage in dry season.
- build dams and storage tanks to reduce water consumption
- using plastic films to reduce evaporation.

Straw checkerboard to fix the sand dunes. This hold loose sands.

Measures to manage water resource and desertification in Ningxia

(e) What is the importance of these measures in securing the national security in China?

The use of straw checkerboard could reduce desertification. There will be less loss of plant cover. The food sources to animals are maintained. This restores the ecological environment, safeguarding ecological security.



# Teaching exemplars (5): S2 Water problems

semi-arid (c) How may the physical environment pose challenges to the local people in Ningxia?

- ① Drought / Water scarcity: Lack of water for irrigation and domestic usage.
- ② Affected by desertification: Infertile and this further lowering the productivity.

## Measures to manage water resource and desertification in Ningxia

(d) What have been done by the local people to overcome the physical challenges in Ningxia?

Water shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- growing of drought-resistant crops (e.g. potatoes to store water for usage in dry season.</li> <li>- build dams and storage tanks to reduce water consumption</li> <li>- using plastic films to reduce evaporation.</li> </ul>
Removed due to copyright issues	Straw checkerboard to fix the sand dunes. This hold loose sands.

## Questions related to NSE

(e) What is the importance of these measures in securing the national security in China?

The use of straw checkerboard could reduce desertification. There will be less loss of plant cover, the food sources to animals are maintained. This restores the ecological environment, safeguarding ecological security.

# Teaching exemplars (5): S2 Water problems

(c) Figure 7b shows the measure to alleviate the problem of drought in Beijing.

Removed due to copyright issues

*New measures to manage water resource in China*

Figure 7b

(i) What is reclaimed water?

Reclaimed water is water that purified and treated sewage for reuse.

(ii) Calculate the share of reclaimed water in total water supply in Beijing in 2020.

$$1.2 / 4.06 \times 100\% = 29.6\%$$

(iii) What are the current uses of reclaimed water in Beijing?

- Replenishing water in rivers and lakes  
- toilet flushing  
- car washing  
~~sea~~ - industrial uses.

(iv) What are the advantages of recycling sewage?

Alleviate the water shortage and water pollution problems

# Teaching exemplars (6): S2 Water problems

## Concept of water scarcity

Input from Institute for Planet

S2 Geography Extra worksheets on water scarcity



Kowloon True Light School (2023-24)  
S2 Geography  
Extended study: Water scarcity in China

Name: Cassie

Class: 2D ( 2 )



Watch The protection of The Yellow River (0:00-3:45).

Removed due to copyright issues



Study Figure 1, Table 2 and Figure 3 to answer the following questions about a water problem in North China.

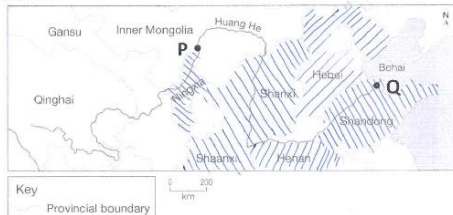


Figure 1 Provinces and autonomous regions that the Huang He flows through

	Total water resources (100 million m <sup>3</sup> )	Population (10 000)	Per capita water resources (m <sup>3</sup> / person)
Shandong	168.4	9 847	X
Henan	287.2	9 480	303
Hebei	135.1	7 425	182
Shanxi	94.0	3 664	257
Shaanxi	333.4	3 793	878
Inner Mongolia	537.0	2 511	2 139
Ningxia	9.2	668	138
Gansu	164.8	2 600	634
Qinghai	589.3	588	Y

Table 2 Information about the provinces and autonomous regions that the Huang He flows through

Location of North China

Data processing skills

S2 Geography Extra worksheets on water scarcity

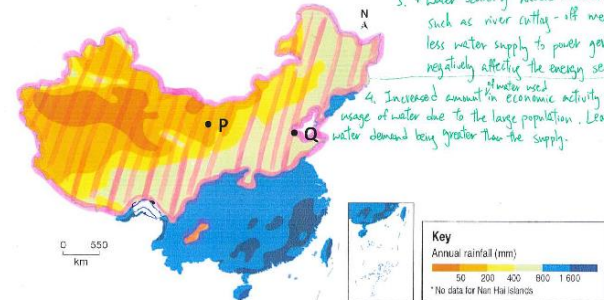


Figure 3 Distribution of annual rainfall in China

1. Calculate X and Y. X: 171 Y: 10022

2. On Figure 1, shade the provinces and autonomous regions with per capita water resources less than 500 m<sup>3</sup> in 2015.

3. What is the water problem faced by the provinces and autonomous regions you have shaded? How does this water problem affect the national security in North China?

They face water scarcity because there is not enough water for irrigation. Water scarcity causes many inconveniences, like crop failure. Water scarcity also affects the daily lives of people, like having little drinking water. (It will also be difficult for citizens to get meat as a lot of water is needed to raise cattle.) The water supply will not be able to satisfy its demand. This negatively affects the national security in North China.

(conclude →)

4. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2. Why do these provinces and autonomous regions have the water problem in Q3?

It is because these regions have little to no rainfall. In Table 2, we can see that the Northern and Western China have less than 400 mm of rainfall annually. In Table 2, we can see that these provinces also have little water resource per capita, all below 400 m<sup>3</sup>/person.

5. Refer to Figure 1, Table 2 and Figure 3. With evidence, explain whether physical factors or human factors are more important to cause the water problem in Q3?

Physical factors are more important to water scarcity. In Figure 3, areas with low rainfall are the Northern and Western areas. In Figure 1, the areas with water scarcity are found in the Northern areas of China. In Table 2, the little water resources are the main cause for water scarcity in most areas.

Physical factors are important, e.g. rainfall and volume of flows in the rivers. Places with little rainfall and lower volume of flow may result in less water supply. This increases the risk of water scarcity. For example, Ningxia has lower annual rainfall and little volume of flow, leading to low water supply. Human factors are important. As large population increases the demand for freshwater, places with dense economic activities and population will have greater water stress. For example, Shandong has a large population and its per capita water resource is therefore low.

state where there's the problem

# Teaching exemplars (6): S2 Water problems

Study Figure 1, Table 2 and Figure 3 to answer the following questions about a water problem in North China.

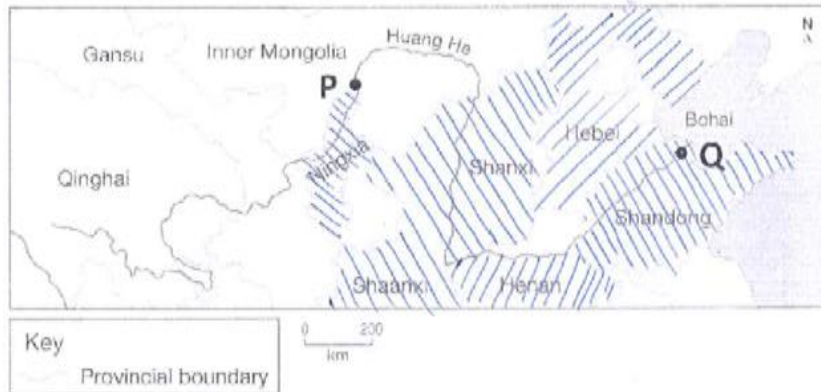


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Table 2 Information about the provinces and autonomous regions that the Huang He flows through

# Teaching exemplars (6): S2 Water problems

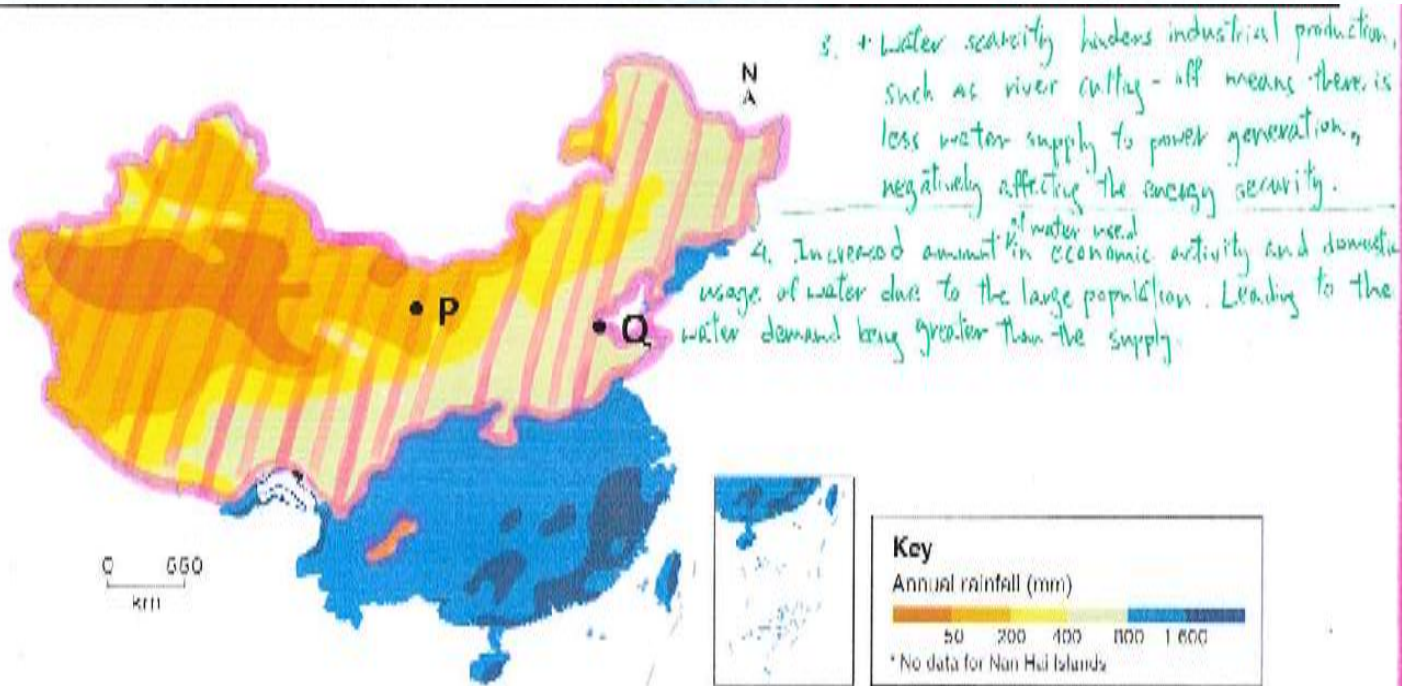


Figure 3 Distribution of annual rainfall in China

# Teaching exemplars (6): S2 Water problems

*Concept of water scarcity*

Questions related to NSE

3. What is the water problem faced by the provinces and autonomous regions you have shaded? How does this water problem affect the national security in North China?

They face water scarcity.

*because there is not enough water for irrigation*

Water scarcity causes many inconveniences, like crop failure! Water scarcity also affects the daily lives of people, like having little drinking water. (It will also be difficult for citizens to eat meat as a lot of water is needed to raise cattle.) The water supply will not be able to satisfy its demand.

Conclude → This negatively affects the national security in North China.

4. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2. Why do these provinces and autonomous regions have the water problem in Q3?

It is because these regions have little to no rainfall. In table 2, we can see that the Northern and Western China have less than 400 mm of rainfall annually. In table 2, we can see that these provinces also have little water resource per capita, all below 400 m<sup>3</sup>/person.

5. Refer to Figure 1, Table 2 and Figure 3. With evidence, explain whether physical factors or human factors are more important to cause the water problem in Q3?

Physical factors are more important to water scarcity.

In figure 3, areas with low rainfall are the Northern and Western areas. In figure 1, the areas with water scarcity are found in the Northern areas of China. In table 2, the little water resources are the main cause for water scarcity in most areas.

- Physical factors are important, e.g. rainfall and volume of flows in the rivers. Places with little rainfall and lower volume of flow may result in less water supply. This increases the risk of water scarcity. For example, Ningxia has lower annual rainfall and little volume of flows, leading to low water supply. Human factors are important. As large population increases the demand for freshwater, places with dense economic activities and population will have greater water stress. For example, Shanghai has a large population and its per capita water resource is therefore low.

# Teaching exemplars (7): S2 Water problems

## B. The Three Gorge Dam Project: Decision-making

22. Figure 22 shows the details of the Three Gorge Dam Project.



## Discussion on the effectiveness of dam construction

(iv) The construction of the Sanxia Dam is completed in 2003.

Table 22c shows the comparison of flooding in Chang Jiang Basin in 1998 and 2020.

Year	Precipitation (mm) 1 June - 20 July in Huangshan station	Affected population (million people)	Number of fatalities	Direct economic loss (US\$ billion)
1998	722	240	1 526	39.45
2020	1 625	54.81	158	22.34

Table 22c

Do you think structure P is effective? Quote evidence to explain your answers.

I think structure P is effective. From table 22c, although the rainfall in 2020 is higher, the affected population, number of fatalities and direct economic loss decreased.

# Teaching exemplars (8): S3 Climate change



Kowloon True Light School (2023-24)  
S3 Geography  
Extended study: Impact of climate change on Polar regions

Name: Yannis Tang

Class: 3D (22)

Grade

Watch Arctic polar bears "face near-extinction within decades" warn scientists - BBC News.

Removed due to copyright issues



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGG9nJJEYg>

Study Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

Removed due to copyright issues

1997  
3.3 million

Questions related to NSE

Figure 4a Information of the Arctic region and the surrounding areas

Year	Global forest area (thousand ha)	Global fossil fuel consumption (million tonnes oil equivalent)	Mean atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration (ppm)	Global temperature anomalies* (°C)
1990	4 128 269	7 906	354	+ 0.4
2000	4 055 602	8 152	369	+ 0.4
2010	4 015 673	10 601	389	+ 0.7
2015	3 999 134	11 306	399	+ 0.9

\* Based on the mean temperatures from 1950 to 1980

Table 4b Data related to global temperature anomalies from 1990 to 2015

- Describe and explain the trend of the change in the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide from 1995 to 2015.   
*It's keep increasing from 1995 to 2015. From 1990 354 ppm carbon dioxide to 399 ppm carbon dioxide in 2015. As we may see from the figure, the global forest area has been decreasing from 4128269 thousand ha in 1990 to 3999134 thousand ha in 2015. However the fossil fuel consumption has been increasing from 7906 million tonnes to 11306 million tonnes in 2015. Burning of fossil fuel releases a lot of carbon dioxide, which then accelerates the rate of global warming. How did the change in the amount of carbon dioxide emission lead to the areal change of sea ice extent?   
As carbon dioxide is a kind of greenhouse gas, when there's more CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, more energy is being absorbed by CO<sub>2</sub> and water vapour, causing greenhouse effect, causing global warming. Warmer temp. will easily cause the melting of sea ice, and give a decrease on sea ice extent.*
- How might the areal change of sea ice extent you found out in Q1 bring about both positive and negative impact to the Arctic region?   
*As the sea ice extent decreases, the areas covered by the sea ice in Arctic Ocean decreases. The positive impact of the situation is the extraction of natural resources is easier, as seen in figure 4a, there are more oil reserves. Also, the areas uncovered by the sea ice provided a new route for people to travel from Alaska to Greenland, passing Bering Strait and Baffin Bay. However, the negative impact brought is that the construction of polar biodiversity, bringing the relocation of polar bears, causing them hard to find food, difficulty to survive, and they extinct. Tourism of polar bears pose a threat to polar security and ecological security?   
When there's an over-extraction of oil in the polar regions, the resources of polar region will be fully extracted & depleting habitat. - Burning of fossil fuels may result in climate change, leading to the melting of sea ice, this may harm the natural polar system.*
- How may human activities pose a threat to polar security and ecological security?   
*When there's an over-extraction of oil in the polar regions, the resources of polar region will be fully extracted & depleting habitat. - Burning of fossil fuels may result in climate change, leading to the melting of sea ice, this may harm the natural polar system.*

Polar security: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV3ePADNSpE>

Conventional questions on the topic



# Teaching exemplars (8): S3 Climate change

Study Figure 4a and Figure 4b.

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Year	Global forest area (thousand ha)	Global fossil fuel consumption (million tonnes oil equivalent)	Mean atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration (ppm)	Global temperature anomalies* (°C)
1990	4 128 269	7 906	354	+ 0.4
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- Describe and explain the trend of the change in the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide from 1995 to 2015. (3)

It's keep increasing from 1995 to 2015. From 1990 354 ppm carbon dioxide to 399 ppm carbon dioxide in 2015. As we may see from the figure, the global forest area has been decreasing from 4128269 thousand ha in 1990 to 3999134 thousand ha in 2015. However, the fossil fuel consumption has been increasing from 7906 million tonnes to 11306 million tonnes in 2015. Burning of fossil fuel releases a lot of carbon dioxide, when these releases starts to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, the causes

- How did the change in the amount of carbon dioxide emission lead to the areal change of sea-ice extent? (4)

As carbon dioxide is a kind of greenhouse gas, when there's more CO<sub>2</sub> appearing in the atmosphere, more energy is being absorbed by CO<sub>2</sub> and intensifies certain greenhouse effect, causing global warming. Warmer temp. will easily cause the sea ice, and give a decrease on sea-ice extent.

**Conventional questions on the topic**

# Teaching exemplars (8): S3 Climate change

3. How might the areal change of sea ice extent you found out in Q1 bring about both positive and negative impact to the Arctic region?

As the sea ice extent decreases, the areas covered by the sea ice in Arctic Ocean decreases. The positive impact of this situation is the extraction of natural resources is easier, as seen in figure 4a, there are more <sup>potential</sup> oil reserves. Also, the areas uncovered by the sea ice provided a new route for people to travel from Alaska to Greenland, promoting trade and boost economy. However, the negative impact brought is that the construction of polar biodiversity, bringing the relocation of polar bears, causing them hard to find food, difficulties to survive, and they extinct <sup>soon</sup>.

4. How may human activities pose a threat to polar security and ecological security? <sup>also brought poli</sup>

When there's an over-extraction of oil in the polar regions, the resources of polar region will be fully extracted & destroy habitat. <sup>P</sup>  
- Burning of fossil fuels may result in climate change, leading to the melting of sea ice, this may harm the natural polar system.

Polar security: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV3ePADNSpE>

Questions  
related to NSE

# Teaching exemplars (9): S3 Climate change

## Essay writing



Water resource ← heavy rain  
 Fertilized topsoil ← heat waves  
 public health ← heat waves  
 Kowloon True Light School  
 have good have bad, bad > good

Name: Jamie Tang  
 Class: 3D (22)  
 Great essay

Explain why climate change brings more harm than good to the people of China.

Climate change brings more harm than good to the people of China on water resource, farming and public health.

Firstly, in the aspect of water resource. Climate change brings a large amount of rainfall by higher evaporation and condensation rate. However, it also decrease the days with rain. This reduces the risk of flooding in Northern areas, preventing related loss. However, with the increasing amount of rain, there are also more days with intensive rainfall, the higher rate of storm surges, coastal and Southern <sup>and western</sup> areas will easily receive floodings. Related lives and properties caused occur.

Secondly, in farming aspects. As there's an increase in rainfall due to climate change, rice, wheat and maize can be grown further north in north-eastern and north-western regions, food problems in these areas can be solved. However, with heavy rainfall and rising sea level flood the fields, cause the farmland become too salty to farm. Also because the rising temperature in temperate regions, more tropical diseases and pests are being spread in northern regions and affect the productivity of farms.

Lastly, in the aspect of public health. Since the climate change rises the temperature in temperate <sup>regions</sup> less cold days occur and fewer deaths caused by extreme cold weather. However, since the temperature rises in temperate regions, tropical diseases like dengue fever will spread nationwide. Also, more frequent heat waves, especially in the northern and south-eastern regions, which is the tropical regions. They lead to more cases of heat stroke, causing more deaths by extreme hot weather.

*good use of seg. terms and relevant examples!*

To sum up, climate changes caused more harm than good by destroying the farmlands, flooding up the lands, causing losses and harming people's health.

10/10

29 MAY 2024

↓ precipitation → reduce water resource

# Teaching exemplars (8+9): S3 Climate change

Geography (S1 - S3)		Curriculum Framework of National Security Education in Hong Kong	
Chapter / Topic	Learning Elements	Strand	Learning Elements
Elective Module: Changing Climate, Changing Environments  • What are the effects of climate change on different parts of the world?  • What have been done to deal with climate change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the impact of climate change on China (including Hong Kong), and learn about the measures adopted by China and other countries in combating climate change               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through satellite images, understand the impact of climate change on polar ice and the ecological environment. Students should understand how human activities pose a threat to polar security (new security domain) and ecological security.</li> <li>Through the discussion of various measures to deal with climate change, students should understand the different ways to attain and the importance of safeguarding polar security and ecological security.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the definition of national security and the 13 domains of national security (e.g. new security domains, ecological security)</li> </ul>
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore topics related to ecological security and new security domains (e.g. biodiversity, conservation, and exploration and protection of deep sea and polar regions), understand the impact of human activities on the ecology and environment, and the necessity of safeguarding ecological security and new security domains.</li> </ul>

# Teaching exemplars (10): S3 Scramble for Energy

(c) Study Figure 7c which shows the nuclear safety measures adopted by the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station.

The Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station has been providing a stable power supply while maintaining good safety standards.



- Ideal location**
  - The plant is built on geological stable land. The risk of earthquake is extremely low.
  - Important facilities, such as flight paths and factories, are located far away from the plant.
- Design and operation in line with international safety standards**
  - The main buildings and power generation equipment are earthquake-proof.
  - Each reactor is built with three safety barriers made of reinforced steel and concrete to prevent radiation leakages.
  - Radioactive waste is kept in closed containers and disposed of properly.
- Careful monitoring**
  - Radiation levels are closely monitored. Abnormal conditions are reported immediately.
  - The Daya Bay Contingency Plan has been set up to coordinate government efforts. Drills are also carried out regularly to raise public awareness and prepare for emergency situations.

Removed due to copyright issues

**Nuclear security**

Figure 7c

(b) What is the major problem caused by the use of nuclear power? Complete Table 7b.

Safety	<p>Nuclear security = By locating at appropriate location eg. far away from important facilities and settlement, the radiation from the plant will have limited impact in case of nuclear failure. Therefore, attention cost is minimised.</p> 	<p>Ecological security = By adopting these measures, nuclear energy is safe to use and it's clean and reliable energy source. Wide application of nuclear energy would reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and air pollutants alleviating climate change and air pollution.</p> 
Cost		



What aspect of the national security is being fulfilled by referring to the measures adopted by the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station? Explain briefly.

Society's safety. The plant is built in a geological stable land, important facilities located far away from the plant, careful design and monitoring. These can all prevent the society being enormously affected, causing huge properties and lives loss, causing the country unstable.

Ecological security = as the nuclear plant is located far away from the urban areas and located along the coastline, plants (farmlands, forests) won't be affected by the radiation and they won't die, natural environment can be preserved.

II. Are renewable energy resources good alternatives?  
 8. Figure 8a shows the distribution of renewable energy resources in China. Table 8b shows the information about selected renewable energy resources in China.

Removed due to copyright issues

Water also won't be polluted so there won't be water pollution, harming the living things in the ocean.

# Teaching exemplars (10): S3 Scramble for Energy

## Nuclear security

(actions done) **Nuclear security** Changing Climate, **ecological security** Changing Environments (environment)



What aspect of the national security is being fulfilled by referring to the measures adopted by the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station? Explain briefly.

Society's safety. The plant is built in a geological stable land, important facilities located far away from the plant, careful design and monitoring. These can all prevent the society being enormously affected, causing huge properties and lives loss, making the country unstable.

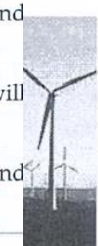
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Safety	<p><b>Nuclear security</b> = By locating at appropriate location eg. far away from important facilities and settlement, the radiation from the plant will have limited impact in case of nuclear failure. Therefore, attention cost is minimized.</p> 	<p><b>Ecological security</b> = By adopting these measures, nuclear energy is safe to use and it's clean and reliable energy source. Wide application of nuclear energy would reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and air pollutants alleviating climate change and air pollution.</p> 
Cost		
Table		

1a. Table 8b shows the




Water also won't be polluted so there won't be water pollution, harming the living things in the Ocean.

# Teaching exemplars (11): S1 City

## 8.2 Are there any good examples of sustainable cities in the world?

### Tianjin: Developing the 'Eco-city'

1 Refer to Figure 1 which shows the map of China.



The map shows the outline of China with its provincial boundaries. A black dot marks the location of Tianjin in the eastern part of the country, near the Bohai Bay. An inset map in the bottom right corner provides a more detailed view of the Bohai Bay region, showing the cities of Beijing and Tianjin and the surrounding water bodies.

Complete the following description about the location of Tianjin.

- Tianjin is very close to Beijing and Bohai.
- It is a major port city.
- Tianjin belongs to a/ an province/ autonomous region/ municipalities/ Special Administrative Regions.

*Figure 1*

**Locations;  
Types of  
administrative  
regions**

**NSE-related**


# Teaching exemplars (11): S1 City

- 2 Refer to Textbook p. 83 for the map of the layout plan of Tianjin ‘Eco-city’. How has the development of ‘Eco-city’ achieve sustainable development?

Feature	Explanation
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Removed due to copyright issues</b></p>	<p><u>Meeting economic growth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Develop <u>industrial</u> parks for green and non-<u>polluting</u> businesses, e.g. the <u>information technology</u> (IT) industry</li></ul>

**NSE-related**

- 3 How can the building of the ‘Eco-city’ in Tianjin achieve national security?

 <p style="text-align: center;">Ecological Security</p>	<p>By building the ‘Eco-city’ in Tianjin, the environmental quality can be maintained.</p> <hr/>
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# Conclusion

- Video resources
  - Aerial China
  - Institute for Planet
  - The China Current
- Teaching strategies
  - Themed lesson/ enquiry tasks
  - Reading Across Curriculum
  - Language writing exercise
  - Assignment planning
  - Small-scale enquiry
  - Appropriate selection of case study to enrich the understanding on national geography