

GEOG 1200 Earth Systems: Atmosphere and Biosphere (3,2,1)

The first part introduces climatology. Emphases are placed on atmospheric motion and climate change. The second part is a comprehensive analysis of the development and characteristics of soil and vegetation on the Earth's surface. Emphasis is placed on their distribution, soil-plant interactions and their significance in human's use of land.

GEOG 1210 Globalization of Economic Activities (3,2,1)

This course introduces students to the world phenomenon of globalization of economic activities. It is imperative for students in Geography to be aware of the basic features and the processes of economic globalization: What is it? Who are the main actors behind it? How did it happen? What are the implications for the spatial organization of economic production and the patterns of urban agglomerations at various geographic scales: the world, the nation, and the region? This course aims at providing a systematic introduction to these basic features.

GEOG 1610 People and the Physical Environment (3,3,0)

Students are introduced to the processes and problems associated with the physical environment in which people live, and examines how humans, in turn, influence and control their surroundings. Contemporary problems such as global warming, ozone depletion and desertification are examined. Special emphasis is given to examples from Hong Kong and China. This course is not open to Geography majors.

GEOG 1620 Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta: A Survey (3,2,1)

This course provides a comprehensive and lively guide to the history, culture, geography and economic development of South China. This objective is to be achieved by a series of well-organized lectures and tutorials. Field trips, both in Hong Kong and to the Pearl River Delta, which will provide an invaluable on-site experience to elaborate the types and magnitude of change in South China discussed in lectures, may be organized. It is hoped that this course will constitute an essential gateway to those wishing to acquire a deeper understanding of this dynamic corner of Asia.

GEOG 1630 Geography, Information Technology and Modern Life (3,3,0)

This is an introduction course to the application of geo-spatial information technology. It is designed as a complementary course for non-geography major students for the awareness and understanding of applications of modern technology to geographical issues. The course will emphasize the use of GIS, GPS and remote sensing to solve some common problems and issues in today's industry and the modern life of the society. The currently available resources of geographical data and data processing tools for various typical applications will also be introduced.

GEOG 1640 Energy, Environment and Sustainability (3,3,0)

Climate change and the depletion of energy resources are issues of major international concern in the contemporary world. The focus of this course is on the multiple and intricate relationships between energy, environment and sustainability issues. It allows students to fully understand the subject matter from both the natural science and social science perspectives. Through appropriate real-life examples, the course aims to guide students, in an exploration of viable alternative energy sources and to enable them to embark on a way of life that promotes a clean and sustainable use of energy resources. In addition to classroom learning, the teaching will be supplemented by field visits, demonstrations, group projects and debates.

GEOG 2005 Cultures, Peoples and Landscapes (3,2,1) (E)

The course examines how geographic location and people's cultural identities shape landscapes from both a physical setting and a symbolic construction point of view. Places or locations can be linked physically through processes of migration, tourism, trade, and investment, and represented (or "imagined") through media such as newspapers, film, music, art and literature. These processes are influenced by, and impact on, the natural and cultural landscapes.

GEOG 2006 Earth Systems: Shaping Landscapes (3,2,1) (E)

This course is complementary with GEOG 2016 Earth Systems: Atmosphere and Biosphere and introduces geomorphology and the main facets that have contributed to the study of landforms. Emphases are placed on: plate tectonic theory, as a framework to explain the major relief features of eastern Asia; on common geological materials and structures that control landscape in Hong Kong; and on the processes of weathering, erosion and deposition that produce contrasting landscapes.

GEOG 2007 Introduction to Quantitative Methods in Geography (3,2,1) (E)

This course provides an introduction into statistical analysis of geographic data. Through real-world examples from various topic areas of geography, students learn sampling methods, descriptive and inferential statistical techniques for analysing geographic data. Topics include hypothesis testing, spatial statistics, statistical relationships between variables, and how to generate, summarize and present geographic data, etc. The course will assist students in developing a knowledge basis for understanding more advanced methods of geographic analysis.

GEOG 2015 Cartography (3,2,2) (E)

Cartography is the art, science and technology of making maps. Maps are the communication media for geographers to express their views about our world, in a similar way that language is for literary authors. Understanding of map-making processes and mastering the skills of map-reading greatly enhance the presentation of geographical information in graphic format. Moreover, this format can be an effective tool for data analyses such as, for example, when examining the relationship between two distributions using simple transparent overlays. Students can apply such a mapping ability to their natural or social science courses or in their professional fields.

GEOG 2016 Earth Systems: Atmosphere and Biosphere (3,2,1) (E)

This course seeks to provide understanding of the ecosystem essentials and the atmospheric processes governing weather and climate. The first part is a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of vegetation on the earth's surface. Emphasis is placed on their distribution, and their significance in human's use of land. The second part introduces climatology. Emphases are placed on energy flow and temperature, atmospheric moisture, atmospheric circulation, climate classification and climate change.

GEOG 2017 Globalization of Economic Activities (3,2,1) (E)

This is an introductory course on economic geography. Students are first introduced to the basic features of economic globalization and their geographic ramifications. The course then describes in some detail the major forces and processes that underlie global production shifts, identifying the main actors involved and outlining the implications for the spatial organization of economic activities at various geographic scales: world, nation and region.

GEOG 2025 Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta: A Survey (3,2,1) (E)

This course provides a comprehensive and lively guide to the history, culture, geography and economic development of South China. This objective is to be achieved by a series of well-organized lectures and tutorials. Field trips, both in Hong Kong

and to the Pearl River Delta, which will provide an invaluable onsite experience to elaborate the types and magnitude of change in South China discussed in lectures, may be organized. It is hoped that this course will constitute an essential gateway to those wishing to acquire a deeper understanding of this dynamic corner of Asia.

GEOG 2110 Regional Geography of China (3,3,0) (E)

Regional geography is concerned with geographical synthesis with a specific "region" as its focus. The course is an introductory and foundation course which aims to familiarize students with broad aspects of development in China, including its human, physical, cultural and economic activities and also their impact on the environment and landscape.

GEOG 2140 Global Environmental Issues and Sustainability (3,2,1) (E)

This course covers environmental problems in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and the biosphere. Sustainability is the over-arching theme of this concept-centred, solution-oriented, and science-based course on contemporary environmental problems. Field and laboratory study form an integral part of the course.

GEOG 2150 Population Geography (3,2,1)

This course aims at familiarizing students with concepts and methodologies to examine population problems and evaluate population policies from a geographical perspective. The course is concerned with conceptualizing and measuring population structure and its dynamics. It explains the way in which populations are distributed through space and over time, together with various factors that generate changes. In particular, the evolving patterns of fertility, mortality and migration are examined from both spatial and temporal perspectives.

GEOG 2160 Energy Problems and the Environment (3,3,0) (E)

An introduction to the causes and effects of the energy problems which have arisen since 1973. The major sources of commercial energy—oil, coal and natural gas—are treated with respect to their characteristics, exploration and development, major uses, world production pattern, pricing and trade. The special role of electricity, together with problems connected with nuclear power, is covered. Furthermore, the nature and the ramifications of the 1973, 1980 and 2008 oil crises are discussed.

GEOG 2180 Urban Geography (3,2,1) (E)

An introduction to contemporary theories of urbanization, urban hierarchy, and the internal structure of the city. Such theories are related to empirical studies in geography and discuss the complex relationships between urban growth and social, economic, technological, and environmental changes in human society. Some field-study may be required.

GEOG 2320 Geography of Pacific Asia (3,3,0) (E)

This course introduces students to various aspects of the geography of Pacific Asia. The major concerns include economic and social progress, political evolution, physical advantages and constraints, resource bases, rural development, urbanization, industrialization and government policies in the economic development. In addition, economic and political relations between countries in the region are discussed. Reference will also be made to the spatial aspects of contemporary issues in Southeast Asia, the Pacific Island Region, Australia and New Zealand.

GEOG 2800 Geography of Health and the Environment (3,3,0) (E)

Since ancient times, people have worked, lived and multiplied under a wide variety of environmental conditions. According to Chinese medical theory, human health is affected by a lack of equilibrium between body and its surrounding environment. This is especially the case where the ecology of the environment is abnormal. Consequently, geographic variability has long been an important aspect of health studies in both Eastern and Western

cultures. This has been expressed in a variety of approaches ranging from geographic pathology to medical ecology, as well as disciplines such as geographical epidemiology, biometeorology, geomedicine, and so forth. This course aims to introduce students to the concepts and techniques in the discipline of medical geography in general and to examine recent trends in the geographic variation of health.

GEOG 3005 Field Camp (0,*,*)

Field camp will be held during the second semester of a student's third year and covers a seven- to nine-day period. Usually it is based in China or Southeast Asia. A wide range of geographical field techniques are utilized in the collection of geographic information and for conducting field research into physical, cultural and developmental problems. While no grades or unit credits are given for this camp, the student must complete the programme to the department's satisfaction for graduation.

GEOG 3006 Regional Geography of China (3,3,0) (E)

This is an introductory course on the geography of China. A regional approach is employed to provide students a comprehensive collection of topics over the physical setting, natural resources, population, urban and regional development, industrial and agricultural development, administrative system and geopolitics. These topics span across the time period before and after the country launched its economic reform. This course covers not only topics on social, economic and environmental issues, but also introduces a perspective to understand these activities and their changes.

GEOG 3007 Energy Problems and the Environment (3,3,0) (E)

This course introduces students to the causes and effects of the energy problems which have arisen since 1973. The major sources of commercial energy—oil, coal and natural gas—are treated with respect to their special characteristics, exploration and development, major uses, world production pattern, pricing and trade. The special role of electricity, together with problems connected with nuclear power, is covered. Furthermore, the nature and ramifications of the 1973, 1980 and recent oil crises are discussed.

GEOG 3015 Geography of Health and the Environment (3,3,0) (E)

Since ancient times, people have worked, lived and multiplied under a wide variety of environmental conditions. According to Chinese medical theory, human health is affected by a lack of equilibrium between body and its surrounding environment. This is especially the case where the ecology of the environment is abnormal. Consequently, geographic variability has long been an important aspect of health studies in both Eastern and Western cultures. This has been expressed in a variety of approaches ranging from geographic pathology to medical ecology, as well as disciplines such as geographical epidemiology, biometeorology, geomedicine, and so forth. The course provides an introduction to the concepts and techniques in the discipline of medical geography and to examine recent trends in the geographic variation of health.

GEOG 3016 Geography of Pacific Asia (3,3,0) (E)

The Pacific Asia region covers vast areas of the Russian Far East, East and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and many Pacific Island nations. It is very rich in natural resources, history, culture, economy, and political systems. Since the 1970s, the Region has experienced rapid socioeconomic development. With globalization and the emergence of the Chinese economy, in particular, Pacific Asia has become a powerful "engine" for the world development.

GEOG 3017 Global Environment Issues and Sustainability (3,2,1) (E)

This course covers environmental problems in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and the biosphere. Sustainability is the