

香港地理教育 地理教師專業分享 (2025) [新辦]

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21/4/2025



加強國家地理教育，措施包括開展**國家地理課堂示例試教計劃**、開發**國家地理資源庫**，以及舉辦一系列的**國家地理教師培訓課程**等，以支援學校在課堂內外加強國家地理教育。

推動國家地理短片



課程發展處在國家地理教育上的最新學與教資源

 中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府
教育局

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最新消息 | 有關教育局 | 新聞公報 | 教育制度及政策 | 課程發展及支援 | 學生及家長相關 | 教師相關 | 學校行政及管理 | 公共及行政相關 | 公開資料 | 聯絡我們



主頁 > 課程發展及支援 > 學習領域 > 個人、社會及人文教育 > 國家地理

國家地理

國家地理資源庫

擴增實境地圖(一)我們的國土

詳情

名稱	閱覽或下載
擴增實境地圖	AI JPG
我國首都－北京	PDF



<https://www.edb.gov.hk/tc/curriculum-development/kla/pshe/national-geography/index.html>



國家地理資源庫

1. 國家地理課堂示例試教計劃

高中版

名稱	閱覽或下載		
我國的農業： 土地、科技和糧食安全	教案 PDF	工作紙 PDF	影片 詳情
		工作紙(含答案) PDF	
我國的人口： 人口變化	教案 PDF	工作紙 PDF	影片 詳情
		工作紙(含答案) PDF	

2. 資料匣

名稱	閱覽或下載
我國的行政區劃	PDF
我國的主要地勢	PDF
少數民族及其地理分佈	PDF
能源生產：再生能源與非再生能源	PDF
人口結構及分佈	PDF
我國的創新運輸	PDF



3. 資訊圖表

名稱	閱覽或下載
我國的行政區劃	PDF
我國的主要地勢	PDF
少數民族及其地理分佈	PDF

資料匣 / Infosheets

Population structure and distribution of Our Country

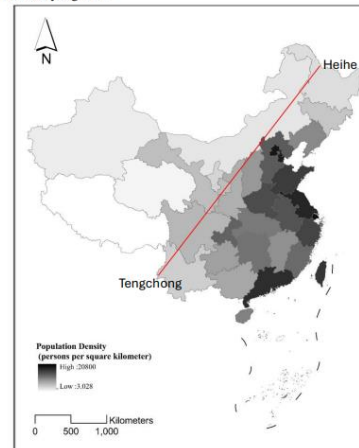
I. Overview of the population structure in our country

- Our country is one of the world's most populous countries, with a diverse and uneven population distribution influenced by various factors such as relief, economic development, and urbanisation.
- According to the Seventh National Population Census ([National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2021](#)), which is the latest census in our country, the important features of the population are as follows:
 - Population growth rate: The average annual growth rate was 0.53%, down by 0.04% compared with the average annual growth rate of 0.57% from 2000 to 2010. The data showed that the population of our country maintained a mild growth momentum in the past decade.
 - Fertility rate: The total fertility rate in 2020 was 1.3, indicating low birth rates despite the two-child policy.
 - Household size: The average household size decreased to 2.62 people per household.
 - Sex ratio: The sex ratio is 105.1 (female=100, male to female). It is basically the same as the Sixth National Population Census in 2010.
 - Aging population: Over 264 million people are aged 60 and above, accounting for 18.7% of the whole population (specifically, 13.5% are in the age group 65 and over). Compared with 2010, the shares of people in the age groups of 60 and above increased by 5.44%, reflecting an aging society.
 - Education levels: About 218 million people have attained university education. Compared with 2010, the number of people with a university education went up from 8,930 persons to 15,467 persons per 100,000 persons, the average years of schooling for people aged 15 and above increased from 9.08 years to 9.91 years, and the illiteracy rate dropped from 4.08 percent to 2.67 percent. These reflect that the overall educational attainment has been improved.
 - Urbanisation: Compared with 2010, the urban population increased by over 236 million, raising the urbanisation rate to 63.89%. The proportion of urban population has increased by 14.21%.
 - Floating population: There was a significant increase in population mobility, with 492.76 million people living apart from their registered households.
 - Ethnic composition: Han Chinese comprise 91.11% of the population, while ethnic minorities account for 8.89%.
- As of 2022, the population were approximately 1.41 billion in our country, with a population density of about 147 people / km² ([National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2023](#)).

II. The Hu Huanyong Line

- The Hu Huanyong Line ([Figure 1](#)), named after the Chinese geographer Hu Huanyong, marks a significant boundary in our country's population geography. This line vividly illustrates the difference in population distribution between our country's eastern and western regions.
 - The Hu Huanyong Line runs from Heihe (in Heilongjiang Province) in the northeast to Tengchong (in Yunnan Province) in the southwest.
 - Although the region southeast of the line covers only about 43% of our country's total land area, approximately 94% of our country's population resides there ([National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2023](#)).
 - In the region northwest of the line, which makes up about 57% of our country's total land area, only about 6% of our country's population lives there ([National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2023](#)).

Figure 1 The Hu Huanyong Line



字共有 27 種。其中壯族、布依族、苗族、納西族、傈僳族、哈尼族、佤族、侗族、景頗族、土族等十三個民族是在政府的幫助下發展或完善的。

- 宗教－根據《中華人民共和國憲法》關於公民宗教信仰自由的規定，我國政府制定了尊重和保護少數民族宗教自由的具體政策，保障少數民族公民參與一般合法的正常宗教活動的自由。



廣西壯族的傳統服飾



苗族的傳統服飾

鳴謝廣西貴港市江南中學及廣西貴港市蒙公鎮民族初級中學提供照片

IV. 區域自治和政策

- 我國為了體現充分尊重和保障各少數民族管理本民族內部事務權利的精神，中國政府實行區域自治制度，體現了國家堅持實行各民族平等、團結和共同繁榮的原則 ([中華人民共和國中央人民政府, 2005](#))。這一制度賦予某些地區一定程度的自治權，如新疆維吾爾自治區和西藏自治區。
- 我國政府成功地尋求在民族團結和保護民族多樣性之間取得平衡。
- 我國的民族自治地方分為自治區、自治州和自治縣（旗）三類。民族自治地方的設立主要包括以下幾種情況：
 - 以一個少數民族聚居區為主建立的自治地方，如新疆維吾爾自治區等。
 - 以兩個少數民族聚居區聯合建立的自治地方，如青海省海西蒙古族藏族自治州等。
 - 以多個少數民族聚居區聯合建立的自治地方，如廣西龍勝各族自治縣等。
 - 在一個大的少數民族自治地方內，人口較少的少數民族聚居區建立自治地方，如廣西壯族自治區的恭城瑤族自治縣等。
 - 若一個民族在多處有聚居區的，則建立多個自治地方，如寧夏回族自治區、甘肅省臨夏回族自治州、河北省大興回族自治縣等。
 - 對於有些少數民族聚居地區，因地域太小、人口太少，不宜建立自治地方和設立自治機關的，我國政府通過在這些地區設立民族鄉的辦法，使這些地區的少數民族也能行使當家作主的權利。民族鄉是對民族區域自治制度的一種補充。

V. 各自治區民族分佈

- 某些少數民族在特定自治區的高人口比例，突顯了我國的文化多樣性 ([國務院第七次全國人口普查領導小組辦公室, 2020](#))：
- 新疆維吾爾自治區
 - 維吾爾族：44.96%；漢族：42.24%；哈薩克族：5.96%；回族：4.27%
- 西藏自治區
 - 藏族：86.01%；漢族：12.15%；回族：0.70%；門巴族：0.29%
- 內蒙古自治區
 - 漢族：78.74%；蒙古族：17.66%；滿族：1.95%；回族：0.89%
- 寧夏回族自治區
 - 漢族：64.05%；漢族：35.04%；滿族：0.39%；苗族：0.15%

資訊圖表 / Infographics

Our Country's Ethnic Minorities and Their Geographical Distribution

1. Overview of the ethnicity of our country

- Our country has 56 officially recognised ethnic groups.
- Compared to the Han, the population of the 55 ethnic groups is smaller, so it is generally called "ethnic minorities".
- Features of the distribution of different ethnic groups in our country are large-scale dispersion, small-scale clustering, and intermingled habitation.

2. Demographic profile

- The Han Chinese are the largest ethnic group in our country.
- Following the Han, the next largest ethnic minority groups are

Ethnic group	Population (2020)	Percentage of our country's total population
Zhuang	19,568,546	1.39%
Uyghur	11,774,538	0.84%
Hui	11,377,914	0.81%
Miao	11,067,929	0.79%
Manchu	10,423,303	0.74%
Yi	9,830,327	0.70%
Tajik	9,587,732	0.68%
Tibetan	7,060,731	0.50%
Mongolian	6,290,204	0.45%
Burui	3,576,752	0.25%

- The ethnic minority groups in our country are not evenly distributed, and primarily concentrated in the **western and northern regions** of our country.
- Distribution of ethnic minority groups in our country

Region	Number of ethnic minority groups	Ethnic minority groups
Northeast and Nei Mongol	7	Manchu, Korean, Mongolian, Daur, Ewenki, Oronqon, Hezhe
Northwest	14	Hui, Uyghur, Kazak, Dongxiang, Tu, Xibe, Kirgiz, Salar, Tajik, Ozbek, Russian, Yagur, Bonan, Tang
Southwest	25	Miao, Yi, Tibetan, Bouyei, Dong, Bai, Han, Dai, Lisu, Gelo, Lahu, Va, Achi, Naxi, Qiang, Jingpo, Biang, Pan, Shui, Nuo, Jiao, De'ang, Duan, Manjia, Lhoba
Central-south and Southeast	9	Zhuang, Tujia, Yao, Li, She, Gaoshan, Miao, Manjia, Mosuo

3. Cultural diversity

- Our country's ethnic minority groups possess diverse cultures, languages, customs, and traditions.
- This diversity is celebrated and preserved through various government policies and initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of these minority groups:
 - **Languages** – In our country, all ethnic groups shall have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages.
 - **Religions** – Protect the freedom of ethnic minority groups joining legitimate and normal religious activities.

4. Regional autonomy and policies

- To address the unique needs and concerns of ethnic minority groups, our government has implemented a system of regional autonomy.
- Our country's ethnic autonomous areas are classified into three categories: autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures, and autonomous counties (banners).

5. Ethnic group distribution across various autonomous regions

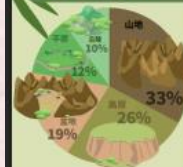
- **Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu:**
 - Uygur: 44.96%; Han: 42.24%;
 - Kazak: 5.96%; Hui: 4.27%
- **Xizang Zizhiqu:**
 - Tibetan: 86.01%; Han: 12.15%;
 - Hui: 0.70%; Moynba: 0.29%
- **Nei Mongol Zizhiqu:**
 - Han: 78.74%; Mongolian: 17.66%;
 - Manchu: 1.95%; Hui: 0.89%
- **Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu:**
 - Han: 64.05%; Hui: 35.04%;
 - Manchu: 0.39%; Miao: 0.15%
- **Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu:**
 - Han: 62.48%; Zhuang: 31.36%;
 - Yao: 3.36%; Miao: 1.15%

References:

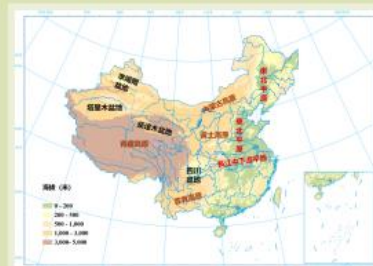
1. 中華人民共和國國家民族事務委員會. (2024).「中華民族」.
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2. 國務院第七次全國人口普查領導小組辦公室. (2020).「中國人口普査年鑑 2020」.
<http://www.stats.gov.cn/pjcs/pjcs7/yysk/index.htm>
3. 中華人民共和國中央人民政府. (2009).「中國的民族區域自治」.
http://www.cpmc.gov.cn/hq/gt/2009-06/08/content_1585.htm

我國的主要地勢

1. 我國的地形



- 山地是我國地形的重要特徵。
- 坡地約佔全國土地面積的百分之六十九。
- 平地僅佔全國土地面積的百分之三十一。



- **高原**: 海拔較高、表面平坦。
- **盆地**: 低窪地區，通常被較高的地形包圍。
- **平原**: 平緩起伏的土地。
- **山脈**: 陡峭的斜坡、顯著的海拔及明顯的山峰。

2. 山脉



- **東西走向:**
 - 天山-陰山
 - 崑崙山-秦嶺
 - 南嶺
- **東北-西南走向:**
 - 大興安嶺-太行山-巫山-雪峰山
 - 長白山-武夷山
 - 中央山脈
- **西北-東南走向:**
 - 阿爾泰山脈
 - 祁連山脈
- **南北走向:**
 - 橫斷山脈
 - 賀蘭山脈
- **弧形走向:**
 - 喜馬拉雅山脈

3. 三級階梯地勢內的主要地形

- **第一級階梯:**
 - 青藏高原
 - 柴達木盆地
 - **第二級階梯:**
 - 塔里木盆地
 - 準噶爾盆地
 - 四川盆地
 - 內蒙古高原
 - 黄土高原
 - 雲貴高原
 - **第三級階梯:**
 - 東北平原
 - 華北平原
 - 長江中下游平原
 - 東南丘陵
 - 遼東丘陵
 - 山東丘陵



參考資料:

1. 中華人民共和國中央人民政府. (2005). “地形”.
http://www.gov.cn/jiading/2005-09/13/content_2182624.htm
2. 中國科學院地理科學與資源研究所. “中國地形”

推展中的工作

- 國家地理展板
- 國家地理資源庫
- 國家地理課堂示例試教計劃
- 考察相關的教師培訓工作坊
- AI在地理學科的應用





Thank you

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