



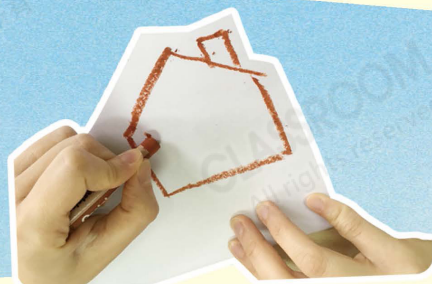
- Things you need:**
- Bowls (4 different sizes)
 - Coloured paper (4 different colours)
 - A pair of scissors
 - Crayons
 - A piece of white paper
 - A glue stick
 - A hole punch
 - A fuzzy wire



Where do you stand in the world?
Let's find out!



With the help of the bowls, draw and cut out four paper **discs** of different colours and sizes.



Use the crayons to draw your home on the piece of white paper. Cut it out with a pair of scissors.

2. Arrange the discs from small to big. **Label** them as:

- (i) My home (ii) My city
(iii) My country (iv) World



Learn Fun Facts about Earth!

There are seven **continents** and five oceans on Earth. Hong Kong is on the continent called '**Asia**' and it is close to the **Pacific Ocean**.



Stick the picture of your home on Disc (i). Also, draw your city for Disc (ii), your country for Disc (iii) and the **Earth** for Disc (iv).



Make a hole at the **top** of each disc with the hole punch. **Bind** the discs with a fuzzy wire.

A Let's Discuss!

Which continent do you want to visit? Share your ideas with your classmates!



B Write T (True) or F (False).

1. We need 4 bowls of the same size to make this craft.
2. We put Disc (i) on top of other discs.
3. We use a fuzzy wire to tie the 4 discs together.



C Circle the best answer.

What do we use to make holes on the discs?

- A. crayons B. a fuzzy wire
C. a hole punch D. a glue stick



The Colours

of Autumn

Autumn is a wonderful season. It is the season when we can **witness** the changing colours of nature right before our eyes. Why does this happen? Let's find it out!



There are different **pigments** in tree leaves. **Chlorophyll**, a green pigment, is one of them. It is involved in the food-making process that takes place in leaves. When the **day** is longer than the night in spring and summer, there is a greater amount of sunlight, which chlorophyll absorbs for the process.

However, in autumn, the lower sunlight **intensity** and cooler temperatures slow down the food production process. A lot of chlorophyll **breaks down**, so the yellow and red pigments in the leaves become **visible**.

A Let's Discuss!

Do all leaves turn yellow, orange or red in autumn? Share your what you know with your classmates!

B Circle the best answer.

Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Carotenoids can be orange in colour.
- B. Chlorophyll does not work properly in autumn.
- C. Chlorophyll turns yellow or red in winter.
- D. Some vegetables contain carotenoids.

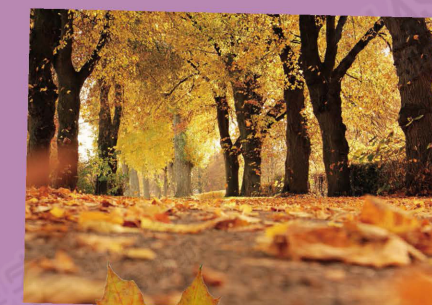
f- (/f/sound)	v- (/v/sound)
fall	visible
form	involve
found	vegetable



Learn Fun Facts about Falling Leaves!

When there is less sunlight and the weather is cooler, tiny cuts would form between leaf **stalks** and branches, which cause the leaves to fall off the tree naturally. By **shedding** leaves, trees can store enough food and water to survive winter. It is **crucial** for their long-term survival.

Carotenoids are yellow, orange and red pigments which give such colours to leaves. They are also found in vegetables and fruits like carrots, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and papayas.



C Arrange the following events in the correct order.

- a. Chlorophyll in leaves stops working because of the lack of sunlight and the changes in the weather.
- b. In autumn, the sunlight intensity is lower and the weather becomes colder.
- c. Trees begin to **sprout** new leaves again as spring arrives.
- d. Meanwhile, tiny cuts would start to form between leaf stalks and branches, and the leaves start to fall.
- e. Therefore, the leaves then turn yellow, red or orange.



Help the Polar Bears

Global warming is a serious problem. Many polar bears in the Arctic are losing their homes! Follow all the UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS and help the polar bear find its house. Use →↑←↓ to draw the route.



START

milk

cup

vegetable

biscuit

cookie

rice

juice

ice cream

cake

egg

fork

bean

jam

butter

plate

orange

spoon

apple pie

bread

tomato

candy

onion

carrot

tea

coffee

beef

soup

spaghetti

banana

water

flour

potato

sugar

meat

pork

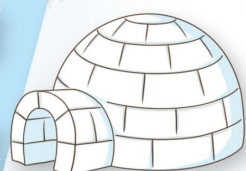
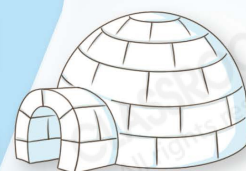
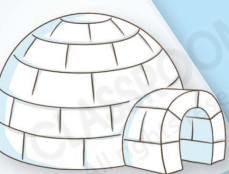
pear

cherry

mango

bowl

lemon



Do You Know?

Polar bears actually have black skin! However, they look white because the thin, glass-like fur on their skin reflects light.



Photo source: wwf.org.uk

fr-
(/fr/sound)

fresh

friend

fruit

fl-
(/fl/sound)

floor

flour

fly

How Do You Feel?

FUN
GAME

WEEK
4

Cooper and Cocoa are having a Christmas party with their friends at home. Read what they say and draw the correct **facial expressions** on their faces.

bored angry hungry excited embarrassed scared

Oh no! There's a **cockroach** on the wall! I'm **trembling**! What can I do?

e.g.

Someone **splashed** cola on me by accident. There's a dark **stain** on my new T-shirt now!

The gift exchange is going to begin. I can't wait to find out what I will get!

Oops! I've forgotten to bring a gift with me for the gift **exchange**! How can I tell my friends about this...

When are we going to eat? My stomach is **growling**...



**CLASSROOM
Educator's Tips**

We can use **adjectives** that end in **'-ed'** to talk about how we feel about something.

e.g.

✗ Kitty felt **exciting** about her trip.

✓ Kitty felt **excited** about her trip.

✗ I'm **surprising** to see you here!

✓ I'm **surprised** to see you here!

✗ We were so **tiring** after running for an hour.

✓ We were so **tired** after running for an hour.

Listen
Now!

WHICH ANIMAL DOES NOT EXIST?

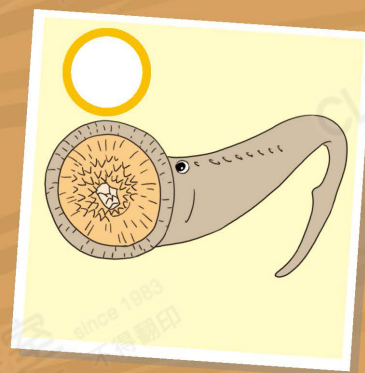
Cocoa and Cooper are looking at the pictures of some strange and endangered animals. However, one of these animals does not exist. Listen to the conversation and match the names to the animals. Circle the one which does not exist.

A. Aye-Aye

B. Lamprey

C. Cutups

D. Okapi



Do You Know?

Some animals have different **camouflage** tactics to protect themselves from being spotted or attacked by their **predators**. For example, some butterflies have wings whose colours and patterns are very similar to those of tree leaves and tree **bark**. This makes them blend in with their surroundings easily and therefore hard to be seen.

Cocoa,
I created one of these
pictures on the
computer. Guess
which one it is!



Saving Lives Through Organ Donation

Why should people support organ donation?

IN-CLASS
ACTIVITY

In April 2017, a dying mother was in urgent need of a healthy **liver**. Tang Kwai-sze, 43, finally received two-thirds of a liver from a 26-year-old female **donor**. A week after the liver **transplant**, however, Tang did not recover well. She then had to receive a whole liver from a **deceased** patient.

Tang's elder daughter had wanted to donate her own liver in the first place, but she was rejected because she was only 17 years old. Then the **selfless** donor came along and donated a part of her liver to Tang.

The rate of organ donation of Hong Kong has been low for years. In 2017, liver transplant patients had to wait around 3 to 4 years for suitable donor organs. Experts in **relevant** fields expressed that more work needs to be done to let the public know why organ donation is so **vital** to those suffering from **end-stage** organ failure, so that more people would be encouraged to **register** as organ donors.



Dr Ko Wing-man said the age limit for organ donors would be **reviewed**.

Photo source: now News

A Draw lines to match the main ideas to the correct paragraphs.



Paragraph 1 •

• A. An idea of how the situation can be improved



Paragraph 2 •

• B. An **overview** of Tang's conditions



Paragraph 3 •

• C. Tang's daughter's failure to be an organ donor

B Write T (True) or F (False).

1. Tang recovered quickly after the first liver transplant.
2. Tang's elder daughter could not donate a part of her liver to her mother because she was too young.

☐
☐

LONG RIVER Reading for Everyday Life P6 Week 17 Lesson Plan

Saving Lives Through Organ Donation

This news article is about organ donation, with a focus on the case of Tang, a mother who had undergone two separate liver transplants, one from a living donor and the other from a deceased patient. Following a brief description of Tang's worrying conditions, the reason why her elder daughter, who had wanted to donate part of her liver to her mother in the first place, failed to be an organ donor is explored. In the last paragraph, a relationship between the low rate of organ donation and the public's limited knowledge of end-stage organ failure is established, thereby indicating why raising public awareness is of the utmost importance.

Suggested Guidelines:

Pre-reading
Teachers can ask students the following questions: ● Have you ever heard about organ donation before? ● What organs can people donate? ● Do you think organ donation is a popular idea in Hong Kong?
While-reading
Teachers can: ● ask students to read aloud the whole or parts of the article ● assist students if they have difficulty figuring out the meaning of certain words ● explain to students that the liver has the ability to regenerate itself, and therefore someone may donate part of his/her liver to another person ● ask questions about the content of the news article, e.g. ➤ From whom did Tang receive a whole liver? ➤ What did Dr Ko Wing-man say about the current policy of organ donation?
Post-reading
● Students should complete the exercises at the bottom of the page ● Teachers can ask students to think about the following questions: ➤ Why should people support organ donation? ➤ Would you register as an organ donor when you reach 18 years old? ● Students should write down the answers to the above questions ● Ask students to present their ideas in class individually or as a group

Glossary

Week 1

anxiously (adv.) 焦急地
skilled (adj.) 熟練的
talented (adj.) 有才能的

Week 2

domestic (adj.) 家庭僱用的
laundry (n.) 待洗或洗完的衣物
series (n.) 一連串
serve (v.) 端上

Week 3

calligraphy (n.) 書法
directly (adv.) 直接地
response (n.) 回應
translate (v.) 翻譯
usage (n.) 用法
workshop (n.) 工作坊

Week 4

according to (prep.) 根據
acid rain (n.) 酸雨
adverse (adj.) 負面的
disposable (adj.) 用完即棄的
emit (v.) 排出
global (adj.) 全球性的
join forces to (idm.) 聯合一起
nutrient (n.) 養分
prevalent (adj.) 普遍的
product (n.) 產品
quality of life (n. phr.) 生活質素
statistics (n.) 統計數據
threaten (v.) 威脅
weaken (v.) 使衰弱

Week 5

announce (v.) 宣佈
battlefield (n.) 戰場
BC (adv.) 西元前
era (n.) 時代
female (adj.) 女性的
gradually (adv.) 逐漸地
male (n.) 男性

marathon (n.) 馬拉松賽跑
nonstop (adv.) 不間斷地
open-minded (adj.) 開明的
participant (n.) 參加者
Persian (n.) 波斯人
solely (adv.) 唯一地
victory (n.) 勝利

Week 6

break down (phr. v.) 瓦解
carotenoid (n.) 類胡蘿蔔素
chlorophyll (n.) 葉綠素
crucial (adj.) 關鍵的
day (n.) 白晝
intensity (n.) 強度
pigment (n.) 色素
shed (v.) 使掉落
sprout (v.) 長出
stalk (n.) (葉的) 柄
visible (adj.) 顯而易見的
witness (v.) 目睹

Week 7

carry on (phr. v.) 繼續
crack up (phr. v.) 捧腹大笑
dash (v.) 急奔
mansion (n.) 大屋
Medusa (n.) 梅杜莎
spooky (adj.) 陰森可怕的

Week 8

adopt (v.) 領養
alone (adv.) 獨自地
blame (v.) 責怪
cemetery (n.) 墓地
Frankenstein (n.) 法蘭根斯坦

Week 9

durable (adj.) 耐用的
economical (adj.) 省錢的
landfill (n.) 垃圾堆填區
mistake for (phr. v.) 誤認……為
permanently (adv.) 永久地

pose (v.) 構成
rechargeable (adj.) 可充電的
reusable (adj.) 可重用的
stainless steel (n.) 不銹鋼
stuck (adj.) 被困住的
titanium (n.) (化學元素) 鈦
vacuum flask (n.) 保溫瓶

Week 10

bishop (n.) 主教
constant (adj.) 持續不斷的
despite (prep.) 儘管
nowadays (adv.) 現今
sleepiness (n.) 睡意
sum (n.) 金額
wonder (v.) 想知道

Week 11

murderer (n.) 殺人犯
passerby (n.) 過路人
penniless (adj.) 一貧如洗的
spill (v.) 濺
storm (v.) 氣呼呼地走
tailor (n.) 裁縫

Week 12

aspiration (n.) 抱負
chronically (adv.) 長期地
collective (adj.) 集體的
disabled (adj.) 殘疾的
good (n.) 好處
infection (n.) 感染
honour (v.) 向……致敬
occupation (n.) 職業
pay tribute to (phr.) 讚揚
terminally (adv.) 處於晚期
the globe (n.) 世界
ward (n.) 病房

Week 13

all-time (adj.) 前所未有的
gelato (n.) 意式雪糕
lounge (n.) 等候室