



# Global awareness



- ★ cross-ethnic language differences, cross-curricular elements and cross-cultural elements raise learners' global awareness

## Cross-ethnic communications

**Reading**

**Reading skill** Identify dates

We can write dates in different ways.

10th May    10 May    10/5    the tenth of May

In American English, we write the month before the day, e.g. May 10th.

1 'Fall' is the same as 'autumn', but it is American English.

Some of us are short.  
Some of us are tall.  
Part of us turns brown  
When it is fall.  
What are we?

In London, the MTR is called the Underground. In New York, it is called the Subway.

Explore language use in different parts of the world

	British English	American English
	crisps	chips
	chips	French fries

**Pronunciation skill**

**British and American pronunciations**

Some words are pronounced differently in British English and American English. The pronunciations may be different in the following ways:

stress	vowel	consonant
brochure	mobile	schedule

1 Listen to the sentences. Are the underlined words pronounced with a British pronunciation or an American one? Write 'B' for a British pronunciation or 'A' for an American pronunciation in the blanks.

1 It is rude to talk loudly on a mobile phone in public. \_\_\_\_\_

2 The brochure tells you about good manners on the train. \_\_\_\_\_

3 The passenger asked the bus driver rudely about the bus schedule. \_\_\_\_\_

**Word building**

**British English and American English**

Sometimes different words in British English and American English have the same meanings.

a car park (British English) a parking lot (American English)	a pavement (British English) a sidewalk (American English)	a flyover (British English) an overpass (American English)

Increase global awareness

# Cross-curricular topics

★ help learners **connect their learning experiences** and **broaden their knowledge base**

Unit 2

30 March

Dear Doris,

It's **summer** in Brazil! The weather is hot and wet. I **go to the beach** and **swim in the sea** every day.

Dad wants to **have a barbecue** for dinner. Do you like barbecues? There are many barbecue restaurants in Brazil. Barbecue in Brazil is called churrasco! The cooks put a lot of meat on a long stick and grill it over an open flame.

Cheers,  
Kenny

Doris Siu  
Flat C, B/F, Rainbow Court  
Moonlight Street  
Hong Kong



What is Hong Kong's weather like in March?



Can you give other examples of an open flame?

22 February

Dear Doris,

Hello from Canada! **Winter** is very cold and dry here! I'm wearing two socks on each foot to keep warm. It snows all the time. I make snowmen and have snowball fights with my family. It's fun! I eat bagels with bacon and eggs for breakfast. They're yummy with a cup of hot chocolate.

Cheers,  
Brian

Doris Siu  
Flat C, B/F, Rainbow Court  
Moonlight Street  
Hong Kong




How many seasons are there in Hong Kong? What do you do in different seasons? Tell your partner.

Global

## GO, SLOW and WHOA!

Do you know how to make smart food choices? We can divide food into three groups, depending on how healthy it is.

**Go food (lowest in fat and sugar, low in calories)**


This kind of food is the healthiest. We should eat more 'Go' food.

**Slow food (higher in fat, sugar and calories)**


This kind of food is not totally unhealthy. We can eat it a few times a week, but we should not eat too much 'Slow' food.

**Whoa food (highest in fat and sugar, high in calories)**


This kind of food is the unhealthiest. We should always ask ourselves, 'Whoa! Should I eat that?' We need to eat less 'Whoa' food.



**Go food**  
Eat most often.




**Slow food**  
Eat less often.



**Whoa food**  
Eat least often.

**TIP** We should eat different colours of fruit and vegetables every day.

How many different colours can you see in the photo?



Global

**Go, Slow and Whoa!'** is a food concept promoted by the National Institutes of Health of the US.



The seasons are in different months in different places. Some places do not have four seasons.

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**Different seasons  
in different places**

**Healthy eating**

# Animals and plants

**Little explorer**

## Amazing wildlife

You know about animals at a zoo. Do you know other animals in the wild?

**Peacocks**  
Peacocks come from India. They have long tails with colourful feathers.

*Am I handsome? My girlfriend thinks so!*

**Did you know?**  
Peacocks use their beautiful feathers to find girlfriends.

**Poison dart frogs**  
We can find poison dart frogs in tropical forests. Their bright colours tell others not to eat them.

**Did you know?**  
Their poison is on their skin, so you must not touch them!

*Do not touch me, I can kill you!*

**Little explorer**

## Life in the desert

Do you know anything about deserts? It is not difficult to find books or TV programmes about them. Living in deserts is not easy. Can you imagine that?

**What is a desert?**  
A desert is a very dry area with little rain. It receives less than 50 cm of rain each year. When you look at it, it seems that there is no life at all. However, a variety of plants and animals live there.

**Heat**  
Animals that live in hot deserts find ways to cope with high temperatures. For example, **jerboas** use their big ears to cool down. Some animals also change their behaviour. **Fennec foxes** only come out at night when it is cooler. During the day, they spend time in burrows away from the heat of the sun.

**Did you know?**  
The Sahara is the world's largest hot desert. It is in North Africa.

**Gold deserts are dry areas in the polar regions.**

*Hang Kong receives around 640-300 cm of rain each year.*

*A jerboa has long hind legs, very short forelegs and a long tail like a kangaroo.*

*A fennec fox is resting in a burrow.*

**Little explorer**

## Some unusual pets

Pets we usually see are cats, dogs, fish and birds. Do you know other pets people keep?

**Miniature donkeys**

**Life span:** 25-35 years  
**Size:** under 90 cm tall  
**Food:** dried grass  
**Characteristics:**

- They are smart and friendly.
- They need a large place to live.
- They need a lot of attention.

*Miniature means 'very small'.*

**Chameleons**

**Life span:** 1-12 years  
**Size:** about 2-70 cm long  
**Food:** insects such as grasshoppers  
**Characteristics:**

- They are fun to watch. They can change their skin colours. They can move their eyes in two different directions too.
- They are not very friendly. They may not feel happy when you touch them.

*The word 'chameleon' comes from Greek and means 'the lion on the ground'.*

**Little explorer**

## Natural disasters

We often hear about natural disasters in the news, but how much do you really know about them? Here you will find out more about three of the most destructive natural disasters.

**Floods**

The most common type of flood is a river flood. It happens when the river cannot hold all of the water from the heavy rain. The water overflows into dry land and destroys crops and houses.

**Important to know**

Flash flooding is a danger when we hike in Hong Kong. A sudden downpour of rain on the hillsides causes a huge amount of water to rush down a stream. It often happens very quickly without any warning. Hiking paths are flooded and become very dangerous. Think twice before you hike after heavy rainfall!

**Earthquakes**

An earthquake happens when two blocks of the earth move against each other. The movement causes a sudden release of energy and results in the shaking of the ground. Scientists measure the size of an earthquake using Richter magnitude scale. For example, it indicates that earthquakes with a magnitude of 1.0 or above cause great damage to a wide area. It also indicates that an earthquake of a magnitude of 10.0 is very destructive, but luckily it has never happened.

**Important to know**

During an earthquake many people are hurt by either a building falling down or things falling on them. If you are outside, move away from buildings and trees. If you are inside, stay away from shelves and windows, hide under a table or desk, cover your head and neck with your arms, stay away from windows, stay safe and allow these things to happen.

**Tsunamis**

A tsunami is fast-moving, powerful ocean waves that result from large landslids, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Most tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean, but they also strike places like Japan, the Philippines and Chile. A tsunami occurs only rarely, but when it does, it can cause a lot of damage. On 11 March 2011, an earthquake off the coast of Japan caused a destructive tsunami. Some waves were up to 39 metres high. The disaster destroyed thousands of buildings and killed more than 15,000 people. This event was one of the most serious natural disasters in recent history.

**Important to know**

Before a tsunami happens, the sea often withdraws temporarily from the coast. Shortly after that, an enormous volume of water will pour onto the shore and hit the land. If you ever see the sea 'disappearing' from the shore, run to higher ground immediately and this may save your life!

When an earthquake occurs on the seabed, the water appears as a huge bulge on the sea surface.

1 The water bulges. 2 The water withdraws behind the first wave. 3 The seabed is flat again. 4 The second tsunami wave carries an earthquake under the sea.

After the earthquake, the bulge collapses and tsunami waves spread and move away in all directions.

5 The tsunami is heading towards the coast.

6 Direction of water movement

How an earthquake causes a tsunami

Natural disasters are very powerful and unpredictable. Can you name other natural disasters?

- Are these sentences true or false? Write 'T' or 'F' in the blanks.
- We can easily notice a flash flood before it happens. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Richter magnitude scale indicates how long an earthquake lasts. \_\_\_\_\_
  - An earthquake of a magnitude of 10.0 happens once in a while. \_\_\_\_\_
  - We should hide under a table when we are in an earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_
  - The water level rises before a tsunami. \_\_\_\_\_

## Natural disasters



# Cross-cultural topics

★ enhance learners' understanding of different cultures around the world

**Little explorer**

### Greetings from around the world

You know how to greet your friends in English. Do you know how people greet each other in other places?

In the US, children say:

Hey! How is it going?

In Australia, children say:

G'day, mate!

G'day = Good day, mate = friend

Not everyone speaks aloud to greet others. Some people do actions.

**High five**  
Some children clap their hands together to say hello.

**Fist bump**  
Some children bump their fists.

Some people may do very special actions!

**The Hongi**  
In New Zealand, people touch their noses.

We may say or do different things to greet people, but we are all nice and polite. How do you greet your friends?

Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- Children in the US say 'G'day!'
- Some people do actions to say hello.
- It is not nice to bump fists.
- People do the Hongi in New Zealand.

## Greetings from around the world

**Little explorer**

### Interesting and wonderful museums

Do you like going to museums? Many major cities have a history museum or a science museum. Did you know there are some other interesting museums around the world too? Here you can find out about some of these interesting and wonderful museums.

**Sulabh International Museum of Toilets (India)**

Would you like to visit a museum about toilets? Some people would. Visitors come here from different parts of India and from over seas. The museum shows the trends in the development of toilets around the world. It has an interesting collection of pictures, facts and toilets from 2500 BC to the present. There is also a collection of poems about toilets in the museum too!

**Avanos Hair Museum (Turkey)**

This was a pottery centre and a guest house before. The place is tiny and does not really look like a real museum. However, it has an interesting story. Once upon a time, the owner of this pottery centre was saying goodbye to a close friend. He asked her to leave him something he could keep to remember her. She cut off some of her hair and gave it to him. He then put it up on the wall and told visitors the story. Many women loved the story and also left him some of their hair. The museum started in 1979 when there was quite a collection of hair. It now has more than 16,000 samples of hair on display. We can even find the museum in the Guinness Book of World Records.

## Special museums around the world

**Shuka and beaded jewellery in Africa**

Maasai people are one of the 3,000 tribes in Africa. Their traditional costume shukas are famous in the world. Both Maasai men and women wear shukas and wrap them around their bodies. Although shukas come in different colours and patterns, a red shuka with black lines is the most common.

Maasai people also wear beaded jewellery. It is usually made from natural things like shells and dried grass. To Maasai people, beads with different colours have different meanings. For example, red means bravery and strength, blue means Heaven and God, and green means prosperity and peace.

The beauty of shukas and beaded jewellery attracts fashion designers. Many of them love using these African elements in their designs.

**Ao dai and non la in Vietnam**

Visitors to Vietnam will not forget the beauty of this traditional long dress called the *ao dai*. In fact, the *ao dai* looks similar to the *cheongsam*—both of them are a long tight-fitted gown with a long narrow opening on both sides. Today, people who wear the *ao dai* are mostly women, but men may wear it for formal events.

Women often wear the *ao dai* with a special kind of conical hat called the *non la* to protect them from the sun, especially when working. The image of a woman wearing the *ao dai* with the *non la* is a symbol of Vietnam.

## Traditional costumes around the world

**Little explorer**

### School life around the world

When does your school day start and finish? When do you have holidays? Most local schools in Hong Kong are similar. However, schools in different countries can be quite different.

**School holidays**

In Hong Kong, we celebrate both Chinese and Western festivals, so we have school holidays at Christmas, Chinese New Year and Easter. Children in other parts of the world are different. In India, they do not have a school holiday at Chinese New Year, but they have one at Diwali. It is a major festival in India. People call it the Festival of Lights.

Hong Kong is in the northern hemisphere. Our summer is between June and September. Our school summer holidays are between July and August.

Countries like Australia are in the southern hemisphere. Their seasons are different from ours. When they have summer, we have winter! Their summer holidays are between December and February. This means Australian students celebrate Christmas in the hot summer! Everyone wears summer clothes including Santa Claus!

**School days**

In Brazil, school starts at about 7 a.m. and ends at noon. Children go home for lunch. Lunch is the most important meal of the day in Brazil. After lunch, children can take a nap. Wow!

Young children in Argentina do not have to go to school the whole day. They can choose to attend the morning or afternoon session.

**School uniforms**

Do you like your school uniform? Do you want to have Dress Casual Day every day? Most public schools in the US do not require uniforms. Most students in France and Germany do not wear school uniforms either. They wear casual clothes to school.

What is your ideal school day like? Do you think it is a good idea to wear casual clothes to school?

**Did you know?**

The northern hemisphere is the part of the world above the equator. The part of the world below the equator is called the southern hemisphere.

Complete the crossword puzzle.

**ACROSS →**

- a country where school ends at lunchtime
- the time when Brazilian students go home from school
- a country that has summer

## School life around the world

Manners in different places

We all want to have good manners. However, do you know that what we call 'good manners' are often very different around the world?

Opening presents

In the US, if someone gives you a present, it is good manners to open it immediately. In many parts of Asia, it is rude to do so. Many Asians open presents in private. It seems greedy to open a present in front of the giver.

Giving tips

Giving tips in the US is a must. However, giving tips in Japan is not common. Japanese people think that good service is the norm, so it is not necessary to reward good service. In fact, Japanese people may refuse tips politely.

Whispering often is a must

In many parts of the world, burping after a meal is impolite. You may do it at home. When you are a guest, you should not do it in front of others. However, in Bahrain, it is polite to burp after a meal. People there think that it means you enjoyed the meal.

Bahrain is a small island country in the Middle East.

# Manners in different places

Lily and Perry are reading a blog entry about some incidents on the MTR. Find out what happened and how readers reacted to the blog entry.

https://www.myblog.com/MLPM

Hong Kong through the eyes of a Japanese

Welcome to my blog! I'm new to Hong Kong and I'm still finding my way about.

Is this usual on the MTR?

Today was my first journey on the MTR. I noticed several things in Hong Kong that were different from my home country. The first was how people waited for the train. They did not form lines when they waited on the platform. In Japan, we queue up in lines according to the markings on the platform. The markings are very easy to follow.

How do people wait for the train in Japan?

How people in Hong Kong got on the train was also different. When the train arrived today, some people pushed their way onto the train without waiting for people to get off. Maybe it was only like this during the peak hours, but I was a bit worried about the older passengers. In Japan, when the train doors open, the lines of people move to the sides to let passengers exit first. I think people in Hong Kong ought to be calmer when they enter the train. It'll be safer.

Another thing I noticed was people eating on the train. Eww! We ought not to eat on short-distance trains. It makes the trains smelly and dirty. In Japan, we don't usually eat on short-distance trains. My friend told me that most of the journeys by MTR take less than an hour and a half. Why not wait until we get off the train to eat?

Posted on 27 April, 9:23 p.m. 4 comments

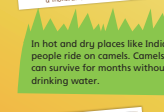
Some unusual ways of getting around

People in different parts of the world use different means of transport. Some are so special. Many tourists travel long distances to try them.



This monorail in Germany looks upside down! It is over 100 years old and is still carrying people to work.

On land



On water



A flame under the balloon makes hot air. Hot air rises and the balloon rises!



Travelling opens our eyes to new experiences. Which means of transport do you want to try most?



Put the different means of transport into different categories. Write them down in the correct boxes.

Animals Things that fly Things that float Things with wheels

# Means of transport in different places

Festivals around the world

Doll's Day, Japan

Doll's Day is on 3 March in Japan. Most families with girls display special dolls for this festival from the end of February and take them down immediately after the festival.

The dolls represent the Emperor, Empress, attendants and musicians. They wear traditional court dress. They wear traditional court dress. People put the dolls on a five- or seven-tiered stand and decorate it with peach blossoms.

On the day of the festival, people pray for the health and happiness of their daughters. They also eat festival food such as diamond-shaped rice cakes. The rice cakes have different colours. The pink ones are for chasing evil spirits away, the white ones are for purity and the green ones are for health.

Holi, India

Holi usually falls in March and it celebrates the beginning of spring.

On the night before Holi, people have a big bonfire. They sing and dance around the fire.

On the day of Holi, people throw coloured powder over each other. Everyone can participate. The coloured powder represents all the new colours spring brings to nature.

It is very messy, but everyone has a lot of fun.

# Special festivals in different places

Exposition 3

Celebrating Carnival in Venice

Carnival (which means 'farewell to meat' in Latin) is a huge festival in both Brazil and Venice, Italy. Both events are famous for their parties, but Venice is perhaps the best known. Why do people celebrate Carnival in Venice and what makes Carnival in Venice so special?

The Venice Carnival starts in January or February. It lasts for about two weeks until Lent (the period of 40 days before Easter) starts. Traditionally, parties were not allowed during Lent.

Therefore, everyone celebrated before Lent and got ready for 40 days of fasting.

Carnival is especially stylish in Venice. Its many pretty canals and bridges create the perfect setting for dances and parades. Who is the person behind the Venetian mask? You may know in Venice. It is all part of what makes Carnival special.

What do you think 'leading' means?

Exposition 1

Kimchi — Korea's favourite food

Koreans love eating kimchi so much that they eat it for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Some people probably snack on it too! What is kimchi though, and how do you make it?

There are hundreds of different types of kimchi in Korea, but each type has the same basic ingredients: cabbage, ginger, sugar and chilli powder. The combination is a spicy, crunchy dish. It not only tastes the taste buds, but is also very good for our health.

While kimchi is widely available for sale in shops, it is traditional for families to get together to make kimchi themselves. This tradition of making kimchi between late autumn and early winter is called Kimjang. Families make plenty of kimchi together until the weather gets too cold. Kimjang is a joyful community event. Mum always gives people as much eating it!



What does kimchi taste like?

# Traditions in different places

Expositions

An exposition is a piece of writing for giving detailed information, description and explanation of...

Pinatas — a Mexican tradition

In Mexico, children often play a party game with what is a pinata? Where does it come from? How is the game played?

A pinata is a colourful container filled with small toys. It is hung from the ceiling or a tree branch. The traditional pinata is like a star with seven points. The points are the seven deadly sins. Pinatas nowadays come in many shapes and sizes. Some are shaped like cartoon characters, Nemo or the Lion King.

The pinata has come from China, where it was used for hundreds of years. It was brought to Europe by the Italian traveller Marco Polo.

To play the game, children take turns to hit the pinata with a stick until the treats pour out, the children rush to pick up the toys as they can.

Children have bought a lot of joy to children in Mexico, and around the world. Although children these days may not have pinatas, they will certainly continue to enjoy the fun of it.



What do you think 'pinata' means?

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