

English Speaking Day (May 15) – English iDo Game for F.3

Name: _____

Class : _____ ()

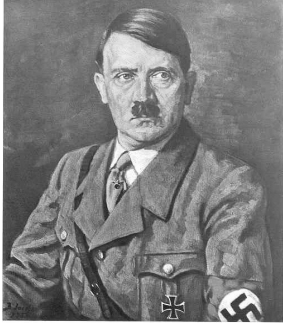

WHAT: Geography & History

WHEN: Lunchtime (1:00-1:25) and after school (3:30-4:15)

WHERE: Covered playground

HOW to play the English iDo Game

There are altogether THREE questions.

| | |
|---|--|
| ☺ 1: Read aloud 5 words from the Geography and History Vocabulary Bank. | |
| ☺ 2: Who is he? What did he do in the 1930s? | ☺ 3: What is the phenomenon called? How do human activities lead to this phenomenon? |
|  |  |

Each F.3 student is required to answer at least one question (i.e. Question 1). For each question answered, the student can get a stamp on **English iDo Pass**. Students who are able to get THREE stamps by answering all three questions can get a candy.

Do ALL F.3 students have to play this game?

Yes. All F.3 students have to hand in their **English iDo Pass** to class teachers the next morning (**May 16**). Those who fail to hand in their cards on time or whose cards are blank have to stay after school to meet the basic requirements. So, keep the cards well and strive for your best to take part in it. Enjoy the game! ☺

You may also play the **1-minute Challenge Game** in order to get another candy. Simply give a 1-minute talk on topics related to Geography and History, and you can get a **Thumbs-up Token** from the Staff or English Ambassadors. If you have two tokens, you can get a candy.

F.3 English iDo Pass

| STAMP ONE | STAMP TWO | STAMP THREE |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | |

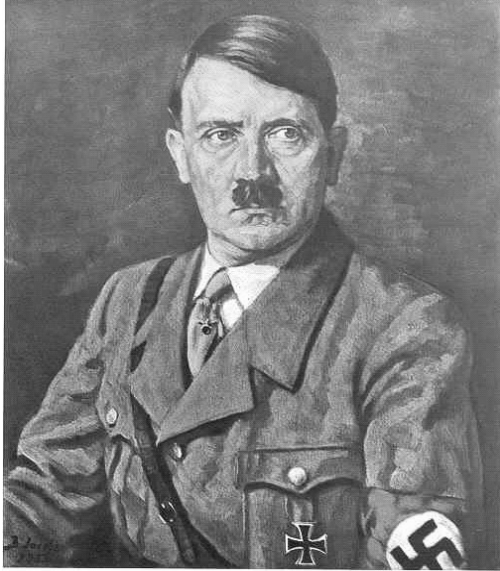
Good Luck on English iDo!!!

☺ Question 1: Read aloud 5 words from the Geography and History vocabulary bank.

| Geography | | | History | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | Temperature | 氣溫 | 1 | Adolf Hitler | 希特拉 |
| 2 | Relative humidity | 相對濕度 | 2 | Great Depression | 經濟大衰退 |
| 3 | Air pressure | 氣壓 | 3 | Meiji Modernisation | 明治維新 |
| 4 | Precipitation | 降水 | 4 | Nanjing Massacre | 南京大屠殺 |
| 5 | Sunshine | 日照 | 5 | Pacific War | 太平洋戰爭 |
| 6 | Atmosphere | 大氣圈 | 6 | Second World War | 第二次世界大戰 |
| 7 | Visibility | 能見度 | 7 | Shenyang Incident | 九一八事變 |
| 8 | Thunderstorm | 雷暴 | 8 | Allied Powers | 同盟國/盟軍 |
| 9 | Greenhouse effect | 溫室效應 | 9 | Appeasement policy | 綏靖政策 |
| 10 | Global warming | 全球增溫 | 10 | Atomic bomb | 原子彈 |
| 11 | Photosynthesis | 光合作用 | 11 | Axis Power | 軸心國 |
| 12 | Aerosol | 噴霧劑 | 12 | Decolonisation | 非殖民地化 |
| 13 | Heat island effect | 熱島效應 | 13 | Dictatorship | 獨裁政權 |
| 14 | Sea level | 海平面 | 14 | Fascism | 法西斯主義 |
| 15 | Crop failure | 作物失收 | 15 | Genocide | 種族滅絕 |
| 16 | Fossil fuel | 化石燃料 | 16 | Isolationism | 孤立主義 |
| 17 | Drought | 乾旱 | 17 | Militarism | 軍國主義 |
| 18 | Methane | 甲烷 | 18 | Nazism | 納粹主義 |
| 19 | Chlorofluorocarbons | 氯氟碳 | 19 | Racial supremacy | 種族優越論 |
| 20 | Carbon dioxide | 二氧化碳 | 20 | Pan-Germanism | 泛日耳曼主義 |
| 21 | Heat wave | 熱浪 | 21 | Jew | 猶太人 |
| 22 | Dengue fever | 登革熱 | 22 | Superpower | 超級大國 |
| 23 | Blizzard | 暴風雪 | 23 | Totalitarianism | 極權主義 |
| 24 | Kyoto Protocol | 京都議定書 | 24 | United Nations | 聯合國 |
| 25 | Copenhagen Accord | 哥本哈根協議 | 25 | Pearl Harbor | 珍珠港 |

Please refer to English iZone for reference on pronunciation.

☺ Question 2: Who is he? What did he do in the 1930s?



- Adolf Hitler
- He became the Fuhrer (元首) (leader) of Germany.
- He turned Germany into a totalitarian state.
- Under his rule, Germany formed the Axis Powers with Italy and Japan.
- Under his rule, Germany attacked Poland, and this caused the Second World War.
- He adopted a policy of genocide (種族滅絕) towards the Jews, killing about six million of Jews.

☺ Question 3: What is the phenomenon called? How do human activities lead to this phenomenon?



Global warming

Burning fossil fuels

- This emits huge amounts of carbon dioxide/ greenhouse gases.

More farming activities

- Farming activities, such as growing rice and rearing livestock, release methane.

More industrial activities

- Industrial activities release a huge amount of greenhouse gases.

Clearing plants and trees

- Plants and trees can absorb carbon dioxide. Clearing vegetation for development will result in more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.