

## **2A            MH 370**

Captain: Hi. Ladies and Gentlemen. I'm your captain. This flight, MH370, has just taken off from Kuala Lumpur (吉隆坡), and we will arrive in Beijing in six hours. The weather outside is fine, and I'll speak to you later. Have a wonderful flight.

Flight attendant (空中服務員) : Sir, what would you like for dinner, chicken or beef?

Eden: Chicken, please.

Flight attendant : What would you like for dinner, chicken or beef?

Kristy: Beef, please.

Jason: Same here, please.

**Narrator: Everything went well in the first hour of the flight, until something bad suddenly happened.**

*(The lights in the plane go out. Everybody screams.. Some terrorists jump out of their seats)*

Dick: Everybody stop screaming!

Barry : Don't leave your seats and keep quiet, or I'll shoot you with my gun!

Jack: We are terrorists. We want to hijack this plane.

**Narrator: A terrorist goes to the cockpit(駕駛室) and beats up the captain, while the other terrorists stay behind to keep an eye on (看守) the passengers.**

Bill: Can you hear that? They beat the captain badly.

Yoyo: I AM so scared.

Kandy: That sounds terrible. I feel bad for the captain.

Hugo: Oh, no! I'm Kobe Bryan. I have an NBA Game next week. I can't miss this game.

Tommy: Am I going to die? I'm still very young. I don't want to die YOUNG!  
I don't want to die!

Mary Lui: Please don't kill me! Don't kill me!!

Matthew: Shut up, Mary and Tommy. They'll kill you if you scream!

Jack + Dick : Enough! You guys are so noisy. If you make any noise again, I will kill ALL of you. (Then they fire their guns, BANG!)

**Narrator:** After the gunshot, everyone is so nervous that nobody dares to say anything. Then suddenly, someone is talking very quietly.

Simon, Daniel: SH...SH....

Mary Ngai, Wing : What?

Simon, Daniel: Do you know where we are flying to now?

Mary Ngai, Wing: We are flying to Beijing, aren't we?

Simon, Daniel: No, my mobile phone shows that we are flying to India, not Beijing.

Mary Ngai, Wing: How does your mobile phone know where we are going?

Simon, Daniel: There is an app called “ **Flight Radar**”.

Mary Ngai, Wing: “**Flight Radar**”?

Simon, Daniel: “**Flight Radar**” is a very useful app. It tells you where our plane is going.

Mary Ngai, Wing: Is the app very expensive? How much is it?

Simon, Daniel: It's free of charge! You can just download it from App Store or Play Store.

Mary Ngai, Wing : Really? Let's take out our mobile phones and download the app now!! *(They take out their mobile phones)*

Jack + Dick: Hey, why are you all using your mobile phones? Are you trying to call the police? I will shoot all of you!! BANG! BANG! BANG!

*(All terrorists fire their guns at passengers, and they die one by one)*

## **2B      The Hong Kong police force in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

### **Scene 1**

Narrator: In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Hong Kong was under the rule of the British. At that time, Hong Kong was facing many social problems because crimes were serious, for example, piracy, robbery, kidnapping and smuggling. Therefore, a police force was formed by the Hong Kong government to combat crimes.

(Singh comes on the stage.)

Singh: I am Singh, an Indian policeman in Hong Kong in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. I work at the Hong Kong Island police station. During this period of time, there are few Chinese policemen in Hong Kong. Most of the policemen are Indian and British.

(John and Peter, two Chinese policemen, are walking to Singh.)

John: Hello, Peter!

Singh: Hi, Good morning!

Peter: Good morning, Singh! You look great today.

Singh: Really? Look at my clothing. I wear black uniform and wrap my head with a long cloth. This style is just for the Indian policemen. We also have a truncheon and a long-barreled gun. We are tall and strong enough to maintain law and order.

John: Well, as Chinese policemen, our uniform is different from the Indian policemen's. The Chinese call us 'Luk Yee' because we wear green uniforms and bamboo hats. Although you and I have different uniforms, we have the same duty to maintain law and order in the city.

Singh, John, Peter: Right!

### **Scene 2**

(Mary is walking in the street. A robber walks near her and steals Mary's bag. Then Mary shouts loudly for help.)

Mary: Help! Help!

(John and Peter hear Mary's cry for help and run to her.)

John: What happened, madam?

Mary: A man has stolen my bag. He's wearing a white shirt. He has gone to that street. (Pointing to the street)

Peter: Okay. We'll catch the robber. You stay here.

(John and Peter run down the street and find the robber.)

John: We are police. Stop running! Thief!

(Peter and John are running after the robber. The robber feels nervous and tired. He is running slowly. So Peter and John catch the robber and handcuffed him.)

Robber: I'm sorry, sir. Please give me a chance.

Peter: No way. We'll take you to the police station.

### **Scene 3**

Narrator: The next day, Peter and John are patrolling along the street again.

May: Help! Can someone help me?

(Peter and John are walking towards May immediately).

May: (Looks worried) Sir, two minutes ago, a man came and took away my daughter. I'm so worried. Please save my daughter.

John: Don't worry, madam. We'll save your daughter.

Peter: Right. But first of all, tell us about your daughter and what the kidnapper looks like.

(May is talking to the policemen.)

Narrator: After 5 minutes, Peter and John find the girl and the kidnapper in a small poor hut. They walk in the house carefully.

### **Scene 4**

(Peter and John cue at each other to be ready to get into the hut. Then Peter kicks open the door.)

John: Freeze! We're police. Put up your hands and don't move!

(They try to get close to the kidnapper.)

Kidnapper: I'm not stupid. I will not listen to you.

Peter: How dare you!

(All of them start fighting)

Narrator: The kidnapper tries to escape and fight with the policemen. In the end, the policemen catch the man and save the girl. From the two cases in the play, we hope that all of you will know better why the police force was set up in Hong Kong in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to maintain peace and order of society. That's the end of our performance. Thank you.

## **2C Shenzhen: a place worth visiting**

Good morning, teachers and fellow schoolmates,

We are students of Class 2C. First of all, we would like to start by playing an advertisement for all of you. However, no English version is available. The song is sung by Dr. Lee Ka Yan(李家仁). Let's listen to his wonderful presentation now...

We are going to talk about Hong Kong's neighboring city, Shenzhen. The area of Shenzhen is twice the area of Hong Kong, with a population of about ten million.

Mr. Chan, our class teacher, is an expert in Shenzhen. He always visits this place with his relatives and friends. Most of the photos in this slide show were taken by him.

He first visited Shenzhen in the year 1978, which was more than 30 years ago. At that time, Shenzhen was a small town with no construction at all. The streets were dark and dirty and full of bicycles. The old buses were crowded with local people whose clothes were either blue or black only. The mainlanders knew very little about the outside world. He couldn't imagine that this small town would develop into a great city after the reforms introduced by Mr. Deng Xiaoping 鄧小平 in 1979. Since that year, Shenzhen has been a Special Economic Zone (經濟特區).

Nowadays, it is very convenient to travel to Shenzhen by train or bus. We can also come back to Hong Kong after a day's visit in Shenzhen. The transportation in Shenzhen is comparable to that in Hong Kong. Now five routes of underground railways are in operation and they offer passengers convenient, fast and comfortable rides. Many modern and tall commercial buildings and shopping malls have been

built. The roads are straight and wide and many trees are planted along the two sides of the roads. There are also many large gardens in the centre of the city. Actually, the lifestyle in Shenzhen is quite similar to that in Hong Kong.

Today we would like to introduce a few scenic spots in Shenzhen. The first place you may visit is the Shenzhen Museum, which is located in Futian 福田。 This is at an MTR station, Civic Centre 市民中心。 This museum is worth visiting. It introduces the history of Shenzhen and the development of the Special Economic Zone. The exhibitions are quite interesting. If you go one more stop to the station called Children's Palace (少年宮站), you can visit the world's largest book store where you can buy a variety of books and CDs.

If your family members like to see beautiful scenery, you should go to the Fairy Lake Botanic Garden (仙湖植物園). This garden is so large that you can travel to different parts only by car and spend a whole day in it.

Let me recommend a new park to you. It is called Shenzhen Park(深圳灣公園). It was built along the seashore. You can find wetland and birds there. If you can cycle, you may hire a bicycle in the park and cycle along the seashore. This cycling track is 10 kilometers long. Riding in such a beautiful environment is safe and enjoyable.

Shenzhen is a large city, and there are still many places for us to explore. Let us introduce more to you. Holland Flower market (荷蘭花卉小鎮), Hung Wu Garden(洪湖公園), Old villages in Shenzhen (古城), Tai Fan Painting Village (大芬油畫村), Art Museum (美術館), Park of Dragons (龍園), Chung Shan Park (中山公園). We

can obtain a lot of information from books or web pages on the internet.

Shenzhen is a modern city which is very near us. Every day a lot of mainlanders visit Hong Kong. We welcome them because tourists can bring a lot of money to us. On the other hand, when we visit

China, they also welcome us. Actually, we are Chinese and I hope we can respect each other in the visits so that all people can enjoy their holidays very much.

## **2D “Ping-pong balls” from the sky**

### **Scene 1: Festival Walk Shopping Centre**

***Narrator: Friend A and Friend B are shopping in Festival Walk, Kowloon Tong. They are laughing and chatting. Suddenly, Friend A feels that there’s something wet on her face.***

Friend A: *<Friend A is touching her face, confused>*

What is this?! Why is there some ice on my face?!

Friend B: *<Friend B is looking up at the ceiling, totally shocked>*

Look at the ceiling! Are these golf balls or ping-pong balls falling from the sky?!

Friend A: Are you kidding me? Why would there be golf balls or ping-pong balls falling from the sky?

***Narrator: Suddenly loads of hailstones fall on their heads.***

Friend B: Ouch!! That hurt!

Friend A: *<Friend A picks up a hailstone and looks closely at it>*

What on earth is this? It has hit my head really hard!

Friend B: I’ve told you there were some ping-pong balls falling from the sky. I was not lying!

Friend A: Don’t be silly. These hard objects look like table tennis balls but they are NOT. They are pieces of ice and they fall from the clouds like rain. They are actually called hailstones (冰雹), and I remember our geography teacher has talked about it in class, and she said hailstones can cause a lot of damage to us. For example, some cars will be badly damaged by the falling hailstones, and.....

Friend B: Enough! Don’t make a long speech about hailstones NOW. Can’t you see the big hole in the ceiling? If we don’t run now, we’ll get killed by the hailstones!

Friend A: OK,OK. Let’s run.



## **Scene 2: Classroom**

***Narrator: Friend A and Friend B have so many questions about hailstones that when they get back to school, they immediately ask their geography teacher.***

Friend A: Miss Cheng, when we went to Festival Walk yesterday, we saw hailstones falling from the sky!

Friend B: Yeah! And we got hit on the head by the hailstones. Miss Cheng, can you tell us why hailstones are so big when they fall onto earth?

Miss Cheng: OK. Can anyone tell me how rain is formed?

Student C: *<Put up the hand>* Yes. I know. Rain is formed through processes called “evaporation” (蒸發) and “condensation” (凝固).

Miss Cheng: Can anyone tell me what “evaporation” and “condensation” mean?

Student D,E,F: Yes, we know.

Student D: When water is heated, it evaporates into water vapour and rises up high in the sky.

Student E: Then water vapour cools down and changes back into water droplets, and they form clouds in the sky.

Student F: When the water droplets get bigger, the rising air current may not be strong enough to support these water droplets. That’s when we see rain falling from the sky.

Miss Cheng: Very good. And hail is formed in a similar process, but there is some difference between them.....

Student G,H,I: We know it! Let us explain it, Miss Cheng.

Student G: Sometimes if a cloud is very tall and big, water droplets will get so cold that they freeze into pieces of ice.

Student H: When small pieces of ice fall down, the very strong air current may push them up again. When they go up again, they will make more water droplets freeze into ice. So they get bigger.

Student I: Each time these pieces of ice go up, they will get bigger and heavier. So they will go up and down many many times until they are as big as a table tennis ball. Then they fall to the ground as hailstones.

Miss Cheng: Good job. So I think everybody should have a better understanding of hailstones now.

***Narrator: A table tennis ball suddenly comes into the classroom through the door.***

ALL students: Hailstone! Help! Help!

Student in the PE uniform: *<burst into the classroom>* Calm down! It's not a hailstone. I was just playing table tennis nearby.

ALL students: PHEW!!