Student 1: Hello, Fiona.

Student 2: Hi, Bryant.

Student 1: There are always typhoons in Hong Kong during summer. What should we do when there is a typhoon?

Student 2: I don't know, but class 4D is having a drama rehearsal about typhoons, shall we go to see and learn more about it?

Student 1: Sure, why not?

Scene 1: (on the street)

Narrator: Today, Fiona and Bryant are walking on the street together after school.

(Students 1+2 are carrying the school bags, walking on the street and stopping in front of an electrical appliance shop)

News Reporter: Typhoon signal no.1 is hoisted.

Student 1: Let's go home as soon as possible.

Student 2: Sure. I am afraid that the typhoon will become stronger, there will be heavy rain. (Walk quickly)

Scene 2: (At home)

Narrator: Later, when Fiona arrives home and sits on the sofa…

Student1: I am so tired. Let me watch some programs. (Turn on the TV) (Sound effect)

Student1: Urgent weather report is broadcasting now, what is the latest news? (Talk to herself)

Weather reporter: Strong winds are expected to blow generally near sea level in Hong Kong with a sustained speed of 41-62 km/hr, and gusts may exceed 110 km/hr, and this wind condition is expected to persist. The possibility of hoisting Typhoon signal no.8 is high.

Mr. Weather: Ah! (special effect)

Weather reporter: Citizens should stay indoors and prevent doing any outdoor activities.

Scene 3

Narrator: After the weather report, there is a senior scientific officer of the Hong Kong Observatory analyzing the weather in Hong Kong.

Senior scientific officer:

1. Typhoon forms over the ocean in tropical region. The sea temperature has to be more than 26°C. Typhoons start when strong clusters of thunderstorms drift over warm ocean waters.
2. The warm air from the storm and the ocean surface combine and begin to rise. This creates low pressure at the surface.
3. Trade winds blowing in opposing directions cause the storm to start spinning.

4. Rising warm air causes pressure to decrease at higher altitude.
5. Air rises faster and faster to fill this low pressure, in turn drawing more warm air off the sea and sucking cooler drier air downwards.
6. As the storm moves over the ocean, it picks up more warm, moist air, wind speeds starts to increases more air is sucked into the low pressure centre.
7. It can take hours of several days for a depression to grow into a fully-formed typhoon.
8. The structure of typhoon consists of an eye, front and rear vortex. Typhoons are made up of an eye of calm winds and low pressure surrounded by a spinning vortex of high winds and heavy rainstorms.
9. With the processes mentioned above, a typhoon goes through a set of stages. First, there is a slight wind circulation with thunderstorm, it causes a tropical depression. Then, it will become a tropical storm. Moreover, it will become a severe tropical storm. Furthermore, it will form a typhoon. As a result, it will become a severe typhoon or even a super typhoon.

Student 1: I've learned so much about typhoons after watching this drama rehearsal!

Student 2: Good to hear that!

Scene 4

Narrator: The next program is Geography Classroom.

Host: Since we are talking about typhoons today, let's play a game about the names of typhoons. Can you match the names of these typhoons with their countries?

Thailand: Mekkhala (米克拉)

Vietnam: Lekima (利奇馬)

Macau: In-fa (煙花)

Malaysia: Jelawat (杰拉華)

Hong Kong: Kai Tak (啟德)

The USA: Omais (奧麥斯)

Student 2: It is interesting.

Host: I hope all of you have learned something about the formation of typhoons, and what to do to ensure the safety. This is the end of our show, thank you.