

28/02/2019 Morning Assembly Script – Class 1D

Topic: Geography (Land Use in Hong Kong)

ACT 1

(4 students are seated on a minibus. Sounds of traffic are heard in the background.)

NARRATOR: *4 students are seated on a minibus.*

STUDENT A: We're going to be late for school! Why isn't this minibus moving?

STUDENT B: Because we are stuck in traffic again!

STUDENT C: *(To STUDENT D)* Excuse me, can you close the window?

STUDENT D: What?

STUDENT C: *(Louder.)* The window – Close the window! There is too much noise and exhaust gas from outside!

STUDENT D: Oh, OK. *(Closes window. Traffic noise stops.)* Why are there so many traffic jams nowadays?

STUDENTS A,B,D: *(Shrug.)* I don't know.

STUDENT A: Look, our minibus is stopping.

STUDENT B: Let's get off and run to school. Otherwise we will have to stand in the late line at morning assembly!

(All run off stage. Stagehands remove chairs.)

ACT 2

(SIGN MAN walks across stage with sign reading "FIVE MINUTES LATER".)

(Teacher enters, looks at watch. School bell rings. 4 students enter.)

TEACHER: *(Look at watch again.)* Why are you late to class?

STUDENT A: Sorry, our minibus was stuck in traffic.

TEACHER: And WHY was your minibus stuck in traffic congestion?

(Students look at each other, shrug.)

STUDENT B: I don't know. I'm not a minibus driver.

TEACHER: You don't need to be a minibus driver to know why you were late. You only need to have read your Geography textbook.

STUDENT B & C: Which chapter?

TEACHER: *(Face palms in frustration.)* If you read the unit on land use you would know that we have more traffic congestion nowadays because our area has an urban problem.

STUDENT D: Traffic is a serious urban problem in Hong Kong, and so is land use conflict. When one type of land use has a bad effect on the land users in nearby areas, it creates a land use conflict.

STUDENT A: It is common in areas of mixed land use. For example, in old residential areas like Shek Lei and Shek Yam land use conflict happens because these areas are too densely populated.

STUDENT B: What's 'densely populated' mean?

TEACHER: No, 'densely populated'. DENSE-LY, not DENTIST. 'Densely populated' means there are too many people living in a small area. This creates land use conflicts like housing and transport problems. Read your textbook and we'll talk tomorrow.

(All exit.)

ACT 3

(SIGN MAN walks across stage with a sign reading "NEXT DAY")

(Teacher enters. 4 students enter.)

TEACHER: Welcome back! Did you do your reading?

STUDENT C: Yes, we did. We learnt that low-income residential areas are usually the most densely populated. Traffic is usually worst in these areas.

TEACHER: Good. What does the government want to do about this problem?

STUDENT D: *(Raises hand.)* The government wants to develop more new towns.

TEACHER: That's right. If some of the people in the old urban areas move to the new towns, it can reduce the population density and reduce traffic.

STUDENT A: Another way to reduce traffic may be to build more and wider roads.

STUDENT B: And to build more public transport. Better public transport can help reduce the number of private cars on the roads.

TEACHER: All true. How about the solutions to urban renewal?

STUDENT C: *(Raises hand.)* Urban decay is always found in old urban areas. The buildings are old and in poor conditions with little space and few community facilities, so these areas need better urban planning.

STUDENT D: Yes, for example, Tsuen Wan West has had urban renewal, so people enjoy new and taller housing, including parks and public facilities.

TEACHER: Correct. Is there anything else that might get more land so as to solve the urban problems?

STUDENT A: Yes, 'land reclamation' can make more flat land for building public housing and roads. Land reclamation has been successful in places like the Central- Wan Chai Bypass.

TEACHER: Well done everyone!

STUDENT C: Yes, I hope we will not suffer in traffic again on the way to school!

THE END