

S. 1 Bridging Handbook (Geography)



My reading record: (Please fill in the date of reading)

Module 1 : Using Space Wisely			
Unit	Content	Date	Remarks
1.1	What is land use?		
1.2	What are the major types of urban land use in Hong Kong?		
2.1	Where are the residential areas in Hong Kong?		
2.2	Where are the industrial areas in Hong Kong?		
2.3	Are industrial areas and residential areas close to each other?		
3.1	What does Hong Kong 's Central Business District look like?		
3.2	Why is Central the CBD of Hong Kong?		
4.1	What are the main urban problems in Hong Kong?		
4.2	What are the characteristics of urban decay in the inner city?		
4.3	What are the causes of urban problems in Hong Kong?		
	Map skills		
Module 4: The Trouble of Water			
Unit	Content	Date	Remarks
1.1	Where does water come from?		
2.1	What are the major water resources in China?		
2.3	How are water resources distributed in China?		
3.1	What are the water problems in China?		
3.2	What are the damages caused by flooding and drought in China?		
3.3	What are the causes of flooding?		
3.4	What are the causes of drought? What activities have worsened the problem?		

In doing activities or exercises, you often need to answer questions. Before you can answer a question, you need to first understand what it means.

Some words or phrases in a question tell us what we need to answer. The following are some examples.

You will come across them in studying geography.

Word or phrase	What we need to answer?	Example
Name / Identify (寫出名稱 / 辨認)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write down the name of something. 寫出某物件的名稱 ● No need to write complete sentence. 不需要以完整的句子作答 ● No need to explain. 不需解釋 	Q: Name two examples of natural hazards in Hong Kong. A: Landslides and typhoons.
State / Write down (指出 / 寫出)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give a short answer. 簡短地作答 ● No need to explain. 不需解釋 	Q: Write down the unit of temperature. A: Degree Celsius (°C)
List (列出)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write down a number of things that belong to the same kind. 寫出一些相類似的項目 	Q: List two urban problems. A: Pollution and traffic congestion.
Explain / Why (解釋 / 為甚麼)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give reasons or the principle behind something. 寫出原因或原理 ● Usually, a detailed answer is needed. 需要詳細作答 	Q: Explain why the Philippines is frequently hit by typhoons. A: It is located on warm, tropical waters. Typhoons usually hit the Philippines first in their tracks.
Suggest / Try to think of (建議 / 試想出)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give ideas. 寫出構想 	Q: Suggest one way to protect oceans. A: The government can set up laws to stop overfishing.

Word or phrase	What we need to answer?	Example
What do you think? (你有甚麼意見)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give opinion about something. 寫出意見 	Q: Some people think that we should stop eating shark fins (魚翅). What do you think? A: I agree. Sharks are hunted for their fins. We can protect sharks if we stop eating shark fins.
Describe / How ... (描述 / 怎樣)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give the details of something. 寫出詳細的描述 ● No need to explain. 不需解釋 	Q: Describe the road conditions in Central in the daytime. A: In the daytime, roads are congested with people and cars.
Calculate (計算)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Find the value and give the correct unit. 計算出答案，並加上合適的單位 	Q: Calculate the percentage change in average vehicle speed. A: % change = $\frac{\text{New value} - \text{Old value}}{\text{Old value}} \times 100\%$
Compare (比較)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give similarities and differences between different items. 找出各項相似點和不同之處 	Q: Compare the population density of Hong Kong and Guangzhou. A: Hong Kong has a higher population density than Guangzhou.

Module 1 Using Space Wisely : Can we maintain a sustainable urban environment?					
Unit 1 Urban land use					
1.1 What is rural land use?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
urban area 市區	✓				➤ Urban land use are found in _____ areas. ➤ _____ land use are found in the New Territories and _____ islands. ➤ In _____ areas, population density is higher. ➤ In _____ areas, vegetation cover is more.
developed area 已發展地區	✓				
Rural area 郊區	✓				
outlying islands 離島	✓				
Population density 人口密度	✓				
Transport facilities 交通設施	✓				
Vegetation cover 植被覆蓋	✓				
1.2 What are the major types of urban land uses in Hong Kong?					
Land use 土地利用	✓				➤ _____ is the way we use the land. ➤ Some areas are used for commercial activities, such as shops and offices. They are called _____ <i>land use</i> . ➤ Some areas are used for people to live in. They are called <i>residential land use</i> . ➤ Some land is given over to factories. This is called _____ <i>land use</i> . ➤ Roads, airports and ferry piers are the examples of _____ <i>land use</i> . ➤ There is land for <i>public use</i> , such as post offices, schools courts and libraries. This is called _____ <i>land use</i> . ➤ Playgrounds, swimming pools and parks are the examples of _____ <i>land use</i> . ➤ Areas with more than one type of land use are called _____ <i>land use</i> .
Commercial land use 商業用地	✓				
Industrial land use 工業用地	✓				
Residential land use 住宅用地	✓				
Mixed land use 混合用地	✓				
Recreational land use 康樂用地	✓				
Institutional land use 社團用地	✓				
Transport land use 運輸用地	✓				
Factories 工廠	✓				
Warehouses 工場	✓				
Built-up area 已建區	✓				
leisure 閒暇	✓	✓			
Court 法庭	✓				
Ferry piers 渡輪碼頭	✓				

Module 1 Using Space Wisely : Can we maintain a sustainable urban environment?

Unit 2 Residential and industrial land use

2.1 Where are Hong Kong's industrial and residential areas?

Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
high-income residential areas 高收入住宅區	✓				<p>➤ The living environment of _____ residential areas is _____ and noisy, for example, public housing estates in Tai Kok Tsui 大角嘴 and Shek Kip Mei 石硤尾; some _____ areas at hillsides of Sha tin..</p> <p>➤ The living environment of middle-income residential areas is _____, for example, Taikoo Shing 太古城 and Whampoa Garden 黃埔花園.</p> <p>➤ The living environment of high-income residential areas is _____ and usually is location with beautiful _____, for example, the Peak 山頂, Mid-Levels 半山區, and Repulse Bay 淺水灣.</p>
middle-income residential areas 中收入住宅區	✓				
low-income residential areas 低收入住宅區	✓				
Spacious 寬敞的			✓		
Pleasant 舒適的			✓		
Overcrowded 過度擠迫的			✓		
Scenery 風景	✓				
squatter area 寮屋區	✓				

2.2 Where are the industrial areas in Hong Kong?

industrial area 工業區	✓				<p>➤ Before the mid-1970s, industrial activities were mainly carried out in _____ factory buildings in old urban areas, eg in San Po Kong 新蒲崗。</p> <p>➤ Between the mid-1970s and 1990s, the government has built _____ in new towns.</p> <p>➤ Since the late 1990s, the government has built the _____ Park in Sha Tin and the <u>Cyberport</u> in Pok Fu Lam 薄扶林. They are places for developing _____ industry.</p>
multi-storey 多層			✓		
Industrial estate 工業邨	✓				
Science Park 科學園	✓				
Cyberport 數碼港	✓				
high-technology 高科技	✓				

2.3 Are industrial areas and residential areas close to each other?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
old urban areas 舊區	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Old industrial areas close to low-income residential areas. They are in the location of _____ areas. ➤ Industrial areas in _____ are away from residential areas. _____ area are built between the two land uses. ➤ _____ industries close to high-income residential areas.
green areas 綠化區	✓				
new towns 新市鎮	✓				
labour supply 勞工供應	✓				
commuting 通勤	✓				
separate 隔開		✓			
Professional 專業人士	✓				

Module 1 Using Space Wisely : Can we maintain a sustainable urban environment?					
Unit 3 Central Business District					
3.1 What does Hong Kong's Central Business District look like?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Central Business District 商業中心區	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Central is the _____ centre of Hong Kong. Today the Central Business District(CBD) has expanded to _____ in the east and Sheung Wan in the west. ➤ Central is characterized by tall buildings. Many famous _____ such as the IFC are located there. ➤ Land <u>rent</u> of the CBD is the highest due to strong _____ ➤ The CBD is the _____ point of Hong Kong. It has high _____ ➤ Traffic _____ is common in the daytime, especially during _____ hours. ➤ Many banks, multinational _____ and _____ institutions set up their headquarters or offices in the CBD.
administrative 行政			✓		
accessibility 可達度	✓				
Admiralty 金鐘	✓				
traffic congestion 交通擠塞	✓				
rush hours 繁忙時間	✓				
skyscraper 摩天大廈	✓				
competition 比賽	✓				
Court of Final Appeal 終審法院	✓				
headquarters 總部	✓				
multinational corporations 跨國企業	✓				
financial institutions 金融機構	✓				

3.2 Why is Central the CBD of Hong Kong?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Coastal 沿海的			✓		➤ _____ has taken place to provide more lands for the _____ of the CBD.
Flat 平坦的			✓		➤ Central is located on the _____ land of Hong Kong and it has a long history of development.
symbol of status 地位的像徵	✓				➤ Central is highly accessible with _____ transport to connect different parts of Hong Kong.
Convenient 方便			✓		➤ Businessmen believe that having offices in Central is a _____ because it helps build up good _____ of their companies.
reclamation 填海	✓				
images 形象	✓				➤
expansion 擴展	✓				
historical factor 歷史因素	✓				

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Unit 4 Urban problems					
4.1 What are the main urban problems in Hong Kong?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
subdivided flat 劏房	✓				➤ The urban areas of Hong Kong are _____ populated.
densely populated 人口稠密			✓		The overall living environment of these places is _____ flats or _____ homes are common in Hong Kong. _____ space is limited.
cage home 籠屋	✓				
inner city 內城區	✓				➤ Traffic _____ can be found at the _____ of tunnels.
urban decay 城市衰落	✓				
overcrowded 過度擠迫			✓		➤ Vehicles and power plants produce a lot of pollutants such as _____ particulates.
signboard 招牌	✓				➤ _____ is one of the major source of water pollution.
light pollution 光污染	✓				
respirable suspended particulates 可吸入懸浮粒子	✓				➤ Solid waste is the main contributor to land pollution. ➤ Bright lighting from _____ causes _____
domestic sewage 家用污水	✓				➤ _____ is the degrading of environment in urban areas and it can be found in _____ city.
bottleneck 樽頸	✓				
entrance 入口	✓				
open space 露天空間	✓				

4.2 What are the characteristics of urban decay in the inner city?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
worn-out 破爛			✓		➤ There are many old and _____ buildings in inner city. Their _____ have been weakened due to poor _____ ➤ Land use _____ occur when two _____ land uses are close to each other.
Structures 結構	✓				
Maintenance 保養	✓				
Incompatible 不相容			✓		
Land use conflicts 土地利用衝突	✓				
community facilities 社區設施	✓				
4.3 What are the causes of urban problems in Hong Kong?					
Planning 計劃	✓				➤ Population increase, poor _____ and rapid economic _____ lead to urban problemd in Hong Kong. ➤ The large and increasing population puts great _____ on housing, transport and social facilities. ➤ _____ has improved and more people can _____ motor_____.
economic development 經濟發展	✓				
Pressure 壓力	✓				
standard of living 生活水平	✓				
Improve 改善		✓			
Afford 負擔		✓			
Vehicle 汽車	✓				

Module 1 Using Space Wisely : Can we maintain a sustainable urban environment?

Map Skills

What are longitudes 經度 and latitudes 緯度?

Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Geographic coordinates 地理座標	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A _____ is formed by longitudes and latitudes. ➤ The 0° line of longitude is known as the _____ and it passes through the Royal Observatory in _____, London. ➤ Longitudes are _____ coordinates of a place on the Earth. ➤ The longest latitude is at 0° and it is known as the _____ ➤ Latitudes are _____ coordinates of a place on the Earth. ➤ Besides the Equator, there are four important lines of latitude: _____ (66½° N), _____ (23½° N), _____ (23½° S) and _____ (66½° S). ➤ The _____ is 90° N. ➤ The Equator divides the earth into halves. The part to the north of the Equator is called the _____ ➤ We can use the index of an <u>atlas</u> to locate a place.
degree 度數	✓				
Grid system 格網系統	✓				
east-west position 東西位置	✓				
Prime Meridian 本初子午線	✓				
Western hemisphere 西半球	✓				
Eastern hemisphere 東半球	✓				
North Pole 北極	✓				
South Pole 南極	✓				
The Royal Observatory 皇家天文台	✓				
Greenwich 格林威治	✓				
north-south position 南北位置	✓				
Arctic Circle 北極圈	✓				
Tropic of Cancer 北回歸線	✓				
Equator 赤道	✓				
Tropic of Capricorn 南回歸線	✓				
Antarctic Circle 南極圈	✓				
Northern hemisphere 北半球	✓				
Southern hemisphere 南半球	✓				
Index 索引	✓				
Atlas 地圖集	✓				
Grid square 格網方格	✓				

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Map Skills

How to tell direction?

Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Compass points 羅盤方位	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directions are usually shown by _____, _____ and _____ ➤ _____, East, _____ and West are four main points on the compass. ➤ A _____ map shows a smaller ground area which shows more detail. ➤ A _____ map shows a very large area. But shows less detail. ➤ There are three types of scales: 1) _____ _____ (R.F.), 2) _____ scale and 3) _____ scale. ➤ Direct distance is _____ distance.
compass 指南針	✓				
North(N)北	✓				
East(E)東	✓				
South(S)南	✓				
West(W)西	✓				
North-east(NE)	✓				
South-east(SE)	✓				
South-west(SW)	✓				
North-west(NW)	✓				
Whole-circle bearings 方位角	✓				
Reduced bearings 象限角	✓				
Clockwise 順時針			✓		
cardinal points 方位基點	✓				
Large-scale map 大比例地圖	✓				
Small-scale map 小比例地圖	✓				
Representative fraction 分數比例尺	✓				
Statement scale 說明式比例尺	✓				
Linear scale 直線比例尺	✓				
Straight-line distance 直線距離	✓				
Actual distance 真實距離	✓				

Module 4 The Trouble of Water: Too much and too little

Unit 1 Water resources on the Earth

1.1 Where does water come from?

Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
solid 固態	✓				➤ Water exists in three states as _____(ice), _____(water) and gas(water vapour).
liquid 液態	✓				
gas 氣體	✓				➤ _____ refers to the change of water state between the _____, the land and the sea continuously.
Water vapour 水汽	✓				
Water cycle 水循環	✓				➤ Reservoirs store water for daily consumption.
evaporation 蒸發	✓				➤ About 70% of the global water used is for _____
transpiration 蒸騰	✓				➤ When water seeps into the soil, it is known as _____
condensation 凝結	✓				➤ When vapour goes from plants into the air, it is known as _____
irrigation 灌溉	✓				
reservoir 水塘	✓				➤ When heat of the Sun causes water turn into water vapour, it is known as _____
Consumption 使用/消耗	✓				
atmosphere 大氣圈	✓				➤ _____ takes place when water vapour changes into water droplets.
Pacific Ocean 太平洋	✓				➤ A river basin is a drainage area of a river and its _____
Atlantic Ocean 大西洋	✓				
Indian Ocean 印度洋	✓				➤ _____ is the line separating two neighbouring river basins.
River basin 河盆	✓				➤ Usually, middle and lower courses are found in the most _____ areas with large population and big cities.
tributary 支流	✓				
watershed 分水嶺	✓				➤ _____ is the longest in China.
River Nile 尼羅河	✓				➤ River _____ is the longest river in the world while _____ River Basin is the largest river basin in the world.
Chang Jiang 長江	✓				
Huang He 黃河	✓				
Amazon River Basin 亞馬遜河盆	✓				
upper course 上游	✓				
long profile 縱剖面	✓				
Cross section 橫切面	✓				

Module 4 The Trouble of Water: Too much and too little

Unit 2 Water resources in China

2.1 What are the major water resources 資源 in China?

Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Groundwater 地下水	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rivers, lakes and _____ belong to surface waters. ➤ Glaciers are mainly found in high mountains in the western part of China. Major rivers receive _____ form glaciers in spring. ➤ Groundwater is stored in the _____ between rock layers under the ground. Water can be extracted by _____ wells or using _____ machines.
Lake 湖	✓				
Glacier 冰川	✓				
Drilling 掘		✓			
Well 井	✓				
pumping machine 抽水機	✓				
Extract 抽取		✓			
Aquifers 蓄水層	✓				
Meltwater 融雪水	✓				

2.3 Why are water resources distributed in such a pattern?

Monsoon 季風	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The _____ change in wind direction due to differences in the heating of land and sea is _____ system. ➤ The _____ areas are not affected by the summer monsoon and received less rainfall. ➤ _____ winds and sometimes typhoons bring heavy rains to the coastal areas. ➤ Rainfall decreases with increasing distance from the sea. ➤ _____ form a rugged relief _____ between India and China.
Seasonal 季節性的			✓		
Inland 內陸	✓				
Onshore 向岸			✓		
Typhoon 颱風	✓				
Himalayas 喜瑪拉雅山脈	✓				
Barrier 障礙	✓				
Rugged 崎嶇不平			✓		
distance from the sea 與海距離	✓				

Unit 3 Water problems in China					
3.1 What are the water problems in China?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Flooding 氾濫	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ _____ occurs when the river channel cannot hold all the water and the excess water overflows the river banks. ➤ _____ occur when there is a _____ dry period and not enough water is available to satisfy daily needs. ➤ Water pollution happens when some _____ substances are discharged into the water. ➤
Drought 乾旱	✓				
Prolonged 持續的			✓		
Excess 過量	✓				
Substance 物質	✓				
Harmful 有害			✓		
Discharge 排放		✓			

Module 4 The Trouble of Water: Too much and too little					
Unit 3 Unit 3 Water problems in China					
3.2 What are the damages caused by flooding and drought in China?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Property 財產	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Damages caused by flooding: loss of lives and _____, disruption of transport, damage of crops and _____ of _____ diseases. ➤ Damages caused by drought: reduced water supply, disruption of farming activities, water transport and generation of _____ ➤ _____ problems such as soil _____ and water pollution become more serious. ➤
Infectious diseases 傳染病	✓				
Disruption 破壞	✓				
hydro-electricity 水力發電	✓				
soil erosion 土壤侵蝕	✓				
Outbreak 爆發	✓				
environmental 環境的			✓		

3.3 What are the causes of flooding?					
Vocabularies	n	v	a	ad	Sentences
Concrete 混凝土	✓				➤ _____ factors such as heavy rainfall, low-lying relief and snowmelt water can explain the causes of flooding in East China. ➤ _____ factors such as _____, urban development, reclamation of lakes, poor management of water _____ can lead to high risk of flooding in East China ➤ _____ change has caused more _____ weather events. ➤ East China is highly urbanized. Most of the land surface has been covered by _____ concrete materials and infiltration has decreased significantly. ➤ _____ and _____ are built to protect cities against floods.
Natural 自然的			✓		
Impermeable 不透水			✓		
Human 人為	✓				
global climate change 全球氣候轉變	✓				
Extreme 極端	✓		✓		
defence 防禦設施	✓				
Dyke 堤	✓				
Unit 3.4 What are the causes of drought? What activities have worsened the problem?					
Conservation 保護	✓				➤ Causes of drought: _____ low rainfall, extreme high temperature and large-scale deforestation. ➤ Some human activities cause drought: urban development, _____ use of water resources and water pollution. ➤ Low water prices, poor industrial technologies, _____ of water pipes and poor water _____ are also causes leading to the extra loss of water resources.
Awareness 醒覺性	✓				
Inefficient 無效率的			✓		
Leakage 漏	✓				
Abnormally 不正常				✓	
Freshwater 淡水	✓				

END

