

English Zone

精叻英語



a

a. Collapsed trees
b. Landslide



b



b

a. Power outage
b. Flooding



a

a. Gale
b. Hurricane



a



b

我倚靠神，我要讚美他的話；我倚靠耶和華，我要讚美他的話。
我倚靠神，必不懼怕。人能把我怎麼樣呢？神啊，我向你所許的
願在我身上；我要將感謝祭獻給你。

(詩篇 56:10-12)

天父給我的信



God's Letter to Me

In God, whose word I praise, in the Lord,
whose word I praise - in God I trust and
am not afraid. What can man do to me? I
am under vows to you, my God; I will
present my thank offerings to you.

(Psalm 56:10-12)

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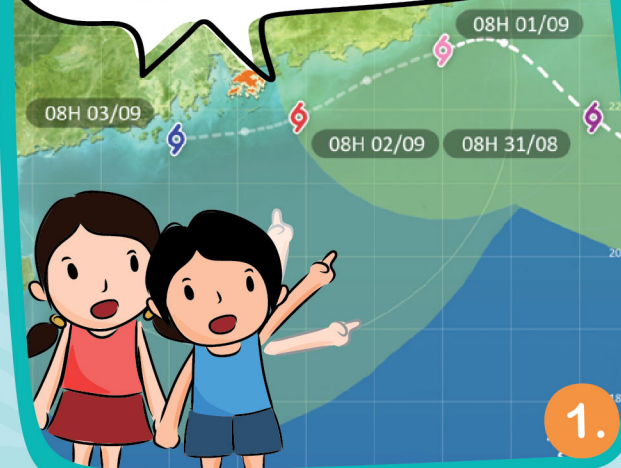
新聞

兒童 Children's Newspaper

颱風來了

A typhoon is coming!

颱風登陸前，我們應做甚麼？
What should we do before
a typhoon makes landfall?



1.

我們緊鎖門窗。
We lock doors and
windows.



3.

我們留在室內安全地方。
We stay indoors or in safe places.



4.

(互聯網圖片 Internet photos)

2023年10月

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Comic

+10

Black 黑

我們留意香港天文台的指示。

We pay attention to the
instructions from the
Hong Kong Observatory.

2.



「蘇拉」正面來襲 香港時隔五年再掛「十號風球」



超強颱風蘇拉於9月1日正面吹襲香港，這是天文台繼2018年山竹之後，相隔5年再次發出十號颶風信號。這次十號信號生效近7個半小時，至於八號或以上信號的生效時間更達37小時。全港停工、停課、停市及數百班航班取消。

Super Typhoon Saola

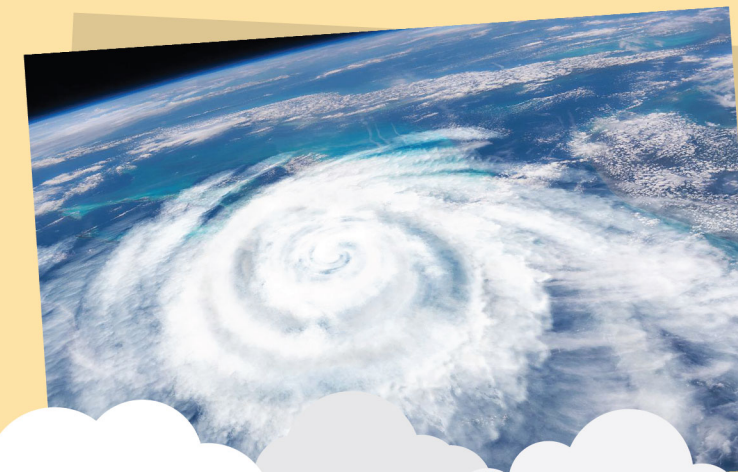
Hong Kong issued a No. 10 Signal for the first time in five years

Super Typhoon Saola made a direct hit on Hong Kong on 1 September 2023. This is the first No. 10 signal the Hong Kong Observatory has issued since Super Typhoon Mangkhut hit Hong Kong in 2018. The No. 10 signal was in effect for nearly seven and a half hours, and the No. 8 or above sign lasted 37 hours. Work, classes, markets, and hundreds of flights were cancelled throughout Hong Kong.



如何形成颱風？

夏季炎熱，猛烈的陽光照射海面，令大量海水蒸發到空中。水蒸氣凝結時釋放出熱能，令空氣受熱膨脹，空氣的密度和氣壓減低，形成「熱帶低氣壓」。四周較涼的空氣開始向低壓中心流動，而地球的自轉令流動的空氣產生旋渦。當大量空氣持續向低壓中心流動，令海水釋放更多熱能，使更多空氣膨脹上升，熱帶氣旋變得越來越強大，最後形成「颱風」。



How do typhoons form?

During the hot summer, the intense sunlight heats the sea's surface, causing a significant amount of seawater to evaporate into the atmosphere. When this water vapour condenses, it releases heat energy. This causes the air to expand, thus reducing its density and pressure. The result is the formation of a "tropical depression." Cooler air from the surrounding area flows towards the centre of this low-pressure depression. The Earth's rotation creates a spinning motion in the air, giving rise to vortices. When a large amount of air continues to flow towards the centre of low pressure, the seawater releases more heat energy, causing more air to expand and rise. This continuous process strengthens the tropical cyclone, forming a "typhoon."

(互聯網圖片 Internet photo)