

Urban Land Use

Explanatory Notes for Teachers

Level: S1

Topic: Urban Land Use

Supporting Teaching Materials: Students' worksheet

Students' Prior Knowledge

Before this ELA unit, students have learnt about Urban Land Use and have some understanding of their home district through the medium of Chinese

Aims and Objectives

I. Content Objectives

After the ELA activities, students will be able to use English to:

1. name the land use types;
2. describe the key features of different land use types; and
3. identify land use types in areas near where they live.

II. Language Objectives

After the ELA activities, students will be able to

1. understand and use the English terms related to this topic (e.g., *classification, urban land use, commercial, institutional, residential, recreational, industrial, mixed, transport, facilities, indoor sports centre, swimming pool, library, bakery, MTR station, residential, building, snack shop*);
2. understand and use the English expressions for discussing different types of urban land use, e.g.,
 - *Some urban areas are used for commercial activities, such as shops, offices and banks.*
 - *Some urban areas are used for residential purposes, where buildings are built for people to live in.*
 - *Some urban areas are used for transport facilities, such as roads, ferry piers, bus terminals and airport.*
 - *Some urban areas are used for institutional services, such as offices, police stations, schools and libraries.*
 - *Some urban areas are used for recreational purposes, such as playgrounds, gardens and parks.*
 - *Some old urban areas have mixed land uses because their land use planning was not very good.*
3. use English to give examples of land use types they have identified in the areas where

they live.

Procedure:

1. The teacher should read and help students pronounce the given content words correctly. For students with higher ability, the teacher may ask students to try to match the land use type in A with the respective examples of community facilities in B. Consider having the students practise:


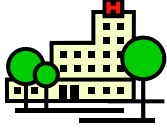




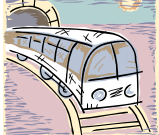
"B(a facility) is an example of A (land use type)."

2. **Task One:** The teacher asks students to look at the words in the ovals and find out the connection between the land use types and examples. Students put the correct words in the spaces to complete the sentences.
3. **Task Two:** Based on the clues given in the prompts, students identify the land use type and complete the blanks.
4. **Task Three:** The word search activity aims at drawing students' attention to the spelling of the key words in this unit.

Urban Land Use

1. Vocabulary

We can put the vocabulary we learn in this unit like this:

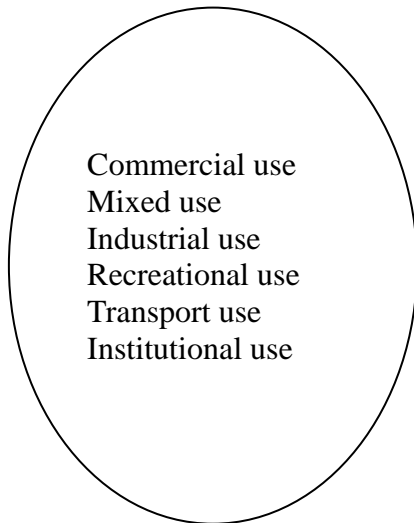
A. Classification of land use			
commercial	商業 	institutional	機構 
residential	住宅 	recreational	康樂 
industrial	工業 	mixed	綜合
transport	交通 		
B. Name of the facilities			
indoor sports centre 	室內運動場	library 	圖書館
swimming pool	游泳池	bakery 	麵包店
flat	大廈	MTR station 	地鐵站
snack shop 	零食店		

Land use is the way we use the land. In the urban areas of Hong Kong, land is used in different ways.

Commercial land use	
Some areas in Hong Kong are used for commercial activities, such as shops, offices and banks. This type of land use is called commercial use. Central district, Tsim Sha Tsui and Causeway Bay are the major commercial areas in Hong Kong. There are also some places for shops and offices in the new towns, such as the New Town Plaza in Sha Tin.	
Residential land use	
In some areas, many houses and buildings are built for people to live in. This type of land use is called residential use. Housing estates in Tuen Mun and Tin Shui Wai are examples.	
Transport land use	
There are a lot of transport facilities in Hong Kong. The airport at Chek Lap Kok, ferry piers and roads are examples of this type of land use.	
Institutional land use	
There is also land for public use, such as post offices, police station, schools and libraries. This is called institutional use. The Hong Kong Central Library in Causeway Bay is an example.	
Recreational land use	
It is important to have places for people to relax. Playgrounds, gardens and parks are examples of this type of land use. Victoria Park is the largest recreational area on Hong Kong Island.	
Mixed land use	
In some areas, there is more than one type of land use. We called them mixed land uses. Can you find any examples in the area near your school? Mixed land use is common in old urban areas, such as Wan Chai, Mong Kok and Yau Ma Tei. This is because land use planning was not good in the past.	

Task One:

Use the information in the ovals below to complete the blanks.



1. A _____ (where we can borrow books and study) is an example of institutional land use.
2. An area where many people live in _____ buildings is an example of residential land use.
3. A _____ _____ is an example of commercial land use.
4. An area where many people work in factories is an example of _____ land use.
5. If you play badminton in a _____ _____ you have found an example of recreational land use.
6. A bus terminus is an example of _____ land use.
7. When land use planning has not been good in the past, we find examples of _____ land use.
8. Our _____ _____ where we study every day, is an example of _____ land use.
9. A building which has many fast food shops is an example of _____ land use.
10. A place with a taxi stand, a ferry pier and a bus terminus is an example of _____ land use.

Task Two:

Fill in the following blank with suitable words from the ovals in Task One.

What happens in this area? What type of land use is it?

1. People go shopping in the many shopping malls and eat in restaurants and fast food shops.

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2. Many children go to school here, as there are many primary and secondary schools in this area.

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3. We live in our apartment and we can see many other apartment buildings when we look out the window.

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4. There are a couple of factories here, but there are also lots of shops and residential buildings. It's an old urban area.

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5. We go there to play football in the evenings and on weekends. Some of my friends play badminton or go swimming there.

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6. There is an MTR station and a bus terminus there. You can also take the old Star Ferry if you have plenty of time.

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7. You can go shopping for cheap clothes in this factory area as all the factories have shops to sell off the surplus goods.

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8. There is an MTR station right underneath a tall building with hundreds of families living in it.

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Task three:

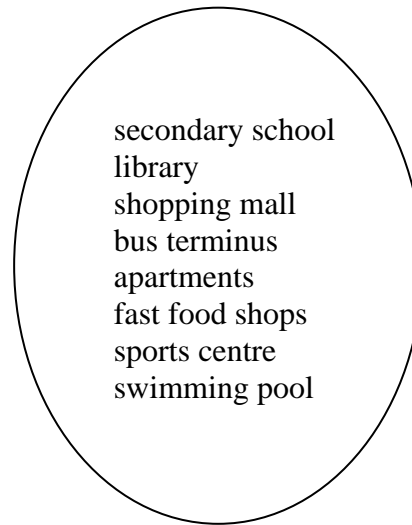
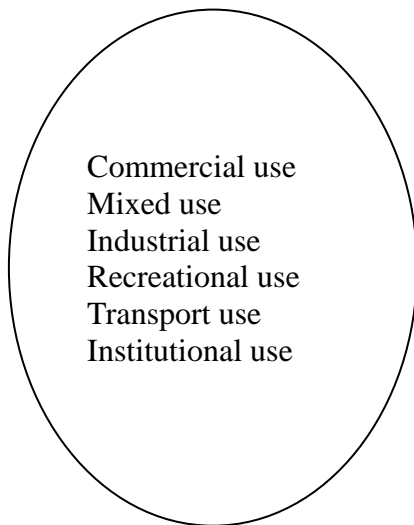
Find the following words in the puzzle below.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, MIXED, RESIDENTIAL,
TRANSPORT

L A N O I T U T I T S N I L U
E A E Y V J A N Z H D O W A U
M H I S S U P J Y L O X R I R
S S W T T Z U I A K X N U C G
Z N I M N C H I C F A M Z R I
K D R L Y E R I W W T V W E K
M W M G V T D J D Y U I P M N
H I J G S R W I C E X J D M M
S Z X U I X S K S Y Q G G O L
H B D E U J K J W E J A D C E
F N P Q D A P Z D V R J M N A
I X S S E R Z F B J G T Q A A
T R A N S P O R T J H V R M Z

Task One:

Use the information in the ovals below to complete the blanks.



1. A library (where we can borrow books and study) is an example of institutional land use.
2. An area where many people live in apartment buildings is an example of residential land use.
3. A shopping mall is an example of commercial land use.
4. An area where many people work in factories is an example of industrial land use.
5. If you play badminton in a sports centre you have found an example of recreational land use.
6. A bus terminus is an example of transport land use.
7. When land use planning has not been good in the past, we find examples of recreational land use.
8. Our secondary school, where we study every day, is an example of institutional land use.
9. A building which has many fast food shops is an example of commercial land use.
10. A place with a taxi stand, a ferry pier and a bus terminus is an example of transport land use.

Task Two:

Fill in the following blank with suitable words from the ovals in Task One.

What happens in this area?

What type of land use is it?

1. People go shopping in the many shopping malls and eat in restaurants and fast food shops.

c o m m e r c i a l

2. Many children go to school here, as there are many primary and secondary schools in this area.

i n s t i t u t i o n a l

3. We live in our apartment and we can see many other apartment buildings when we look out the window.

r e s i d e n t i a l

4. There are a couple of factories here, but there are also lots of shops and residential buildings. It's an old urban area.

m i x e d

5. We go there to play football in the evenings and on weekends. Some of my friends play badminton or go swimming there.

r e c r e a t i o n a l

6. There is an MTR station and a bus terminus there. You can also take the old Star Ferry if you have plenty of time.

t r a n s p o r t

7. You can go shopping for cheap clothes in this factory area as all the factories have shops to sell off the surplus goods.

c o m m e r c i a l

8. There is an MTR station right underneath a tall building with hundreds of families living in it.

r e s i d e n t i a l

Task three:

Find the following words in the puzzle below.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, MIXED, RESIDENTIAL,
TRANSPORT

