

中華基督教會銘賢書院校刊

第78期《思風》編輯委員會職員名單

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《五十周年校慶 318 花絮》

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總編輯的話

不經不覺,《思風》已走過三十九個年頭。她作為本校的校報,記載了各類學校大事、校園趣聞,使同學更了解學校發展近況;她成功連繫各代銘賢人,讓同學認識不少傑出校友;她亦廣納佳作,好讓各同學能欣賞同儕的優秀作品。

毋庸置疑,本年的《思風》會保留上述元素。而且,於逢本校金禧校慶,由本年度開始,《思風》採用彩色及薄紙印刷,希望帶給大家耳目一新的感覺。儘管外貌有點不同,但薄薄的《思風》還是我們一眾成員的心血結晶:我們先帶大家認識幾位近代畢業生,繼而看看不同老師的訪談,再一探五十周年校慶的內幕花絮,最後轉到絢爛的文學世界。內容精彩豐富,不能於此一一盡錄,希望同學們細閱,從中有所學習。

我深諳撰寫一本校報絕非容易,回顧下學期,我們反覆酙酌內容取材、表達風格及修正文章錯字、病句,並經過多次校對及改正,第七十八期《思風》才得以順利出版,故此在此感謝各《思風》顧問老師和籌委,一絲不苟的對待撰稿、編輯、校對等工序;也要感激師兄師姐們,大方分享自己中學生活點滴。對我來說,擔任總編輯難免是個考驗,但我發現:採訪和寫作能讓我接觸更多不同人和事,而統籌工作,也讓我更了解出版的苦與樂,擴闊了我的眼界,確實使我樂在其中。

子曰:「日月逝矣,歲不我與。」各位同學,一年過去,你又找到屬於你的樂事和興趣嗎?盼望同學可以從《思風》中獲得啟發,迎著風去思考自己的理想和價值。

你們的閱讀和細味,就是對我們《思風》的鼓勵和支持。感謝各位!

F.5B 陳皓琳



I would like to give thanks to the Lord for leading CCC Ming Ying College to grow and develop for the last 50 years. God has given us good teachers who dedicate themselves in nurturing the young people in Ming Ying. Their care and patience help the students become responsible citizens in our community so that they can glorify God and contribute to our society.

Sze Fung has been the bridge between our past and present. The magazine is not just a platform to showcase our students' essays, but also serves as a collection of our Ming Yin stories. In this June issue, our students add to that collection by interviewing some members of our MYCOSA (Ming Ying College Students' Association). The students discovered that our alumni excelled in all areas of their lives. Nothing was left to chance or "luck". In everything they do, they trusted God, worked hard and persevered to achieve "success". They could not have become outstanding members of our community without the support, love and care of their parents and teachers.

We are coming to the end of our school year. The finale of 50th anniversary celebrations will be a musical entitled

"My Stories". The script was written and inspired from personal memories and historical recollections gathered through interviews with past principals, teachers and students. Many of the songs are original pieces specially composed for the musical. The whole performance will be our dedication to the people who have contributed to the growth of our school since the 1960s.

I trust that the coming editions of Sze Fung will continue to capture the special moments of Ming Yin, just like it has captured our hearts and feelings of love towards our school – MY College.

In the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

Contributed by Dr. Anne Chan Principal of CCC Ming Ying College 22 May 2017

校反專訪

本期《思風》有幸訪問六位近年的畢業生,其中包括一位取得卓越科研成就的校友,以及五位於2016年DSE 考獲佳績的醫科、分科生。盼望同學可以以他們爲目標及榜樣,努力爲自己的理想前進,並從他們身上學到正面積極、奮力向上的態度。

創新科研 —— 林華盛

林華盛(2014 年畢業校反) (香港城市大學 機械及生物醫學學系三年級)

個人檔案

林華盛,Henry,現就讀香港城市大學機械及生物醫學學系三年級,主修機電一體化工程學,主要研究電子和電腦工程、通訊和控制系統的機械設計。他於 2016 年獲得 JOS Innovative IT Project Awards 銀獎,得到不少報章廣泛報道。



攝於法國盧茲機場

創新科研 新式輪椅 助殘疾人士 改善日常生活

談到 Henry 亮麗的創科成就,便要提起他和同學一同將傳統輪椅改良而成的自動變形輪椅了。它可方便殘疾人士的日常生活,主要協助他們上下的士、私家車。Henry 更展示了一段影片,介紹自動變形輪椅的操作方法:通過操作程式,使用者可將座椅升高至車輛座位的高度,然後使用者便可自行登上車輛。

Henry 回想之前上學途中,看見一名殘疾 人士無法登上的士,的士司機卻袖手旁觀,最 後更開車離殘疾人士而去。Henry 見狀便在網絡上 做資料搜集,發現原來市面上沒有任何產品可以解 決這種情況,加上自己就讀工程學系,於是萌 生了改良輪椅這個念頭。

獎項及交流檔案

JOS Innovative IT Project Awards 銀獎

國際大學生創新設計大賽(北京) 二等獎

挑戰盃全國賽香港區選拔賽 香港大學生創新及創業大賽 二等獎

怡和機器傑出工程項目獎

2016

Marine Advanced Technology Education ROV Competition(NASA), USA 香港代表

法國航空科技、科研和創新及科技交流(由行政長官帶領) 香港代表團團員

The 4th Elevator World Tour TM (Hong Kong)100 強

香港城市大學 "My Own Discovery" 比賽 優勝隊伍

2017 BPCC CityU Case Competition 2017 第二名

樂齡科技博覽暨高峰會 展覽自動變形輪椅

剛好遇上了 JOS Innovative IT
Project Awards 這個 比賽,Henry
便連同三名同學組隊,把自己的想法付諸
實行。他坦言製作過程亦有不少困難:市面上
沒有類似產品參考,從設計、零件組裝都需要多次
嘗試和改良。他們為符合資助要求,也需要花時間邀請
教授作為指導員,進行不同的安全性測試,務求研究
作品達到資助公司的專業標準。經過四個月的堅
持和努力,他們終於成功從零開始,製作了
自動變形輪椅,並在比賽中獲得銀獎。

部賢人



林校友憑自動變形輪椅在 JOS Innovative IT Project Awards 取得銀獎

在中學時期,Henry的心儀大學是香港大學或香港科技大學,卻因為於文憑試中失手,所以與理想大學擦身而過。收到考試成績的那一刻,Henry頓時感到人生十分之灰暗,即使獲得了城市大學的取錄,他也決定放棄學位,準備重讀中六。後來在母親與老師的開解及分析下,他明白到與其要花多一年時間去應付文憑試,倒不如好好利用這一年時間在大學學習,再慢慢重新找回自己的目標。因此最後他入讀城市大學的工程學科,勇敢地開拓自己更豐富的人生,剛好遇上了 JOS Innovative IT Project Awards 這個比賽,他毅

然把握這個機會,開展了他的創科路。

中學點滴 衝破挫折 重新出發

曾擔任領袖生長的 Henry 表示自己的性格較內向,但這樣並不影響他所擔任的職位,因爲盡責和勇於承擔才是最重要的條件及因素。

Henry 指研究過程和成果帶來了不少 滿足感,因為自己的研究和發明既獲得外 界認同,又可以幫助有需要的人,確實不錯。 談及未來目標,他希望未來繼續致力於科研,加上香 港政府開始投放資金於創新科技,他亦希望可抓緊這個機 會和趨勢,善用政府資助進行研究。

給師弟妹的勸勉: 發掘興趣 追求卓越

Henry 表示自己在初中時候沒有什麼特別的 興趣或專長,但在高中選修了某些理科科目後, 發現自己頗有理科觸覺,所以對於這方面的關心及興 趣都有所提升。他想起中五那年,學校購入了一部 3D Printer,機緣巧合下,Henry 在老師的邀請下與 其他同學一起使用這部列印機。自此之後, Henry 對親自動手拼砌物件的興趣便大 大地提升了。

Henry 曾任領袖生長,故與 思風成員在這牌子前留影 左起: 陳皓琳同學、林校友、 譚文芳同學 Henry 希望各位師弟妹可以善用中學六年的時間,發掘自己的興趣或擅長的領域,因為這樣有助未來的發展方向,無論是高中或大學的選科,甚至是選擇職業的方向都可以事半功倍。同時他亦分享他的座右銘:追求卓越,成功自會跟隨 (Chase excellence, success will follow.)。希望各位同學也可在自己的興趣上追求卓越。

醫科生和牙科生的故事

Q: 你什麼時候開始立 志讀醫?

A: 我本身對科學深感興趣,尤其是 生物科。中五時我參加了中大的一個體驗 醫生計劃,親身看到一個孩子如何在自閉 症中走出來,體會到醫生的治療有機 會影響病人的一生,非常重要, 從那時候我便有了讀醫的夢

想。

Q:你中學時期如何為目標作準備?

A:想讀醫的話,學術上的要求十分 高,所以我一方面努力讀書,希望在公 開試取得好成績;另一方面我也有參加課 外活動加深對醫科的認識,譬如我在 中四曾參加港大的醫科生體驗計 劃,從而去做好準備。

余牌茵(2016 年畢業校反) (香港大學 內外全科醫學十一年級)

Q:大學和中學生活有什麼異同?

A:相同的地方是大學和中學的學習 模式很相似,所有醫科生會分成小組,來 年上課會與固定同學一起學習,和中學的分班 模式差不多。不同之處在於大學對自學的要求 更高,我們需要親自搜集資料。而面對五 花八門的活動,要有時間管理的技巧, 才可平衡學業和課外活動。

在 後記:經過這次訪問,看得出師姐 真的為將來準備很多,把握了很多大學 體驗的機會,瞭解和發揮自己的長處和興趣, 她積極向前的態度亦啟發了我這個仍在虛度光陰 的中四生,立志要努力學習,把握機會。

許建穎(2016 年畢業校反) (中文大學 內外全科醫學士一年級)

Q:請問師兄何時立 志讀醫科?

A:小時候曾看過一齣動畫叫 <怪醫黑傑克>,被主角黑傑克做 手術的模樣吸引著,故從那時候我 便立志讀醫。

Q:於中學時期,有 甚麼不擅長的科目?

OTTERE

A:我不太擅長化學,因其範疇十分廣泛,加上題型繁複多變,如作答一些生活化的題目時,未能融會貫通,與化學知識聯繫起來。所以我同樣也是多做練習,熟能生巧。

何嘉俊(左)許建穎(右)

Q:在銘賢有甚麼深刻美好的回憶?

A:當時我參加了英文話劇組和中文 戲劇學會,分別擔任了不同的角色。在 籌辦不同活動的過程中,我和隊友投放了不 少心思,讓我感到十分難忘。此外,平日與 友人「吹水」、耍鬧也是美好的回憶。

图 後記:今次有幸訪問到師兄,了 解其校園生活和讀書心得,獲益匪 淺。他們憑著堅毅努力、積極上進的態度,成功考入理想的學系。他們的故事讓我 對人生有更清晰的方向,決意朝著目標前進, 並以他們為榜樣!

Q:給師弟妹的話?

A:努力讀書,是為了將來 有選擇的權利。倘若在未來有心 儀的工作,而自己的學歷不符合其工 作要求,這便後悔莫及了,故希望 大家努力讀書。

何嘉俊(2016 年畢業校反) (香港大學 牙醫學士一年級)

Q:為什麼選擇修讀 牙科?

A:因為我對科學有濃厚的興趣, 加上受電視劇 < 妙手仁心 > 的啟發, 認為醫生是很有魅力及極具意義的工作,能助病人重拾健康。此外,牙 科不需要背誦堆積如山的筆記 般單一,我們大學一年級 已實習了。

Q: 你如何克服不擅長的科目?

A:我最不擅長的科目是生物 科,其答題方式較難掌握及不易取 分,故感到困難。於是,每次派卷 後都會認真檢閱錯處,從錯誤 中學習,並購買一些坊間 練習,以便了解題型。

石小虎(2016 年畢業校長) (中文大學 內外全科醫學十一年級)

Q:那麼你在中學 時期怎樣為這個夢想 去裝備自己呢?

A:我在初中沒有動力讀書,但中 四以後,感受到有 DSE 的壓力,就開 始每天放學後用至少兩個小時溫習,務求 穩固各科成績。我最瘋狂的時期是在中 万的時候,老師正在教授前一個課

Q: 你在中學時最

觀粦老師教我們物理。他上課的時候

很風趣幽默,經常「搞爛 gag」,而且很

起,例如當時他教圓周運動的時

候就用了無人機的例子,既

有深度,又有趣。

喜歡哪位老師?

題時,我就已經嘗試做下一個 課題的歷屆試題,每天大概

Q: 你現在是大學生 了,覺得大學與中學的生 活有什麼不同嗎? 做兩份左右吧。

A:大學生活有較高的自由度和較多 空餘時間。中學規定了上課時間,但現 在我可以自由選擇自己想上的課。而且大 學的考試要求也不高,合格就行了, 當然我自己也會認真上課,不然 GPA(成績平均績點)太低, A: 我是讀物理的, 那時候是李 會被同學嘲笑的。

後記:我在完成 師兄的訪問後,對於 大學的生活有了更深的理 解,心中對於就讀大學的嚮往 更是強烈。大學中的生活的確是多 姿多彩,但成功進入大學也絕非 易事, 這令我明白到: 想要有 滿意的收穫,必先要有等 價的付出。

部賢人

部賢事



A:我的夢想是希望將來成為-名好醫生,能夠幫助他人,這個 成為醫生的志願是我在小學 的時候就已經訂立了。

區子栩

(2016年畢業校長) 注重將物理理論和現實生活結合在一 (香港大學 內外全科醫學十一年級)



Q:升上大學後, 在學業以及心態上有 什麽轉變?

A:大學所教的知識比中學的繁多深 奥,以求學問的心態學習,生活將會過得 很「充實」。在大學,付出與收入常不成正 比, 温習時間雖然比以往多, 但也未必會學 得好。再者我將來要用所學的知識來救 治傷者,所以讀書的心態上有了改

變,並非單純為考出好成績, 故壓力亦同時增加。

Q:有甚麼想給師弟師妹 的話?

A:光陰似箭,各位要好好珍惜時間 大家要把握時間完成自己喜歡的事,無需 隨波逐流,或被世俗的眼光所束縛,不要凡事 都依隨別人及社會的要求。珍惜時間的同時 亦要選擇做自己喜愛的事,找到真正享 受的事便可以放手去做。

後記:在訪問中,最深 刻的莫過於區師兄對生活的 態度,縱使他言及大學的生活壓 力更大,言談間卻仍積極樂觀,為着 自己的目標而努力。而目從他對師 弟妹的忠告,可見他灑脱的一 面,亦讓我佩服。

Q:請問師兄為什 麼以及何時立志選讀 醫科?

A:中五的時候,身體出現毛病, 求醫時內心感到不安和害怕,而當時醫 生帶給我希望以及安全感,能讓我 依靠,故亦立志成為醫生。

Q:在銘賢讀書的中學生 涯中有什麼美好回憶或趣事?

A:美好的回憶莫過於放學後與三五知己 在課室閒聊、遊玩,彼此互相調侃、用計算機 打羽毛球。因為高中同班三年,彼此感情亦很深 厚,與大家參加班唱或策劃班會活動,為同 -目標前進,這也是在中學生涯中深

刻的事。

後記:訪問中曾問及何師兄在銘 賢的趣事,當中有不少自己亦有共鳴 即使相隔幾屆說起在銘賢的舊事仍能會 心一笑,只因我們都是銘賢人。

思用

新老師專訪

這個學年銘賢有兩位新加入的老師,分別是任教 BAFS 的梁廸芬老師和任教英文的余華姬老師,相信大部分同學也對兩位老師不太瞭解,所以希望同學可以透過以下簡單的訪談,加深對她們的認識!

問題

對銘賢的第一印象是怎樣的?

問題

您在教書時有沒有經歷過什麼 深刻的挫敗或成功的事呢?

問題三

請問您在上課時遇到最有趣 的一件事是什麼?

問題四

對銘賢的學生有什麼期望?

梁老師:

- 1. 銘賢校舍雖小,但五臟俱全,操場總是聚集著很多學生,非常熱鬧。銘賢的同學很有禮貌和活潑,而且上課時很積極,常常能作出適切回應。
- 2. 我在教學時並沒有特別經歷過什麼 挫折。成就是每年都能遇到不同類型 的學生,學習到如何與不同的人相處。
- 3. 我在他校授課時,該校正裝修完不久, 我在上課途中打開教師桌的抽屜,發現裡面有一隻活生生的蟑螂, 我視而不見關上了抽屜,直至下課才告訴同學那個抽屜裡有蟑螂。
- 4. 希望低年級同學能夠在 SEBS 學習中,對商業世界運作建立一定認識,並產生興趣。我亦當然希望高年級的同學能在公開試考取好成績,並目能入讀心儀大學。



余老師:

- 1. 學生彬彬有禮,沒教導的學生都會點頭打招呼。而校園方面,地理位置近地鐵站,十分方便。但學校 設施較少,因此如果能夠擴充或者是翻新,學生會學習得更加愉快。
- 2. 在我開始教書初時,曾因同學的課堂表現未如理想,而直接責怪他們,破壞了師生關係。後來才瞭解 到有許多因素皆會影響他們的表現,例如健康狀況和與朋友的關係。成就方面,我所教導的第一屆文 憑試考生之中,有兩位同學取得五星星。
- 3. 有趣的多是同學們讓我意想不到的反應。曾經有同學嘗試自己翻譯一些英文詞語,例如將 Mother Teresa(德蘭修女) 翻譯作杜麗莎媽媽。
- 4. 希望學生能夠盡力學習,無論科目喜不喜歡,都應該用心,盡力而為。現時的知識可能未必有用武之地,但屬於自己的知識總有一日可以用到,要為自己的未來著想,裝備好自己。同時亦要多把握機會參加校內和校外的活動,增廣見聞,加以提升溝通及語文能力。

關於新老師:你不	·知道的五件事情·····
梁老師	余老師
1. 喜歡有空調的地方	1. 欣賞宮崎駿的動畫和久石讓的配樂
2. 愛喝珍珠奶茶,一周可以喝五杯	2. 喜歡吃點心
3. 幾乎不喝清水,只喝有味道的飲料	3. 對紐西蘭南島的自然風光情有獨鍾
4. 自中學起從不看電視	4. 喜歡花生漫畫中的三位主角
5. 喜歡去旅行	5. 酷愛動物(如兔子,狗,馬)

劉謝慧要老師專訪

部賢人

韶賢事

劉謝慧雯老師在銘賢教學已有 40 多年,今個學年以後,她將會退休,開展另一段精彩人生。今期《思闻》訪問了 Mrs. Lau,讓大家更加認識這位多年來熱衷教學、永不言事的好老師。



Q:在40年的教學生涯中,您有什麼深刻的經歷或感受呢?

A:第一,剛入職的時候,每逢聖誕節都會在校園內「洗樓」、跳土風舞,全校的教職員和同學一起分享聖誕節的喜悦,人聲沸騰,熱鬧非凡。第二,在學校25週年時,實驗室內有一個展覽講述學校的歷史。為了吸引嘉賓和學生上來參觀,美術組的同學就在地下通往一樓實驗室的樓梯和走廊內佈置了兩條惟肖惟妙,立體的巨龍,成功吸引了大批的同學和嘉賓。

第三,輔導組有個老師與同學互相交換身份的活動。我是學生,而同學則是小老師,過程十分生動有趣。學生設計工作紙、教導課本知識,而我則認真聽課。我可以從中觀察學生,瞭解他們需要改進的空間,這個活動是十分實用,讓我明白學生的優點與不足之處。

Q:您一向都熱衷教學,有什麼動力驅使您堅持教學呢?

A:中學時期,我的數學老師是外國人,由於上課方式生動有趣, 我可以容易掌握課堂上的知識,更令我愛上了數學。我想模仿數 學老師的上課方式,讓同學明白數學之間的關係與概念,而不是 死記硬背。故此我選擇投身教育界,發揮自己所長教授他人數學。 此外,擔任輔導組老師都是讓我堅持教學的動力。我需要學習學 生的發展、輔導技巧等,這些新的知識不但有助教學,也可以應 用在家中,教授自己的孩子。持續學習、教學能讓自己更明白年

輕人的想法,有新的思維方式,有求知的心態,想學習更多的知識和技巧,這都讓我堅持教學。



Q: 您在多年的教學中有何困難 呢? 你如何解決呢?

A:最大的困難是時間不足,知道 自己工作沒有年輕時般有效率,每 天都要與時間比賽,爭取更多的時間。例如為了照顧不同能力的同 學,需要付出更多時間來制定深淺 程度不同的教材。

解決方法就是設計一些活動,讓同桌之間互相幫忙和分享,使同學思考更多, 更容易領悟。有些成績卓越的學生,我 會訓練他們成為小組長,幫助成績較差 的同學,互補不足。

Q:不少同學認為你的課堂生動有趣,您有什麼特別的教學方式呢?

A:我喜歡用日常的生活例子、圖表去 引發同學去思考,同時我年輕時喜愛玩數 學推理遊戲,所以我也會用遊戲來引導同 學。我相信這可以讓同學明白數學上容易 混淆、抽象的概念,從而刺激同學去解決 數學上的難題。

我在中學的時候有參加學校的話劇團,所以上課的時候故意將一些説話和表情做的

誇張一點,讓課堂的氣氛輕鬆一點,同學沒有那麼容易睡著。



ENS量割的杂型。 Mrs. Lau 表示茶壺上的 貓頭鷹是她喜愛的動物 之一,這是她隨心繪畫 而成的!

Q: 您有什麼說話想對銘賢學生說呢?

A:相比起早期的學生,現今的學生比較怕辛苦,遇到小小難題就會放棄和感到氣餒,我希望同學明白數學是學習解決問題的技巧。在日常生活中,這個技巧對我們是十分實用,多思考能讓頭腦更靈活。希望同學按部就班,不要怕麻煩,多點思考。

Q: 您對銘賢有何感覺呢?

A: 銘賢是一個大家庭。在老師的層面,舊同事是我的長輩,他們會提拔後輩,對我們十分友善。他們會真心地分享教學的經驗,互相幫助,不計較付出。而且他們會製造一些機會幫助新入職的同事,同事之間相處得很融洽。當自己漸漸年長的時候,明白到自己在銘賢的位置,我也會製造一些機會去幫助年輕的同事,分享自身的經驗,大家互相協作。在同學方面,同學相處得很融洽,高年班的同學也會真心幫助和照顧師弟妹,這種關愛文化是值得傳承下去。

小記者後記

訪問後,Mrs Lau 給予我親切的鼓勵,叮囑我要盡力考好文憑試,不要怕辛苦,盡力去做。 Mrs Lau 的寄語,總令人感到很窩心,而你又有沒有在她的話語中 得到鼓勵呢?

Mrs. Lau:感謝您的教導! 我們祝福您!

關於 Mrs. Lau: 你不知道的五件事情……

- 1. 生日為 8 月 6 日。
- 2. 中學時參加了學校話劇團。
- 3. 興趣為美術、繪畫、做小手工、織毛衣、寫美術字、唱歌跳舞、打乒乓球、話劇。
- 4. 她遺傳了父親的美術天分,故此她沒有刻意去學美術,很容易就可以畫到一幅優秀的作品。
- 5. 退休後,希望做自己喜歡的和年輕時沒有時間做的事情,例如:美術方面的事。

校園 - 五十周年校慶 318 花絮

本年度於逢校慶五十周年,我校舉辦了一連串豐富的活動。本年三月十八日,多位歷任校長、校友和衆師生一同參與籌備多時的慶祝活動,爲我們的金禧校慶增添了不少色彩。當天節目豐富,打響頭炮的是早上的「校慶感恩崇拜」,讓我們一同記念這五十年來上帝豐盛的恩典。接著是「球類競技活動」,展現銘賢人活力充沛的一面。然後是萬衆期待的校慶晚宴,我們濟濟一堂,好不熱鬧。還有集結銘賢人藝術精髓的「金禧校慶師生視覺藝術作品展」。最後,我們還有幸訪問到銘賢第一任校長京力士先生。

蒙上帝眷顧 迎來銘賢 50 周年感恩崇拜

我校自 1966 年開辦至今,見證一屆又一屆莘莘學子成長。這五十年間,在神的帶領下,老師們孜孜不倦地教導培育了不少人才。50 周年校慶感恩崇拜當天,有不少嘉賓和校友出席,令人不禁有桃李滿門之感,現場一片喜氣洋洋。



金禧崇拜———眾主禮嘉賓

當天首先有校監陳應城教授的宣召和參加者一同唱詩讚美上主,然後是陳嘉恩牧師為我們的過去感恩和為未來祈禱,還有岑國欣教授的讀經,以及本校詩班為我們獻詩。當中《明道立志在銘賢》的歌詞中説:「百千學子同勉互濡,永懷往日意」。不管將來各人的前路如何,學校的日子都能成為我們一生中值得懷念的時光。

接著有吳振智牧師的證道,他提醒我們:不只要記念自己的事,也要銘記天父的恩典。當我們有艱難跌倒時,天父定會無限量的接納和幫助我們,所以在挫敗、軟弱、跌倒的時候,不要害怕,因為天父依然會為我們伸出慈愛的雙手,也會為我們擺勝利的筵席。



本校合唱團為金禧校慶獻唱《恩典之路》及《明道立志在銘賢》

最後感恩崇拜以蘇成溢牧師的祝福和頒發長期服務紀念品給本校 教職員作為結束。



區會總幹事蘇成溢牧師頒發長期 服務紀念品予服務滿四十年的教 職員劉謝慧雯老師



服務滿三十五年的教職員 葉佩蓮博士



服務滿三十年的教職員 梁大江老師



服務滿三十年的教職員 麥偉培老師



區會教育事工部主席胡丙杰牧師 頒發長期服務紀念品予服務滿 二十五年的教職員蕭惠蓮副校長



校監陳應城教授致送紀念品予 主禮嘉賓吳振智牧師

從校史館開幕

回顧銘賢歷史長河

位於銘賢地下電腦室旁的校史館隆重開幕。顧名思義,校史館是 記載著銘賢歷史的地方,館內存放了由創校以來的歷史文物一 銘賢第一屆學生手冊、成績表等等,館內的每一個角落都是充滿 著有趣的歷史。各式各樣的展品,皆記錄著銘賢作育英才的痕跡。





校史館內各式各樣的展品



校史館開幕典禮司儀 F.5B 黎卓賢 F.5A 陳錦瑤

館內一角那看似平凡的手工 水磨石牆, 是刻意保留着銘 賢自一九六六年創校時樸素 的的校園風貌。銘賢儘管是 樸實之地,卻孕育出不少人 才。我校一向重視培育學生 的領導才能,故不少同學也 在開幕慶典中擔當重要的角



創校校長京力士先生致辭

色。校史館的燈光投射在兩位中五級的司儀,他們以流利的英文 介紹十二位嘉賓,並邀請創校校長——京力士先生致辭。

綠袖子的回憶

京力士先生憶述他早年曾於何福堂學校任教,其後獲得中華基督 教會邀請參與創建銘賢。正所謂:「萬丈高樓從地起」,要營建 一所學校絕非一件容易的事情。京力士先生從選取象徵銘賢的 色調到籌辦學校的大小事宜都親力親為。他笑言由於自己喜愛綠 色,因此學校的主色調為綠色。

京力士先生更幽默地指出由於牆身選用的綠色非常獨特,引致後 來牆身褪色後難以找到相應的綠色油漆作填補,帶來少許不便。 銘賢校呔當然也是「銘賢綠」呢! 他更憶述在設計校呔的過程中, 他直接用了自己的呔來作樣板,讓設計師作為參考。

在京力十先生致辭後,剪綵儀式便隨即開始。童軍和女童軍分別 到一眾嘉賓前拉開印上「五十周年校史館」的錦布和遞上金剪刀。 倒數聲「三、二、一」傳入銘賢人的耳畔,禮堂台上的熒幕隨即 直播著校史館開幕的情況。禮堂內的一眾師生都雀躍萬分,紛紛 與校史館內的嘉賓和主持一同分享金禧慶典的喜悦。校史館的開 幕,象徵我校五十載的歷史正式展現大家眼前。



五十周年運動競技邀請賽 展現銘賢活力非凡

在校慶當天舉行的五十周年慶祝活動中,當然少不了為校慶更添活力的運動競技:在操場進行的籃球邀請賽和在禮堂進行的乒乓球邀請賽。

開幕禮於下午一時左右舉行,由當天出席的幾位歷任及現任校長 等作開幕嘉賓。當中令人印象深刻的一幕是每位嘉賓各拿起了一 種球類運動,拍打它們以示活動正式開始,場面相當有趣。 乒乓球賽亦非常熱烈,其中一位參賽者更因太投入而受傷,幸好 最後沒有大礙,比賽順利進行。賽果方面,冠亞季殿軍分別是湯 偉祺、林嘉輝、唐卓言及曾國浩,可見銘賢精英輩出。

頒獎禮後,四小時的比賽正式結束。無論輸贏,各位參加者都為 我校校慶送上祝福,在這一片汗水與感動中,競技邀請賽亦告一 段落。





兩項比賽在半小時後開始,不少同學及校友都有參加,友校匯基 書院及協同中學的隊伍亦受邀一同競賽。部分同學及校友更特意 回校觀看比賽,參與其中。

籃球賽分為季軍賽及冠軍賽,每位參賽者都使出渾身解數,務求 為己方隊伍取得勝利。最後銘賢舊生 1 隊以 2 比 1 擊敗滙基書院 取得冠軍,協同中學以 4 比 3 擊敗銘賢舊生 2 隊取得季軍。滙基 書院及舊生 2 隊則分別獲得亞軍及殿軍。





金禧校慶晚宴 銘賢人聚首一堂

金禧校慶晚宴於九龍灣國際展貿中心舉辦,多位歷任校長及多屆銘賢師生濟濟一堂,場面盛大,好不熱鬧。



晚宴簽名展板



晚宴正式開始之前,一眾師生先別展板簽名,拍照板簽名,好和多年所,拍不可學和老師不見會設置了拍照了有數別,例如:各款校可以可以表表。

紙牌模型、校園大門的背景板等,最受歡迎的便是印有舊式銘賢 冬季校服的人形紙牌,因為它們最能勾起校友們青春的校園回憶。 此外,這次晚宴亦有售賣五十周年的紀念品,包括舊式校章、紀念 T-shirt 等。細心一看,不少舊生還 會把剛購買的校章、學校領帶掛上, 彷如再一次穿起校服,再一次經歷 學生時代。

五十周年校慶 318 正漢



校園大門的背景板



冬季校服的人形紙牌



各款校章的紙牌模型



高朋滿座、衣香鬢影的會場

宴會場內高朋滿座,熱鬧非凡。偌大的會場空間,過百張桌椅、過千名師生校友、過萬種情懷都在此其中。每位走進場內的嘉賓校友無一不帶著笑容,他們所看到的不只是盛大的會場,而是一個又一個熟悉的面孔和往昔的一點一滴。場內每一個角落都閃耀着金光,絢爛璀璨。金光來自天花掛著的巨型吊燈、來自場內華麗的裝飾、來自酒杯銀器反射的光芒,更多的是來自相機的閃光燈。「很久不見,不如一起拍張照吧!」,說完這句開場白後,昔日的老師同學們就開始暢談往事近況,交談聲、笑聲和快門轉動聲此起彼落。雖然他們有的已經成為人父人母,有的是大醫生大律師,也有的已成為別人師長的;但是在這一刻,他們好像都變回十多歲的莘莘學子,訴說着銘賢的歷史。即使這麼多年過去了,銘賢師生間的情誼仍在。

當會場大門關上後,宴會就正式開始。在觥籌交錯之中,各式各樣的活動陸續展開。首先是主持人的簡介、特色紀念品的拍賣活動、還有五十周年音樂劇的宣傳片段等,皆精彩萬分。其中令人

印象最深刻的,莫過於中場播放的短片。片中請來了一眾無法到來現場的師長校友:公務繁忙的、身處異國的、甚或行動不便的, 他們都為銘賢的校慶送上最真摯的祝福。可見無論身在何方,銘 賢人都會心繫銘賢,實在是令人感動。

銘賢春風化雨五十載,可謂桃李滿門。宴會尾段,大會更邀請了 各年度畢業的校友到舞台上合照,由六七十年代的校友開始到千 禧年後,合照的人數都多得快要把舞台迫滿,因此花了超過兩小 時進行這項盛大的拍照活動。大合照完結後,宴會來到尾聲,也 意味著這一天的慶祝活動終於要拉下帷幕。無論是校友還是老 師,他們都懷著意猶未盡的不捨心情離去。會場內的人越來越少, 但大家的熱情從未退卻,永遠留在銘賢人心中。

這次晚宴能夠圓滿舉行,當然少不了校長、各位老師職工、一眾 高年級同學的悉心籌備和協助,好讓各屆校友再次重聚,延續歷 屆師生對銘賢的情誼,一同分享銘賢書院創校五十周年的喜悦。





嘉賓、歷任及現任校長與教員大合照

師生視覺藝術作品展

《五十周年金禧校慶師生視覺藝術作品展》於本年三月十七至廿 一日假石硤尾創意藝術中心舉行。銘賢由創校至今,一直致力培 育學生的多元智能及推動藝術發展。不少校友縱使離開校園,仍 會參與藝術創作,有部份更從事與藝術或設計相關的行業,譬如 藝術家或設計師等。因此,這次展覽的主題是「薪火相傳」("Art Legacy"),冀以藝術形式延續歷屆師生對銘賢之情,以及展示 一眾銘賢人對藝術的熱誠。由籌備,佈置展覽,以至開幕禮程序 等都是由兩位視藝科老師——阮詠詩老師及梁詠欣老師,聯同選 修視覺藝術的高年級同學和 "Ming Yin Art Club"的馬桂綿博士 和校友所統籌。

展期的首天,數十位銘賢同學及部分"Ming Yin Art Club"校友 和老師於早上九時正便到達展場,務求在短短的數小時內把數千 尺的展場佈置妥當。最後展覽順利在下午二時正開放給公眾人士 參觀。



五十周年校慶

三月十八日下午正是開幕禮的大日 子。所有撰修視覺藝術的高年級同學 於五十周年崇拜結束後,旋即到展場 318 正業

準備。有的負責整理展品,有的負責準備小食,有的負責導賞。 嘉賓、校友及銘賢師牛於下午二時前陸續到達展場,藝廊內的每 個角落滿載歡樂及溫馨的情誼。開幕禮結束後,校友紛紛上前與 嘉賓及老師合照,並寒暄一番,好不熱鬧。











剪綵嘉賓 :(左起)校長陳綺雯博士、區會直屬中學校董會主席許俊炎先生、區會學務總監陳紹才先生(第五任校長)、靈美 創意培育基金有限公司項目總監余嘉蓮女士、校監陳應城教授、京力士先生 (第一任校長)、楊寶坤太平紳士 (第三任校長)



前美術科科主任馬桂綿博士與 "Ming Yin Art Club" 校友合照



前副校長張卓堯老師在他的作品前與舊生合照



阮詠詩老師與就讀藝術系的黃冠蘭校友(左一)、藝術家鄭哈雷校友(左三)和設計師張俊倩校友(右一)合照



兩位視藝科老師與京力士校長(左二)及主禮嘉賓余嘉蓮女士 合照留念



93 年畢業校友與阮詠詩老師合照



校友們在作品前合照



校友與歷任及現任校長、老師合照

	参展	老師	
馬柱網博士	seen	5000400	10:10:10
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561810	報志報	加州美	
保護紋	\$1000	M00099	
	參展	校友	
開放器	man	吳田田	707719
Best B	學問題	HOTE	異規則
施保信	李樂兒	265.06	新日州
未放文	中国章	man	尹旭相
MODA	線玉牌	22004	MXH
用充料	99/0377	如果兒	模糊山
林冰塚	PE3010	調小額	取達板
EMARI	毛约然	MAR	
RNH	GMM	Mediali	

這次展覽共有十三位歷任教職員 及三十四位校友的參展,作品的 藝術形式可謂包羅萬有。其中包 括中國書畫、油畫、水彩、版畫、 陶藝、攝影、插畫、時裝設計及 裝置等。

銘賢的小小藝術家們在展覽中也 嶄露頭角。展品包括高年級的繪 畫及立體創作,中三級同學的水 彩剪影及生動的雀鳥立體創作, 還有中二級同學的圖騰柱和中一

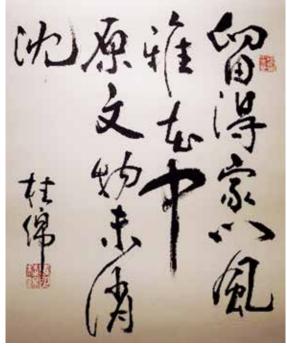
級的五官繪描作品等,實在是目不暇給。另外,為使參觀展覽的校友更了解母校及鄰近社區的蜕變,我們特設《光·影·情》攝影作品專區。中五視藝科同學自製及運用最原始的攝影工具——自製針孔照相機,捕捉母校及鄰近社區的景致。

雖然《五十周年金禧校慶師生視覺藝術作品展》已經曲中人散,但希望藝術能繼續維繫銘賢人的情誼,在不久的將來再有機會能夠以藝會友。



葉俊傑老師的攝影作品







馬桂綿博士的作品

校反 作品





現代水墨



時裝設計



平面設計



陶藝







油畫



中國書法

現屆學生作品







· 情》攝影作品專區







Mr Rex King: "'MY' stands for Ming Yin. I'm the first person to use the name — MY College."

When we were celebrating the school's Golden Jubilee on 18th March, two students from Class 5A, Ada Chan and Connie Yeung, had the chance to interview Mr King, asking him about his first impression of Ming Yin teachers and students as well as his unforgettable experiences here.

An old gentleman in a green suit entered CCC Ming Yin College on its Anniversary Day. His short grey hair, and a little bit wavy actually, marks a long and remarkable history of our college. 'Nice to meet you!' he said. His warm greeting and broad smile cheered all the teachers and students up, giving them spiritual support on their work. This benevolent man is our first principal — Mr Rex

King.



"Father" of Ming Yin College

Back in the 1960s, because of his teaching experiences and religious background, Mr King was appointed by CCC to be the principal of a newly founded school, Ming Yin College. Did he really decide and do everything for this college at its early stage? He nodded. At that time, Mr King learnt some basic Cantonese in the morning and he went to Shek Kip Mei to inspect the construction progress of the school afterwards. Knowing that the original architect did a bad job, he immediately worked with a senior architect to make changes. Later, he got the equipment and furniture needed in person in the hope that the school could provide a pleasant and comfortable environment for students to learn.

In fact, the 82-year-old decided the school hymn and designed the school uniforms which students wore in the early period. The green colour representing our college was also chosen by him randomly. 'I just used the colour of my tie. But I didn't realize that it's difficult to find this kind of green.' He laughed.

First Impression of the People at Ming Yin College

When asked about his impression of the teachers and students here, Mr King praised them for their hard work and strong determination. In 1963, the chance to education was very precious. The students had to fight hard to pass the exam and their parents wanted them to be educated. 'If you failed once, you could repeat. But if you fail twice, bye, bye!' He felt that Ming Yin students were highly motivated and disciplined. They were willing to serve the others and try their best to do everything.

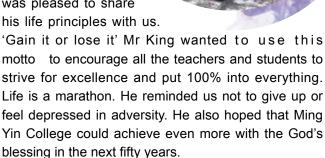


Mr King, Mr Yip and the students having a nice chat.

The teachers he appointed at that time were all very young. 'They were only one or two years older than me.' He said. They were new to the field of education and Mr King thought that they were incredibly hardworking. Most importantly, they were opened to new ideas and opinions, thereby enabling the school to tackle with different challenges more efficiently.

Looking into the Future

Being the pioneer in the profession of education, Mr King was pleased to share his life principles with



Did you know?

In 1995, the English Language listening tests were first broadcast on RTHK. Greensleeves, the traditional English folk song, has been used as the background music since then. Recently, the HKEAA revealed that this song, which is the collective memory of numerous candidates, was chosen by the Deputy Secretary General at the time, Mr Rex King. This has gradually become the talk of the town.

Teachers as a Team

As the old saying goes, in unity there is strength. Mr King believes that teachers are a team and they are even more important than the principal. He said, 'The principal leads the teachers, but in the end, it's the teachers doing the work. You can't underestimate the importance of the teachers.' The principal and the teachers work together to shape our college into a school which offers holistic and integrated education based on Christian values. They are indeed the souls of the school.



Mr King checking the solar panel on the roof with the students.



2016-2017 年度中五文學班在 2017 年 4 月 28 日參觀金庸展覽

引言

論中國語文科與中國文學科的分別

中國語文科與中國文學科素來有密不可分的關係,所謂「根深而枝葉茂」。如果中國語文是樹木的根本,文學便是枝葉。學文識字,使語文水平曰益提昇,使枝葉不斷發展,變得枝繁葉茂。

鍾志華老師:

1. 你認為文學科和中文科最大的分別是甚麼?

我認為最大的分別在於文學是語言的藝術,而中文是語文的運用。 有時候,我會在文學課與中文課閱讀同一篇篇章,但文學主要從 藝術角度入手,加以賞析;而中文則從實用角度入手,加以溝通 及應用。

2. 你認為文學作文與中文作文的評核方法有何分別?

文學作文比中文作文更着重同學的創意,這正好呼應了文學是語言的藝術的特點。文學的作文題目的規限較少,給予同學較大的發揮空間。反之,中文作文的基本要求是要看文章的設題,創作並不是最重要。它更講求表達清晰、組織完整、緊扣文題、思想深刻等。

中國文學科作為選修科目,與平日同學所讀的主修科目中國語文的分別,一向是學生饒有與趣的問題。故此,這次我們特意訪問了兩位兼教中國語文與中國文學科的鍾志華老師和黃依娜老師,一方面解答各位的疑惑,同時從中了解博大精深的中國文學與妙無窮之處,以提升同學對它的與趣。

從評分準則來看,文學作文會透過創作內容與技巧來評分,正如 我剛才所說,當中多了創意的元素,亦會注重文章的藝術特色與 美感,較着重整體印象的評分。中文的評分標準則較細緻,除了 內容的評價外,還有結構、文句、字體標點等作評分,顧及的範 疇更多。

3. 你認為學生可透過哪些方法提升文學成績?

最主要的方法當然是多閱讀,例如文學作品,只要多閱讀,除了 能參考作者的意念和手法,更能慢慢建立出個人的特色與風格, 我相信大多的文學家亦如是。多閱讀大師之作,以培養文學的修 養,同學亦能藉此改善作文。

在複習方面,關於賞析的部分,同學要熟讀多篇指定篇章;而作文方面亦可以多看文學作品,以豐富文章的取材及鍛煉文句。

黄依娜老師:

1. 你認為文學有甚麼有趣的 地方?

入,對字詞產生聯想。因此文學既是一科浪漫的科目,同時亦能 體驗人生。

此外,文學班的同學需要修讀多篇指定作品,這些都是十分精彩的名家大作,以蘇軾的《前赤壁賦》為例,原來遠在北宋時期,作者已經以水、月為喻,提出變與不變的道理,見解深刻而睿智。這些作品並不會因為時間的流逝而變得俗套,反而對我們有深刻的啟發。對於愛思考的同學來說,這類表現人生哲理的文章也是很有趣味的。

2. 你認為中文作文與文學作文最大的分別是甚麼?

中文作文和文學作文對基本功的要求大致上是一樣的,如運用不同的修辭手法及寫作技巧,立意深刻和內容扣題等。然而,文學作文則在這層面上更進一步,添加不少文學的手法和創意。我認為比較大的分別是兩科作文題目的類型,文學的作文題目容許學生從不同角度切入,寫作手法亦不拘。例如「過關了」這道題目,其字數較少,與中文作文題目設置情景及框架的模式大為不同,由虛而實,故寫作的空間也較大。當然,也有一些題目是用字簡明,指示清晰的,如「期待的節日」等,只要學生具備敏鋭觸覺,多點啟動創意和想像力,發掘細節、體悟情味,無論面對甚麼考題,也能從容面對。

3. 承上題, 你在教學的方法上有何不同?

中文和文學科的課程不同,中文分讀、寫、聽、説四卷, 而文學只有文學創作和文學賞析兩卷,所以在課程上的安排上,文學班有較大的彈性。再加上文學科是選修科,人數比較少,故能做到小班教學的效果。譬如在課堂上,文學班同學能夠經常互相品評同學的作文,再透過不同的創作練習,提升他們的寫作能力。此外,文學要求學生有想像力和創意思維。我會帶文學班的同學去聽講座和參觀展覽,擴闊他們的視野,豐富他們的閱歷。讓學生從生活中取材,培養創作詩歌、散文、小説等的興趣。



2015-2016 年度中四文學班同學和黃依娜老師

X品

1617 文學班散文佳作

再見!我的遊樂場

F.5B 吳藹嵐

天上烏雲密佈, 瓢潑大雨傾瀉而下, 狂風把大樹吹得搖搖欲墜, 原本正興高采烈地在遊樂場玩耍的孩子們被迫趕快離開, 到安全的地方躲避風雨。

我在窗前看見這一切,不禁暗暗竊喜我擁有一個專屬遊樂場,讓 我不論在晴空萬里或風急雨驟的日子,都能享受遊樂設施所帶來 的喜悦。這個遊樂場不是膠或鐵的製成品,而是愛的衍生品。父 親用強而有力的雙臂、粗壯結實的雙腿、寬闊厚實的肩膀以及低 沉渾厚的聲音爲我打造了一個獨一無二的遊樂場,讓我在家中也 能玩得眉飛色舞。

這個遊樂場樸素簡單,只有最傳統的設施。父親的雙腿是滑梯,當他坐在沙發上把雙腿伸直,小小的人兒便會在長長的樹幹上滑下;父親的雙臂是吊架,我總愛把雙臂掛在他堅實的肩膀,像蕩鞦韆般前後搖蕩;他也會用雙臂從腋下將我抱起,快速地上下飛翔,儼如跳樓機一樣;父親的肩膀是馬背,我最愛坐在他雙肩上「騎膊馬」,從高處俯瞰地上,仿佛我擁有了整個世界。這個遊樂場設施不多,但充滿了一個父親對女兒的關愛和疼惜。

每當父親下班,我都會以笨拙的腳步,疾如雷電地跑到他面前,奶聲奶氣地撒嬌說:「爸爸,我想『騎膊馬』!」他每次皆以慈愛的目光看着我,連忙脱鞋進門,放下公事包,笑了笑又搖了搖頭,輕而易舉地把我背起,轉了數圈,讓我如願以償一覽高處風光。然後,必不可少的是在父親長若竹支,壯若樹幹的雙腿上「滑滑梯」,我總要滑過數遍才覺痛快,心滿意足地讓父親換回家居服。父親牌滑梯就像爲我量身訂制似的,當我坐上去,闊度與高度和我的身型正合適。多年後,我才知道父親默默地根據我的身高,坐上不同高度的椅子來調整滑梯的高度,在高處的刺激感和滑滑梯的暢快感令我每次都玩得不亦樂乎,家中每天都遍佈我銀鈴般的笑聲。

「騎膊馬」不僅能以大王的姿態俯視家中每個角落,還能仔細觀察父親烏黑亮麗的秀髮。那時年紀稚嫩,對身邊一切事物都感到好奇。當我坐在父親肩上,看見他濃密的秀髮中間有一處小漩渦,清爽的短髮依着漩渦的形狀,有着螺旋形的紋路,我對此感到新奇有趣,因爲這與女孩子的飄逸烏髮完全不一樣。於是,撫摸和撥弄父親的頭髮成爲我每次「騎膊馬」時的一大樂事。

對年幼懵懂的我而言,在父親牌遊樂場嬉戲,是如同每天需要洗漱一樣的平常事,可是隨着年紀漸長,我發現這個遊樂場終會有關閉的一天。在父親雙肩日復一日地坐着,我逐漸發現他的頭髮不再烏黑,髮根冒出銀白的苗頭,而目父親背起我已不再如以往

般不費吹灰之力,已是有點吃力了;坐在父親腿上,我的腳尖已 能碰到地上,滑梯已不再合身了;儘管父親的手臂多麼粗壯,這 根枝椏已不能承受我的重量,讓我隨意搖蕩了。

慢慢地,我不再孩子氣地纏著父親,要求在他爲我打造的遊樂場玩耍。當父親邀請我在他身上流連時,我會以看電視、看書等藉口推辭,因爲我實在不忍心看見他爲搏我一笑,咬緊牙關地把我這個重擔壓在自己疲憊不堪的身軀上。爸爸牌遊樂場隨著歲月的流逝,零件已日漸衰舊,無論再怎樣調節,也不再適合我了。昔日的小奶娃已長成亭亭玉立的小女孩,從與父親的膝蓋齊高,到與父親的胸膛齊高。父親的遊樂場最終隨著我倆的年歲增加,在某一天悄悄地關閉,掛上結束營業的牌子。

再見了,我的遊樂場。

如今每次看見父親安坐在沙發上看電視,腦海裡總會浮現以往我在父親身上活蹦亂跳的樣子,少不更事的我與愛女如命的父親共聚天倫的情景深深烙印在我的腦海,揮之不去。父親現在已頭髮半白,與年少經營遊樂園時英姿颯爽的樣子相距甚遠,但那份情並沒有因遊樂園的關閉而隨之流逝,反而細水長流地倘佯在我們的心底裏。

相比起我那簡單的快樂,父親寶貴的健康更爲重要。遊樂場沒有了可以在心底長存,但健康沒有了就一去不復返。對於現在的我來說,只要父親身壯力健,一個簡單的擁抱便能讓我露出幸福的 笑容。

突如其來的暴雨雖然把孩子趕離遊樂場,但孩子們心裏依然惦記 那個地方,正如即使我的遊樂場永不復開,但它會伴隨著父親的 愛,在我心裏留下深深的印記。

那一種生物可以代表你在家中所扮演的角色?試加以 說明。(字數不多於 200,標點符號計算在內)

F**.**5C 蔡智霖

「吼!」一聲怒號,母親便將桌上的湯水遞上。「吼!」又是一聲呼嘯,妹妹猶如羚羊一般急躍開數丈,她彷彿看到她的天敵, 退避三舍,立即把電腦拱手相讓。無論是母親還是妹妹,只要稍 稍觸動了我的壞脾氣,他們無不被我的獅吼震耳欲聾。在家裏, 我正是一隻年輕熱血的獅子,除了有種望而生畏的英姿之外,亦 保留着獅子的王者風範,就是處處享受着母獅的打點,等待食物 投懷送抱。隨着我的鬃毛漸長,我或要接上父親的獅王位置,肩 負起更多的責任,守護着這個家。

1617 文學班律詩佳作

秋思

F.5B 胡潤華

惜

F.5B 連樂君

鳴蜩嘒嘒動梁塵, 劃破星河梁五家。野綠花香醉客心, 天清氣朗靜君神。 青絲豆蔻已朦朧, 鶴髮期頤漸舊陳。 分隔鵲橋千世久, 每年相聚倍惜珍。



Childhood

F.3D MAK Cheuk-lam

'Yesterday, all my troubles seem so far away...' Every time I listen to The Beatles' *Yesterday*, I remember something that has left me and will never come back. That is my childhood.

During my childhood, life was wonderful. Having no homework or examination to care about, my friends and I always played together in the playground. We would never get tired or be bored with playing hide-and-seek, paper-scissors-stone and other simple games. Also, we could have endless chats. If nobody had stopped us, our conversations about toys, cartoons and games would have lasted forever. Having grown up, time for having fun becomes less and less due to loads of homework, revision and project. Life is no longer easy.

Besides, the young me was fearless. Speaking to strangers seemed nothing for me. Once, I was travelling by MTR with my parents, I noticed a man eating hamburger on the train. Without any hesitation, I walked towards the man and told him not to eat. How courageous I was! But now, every time I have a presentation in front of the whole class, I become extremely nervous and can't help shivering. I am hardly as outspoken as I was in the earlier days.

The biggest change I have ever found is that my thoughts are no longer simple. My friends and I just expressed our thoughts directly and we never had to hide our feelings. We didn't even think of polishing our speeches or lying to each other, while we could still communicate with harmony. However, as I grow older, I have learnt to be 'polite'. I must think twice before I speak in order not to hurt or offend anyone. What puzzles me, however, is that some people might not say what they mean! It is often complicated to interpret the implied meaning of words. The 'art of communication' in the adults' world is quite confusing and annoying.

I just want my worriless life back. I just want my courage back. I just want a life of simplicity back. Now I long for 'yesterday' - my childhood!

How has Visual Arts changed my life?

F.3A LAM Tzu-an

Visual Arts has changed my life a lot. Visual Arts is an elegant and inspiring subject that can relieve my pressure effectively. Visual Arts can cheer me up when I am depressed. Therefore, I have learnt not to give up easily because quite often I can do better next time.

Visual Arts relieves my pressure effectively. I always suffer from tremendous pressure from studying because I couldn't get acceptable results in the examinations. Creating artistic works, I can relax myself, liberate my pent-up pressure and try again. Visual Arts can help me in relieving stress and I can complete the next task with positivity and confidence.

Visual Arts gives me a goal to pursue in life. Therefore, I have learnt not to give up easily. I would not be easily defeated by the setbacks because I know perfectly well that I need to work for my dreams. As the saying goes: "no pain, no gain." If I don't work hard for being an artist, I will never be successful.

Visual Arts makes me a more confident person. It is gratifying when I can appreciate my own artwork. I can always have more confidence to do better next time. Confidence makes me understand that I have the ability to create better art pieces. Confidence is the energy that motivates me to do better. Visual Arts is a subject that makes me believe in myself.

Visual Arts has changed my life. Being in the world of Visual Arts gives me the courage and confidence I need to live my life. It also gives me an exact goal to pursue. I hope Visual Arts can help others too and more students can be exposed to Visual Arts.

A life lesson

F.4A CHAN Yun-ho, Michael

When I was a child, I always wanted to be a psychologist to sneak a look the world of human thoughts and most importantly, being a self-conscious kid, I'd like to know how people felt when being with me. I'd like to leave people a good impression of me and feel great when getting along with me. That's why, I'd like to explore the complicated human heart and find out what people usually like. With the mind of always wanting to be the outstanding and special one among children, I'd love to perform what I was capable of to present the best of me and intelligence to the crowd. The fact that lacking confidence is the reason of such strong desire of getting accredited by the others. If possible, I'd really love to be labelled 'approachable and successful'.

I used to be an active member among my friends. I wanted to be friendly and witty, but I ended up being seen as arrogant and talkative, or even annoying. At that moment, I still didn't realize that I actually became bossy and superior, which was totally unbearable for my friends. Instead, I put the blame on them on betraying me, and I found their 'betrayal' unintelligible and was really upset about that. I thought that I'd tried my best to be the 'cheerleader' among them and cheer them up whenever they were frustrated, giving them a helping hand to deal with their problems and seek for the solution together. Even though I didn't do it with a good intention, I did put my heart and time to listen to their vexations. I expected that my friends would be

thankful to me for all those things I've done and would like to at least treat me as their friend in spite of my bad manner as I may have seemed. I really expected that a friend of mine would tell me the problems revealed in my personality. However, the truth turned out to be difficult for me to take. The fact that all my friends have abandoned me made my heart broken. Even up till now, I am still a bit disappointed of how they were gone without telling me what their actual thoughts on me were.

Fortunately, becoming a teenager changed me from a kid to probably a more mature boy. I wish I have learnt the hard way on how to treat friends with my true heart and delight them like how I always wanted to. I should be more humble when getting along with friends and hopefully becoming the best friends that shares secrets with each other.





The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves. Do you agree?

F.4A OU Angela Man-yi

In recent years, the pace of people's lives have become faster and faster. Although it is true that finishing things faster can solve more problems, I think the rapid pace of life is causing more problems than it solves.

First, the increasingly rapid pace of life causes people to change their eating habits, which may even worsen their health. As people's lives get faster, they need to do things faster, which includes eating. As a result, people prefer having fast food, which they can finish quickly and start working again. You may think that having fast food is both convenient and delicious, so it is the best to have fast food when you are hungry. However, if you knew the bad points of fast food, you might have changed your mind. Fast food contains a lot of processed food, which is seasoned by a high amount of salt and sugar, and also contains a lot of fat. Always having unhealthy fast food can cause a lot of severe diseases, which will definitely worsen people's health. For example, if one's diet is consisted of too much sugar, he or she will have a higher risk of getting diabetes. As a result, we can know that having fast food can increase the risk of getting diseases, and the main reason why we prefer fast food more is because we have an increasingly rapid pace of life. Therefore, a rapid life pace can cause more problems.

Second, the rapid pace of life can cause great pressure to people. Since the pace of people's lives are getting faster, things are required to be done faster too. As people always need to rush to finish different tasks, they will be mentally stressed and this can generate great pressure. As we all know, great pressure can cause mental illnesses. Having mental illnesses can threaten our health. It can also affect our daily lives as bearing pressure and getting mental disorder can create social problems to people. This may even affect their job performance. As a result, we



can conclude that a rapid lifestyle can create pressure on people and thus affect people's lives and generates more and more problems. Therefore, the increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

Some people may say that having a rapid lifestyle can help complete different tasks, and thus this can solve more problems. This may be true, but with the aid of today's advanced technology, we can make good use of them and help us to finish different things. Therefore, we don't need to increase the pace of our lives to fulfil the goals we need to achieve and suffer the horrible problems it brings to us.

In conclusion, a rapid lifestyle can generate both mental and physical problems to us. Therefore, the increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

Should military service be made compulsory?

F.4A Fok Kin-yin, Murphy

Nowadays, military service is still being carried out in many countries around the world. Some countries like South Korea have compulsory military service towards their male citizens of certain ages, while other countries, such as the United States, let their citizens make their decisions on joining the army, and only expand their army by recruiting soldiers. Recently, however, with tensions rising between countries in different parts of the world, some people may have concerns about whether military service should be made mandatory in countries that do not carry out conscription. In my opinion, I don't think setting military service as compulsory should be considered as suitable, or even necessary.

There are many reasons for compulsory military service to be applied nowadays, with one of the reasons being a violation of human rights. In many countries that still upload conscription nowadays, people who try to avoid military service implemented in their own country will be punished according to the law on various degrees. In South Korea, examples of avoidance of military service are deemed as desertion, with the accused being subjected to penalties, imprisonment and deportation, which in Turkey even voicing opinions against compulsory military service is considered as a crime, and people who avoid military service are punished with imprisonment. This kind of system forcefully requires one to join the army without letting him (or her, in some situations) decide, thus violating his or her human rights by oppressing one's freedom of choice.

Another reason that compulsory military service should not be applied is that it will not strengthen the country's military force, as opposed to one of the main goals of the system itself. Some may think that compulsory military service can help countries build a sizable army, thus strengthening the country's military force itself. This assumption is actually incorrect. If compulsory military service is implemented, then everyone reaching a certain age, including those who don't or can't really meet standard physical or mental requirements, will have to serve in the army for a set period of time. Some countries may allow people who aren't really fit for physical work to be exempted from joining the army, but some countries may not and if you were to compare two armies with the same number of soldiers, but with completely different

qualities, then it should be obvious that the one with a higher quality will be superior than the other. Moreover, modern armies nowadays actually rely on weapons more than manpower, which countries scrambling to develop a new military technology just so their army can remain a sufficient force to defend the nation itself. And since manpower isn't really deemed important nowadays, the idea of compulsory military service just seems unnecessary.

Finally, another main reason that compulsory military service be implemented is the long-terms effects it brings to the country itself. Imagine if a country went to war with another one, and applied conscription so as to strengthen its own military force. Many people would be forced to fight on the battlefield, and many would die from the war. The results of the conflict would not matter, as the country would inevitably suffer from high death rates brought by the war. Moreover, as most conscripts sent to battle would be male soldiers, the gender ratio would be heavily affected as well, with women being in larger number than men, thus leading to a lower birth rate and an aging population. Alongside the high death rate, the country will suffer a net decrease in population in the future, with decreased productivity and a heavier economic burden occurring as an effect of the war, finally weakening the country itself in the future. The same thing happened during the First and Second World War, where millions of male soldiers died from the war and the same results taking place in both the Allied and Axis countries after the war. If the original goal of conscription was to help in strengthening the country itself, then the results will prove the system itself to be a total failure.

With tensions rising between different countries around the world recently, some people may raise concerns on whether military service should be made compulsory in their own country so as to strengthen its military force. Some may suggest following examples such as South Korea, Iran and Turkey to help their countries build up sizable armies for the intentions of self-defense. However, with all the disadvantages shown above that conscription could bring towards a country and its citizens, this kind of system may end up bringing more harm than expected towards the ones who suggested it in the first place.

Mortality of Life



F.4B LEUNG Pok-yin, Benny

I believe that most of us here, on the earth, have probably grumbled before about our short lifespan. We aspire to longevity. In fact, is immortality as good as we think?

In all ages, humans always pursue immortality. Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor in Chinese history, sent officials to seek for the elixir of life, a magic potion putting him beyond death. He failed. Today, scientists in the U.S. pursue immortality using the technology called 'Cryonics'. They use very low temperature to preserve the bodies of some people who cannot be treated by today's medicine. They hope to restore the bodies to full health with advanced medical science in the future. Will they succeed? Do we really need immortality?

Why do we want immortality? Probably because we want to get rid of negative emotions such as facing others' death, not having enough time to enjoy our lives or not being able to achieve our goals. Therefore, we pursue for limitless time, so that we can relish our lives in the endless flow.

However, in reality, immortality is not as good as we think. From the perspective of the whole human world, a litany of problems will arise because of immortality. For instance, if human lives are infinite while resources remain very limited, shortage of resources will be inevitable. Can you imagine what the consequences will be? Surely, there will be disorder and chaos in society. To humans, we will lose our aims to live in this world. Admittedly, it sounds great that we can do things without time limit and we can pursue our dreams like being a billionaire or a globetrotter. But, how about after all these have been completed? What else can make us gratified? What will a life without goals be like? We will ultimately live for the sake of living and discover that excess may not be great as we expect. What is the meaning of that kind of living?

Life shows its value in its mortality. Everlasting life will only make us perplexed in where time has a value of zero. 'It's not length of life, but depth of life,' Ralph Waldo Emerson, a famous American philosopher once said. So, try not to groan about our relatively short lifespan but immerse yourself in it. It is quality, not quantity of our lives that matters.







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