

皇仁書院學生報 第五十五期 第三卷 二零二三年七月



編者的話

自口罩令和強制隔離令解除後，一切漸漸恢復正常、步入正軌。然而，疫情早已改變了我們的生活，「復常」未嘗不是又一重大改變。在這多變的社會中，我們總要不斷努力適應變化。本期《文苑》訪問了兩位中大新課程的課程主任，探討新課程的出現與社會需求變化的關係，以及同學該如何裝備自己。

本年度三期《文苑》能夠順利出版，全賴九位編輯不辭勞苦地工作，顧問老師潘娟娟老師、陳文晶老師和 Mr. Boyd 不遺餘力的協助，以及各位讀者的支持，在此表示衷心的感謝！

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You can find the major concerns of our school in this section, which include enhancing students' life competencies and enabling them to become self-regulated life-long learners as well as instilling positive values into students and nurturing them into upright and committed citizens.

專題探討 (Feature)

p8-10

本期專題為大學新學科專訪，透過了解新課程的特點，探討在社會變遷下學生需要掌握甚麼新的能力和知識。

創作空間 (Your Say)

p11-16

本期的中文部分由盧俊諾同學投稿，借超能力為題抒發母子情深；英文部分則由程煒皓同學投稿，抨擊現代足球的弊端。

2022-2023 文苑編輯委員會

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Areas of Major Concern

A. To enhance students' life competencies and enable them to become self-regulated life-long learners

1. To enhance students' life competencies through learning experiences inside and outside classrooms

1.1 To build a strong reading culture and capacity through Reading across the Curriculum (RaC)

- The Environmental Protection Team and the School Library co-organized a book exhibition on the theme of "Environmental Sustainability and Marine Conservation" in March 2023.
- The National Education Team and the School Library co-organized a book exhibition on the theme of "Chinese Culture" in May 2023.
- Nearly 90% of subject departments conducted activities related to Reading across the Curriculum or prepared reading materials for S.1 -S.6 students.

1.2 To build social competencies such as collaboration skills and communication skills through project learning, cultivate students' problem-solving skills through gifted programmes and broaden students' horizons through life-wide learning activities

- Project Learning has been introduced.
 - S.1 students completed a Creative Science project on the theme of "Solar Car" and took part in a competition in March 2023.
 - S.2 students completed a Creative Science project on the theme of "Water Rocket" and took part in a competition in May 2023.
 - S.3 students did two projects on the theme of "Product Design" in Life and Society, and "Multinational Company" in Geography.
- Gifted Programmes (Tier 1 and Tier 2) have been carried out, including:
 - There was a Mobile Lab stationed on the school campus for all S.1 students to visit on 15-16 May 2023. Enrichment experiments like extraction of DNA from bacterial cells were introduced.
 - S.1 students completed a task related to "working out the maximum area with a fixed perimeter" in a whole class teaching approach.
 - S.4 M2 students completed a task related to "proving the compound angle formula with different methods" in a whole class teaching approach.
 - Pull-out training sessions were conducted by, for example, QC Mathematical Olympiad, QC Physics Olympiad, the Chinese Debate Team, the English Debate Team, and so on.
- Life-wide learning activities and workshops have been conducted, including:
 - Activities of a wide variety were arranged, namely, Dialogue in the dark/deaf (DID), a service learning project, a pop music workshop, and so on.

2. To equip students with self-regulated learning skills and habits

2.1 To encourage students to set learning goals and reflect on their learning so as to build their capabilities to learn independently

- Workshops on "Exam Reviews and Reflection" were held for S.1-S.5 students to help them review their exam performance and identify areas for improvement in March 2023 [CLP Team].

2.2 To equip junior form students with various learning strategies and to raise their learning effectiveness by using flipped learning, students' self-designed exercise and encouraging peer learning

- Training workshops and application in their studies
 - A STEM workshop for S.3 students was conducted by an external service provider in April 2023.
 - Students applied their note-processing skills and mind-mapping skills when doing their assignments.

- *Flipped learning*
 - More than 75% of subject departments conducted activities related to flipped learning. Pre-lesson videos and worksheets have been prepared for students and this practice will continue throughout the academic year.
 - The practice of doing a pre-lesson test [Chinese Language (S.3-S.6)] has been introduced and will continue throughout the academic year.
 - Home experiment (Science (Junior, S.1-S.2))
- *Students' self-designed exercise and peer learning*
 - Nearly 75% of subject departments encouraged students to design questions on their own for peer learning.
 - Mathematics (S.3) and Science (Junior, S.1) shared students' self-designed questions as exercises during the Easter holidays in 2023.
 - In Biology (S.4) and Mathematics (S.2), students were encouraged to make e-notes and shared their notes with their schoolmates.
 - More than 20 tutorial groups on different subjects were organized for S4 and S5 students in the second term to help students prepare for examinations. Old boys were recruited as tutors.

3. To promote teachers' professional sharing culture in school

- 3.1 To boost a sharing culture by inviting teachers from different KLAs to open their classrooms for peer lesson observation with a focus on either self-regulated learning or flipped learning designs or values education
- 19 Department Heads and 3 Assistant Principals opened their classrooms.
 - All teachers engaged in peer lesson observation.
 - Open Lesson Activity 2023 was carried out on 25 April 2023. Mr. Wong CY opened his S.4 CS lesson to teachers from different secondary schools. A post-lesson discussion was carried out after the lesson, and participants discussed the lesson design and gave constructive feedback.
- 3.2 To share self-regulated learning and flipped learning lesson designs through building subject-based resource banks
- Different subject departments have built their subject-based resource banks, including:
 - Sharing teaching materials and extended reading materials
 - Sharing videos and simple pre-lesson worksheets for flipped learning
 - Teachers of three pilot subjects (S.1 Science (Junior), S.2 Chinese Language and S.4 Mathematics) had a series of meetings with the QSIP team from CUHK. The design of test papers was discussed and constructive feedback was given to the teachers to enhance learning and teaching effectiveness.

Activities for Major Concern 1



▲ Mr. Wong opened his CS lesson on 25 April 2023



▲ S.1 students had experiments of DNA extraction from bacterial cells



▲ S.2 students had water rocket competition

B. To instill positive values into students and nurture them into upright and committed citizens

1. To promote the well-being of our students

1.1 To foster the development of healthy lifestyles of the students

- S.2 and S.3 Inter-Class Indoor Rowing Competitions (conducted by the PE Department) were held during the LWL periods in March. Students were highly engaged. This activity not only gave students opportunities to practise physically, it also raised their sense of belonging to their class as they cheered for their classmates. It also nurtured students' social well-being via mutual support.
- The Joyful Fruit Day was held on 3 May. Students were given a kind of fruit of their choice (banana, pear, mandarin orange, plum, dragon fruit, or apple). Students from the Health & Sex Education Team stressed the importance and value of eating fruits and having a balanced diet in their promotion of the programme. Students were excited when receiving the fruits and more aware of the need to consume fruits every day.

2. To cultivate positive values among students

2.1 To strengthen students' competencies in making value judgement and rational decisions through Values Education

- Farewell activities to S.6 made S.6 students feel the support and care from the school, while letting S.1 learn how to show care for their older brothers. A special assembly, song dedication, and board displays showing encouraging messages were included.
- In response to the School Cleaning Campaign held by the EDB, the Moral & Civic Education Team and the Discipline Team organized the Inter-Class Cleanliness Competition on 21 March, so as to promote hygiene habits and positive values such as responsibility, empathy, diligence and law-abidingness. Students cooperated enthusiastically to clean their own classrooms. Two PTA committee members were invited to join the judging panel.

3. To enhance students' understanding of their rights and responsibilities so as to strengthen their readiness to serve

3.1 To encourage an active participation of students in actualizing their rights and responsibilities by shouldering duties in the 160th Anniversary events

- 19 students who served in the 160th Anniversary Gala Dinner (20 May) were presented gold, silver, or bronze badges during a morning assembly in June. Nine students who continued to render their services to the anniversary events after being awarded gold badges were named and commended during the presentation of badges. The total numbers of badges awarded for the Anniversary Year are 232 (bronze badges), 60 (silver badges), and 25 (gold badges).

3.2 To establish a harmonious family relationship and promote the virtue of filial piety

- The programme 'Cards to Parents/Letters to Sons' was held in March. 452 cards were collected from S.1 to S.5 students and passed to their parents on Parent's Day. 291 letters were collected from parents of S.1 to S.5 on Parent's Day and passed to their sons.

3.3 To strengthen students' national identity through understanding and appreciation of the culture and development of our motherland

- A Chinese Culture Week was held from 8 May to 12 May collaboratively by the Chinese Department, Chinese History Department, Putonghua Department, Chinese Association, Chinese History Club, Putonghua Club, National Education Team, and Moral & Civic Education Team. S.1 to S.5 students participated in a competition testing their knowledge about Chinese Literature during Chinese lessons. They also visited game booths about Chinese riddles, traditional sport (shuttlecock and archery), crafts, snacks, costumes, Chinese historical figures, and looked at board displays about Chinese martial arts. S.1 students watched a performance about ancient flags in Chinese history during LWL periods. S.2 students participated in a

Putonghua singing contest. Students were exposed to diverse aspects of Chinese culture and history while having fun in games and performances.

3.3 To arouse students' global awareness and their roles to play as global citizens

- *In the week of the Global Immersion Day (27 April), 3 NCS students from 2D gave a presentation in the morning assembly on 25 April and 27 April. They talked about festivals, food, famous architecture and national sports of their home countries, namely, India and Nepal. They compared the similarities and differences between them.*

On 27 April, S3-5 students participated in activities related to foreign countries. The program was held in cooperation with the English Department to immerse students in an English environment and so the activities were conducted in English.

S3 took part in an art and craft workshop, with each class learning about a different topic.

3A – Indian Henna

3B – Filipino Cup Drum

3C – Russian & Rag Doll

3D – Spanish & Mexican Pinata

S4 had a workshop on sports or dance, with each class learning a different topic.

4A – Cricket (Pakistan)

4B – Hungarian Folk Dance (Hungary)

4C – Flamenco Dance (Spain)

4D – Bollywood Dance (India)

S5 had an assembly, in which they competed in groups to answer questions about different languages, songs, and geography.

Students were highly engaged and interested. They were responsive and participated with enthusiasm. The exposure to a different culture through the activities has enhanced students' knowledge about a different culture and they could learn to appreciate the cultural diversity of the world.

Activities for Major Concern 2



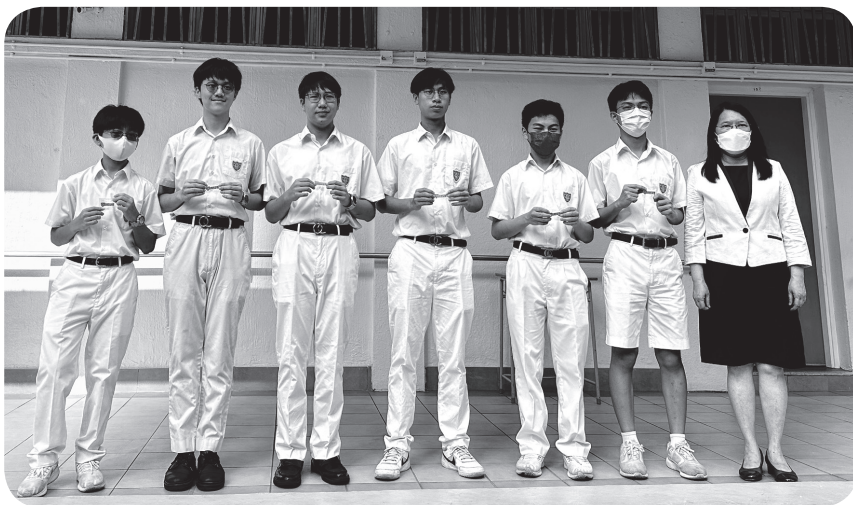
▲ Winners at the S.2 Inter-class rowing competitions



▲ Students cheering for their classmates on the rowing machine at the S.3 Inter-class rowing competitions



▲ Inter-Class Cleanliness Competition



▲ Gold Badges awardees for the Badge Award Scheme for the 160th Anniversary



▲ Chinese Culture Week



▲ Global Immersion Day- Spanish



▲ Global Immersion Day- Russian Doll



▲ Global Immersion Day- Filipino Drum



▲ Global Immersion Day- Bollywood Dance



▲ Global Immersion Day- Flamenco Dance

大學新學科專訪

談起大學選科，同學們都會想起醫學士、法學士、會計等傳統學科。其實，大學近年開設了不少跨學科課程，藉著訪問來自香港中文大學商學院助理院長歐陽秋乾博士及生物科技、創業與醫療管理理學士的課程負責人黃永德教授，讓同學了解社會需要甚麼新技能，好讓同學們及早裝備自己。

歐陽秋乾博士

商學院助理院長

1. 為甚麼大學會出現越來越多跨學科課程？

大家較少會在大學最傳統的學科中找到跨學科的課程，例如哲學等本來就涵蓋較廣的科目。但其實跨學科課程不是甚麼全新的東西，以中大為例，多年前已經有各種跨學科的項目，例如商業和法律、金融和統計學、環球經濟和金融等。最新的 BEHM 課程甚至橫跨醫學院、理學院和商學院。這些跨學科課程不但對同學的學業有用，對日後職業發展也有幫助，在大學學得的知識可以用來解決社會的問題。



▲ 第一排左二為歐陽秋乾博士



▲ 左六為歐陽秋乾博士

以橫跨環球經濟和金融的課程為例，兩者雖然看似十分相近，但其實看待問題的角度不同。在資產如何定價的問題上，學習金融的人會著重以最小的風險換取最大的回報，例如衡量不同股票的風險和價值；而經濟學家則會嘗試讓「效益」（utility）最大化，讓自己在現在和將來都能有最大程度的滿足，例如現在先不花那麼多錢，好讓未來能購買某種產品。由此可見，不同的學科會以不同的角度來尋求同一個問題的答案，而這正是跨學科的重要性所在。如果我們只從一個角度做研究，便很容易遇到瓶頸；而跨學科課程則會為我們帶來新的衝擊，不同學科互相補充，讓我們把問題看得更仔細和深入。這就是跨學科在學術層面上的重要性。

在實際應用上，同學學到的技巧可以在工作中加以發揮，尤其因為現今很多大公司的雇主都認為單一的技能不足以應付日常工作上的需要。以金融科畢業生為例，大部分畢業後都會到投資銀行上班，其中一項重要的工作就是在收購或投資一家公司時估量它值多少錢。但如果你只有金融方面的知識，面對一些特殊情況，如疫情期間要收購藥廠，卻沒有生物科技等其他方面的知識，便無法明白公司計劃的可行性，或評估該公司的前景。正因單一的技能無法應對社會需要，所以大學在編排課程時會考慮哪些科目放在一起會有加成的效果，讓同學在大學期間能有不同角度的訓練以豐富及提升自己的就業技能。

2. 香港中文大學聯同香港中文大學（深圳）兩所大學一起推出「跨學科數據分析+X雙主修課程」，請問兩所大學會在甚麼方面合作，以增強同學對數據分析的能力？

首先，兩所大學都會各有約二十個學額，同學會有兩年在香港上課，兩年在深圳上課。這次的「跨學科數據分析+X雙主修課程」和剛才所述的跨學科課程有一點不同——它有很大的彈性，同學可以自己選擇想修讀的範疇。所謂「雙主修」，就是同學除了數據分析這一主修外，另一個主修可以選擇中大的統計學、數學、系統工程學、工程管理學、信息工程學和工商管理，或者中大（深圳）的統計學、數學、應用數學、計算機科學、金融工程和市場營銷。我們看見很多同學在大學聯招時對選科不太清晰，選定科目後卻發現自己沒有興趣想轉讀其他學科。所以我們在這個課程中給予同學很大的彈性，讓同學能在大學四年間按照自己的興趣選擇自己的雙主修組合。

3. 這樣在深港兩地上課的安排對學生有什麼好處？

選擇與內地合作，主要是因為中港兩地關係密不可分。例如，香港新股上市超過八成都是內地公司，同學有必要學習並認識內地相關體系，裝備自己。另外，深圳是內地創科龍頭，也設有重點實驗室，給予學生更好的環境，這些都是香港不能比擬的。

4. 可否介紹一下跨學科數據分析及其在社會的應用？

數據分析建基於數學和統計學，也會運用到編程上的知識。分析的時候，會從現實生活中取得具體的數據，再經過數學處理，從而解釋數據之間的關係。

至於數據分析的應用，大致可以劃分為三種。隨著時間推進，社會變得愈來愈複雜。當我們在做決定的時候，假如沒有數據參考，是很難作出一個合適的決定的。好比到菜市場買水果，也要知道各個攤檔水果的售價，才能貨比三家。撇除這些生活的小事，其實在現實生活中，無論是公營還是私營機構，都需要作出大大小小的決定。例如政府要發展明日大嶼，當中涉及許多的未知因素，要如何做出明智的選擇呢？靠的正是

數據的支持。所以說，數據分析最大的一個作用，就是幫助我們做決定。

另外，數據分析能幫助我們判斷好壞。譬如管理一間企業，要評價員工表現，就要依賴關鍵績效指標（KPI）。要計算績效指標，便需要對不同的實際數據加以運算，數據分析在其中功不可沒。

同時，現今社會瞬息萬變，用數據分析來建立數學模型（predictive modeling），能夠幫助我們預測將來。以疫症的流行為例，醫學界會運用數據分析來預測病毒傳播的速度，估算受感染的人數等等。這些資訊便能作政策制定的參考。

況且隨著科技發展，數據的儲存成本降低、電腦的運算速度提高，數據分析變得愈來愈有效、普遍，能處理的情境和數據愈來愈複雜。數據分析對人類的影響只會有增無減。

5. 隨著人工智能急速發展，數據分析逐漸變得容易執行。有人認為人工智能在數據分析方面比人類表現更佳，請問您對此有什麼看法？

首先，人工智能背後運作的系統是一個數據模型，需要大量數據去組織起來。平日大家用到的軟件，例如 ChatGpt，只不過是把語言進行模式識別（pattern recognition），最後輸出一個經過多重優化的答案。答案的質素完全取決於控制數據分析的程式和邏輯，所以其實人類跟人工智能的崗位沒有衝突。人需要培養良好的數據分析技能，掌握編程的技術，才可以設計出高超的人工智能來協助人的工作。用此推之，如果設計 AI 的人分析的數據不夠全面，製作出來的 AI 也會有瑕疵。

有些同學可能因 AI 的急速發展而感到徬徨，擔心將來某些工作崗位會被 AI 取代，減低就業機會，甚至取代人類的用途。但是，從遠古時代起，人一直會犯錯，而且是經常會犯錯。以人這樣的智慧，研究出來的科技也不一定完美無瑕。「物競天擇，適者生存。」這是恆久不變的定律。在歷史的長河裏，有些事物總是會被時代巨輪淘汰，有些事物可以繼續生存和進化。以農業為例，以前懂得用鋤頭的農民就能成功。有了鏟泥機時，懂得用鏟泥機的農民才會成功。人工智能也是同一個道理。AI 也是一個工具，只要大家願意學習用這種工具，並有足夠能力駕馭這種工具，便能成功。

當然，人工智能也可以分作幾個範疇。正因為課程的彈性，學生無論是選擇修讀機械工程、計算科學，還是其他選修科，都能根據自己的理想，更自由地了解人工智能的科技和應用。除此之外，課程亦會包括幾個商務講座，令學生及早認識新事物，不會落伍。

6. 國際貿易與中國企業課程（IBCE）常被部份學生跟工商管理學士綜合課程（IBBA）和環球商業學課程（GBS）混淆，您認為三者之間最大的分別在哪裡？

在中大商學院裏，最大規模的課程是工商管理學士綜合課程（IBBA），而環球商業學課程（GBS）和中國企業課程（IBCE）都只是 IBBA 的分支和特別課程而已。我們為什麼會有這樣的特別課程呢？IBBA 是一個規模龐大的課程，每年都會招收約二百位同學。由於不同的同學需求各異，因此單一的課程難以照顧所有同學的需要，所以我們就有了開辦特別課程的想法。這些特別課程背後都有特定的教學理念和技術上的目標。

環球商業學課程（GBS）今年會有重大更新。由於舊有的模式不能滿足到現今學生的需要，所以中大今年決定將 GBS 課程更國際化，我們會擴大歐洲和北美的大學夥伴，包括：鹿特丹伊拉斯姆斯大學（Erasmus University Rotterdam）、都柏林聖三一大學（Trinity College Dublin）、英屬哥倫比亞大學（University of British Columbia）、賓夕凡尼亞大學（University of Pennsylvania）和多倫多大學（University of Toronto），新的安排可以讓 GBS 同學有更多機會去深化學習，進行文化交流，及更加有效地擴闊人際網絡。

中國企業課程（IBCE）制度上也是一樣，都是採用「同群課程」模式，只是其定位與 GBS 有所不同。IBCE 的用意就是觀察和研究中美兩大經濟體，從而認識全球經濟體制。這些較小型的特別課程有助更深入照顧學生的需要，並提升他們各方面的能力。

7. 相較於中學課程，大學的課程更為深奧難明，在中學階段的同學可以如何裝備自己，以迎接大學學習新知識？

我們會為中學籌辦一些工作坊，以中大商學院為例，我們會因應現時流行的題目，例如區塊鏈（blockchain），然後簡化這些資料，到不同的中學舉辦講座，令他們對這些題目有進一步的認識。現在中學老師大多專注教導學生應試技巧，課堂上並沒有太多時間去討論大學的教學內容，因此我們希望透過工作坊，讓中學階段的同學可以好好裝備自己，迎接在大學學習新知識。

8. 請問您對同學有甚麼寄語？

我很喜歡看夏洛克·福爾摩斯的作品，他在一本書中曾經說過：“The interplay of ideas and the oblique uses of knowledge are of ten of extraordinary interest.” 這正正解釋了為何需要跨學科。很多時候，一些有趣的想法都是從不同的角度想出來的。

我認為最重要的是參加各大學的開放日，他們在有限時間內展示出科目的梗概，我認為這很重要，是不能錯過的。另外，同學也要做好準備功夫，問自己為甚麼有興趣讀這科，再找出原因，也可以詢問正在修讀該科的同學或師兄，向他們查詢該科的課程資料。以前我們也習慣在一些入門班裏讓有興趣的同學旁聽，他們也許不明白所說的內容，但能感受課堂的模式、討論的程度等，讓同學早些了解課程，所以要看同學做了多少準備功夫。

黃永德教授

JS4725 生物科技、創業與醫療管理理學士負責人

1. 自疫情爆發，創新的生物科技和醫療科技更為重要。這個課程將如何培養學生配合社會上的需要？

的而且確，疫情後整個社會對生物與醫療科技更為關注；當社會需要這範疇的人材，卻沒有途徑為此提供專業訓練，我們便踏出這一步，開立這個課程，為有潛質的學生提供於生物科技、商業知識與醫療管理三方面既均衡又專業的訓練，培養社會渴求的人材。



▲ 右一為黃永德教授



▲ 右一為黃永德教授

2. 生物科技、創業與醫療管理理學士這個課程涉及生物技術、生物醫學科學、公共衛生和工商管理等多個範疇，你認為學生應具備哪些特質才適合就讀這一科？

同學要主動、果敢，謹慎和虛心——在大學，主動學習非常重要，在這個學科尤其如此。在課堂聽課其實只是基本，透過專題研習、實習、與導師見面等，都需要高度的互動，對學習越主動，成效越好。

另外，同學亦需要懂得團隊合作，又能獨立思考。團隊合作是十分重要的，社會需要能與下屬溝通的領袖，才能在面對不同的問題時，專注思考問題所在，與團隊一起解決。

最後，學生要相信生物科技，並希望將來能協助生科物技發展，改善社會，為社會帶來進步。

3. 生物科技、創業與醫療管理理學士課程由香港中文大學的理學院、醫學院和商學院合辦，請問這樣跨學院的課程相較單一學院的課程有甚麼優勢？

現代社會快速變遷，昔日界定的「領域」現在未必再適用，當中的界線或已變得模糊。以往強調「專才」，而現在逐漸開始重視「通才」，從大學裏越來越多跨學科課程就能合理推論到。我們相信社會將越來越需要擁有超過單方面知識的人材。

各學科的知識並不一定是獨立的，而是可以應用從一個學科中所獲得的知識於其他的學習領域上，將跨學科的學習融匯貫通，應用於社會問題上，這便是我們與一般大學學科最大的不同之處，也是最大的優勢。

4. 請問各學院會如何互相配合，提升同學在上述各個範疇的能力？

我們的課程由理學院、商學院和醫學院合辦，由來自三間學院、四間學校的課程委員一起分析，為學生選擇最合適的課堂，令學生掌握到各個範疇的專業知識。我們也不斷合辦眾多的會議、研討會、交流等，令學生能接觸及聆聽更多社會專業人士的實用經驗與「貼地」分享；最後，我們課程的重點——頂點項目（capstone project），正是由各學院的老師一起引導學生，將不同學習領域的知識融合，選取現存的商業模式為對象，進行深入分析與研究，再讓學生製作自己的新方案。

5. 這個課程需要認知的範疇廣闊，請問您對預備修讀這一科的同學有什麼建議？

先問問自己，是否相信生物科技能改變社會，若果答案是肯定的話，勇敢報讀吧！在這個涉獵廣闊的學科中，沒有學生能具備所有基本知識。另外，同學或可多留意社會上的需要。人們的生活有沒有甚麼顯著的不足？有沒有甚麼潛在的需求？一個發明，並非出自發明家的創造力，而是源於需要，能看到需求與問題，才能為它提供解決方法。

6. 如果同學報讀此課程，需要在文憑試成績和能力上有甚麼先決條件？

我們需要同學對生物與化學有一定程度的認識。至於數學與英文，相較一般學科也有更高的要求，想報讀的同學要注意。

7. 無論是生物科技創業，還是醫療管理，都要求同學具備出色的領袖才能和視野。本課程的規劃如何有助訓練學生的領導能力？

本課程提供了不少機會鼓勵學生主動學習，例如剛才提到的 capstone project，就能同時訓練學生的團隊合作與領導能力。除此之外，本課程需要學生實習，讓學生到職場上觀察與實戰。學生亦會從中與專業導師會面及交流，跟這些出色領袖學習。這些都是我們為學生們度身訂造的訓練。

8. 修讀此課程的學生出路如何？

我們相信課程畢業生能在鑽研生命科學、生物科技、醫療管理的公司擔任商業顧問，並在近年發展迅速的生物科技學系擔任舉足輕重的位置，而我認為這些工作機遇不單局限於香港，更涵蓋整個大灣區和其他國際城市。此課程眾多的導師都跟我們說，他們極度渴求這方面的人材，正等待我們的畢業生到他們的公司就業呢！

如果讓我有一種超能力

5A 盧俊諾

如果讓我有一種超能力…求學時，必定是想有洞悉天下事的能力；工作打拼時，必定是想有點石成金的能力，享受花不盡的金錢；趕時間時，必定是想有瞬間轉移的能力。但是現在，可以給我時光倒流的能力嗎？我好想再一次……

「媽，這樣真的…好嗎？」沙啞的聲音從我口中吃力地吐出。

五天前，我看着躺在病床上虛弱的母親，有心無力地抑壓着身體的痛楚，擠出一如既往和藹的笑容，夾雜着一絲悲傷，控制着左手食指指頭慢慢反覆折疊示意她的決定。儘管我一而再，再而三反問她，希望可以在雙眼打滾得發燙的淚水軟化母親鐵定了的內心和決心，但是事與願違，手指持續的動作依舊呈現在眼前。即使再多的淚珠堆積，影像還是清晰的。

「如果沒有問題的話，請在這裡簽名作實。」旁邊的作證律師催促着。

我提起同意書附上的原珠筆，只是不知為何筆中那微不足道的小鋼珠成了鉛球似的，提筆的手不斷顫抖，加上本能的抗拒，害我最終要用左手提着右手才勉強留下簽名。隨即，墨水才剛與紙張接觸，同意書迅速從我手中抽走，熟練地被律師收進黑色的公事包中，連同反悔的機會也被拿走，沒有退路。醫生的一句「接下來就等五天後了」把我從絕望的懸崖推到了深淵裏。

房門關上的一刻，碰撞聲彷彿壓垮了我內心的最後一根稻草般，震碎了我眼裏好不容易建起的堤壩，身體就像失去主心骨，癱軟在病床上，眼淚失控地佔領着床單的每一處，甚至床褥也沒有倖免。

我真不孝！天底下哪有兒女願意看到父母死去？還要是我自己親手代筆同意的？不肖子，可笑，荒唐！然而，我越去逃避，我親手簽下同意書的記憶便越顯眼，彷彿我恃着這裏的合法安樂死，將母親送到死神的手中，我究竟在做甚麼？自責的情感化作了爪子，牢牢抓實了我的心臟，每次的跳動都快要令它爆開似的。我用手捶打自己的胸口，試圖分散痛楚，可一切都是徒勞，疼痛依然竄了出來。很痛，求求你，不要再抓了！

突然，母親咳了兩下，又開始吐了，但聲音不能把我拉回現實。當我別過神來時，已經是護士拉走我的時候了。我真是沒用，連母親吐得那麼辛苦也沒察覺到。看到母親最後的樣子，是插着喉管的。

之後的記憶十分零碎，只記得哭成淚人的我好像在妻子的攙扶下，一拐一拐走到車上回家去了。接着的五天，也是模糊的，心像被掏空，身體也不像自己的，我只記得這五天做得最多的就是哭，同時也沒再探病了。

我是清楚的，我不想母親死去，父親在我年幼時就離開了我們。小時候全靠母親一人承擔着兩人的所有消費，每天疲於奔命幹幾份工作，為的就是賺取僅僅足夠的薪水。雖然生活很苦，但我倆都十分知足。在我懂事之後，為了報答她，學業方面我從來沒有令她操心過，甚至進大學也是全靠一直而來的獎學金，更在大學畢業後短短十年間成了大企業的財政經理，同時與現在的妻子結婚了。最後由於工作關係，我們決定帶着母親移民到加拿大。

很快，我和妻子生了一個兒子，亦因母親的存在，我們都安心工作，每逢週末都一家人外出，共享未曾有過的天倫之樂，渴望短期內彌補遺失的一切。只要母親能一直享受這生活帶來的幸福，所有東西，都是值得的。可惜…

半年前，我收到一帶着惡耗的來電。

「黃先生，你的母親在家昏迷，現在已經送到我們醫院，希望你前來之前做好心理準備，因為…」

你母親她…被診出有腦癌，末期的。」

就這樣，所謂幸福的生活無先兆的落幕了，突然告終。原本大家都抱有希望，認為腫瘤會停止發大。可命運就喜歡逆我們意，它開始擴大，壓着神經綫，導致母親行動有障礙，更發展到連對進食都有影響，甚至生平最愛吃甜點的她消瘦了不少，不時還會癲癇發作。看着癱在床上插着儀器的母親，我卻甚麼都做不了，一件小事也做不到，無力呀！

為何上天給妳的苦那麼多？為何妳享福的時間那麼短？為何躺着的是妳，不是我？母親，妳可以回答我嗎？老天爺，祢可以回答我嗎？

絕望的我當時為了減輕母親的痛苦，開始四處打聽解決方法，亦因此萌生了「安樂死」這個念頭。天下沒有孩子瞞得過父母，母親很快便發現我心事重重。在多番追問下，只好道出我的想法來。

最後，我也忘記如何被說服，並實行這方案，記得的是說服我時母親那副釋然的樣子。

不過我還是，不想妳走的，母親！

終於到了五天後的今天，我再次到達病房。雖然同意書簽下了，但我仍舊希望游說母親，極其量給予多點毀約反悔的費用。至少我認為多少也值得換回母親在世的一分一秒。可是往她雙眸看到的卻剩強烈的渴望。即使她是躺着的，依然能感受到她的決意，強大的意念，把我擊退，令我放棄了。

也許這就是母親的答案吧！

「沒有問題的話，那就開始了。」

說完之後，主診醫生拿出了一支藥，細節行外人的我看不懂，更看不進眼，烙印在腦海的是注射藥物後母親臉上的笑容，而那份悲傷也不見蹤影了。

「沒事的，只…只是……睡一個不會醒的覺而已，不會…不會……再痛了。」過了一會兒，母親的雙眼合上了。

「謝謝你呀，乖…兒子。」

逐漸，心跳儀所顯示的線條波幅變得微弱了，慢慢變成一條平伏的線，動也不動。為了讓母親臨終前了無牽掛，這次的我沒有哭，只是輕輕捉住她殘留餘滑的手，心情也沒有想像中受到太大刺激，直到我找到她用無力的手裏着的記憶棒。

「告別」過母親，我黯然走出病房，回到車上，把充滿可能性的記憶棒插到我的隨身筆電裏，點擊內裏唯一的檔案，打開視頻，母親的樣子再度出現在眼前。

「你哭了嗎？允行，是媽不好，要丟下你一個了。不過辛苦你了，我的兒子…」之後幾分鐘的片段，母親回溯了昔日一些難忘的小事：我第一次說謊、小時候的我很愛哭、第一次追女孩的不知所措，要和她討論等等…也感謝了我為她所做的一切。雙目即使隔着熒幕、時間和空間，也感覺到其溫暖。

「……你永遠是我孝順的兒子，媽媽會一直想你的，再見了。」

這一刻，剛才強忍下去的眼淚，湧泉似的躍出防衛線。原來母親在我不知不覺間老去了不少，皺紋多了、肌膚鬆弛了、雙目又變得無神了。

時光，這個壞人，為何總是決絕如許，不肯慢些離場。好的時光轉眼即逝，悲痛的卻刻意拉長。在時間的規律下，我，依然是渺小的存在。

母親，我也想妳呀！倘若我有逆天的超能力，我就不用只想妳掛念妳，而是時光倒流去找妳，放慢個十倍八倍，或許還能及早發現妳的病情而盡早治療。你說，好不好呢？

Why Football is a Travesty

5D Cheng Wai Ho

Writers' Note: This article was written in October 2021, and was originally going to be published in the Voice. Two years have now passed, so certain amendments had to be made to the original. All the amendments made are in italics.

You all might know me as the baseball guy. The man who's always holding an aluminium bat, without caring if he bashes a baseball or a head. You might be led to think that baseball is my favorite, or even only sport. You'd be wrong.

Football is the most popular sport in the world. As of 2020, football had 4 billion fans globally; the second most popular sport, cricket, had 2.5 billion. You could fit the entire population of China into that gap and still have room for more. Football fanatics enjoy the sport in many different forms, whether it be kicking it about on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, or screaming at a television in a bar in cold, windy Stoke. It is enjoyed by fans of all ages, all nationalities, it is, without a doubt, the greatest sport in the world.

However, despite the love, support, and cheers from the world's football fans, there have been setbacks, obstacles to maintaining the sport's purity. The match-fixing scandals of the 1990s, the corruption of its governing body, FIFA, and the surging phenomenon of diving are nothing but the tip of the iceberg of the issues plaguing the wondrous and lovable game. It's now 2022, months away from the Qatar World Cup, one tainted with bribery, human rights violations, and above all, controversy. Football is in danger of falling into a chasm of annihilated reputation and ruthless profiteering.

*Why am I writing this article? It's because I'm not a mere bystander to this chaos. It's because I've lived and breathed this sport since I was eight years old. **It's because I'm a football fan, and I can't stand idly by and watch those goons at the top of the hierarchy destroy my sport.** I'm going to tackle all the problems that football has faced over the years, from the emergence of association football in the early 20th century, to the Saudi takeover of Newcastle United. So, in the words of football journalist Fabrizio Romano, here we go.*

Match-fixing

Match-fixing was one of the earliest forms of cheating to appear in professional sports. In 1919, eight Chicago White Sox players conspired to throw the World Series in baseball (my other love), in order to benefit a gambling syndicate. This was one of the earliest cases of match-fixing, serving as proof of how early it came into existence. I have had two major cases to serve as examples of its previous prominence in the sport.

My first example concerns the fallen titans of Ligue 1, Olympique de Marseille. In May 1993, Marseille was playing Valenciennes in their domestic league. The most important game in the club's history, the 1993 Champions League final, was in six days. Marseille were desperate to add the crown jewel of European football to their trophy collection, and were still licking their wounds from their 1991 final loss against Red Star Belgrade. Unwilling to repeat the 1991 loss, Marseille president Bernard Tapie negotiated a bribe for three Valenciennes players, through midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydelie. Out of the three players, two accepted the bribe, including captain Christophe Robert and playmaker Jorge Burruchaga. Robert convinced the Valenciennes team to throw the game, and Marseille promptly won the match, securing the Ligue 1 title. Six days later, they defeated AC Milan 1-0 to win the UEFA Champions League, becoming the first, and to this day only, French team to lift Ol' Big Ears. Nobody would have suspected anything if it weren't for the actions of the third Valenciennes player, Jacques Glassman. Guiltily revealing the scandal to police and the match referee, he ensured that Marseille paid for their actions. In the aftermath of the incident, Tapie was sentenced to prison, as were the players involved, and the wife of Robert, who was responsible for collecting the bribe. While in no way detracting from the achievements of that talented team, the scandal remains a stain on the quality of French football, and is one of the most prominent cases of cheating seen in modern-day football.

For the second example, we travel east to neighboring Italy, exploring Calciopoli, a scandal in Italian football. In May 2006, four of Italy's greatest clubs were accused of selecting favorable referees, in order to tip the scales in their favor. Although this scandal did not involve bribery in any shape or form, it was still a dishonest and corrupt act, revealing the stranglehold that certain Italian officials held over the governing organisation of football in the country back then. As a result of the allegations, reigning champions Juventus, and powerful sides Fiorentina, AC Milan, Lazio, and Reggina were relegated to the second tier of Italian football, Serie B. Juventus were also stripped of two league titles. Although four of the five teams have returned to the top of Italian football, and will continue to dominate the league for years to come, you have to question the integrity of the clubs involved. Yes, the Italian Football Federation has done a lot to crack down on match-fixing and ensure fairness, but the smell of foul play

still lingers in the air to this day.

Match-fixing is an unethical and dishonest act. Whether it be organised by a group of sleazy gamblers looking to make a killing, or a hungry club owner determined to win a trophy, it is an unjust method that undermines all the hard work, sacrifices and effort the players make, in order to achieve their goals and fulfil their dreams. Match-fixing doesn't bring glory, honour or immortality, it brings a feeling of emptiness and hollowness that eats away inside you, leaving you trapped in a prison of your thoughts and regrets. Arsene Wenger, the legendary Arsenal manager, was Monaco's (a top team in France at the time) head coach during Tapie's reign. Despite assembling a team of talented individuals such as Glenn Hoddle, Mark Hateley and a young Thierry Henry, all of Wenger's and Monaco's efforts came to nothing as Marseille cheated their way to five Ligue 1 titles in a row. Match-fixing brings pain and torment to its victims, while a crafty, corrupt team owner fills his cabinet with silverware. It's great to see that match-fixing has become less common in recent years, but the footballing world must remain vigilant to its horrors.

FIFA

FIFA is the governing body of world football. Yet, it will probably go down as one of the most corrupt organisations in the sport, an organisation whose core value is greed. Having this party govern the sport can be compared to handing Kim Jong-Un America's nuclear launch codes- destructive, disruptive and terrifying. I could talk about the organisation's drawbacks and failures for ages, but that would make this article have way more pages than it should. Instead, I'm going to talk about the organisation's greatest failures: Sepp Blatter, and the biennial World Cup.

Where do I even begin to describe Sepp Blatter? He served as president of FIFA from 1998 to 2015, and left in his wake a slew of disasters and unethical conduct when he was ejected from office in his final year. His catalogue of catastrophes includes financial mismanagement of the organisation, offering the president of the Confederation of African Football a bribe to get his vote during the 1998 FIFA presidential election, insulting a World Cup referee in 2006, accepting illegal payments to award the 2018 and 2022 World Cups to specific countries (Russia and Qatar), and praising John Terry for cheating on his wife. Known for his lack of integrity and constantly changing statements, Blatter is not opposed to changing his tune just to appease a couple of reporters. The man makes J. Edgar Hoover look like a saint. He has also been known to be offensive to the opposite sex, once claiming that female players should wear tighter shorts in order to attract a larger audience, and sexually harassing American icon and goalkeeper Hope Solo during the 2013 Ballon D'Or awards. Seeing this kind of conduct from the head of the biggest sports organization in the world makes you wonder what kind of behaviour you would expect from his associates. Illegal payments to top-ranking officials, rigging presidential elections and losing FIFA \$100 million serve as an indicator of how terrible the organisation has been run from the top down. Although Blatter has been banned from FIFA until 2028, too short a punishment in my opinion, the organisation still reeks of greed and corruption. The stench oozing its way out of FIFA's headquarters in Geneva can also be attributed to one of the most idiotic and ignorant ideas I have heard in my lifetime.

The FIFA World Cup, the biggest international sporting tournament in the entire world, is held every four years. The rarity and gap between Cups contribute to its prestige and allure. It is the Holy Grail of every footballer out there, because of the lack of chances to win it, and FIFA are proposing to shorten the gap between each World Cup. Thus, the biennial World Cup. It's plain to see from this ludicrous idea that all FIFA really care about are filling up their coffers and putting pen to paper on sponsorship deals. Not only would this make winning the World Cup less attractive to players, taking away from its prestige, it would also make holding qualifiers immensely impractical. Right now, qualifiers are held over a period of three years, in order to fit them into a hectic club football schedule. Proposing to shove three years' worth of football matches into one single year would tire out most football players by February. Perhaps FIFA doesn't realise that there are only 365 days in a year. Given their recent financial management, I wouldn't be surprised if they didn't know how to count either. We don't need the World Cup to become another Mickey Mouse trophy, that's why they cancelled the Confederations Cup in the first place. FIFA needs to stop coming up with ideas to bring more money in, and consider the welfare and enjoyment of the people who matter the most: the fans. Who am I kidding? As far as I know, FIFA treats the fans of football like mere ants. One notion of dissent and we are squashed under their Oxford boots.

Racism

Over the years, racism has become a much more serious issue, and with most governments not taking enough action to fight against it, whether we like it or not, it looks like it will be sticking around for a long time.

To trace its roots in football, I can already pluck a few examples off the top of my head. When Arthur Wharton become the first black player to play in the United Kingdom back during Queen Victoria's reign, the abuse and degradation were still rife in the streets of England. The fact that Wharton was a goalkeeper, considered to

be an 'outsider' in those days, didn't help his case. In the 1980s, British players like Paul Canoville and Garth Crooks were the subject of 'monkey chants' from the supporters' terraces, some of them from their own teams. Paul Canoville's debut is especially disgusting, with his own Chelsea fans pelting him with a constant barrage of racial slurs, leaving an irreparable stain on Chelsea's great history. One of the most iconic images from that period of time depicts John Barnes, one of Liverpool's greatest ever wingers. After a banana was thrown at him by a fan while he was walking onto the pitch, Barnes skilfully backheeled it off the pitch, showing great skill and coolheadedness, while also standing up for equality amongst all players. It was a great statement, and one of the reasons why Barnes is one of Liverpool's most beloved stars.

Unfortunately, racism in football has escalated over the years. Wilfried Zaha, Anthony Martial, Marcus Rashford, Kyle Walker, Sadio Mane and Antonio Rudiger are just a few of the big names that have been racially abused, online or on the pitch, in the last three years. After missing the deciding penalty in the Euro 2020 final held last summer, Arsenal starlet Bukayo Saka was abused online, attacking his race and family, without acknowledging the talent and hard work that got him into the England national team in the first place. Blindly attacking someone when they make a mistake, insulting without good reason, and abusing them for their ethnicity? Only cowards would stoop to that level. People who think that they can hide behind their keyboards or the message boards of Twitter, performing disgraceful acts without consequence, should not have the right to enjoy the game of football.

Thankfully, organisations around the world are working hard to 'Kick Racism Out of Football'. At the start of each professional match, players take the knee, which raises public awareness and educates the public on the issue. The British government is also drafting legislation to ban racist football fans from games, which is good to see. More and more fans have been arrested for racial abuse, serving as a grave reminder of how modern society will not tolerate this crime. Stamping out racism is going to be tough, and we all need to put our backs into it in order to reduce the chances of it happening.

Female footballers' salaries

I rewrote this section after reading about the US women's national team's successful agreement with the US Soccer Federation, which came into effect in early 2022.

Football isn't solely a male-exclusive sport. It's for everyone to enjoy. So it's no surprise that women's football is played professionally all over the globe. But is it as fair as the men's game?

One look at any club's Excel files says otherwise.

Like most of the conversations I have with other people, this section is about a topic everyone likes - money. Sure, female athletes usually earn less than their male counterparts, but the discrepancy is particularly shocking in football. For example, the average salary in the Premier League, which is the highest level of men's football in the UK, is around £60,000 per week. However, compare the Premier League to its female counterpart, the Women's Super League, and you'll see that the differences are shocking. The average salary in the WSL - again, the highest level of women's football in the UK - is a measly £30,000, PER YEAR. I'm no math wizard, but even I can tell that's half of what most men's footballers make in a week. Female footballers make around one percent - ONE SINGLE PERCENT! - of what male players do in a year. They put in the same amount of hard work, undergo the same gruelling training sessions, play their hearts out on the field every week, for a fraction, no, a sliver of the reward.

And it's not just the average players who have to put up with these insulting salaries. The Premier League's highest earner is Portuguese striker Cristiano Ronaldo, who rakes in approximately £26 million a year, or £515,000 a week. Ada Hegerberg, widely considered to be the best female football player in the world, makes £343,000 a year playing for Olympique Lyonnais. In other words, Ada Hegerberg, the best female footballer in the world, makes roughly the same amount as a dentist in a year.

How in the world does that make sense?

I'd really like to say that this gap between male and female salaries only widened in the last few years. It hasn't. It's been there since women's association football came into existence. What the footballing world must acknowledge is the hard work these athletes put into their game, the sacrifices they make, the achievements they accomplish, be it on national television or a muddy pitch in Sligo. You can't deny the colossal effort these women put toward their craft. The least you can do is reward them for it.

All in all, there's still a long way to go when it comes to equal pay. England's women's national team earned a week of Ronaldo's wages when they won Euro 2022, and brought home the country's first international trophy in almost 60 years, something which the MEN's team failed to do in that span. (Alf Ramsay would be turning in his grave.) The only thing we can hope for is that the rest of the footballing world will open their eyes and realize this atrocity happening right in front of them. Maybe one day, when a female footballer stops for petrol, she won't have to close her eyes and wonder how much of her wage packet it takes up.

Diving

It's the 95th minute of the World Cup final. Your striker's in the penalty box trying to work his way past a sea of defenders, struggling to hold on for extra time. One of the centre-backs sticks out a leg, connecting with the striker's boot. He stumbles, trying to keep his balance. What do you yell? 'Go down', or 'get up'? Diving is the most blatant and common form of cheating in football. Yet, more and more of the football community is beginning to accept it, as the action becomes increasingly commonplace. Some of the world's superstars even treat it like a strategy. Neymar, Luis Suarez, Dele Alli, and Sadio Mane are a few examples. However, despite the rising amount of dives, no concrete punishment is being dished out. In 2009, Eduardo da Silva of Arsenal became the first player to receive a two-game ban after receiving a penalty against Celtic. As it was too difficult to prove that Eduardo had actually dived, the ban was overturned.

The problem is, there is no textbook definition as to what constitutes a dive. With the usage of Video Assistant Referee, or VAR, you can review footage and see whether or not there was contact between the two players. But truthfully, the harshest punishment for diving is nothing but a yellow card, which attacking players can escape quite easily. Even if the cards come flying out of the referee's pocket, VAR is heavily skewed at times, and the same applies to the referees.

The European Super League

Although not proposed by FIFA, the European Super League is possibly the most criticised and opposed idea the football world has ever seen. Proposed by Real Madrid president Florentino Perez, the league would involve twenty of the richest clubs in the world. (I say the 'richest' and not the 'best' because the competition involved Tottenham Hotspur.) The competition would concentrate prize money amongst Europe's elite, and leave the remaining clubs in the cold. Due to concerns over elitism and practicality, the idea fell apart just 48 hours after its proposal.

I chose to put this event in a separate category because it symbolises the greed that has gripped football in recent years. It was an idea that would only make the strong better, and the weaker ones worse off. With oligarchs and people with heavy financial backing beginning to dominate club football, the European Super League would create an even bigger wealth gap between the rich and the poor, causing a larger separation in terms of player quality and skill. Aside from its financial drawbacks, the event would also remove the element of surprise from club competition, reducing its appeal. With the formation of the European Super League, we'd never get to see another youthful, spirited Ajax dream run like in 2019. We'd never get to see Sheriff Tiraspol (a small team from Moldova) beat Real Madrid in the Champions League. (Although we would probably get more 5-1 drubbings of Arsenal from Bayern Munich.) One of the best moments in football is watching David slay Goliath. It is one of the romantic parts of football, no, all sport. With the Super League, we'd have Goliaths clubbing each other over and over, while the Davids of the football world sit by and watch. Football is an unpredictable game. That's why it's so exciting and attractive.

Conclusion

Football is a great sport, the best in the world, but the problems plaguing it are poisoning it at its very core. We have to protect it so that future generations can continue to enjoy its purity and finest aspects for years to come. In 2050, I don't want TikTok influencers commentating on European games. I don't want a Super League where the richest teams in the world battle to boring, laughable stalemates every week. I don't want players sent to prison for unethical misbehaviour or throwing games. I want a world where every club has an equal chance of winning each game, where talent is equally distributed and excitement rings in my ears as I tune in to the commentary. Solving all these problems isn't going to be easy, but people from all sectors will have to contribute, be it by increasing public awareness on social media, cracking down on criminal behaviour, or monitoring the activities of top officials more closely.

But what do I know? I'm just a football fan who has yet to explore more and more aspects of the game I love and cherish. In ten years, I hope to finally stand on the terraces of Stamford Bridge and yell my encouragement to the players on the field, no matter their ethnicity or skin colour. I hope to see all players fighting their hearts out for the badge on their chest, with no thought of foul play crossing their minds. I hope to hear cheers, not boos, as a nineteen-year-old phenom walks out onto the pitch, fulfilling a lifelong dream. I'm just a football fan with a seemingly unachievable dream, and the world seems to be a long way from making it come true.

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