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專題訪問 (Focus)

p3-9

本期專訪以飼養寵物為專題,希望分享老 師、同學、專業人士照顧小動物的經歷和感受, 以及以領養代替購買的重要。

專題探討 (Feature)

p10-12

本期專題為寵物問卷分析,收集同學對飼 養寵物的看法,希望加深同學對寵物權益的認 知,瞭解妥善飼養寵物應有的態度。

校園資訊——新學會介紹 ((Recap) p13-14

本學年除了迎來了新教師外(文苑第一 期),課外活動更增添了兩個新學會:茶道學 會及語言學學會。本期介紹茶道學會,希望同 學也認識它吧!

創作空間 (Your Say)

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木베山 文 投 粒:

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(二零二二至二零二三年度畢業生)

編者的話

上學期考試奮鬥心未已,甫 過中轉站,下學期新的挑戰和機 遇已接踵而來。編者冀望大家能 抽短暫的一刻,為上學期的學習 生活反思檢討,為已踏上的跑道 做好準備,昂首闊步再前行。

2023-2024 文苑編輯委員會

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	3C 高樹霆	
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封面設計	4D 吳宇星	

飼養寵物專訪一舊生篇

近年寵物受虐的個案大幅增加:棄養動物、胡亂放生、環境惡劣等情形在新聞報道上屢見不鮮,令人慘不忍睹;大眾對動物權益的關注度提升,社會上出現不少關注寵物的團體。本期《文苑》探討香港寵物權益的現況,對香港兩棲及爬蟲類協會幹事兼舊生、有飼養寵物的同學與老師進行訪問,以了解同學對飼養寵物的看法及其正確態度的認知。

黃朗研,是本校 2021 年畢業生。現任香港兩棲及爬蟲協會領養部幹事,致力保育和提升大眾對兩棲及爬行動物的認識多年。在短短數年間, 黃朗研曾處理棄養、放生等多宗不同類型的案件,對寵物權益貢獻甚廣, 而從中帶出的精神和理念,更是值得我們效法學習。

1. 請問您為甚麼會當上香港兩棲及爬蟲協會義工?

我自小便喜歡動物。我就讀中三時已關注動物福利的議題,其後把握 機會在動物機構擔任義工。在香港,常見的寵物大多是貓、狗、雀鳥、 兔子等,我自己也頗喜歡這些寵物。但相對而言兩棲及爬蟲類動物卻 較少得到關注,即使牠們遇到困難,也較難被察覺到,在香港其實算 是弱勢。做過若干次動物義工後,我便慢慢地培養出幫助動物的這個 志向和目標。我在小學時也曾被欺凌過,留意到動物的處境和自己也 頗為相似,於是希望保護牠們。在幫助牠們的同時,自己也能有所得 著和成長。到了現在,我也寓工作於興趣,在工作中幫助動物。

2. 擔任香港兩棲及爬蟲協會的義工,為您帶來了甚麼啟發?

雖然在動物協會擔任義工並不會獲取到薪金,但是我們每一位義工都十分投入,認真地視為一份責任。義工工作令我們可以救助很多動物,但其實我們在過程中同樣也是被幫助、獲益的一方。無論是處理甚麼個案,我們都需要與公眾、和不同人接觸,為動物福利而奔波。我學會珍惜每一個生命,並善用每一件事物來幫助別人。在新冠病毒疫情爆發初期的口罩荒,我也在思考如何幫助他人,於是我找到口罩廠製造了一千盒口罩,希望能幫助解決口罩短缺的燃眉之急。製作口罩的過程像摸著石頭過河,由起初不太知道如何設計口罩,到挑選口罩的材料,都豐富了我的解難能力,讓我在過程中學習到不同技能,致使我在幫助別人同時,同步也培養了自己繪畫、做市場行銷等對將來有用的技能。

3. 你在這份工作中有甚麼領悟?

除了因為幫助動物而令自己得到滿足感外,擔任義工的過程中也會遇到許多深刻而感人的個案。其中有兩個例子使我印象特別深刻:

棄養一般被認為是不負責任的行為,但是有些棄養個案中的主人卻有迫不得已的苦衷。曾經遇到有一位飼養三隻烏龜的主人,因為身患末期癌症,做了一段時間的化療。縱使親戚勸阻也不願把龜送出。直到生命的最後一刻,才哭著揮別陪伴自己的寵物。另一位主人十分疼愛自己的寵物龜,像對待家人一樣呵護牠,但是因為寵物龜的下巴組織增生,治療費用高昂,主人沒有經濟能力帶牠看醫生,最後哭著來找我們幫助。當時他經濟困難,身上只有900元,仍然願意全數拿出來作寵物龜的醫藥費。當然,最後我們並沒有收取主人這筆醫藥費,過程中深刻地感受到寵物與主人的情誼。

4. 有些人可能因為害怕昆蟲或某些特定的動物,在不知覺的情況下會傷害動物。作為捍衛動物權益的義工,你會怎樣扭轉並教育大眾保護動物?

社會上有各式各樣的人,像我們這些喜歡動物的人就會主動保護牠們,有些人會選擇吃素,不願傷害牠們,例如有吃素的人會強迫身邊的人跟他一起吃素,且杯葛其他吃肉的人。但是也有部分人未必認為需要做到

黃朗研



▲ 黃朗研 (二零二零至<u>二零二一年度畢業生)</u>

這個地步才算是保護牠們。所以我認為不同人對動物都有不同的看法,而動物在社會上也扮演著不同的角 色,牠們可以作為寵物、商品、食物、工具,如同我們在動物園中看見的海龜及平日所見的豬、牛、雞等。 故此,我認為害怕部分動物是正常的。

人們害怕某些動物,就會遠離牠們,有些人更會傷害牠們。很常見的例子就是蛇,有時候在爬山,或者走 在街上,都會看見一些遭遇人為創傷的蛇。害怕動物絕對沒有問題,但是我們可以透過不同的渠道瞭解動 物的資訊,這樣就能有效降低對牠們的顧慮。以往在皇仁書院的開放日,我都會擔任講解員向來賓介紹一 些爬蟲類動物的習性,有些來賓的家庭成員起初很害怕某些展示的動物,但聽完我們的介紹後,便放下了 對牠們的恐懼,能夠近距離觀看、接觸牠們。所以害怕動物是正常現象,但是假如因為自己的無知而選擇 傷害牠們,乃不智之舉。反之,我們可以透過不同的媒介增加對牠們的瞭解。很多時候當我們瞭解了動物 的資訊後,就會放下對牠們的敵意。再舉蛇為例子,很多人認為蛇有毒,所以對牠們產生了畏懼,但是當 他們瞭解到蛇並非一定帶有毒性時,便會放下戒心,甚至不再害怕牠們了。

5. 請問您對香港人飼養寵物有甚麼看法?您覺得他們為甚麼會飼養寵物?

從我的日常觀察可見,很多飼養寵物的人都把寵物當作自己的孩子照顧,更把牠們當作家庭的一份子。我 認為這是由於香港近代生育率低,在大多數香港人未必想要生育的情況下,就會選擇飼養寵物來取替。他 們一開始可能只是想要讓寵物陪伴自己,但隨著情感加深,最後都會把寵物當作兒女般照顧。所以,飼養 寵物是獲得陪伴、索求情結、得到心靈依靠的象徵。

說到飼養寵物的風氣,我認為很多貓狗的主人都會很疼愛自己的寵物。而有些飼養爬蟲類動物的人則只是 為了收藏,並未對牠們展現關心,他們會收藏不同花紋、顏色、品種的爬蟲類動物,以展現其收藏之廣, 但是很多時候他們都疲於照顧如此多的寵物,最後就要去一些機構求助。也有部分人強迫有身體缺陷的寵 物進行繁殖,例如全身都是軟骨的摺耳貓,在一兩歲的時候,就已經要為牠們打針;有部分人想要保留扁 臉貓、扁臉狗及扁臉兔的長嘴巴,將牠們的基因保留並改造,使牠們的嘴巴越來越扁,再拿去賣給喜愛者 賺取利益,導致牠們連呼吸都覺得辛苦。在爬行類動物身上,也有一些不當利用寵物特質的例子,有些爬 行類動物在經歷新的基因配換後,患上癌症或神經系統疾病,慶幸部分愛惜寵物的主人會主動帶患病的寵 物看醫生。

6. 如果人們真的想飼養寵物,您會給他們甚麼意見或忠告?

我希望大眾能關注動物福利及權益,三思而行,考慮周全後再選擇飼養寵物。此外,網上購買寵物在近期 甚流行,其價格較在實體店購買低出數倍。但是網上購買寵物就要承擔病毒傳染的風險,所以我希望大家 在注重動物福利的同時,也要注重自己的健康。

7. 日前,您們會舉辦領養推廣活動。 請問領養動物的意義是甚麼?

很多人都認為領養寵物就是給無家 可歸的動物一個歸宿,但若是往深 處想,我們每領養一隻動物,一些 動物福利機構便多出了資源來照顧 更多的流浪動物。儘管如此,社 會上一直有對領養的做法持負面意 見,認為領養手續繁複,例如對居 住環境有特定要求。其實只需要有 基本的知識及愛護牠們便足夠了, 並可以成為領養者。希望大家保持 獨立思考,不會隨波逐流,不要再 認為領養是一件繁雜、不合理的 事。



▲ 中立者為舊生黃朗研

飼養寵物專訪一老師篇

1. 請問您和寵物之間最深刻的回憶是甚麼?

我和我的貓有很多共同回憶,最深刻的就是 在牠們生病的時候,我很擔心牠們的身體狀 況,這種感覺和爸媽對兒女的感情相似。我 會怪責自己給牠們吃的食物及提供給牠們的 生活環境不夠好,才令牠們生病。事實上, 貓的忍耐能力很高,等到我們發現問題時, 情況可能已經很嚴重,所以我曾給部分貓接 受手術。這些事情均令我印象深刻。除此之 外,我的貓每天也給我許多愉快回憶,當中 最讓我心頭一甜的就是每當我起床,身旁總 有一隻貓兒走來伸頭讓我摸摸及抱抱牠,這 讓我感到非常溫馨,同時予我愉快的心情去 迎接每一天。這些日常互動漸漸成為我生活 的一部份,也不可或缺的。雖然貓看似不像 狗一般能懂人性,但我認為不是這樣的。牠 們的表達方式很獨特,在養了貓隻那麼久後,

陳英平老師



▲ 中立者為陳英平老師

我了解到牠們的身體反應及一些細微面部表情的意思。現今不少研究,發現貓隻能夠發出多種不同的聲音 來表達牠們的想法。至於我家的貓兒也經常利用不同的叫法來向我傳遞訊息,經過不少嘗試後,確實增加 了我對牠們的叫聲及需要的了解。這讓雙方的互動及關係變得更親密。

2. 請問您認為一般人飼養寵物的原因是甚麼?

我認為大多數的原因都是認為寵物模樣特別可愛。我現在在飼養哺乳類動物,有些人會養爬行類動物,例 如蛇、蜥蜴、烏龜。我想牠們飼養的前提是喜歡該動物的特質,其次就是想要令寵物作為家庭的一份子, 能陪伴自己。我之前也曾飼養金魚,其實即使是餵飼魚兒、整理魚缸這些細微的事,也能令人生活變得充 實,心靈也得到滿足。

3. 有哪些是飼養寵物需要注意的地方?

飼養寵物時,最需要注意的是牠們的身體及精神健康。我認為身體健康非常重要,倘若身體不健康,便會 衍生許多疾病。至於心靈及精神健康,不少寵物如貓、狗等都喜愛主人的陪伴,我認為牠們這方面的需要 都必須用心看顧。我早前讀過一則外國新聞,當中提及國民在購買寵物的一些規定,其中一項就是若飼主 家裡本身沒其他寵物,便不能只購買一隻寵物,必須至少兩隻一起購買,好讓牠們之間能互相陪伴。因此, 照顧動物的身心健康是飼主首要注意的事,加上合適潔淨的生活環境,我認為寵物能很快適應新居。另外, 餇主也要保持身心健康,只要純真的寵物常常感受到主人的愉悅,牠們也會生活得舒適愉快。

4. 請問你家人對飼養貓隻有甚麼看法?

在我飼養貓隻之前,家中從沒飼養過長毛的動物。起初我的家人對養貓兒是抗拒的。一般的原因大概是怕 牠們弄污地方、有機會掉毛、加重家人照顧的負擔,以及不大了解動物的需要。所以,起初家人並不太支 持我這決定,還勸我不要飼養。不過我既然決定飼養貓兒,我就想證明給他們看,我會是一個負責任的主 人。現在我可以很自豪地說,經過多年的照料,母親從當時挺害怕貓兒,到現在卻像對孫兒般疼愛牠們。 有些時候,我餵飼牠們少放了些食物,她便會叫嚷道:「很可憐呀!食物太少了!」這很像老人家堅持孩 子們要多吃東西那般。所以,當我展示了自己能夠好好地照顧小毛孩後,家人便慢慢地接納了這件事。由

此可見,做主人的須為飼養寵物負上第一責任,不要因此影響到家人。

5. 如果你飼養的貓不乖巧的時候會怎樣做?

雖然我相信大部分寵物也不太懂人話,但我只能以貓作為例子。飼養過程中,第一我會嘗試摸索牠們的特 點。貓雖然看起來視力極佳,可以迅速捕捉東西;然而,相比牠們的視覺,牠們的聽覺更靈敏。因此我會 透過不同聲音的表達來「教育」牠們。當貓兒乖巧的時候,我的聲音就會變得較為輕柔;但當牠們需要立 刻停止某種活動,如啃咬和破壞東西時,那我的聲音也許會變得嚴厲些來喊出小貓的名字,然後指着給破 壞的地方,對牠們說「不。(NO)」久而久之,牠們會知道自己那種行為的不對,並停止那頑皮的行為。 靠着這種訓練,牠們最終能夠憑藉主人的聲音,分辨出自己的行為是否正確,從而有所調適。當然有些貓 兒可能淘氣得連這些方法也不管用。這個時候就需要另一種方法來「教育」牠了。比方若牠們在兇狠地廝 打着,情況激烈得掉了一地貓毛,彼此嘴裏都含著對方的一束毛。這時候我該怎麼辦呢? 我會趕上前抱起 最兇狠的那一隻貓,接着走進一個寧靜的房間(暫時牠們還願意聽從我的話,不會過份掙扎)。這時就像 教育兒女那般,先讓牠或牠們靜下來,接著輕撫着牠們頭頸,再慢慢觀察牠們的反應。按照對貓兒的認識, 當牠們兇狠時,尾巴會變得粗大起來,而當牠們的心情平復的時候,毛髮和尾巴都會柔下來,不再直豎。 因此當牠們的尾巴已變回原來的模樣,便代表牠們心情已平靜下來,這樣我才會將牠放回貓群裡。倘若牠 們故態復萌,還是十分頑劣的,我依舊會抱起牠,但是這次我加上一個小動作,例如在牠耳際輕彈一下手 指(千萬別碰到牠的耳朵,也不可多用),以引起牠的注意同時停下來。之後我會在寧靜的地方繼續努力 安撫牠,直至牠完全平靜下來。這也是通過聽覺來進行教導的。這麼多年的教學經驗,也使我明白每個人 所能接受的教育方法各有不同,而貓則有聽覺靈敏這個特色,因此我會善用牠這特色來進行教導,直至牠 完全停止不乖巧的行為。當然,我偶爾也會給點食物來獎賞牠們,令牠們願意乖乖停下來。

6. 你在照顧寵物時曾否遇上甚麼困難?

剛才提及教導貓隻的方法和處理生活上的問題,其實與貓共處和人與人之間的相處十分相似,就是彼此都 需要常常關心對方。以我個人作例子,我工作是忙碌的,有時候晚上還在學校。因此,我認為最大的困難 是要擠出時間好好地照顧牠們。有時也許因為工作關係,較晚發現貓隻的問題,這也是一個很為難的狀況。 另外,正如前述(第五題),由於牠們全是男孩子,偶爾會兇狠地打架起來,因此,對我來說第二個困難 就是牠們之間的互動有時過於激烈。我現在也正在尋求辦法讓貓兒能長久和平相處,但我相信每個主人的 挑戰也有所不同。最後,我也為將來可能去旅行,如何安置牠們而感到擔憂。現在有些主人會為了寵物而 不出外旅遊;但是我還很想想看看這個世界。到了旅行那個時候,該如何安排,我想這也是一個挑戰。

7. 飼養寵物後,對您的生活有什麼啟發?

我喜歡養貓是因為牠們比較獨立。在與牠們相處中獲得的第一個啟發便是彼此尊重。我要尊重牠們的天性, 牠不想讓我抱,我便不去騷擾牠。貓與狗的天性不一樣,有些人會用上訓練狗的方式來訓練牠們,但我認 為這樣違反牠們的特性。我會樂於認識貓隻的特質,並加以尊重;同樣地,人為萬物之靈,我們更應尊重 每個人的個性及好惡。第二,我從飼養動物中認識了陪伴的重要,有時並不是我去陪伴貓,而是牠們陪伴 我過日子。同樣地,如果我懂得陪伴我的貓,那麼我也要好好陪伴身邊的親人朋友,多些記掛他們,也許 他們那刻不是最需要我,但我相信我的出現,也會令他們的生活添一分樂趣。同時,我認識到陪伴並不是 必然的,我曾有一隻貓因重病而離世,我體會到生命的脆弱,如果可以的話,我們應盡量多陪伴牠們,一 起製造美好的回憶,通過對牠們的陪伴和珍惜,自己也會有一份滿足感,你會欣賞自己原來也可以親手創 造如此快樂美好的回憶。

8. 您當初為甚麼會選擇養貓?又為甚麼會養幾隻貓兒?

起初飼養寵物的時候並不像現在般忙碌,所以我想養一隻我從小已喜愛的小動物——貓。那為甚麼我一直 在養幾隻貓呢?因我很早時候已經發現貓隻並不能單獨地自處,雖說貓是十分獨立的,能獨個兒生活,但 其實並不盡然。我的第一隻貓便曾出現了一個毛病——因長時間等候我回家,牠的生活枯燥到不斷舔身上 的毛,結果身上許多地方的毛都被舔掉,甚至損毀了皮膚。經獸醫診症後,他說貓咪長時間自己一隻太無 聊了,所以養出個壞習慣來。自此之後我多養了一隻貓,給牠作個伴,果然,牠的毛病便消失了。從中我

體會到陪伴的效果,我不想其他貓承受同樣的病痛,於是一直飼養多於一隻貓。

9. 您飼養寵物後,最大的改變是甚麼?

有些日子我工作到夜深,很晚才回到家的時候,儘管已經精疲力盡,但當牠們在門口向我發出可愛的喵喵聲,用十分期待的眼神看着我的時候,我便會瞬間精神起來,這讓我每天都很期待打開家門的一刻。其實,照顧貓咪們,對一個疲倦的人來說是十分療癒的。因為帶回家的疲倦不只是肉體上的,精神上也幾乎枯乾了,但牠們的出現就如清泉般滋潤着你。牠們需要你的樣子真教人無法阻擋。對於我忙碌的生活來說,這是個最大的調劑,讓我能適當地放下工作。在大多時候,我都在想有關工作的事,但對着牠們,我能好好忘記工作的煩惱。

10. 你認為飼養貓隻相對於其他寵物,有甚麼不同和優點?

我的想法是比較傳統,在眾多種類的動物中,我覺得貓咪狗兒最可以讓人抱抱。狗兒卻要天天外出遛,否則地有機會變得抑鬱甚至無法如廁,可是我沒有時間天天遛狗,這樣我會直接傷害牠們。至於小貓的日常生活需要基本能在家中處理。除此之外,可能大家都有聽聞過貓的其他好處,例如牠們發出的咕嚕聲音能安撫人們浮躁的心情,甚至對心臟有益,有助睡眠,對於我這個睡眠素質一般的人而言,這些說法確實很吸引我,因此我最後選擇了飼養貓隻。

11. 你平時如何安排時間和寵物相處?

一般情況下,我在七、八時已經可以完成工作,從我回到家到睡覺,也有三至四個小時。即使在做飯,我也會喊着小貓們的名字,給予牠們一些健康小吃,牠們會為之雀躍興奮的,這些都是十分好的互動時間。 我認為每日這三個小時對寵物來說,真的不多,但還是穩定的,在假日當然有更多時間陪伴牠們。

12. 請問你認為飼養寵物最大的挑戰是甚麼?又可以如何克服?

如果飼養寵物有非常多挑戰的話,世界上便不會有那麼多人願意養寵物。因此,只要平日留心動物的起居飲食,防範未然,這樣應不會在飼養寵物期間遇上太多問題。所以最大的挑戰還是看飼主的生活環境、身心狀況、經濟能力,以及時間分配。至於為甚麼有人仍然會棄養寵物?我覺得他們是貪一時的快樂,是一種縱容自己情感且不負責任的行為,始終動物也是生命和具感覺的。當你尊重一條生命時,便不會隨便棄養。







▲ 陳英平老師和她的愛貓

飼養寵物之我見

4D 趙汝謙同學





▲ 趙汝謙同學養的貓

飼養寵物非常普遍,大至摩西犬、緬因貓,小至魚苗、倉鼠,寵物的種類多不勝數。然而,飼養寵物並非 易事,要做一個負責任的主人,所需付出的,可能比你們想像的更加多。

我從出世至今,一共養了三隻異國短毛貓,以及一隻波斯貓。異國短毛貓,顧名思義,是由不同品種的貓 雜交而成的。大小中等,四肢短小,頭圓而大,耳尖鼻寬,十分可愛。而波斯貓是最古老的貓品種之一,擁有 極長且蓬鬆的毛,腳短頭寬,眼大臉扁,滲透著一絲高雅。飼養寵物對大家來說,應該是一件開心的事。研究 表明和貓咪互動可以減低壓力和焦慮感,每當我摸著牠們鬆軟的毛髮,聽著牠們的呼嚕聲,一切煩惱立刻可以 拋諸腦後,身心也放鬆了不少。看著他們胖乎乎的身子,肚子在走路時好像啫哩似的,好不好笑。

除此以外,養貓也能夠提升我的心理健康。和貓咪玩耍的時候,看著他們笨拙的樣子,原本情緒不佳的 我,也能瞬間復原精神,甚至讓我更加快樂。有時候在逗貓的時候,自己也不自覺地動起來,和他們一起追逐 玩具,讓我在無意間比平時多做了很多運動。有時候,牠們還會在我準備睡覺時跳上我的床,陪伴我一起睡 覺。貓咪溫暖的身體,牠們放鬆的姿勢,以及呼嚕聲實在十分療癒,有助我睡眠。最重要的是,牠們為我帶來 了陪伴。雖然貓咪是獨立的動物,但是牠們也會依賴人們的陪伴。每當我放學回家後,牠們都會在門口迎接 我,並在我身邊蹭來蹭去,把我一整天的疲累也掃走,看見牠們時,精神也會為之一振。

然而,養貓的煩惱卻遠超我的想像。眾所周知的是,異國短毛貓還好,可是波斯貓的貓毛問題實在令我和 家人煩惱。貓咪會掉毛,這使得我的家裏四處都充斥著貓毛,對於家居清潔,尤其是一些暗角位置,實在讓我 們粗心。每一次使用吸塵機,也能大有收穫。幸好家裏沒有人對貓毛過敏,否則後果真的難以想像。

另外一個大問題,應該就是貓砂盆了。貓咪需要使用貓砂盆來排便和排尿,久而久之,貓砂盆可能會發出 異味,而我們每天都需要清理貓砂盆。這看似沒有什麼問題,然而,每當我們需要遠行,例如去旅行、父母出 差公幹等等,家裏沒有人照顧貓咪,貓砂盆便會發臭,貓咪自然也不會願意在貓砂盆如厠,繼而選擇在傢俬, 地上等等的地方上廁所,當你回到家後,必然會聞到一股臭氣。所以,作為一個負責任的主人,在遠行的時 候,必定要找親戚、朋友照顧牠們,又或帶牠們到寵物酒店小住,這樣才對得起你的愛寵呢!

還有就是一些小事,貓咪可能會喜歡抓傢俬,如果你不提供抓板給牠們,牠們可能會抓你的沙發、地毯等 等,給你帶來更多的煩惱。他們還可能會喜歡咬人,尤其是當牠們感到害怕或受到威脅的時候。我手背上有一 條疤痕,就是牠們所造成的。我還聽說過一些例子,就是貓咪可能會逃跑,可能是有時候忘記了關門,或是當 你開窗通風的時候,牠們就會趁機逃脫。

除卻日常玩樂及飲食外,健康對寵物來說也是十分重要的一環。要做一個負責的主人,除了要每天準時餵 食外,也需要密切留意著寵物們的健康,如果發現什麼異常,便要立刻求醫。先撇開看病及治病的高昂費用

Feature 專題訪問

單單是貓咪們出現嘔吐、腹瀉等問題,就足以令你整天提心吊膽,不得安樂。還記得有一次貓咪生病了,當時 正在上興趣班的我根本不能專心上課,滿腦子只有貓咪的健康等問題,心裏好不好受。

另外,多貓家庭也需要注意,貓隻之間除了會打架以外,牠們也可能會帶有傳染病,或會交叉感染,所以在飼養或領養之前,最好也為貓咪們做一次身體檢查,確定是否適合一起飼養,才對得住家裏原有的貓兒呢!

為了貓咪們的健康,也有人會選擇為他們絕育。雖然不讓他們生育,看似違反自然,也剝奪了貓咪們的自由,但是其實為牠們絕育,對牠們和人類也有很多好處。很多人可能不知道,其實絕育是有助貓咪們預防疾病的。在未絕育之前,貓咪患上性疾病的機率其實十分高,在貓咪發情時,若果找不到發洩對象(因為被困在家裏),其實牠們也十分難受和痛苦,甚至可能因此性情大變。另外,現在流浪貓的問題依然嚴重,如果不為牠們絕育,牠們只會不斷生育。母貓一年可以發情四次,每次可能生下三隻以上的貓咪,可想而知,這樣不但會擠壓現有貓咪的生存空間,新來的貓咪也可能只會受苦,面對著交通意外,糧食短缺,甚至可能會被帶回收容所,幸運的就會被收養;相反可能要面對著安樂死的命運。以人類的角度來看,為貓咪絕育除了可以減少牠們發情時的叫聲,也可以減少牠們離家出走的機會(尋找另一半求偶)。此外,沒有及時絕育,貓咪們產下的小貓,如果要自己全數收養,也必然是一筆不少的開支。假如送養給他人,又能否確保牠們能夠受到正確的對待和疼愛?如果母貓在某一天突然發現自己的孩子不見了,牠們又會有什麼感受呢?

人終有一死,而貓也一樣。貓的壽命一般在十五年左右,看似短暫,其實已經為我們帶來很多美好的回憶。牠們只是我們一生命中的一小部分,然而我們卻是牠們的全部,牠們的一生都在我們的掌管之中。想要牠們活得開心快樂,我們必定要付出不少,然而看著他們平日在家裏悠閒的樣子,相信自己的心情也會變得更安穩。和貓咪離別是必然的,固然會感到悲傷,可是更重要的是,你讓牠們的生命活得有意義,能夠把你對牠們的愛傳承下去,這才是飼養寵物的根本。相信分離只是暫時,我們必定會再見。

最後談談領養和購買。近日領養寵物的風氣盛行,有不少希望養寵物的新手也希望透過領養代替購買。這 顯然是一個不錯的風氣,然而,在領養或購買寵物之前,最好也先為牠們做一次檢查,保障雙方的利益。

寵物的價值不是以金錢所能衡量的,一些純種、貴族品種等等的寵物,內裏價值可能還及不上一隻普通的 寵物。飼養寵物的價值其實在於牠們為你帶來的回憶,共同成長,與其花費高昂費用請別人為你照顧寵物,為 牠提供一切最好的服務,倒不如自己多花一點時間來陪伴你家中的寵物,珍惜你們相處的時光吧!







▲ 趙汝謙同學和我們分享他的愛貓

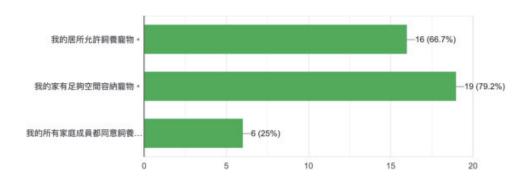
寵物問卷調查

今期《文苑》以寵物作為主題,我們以問卷調查的形式收集同學的意見,與同學們探討飼養寵物的三 大範疇,分別為飼養寵物的基本條件,領養的意義和好處,棄養動物的原因。

第一部份:飼養寵物的基本條件

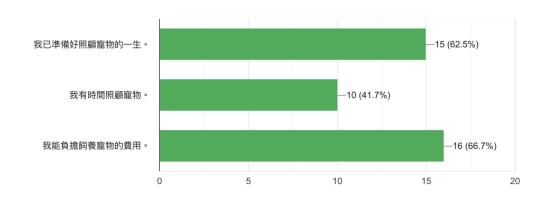
1. 探討同學們的居住環境

居住環境不足可能會改變寵物的生活習慣,令牠們沒有辦法施展一些獨一無二的技能,例如鳥類困在籠中, 牠們沒辦法自由自在地飛行,每日就只會吃喝和休息,喪失了天性。根據同學的問卷,78%的同學都認為 自己的家有充足的空間容納寵物,同時也有65%的同學認為他們的居所允許飼養寵物,但只有26%同學 的家庭成員都同意在家中飼養寵物。由此可見,即使香港大部分房屋的生活空間都十分狹窄,大部分同學 都認同自己的居所擁有充足的空間讓寵物居住,但可能受不同原因影響,例如鼻敏感和過敏,所以得到所 有家庭成員同意飼養寵物,才是最困難的一環。



2. 探討同學們的個人能力

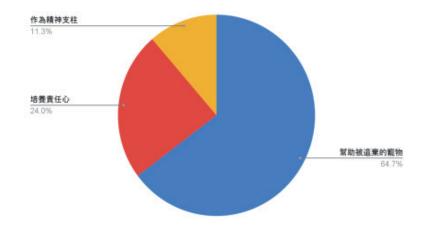
飼養者的個人能力同時也會影響動物的生活質素,例如飼養人的經濟狀況和生活作息習慣。經濟能力不足 可能會引致不能負擔寵物的食物和醫療費用,而生活太過繁忙會導致寵物沒有人陪伴,令牠們感到孤獨。 65% 的同學認為自己可以負擔飼養寵物的費用,也有 60% 的同學認為自己已經準備好照顧寵物一生,但 只有 39% 的同學認為自己有時間照顧和飼養寵物。總括而言,大部份同學都認為自己經濟和心理上都準備 好照顧寵物,但是可能要兼顧讀書和課外活動,所以沒有足夠的時間照顧寵物。



第二部份:領養寵物的意義及影響

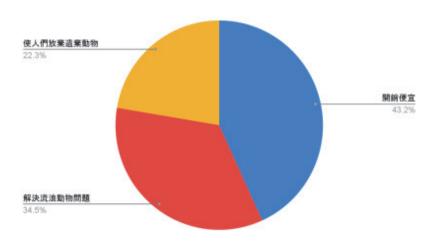
1. 探討何謂領養寵物及其意義

同學對領養的意義各有其說。大部分同學都以同理心的角度出發,認為那些受遺棄的寵物失去了主人的 照顧及陪伴,非常可憐,值得人們花費自己的精力及時間來照顧、關愛牠們。64.7%的同學指出我們應幫 助受遺棄的寵物,使牠們得到溫飽,通過領養,我們可以救助這些動物,並給予牠們幸福的生活。另外, 24%的同學指出領養能培養人們的責任感和同理心,在照顧寵物的過程中,我們可以培養責任感,耐心, 和關心他人的能力,不僅幫助了寵物,也幫助個人成長。在領養的過程中,領養者往往能和寵物一同成長, 故曰領養益人益己。除此之外,還有 11.3% 的同學認為領養的動物能作為人們的精神支柱。



2. 探討領養寵物的影響

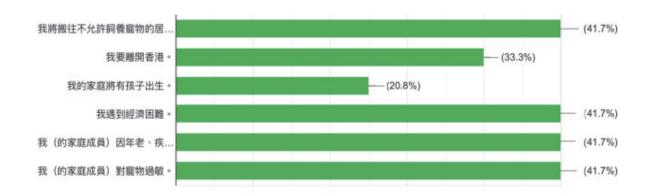
從正面樂觀的角度出發,領養動物對個人,家庭,乃至社會,均裨益甚廣。從小處看,領養能以極低的成本成就美好的生活。43.2%的同學指出領養寵物及照顧牠們的開銷皆比較便宜,而且大部分領養的寵物已經做了醫療準備,身體健康有所保障。另外,從大處看,34.5%的同學認為領養寵物可以解決流浪動物的問題,因為當我們領養寵物時,其他流浪動物便多出了空間及資源,能獲得更好的照顧。除此之外,22.3%的同學認為領養動物也能消除遺棄動物的不良風氣,同學認為領養者從自身出發,主動幫助受遺棄的動物,使廣大群眾一方面意識到受遺棄動物的可憐及難處,另外一方面,反思到遺棄動物的錯誤及對牠們的傷害,故杜絕遺棄動物的念頭。



第三部分:棄養動物的原因

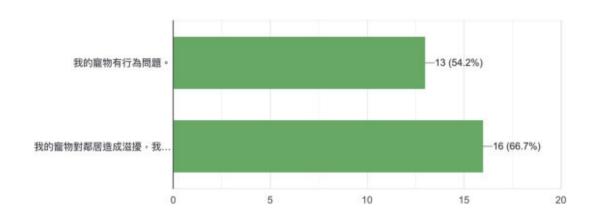
1. 個人或家庭問題

同學對棄養動物的原因,眾說紛紜,難以一概而論。其中經濟困難至為普遍,在領養動物前未必可以仔細 考慮到飼養的開支,以致事與願違,迫不得已去棄養。反之,同學或其家庭成員,也是考慮的因素。調查 結果顯示,倘若他們對寵物過敏,抑或因年老、疾病或其他原因,無法照料寵物,同學則較傾向棄養寵物。 搬屋遷徙,而新居所不允許寵物也佔一定比例。其他原因包括同學將離開香港,或家中會有孩子出生。



2. 寵物問題

寵物自身有某些問題,也會使同學在飼養寵物的過程中半途而廢。有時,動物的叫聲或行為,或許造成對 鄰居滋擾。如果同學不幸被投訴,也是棄養寵物的主因其一。其次,則是寵物行為有問題。寵物在嶄新環 境受驚,甚或使主人受傷之類,並不鮮見。主人若無駕馭牠們的能力,也多會考慮棄養。



Recap 校園資訊 — 新學會介紹

校園資訊——新學會介紹 (Recap)

新學年除了迎來新教師外,課外活動更增添了兩個新學會,包括:茶道學會及語言學學會,本期將為 同學介紹茶道學會。

茶的歷史

中國可算是第一個喝茶的國家,據研究,茶樹原產於中國西南部,而且從唐、宋朝時,茶葉生產不斷擴大, 並逐漸傳播到世界各地。中國茶文化注重品茗,指的不但是品嘗茶的優劣,更是精神上的享受和飲茶帶來的益 處,例如滌煩益思、振奮精神等。同時,中國茶至今有 4700 年歷史,即使是日本的茶道及台灣的泡茶道皆源 自中國廣東潮州的工夫茶文化,可見中國開創了飲茶的先河。

此外,中國人注重養生,中國從神農時期,便發現喝茶對身體的種種好處,如提神健腦、生津解渴、清熱 解毒等,蘊含中國人喝茶的智慧。中國茶的種類多元化,在種植便分為江北、西南、江南和華北四大產區,而 茶種便大抵分為綠茶、黃茶、烏龍茶和紅茶四種,當中最有代表性的,當屬由西湖龍井、信陽毛尖、碧螺春、 黃山毛峰、六安瓜片、都匀毛尖、君山銀針、安溪鐵觀音、武夷山大紅袍和祁門紅茶組成的「中國十大名茶」。

最後,在精神層面上,中國茶道注重意境,通過沏茶、賞茶、飲茶中,學會禮法,靜心品嚐,是修身養性 的一種方式。在宋代更有茶百戲一技,類似現在的咖啡拉花,是利用沖茶時的泡沫畫畫,可謂神乎其技。中國 製茶技藝已成為中國第四十三個非物質文化遺產,由此可見中國茶道博大精深,身為中國人,我們茶道學會更 有着一份抱負——在皇仁書院宣傳茶道文化。

本學會宗旨

茶道學會在本學年正式成立,本著四大宗旨,希望今茶道文化被更多人所認識,更多人為之津津樂道。

- 一、茶道學會希望透過茶敘以茶會友,研修和交流茶道禮儀,並藉此增進同學之間的兄弟情,加強兄弟友 **誼紐帶。**
- 二、茶道學會希望通過舉辦各類茶文化活動,令不同參加者對茶道文化有基本了解,激發對茶道文化興 趣, 今更多人認識茶道。
- 三、茶道文化源於華夏,經過千年以上的演變和傳承,流傳不易。茶道學會希望能背負將茶道文化繼續傳 承的責任。通過學習茶道文化的根源,延續古人智慧結晶。
- 四、茶道學會希望聚集對茶道文化感興趣的學子,探討茶道文化對當世社會創新的可能性,開展對茶道文 化藝術表現形式、技法、文化內容等方面的革新。

由此可見,中國茶道博大精深,身為中國人,我們茶道學會更有着一份抱負,要把這種本土文化發揚光大, 在皇仁書院宣傳茶道文化,藉此希望皇仁仔可以深入了解這種非物質文化遺產。

活動

本會已於上學期 10 月 24 日舉行茶聚,為同學講解一些有關普洱的基本知識,例如如何分辨茶葉品質的 好壞和沖泡普洱茶的技巧等,同時讓同學在舌尖上品嘗深褐甘露的醇香。同學也參加了關於講座內容的問答遊 戲,勝出者獲得豐富獎品。除了下學期的茶聚,也會參加全港茶道比賽及本校文化周。

茶道世界很遼闊,茶道文化也無盡頭,茶道學會將在未來以清茶香氣,向大家詮釋茶道之美。

校園資訊──新學會介紹 Recap

以下是當日的活動剪影:





▲ 茶聚向同學講述茶道文化







▲ 示範泡茶步驟

▲ 泡茶示範

▲ 與師弟及同學們一同品茶





▲ 講解泡茶的注意事項



▲ 透過茶聚以茶會友

Your Say 創作空間

我是一個怎樣的人?

1A 羅梓峰

你曾否想過自己有怎樣的模樣?是快樂的?是無畏的?是活潑的?其 實每個人的模樣都取決於自身的心態。我認為自己是一個熱血沸騰、快樂 無比的人。

我是一個熱血沸騰的人。

小學五年級那一年,陽光暖暖地灑在我的身上,我坐在窗邊的椅子上無精打彩地聽著老師沉悶的課堂,我甩頭看向窗外的景色,看看這邊,又瞧瞧那裡,目光最終鎖定在籃球場上……「叮噹—」放學的鐘聲終於響起,也把我的魂魄招了回來。我拾起一旁的籃球,馬不停蹄地衝向籃球場。小明早就在那兒等我,一場激戰一觸即發。一個利落的轉身和一個華麗的上籃,「颯!」輕鬆得分。比賽結束後,我們便立即化「敵」為友,一起躺在球場上歡聲笑語。我們揮灑汗水,在球場留下青春的烙印,又印下青春的足印。也許,這就是我熱血沸騰的模樣吧!



我是一個快樂無比的人。

在六年級的時候,我代表學校去參加「腹有詩書」比賽。為此,我在 家中努力不懈地背誦古文,在比賽中竭盡所能,一路上「過五關,斬六將」,最終獲得比賽的第五名。當我站 在領獎台上,頓時感到百感交集,回想起比賽前所做的一切,再看到如今用努力換取的成果,前所未有的快樂 油然而生。也許,這就是我快樂無比的模樣吧!

每個人也有自己的模樣,你的模樣,由你定義!

我是個熱心的人

1C 邵紫駿



我平日樂於助人,遇到同學求助,我會拔刀相助,嘗試跟他一起想出解決問題的方法。在乘搭公共交通工具時,我會主動讓座給長者;看到他們眼睛快瞇成一條線,我也會熱心幫助他們讀報;我的座右銘是「助人為快樂之本」。

有一件事,更成了我幫助他人的力量泉源。

一年前的冬天,當時北風凜冽,下起微微細雨。放學時,我看到小明站在學校門口,我柔聲慰問他:「發生了甚麼事呢?」他戰戰兢兢地回答說:「我……我沒帶雨傘。」我主動給他一件毛茸茸的外套幫他保暖,還撐著雨傘送他回家。小明的家可說是家徒四壁,父親還患了重病,要小明每天無微不至地照顧;而媽媽長期在內地工作,所以家裡的一切都是由小明打理。他為了肩負重任,不得不犧牲學習的時間,為家事而奔波勞碌,我希望能為他雪中送炭——解決他的學習問題。

在接下來的幾個星期,我每天晚上化身成一位精明能幹的小老師!我會跟他複習課堂內容,解答他多不勝數的提問,幫助他完成功課,我準備

了不同的複習卷幫助他溫習,還設計了不同的小遊戲,令小明對學習更感興趣。在我的悉心協助後,他不但取得成績進步獎,還燃起了他熱愛學習的熊熊烈火,最後被心儀中學取錄。他跟我道謝時,天上的烏雲盡去,突然變成藍天白雲,小明的前途比陽光璀璨奪目,我更是喜上眉梢。

一個人過去或活在陰霾,但只要有人肯去幫助他,他的未來就會閃亮耀目。這使我理解到「助人為快樂之本」,令我日後更充滿幹勁去幫助別人。

我是個幸福的人

2D 陳穎康

幸福的定義是甚麼?是擁有無窮無盡的財富?還是無憂無慮地度過一生?每個人對幸福都有不同的定義,對我來說,幸福就是擁有健康的體魄,身邊有家人和朋友陪伴,快樂地度過每一天。

家,是我最溫暖的避風港。在家裏,我可以感受到家人的愛與關懷;當我感到失落時,家人也給予支持和鼓勵。然而,在偏遠山區或戰亂國家中成長的兒童,可能自幼就失去父母,還要在惡劣的環境下成長。我擁有家人、朋友的陪伴和關懷,在和平的國家生活,難道還不幸福嗎?



老生常談,身在福中不知福。回想日常生活,我經常都會怨天尤人,然而在同一片藍天下,卻有人可能失去了家庭,失去了健康,他們的生活環境非常艱辛,卻不會輕易抱怨和放棄。以力克·胡哲為例,他自幼失去四肢,還經常受到歧視和別人不公的對待,但他並沒有自暴自棄,而是積極面對困難,更將自身經歷分享給大眾,鼓勵他人。最後,他擁有了一個美好的家庭,過著幸福的生活。天生身體傷殘的他為何能如此幸福?正是因為他擁有樂觀的心態和不屈不撓的精神。時常感恩珍惜當下擁有的一切,樂觀面對挑戰和困難,這樣就能過著幸福的生活。四肢健全的我又有甚麼資格說自己不幸福呢?

許多時候,我都會把要求定得很高,但只要降低自己的期待值,每一件事都是恩賜。所謂「知足者,貧賤亦樂。」有時候,不需要擁有很多的財富,但只要心靈富足,便是幸福。我很珍惜現在擁有的一切,也會樂觀 地面對困難,因此我是個幸福的人。

- 件不能忘懷的事

3A 王柏皓

今天我使別人受傷了,那種感覺令我不能忘懷,事情是這樣的……

大清早,我忽然醒覺忘記溫習今天的物理測驗,於是立刻放棄吃早餐,捧起筆記埋頭溫習。「哈!你又忘記溫習了嗎?祝你今天測驗拿個鴨蛋!活該,活該!」妹妹可惡的身影突然從我眼角出現,她一如以往地對我臨頭嘲諷。我本來打算對她的嘲諷拋之九霄雲外,不加理會;誰知她非但不停口,還向我扮個鬼臉,千方百計也要阻礙我溫習。

此時,我簡直怒不可遏,臉漲得像個關公,上顎骨與下顎骨咯咯地震抖著,恨不得立刻抽起她,把她痛打一頓。當我看到她正捧著一大疊書本,我頓時心生一計,輕輕巧巧地繞到妹妹背後,提起腳尖直向她的腳跟挑。「呯嘭!」妹妹頓時連人帶書重重地摔倒地上,全身緊貼在地板。我心中頃刻閃出一陣滿足感,愉悅之情縈繞心頭,使我感到一陣說不出的痛快。只見妹妹雙手撐著地板,然後扶著門框,緩慢地站起來。她震抖著身驅,一邊拾起散落的課本,一邊繼續倔強地輕笑道:「你……你的腳力可真差!一點也不疼啊!」我聽著她的挑畔,剛想反駁時,我止住了。我在她眼中看到的不是輕蔑的眼神,而是強忍著正打滾的淚水。

看著她一拐一拐地走出家門上學,我心中的輕快全然退卻。我心中就像破了個洞似的,絲絲涼意撲進心扉,使我心中漸生內疚。我不敢問自己:妹妹今早的挑釁不過是一件小事,我用得著這般強烈的手段去報仇嗎?我何以能壞了心眼作狠心的報復呢?我這樣還稱得上「哥哥」嗎?

妹妹摔倒的情景一直定格在我的腦海中,使我不能忘懷,整天上課也坐立不安,心也不時忍忍作痛,懊悔不已······

終於放學回家!我看到妹妹舉步維艱地走進家門。她看見我,卻一聲不響,與我對望時眉梢間帶著惱恨。媽媽看在眼裏,再看見妹妹一拐一拐地走進房間,便向妹妹查問究竟。只見妹妹臉上仍帶著痛苦的表情,按耐不住的眼淚立即像斷了線的珍珠項鍊般一粒一粒地從她的臉蛋上滾下來……這刻的情景再次敲打著我的心頭,叫我悔疚萬分。雖然妹妹沒有親自跟我訴說她的痛楚——但她心中對哥哥的失望,對手足之情的動搖……我全然皆知。思考良久,我終於鼓起勇氣,走到妹妹跟前說:「對不起!我錯了!請原諒我!」

這天我經歷了心情的高低谷,百感交集,使我不能忘懷。



我是喜歡回憶的人

4C 黃澤楓

我是一個喜歡回憶過去的人。懷緬過去,或許痛苦,或許愉悅,回憶是一趟 美妙的旅程,讓我們可以重新體驗過去的時刻和情感。

回憶,是一本相冊,一本塵封已久的相冊。儘管裏面的照片經過時間的洗禮,早已霉跡斑斑,但唯有記憶和畫面永存心中。每當回憶起,心底都會泛起一絲暖意,讓我們懷念起當初流逝了的時光。

回憶,是一個避風港。每當我們在現實中面臨困難和挫折,在生活迷失方向時,都想躲進這恬靜的港灣。透過回憶,我們可以回顧過去的經歷,能夠從中得

到啟示,它們也許美好,也許痛苦,但皆能獲得學習與成長,甚至從中找回人生的目標。回憶是一個溫暖的避風港,給我們安慰和指引,帶領我們成長。

回憶,是一幅地圖,為我們的人生之旅提供參考和方向,它指引著我們前進的方向,如同在海上航行遇到 燈塔般,照亮了前方的道路,也標記著留下的足跡,幫助我們找到回家的路,甚或探索新的目的地。

回憶是一本相冊,一個避風港,一幅地圖。它承載着我們走過的痕跡,留過的足印,提醒著我們曾犯下的錯,提醒我們時光飛逝。回憶能帶來教訓,教訓能使人成長,成長才能步向成功。它們是我們人生旅程中不可或缺的一部分,值得大家好好珍惜。





我是樂觀的人

4C 鄘裕翀

成功的道路從不是順利的,我認為只有保持樂觀心態的人才能迎難而上。

俗語所說:「風力掀天浪打頭,只須一笑不須愁。」樂觀的人,就像一縷明媚的陽光,可以劃破黑暗,讓身邊的一切變得美麗。樂觀的人,無論在何時何地,都會對生活充滿希望,不因挫折而放棄自己。我認為最大的使命是去感染他人,使別人也用樂觀的心態面對困難。

還記得一年前的學校開放日,由於是多年後復辦,我們的經驗不太足夠,因此有很多工作的準備時間不足。同學們儘管十分努力,但都難以在限期內完成工

作。看到這個情景,我並沒有放棄,更告訴同學我們定然能夠於開放日前完成。憑着樂觀、積極的態度所感染,我們攜手一起迎接這個挑戰。我們相信「沒有東西是不可能的」。最終,我們每天工作至深夜,最後也能成功做好準備。看到賓客們的笑臉,我們都認為這是值得的。若果當初我們以消極的態度面對,結果可就不是這樣了。當我看到大家都為此而高興時,我也會會心微笑。

以我自己做例子,在本年度裏,我在學校擔任了不少職位。於我而言,我寧願面對忙碌的生活,也不願苟且度日。我視這些挑戰為成長路上的里程碑,儘管有時未如我所願,但我相信只要堅持下去,必定成功。以樂觀的態度處事,協助我渡過了不少難關,以及對接下來的挑戰打了支強心針,可以坦然面對成敗得失。就如中一迎新營中,我抱着樂觀的態度,希望活動可以順利舉行。最終不但如我所願,我們組更在其中一個遊戲中獲獎,可見以樂觀的態度有時會得到意外的收穫。

要怎樣才可變得樂觀呢?我認為,要珍惜眼前所擁有的事物才是最重要的。容許我以半杯水的例子作比喻。樂觀的人會着眼於「我有半杯水」,而悲觀的人卻會着眼於「只有半杯水」。做到珍惜當下,而對未來有憧憬,就能變得樂觀。

那樂觀是否有副作用呢?當然是有的。我經常會對剩餘的時間感到樂觀。當距離考試的時間越來越少,我總是以為還有足夠的時間,而遲遲未開始溫習,最終導致準備時間不足。還有的是,當我約了朋友,常以為距離約見時間還有很長而遲遲未出門,最終導致遲到。有研究指出,遲到的人總是樂觀的,看來是這個原因吧。不過,這裏是指對所有事情過份樂觀的人,只要我們把樂觀的心態放在合適的事情上,必然是有幫助的。

過難關,甚至感染他人,把快樂傳開去。

機場

4D 簡弘禮

星期三的早上,我還在做昨天那個未完的夢。夢中我正在考試,看見試卷 上一道艱深的問題……坐在搖搖晃晃的車廂裏,我緩緩地閉上雙眼。「不知道 今日為什麼要老遠來到機場呢?」我心想。身旁的陳同學正在玩手機,玩得入 神,而我不知不覺睡著了。

待我再次睜開雙眼,自己已身處機場。甫下車,我就被玻璃幕下的景象所 吸引,頓時清醒起來。陽光柔和地灑在廣闊的送機大堂上,望向左邊,數以百 計的航班資料按次序整齊,密密麻麻的。熒幕上數字不斷地跳動,展示着通往 世界各地升降的班次。環顧四周,我才發現人潮多得可怕,川流不息。他們卻 懷着不同的目的。有的是一家人在出行,孩子們走在前頭嬉戲追逐,大人拖着 行李在後頭苦苦追趕;有的是年輕情侶們手牽手,有說有笑,態度親暱;有的 是穿著西裝的男女,像是往商務公幹,匆忙地走着,生怕趕不上航班似的。我 心想:「原來香港真的是一個匆忙的地方呢!」。陳同學忽然拍了一下我的肩 膀,興奮地跟我說:「我很想去旅行啊!」「我也是!」我微笑答道,再環顧



四周,忽然有所感觸。每個人,都有不同的原因踏足機場,有的是為了旅行,有的是為了工作,有的是為了升 學,有些人更是移民他國。啊!在這個機場裏,人們正在做人生階段中,自己覺得重要的事情,展開他們的旅 程;而作為中學生的我,每天卻在光為了學習而憂慮,忽略了其他生活中的事。

隨著老師的指示,我們一班同學登上了巴士,來到了停機坪。甫下車,看到廣闊的停機坪上數以百計的飛 機有序的排列着,我不禁拿起手機,拍下這壯觀的景象。在蔚藍的天空之下,遠處的青山綠水若隱若現,更突 顯此處的遼闊。此時,一架架巨大的飛機停駐在坪上,似是在等待乘客和貨物,準備起飛。「轟隆」一聲,一 架飛機從我眼前劃過,瞬間同學們的驚呼聲和相機快門的聲音此起彼落。不久,再有一架飛機離開了,時間彷 彿相隔不到十秒。我遙望遠處,突然想到它帶着那些忙碌的人們去展開他們的旅程了。一架一架的飛機就像候 鳥般,張開翅膀,衝向雲霄,向世界的另一端進發;而乘坐它的人們,懷抱着熱血的心,去過着那精彩、繁忙 和充實的人生。

這時候我才領悟到,原來是我的視野真的太狹窄了!這世界就如同這廣闊的停機坪,不同的人各自乘搭飛 機,展開他們的旅程,前往他們的目的地。人生,本來是應該如同機場的人那般繁忙,那般精彩。想到我在這 數年疫情的陰霾下,每天也只剩那單調的背書和記誦的回憶。與別人談話的內容,也多半只有和別人談課本上 的知識吧。難道我的世界只剩下那幾本數年一換而需要記誦的書籍嗎?難道我的人生只是不斷地溫習,為的是 來應付考試嗎? 難道這種事情就能影響我的心情,天天徹夜難眠,唉聲嘆氣嗎?我的生活太枯燥了,目光也 太短淺了。



▲ 4D 班同學到機場參觀

身為一名年輕人,我們不應只把目光放 在學習課本上的知識,應該拓闊自己的視 野,多點看看這個世界真實的面貌,了解人 們正在做什麼事情,聆聽不同人的聲音,從 而更可以與這個世界接軌。「讀萬卷書,不 如行萬里路。」縱使我們不能時刻出外旅遊, 也可以透過不同的途徑來了解和接觸這個世 界,如看新聞,翻報章,社交網站等。學習 固然重要,但是也不能夠藉此奪去年輕人所 有寶貴的時間; 人生,應該是很充實的, 不是枯燥乏味的。我們應懷著積極樂觀的態 度,如一架架不斷升降的飛機,延續旅程, 擁抱着精彩的人生。

事後,雖然我也再次埋首於書海中,但 是我期待下一次旅行的到來,來到機場,看 看不同人和事,抽空反省我該有一個怎樣的 人生。

嚴謹邏輯思想開創者 一先秦名家的簡短介紹

4D 傅圳鋒

不知道你有沒有想過以下這個疑問:香港許多的商業大廈都自稱為「中 心」,到底哪座商業大廈才真正處於香港的「中心」呢?如果你也曾有這個疑 問,這篇文章對你來說真的是非常合適。我將會在這篇文章簡單介紹名家思想, 並嘗試解答這個問題。

名家派別

合同異派

合同異派的主要代表人物是惠子。此派認為萬物都是可以不斷拆分,直到 一個不能再小的微小單元,從這個角度看所有萬物都是相同的。所以,如果我 們站在微觀角度上觀察事物,並抽離了時間、民族、地域等因素,會發現很多 名詞本來是可以互換的,以《莊子・雜篇・天下》的一段文字為例:



惠施多方,其書五車,其道舛駁,其言也不中。曆物之意,曰……犬可以為羊。

犬和羊,都是人們熟悉的四足動物,習性相似,我們之所以叫他們做「犬」和「羊」,就是因為先民發現 這兩種動物時叫牠們做「犬」、「羊」,並不是這兩種動物自身的稱呼自己的。試想像,人類發現這兩種動物 的時候,把犬稱為羊,把羊稱為犬,再經約定俗成,代代相傳後,我們現在就會以為羊就是犬,犬就是羊了。 因此,事物的差別只是相對於一定的時間、地點和條件,一切現實差異都只有相對的意義。再舉一個例子加以 佐證此觀點。惠子說:

> 我知天之中央,燕之北、越之南是也。 ― 《莊子・雜篇・天下》

不過那時中國人以為的天下中央應該是在燕國的南方,越國的北方。為什麼惠子會說出這般看似錯誤的言 論呢?可能是因為那時中國存在不同勢力,燕國北方的小部落,越國南方的小政權都以自己為思考的出發點, 覺得自己就在世界的中央,所以才會得出這個結論。這恰恰就回應了文首的問題:那些商業大廈建成之前,建 造者都覺得身邊都是一片荒蕪,整個社區都只有自己一棟大廈。由此,他們認為自己就在那個社區的中央,把 自己的大廈稱為某某中心。以此可知,常識中以為不同的種種事物,只要脫離了某些可變化的社會、經濟、政 治、人文因素,都有相同的一面。

離堅白派

離堅白派的主要代表人物是公孫龍。

此派認為萬物都是各自獨立、互不相同的。此派具體分析了各種感官對於事物的感受方式的特殊性,認為 人們感覺接觸到的事物的各個屬性,都只能是絕對分離的獨立體,與事物的本質無關。大名鼎鼎的堅白論和白 馬論便是此派的傑作。現在,就讓我簡單地說明其中內容。堅白論說的是:我們看,看到它是一塊白色的石頭; 我們捏,捏到它是一塊硬的石頭,但是,「白色」與「堅硬」這兩種石頭的屬性,彼此並沒有從屬關係,所以, 「堅白石」一個詞中,實在包含了「堅石」與「白石」兩個分離的概念,而並非一個概念。《白馬論》的大意, 解答了著名的命題「白馬非馬」。其中「非」是「不等於」,不是「不是」。那「白馬非馬」的意思是「白馬」 是一個「白」和「馬」的複合概念,白馬的「內涵」比「馬」豐富,而「外延」就相應地狹小了,用現代邏輯 學的話來說,馬是白馬的屬概念,白馬是馬的種概念,而「白馬」的概念是屬於「馬」的概念,但不等價於「馬」 的的概念。所以,「白馬」和「馬」是不相等的。另外,《莊子·雜篇·天下》有言:

火不熱。

常人聽到此言,必會大罵荒謬,可是在公孫氏眼中,這卻是一個正確的言論。火是人的感覺,不是火的本 質。哪一於人的感覺而言,怎樣才算熱呢?當年那兩場黴罰日本軍國主義的核彈爆所產生的火焰算吧。可是, 人們不到百份之一秒就被消滅了。灰也沒有,煙也沒有,只留下一團韲粉,人們連感覺「熱」的機會也沒有。 核爆所造成的溫度之高,可謂數一數二,但為何我們無法感受?這是因為「熱」是人的主觀感受,不是客觀的 「火」的特性。以一言蔽之,就是他們這一類講法,重在指出常識中以為相同的束西,實在相異;以為是如此 的現象,實在如彼。這又和前面所說惠子等人的看法,大異其趣。

堅白同異派

堅白同異派的主要代表人物是楊朱。

此派努力糾正合同異派和離堅白所犯的片面性錯誤。可惜有關此派的典籍大多失傳,他們的主要貢獻也無 從稽考,只知他們在堅白相盈這個命題中強調了感覺的分離。





▲ 公孫龍



▲ 楊朱

名家的衰微

秦朝使中國統一以後,禁止了私學,人們只能以吏為師;到了漢代,又有漢武帝「罷黜百家、獨尊儒術」。 在中央政府的強勢領導下,百家之學難以發展,名家也隨之衰落。無獨有偶,名辯之學與秦漢以來的中國主流 文化精神不一致。中國的學問一向以解決「人」的問題為首要的考慮,傳統科學自也不例外,及中國傳統的科 學注重關聯感應,不同於西方注重因果蘊含。名辯之學窮極事理,不能解決人本身會遇到的實際問題。故被中 國傳統士人唾棄,而此類例子比比皆是。徐幹在《中論‧考偽》中推出名辯乃「汨亂乎先王之道」,楊雄認為

公孫龍詭辭數萬 ---《法言・吾子》

葛洪說名辯「徒飾弄華藻」,劉勰說據名家之道是

辭巧理拙

---《文心雕龍·諸子》

黃震指責公孫龍語乃

兒童戲語

- 《欒星・公孫龍・自長箋》

楊慎則說公孫龍「淫發頗僻」。由此看來,儒士們對名家的責斥不絕於耳,使得名家後學難以為繼,最後 走向絕路。

名家哲學研究的當代意義

名家學派能夠位列九流十家之中,必定有其獨特的理論特質,而當中的一些特質值得身處二十一世紀的我 們學習。其中最值得中學生學習的,便是他們那反常識的懷疑論立場。在離堅白學派學者的觀察中,當人們用 某一「名」來指稱某一物時往往將此「名」與「物」混淆。公孫龍敏銳地發現這個認識誤區,以強調「物莫非指, 而指非指」糾正人們的這種錯誤認知,例如在「白馬非馬」這個命題中,從常識看待「白馬是馬」,等同把「白 馬」這個概念等同於「馬」這個客觀存在的動物 。而在公孫龍看來「白馬」只是一個概念,不是一隻動物, 並且「白馬」如同堅白石般是兩個分離的概念,而並非一個概念。因此「白馬非馬」這個反常識的命題,意在 提醒人們注意「名」與其所指謂之「實」之間的分別。正如一些同學學習花的有性繁殖時,誤以為花粉(pollen grain) 含有單倍體細胞 (haploid cells),所以花粉就是配子 (gamete),但這個推論並不正確。這裏「單倍體細胞」 就是內含有一個染色體組的細胞,一種有特定屬性的細胞。「配子」就是單倍體細胞這種動物,是範圍限定到 「細胞染色體數目」這一層次的分類。理解這一概念的關鍵,在於理解「含有」二字,而「含有」的意思是指 作為某樣東西的容器,沒有「屬於」、「等同」等意思,故「花粉粒含有單倍體細胞」的概念是屬於「配子」, 但不等價於「配子」。名家這種反常識的思考方式既鼓勵獨立思考,又培養細緻理解的能力。這對任何一個時 代的學習者來說,都是非常寶貴的。雖然在歷史上名家學說被邊緣化,但我們仍可以從它那裏汲取養分,並將 之運用於學習與工作中。

總結

上述兩派各自的側重點不同,並且各持一端。合同異派誇大事物的普遍聯繫和變動不居的特性,認為一切 都是同一;離堅白派則誇大事物的相對獨立和相對靜止的特性,認為一切都是差異。合同異派以合異為同;離 堅白派以離同為異。前者犯了相對主義的錯誤,後者則犯了絕對主義的錯誤。所以堅白同異派的墨子、楊朱都 在努力修正其錯誤。可惜,堅白同異派的智慧結晶慘遭失傳,令他們嚴肅而純粹的知識之學消失於歷史的長河

隨著秦漢時期強勢推行儒家學說,以及中國的學問一向以解決「人」的問題為首要考慮的特點,名家學說 逐漸為人們所忽視。

然而,名家強調區分「名」與「物」的觀點,提出了反常識的命題來挑戰人們的既有認知的審題思考方法, 具有重大意義。要我們注意概念與實體的區分,提防把屬於關係誤認為等價關係。這種反常識思想方式,可以 培養現代人審題思考和批判性思考的能力。特別是在學習新知識時,幫助我們理解事物中的細微差別,避免因 誤用詞彙而產生誤導性結論。所以,儘管名家思想不如儒家等思想般受歡迎,但它在培養我們反思和辨析能力 方面的貢獻,是不可磨滅的。

足印

6B 許宏僖



我漫步於金沙之上,留下了一個又一個的足印。

在談論每個人的理想,十之八九離不開在歷史長河中 留下足印的鴻鵠之志。古有范仲淹「先天下之憂而憂,後 天下之樂而樂」,今有馬斯克「登陸火星」計畫:自古以來, 一個人的成功與否,彷彿就如「足印」有多重、有多大般 掛鉤——每人也期望能在漫漫長路上尋找自己曾經留下的足 印。

在金沙之上漫步,仔細咀嚼著這一切的道理。假日間 的赤柱泳灘人山人海,與繁華的鬧市別無異樣,「小心—」 一聲吼叫打破了我的思緒。我望向前方,驚覺沙灘上竟出 現了一個半米深的土坑。只見一群興致勃勃的小學生手舞

足蹈地舉起一個又一個的膠桶,揚起陣陣的塵沙。他們細小玲瓏的腳掌在沙灘上踏出淺淺的足印,不斷往返土 坑與海岸線。待他們把膠桶裝滿泥沙後,身上額外的「裝束」加重了他們的負擔,在綿綿的泥沙上按壓出深深 的腳印。慢慢地,一個又一個的足印連成了一條直線,穿插於人群之中,一面較淺,一面較深。不久,更多小 學生加入了運輸的行列:足印開始變得模糊——有一雙雙的、有一群群的,也有「單打獨鬥」的……

足印在沙灘上交織出一幅抽象畫,彷彿在跟你說:「我曾經在某年某月完成了一個壯舉」。放眼望去,一 對老夫妻吸引了我的目光;和活蹦亂跳的小學生不一樣,老夫妻的頭髮早已被歲月洗刷得只剩下花白,額頭、 臉龐的皺紋、斑點無一不細訴著年少時所經歷的風霜。老夫婦手持著拐杖,在沙灘上顫顫巍巍地邁開了雙腿, 每一步都流露出吃力和辛酸。他們的足印在沙灘上顯得格外深邃,像是活生生的雕刻於地面之上。那深邃的足 印究竟埋藏了多少年少時的背負、盛年時的包袱?在幼細金粒的映襯下,兩人的足印更顯得強大、有力。

夜色漸至,太陽漸漸降下帷幕。赤柱的沙灘回歸了平靜,只剩下我慢慢地踱步於金沙之上。

忽然間,我的雙腿傳來了一陣涼意。我望向腳邊,才赫然醒覺海浪在明月的吸引下竟在不經意之間上漲。 我在沙灘上留下了一串串的足印,時而沈重,時而柔和……

轉頭望去,卻驀然發現足印變得淺淡,又再消失於無形。我蹲下身子,注視著自己走過來的足印。只見海 浪不斷翻滾著,累積了一股不知名的力量,再隨著大自然和皎潔明月的一聲命令下,沖湧上岸。一沫白泡覆蓋 了我的足印,無數的金沙在海浪的帶動下翻滾、轉身,然後就如比宇宙般的黑洞吸引般、朝那足印湧去。浪潮 退去,才發覺足印已被填平了一半,原本清晰可見的臉龐被蓋上了一層面紗。一陣浪花又再次「淹沒」了我的 足印,沙灘上的小沙粒像我的足印一樣,誓要衝鋒,要把足印淹沒才肯罷休……

我望向平滑的沙灘,自己的足印早已不復存在,一切我所停留過的蹤跡在海浪的沖刷下消失得無影無蹤。 我走到日間那群小學生嬉戲的地方,卻發現什麼也不復存在。玩樂的足印在微風的吹拂下、在浪花的翻騰下、 在沙粒之間的排擠下露出了疲態,在與大自然的較量中敗下陣來。老夫婦的腳印雖則堅強有力,但仍敵不過年 華的滄桑、只留下一絲幻象。

原本佈滿足印的沙灘,在一夜間,彷彿就如換上一件新的衣裳。一切的蹤跡,化為烏有……每天,日復如 是,就好像畫家作畫換上新的一幅畫布般。「大江東去,浪淘盡,千古風流人物。」在人的一生中,不少都市 人為名利、為功績所拼搏,彷彿功名利祿就是人生的唯一目標。只有能在人的一生中踏下越重的腳印,便彷彿 越能證明自己的能力。於凌晨時往窗外望,不少單位仍然亮起刺眼的光芒,隱約映照出一個埋頭苦幹的黑影方 肯罷休,直到晨曦到來。但卻又何妨曾想到,足印真的如此重要嗎?新聞上時常便出現如大型跨國企業的行政 總裁在盛年時便急忙「退下火線」、原因無他,皆出於身體抱恙。在如此匆忙急促、節奏緊湊的社會中,人們 往往企圖在有限的光陰燃燒自己,帶來最大的價值。但無可避免地,自身生活的意義卻消失得蕩然無存。在時 光的隧道中,一切的功名、足印就如同步於沙灘般,都會被歲月、大自然所沖淡。只追尋在歷史中留下如何的 足印,終會使自己迷失於漩渦之中,不能自拔。「輕輕的我走了,正如我輕輕的來」,我想:與其思考如何在 沙灘上刻劃那一雙永久存在而屬於自己的足印,倒不如好好的走每一步,讓每一步足印都具意義、具價值。

我踱步於金沙之上,留下了一個又一個的腳印;回頭望去,足印已被浪花沖刷得無影無蹤。但我知道,仔 細地走出人生的每一步比留下的足印更值得重視。

Your Say 創作空間

成長



6B 黃健恆

當我打算暫時從忙碌的工作中找到喘息的空間,在睡房踱步之際,抬頭忽爾瞥見睡房中的一隅,那角落佈滿了我在小時候所拍攝的照片,記錄了我的成長歷程,從襁褓中的嬰兒,以至活潑調皮的小伙子,到了穩重沉默的大孩子,也是這些照片令我塵封的回憶再度浮現在腦海中,使我走到更遠更遠。

猶記得孩提時期的我,父母總是在身旁無微不至地照顧我,對我 呵護備至,全日守候在我的身旁。他們生怕我受傷,常常在我身旁循

循善誘,說:「不要自己一人進入廚房,一定不能自己進入啊,否則很容易會發生意外。」

每一句的叮囑,都流露出他們對我的關顧。再到了長大一些的時候,公園便成為我每天放學後必到的地方。 甫放下書包,交給母親,便馬上奔跑到滑梯盡情玩耍。在樂極忘形之際,我稍有不慎,看不到地上的雜物,便不小心摔倒。我告訴自己:必需靠自己站起來,不能再像小時候一樣依賴媽媽,而且在享樂時也不能過於魯莽, 否則會忽略了安全。我站起來,輕輕擦拭那盪紅的傷口。母親看到這情景,匆忙走到我旁邊,滿懷擔憂地詢問我:「兒子,你有沒有受傷,傷口疼不疼痛?」我回答道:「媽媽,這只是小事一樁,不必過份擔心,我已不是小時候那個懵懂的嬰兒,需要自己經歷這些小挫折呢!」這番對話,雖然在常人眼中非常普通,不足掛齒,卻深深烙印在我的心坎裏,因為這次的跌倒,成為了我成長的第一步,對我的意義不言而喻。

小學時的我總是在抱怨父母為何經常為自己報名參加海灘清潔活動,認為那些垃圾不是自己扔下,為何仍要參與行動,而且清潔後也對海灘沒有多大改變,反正仍然很骯髒,所以視之為「例行公事」,每每拖着不情願的腳步去參與這些義工活動。成為中學生後的我,開始對周遭的事物多加留意,眼看原先作為供人嬉戲的設施,滿為臭氣薰天的垃圾堆,令昔日的美景不復見,恰巧在校園的海報發現本地一個環保團體將會舉辦清潔海灘行動,我自然二話不說地向學校的社會服務隊報名。報名後,我一直在反思:為何自己的心態上會有如此改變——從那個寧死不願參加義工活動的小孩子,變得如此積極?但不儘如此,我帶着這個疑問展開是次活動。甫到泳灘時,四處滿佈遊客遺棄的塑膠盒,但我們仍不遺餘力地走遍沙灘每個角落,拾起每一件垃圾,放進一個又一個的垃圾袋。經歷馬不停蹄的工作,昔日沙灘的混亂景況已經不復見,此刻的我即使疲憊不堪,但心中卻是無比的滿足,因為我已經解開了出發前心中的謎團——我漸漸意識到自己在心境上的改變和成長,透過這次的親身體驗,令我深諳必需學會關心身邊的事物,要有同理心。

但對於我成長歷程中意義最深遠的一次體驗,莫過於那次的中學畢業旅行。

還記得在一個恬靜的晚上,滿臉倦容的我坐在沙發上看手機,忽爾注視到社交平台上有人分享自己在「空檔期」時往外地的美妙經歷,令我瞬間變得精神抖擻。不知為何,我衝口而出說了一句話,令父母露出驚愕的表情:「我打算自己規劃一次旅行,隻身展開五天四夜的背包遊。」父母在沉思良久後,說:「這真的下定決心了嗎?」我斬釘截鐵地說:「是」。「既然這樣,那麼便讓你闖一次吧,但必定要注意安全。」我躊躇滿志地走回房間,詳細地搜查資料。

終於到了旅行的一天,我帶着沉甸甸的背包,踏上屬於自己第一次的旅程。這次我會拜訪中國各處的名川山水,目睹各處的風土人情,但最特別之處,在於自己應如何計劃照顧自己的金錢儲蓄及出行交通。旅程中欣賞到廣闊壯麗的山岳、水流湍急的長河和饒有文藝氣質的建築物,但最深刻之處在於自己能為這次的旅程作出規劃,此等經歷在我心目中永誌難忘,成為了我在成長路上的重要足跡。規劃一次旅行,就像為人生作好長遠的打算,必需未雨綢繆,令我們的過程變得更加順遂。有異於小時候和父母的旅行,一切的住宿和膳食安排由父母一手打理,這次的體驗卻徹底締造了一個屬於自己的行程。

回想這些成長路上的點滴,從我受到父母的呵護,以至自己跌倒時堅強站起來,我學會到此乃人生微如一點塵埃的挫折,在漫漫長路中有數之不盡的考驗,不能再依賴父母,而是憑藉自己的堅毅衝破難關,從我寧死不願參加義工活動以至主動參與,我學到的是責任感,保護屬於我們美好的環境,而不只是環境,我們更要關懷生活中的每一樣事物;從小時候按照父母的規劃旅行,以至自己作出打算,我學到的就是旅行猶如一段人生的縮影,必需為自己的抉擇作出仔細考量,權衡輕重,成就我們的目標。從成長過程中,我發現到這次經驗都是要自己獨自面對的,而不是依賴別人,正正是這次真正屬於自己的經歷,構成了我成長路上的每一步。

這些美好的成長回憶,即使照片已經愈見泛黃,卻永遠不會在我心坎中褪色。我很慶幸自己能夠踏出成長的每一小步,成就了今天的自己。

The Revolutionary Brilliant Board!

3D Shrestha Aadi



Do you ever find yourself sitting in class, daydreaming about how school could be more exciting and engaging? Well, imagine a world where learning is an adventure, where your classroom comes alive with vibrant colours and interactive experiences. That world is now within your reach, thanks to the revolutionary invention known as the Brilliant Board.

Picture this: you walk into your classroom, and instead of the dull, old whiteboard, and you see a sleek and futuristic device mounted on the wall. It's like something straight out of a sci-fi movie! The Brilliant Board is an all-in-one wonder that combines a digital whiteboard, a projector and an interactive learning tool. It's a game-changer that will take your learning experience to a whole new level!

So, how does this magical device work? Well, it's simple! The Brilliant Board has a touchscreen display that allows your teachers to present information in the most captivating and visually appealing way. They can bring complex concepts to life by incorporating videos, images and interactive guizzes. No more boring lectures or monotonous note-taking! With this incredible tool, every lesson becomes an interactive adventure.

But that's not all! The Brilliant Board also promotes collaboration and active participation among students. Imagine working on a group project and being able to brainstorm ideas together, right on the board itself. It's like having a giant digital canvas where you can unleash your creativity and problem-solving skills. The possibilities are endless!

In addition to enhancing your learning effectiveness, the Brilliant Board also improves the overall learning environment. No more straining your eyes to see what's written on the board! With its highresolution display, every detail is crystal clear, no matter where you're seated in the classroom. It's especially advantageous to those of us who always end up at the back of the room!

And let's not forget about the environmental impact. By transitioning to the Brilliant Board, we can reduce paper waste and contribute to a greener future. Say goodbye to piles of newspapers, whiteboard markers, and erasers. It's time to embrace a more sustainable way of learning.

Now, you might be thinking, "How can I get my school to adopt this amazing invention?" The answer is simple: spread the word! Talk to your principal, teachers and classmates about the

Brilliant Board. Share your excitement and let them know how this device can revolutionize the way we learn!

In conclusion, the Brilliant Board is a revolutionary tool for school life. It's a futuristic device that combines all teaching and learning essentials. With its captivating features, it enhances learning effectiveness and promotes collaboration among students. It's time to step into a world where learning is an adventure but not a chore, and a learning environment where the classroom comes alive. So, are you ready to embrace the future of education? The Brilliant Board is waiting for you!



A teacher teaching with a smart whiteboard

From Origins to Resurgence: The Journey of Football in Hong Kong

4D Cheng Yu Ming

Are you a football fan? If you are, then you must be overjoyed upon hearing the jubilation of the Hong Kong U23 football team defeating Iran, reaching the semifinals historically during the 2023 Hangzhou Asian Games. As the city fell into waves of joy and delight, little did people know how predecessors had shaped the long-standing history of football in Hong Kong. Let us delve deeper into a story that spans over a century, as we witness the ups and downs of The Beautiful Game in the Pearl of the Orient.



Origin



The Hong Kong U23 football team made history by defeating Iran and entering the semifinals in the Asian Games.

The historical context of Hong Kong's football heritage dates back to the 19th century, when the ambition of colonisation aimed at Hong Kong in 1842. Gradually, more and more British expatriates started to reside in Hong Kong. It was not until 1886 that the British established the first football club in Asia, Hong Kong Football Club. Friendly matches between clubs started in 1895. It was also when the inaugural Senior Shield competition took place, attracting 17 participating teams, marking the birth of football in Hong Kong. In 1905, the idea of establishing a citywide football league was proposed, and in 1908, the Hong Kong

Football League was officially established. After that, the football scene developed steadily, and the HKFA's establishment was officially recognized in 1914. As management became more organised and systematic, it marked the beginning of a bloom for Hong Kong football.

Infancy

At that time, the sport was mainly dominated by British expatriates, and hardly could the local Chinese compete with them. However, as Western education became the mainstream in Hong Kong, English schools encouraged their students to engage in Western sports. This, along with the influence of British classmates, sparked interest among the Chinese population. Later on, there were numerous prominent figures that maintained their steadfast commitment, fostering the growth of football in Hong Kong. For instance, our honourable alumnus Lee Wai Tong contributed



Mr Lee Wai Tong, a renowned Hong Kong football player and a proud alumni of QC

immensely to the industry during its infancy, snatching the Gold Medal at the Far Eastern Championship Games in the 1925 championship held in Manila, Philippines.

Hong Kong players began to shine on the international stage. Witnessing how the development of football flourished in Hong Kong, the Chinese government recognized the effectiveness of the South China Athletic Association players and selected them as the backbone of the national team for the 1913 Far Eastern Championship Games. The team, which was mainly composed of Hong Kong players, remained unbeaten from the second to the tenth Far Eastern Championship Games. In 1936, the Chinese team faced the United Kingdom as their first

opponent in the Olympics. Up against European opponents, the team lost 0-2 but had performed admirably and impressed the Europeans. In addition, having the ability to compete with European players, they were even invited to stay in Europe for friendly matches. This opportunity not only demonstrated their talent but also highlighted the growing recognition and respect for their prowess on an international scale.

Flourishing

Around December 8, 1941, the Japanese military invaded Hong Kong, and the development of Hong Kong football was forced to come to a halt. In August 1945, after the end of the Japanese occupation, Hong Kong football resumed, and merchants carrying great sums of wealth stepped onto the football pitch. Aw Hoe, the founder of Sing Tao Sports Club, emerged during this period and actively sponsored clubs for their development in football, becoming a driving force in the resurgence of football in Hong Kong. From 1950 to 1960, Hong Kong football enjoyed a golden era, with stadiums being packed to capacity. The Hong Kong Chinese players were the key players of the Republic of China football team and won gold medals in the 1954 Manila Asian Games and the 1958 Tokyo Asian Games, establishing Hong Kong as a football powerhouse in Asia.

After the golden era came the rise of the Seiko Sports Association. In 1970, Seiko became the first team to introduce three Scottish foreign players, causing a sensation in the Hong Kong football scene. It was such a pivotal turn point for the local football industry, as this greatly enhanced the standard and fame of the local league. They dominated Hong Kong football from the 1970s to the mid-1980s, winning 40 major championships, including seven consecutive First Division League titles. The introduction of foreign players and Seiko's rise sparked a surge in popularity for football in Hong Kong.

In terms of attendance, the peak was reached in 1973-74, with an average of over 6,300 spectators per game and a total of 1.1 million attendees. As for the performance of the Hong Kong's football team, it experienced a slight decline, but they occasionally achieved notable results. One of them was during the 1975 Asian Cup qualifiers, where after a thrilling 3-3 neck-to-neck situation with

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North Korea, they narrowly lost 10-11 in a penalty shootout. Another match worth mentioning was that Hong Kong defeated Singapore in the World Cup qualifiers and successfully advanced in the Asia-Pacific region, summoning a frenzy of support throughout the city.

Deterioration

As all things reach a day of doom and gloom, Hong Kong's football industry also could not escape such fate. The HKFA announced that the fare for the attendance would be increased by 43%, while Hong Kong's stock market witnessed a significant collapse and the world experienced an oil crisis in 1973, which caused severe disruption to the oil market. The sum of events eventually led to repercussions in various industries, and the Hong Kong football industry is one of such.



The emergence of televised English and other European league matches in the 1970s overshadowed the local league's attention, which highlighted the lack of appeal of Hong Kong football in comparison. Starting from the 1974-75 season, football in Hong Kong began to lose its popularity. The decline did not show any sign of coming to a halt in the 1976-77 season, with attendance reaching the lowest point in the 1979-80 season, as the average daily attendance was only 2,400 people. In 1979, there was even a game that had an unprecedentedly low attendance of only 8 people. Only until the early 1980s did the sport start to recover slightly, but due to the economic recession and the introduction of expensive foreign players, Hong Kong football clubs still struggled to turn a profit from the industry. Facing significant deficits every year was not anything new to the clubs during the 80s and even well-established clubs were not exempted from the financial losses. The aforementioned Seiko also faced struggles financially during that time. Money became an issue, and the clubs supported the idea of reducing the number of teams, and 3 clubs out of 12 dropped out of the Hong Kong First Division League due to financial constraints.

Hong Kong football has in fact not hit rock bottom yet. In 1997, the Asian financial crisis caused a rapid economic decline in Hong Kong, bringing the industry to the worst it could reach. The economic downturn led to the disbandment of many commercial teams. In the same year, five Hong Kong players were involved in match-fixing during the World Cup qualifiers, causing irreparable damage to the reputation of Hong Kong football. The dismaying performance in the 1998 Asian Games further added to the setbacks faced by Hong Kong football in the early 2000s. Player salaries significantly decreased, and average attendance dropped below 1,000.

Reforms and constraints

Amidst the catastrophic mess that Hong Kong's football legacy has ended, the HKFA experimented with several reforms with the aim of rejuvenating the industry, but to no avail. In 2011, Project Phoenix was launched to reform Hong Kong football by offering subsidies from 2011 to 2014. In 2014, the Hong Kong Premier League was established. Despite these efforts, the local football scene remained bleak, with consistently low average attendance.

Despite the efforts to reform the industry, the financial struggles persisted, and the lack of financial resources remained a significant obstacle for the development of the industry. First off, the industry lacks long-term funding. Project Phoenix was introduced to revitalise the sport, but fell short in addressing the root causes of the problem and instead focused on instant success without examining the long-term sustainability. The lack of training gear and coaching staff means the industry does not, let alone the ability to nurture young talents and increase the competitiveness of the local league by introducing the Hong Kong Premier League. Apart from that, players in the league receive lower salaries compared to those in developed football markets. It makes it difficult to make a living from solely playing football. As a result, some of the athletes even seek additional sources of income by pursuing alternative careers, to merely make ends meet.

Conclusion

The recent success of Hong Kong in the Asian Games has aroused significant attention. It became the silver lining for the future of Hong Kong football, and generated optimism regarding the potential restoration of the local football scene back to its glory in the 70s. The economic recession in recent days, the ongoing inability of the scene to attract more people to local football and the lack of longterm funding still stand in the way as major obstacles, and likelihood of a comeback still remains uncertain. While the future for Hong Kong football still remains uncertain, the recent success of the Asian Games still leaves a glimmer of hope, reminding that the potential to revitalize Hong Kong football exists.

Social Media - A Threat to Rationality

6C Wong Wing Shun

Go on the streets and you will find everyone immersed in the virtual worlds created by smartphones. With the rapid advancements in technology, cell phones have become an indispensable item in our lives as they enable us to connect with others anytime and anywhere, mostly through social media platforms. While these platforms are thought to be a cradle of rational debate and logic, they are actually becoming the breeding ground of extreme biases and absurdity. But how does social media become a threat to rationality?

The most significant reason for the emergence of irrational public debate online is none other than content customization on social media. In a bid to maximize profits from advertisements, social media companies make use of computer algorithms to increase user engagement. These algorithms detect and process users' reactions to posts and reels, such as clicking on the "like" button and leaving comments, and even how long they stop scrolling. By capturing every minor movement, the algorithm can recommend content on the "for you page" according to users' interests. However, when someone comes across information about politics or social issues, social media platforms would analyze their personal opinions and deliver posts with ideas that are to their

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liking. Through constant exposure to these posts, they would naturally be influenced by biased views and lose the ability to judge with objectivity, and the beliefs that they cling to can be a pushing force that encourages them to participate in public debates by leaving comments that are usually filled with hatred and antipathy, showing no sign of kindness and understanding. In the long run, these netizens may not be able to show empathy towards other parties whose opinions are not



in alignment with their radical beliefs, creating a society full of stigma and illogical extremists. An example is the polarization of American politics, induced by the online spread of misinformation and hatred between the Democrats and the Republicans. The relentless arguments and conflicts, both online and offline, gave rise to the infamous Capitol attack after the 2020 presidential election, wreaking havoc on the country's political and social stability.

Apart from content recommendation, fake news also plays an important role in inducing public debate on social media. Due to the convenience of expressing personal opinions online, the Internet is always filled withan overwhelming amount of information, which moderators often have difficulty in monitoring. The lack of content moderation contributes to the spread of false information and prejudice against particular social groups, stirring up irrational public debates in which people accuse others of their "biased" opinions. The most prominent example is none other than the 2020 global pandemic during which netizens came up with a multitude of conspiracy theories and wild conjectures, such as suggestions that Covid was a hoax or a rogue manmade virus, and that the 5G cellular network helped spread the virus. The irresponsible expression of unverified theories can lead to social chaos and panic, as seen in 2020 when people were blindly stocking up cleaning supplies like bleach and ethanol, and even making attempts to burn down cell towers.

Critics may argue that people can think critically and distinguish fake news from real news with ease, but this is not always the case. Our brains can be overwhelmed by the excessive information we are exposed to and would simply opt for not processing or believing in everything we see due to tiredness. In addition, conspiracy theories often arouse negative emotions from anger to anxiety, depriving us of our critical thinking ability and causing us to take actions to express discontent. Thus, it can be seen why false information spreads much faster than real news stories, resulting in biased opinions in society.

So how can we maintain our rationality in a world full of uncertainties? We are always using social media platforms as our major source of entertainment, so it will be a good idea if we try to take a break. We should focus more on real-life interactions with others and perceive reality with our own eyes instead of random videos online, so as to build up our own objective opinions and contribute to society by expressing genuine views, instead of getting involved in irrational and illogical arguments.

Electric Vehicles Letter to the Editor

6C Sze Leong Yin

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my views regarding the low percentage of electric vehicle sales in 2020, to explain the reasons behind and to give suggestions on how to attract more people to drive these vehicles instead of petrol vehicles.

Petrol vehicles have existed for long since the beginning of the 20th century, which makes electric vehicle technology seem new, as development has only begun in the



last decade. With technology this new, several problems become inevitable, which discourages people who already have a petrol vehicle from switching to its electric counterparts.

To begin with, electric vehicles are expensive. As electric vehicles consist of components that petrol cars do not have, such as a large rechargeable battery used for powering the vehicle, and regenerative braking systems that can generate energy for charging when braking, only a limited number of factories make them, meaning those components are hardly purchasable, and as the demand for electric vehicles is still low, these components are usually expensive, which makes the prices of electric vehicles much higher than their petrol counterparts, usually being twice as expensive.

Another issue is that electric vehicles are unreliable. As the electric vehicle industry is nowhere near its mature age, several limitations exist. Firstly, the battery capacity is currently too low for long distances, which means electric vehicles can run out of battery after a few hours of driving. This is a critical issue, as charging electric vehicles can take up to several hours, much slower and more tedious than refueling a petrol vehicle, which requires you to simply go to a gas station and get your tank full in just a few minutes, but you may need to drive to specific parking lots to charge electric ones. Secondly, electric vehicles lack the acceleration and deceleration power that petrol vehicles have. Many drivers of electric vehicles have experienced that going uphill is slower than driving a petrol vehicle, which is intentionally designed to lower power output and avoid rapid consumption of the battery. In addition, it has been reported that a significant number of traffic accidents were caused by vehicles from Tesla, a renowned electric vehicle brand, due to its poor braking performance, causing drivers to be unable to brake in time, which poses a safety threat to them. These factors may give people an impression that electric vehicles are unreliable, making most people unwilling to switch to a more environmentally friendly option.

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Furthermore, most places worldwide lack charging spots for electric vehicles. Although some regions already have a lot of charging spots available as electric cars have become all the rage due to government incentives, with China as an example, and some European countries may have developed battery-swapping facilities as an alternative, most electric vehicles still require charging, not to mention that most regions do not have adequate charging spots. For example, in Hong Kong, multi-storage parking lots usually only have around 10 charging spots but several hundred parking spaces, which suggests that only a small percentage of parking spaces are available for electric vehicles. When people do not feel that finding charging spots is convenient enough, they will refuse to switch from petrol to electric vehicles.

With the factors mentioned above, it is obvious why the sales of electric vehicles are so low. However, it is undeniable that electric vehicles are more efficient and environmentally friendly; as they do not emit greenhouse gases during operation, we should aim for the electrification of vehicles. To achieve this goal, I suggest a few methods for solving the problems mentioned before, and help promote the usage of electric vehicles to the general public.

To ease the problem of the high prices of electric vehicles, governments around the world should provide subsidies to people who already own a petrol vehicle, as an incentive for them to make the change from petrol to electric. Moreover, governments should subsidize electric vehicle companies so as to lower their costs of production, which will in turn drive down the prices of electric vehicles. All these will incentivize car owners to choose a greener option for driving.

To enhance the reliability of electric vehicles, governments should provide capital, incentives and infrastructure to electric vehicle companies to improve their technology and hence reliability. By providing capital and incentives, companies can pour in more resources for research and development of related technologies to improve existing technology and discover possible alternatives, and by providing infrastructure like testing facilities to them, companies can test out their vehicles more easily.

To solve the issue of inadequate charging spots, the government should install charging facilities in their parking lots, and provide funding to real estate developers to increase the number of charging spots in their parking lots. If charging electric vehicles becomes more convenient, petrol owners will be more inclined to make the switch, which will increase the popularity of electric vehicles. Citizens and social enterprises should urge the government and private companies to implement the abovementioned changes, and put pressure on them so that they can act faster and more citizens can fully enjoy the benefits of electric vehicles.

In conclusion, there are currently a couple of factors that make electric vehicles unattractive, leading to low sales, but I truly believe all these problems are solvable through the cooperation of the governments, private companies, social enterprises and the public on the whole. I hope that more people can use electric vehicles instead of petrol vehicles to achieve a greener future.

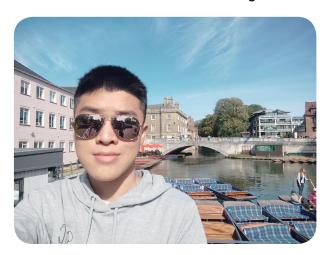
Yours faithfully Iram Sze

A Personal Journey

Wong Wai Chiu

The beginning of this journey began what seemed like many years ago, when an S3 QC boy decided to embark on a dream-chasing adventure and walks this path to this day.

I've titled this article 'A Personal Journey', firstly because the decision to the success of pursuing medical school at the University of Cambridge was all deeply personal. Secondly, the process of moving from Hong Kong to Cambridge was one that I took alone, which was a unique and unforgettable experience. Finally, the growth and



experience I've gained at university and the UK, in general, have impacted me on very deep levels.

I was asked to submit an article by a teacher from QC on my experience studying abroad. As I started writing this article, I decided to make it mean something. My time in QC has shaped me into the person I am today, and I am grateful to not only my teachers and brothers from QC, but also to the school with its unique culture and the opportunities it gives to every Queenian. Not knowing what my last mark in QC may be, my intention with this article is if you are a fellow QC boy reading this, no matter what position you are in, to encourage you to follow your dreams, and dream big. You never know where you might be years later.

A Flight of 9561km

Months ago I knew I was going to Cambridge, having received my offer on 25/01/2023, it all felt like a dream and was all of a sudden becoming reality. On 22/09/2023, my bags were packed, and I was ready to leave for the airport. In the past few months, all I felt was excitement and anticipation, I was so ready to begin university life having heard of the wonders of Cambridge from my seniors at university and reading the course material. As I grabbed my bags I felt a new wave of emotion, sorrow, the sorrow of parting. Inevitably some tears were shed as I parted with the home I've learnt to know for the past many years of my life, for my family, I understand that this was a moment of bittersweet joy. I was welcomed at the airport by some of my closest friends from QC, while a joy it was to see them one last time before I left, I was yet again reminded that I was not only parting with friends, family, and the city I've lived in for the last 18 years, but also that this was the end of a chapter in my life. As a new one begins.

A New Chapter

After a difficult 22-hour flight, I finally landed at Stansted Airport in London. As my feet touched UK ground, I was met with a sense of wonder. My first time in the UK, the sky was blue (which I've learnt to appreciate as a rare gift), the sun was high, and the air smelled of opportunity. During the

ride to Cambridge, I marveled at the sight of large grassy plains, with wild ducks flying by and real horses ploughing the fields. As if that wasn't enough, my first sight upon arrival was the magical sight of Parker's Piece on a sunny day, I still remember to this day what a breathtaking sight it was. Although it's really just a large grassy park, it is also known for the Reality Checkpoint, a lamppost in the center of the park that symbolises the entry into the magical realm of Cambridge.

My first week at Cambridge was International Freshers' Week(IFW), which included a series of tours, games, and events to allow international students to form new connections. To be completely honest, just as the week began, I felt a hint of fear, as I suppose is normal when trying new things, with unfamiliar faces, in a foreign country. However, I realised that I had nothing to be afraid of, the city of Cambridge is as charming as ever and every day I find something new to love, but the people were also the most friendly and welcoming people I've come to know. Not only am I referring to the students and friends I met during the week, but also the local community, this is a stark difference from HK in my opinion, Cambridge is a deeply tightknit city, where people greet random people they meet when the weather is nice, where people sit and chat to the homeless for no apparent reason, and where everyone is always ready to lend a helping hand.

Going back to the people I met during IFW, each time I met new people I was intrigued and amazed by their stories and background, and I've come to understand that this is the norm in Cambridge. For example, a good friend of mine and one of the first people I met was a King's College (Cambridge, yes I've been mistaken as a Queen's student for wearing QC hoodies) student in business school studying for his master's, but he was a Computer Science undergraduate at Trinity College and he founded an online media company during his 2nd year (which is not his first company by the way), now he commutes between Cambridge and London daily to manage his business. This is the type of people you meet, and the kind of connections you can make. The beauty of this is that I'm not only learning by listening to lecturers, but I have something to take with me just by listening to the new friends I make.

Great Minds Think Differently

During my time in QC, there was a phrase that we always used amongst my friends, 'great minds think alike', this is not the case in Cambridge, in many ways. Cambridge is a melting pot of cultures, and people from different backgrounds think and act differently. Believe me when I say culture shock is real, I have experienced times going out with friends when they find it normal to grab a pint at 1 pm. It is also quite eye-opening to hear about different cultures and learn how they do things differently.

From an academic point of view, this also holds true. 'In university, you are the master of your own learning' is a quote from one of my Physiology supervisors. During the first term most people are simply trying to find their own footing, trying out new learning methods, and balancing their schedules. Unlike secondary school, you get to decide how much to study, which subject to prioritise, and even which lectures to go to (in fairness not going to some might even be a better use of time). Each class I have is with different people, and during Supervisions or just chatting

with people in my cohort, I find various approaches to thinking about the same concept or question, some might prefer a graphical method, some might use equations, while others might simply prefer written explanations.

For example, I for one have found my favourite 'study buddy' to be my skeleton. At Downing College, each student gets our own skeleton (some may be real, while some are plastic models, I have the privilege of watching over a newly donated real one for my supervisor over the holidays and it is the best Christmas gift I have ever gotten) for the year to aid our learning in Anatomy, which I slowly found to be my favourite subject so far. Before my first supervision, I tried my best to pre-study the anatomy of the bones of the upper limb and used labels on the bones to study landmarks. This is a method that works for me and which I still use now, but others in my cohort find drawing diagrams a better way, and that's fine.

My Struggles

It wouldn't make sense if a great change such as going to university did not impose any challenges, and indeed it would make it far less interesting. There were many events during the first week, alongside plenty of induction lectures. However, I found that after that I have forgotten at least half of the people I made an effort to introduce myself to, constantly facing the embarrassment of not remembering the name of this random person who seemingly knows who I amIt took me a while to accept that this was normal, and you don't have to know everyone or get to know the new person next to you during lectures, instead just focus on the small group of people that you have the most in common with, and interact with the most.

Once all the fun and games started to fade into the background, I found myself having to face the reality of university. There's a thing at Cambridge known as 'Week 5 Blues', which describes the widespread depression over campus during the fifth week of each term, as the chaos and stress of the course start to kick in. The problem I had was not that I felt the 'blues' but rather the fact that I didn't. I knew I wasn't doing particularly well, but I wasn't falling behind because I did a bit of pre-studying as well. So during week 5, I was still going out with friends and just about getting by with the coursework. However, at around week 6, I was drowning in essays (got a 2:2 for my first biochemistry essay), I started missing less important lectures to study and do work instead, and I noticed my peers answering more questions than I did during Supervisions. I started to panic, I tried so hard to study for Supervisions but I still wasn't keeping up with the pace of new content, while my peers were flying through (despite going clubbing every other night). I couldn't help but wonder, was there something I was doing wrong?

Eventually, term ended with Bridgemas (an excuse for Cambridge students to have some early Christmas fun) festivities, and the holidays began. After coming back to college from a brief break around 'the other place' (what we call Oxford) and London, I received my supervisor reports which as I expected, reflected my average work. 'In secondary school, it's called a holiday. At Cambridge, it's called a vacation, because you may vacate the university, but you're still expected to study,' was the last piece of wisdom given to us by my Physiology supervisor. This led me to truly evaluate my

methods, so I started my holiday by trying out different study methods, ways outside of the things I did for A Levels and in QC. This was time-consuming, but I don't regret it, as I eventually found the right way for each subject that suited me, and I believe this made the rest of my holiday revision much more efficient (which I hope will be reflected in my mock exam results).

One practical concern I was faced with was essay writing, Cambridge is known for weird exams known as 'Tripos exams', in which even STEM and medicine students have to write closed-booked essays under timed conditions, such essays tested our theoretical and practical knowledge, writing skills, and diagram drawing techniques. The way these essays are written is something I have rarely encountered in my education, while the rest of the cohort who did curriculums such as IB or A Level students who have done the EPQ are quite familiar with, so little support was provided by the university on essay writing. It took me a few trial-and-errors, analysing my mistakes and constantly pestering my supervisors for advice to finally get my first 'first class' essay. Accepting failure is never easy, but the real struggle is trying to get back up.

Senses of Belonging

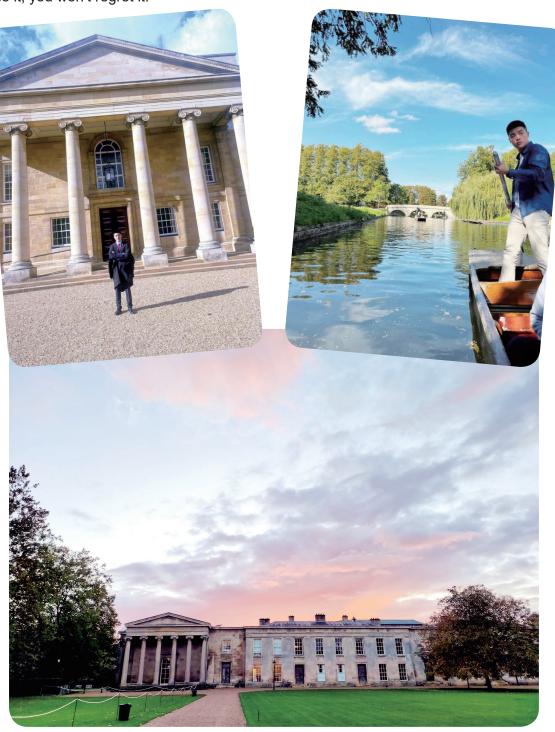
There are 31 colleges in Cambridge, as a student here I keep getting asked this question, 'why did you pick Downing?' In the past I would have talked about the amazing accommodation (we are famed for having the highest quality rooms, best kitchens, and the greatest number of ensuites), the fact that it is right next to my lecture theatre etc. But the moment I walked through those double gates and saw the college for the first time, I was astounded by the architecture and the beauty, it felt rather welcoming than the intimidating gothic style of some of the larger colleges yet still withholding the element of magnificence compared to smaller colleges. After the first few weeks, I got to feel the diversity and inclusivity of Downing, the staff are always extra friendly, the barista at the café is always down for a natter, people in my accommodation always look out for each other, and the master even lets us play with his dogs. The sense of community here is astonishing.

Besides being affiliated with the college for life, I also found my own circle here. I quickly got close to the rest of the Downing medics, we're a close group that walks to lectures together and celebrates each other's birthdays, we even played Secret Santa, even out of term we're still chatting and exchanging academic questions via text. Other medics in other colleges can also be a great support system, my dissection group is often very supportive, and we exchange resources with one another to build the best results as a team.

It's inevitable that you miss home when you study abroad, but I found my piece of home through the community of Hong Kong students at Cambridge. The society often hosts parties and gatherings where I got to meet all sorts of people, across different years and subjects. Now we come together to enjoy Chinese food almost every week to just talk about things going on in the community and embrace a little window of comfort from speaking in Cantonese, which I've come to learn is a great luxury.

Needless to say, I have no regret in applying and coming to Cambridge to pursue my studies. The unique, top-tier education here has proved to be nothing short of expectations, but there are many

unexpected things that I've gained from studying abroad as well. So going back to the point I was trying to make, if you feel the slightest bit of desire to experience this yourself, wherever it may be, embrace it, you won't regret it.



▲ Wesley Wong sharing his campus life at the University of Cambridge.

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