

True Light Girls' College

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ECH



# 迴響



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▲ The taxi-and-car-hailing app helping customers to book an Uber ride



▲ Hong Kong's first bike-sharing service, Gobeelike

## What is not Frequently Shared in the Sharing Economy?

5A Cindy Lau Yuet Yin

Let's imagine that you are planning your accommodation and transportation for a trip, will Airbnb and Uber be your first choice? These days, the idea of sharing economy has spread all over the world. To use resources more efficiently, expand their social networks and be environmentally-friendly, people start to share things with others. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, sharing economy refers to "an economic system in which assets or services are shared between private individuals, either free or for a fee, typically by means of the internet". Companies like Uber and Airbnb are some examples of the renting out of products and services instead of ownership. Despite its increasing popularity in some western countries, sharing economy in the east is still in its earliest stage.



▲ Uber as a part of sharing economy

Overlooking personal privacy and potential scams, people jump on the bandwagon and enjoy the benefits. Most sharing platforms take advantage of the convenience of the latest technology and encourage users to pay through different payment platforms. While people usually trust these sharing platforms wholeheartedly, they pay less attention to how their personal information will be used by platform organisers. What makes matter worse, some products provided or exchanged are not what the buyer expected. All of them are potential disadvantages of the sharing economy of which users should always be aware.

The new trend had a positive impact on both the tourists and local people when the economic activities are related to travelling. Travellers are able to meet new friends from other countries during their trips and enjoy a stay at a lower price. Taking advantage of the sharing platforms such as Airbnb, they have more choices when it comes to accommodation. Owners can offer their idle rooms or items to travellers at a reasonable and affordable price in return for a fee, and both parties can be benefited.

Sharing economy is promoting sustainable living. By sharing and exchanging the resources they don't frequently use, people can reduce waste and give a second life to the unwanted items. Offering different payment platforms and marketing strategies, the sharing platforms provide a more flexible and convenient way for owners to promote their assets or services. Consumers also have a

wider choice of products and services and pay more flexibly. Some platforms also offer short-term clothing and equipment rentals. For example, when people are looking for a formal dress to attend a wedding ceremony, they can simply take a look on the sharing platforms such as Snap Goods, instead of purchasing one from a shop, and wearing it once and leaving it idle.

In Hong Kong, some Uber drivers were arrested and fined after having been found guilty of driving without a hire car permit. This sparked heated discussion on whether our existing regulations are conducive to the “sharing economy”. With many “bicycle graveyards” found in cities like Shanghai, bike-sharing industry in mainland China seemed to reach saturation point. Hong Kong’s bike-sharing industry has also been facing some issues of vandalism, theft, limited parking spaces and abandoned bikes. Is sharing economy suitable for every part of the world?

There is no denying that sharing economy enables people to fully use their idle resources and expand their social networks. The city could derive benefit from it if the government is willing to follow the new trend and conduct a review to make our laws more accommodative. The review is essential to protect the interests of all existing stakeholders.

Sharing economy offers an alternative way to efficiently allocate our resources. It can make Hong Kong a smarter city conducive to technology innovations. With close cooperation and communication between different players of sharing economy, Hong Kong can become a better place to live in.

Sharing economy offers an alternative way to efficiently allocate our resources. It can make Hong Kong a smarter city conducive to technology innovations. However, before any change has taken place, make sure we have to comply with the present laws. For example, it's deemed illegal if people use a car for hire without a permit and drive without third-party insurance. People who use this service have to bear responsibility for any loss or damage. With close cooperation and communication between different players of sharing economy, Hong Kong can become a better place to live in.



▲ Gobe bikes being dumped around



▲ Gobe bikes being damaged

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# Do you need Private Tutoring After School?

4C Toby Shin Wing Sum

Under elitism and the make-or-break Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination, students studying in the city of elitism come across intense competition in academic results. According to a survey conducted by The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, in 2012 there were over 50 per cent of secondary students enrolled in private tutoring services and approximately 22.1 per cent of primary students in primary level 3 or lower enrolled in private tutoring. This reveals the fact that attending private tuitions after school is prevalent among Hong Kong students, causing controversy and question among the public on whether or not private tutoring is needed after school.

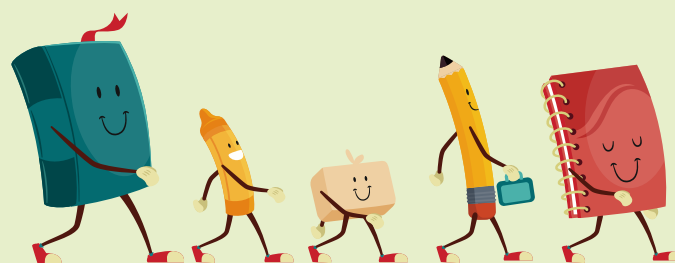
The reasons behind this trend have long been recognized, the era we're living in, the era of jumping on the bandwagon, joining the majority. More and more pupils are opting for private tutoring due to peer pressure and advertisements. When most of your classmates are having private tutorial class after school, then you may feel like you have to go for those classes so that you will not lag behind them. Private tutoring then becomes a social trend instead of helping students to clarify certain topics. Advertisements posted in the streets and bursting on social media also urge students to attend private tutorial classes, claiming a guarantee of 5\*\* in the DSE examination.

Undoubtedly, for students who are falling behind in a certain subject and cannot fully understand the topics taught in classes, attending private tutoring after school may help them a lot and boost their grades in school. Every one of us is born different, with talents, abilities and skills on different subjects and areas. Unlike school teachers, the private tutors can provide a personalized teaching pace and studying timetable for students, so as to meet their demands in studies. It may also benefit those who are shy and not brave enough to raise questions in class. Since private tutors will handle problems with you in small groups, weaknesses, misunderstandings and doubts are easily discovered and thus, solved.

Some people who are gifted may also need private tutoring so as to meet their demands of higher level education. Some students are more outstanding than the others in academics. The materials taught in school may be easy for them which make them feel bored. For these kinds of students, taking classes outside school with more tailor-made and sophisticated information can enable them to learn faster in a productive way.

However, despite the benefits associated with private tutoring, it is still not a must and if students take too much unnecessary private tutoring, it will result in an excessive consumption on time and money. If students are spending too much time and money on the unnecessary private tutoring classes, this will reduce their time for studying and revising, as well as the time for doing homework. It will also limit the time for them to play or do some extra-curricular activities such as sports and music. The student's life will then be bounded with tutorial classes and classes in school which are genuinely boring. Private tutoring is meaningless too if the students are taking tutorial classes offering the same information taught in classes. Tutorial classes are generally expensive, charging from \$150 to \$500 per lesson or even more. This will increase the financial burden of the family concerned.

In conclusion, in spite of the benefits associated with private tutoring, students taking too much unnecessary private tutoring may lead to unbalanced and boring school life and wastes money and time.







## Are We Promoting Poverty Tourism?

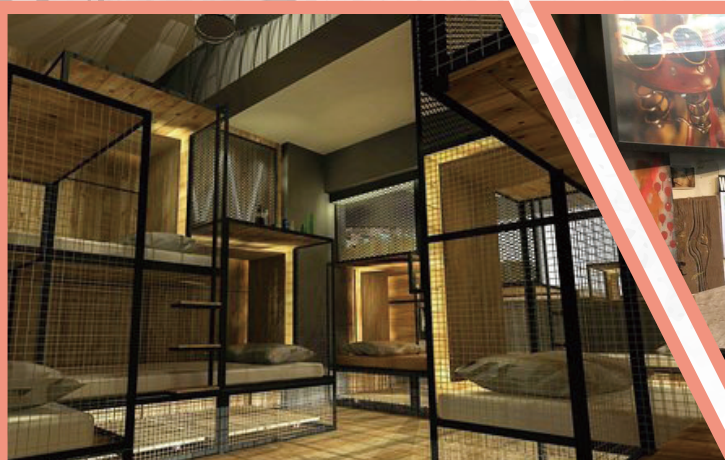
4B Alice Tse Cheong Hang

On the surface, Hong Kong is a wealthy cosmopolitan city surrounded by skyscrapers, busy shopping malls and affluent people. What people seem to overlook is the dark side of Hong Kong – the impoverished areas.

A hostel in Sham Shui Po called Wontonmeen offers caged sleeping bunks to foreign travellers at a cost of US \$26 a night. Located at the city's poorest district, the hostel claims to give tourists a taste of the real Hong Kong, which turns into a controversial topic – whether poverty tourism, also dubbed slum tourism, should be introduced. Poverty tourism or slum tourism is a type of tourism that involves visiting impoverished areas, whether in developing countries or the shabby places in the rural areas. The term was originally focused on the slums of London and Manhattan in the 19th century. Slum tourism is now becoming increasingly prominent in many places, including South Africa, India, Brazil, Poland, Kenya, the Philippines and the United States.

Some people are fascinated by this unique way to travel the world but it provoked criticism in Hong Kong. For example, some criticised that poverty tourism could tarnish the image and reputation of Hong Kong. The city is dubbed an international financial centre, and its tourism plays a crucial role in building this prosperity image. However, poverty tourism appears to reveal "the real Hong Kong", a dark side with which many foreigners are not familiar. Such contrasting images could make them confused.

Besides, the term comes under harsh criticism because it seems to discriminate against the grass roots. Some low-income Hongkongers are unwilling to reveal their regular life to strangers. Some of them would feel humiliated too. It's not advisable to engage in poverty tourism if it causes disturbance to local people.



▲ Wontonmeen in Sham Shui Po offering caged sleeping bunks



▲ Wontonmeen in Sham Shui Po giving travellers the dark side of Hong Kong

Sources of information:

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◀ Tourists engaging in poverty tours

▲ Tourists taking pictures of a boy in a slum

The following concerns about slum tourism need to be considered:

- It seems that slum tours treat people like animals in a zoo. The way people look at the poor would make them feel uncomfortable and trigger conflicts.
- Some visitors only focus more on taking pictures. Are local people willing to be a part of your photo albums? Would tourists interact with local people too? Would poverty tourism encourage cultural exchange?
- Most local people do not intend to make their private life open to travelers when they are washing, cleaning, preparing food. It appears that poverty tourism could lead to the invasion on privacy.

There's a flip side. Poverty tourism has its supporters, many of whom believe slum tourism would ultimately facilitate the development of these impoverished areas and help improve the lives of the grass roots. Some visitors who take these tours genuinely show their care and have a better understanding of these people. A few visitors also give local people money such as buying souvenirs. When people take pictures and post online, it would raise public awareness too. With a deeper understanding of poverty, less and less people contain an offensive stereotype of the grass roots.

Taking all aspects into consideration, I believe the image of a city could be tarnished by promoting slum poverty. It tells travelers many people have been facing a harsh reality – living in such inhumane, impoverished and marginalized areas. If you consider taking part in this kind of tours to slums, remember to stay safe and respect others.

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# How to be safe on social media?

5D Cherry Wong Cheuk Wa

The internet plays an integral part of our lives, but it is essential to be aware of its dangers. Otherwise, our personal information may be misused.

One of the tips is to learn how social media sites like Facebook, Instagram and Twitter use your information before you sign up to any of them. When you fill in your personal information in your social media accounts, try to keep everything private and constantly change passwords as you don't know if your accounts would be made public. You should read privacy terms, policies and user agreements thoroughly.

Here are a few tips on various social networking sites:

## Facebook

- You can manage who can see your posts or photos. To do so, edit your friends list in your privacy setting or select the audience by clicking the globe icon in your timeline.
- To avoid being tagged, change the "Timeline and Tagging Settings". Review posts and tags before they appear on Facebook.
- It is advisable not to write a lot of your personal information on your account such as where you live, study and work. This is a good way to prevent someone from stalking you.

## Instagram

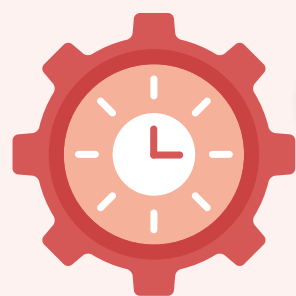
- Make your Instagram accounts private so as to select who can view your posts.
- You can always block or mute some offensive accounts by managing the "Blocked Accounts" and "Muted Accounts" in your settings. You can also select or remove followers by editing your followers list.
- You can block comments by managing the "Comment Controls" in your setting.

## Twitter

- You can set your Twitter accounts to private too.
- If you don't want to be tagged, untick the "Photo Tagging" option.
- Try not to show your location. To do so, disable the "location" option in the "Privacy & Safety".

I'm not an expert at online security, but it's my hope that everyone can stay safe on social media in a time of fast changing technology.





# Study Hacks to Attain Higher Grades

5B Yola Wong Yi Tung

Have you ever experienced sitting in front of your working table, with piles of unfinished assignments being due tomorrow, but turned out wandering around your flat without producing anything or ended up wasting your lovely weekend on those content farms on YouTube while you could have finished your essay instead? You totally understand the consequences of not getting 'the right things' done but you just simply can't focus. To alter the situation, the Pomodoro Technique might work on you!

## What is the Pomodoro Technique?

So what is Pomodoro Technique actually? Pomodoro stands for tomato in Italian while the Pomodoro technique is a time management system developed by Francesco Cirillo in 1987, which works by breaking time into several intervals. The detailed instructions are shown below.

1. Choose a task you'd like to get done
2. Set the Pomodoro for 25 minutes
3. Work on the task until the Pomodoro rings
4. When the Pomodoro rings, put a checkmark on a piece of paper
5. Take a short break
6. Every 4 Pomodori, take a longer break



▲ Details and remarks of the pomodoro technique

It is claimed that the Pomodoro technique can help focusing on tasks. One tends to focus solely on tasks and get as much done as possible in the fixed 25 minutes, knowing that when the timer goes off, you can check inbox messages or get a snack, and avoid being distracted in the midst of doing your tasks, and hence, improve productivity.

The Pomodoro Technique also increases the accountability of work you have done. By counting checks on the piece of paper, calculating the time you have actually worked that day accurately becomes possible. It also helps you with getting an idea of your time distribution throughout the day.

Furthermore, taking regular breaks improves productivity. Breaks keep your mind refreshed and stay away from fatigue. It is proved that making frequent decisions throughout your day can wear down your willpower and reasoning ability. Taking breaks restores your energy to cope with tasks.

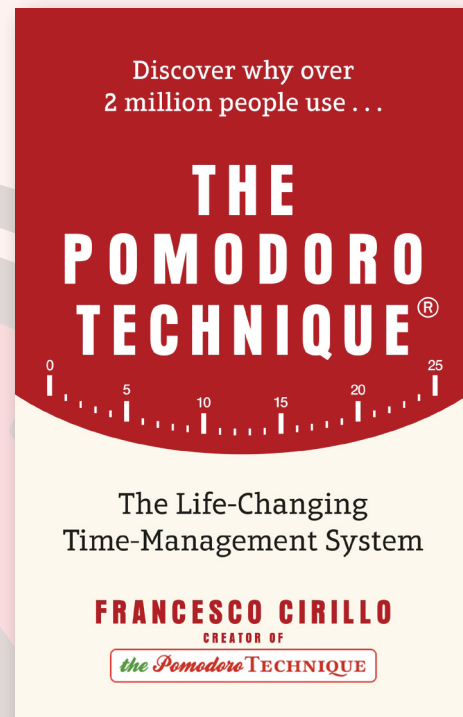
### My review: Is Pomodoro Technique a Panacea for Procrastinator?

As an ultimate procrastinator, I have always been trying out ways to stay focused. I had experienced the Pomodoro Technique for 3 hours and I would say that the technique works pretty well on trivial tasks but not the ones involving continuous thinking and organization. Surely it has helped me to divide time into sections that help to get started quickly. I admit that the Pomodoro Technique has prevented me from sidetracking and immersing myself into the world of entertainment when switching around tasks (like what I usually do). It is unexpected that I could be so focused during the 3 hours and not having been distracted by the smartphone.

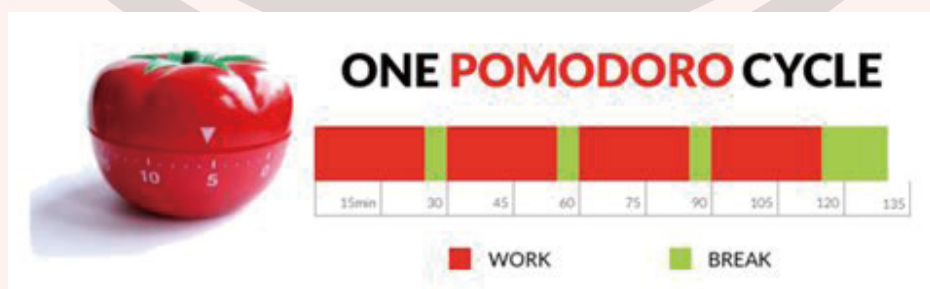
However, the inflexibility of the Pomodoro Technique can hinder your creativity. I found it rather annoying to hear the alarm ringing every 25 minutes. You definitely do not want to hear the alarm when you are planning on an essay. Struggling between finishing the Pomodoro and ignoring it is a torture.

Distractions are unavoidable in real life. Shutting off the outside world is just impossible. An unpredicted call from your family can easily disrupt your Pomodoro, adding difficulties to finish one.

In a nutshell, there are both pros and cons with the Pomodoro Technique. Forcing oneself to follow it is simply unnecessary. It is perfectly fine to follow the Pomodoro Technique if one needs assistance on self-control. Yet, it is more important to find one's own pattern on time management rather than pointlessly following any systems.



▲ The cover of The Pomodoro Technique



▲ A Pomodoro timer (left) and the Pomodoro cycle



# Fast Recovery from Super Typhoon Mangkhut, thanks to our School's Caretakers and Office Staff

4C Miranda Ng Yi

Do you still remember a last September day when the heavy rain smashed the windows of your room and the strong wind howled horribly outside? On the following day, you found most trees in Hong Kong collapsed and commuters were left confused as they tried to work during suspensions of rail and bus services.

It was super typhoon Mangkhut which smashed into Hong Kong in September, causing extensive damage in the city including our school. You might enjoy your "special holiday" at home due to class suspensions. However, some people were working very hard at our school to speed up recovery from Mangkhut.

Our school's caretakers and office staff deserve the honour of being named the most hardworking stars. The day after Mangkhut hit Hong Kong, these respectful staff started their work on tidying our "devastated" campus. Some wooden benches were blown away to the playground and caretakers put them back in the covered playground. They cleared up the fallen branches and trees all over the ground and swept away the rubbish at every corner. They cleaned up many pieces of paper and cardboards torn away from our boards. What surprised us most was our caretakers' effort to move all metal lockers back to where they were so we had enough space to walk along the corridors when we went back to our school. (Don't forget these lockers carried our books and notes, making them much heavier!) The office staff held fast to their positions to ensure the efficient running of our school once we went back. They also patiently answered students' and parents' inquiries. All of their hard work was to ensure we had a safe and comfortable learning environment. Our school looked so normal as it hadn't been hit by the typhoon.



▲ Benches and trees blown away to the playground after being smashed by typhoon Mangkhut



▲ Many trees in our school collapsed



▲ Many metal lockers blown away by the typhoon

Destructive as the super typhoon Mangkhut was, our school's caretakers and office staff are always here for us. They have been doing enormous work for us without complaint, but have we felt thankful enough for their selfless effort?

Every day our caretakers work hard for our school. Long before you get to school, they have already started their daily work. They clean every toilet and classroom daily to keep the environment clean and tidy. Before assemblies or special events like the fashion show, they arrange all chairs in the hall efficiently. On the other hand, the office staff members try their best to resolve our issues such as doing administrative work and answering our inquiries. Sometimes, they also solve our teachers' technical problems and provide us with learning equipment such as iPads. All caretakers and office staff play an integral part in our school.

So whenever you see our caretakers and office staff, please recall their countless contribution to our school and say "thank you".



# Life Planning Salon in School Library

5D Cherry Wong Cheuk Wa  
5A Cindy Lau Yuet Yin



▲ Life Planning Salon



▲ Teachers and students discussing plans for life and career at life Planning Salon

Adolescence is a critical stage of development as young people start developing strengths, and skills. There is no denying that life planning plays a vital role in this stage. It helps students enhance their self-understanding and goal setting and equips them with correct attitude and knowledge. Students can also learn to make a wise choice according to their interests and abilities and prepare themselves for tertiary education and the workplace. While in our school, with the hard work of the Career Guidance Committee, Career Aspiration Society, Sun-light Society, and Career Prefects, students are given opportunities and guidance to explore interests and abilities, and know more about their dream career through various activities such as visits, talks and quizzes. All career and life planning activities encourage students to work harder to make their dreams come true. To facilitate life planning of our students, a new facility – Life Planning Salon-has been launched in this school year.

At first glance, “salon” literally means a shop where you are provided with hair-styling services. It also means a gathering for intellectuals and philosophers to exchange ideas. Throwing back to the 17th and 18th centuries, salon meetings were popular among scholars to discuss politics, arts, philosophy and social issues. Based on this historical meaning, the Life Planning Salon in our school is where students can use to discover and discuss their interests and abilities and make better plans for their life and career. It helps raise the awareness of the importance of having a detailed plan about their future.

Several career and life planning activities were held after the launch of the salon, like the Joint University Programmes Admissions System (JUPAS) counselling gatherings specially held for S.6 students in November. These meetings helped students make their programme choices of their JUPAS application according to their strengths and interests. They were also given some useful advice on how to prepare every possible outcome after receiving their HKDSE results such as modifying their JUPAS programme choices. With all useful information about further education and career, students at the salon meetings will create a detailed plan and develop a positive mind to help them handle all challenges.

With offering individual career and life-planning services, the Life Planning Salon appears to be a symbolic mark on our life's journey. The salon helps us make a clear goal to plan for what we hope to achieve in the future. We thank our school for making us lifelong learners with hope to continuously equip ourselves with necessary skills and knowledge in face of future challenges.



# Welcoming our New True Light Members

5B Yola Wong Yi Tung  
5D Cherry Wong Cheuk Wa



**Mr. Fong Chi Yeung**

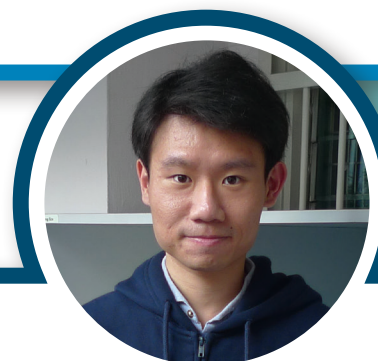
**Q:** Do you enjoy teaching at True Light Girls' College?

**A:** As a Geography and English teacher at True Light Girls' College (TLGC), I enjoy teaching here because True Light girls behave well in class and they are polite to teachers and others. With the positive and lively learning atmosphere, students work very hard and get along well with each other.

Teaching here is a great experience as colleagues are very friendly and helpful. If I have any questions, I can always ask them and they are willing to give me useful advice and support. Situated near Yau Ma Tei MTR station, the school is easily accessible. A variety of restaurants are only a short distance away so teachers and students can take a short walk to have lunch during their lunch break. The school also provides a variety of useful teaching materials and equipment like computers and visualisers, which make both teaching and learning more effective and time-saving.

True Light girls are enthusiastic about learning. Students and teachers also have a congenial relationship. I believe teaching here can enrich my teaching experience and add colours to my life.

**Mr. Kwan Man Ho**



**Q:** What subjects do you teach?

**A:** I've been teaching Mathematics.

**Q:** Do you enjoy teaching at True Light Girls' College?

**A:** I definitely enjoy teaching at TLGC. Everyone is friendly, helpful and warm-hearted here. Colleagues are supportive, while students are meticulous, polite and attentive. I feel full of love and warmth when my students gave me their self-made birthday cakes and presents, as well as Christmas cards. These are sweet memories that I will never forget. All in all, I just enjoy every moment with all of you. Thank you so much!

**Q:** What are your motivations and mottos that keep you working?

**A:** My favourite quote goes to "Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving," written by Albert Einstein. Life is a long journey. We have to remind ourselves to keep moving forward, that is life-long learning. Everyone has their own pace, so it is fine to move slowly, as long as you keep learning and improving. Every little step forward makes you a better person.

## Ms. See Ming Wai



**Q: What are your motivations or mottos that keep you working?**

**A:** The easiest way to stay young is to work with young people. It's our duty to learn as much as we can, and I'm surprised True Light girls can be very inspirational and creative. We always learn from each other, share our experiences and grow together.

**Q: What is your first impression on this school?**

**A:** I used to think students at TLGC are shy and hardworking. After a few months, I'm partly correct only. True Light girls are willing to learn, ask questions and complete many challenging tasks. I'm surprised that they are very active at school. When we meet, they greet me with energetic voices and smiling faces. I feel empowered and full of hope. It's True Light girls who make our school brighter and shinier.

**Q: What makes you choose teaching at TLGC?**

**A:** I used to be a student at this school and I take a new role as a teacher and an office staff. Despite this new position, I enjoy this extraordinary experience. Teachers are very supportive and kind while students are well-behaved and hardworking. Because of such positive and harmonious school environment, I decided to work at my alma mater. This is where I can continue to serve my school and treasure all valuable experiences.



## Ms. Leung Kan Yan

**Q: What are your motivations or mottos that keep you working?**

**A:** I'm impressed with what Walt Disney said – "Our greatest natural resource is the minds of our children." As a teacher for Career Guidance Committee, I believe that our students are one of our city's greatest assets. This is why it's essential to give them useful information on further education and career. I hope I can help them build interests and abilities, and face future challenges together.

**Q: What is your first impression on this school?**

**A:** Undoubtedly, the first impression here was that all True Light girls are polite and elegant. I used to be a student at Kowloon True Light School and I've discovered students from both True Light schools are very hardworking, talented and responsible. I'm also impressed with the long tradition of TLGC such as requiring students to have two braids as part of their school dress code. All staff members here are also very friendly and warm. All these elements have given me a very good impression on this school's learning and working environment.



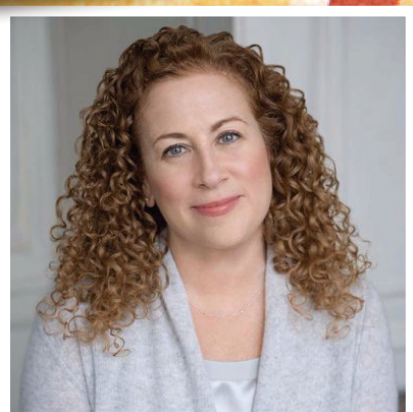


# Small Great Things

5D Cherry Wong Cheuk Wa

**"The love that binds us is stronger than the differences that divide us."**

- Jodi Picoult -



▲ Jodi Picoult

There are two kinds of books – the ones that you finish and the ones that leave you lingering with fleeting memories. "Small Great Things", written by Jodi Picoult, definitely belongs to the latter.

"Small Great Things" is a fictional work written by Jodi Picoult to strengthen the philosophies of Dr Martin Luther King on the perpetuation of racism in American society. The narration is on the protagonist, Ruth Jefferson, a labour-and-delivery nurse for more than twenty years in a small hospital. Ruth was widowed after her husband died in Afghanistan and a mother to her only son, Edison. The competent nurse had diligently executed her duties with tenderness and compassion for the new-borns in the palliative care unit. During her twenty years of service, Ruth was faced with a dilemma when a white couple recommended Ruth not to attend to their new-born son on racial grounds. Ruth was dumbfounded when the hospital administration complied with the couple's recommendation. Later the

baby, Davis, got a cardiovascular attack when Ruth was all alone. Fixed in a dilemma, she did not know whether to assist the baby or adhere to the hospitals' and parents' recommendation.

I took interest in this book in first place because of the book title "Small Great Things", which was inspired by one of the quotes from Martin Luther King, "If I cannot do great things, I can do small things in a great way". The protagonist, Ruth Jefferson, was the only coloured staff member in the maternity ward of the Connecticut hospital. Initially, Ms Jefferson portrayed ignorance on the impact of racial representation in her community because she felt that she treated others the same way she expected them to treat her. The reality of skin colour placed one in a society dawned on her when a sexist Turk and his wife Brittany Bauer refused to have her care for their new-born son, she was shocked and disappointed when the hospital obliged to the couple's request. But, with no option she obeyed, when she was the only person on duty the baby stopped breathing, and Ruth was charged with the child's death. Living amid his baby son's sudden death, the Turk looked for someone to vent his frustration and anger and filed a murder case on Ms Jefferson.

In the entire book, the author showed that individual and institutional racism causes melodramatic criticism of people of colour and oversimplification of complex situations in life because the villains of the story were not directly affected by the unfair treatment and prejudices of racial concerns. She offered three protagonist narrators in the "Small Great Things" to show the three positions of racial discrimination directly affecting the modern society. Through the eyes of Ruth Jefferson, the audience would be exposed to the ignorance position of the victims directly affected by racism at their workplaces, in the society living with other people, and in the hands of institutions. Kennedy McQuarie was a narrator that gave the readers the indirect racism perpetrated towards people of colour. Through the eyes of Kennedy, Ruth's lawyer, she defends the accused black nurse was defended, but her legal advice startled the readers whether she was good willed or not. Through the eyes of Turk Bauer, the readers were exposed to direct hatred and prejudice on racial grounds.

In her narration, Picoult brought out the background scenario of racial prejudice happening in our everyday situations that escape public interests. That is why I think this book is inspirational to every one of us. We are all born with different genders, skin colours, appearances, exposed with different cultures, traditions, and educations, but our hearts beat the same.





# coco

4B Rachel Lau

Death is not something we should be afraid of when you know there is someone who will remember you for eternity.

As expected from PIXAR and Walt Disney, a heart touching masterpiece was once again produced. The total gross of the animation Coco stands at a remarkably high amount, bringing in \$807.1 million in ticket sales over the world. The reasons behind this popularity have long been wondered. What causes the audiences to swoon over this movie?

Coco was inspired by the Mexican Day of the Dead holiday which family members would gather and pray for their family and relatives who have passed away so as to ensure them to walk through their spiritual journey smoothly. The movie also took many Mexican features as a reference, like the Mexican cempasúchil, a traditional flower used to honor the dead, and Mexican paper crafts.

With the enthusiasm for music, a 12-year-old boy Miguel aspired to be a musician, following the footsteps of his idol, Ernesto de la Cruz. Due to the trauma of dead ancestors, his family strictly forbade Miguel from playing musical instruments. Despite his family's objection, Miguel stole the guitar of Ernesto de la Cruz in his mausoleum to use it for the talent show. However, little did he know that stealing from the dead would take him to the other side of the world, The Land of the Dead. Miguel met a



skeleton called Héctor who was almost forgotten by his family. Miguel then agreed to take his picture back to the Land of the Living in return of bringing him to meet Ernesto de la Cruz whom he assumed to be his great-grandfather. In short, Miguel realized that Ernesto de la Cruz passed off Héctor's compositions as his own and poisoned him to death. In the end, Héctor finally reconciled with Miguel's family.

Back to the Land of the Living, Miguel passed the lullaby "Remember Me" from Héctor to his grandma Coco. It revitalized her memory and she sang along to it. At the end of the movie, Miguel proudly sang songs to his family, without hesitation, without taking lives and deaths into account.

This animation is not your typical animation which can boldly tell you about the matter of death. One of the main purposes of this movie is the importance of keeping your dead relatives in your heart. Living in a fast-paced city, you can't help but devote yourself to work and academics. Even on the only day to pay respect to

our ancestors, Ching Ming Festival, the majority of teenagers nowadays are not willing to do so.

The Oscar-winning and worldwide hit soundtrack "Remember Me" seems to be conveying the message of not to obliterate your loved ones. The disappearance is somewhat nugatory if you keep them deep down in your heart.

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# 中港建設， 港人之福？



4D 李綺韻

2018年，兩大中港建設——廣深港高速鐵路和港珠澳大橋先後落成並啟用，它們連結香港和內地的交通網絡，成為香港重要的基建設施。那麼，到底這兩個龐大的工程為香港人和內地人分別帶來了什麼呢？

## 耗資千億的港珠澳大橋

港珠澳大橋，顧名思義，就是連結香港、珠海和澳門三地的橋樑，全長約五十五公里。工程從二零零九年尾起動工，一直到二零一八年中才正式完成，過程阻礙重重，耗時整整九年，費用大幅超支逾千億港元。政府動用數目這麼龐大的公帑去興建這些設施，究竟是否合理？

從社會大眾的角度來看，赤鱲角機場是本地居民和外地旅客的主要交通建設，也僅僅用了九十億港元興建，但相比起可以通往世界各地、國際航班眾多、能為全港市民及遊客提供貨運和旅運服務的機場，港珠澳大橋只能來往中港澳三地，卻要動用一千餘億公帑這個駭人的數目。

而在營運方面，港珠澳大橋也有其限制。來往珠海和香港的車輛需持有粵港兩地車牌，來往港澳的也需持有港澳兩地車牌，當中不包括少數獲批來往三地的車輛。但對普羅大眾來說，申請兩地車牌的門檻極高，以致一些中介公司趁機提高二手車牌的價格，炒價高達百萬港元。沒有兩地車牌或沒有車輛的市民要通過大橋前往內地，就要乘坐客車（巴士），需時大概一小時，與坐船相若。惟本港獲得兩地車牌的配額數量甚少，運輸公司獲得的車牌也只佔少數，未能為市民提供大量班次。

由此可見，大橋的建設並非針對一般市民，而是針對國家的經濟發展，方便中港貿易，這與在開通儀式上，有官員曾表示興建大橋的目的是為了改善香港民生的說法不合。

近幾年大灣區發展越發蓬勃，鄰近大橋的各個城市發展一日千里，交通配套日益完善，來往港珠澳三地其實早已十分方便。那麼，大橋可以為中港兩地帶來什麼經濟效益？

其實真正可通過港珠澳大橋而獲利的是三地的商業機構，因為大橋營運所得不多，但營運成本卻高昂。雖然港珠澳大橋並不能通過營運直接回收一千億的成本，但它帶來的商機極大。大橋兩岸的珠江三角洲城市群是中國近年重點發展的地方，例如珠海、佛山、







惠州、中山等二三線城市，它們在這幾年也日漸繁華，加上地理位置優越，交通運輸方便，吸引市民前往旅遊，光是在旅遊業和貿易兩方面，已有極大發展空間。

香港乃彈丸之地，寸金尺土，加上近二三十年經濟發展迅速，土地供應嚴重短缺，不少行業都出現人力資源飽和的情況，而港珠澳大橋正好解決這個困局。它連接珠三角，甚至整個大灣區，加強了中港聯繫和文化交流。透過專業人才的交流，香港漸趨飽和的行業可以分流到兩岸城市發展。此外，一些新興的行業在香港難有發展機會，也可以到珠三角發展，一方面可緩解香港持續膨脹的市場壓力，一方面可協助新興城市發展，可謂一舉兩得。

港珠澳大橋的而且確為香港進一步開拓十四億人口的市場，更增加了中港貿易的流量，相信在不久的未來可以帶來更大的經濟效益，不過，大橋的一系列措施和限制暫時難以惠及一般市民。

### 備受爭議的廣深港高速鐵路

同年落成的基礎建設還有廣深港高速鐵路香港路段，它於二零一八年九月二十八日正式通車，香港路段總長度為二十六公里，速度達到每小時二百公里，每小時可運載約一萬人次，政府預計平日的客量最高可達八萬。而且，政府估算高鐵在五十年內，平均每年為乘客節省約 3,900 萬小時，可以為市民提供更便捷之交通工具。此外，政府表示高鐵除了效率高外，價格亦比其他跨境交通工具便宜，可為市民北上內地帶來便利。

不過，早在高鐵項目正式落成前，社會上就出現很多爭議，例如 2010 年的反高鐵撥款行動，逾千名示威者於立法會大樓前集結，反對撥款興建高鐵，最終甚至引發警民衝突，可見部分市民對於高鐵的作用態度保留，最終政府無視反對者聲音，仍通過 669 億元的撥款。在高鐵完工後，政府又推出備受爭議的「一地兩檢」政策，讓中國海關人員在高鐵站內執法，此舉被指違反基本法、有損一國兩制，甚至破壞了香港自由和尊重人權等的核心價值。而政府方面，卻一直強調「一地兩檢」是發揮高鐵效能的最佳方法，因此拒絕接受公眾質詢，提出無約束力議案，加深了反對者的不滿情緒。

高鐵正式通車後，市民的反應沒有預期中熱烈，首五日每日平均人流僅有約四萬人，是政府預計的一半，這樣高鐵是否真正發揮了其功用？有乘客表示，站內實施的「一地兩檢」雖然節省了通關時間，但也只是短短十分鐘，那麼政府真的有必要為了節省那十分鐘，而訂立有違基本法的制度嗎？

總括而言，港珠澳大橋和廣深港高鐵這兩項矚目的中港建設項目雖順利落成，但它們所帶來的效益和影響仍有待觀望。

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# 四十五週年校慶： 「光明旅·樂」音樂劇



4D 李綺韻、4B 余美珊

《光明旅·樂》是為了慶祝我校四十五週年校慶而籌備的原創音樂劇，故事關於學校音樂劇的人物遴選。在這個遴選的過程中，學生們找回了真正的自己，得著了勇氣。整個音樂劇的意義深遠，讓人反思自己在現今社會的身份定位。故事勉勵大家保持初心，積極面對困難，把我校校訓「爾乃世之光」傳承下去。

為了把最好的表演呈現在觀眾的眼前，每位表演的同學和負責的老師都投放了大量的時間和心血。自 2018 的 1 月開始，同學和老師便展開了漫長而辛勞的訓練。最初，同學面對著繁重的學業壓力和自己尚有不足的表現，不禁感到沮喪和挫敗。但同學、老師以及導演之間的互相扶持和鼓勵，成為了支撐著大家繼續奮鬥的支柱。他們付出了最大努力，善用一分一秒來提升自己的水準。當時，我校的音樂老師謝老師更是懷有身孕，但她仍然不辭勞苦地教導學生。他們這種堅持不懈、水滴石穿的精神，值得我們敬佩和學習。在公演的那一天，他們在舞台上出色精彩的表演，獲得了觀眾如雷的掌聲和認同。



音樂劇描述了一班各自有不同經歷和故事的學生，有的學生對自己的實力和歌藝充滿信心，好勝心很強，渴望在舞台上表現自己；有的是不情不願被家長強迫而來，肩上背負著家長沉甸甸的期望；有的則家境貧困，局限了自己追夢的空間，拖住了自己前進的步伐；有的則極其自卑，自我形象無比低落。她們最後都一一找回了自我，重新認識自己。每一個角色都有鮮明的性格，反映了時下年青人的心態和想法。時下的年青人總處於迷惘的境地，他們可能滿懷夢想和衝勁，卻因為各種原因而碰了一鼻子的灰，他們可能被逼完成上一代人未能完成的夢想，因此被寄予厚望，卻從沒做過自己真正熱愛的事。因為以上種種，這些年青人可能感到迷惘彷徨，又或是有心無力。

劇中令人印象最深刻的，是遴選中的其中一個環節，評判要學生各自選擇自己擅長的音部進行合唱。在合唱團中，女高音的崗位能展示聲音的細膩和高音的極限，通常是最引人矚目的主角，相比之下，中音和低音的和音就像舞台一角的配角。但是，學生並沒有因此而爭相成為主角，盲目地選擇擔當女高音的角色，反而各自選擇了自己最擅長的、最熟悉的崗位，這令筆者想起我校的校訓「爾乃世之光」——我們並非為自己而發光，而是為世界而發光。

舞台上總有主角配角之分，我們也許只是站在主角身後的小角色，未必是閃閃發光的主角，但只要站到適合自己的位置上，小人物也能綻放出屬於自己獨特的異彩，照亮其他人，因為我們每一個人，都是真光女兒，是世上的光。



小孩子是降落人間的天使，他們本應在家人的關愛下，無憂無慮地成長。然而，近日越來越多的虐兒慘案告訴我們，事實並非如此。例如北京紅黃藍幼兒園事件：幼兒被強行扎針餵藥，甚至遭性侵犯；香港五歲女孩遭生父繼母毒打至死；渭南六歲男童被繼母虐待成植物人；澳門七歲女童被迫吃素，最終活活餓死；台灣四歲女童因半夜哭鬧被父親在街上毆斃。原來許多的小天使，還未看見世間的旖旎美景，還未體會到人間真情百味，便已經嘗到人間的陰冷醜惡：虐打、性侵、父母對他們疏忽照顧甚至精神折磨，手段殘忍，這些小天使最終翼折魂損，令人痛心。

社會上出現這麼多虐兒案件的原因主要有三：一、法律缺失。無論是在香港還是世界各地，法律對於小孩子權利的保障仍然不足，虐兒的犯罪成本過低，很多時候罪犯只需繳付罰款就能擺平事件；加上政府監管不足，罪犯便能毫無顧忌，為所欲為，以致虐兒案頻生。二、破碎家庭泛濫。很多孩子被虐待的原因在於父母婚姻破裂，他們便把怨氣發洩在孩子身上；又或是繼父母擁有父母的權利，但因沒有骨肉相連之親，他們全無呵護小孩子之心，甚至對孩子惡言相向，拳打腳踢。三、社會缺乏警惕和關注。很多家長以教訓孩子為名施虐，這往往是陌生人所無法干涉的。此外，「打是愛，罵是親」的觀念在中國人社會根深蒂固，很多人都對家長打罵孩子的行為表示諒解，認為這樣能教導孩子向好，卻忽略其打罵程度是否含有虐待成分。除了家長以外，老師也是施虐者之一。不少案件不被揭破，原因是善良限制了大眾對罪惡的警覺，社會大眾不相信為人師表者會罔顧職業道德，對學生狠下毒手。



# 虐待兒童——小天使的隕落

4A 董煦慈 4A 王榕



為了盡可能減低發生虐兒案的機會，讓小天使得以茁壯成長，我們應該有所行動。身為老師的，一旦發現學生有異樣，比如皮膚上有瘀痕，又或是學生突然變得沉默寡言，有意用衣服遮掩某些部位等，老師可以通知家長，或以家訪等方式深入瞭解事情的原委，在有需要時，與警方保持聯繫。虐兒案之所以無日無之，是因為刑罰威嚇性不足，因此政府應嚴懲施虐者，以增加威嚇性，起殺雞儆猴之作用；並讓媒體大肆宣傳，令民眾提高警覺。而身為普通市民的我們，則應對身邊的兒童多加關注，比如當我們長時間聽到鄰居傳來孩子淒厲的哭叫聲，甚或伴隨著重物撞擊的聲音，又或是出現其他不尋常的聲音，我們都應該考慮尋求警方的協助。

「地獄空蕩蕩，魔鬼在人間」也許我們的力量很微薄，不足以與醜惡殘忍的人性對抗，也不能完全阻止虐兒案的發生，但我們相信，通過社會大眾的努力，大家一起對兒童多加關注，杜漸防微，必能減少小天使折翼的慘案發生。





# 注意生態保育



# 拯救瀕危動物

4A 王榕 4D 楊嘉怡

隨著人類社會的發展，許多動物的棲息地不斷遭到破壞，很多生物瀕臨絕種，情況極為嚴峻，其中丹頂鶴、華南虎和鯨鯊更危在旦夕。以下將會以此三種動物為例，說明人類社會如何逼迫牠們走上「絕路」，希望能令大家反思自己日常生活模式，同時尋找拯救這些瀕臨動物的方法。

## 窮途末路的瀕臨絕種動物

### 丹頂鶴

丹頂鶴屬於鶴類，因頭頂紅肉冠而得名，為東亞地區的特有鳥種。牠們的棲息地正受嚴重破壞。自二十世紀六十年代開始，人類活動對濕地的威脅日益加劇，人類不僅侵佔濕地面積，還使原本連通的水系被中斷，再加上氣候乾旱的問題，水域面積已大為縮減。

此外，污染問題亦深深的困擾著丹頂鶴。人類燒荒的開墾方法，嚴重毀壞丹頂鶴的巢材和掩蔽處，致使其分布面更窄。再者，由於東亞地區的人們自古就有以其羽毛做衣服和以其器官入藥的需求，因此偷獵等行為更是猖獗。

天災人禍接連發生，丹頂鶴的滅絕似乎已成定局。曾經，在東亞文化中，丹頂鶴象徵幸福、吉祥和長壽，但是，如今它卻成了瀕臨絕種生物的代表，何其諷刺！全球各國人民正熱切關注丹頂鶴的存亡，筆者在此呼籲大眾積極關注並努力保護濕地，切勿因一己私利而將這美麗高貴的生物推上絕路。相信只要大家齊心協力，必能將丹頂鶴從瀕危邊緣拯救回來。



### 華南虎

華南虎又名廈門虎、中國虎、南中國虎，是中國特有的品種，生活在中國的南部。由於人類不斷墾荒、伐木和開礦，導致華南虎的生存環境和食物鏈遭到嚴重的破壞。

華南虎懷璧其罪，由於其虎皮及虎骨對治風濕、關節炎有奇效，人類在龐大的中藥市場利益驅使下，在二十世紀五十年代，大肆獵殺華南虎，最終滅絕華南虎的自然種群，現只剩下人工繁殖的老虎。

為了改變華南虎即將滅絕的命運，「拯救中國虎國際基金會」計畫重新放歸華南虎，相信在不久的將來華南虎能回歸自然。但筆者也希望不要再有人為了利益而偷偷捕殺牠們。其實「動物是人類的朋友」這句話沒有錯，只要人類不主動侵擾牠們的生活，人類和動物還是能夠友好相處的。

### 鯨鯊

鯨鯊屬於鬚鯨小目的海洋哺乳動物，是地球上現存體型最大的動物。曾經，海洋是牠們的天堂，牠們的蹤跡佈滿每片海域。但隨著人類征服了大海，貪婪的慾望推使人類不斷獵殺鯨鯊，捕鯨者幾乎使牠們滅絕。同時，大量的船隻在海上航行，藍鯨不得已常與船隻發生碰撞，或被漁民的捕漁設備弄傷，加上海洋越來越多的噪音，使他們難以互相溝通，在遇到困難時只能孤身奮戰，所以牠們可能因此而喪命。而全球暖化以及海洋溫度的改變，亦嚴重影響藍鯨的食物來源以及交配生產。

人類各方面的發展極為成功，征服了許許多多先人不曾或不敢踏足的區域，但付出的代價竟是如此沉重，許多生物因此而備受干擾，鯨鯊亦瀕臨滅絕。雖然有不少國家立法禁止捕鯨，然而目前尚無法確定鯨鯊的數量是否能因而有所增加。



## 生命曙光重現的瀕臨動物

瀕臨絕種的動物數量雖然有很多，但是世界各地已經開始實施相應的措施，目的就為了能拯救這些動物。在人類努力下，好些瀕臨絕種的動物已被成功拯救，熊貓和禿鷹就是其中的例子。

### 熊貓

大熊貓是中國國寶，也稱作大貓熊，是中國特有物種，牠們的主要棲息地是中國中西部四川盆地周邊的山區和陝西南部的秦嶺地區。全世界野生大熊貓現存大約有 2060 頭。在 2016 年末，世界自然保護聯盟（IUCN）將大熊貓的受威脅等級從「瀕危級」降為「易危級」。

熊貓之所以曾經被列為瀕危動物，是因為其棲息地被破壞、再加上環境污染、與種群隔離等原因，使野外種群的繁衍出現危機。從 1998 年起，中國有關當局全面禁止天然林砍伐，又禁止個人使用槍枝，在一定程度上保護了熊貓。1992 年以後，法例更禁止人們遷移至保護區，更安排居民陸續遷出，避免熊貓的棲息地受人類活動干擾。經過多年努力，一些地方的大熊貓的野外種群數量才開始上升。



### 加州禿鷹

美國加州禿鷹是北美鳥類中體型最為龐大的一種，被稱為自然界的清道夫，牠是生態系統中的重要物種，但也是北美瀕臨絕種的鳥類之一。二十世紀四十年代，禿鷹數量僅有一百隻。到了六十年代，數量降至三十隻以下。及至八十年代，禿鷹的數量依然持續下降，僅存不足十隻。儘管政府早已立法保護，禁止捕殺，然而禿鷹的滅絕似乎已成定局，無法改變。經過政府慎重的考慮後，當局決定將國內九隻加州禿鷹全數捕獲，以人工的方式飼養牠們。

經過不斷的努力，人類終於挽救了瀕臨滅絕的禿鷹。二十世紀末，在美國魚類、野生動物保護局及尖頂國家公園等機構合作推行的保護禿鷹自立計劃下，加州禿鷹又重新被放歸野外。時至今日，加州禿鷹的總數量已經達到 200 多隻。

如此斐然的成績足以證明，只要人類積極關注，用心保護，便擁有創造奇跡的機會，能將這些「極危級」的動物拯救回來。

除了瀕臨絕種的動物外，其實還有很多動物都被列入了易危級和近危級，例如非洲豹、北極熊、皇帝企鵝和美洲豹等。希望人類能夠減少甚至停止對這些物種的獵殺。人類雖是食物鏈的最頂端，但是任何物種的滅絕，對食物鏈所帶來的影響都是不可估量的，拯救動物也就是在拯救人類自己。希望人類能愛護動物，避免做出傷害他們的舉動，進而創造一個人類與動物並存的和諧社會。

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# AI 普及究竟 是福還是禍？



5C 羅靜宜 4A 董煦慈

人類在幾千年間不斷發明各式各樣的工具、發展能源和建立社會制度，汲汲營營地將人類文明推上新高峰。然而隨著人類智慧的累積與科技的發展，人類自身也逐漸產生了一種擔憂：未來會否有一天出現全新的高智慧物種，把人類遠遠甩在後頭？未來究竟會否有什麼足以顛覆人類現處的優越地位？電影中描述的史前巨獸、外星生物尚未見蹤影，但人工智能的挑戰卻開始頻密出現。以人工智能為基礎的機器人對於我們來說，正是一個巨大的威脅。

人工智慧（Artificial Intelligence，簡稱 AI），又稱人工智能，它屬於計算機科學領域的範疇，意指讓機器具備和人類一樣的思考邏輯與行為模式。人工智能發展的領域包括：語音識別、電腦視覺與專家系統。知識工程是過去人工智能研究的核心範圍。人工智能發展的第一步，是讓機器先大量地讀取資料，然後進行歸類統整，再分析判斷資料之間的關聯度。知識工程的發展讓機器能具備專業知識，而機器學習是近代人工智能發展的另一核心——讓機器擁有常識、推理思考的能力，並能夠解決問題。

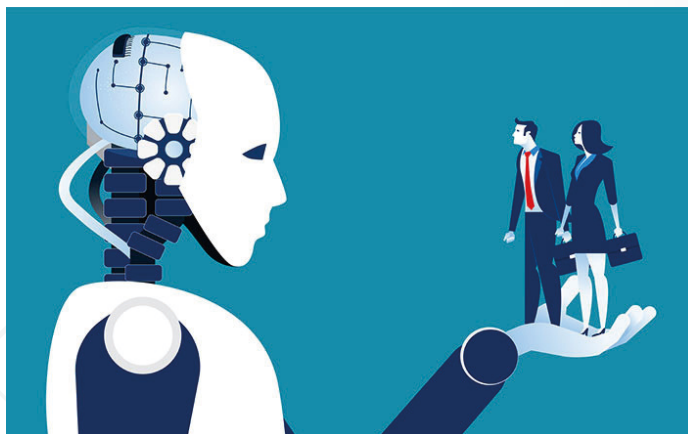
人工智能正逐漸接管每個人生活中所做的大大小的決定，你在瀏覽的購物網站的同時，人工智能就會觀察與分析你的喜好，讓你持續看到符合自己喜好的商品；又或是在分析其他人的購買偏好後，透過推薦的方式來影響你的選擇。社群網站利用人工智能，搜集掃描關鍵字、你所訂閱的網站、你曾點擊的新聞等資料，精確地分析你的個人喜好、言論類型甚至是政治傾向，進而集中地為你提供你會感興趣的內容，為的就是要讓你的視線多停留在網頁上，從而增加網頁的廣告收入。通過人工智能，電腦能夠詳細分析出你在做某件事情時的情緒、好惡；與此同時，無人車的出現亦預示了人工智能將擁有比人類更好的駕駛技術。它們似乎能夠更快預測到行車及路面狀況，也能對危機做出更快速的反應。





或許你們認為這些都不足為懼，並認為電腦無法取代「創造性」事務，例如音樂創作、文章創作或哲學思考等等，這些均不能被人工智能取代。很可惜，這種將人工智能視為只能從事機械性事務的觀點，早已受到科學家的挑戰及否定。事實上，透過人工智能分析與創造能「熱賣」的流行音樂作品早就不是新鮮事，我們所聽到的熱門歌曲，當中有許多都來自人工智能的分析結果。人工智能更已經進入了劇本審查的領域，電腦已經能透過分析劇本內容，預測該劇本會不會成為下一部熱門強片。人工智能撰寫的文章與新聞其實也已經悄悄出現，法律界、文學界乃至醫療界也早就充斥著各種嘗試，希望透過人工智能來取代這些職業所聘用的人手，而目前也已經取得初步的成果。一些醫生認為，如 X 光判讀、電腦斷層掃描、磁力共振等工作，都可以交由人工智能代勞。它能快速分析容易診斷的圖像，節省醫護人員的工作時間，也大大提高了醫生的工作效率。

以上一切都是現在正在發生的事情，社會未來的人類將逐步得到這些人工智能帶來的便利，但也將因為人工智能的低勞動成本，而讓許多人失業，情況嚴重的話，更可能引發社會動亂。更令人擔心的是，在未來的社會，權力將集中落入少數人類精英的手上，這些人掌握著人工智能的核心技術，而人工智能則支配著大多數人的生活。人工智能已經為我們當前的社會帶來許多從未想像



過的便利，能夠讓人便捷地掌握生活中大大小小的事務，但它同時也掌握了许多我們生活的大數據。許多人對人工智能的發展一無所知，但它卻正在逐步了解我們每一個人。此刻，科學家們正在嘗試如何擴大人工智能對人類的貢獻，這些嘗試固然是偉大的，但同時也是危險的。當科技發展到一定的程度，便可以在短時間內產生大幅度的進步，進而顛覆整個社會。也許，人工智能正在等待著這個日子的到來，接管你我的生活。我們還應該繼續依賴人工智能嗎？在期望透過人工智能提升生活素質，廣泛使用人工智能的同時，人類是否應加倍努力，避免自己被取代？而人類，又是否能在享受科技進步帶來的便利的同時，保持清醒，不讓自己被自己研發出來的全新科技淘汰嗎？這些問題的答案，還請諸位拭目以待。



「我們一起  
學貓叫，一起喵喵  
喵喵喵～」不知道大  
家有沒有聽過這一首歌  
呢？

這首歌來自抖音短視頻  
（簡稱抖音）。抖音是一個近  
年十分火熱的社群應用程式。在  
2016年9月，它正式躍入我們的生  
活，為大家提供一個讓各年齡層的人  
均可自行製作短視頻的平台。從此，人  
們不再需要擁有專業的電腦或是剪輯技  
術，便可透過簡單的操作，體驗製作短片  
的過程。

# 抖音， 抖出文化

4B 余美珊 4D 李綺韻

直至今今天，抖音海外版已覆蓋全球超過 150 個國家，每月活躍用戶人數超過 5 億。風靡多個國家的抖音文化已成為國際潮流、時下熱話，其在國際上的熱度和影響力不容小覷。隨著抖音短視頻為人廣傳，視頻的種類也逐漸涵蓋更多範圍，題材包括音樂、美食、時尚、生活等各方面，可謂五花八門。

抖音的人氣持續上升，無數網路紅人和主播也如雨後春筍般甫然興起。他們憑著精緻的外貌、婉轉動聽的歌聲或是活力四射的舞蹈取得他人的關注，當支持者有了一定的數目後，他們便成為小有名氣的「網紅」。例如以發佈唱歌視頻為主的摩登兄弟現已積累了 2500 萬粉絲，人氣可謂不亞於明星。他們不但能夠從中獲得滿足感，甚至可以透過協助宣傳某些品牌來賺取金錢。



抖音這個看似普通的手機應用程式，已經帶動了一個行業的發展，創造了無限可能。不知不覺間，抖音已經慢慢滲入了我們的生活，改變了我們的社會——然而，它所帶來的就僅僅是娛樂或消閒那麼簡單嗎？

網絡世界總是令人沉迷的，抖音也不例外。抖音擁有客製化的系統，會根據用戶點讚的視頻和所關注的用戶來收集用戶的喜好，然後推薦同類型的視頻給他們。雖然這樣的系統可以令用戶減少觀看到不喜歡的视频，為人帶來方便，但卻會令人上癮。當用戶觀看到的全都是自己感興趣的視頻，會不期然一直看下去。他們窩在床上，手指頭一滑，又是好幾個小時，浪費了不少時間。這無論對成人或學生來說，也百害而無一利。



抖音的宣傳標語是「記錄美好生活」，原意是讓人互相分享美好的事物，卻有部份用戶利用抖音來炫耀金錢、奢侈品和豪宅，向觀眾展示夜夜笙歌的生活，滿眼的奢華糜爛；他們更會通過蓄意破壞名貴的物件和食物，來凸顯自己的富有，令觀眾為之側目。有的甚至為了博取關注，拍攝高難度動作影片，例如湖北一名用戶為了模仿流行的「打筋斗」動作，而把兩歲的女兒拋高，結果女兒意外頭部墜地，半身不遂，此舉實屬不智。

這些只為博取觀眾注目的行為除了浪費資源和金錢外，也推動了物質主義的流行——令人沈迷物質上的滿足，而忽略精神上的富有。久而久之，「金錢能解決一切」、「有錢不是萬能，但沒錢就萬萬不能」等思想在社會中就會更加根深蒂固，令人變得勢利貪財。期望抖音文化的追隨者，能以清醒的頭腦判別是非曲直，切勿沉迷。

資料來源：

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<https://www.tiktok.com/creator/>



# 被遺忘的 中華民族象徵——漢服

4D 楊嘉怡

近年來，漢服復興運動興起，「漢服」一詞漸漸走入人們的視線中。隨著今年中國官方首次回應「漢服運動」，並確立首屆「中國華服日」，漢服亦日漸普及，為越來越多的人所認知。

那麼，漢服究竟是什麼呢？是古裝劇中各種華美的服裝？抑或是應根據字面理解為漢朝時期的衣物？其實如今所講的漢服，乃是漢民族的傳統服飾。漢服始於黃帝，備於堯舜，而定型於周，隨後經過不斷的傳承、發展、改良，它在中國盛行了數千年，最終隨著清初推行的「剃髮易服令」而沒落。

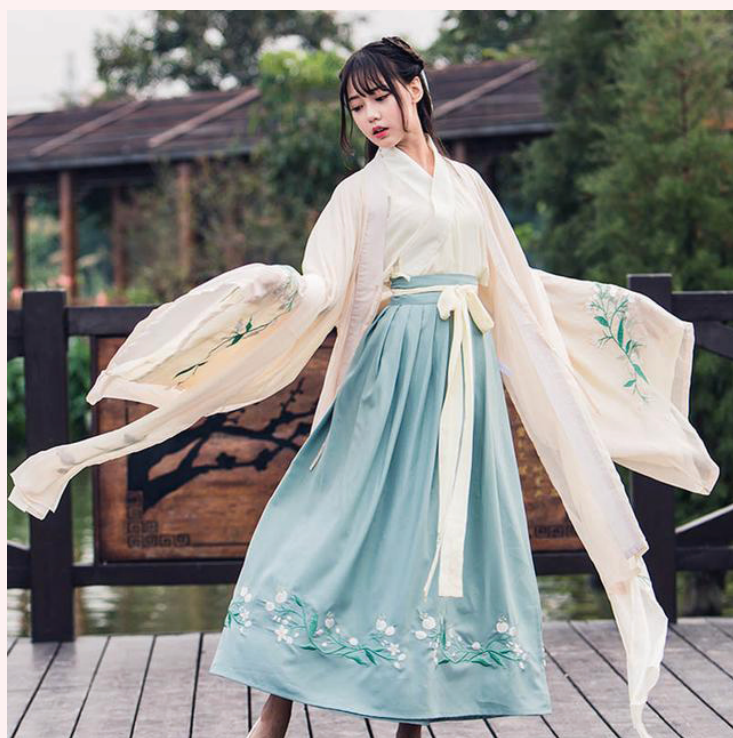
說起漢服的歷史，總讓人心情不由得變得沉重，傳承千年的文化，就此斷絕。但大家在覺得可惜之餘，又不禁有疑惑：時代發展至今，漢服復興運動真的有必要嗎？有可能嗎？還能被人接受嗎？它還能跟得上時代的趨勢嗎？

「漢服運動」的興起，最重要的意義在於傳揚漢文化。其實在漢服本身的設計中，已融匯了中國傳統文化，例如漢服背部有一條「中縫」，處於整件衣裳的正中間，分毫不差，時刻警醒我們做人要正直。漢服結構為上衣下裳，代表著天與地，陰與陽，意為天地相融、陰陽協調。自古帝王掌權以來，必定會有易服改制的舉動，作為定尊卑、鞏固權威的政治舉措，因此在不同的漢服的設計上，我們能窺探昔日「衣冠上國」的風采。



文章至此，相信大多數人都會對漢服的沒落多少存有憐憫之心，但是自己若要以漢服作日常服穿著，必然會拒絕。若要問原因，大抵是尷尬、不方便、深怕被人視為奇裝異服等。但存有這些想法，皆因大家對漢服還未了解。漢服作為我等祖先沿用千年的服飾，怎會在便於日常生活方面欠缺考慮？在古裝劇中，後宮妃嬪衣長數米，裙擺垂至地面，行動必然十分不方便。但真正的漢服並非如此，漢服設計實用靈活，先人用於耕田採桑，完全沒問題，更何況只是用於逛街吃飯？至於被視為奇裝異服，





這並不是漢服本身的問題，而是在於穿著場合是否得宜，就如你看電影不會穿婚紗，結婚不會穿牛仔褲一樣。而漢服並不全是隆重華美的禮服，它亦有簡約樸實的便服，適合日常生活之用。

雖說在全球化的影響下，各國民族服飾逐漸式微，但不少國家都著力推廣民族服飾。自越南改革開放後，便提出每逢國家重大節日或使者出國訪問時，都必須穿著國服「奧黛」，同時亦規定初中以上的女學生以「奧黛」作為校服。另外，日本的傳統民族服飾亦是家家必備的。每逢節日慶典，「和服」必定會派上用場。而漢服無論是作為中華文化的象徵，抑或是日常生活之用，都極為合宜，「漢服復興運動」亦確有其必要。



如今，直接向人宣傳，講述漢文化，未必會有人真正上心，但漢服的美麗則是毋庸置疑的。愛美之心人皆有之，不少人都是先被漢服的美麗所吸引，進而了解其背後的意義。時至今日，漢服已被不少人接受，在日常生活中穿著。二零一七年，一系列以敦煌為主題設計的漢服登上中國國際時裝周的舞台，漢服隨之走進全世界的視線中，漢服的美得以宣揚，相信這亦是「漢服復興運動」所希望見到的曙光。



# 新世代大數據 電子錢包是否安全？

5C 羅靜宜

香港是全球先進城市之一，市民對電子產品趨之若鶩，每個人身上都至少有一部手提電話作通訊、娛樂等用途。然而本地雖出現過不同的的手機支付系統，但由於市民對其安全證明信心不足，故香港仍未普及使用手機電子錢包。由於電子錢包將現金和交易放在虛擬的平台上，所以網路安全和資料加密都成為用戶的關注焦點。

電子錢包是一種電子支付模式，是一個內裏能儲存電子貨幣、信用卡的智能電話軟件。用家在交易後，可以在電話上查閱轉賬歷史和現金餘額。它同時支援點對點轉賬功能，方便用戶轉賬，例如和朋友用膳後想分拆賬單，又或身上不夠零錢以致無法找續等，當有了電子錢包，雙方只要輕輕一搖手提電話，便可以輕易繳付自訂的金額。若然這種電子錢包發展成熟後，更可以將用家的身份證、學生證和駕駛執照等個人資料放入電話軟件中，商戶便可以蒐集客戶的喜好和搜索歷史，然後作推廣銷售之用。

然而，電子錢包亦潛在不少風險，系統存有用戶的虛擬電子貨幣，賊人有機會無聲無息地在遠距離偷走手機裏的金錢。萬一電子銀包用戶遺失手提電話，賊人或有機會盜用儲存在內的信用卡資訊；甚或用戶在網上交易過程中不慎被黑客入侵，便會造成金錢損失。無可否認，八達通卡使用的近距離無線通訊，是比較安全的電子錢包制式，但是仍然有潛在風險。當賊人用讀卡器在用戶身邊走過時，便有機會在瞬間作近距離的數據交換，盜取金錢。除了信用卡資料、電子金錢可以被盜取外，電子錢包也裝著滿滿的個人私隱。個人資料如姓名和電話號碼一旦被套取，不法分子可能透過轉售資料圖利，資料可能被用作促銷的渠道，甚至在不知情下牽涉違法行為。又如近日出現三宗匯豐銀行 Payme 戶口懷疑被盜用的事件，涉款共 1.4 萬元。由此可見，使用電子錢包，商戶或用戶不慎洩露用戶資料的風險就更高，用戶儼如生活在全天候的監視之下。

要應對以上問題，必先要有穩固的監管基礎。雖然在中國內地，電子商貿已被廣泛應用，但內地的網路安全性低，而香港對電子商貿的監管則比較完善和嚴謹。即使內地手機錢包的發展很快，但在監管方面仍存有灰色地帶，容易出現安全問題。相信電子錢包將會繼續發展，香港起步遲一點也不一定是壞事，因有成熟的監管制度是十分重要的，這樣才能保障用家和服務提供者。如由政府帶頭發展，市民對其安全程度也會有一定的信心，故此政府更應就電子支付設立更完善的監管制度，令市民對使用電子錢包更有信心。







# 風靡世界各地的電子競技

4B 余美珊

在 1972 年 10 月 19 日，美國史丹福大學的幾位理工科學生利用實驗室中的電腦，召開了第一屆「泛銀河系太空大戰奧運會」，參賽者為保比賽的公平而定下了賽制。在那一刻，電子競技在人類的歷史上首次拉開了序幕。在接下來的四十多年，《Dota2》、《爐石戰記》、《英雄聯盟》等電子競技遊戲逐一面世，首屆「任天堂世界錦標賽」亦於 1990 年踏上荷里活環球影城的舞台。直至今日，電競隨著科技的發展而變得日益蓬勃，成為風靡各地的潮流文化。在 2022 年，它更會在杭州亞運會上成為正式比賽的項目之一。

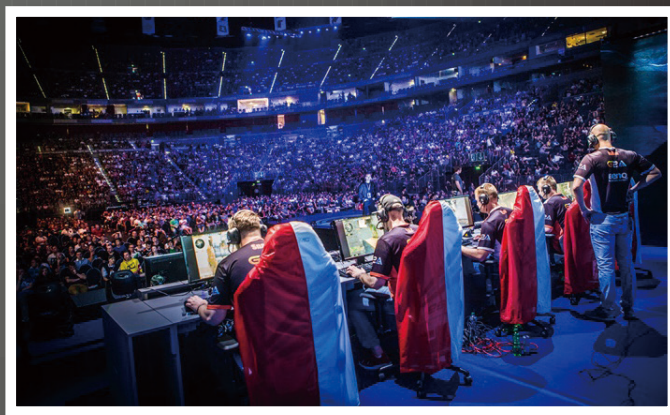
電子競技（e-sports），是指以個人或隊伍形式使用電子設備來進行電子競技項目。透過這項運動，玩家可以鍛煉自己的反應、思維和培養團隊合作精神。電子競技之所以可以被中國、韓國以及部分歐美國家視為正式的體育項目，是因為每位專業的電競選手都要擁有超人的精神專注力、智力、反應和體能，還要接受和專業運動員相仿的密集訓練。因此，電競不單只是動動手指的運動，而是一項嚴格要求選手各項能力和身體質素的競技項目。不論是在現場觀看或是在網上看直播，大型的國際電競賽事總是能吸引大量的電競迷觀賞。現場炫目耀眼的燈光、專業講解員的激動解說、電競選手之間的精彩戰鬥，都令所有觀眾熱血沸騰，場內氣氛高漲。為了增添噱頭，有些主辦單位更會邀請有名氣的明星參加電競賽事中的「明星賽」，以吸引更多的「門外漢」關注電競。根據市調機構 Newzoo 的統計，2018 年全球觀看電競賽事的觀眾人數將達 3.8 億人。由此可見，電子競技在全世界獲得了廣大的支持，潛藏著無限商機。

然而，電競在部分地區仍然存在著爭議和排斥。在電競是否應該被視為體育項目的問題上，日本奧委

會稱：「體育是為了促進身體健康，然而遊戲有可能影響健康生活，世界衛生組織更將網絡遊戲定義為『疾病』，所以不應該承認會危害健康的活動成為運動。」而在香港，大部分家長都反對自己的兒女從事電競行業，認為投身電競即是「不務正業」，甚至會因而引發家庭中的衝突或矛盾，電競的發展實在是個未知之數。

相反，電競行業在中國和韓國等亞洲國家已獲得了民眾廣泛的認可和高度發展。為了達到推廣電競文化的目的，香港已在 2018 年 8 月 24 至 26 日舉辦了「香港電競音樂節」，大型娛樂公司 Yes Media 亦將在數碼港設立三萬呎的電競館，以宣揚電競文化，吸引社會關注。

自 1972 年起，電競正在以飛快的速度發展，現在已建立了一套完善的比賽制度、研發了先進的電子設備和創新的遊戲。相信隨著電競的風氣越漸盛行，電競不會只停留在一個「它只是一種潮流」的階段，而是會變成一種受大眾認同的「文化」。或許有一天，你的親人、朋友也會成為一個專業的電競選手。那時候，你又會支持他嗎？



資料來源：

<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/電子競技>

<https://www.bnext.com.tw/article/49207/gaming-3-0-esports>

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<https://www.hk01.com/> 周報 181088/ 電競館 - 發展 - 產業鏈吸金力強不可忽視



2017/18 學年明報「小作家培訓計劃」全年寫作大賽（初中組）亞軍



# 八點十五分

3D 李綺韻 (17-18)

又是平凡的一天，戶川奶奶像平常一樣，低着頭彎着腰蹲在地上，用滿佈皺紋的雙手一件一件地洗着衣服，幾十年如一日，她洗的不僅是衣服，還是滄桑。當她艱難地站起身來，望向屋內的古董大鐘，顯示的時間是八點十五分，她又想起了那一年的八點十五分，是她一輩子逃也逃不過的夢魘。

七十三年前，二戰正打得火熱，軸心國和同盟國之間廝殺得如火如荼，種族仇恨的枝藤攀援到世界樹的樹幹上。戰火極速蔓延到大半個日本，到處都是狂熱分子，遍地都是戰死士兵，哪裏都是生靈塗炭。那時的戶川奶奶才十七歲，是花兒盛放得最燦爛的年紀，長得標緻白淨，乖巧聽話，人人都喜歡她。當時日本的形勢正佔上風，戶川所在的廣島還沒有大規模的戰亂爆發，單純的她對於戰爭從來沒有概念，只知道自己的家庭很完整，朋友都還活着，她很幸福。

那天是一個平凡到不行的早晨，戶川如常六點半就早早地起了床，準備迎接新的一天到來，看着明亮的天空，心裏暗暗祈禱着戰爭結束的那一天能趕快到來，這樣她就又能上學去了，她已經好幾年沒踏入教室了。她像平常一樣，打來一盆水，唱着小時候媽媽教她的童謠，仔細地打掃着客廳的每一個角落——縱然它們已經夠乾淨了，在無所事事的日子裏，只有讓自己忙碌起來，她才能感受到一絲充實。

原本這個平凡的一天，也該這樣平凡地過去。

戶川拿着沾滿水的抹布，跪在地上，一絲不苟地拭擦着有點陳舊的木地板。她抬起頭來，用手背抹掉額頭的汗，卻看到窗外有好幾輛戰鬥機在空中盤旋着。她的心臟猛地跳動了一下，該不會要打到廣島來了？她連摔帶跌地跑到家人的臥室裏，把睡夢中的他們搖醒，語無倫次告訴他們戰鬥機來了。他們一家跑到陽台上看，只見戰鬥機挑釁似的在幾公里外盤旋着，引擎發出的噪音震耳欲聾，他們摀住耳朵，誰也不知道接下來會發生什麼。戶川在十七歲的人生裏第一次直面戰爭的殘酷，心中有一千萬個可能性閃過。

爺爺雖然年紀老邁，到了這種危急關頭卻精明冷靜得很，他趕忙跑到花園裏，咬緊牙關用盡力氣地想把防空洞的門打開，奈何防空洞已經是上個世紀挖的了，門牢牢地卡住了，爸爸見狀，急忙跑上前幫忙。奶奶走不動了，要媽媽和戶川趕緊去多拿點糧食和急救用品，他們畢竟不知道要在裏面待幾天啊。這種時候總覺得時間過得特別快，他們彷彿在跟死神爭奪時間，眼見戰鬥機盤旋得愈來愈低，危險就在眼前了，「啪」的一聲，門終於打開了，戶川和媽媽也同時回來了。爸爸激動地



揮著手臂，讓他們快點進去避難，一家人以最快的速度往防空洞裏鑽。爸爸媽媽和爺爺都先後進去了，戶川也準備探身進去，這時候，戶川身後行動不便的奶奶摔倒了。戶川見狀，又爬了出來往回頭跑。這樣一摔，奶奶的腳踝扭傷了，戶川心如火焚，緊張地把奶奶背起來，一起跑到防空洞去。

忽然，遠處傳來一聲巨響，地板強烈地搖晃了一下，附近的民居傳來的尖叫声帶著恐懼，此起彼落。回頭一看，剛剛還完好無缺的房子竟然已經夷為平地了，看著眼前的廢墟瓦礫，戶川臉上爬上一絲惶恐，她心知不妙，沒有時間讓她思考到底發生了什麼事，她幾乎是出於本能反應地先把奶奶放下到防空洞裏，再準備爬進去。當戶川一隻腳已經踏進了防空洞時，她忽然感覺背後射來一陣強光，一瞬間她感受到背上一陣劇烈的刺痛直貫心扉，像是無數把鋒利的刀插到她背上，貫穿她的軀體，全身的內臟彷彿都在體內翻騰攪拌，少女的尖叫声響徹整個小鎮。她用盡全力地把防空洞的門關上，不想波及她的家人，她捨不得他們受這樣的疼痛。隨著蕈狀雲在空氣中的飄散，放射性粉塵瀰漫在整個大氣層中，落在了地面，也落在戶川血淋淋的背上，背上的皮膚在被光放射線照到的一瞬間剝落，露出鮮紅的一片血肉模糊。粉塵的飄落更令它潰爛，傷口深的位置甚至見到白白的脊椎骨。這只是電光火石間的事情，可是這短短一分鐘的世界好像慢了下來，所有動作都在以慢動作播放。劇烈的疼痛感毫不留情地侵蝕著戶川的全身，她最後看到的畫面是自己握在門把上的手，手腕上的手錶顯示的時間是八點十五分，然後一陣暈眩，昏了過去。

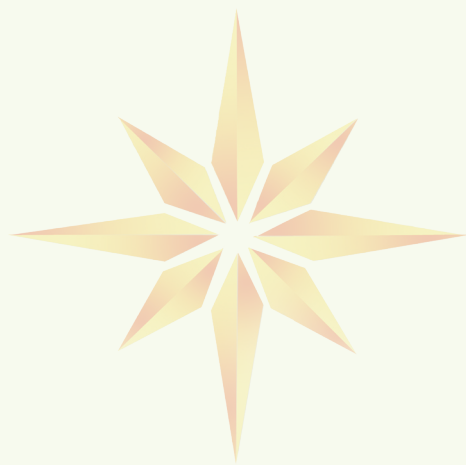
一九四五年八月六日，早上八點十五分，美軍往日本廣島投下原子彈。一切就是來得那麼快，那麼突然，那麼無情。

其實戶川是幸運的，也許是上天看到了她善良的靈魂而眷顧了她，原子彈爆炸沒有奪去她的性命，她成為了為數不多的倖存者之一。被送往醫院後，她在醫院渡（度）過了漫長的四年才恢復身體上的傷口，出院以後，到處都是瓦礫碎片，家已經沒了，早已跟家人失去聯繫，所有朋友都像人間蒸發了似的，她發了瘋似的到處尋找打聽他們的下落，彷彿一場爆炸，把她生命中的所有寄託也炸沒了，除了背上一大片的傷疤，她已經是孑然一身了。爆炸帶給她的陰霾籠罩上了她的人生，她有時會想，如果那時候沒有這場爆炸，她大概像一般花季少女一樣，迎上美好光明的人生，她也許會考上大學，追逐年少的夢想，找到喜歡的工作，搬到繁華熱鬧的城市，找到伴侶，還會生兩個小孩，養一隻貓……可是每次她冒出這樣的念頭後，總低頭戚然一笑，人生哪來的如果？久而久之，她也不願意想這些有的沒的了，生活，彷彿就是這樣了，爆炸過後，她剩下無邊無際的空虛感。

距離二戰的落幕，已經過去七十三年，戶川奶奶已經是九十歲高齡了，在她的家園瞬間化為烏有的那個瞬間，是那麼的不真實，卻又確確實實地發生了。

「時間會沖淡一切」這個說法是不成立的，這一切，到現在還在她眼前放映著，她還在時空的漩渦中，等待著遙遙無期的救贖。





# 爾乃世之光

## **True Light Girls' College**

Address: 54A Waterloo Road, Yau Ma Tei, Hong Kong

Website: [www.tlgc.edu.hk](http://www.tlgc.edu.hk)

Email: [tlg-mail@hkcdcity.net](mailto:tlg-mail@hkcdcity.net)

Telephone: 2385 1491

Fax: 2782 5300