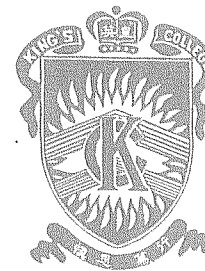


Old boys new boys
winning glory
We ourselves must
write the story

Vol.47 / JUL 2017

KING'S COLLEGE
THE BRIDGE



PAGE 1

By SA Oscar Ho Nok Hei

STUDY CORNER

Examinations in HK & the UK: The Similarities and Differences



Introduction

Since 2012, the two long-standing public examinations in Hong Kong, the HKCEE and HKALE, were phased out and replaced with the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) Examination under the 3-3-4 New Senior Secondary academic structure. The examination is designed primarily as a university entrance exam but it is also an indicator of students' learning outcomes in different areas after receiving six years of secondary education. Until now, the new system is still undergoing adjustments such as the merge of Papers 3 and 5 of the Chinese Language subject since 2016, and the cancellation of the SBA component in Chinese History starting from the academic year 2016-17.

It came as no surprise that the hundreds of thousands of candidates who had gone through the HKCEE and the HKALE over the decades were somehow followers of the British education system, which is characterized by the matriculation years (also known as S.6 and S.7) before enrollment in university, as the exams were developed based on the British models. The two exams were respectively comparable to the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) Examination and General Certificate of Education (GCE) Examination in England. This article will first introduce the local HKDSE examination, then the UK Education System, followed by a brief explanation of the two examinations.

HKDSE

– the only examination under the 3-3-4 curriculum framework

Under the new examination framework, students are required to study four core subjects (English Language, Chinese Language, Mathematics and Liberal Studies), at least two electives and an optional choice of Mathematics Module 1 or 2. They are all regarded as the Category A subjects.

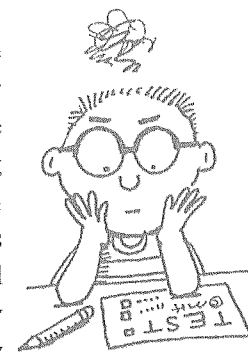
Category B subjects are Applied Learning subjects (ApL), which are offered by certain course providers. They can also be counted as a single elective. There are six areas of studies, including:

- Creative Studies
- Media and Communication
- Services
- Business, Management and Law
- Applied Science
- Engineering and Production

The duration of each ApL course is 180 contact hours, extending over two school years in Secondary 5 and 6. The highest level to be awarded for an ApL subject is a Level 4.

Category C subjects are language subjects other than Chinese and English. A total of six languages are currently available (French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Spanish and Urdu) and are assessed with exactly the same sets of question papers of the GCE AS-level exam in the UK. In the 2015 HKDSE exam, 316 out of 74,131 candidates (0.4% of all candidates) took Category C subjects.

Every year the written examination for Category A subjects starts in late March or early April and ends usually within a month. Candidates will take their Chinese and English speaking exams before and after the written exams respectively. School candidates are also required to have school-based assessments (SBA) during Secondary 5 and 6 for certain subjects, which play an important role in deciding one's overall grade.



Education in the UK

The education curriculum is organised into blocks of years and each block is known as a key stage. There are altogether five key stages, similar to that of Hong Kong. Students have to take the GCSE after attending Year 11 and GCE A-levels after attending Year 13 or embarking on alternatives such as *International Baccalaureate (IB)*, *BTEC* or the *Cambridge Pre-U*.

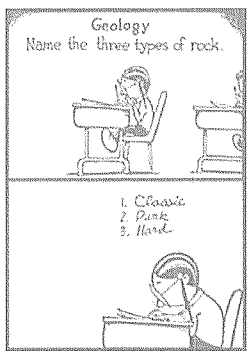
As stipulated by the Education and Skills Act 2008, all children in the UK must receive education starting from the age of 5, and may choose to exit when they reach 17. They can choose to attend state-funded schools or independent schools, which can be described as the Hong Kong version government/aided schools and private/DSS schools. Moreover, there are sixth form colleges which offer A-level curriculum and prepare students for their GCE A-level exams.

GCSE

– an examination for Year 11 students

Students following the GCSE curriculum will have lessons on elective subjects since the commencement of Year 10 (Secondary 4). Lessons on compulsory subjects - English, Mathematics and Science (single, double or triple), however, begin earlier as the courses and syllabi are long and they could not normally be finished within two years. Students take the GCSE at the end of Year 11.

Elective subjects that the HKDSE and GCSE share in common are ICT, Accounting (BAFS), Business Studies (BAFS), Additional Mathematics (M1/M2), Statistics (M1), History, Economics and more. On the other hand, there are some unique subjects in GCSE, such as Law, Dance, Geology, Journalism and Psychology, which the HKDSE does not offer.



While the HKDSE is solely administered by the HKEAA, one interesting point about the GCSE is that the exam is provided by five different examination boards, namely Edexcel, OCR, AQA, WJEC and CCEA. These agencies are all regulated by the government and students can choose which board to enroll with on a subject-to-subject basis. One should however note that

the syllabi and specifications prepared by each board might sometimes be slightly different, and such a disparity is even allowed for to cope with diverse teaching and learning needs provided that the appropriate amount of stipulated curriculum is covered and the assessment is valid and is sufficiently challenging, says the regulatory body Ofqual.

The IGCSE is the international version of the GCSE. The qualification is recognized by many institutions worldwide, and is also an international alternative to other exams of the same level, including the HKCEE and Singapore O-levels. The IGCSE examination is currently available from the HKEAA.

The following table is a comparison between HKCEE 2007 language subjects and the British GCSE:

HKCEE levels	5*	5	4	3
GCSE levels	A*	A	B	C

(Extracted from the HKEAA website)

GCE A-levels

After passing the GCSE, students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland have to study for two more years before progressing to the next examination - the GCE A-level exam. Same as the HKDSE or the HKALE, it is a school leaving qualification. GCE A-level subjects are split into two parts, with one part studied and assessed in each academic year, namely the Advanced Subsidiary (AS) Level or A1 Level, and A2 level. The A2 level is richer in depth and more academically rigorous than the A1 level. Similar to the GCSE, it has an international version – the International Advanced Level (IAL), which is available worldwide with

examination seasons carried out both in January and June (the UK GCE A-level has its annual examination season only in June), and is also available in Hong Kong through the HKEAA.

The GCE A-level exam is identical to the former HKALE, and at the same time more challenging than the HKDSE. Let's take Mathematics C1 and C2, which are the AS level compulsory parts, from the GCE A-level /IAL syllabus as an example:

Contents of Mathematics C1	Contents of Mathematics C2
Algebraic expressions	Functions
Quadratic equations	Sine and cosine law
Inequalities	Exponential and logarithms (I)
Sketching curves	Equation of circles
Equation of straight lines	The Binomial Expansion (I)
Arithmetic sequences	Radian measure and Trigonometry
Differentiation (I)	Geometric sequences
Integration (I)	Differentiation (II)
	Integration (II)

(Extracted from GCE Mathematics specification)

As shown in the table, the topics are very similar to those in the DSE Mathematics (Compulsory and Extended) curriculum, although there might be additional topics which are not assessed in HKDSE.

$$S_n = \frac{n(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for } |r| < 1$$

Binomial series

$$(a+bx)^n = a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{r}a^{n-r}b^r + \dots + b^n \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{where } \binom{n}{r} = {}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \times 2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{1 \times 2 \times \dots \times r}x^r + \dots \quad (|x| < 1, n \in \mathbb{R})$$

Logarithms and exponentials

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_e x}{\log_e a}$$

Cosine rule

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

(Extracted from Edexcel IAS/IAL formula book)

However, in the HKDSE, formulas are not provided and students are required to memorize and understand them before sitting for the examination. The GCE A-level is also managed by several examination boards as in the case of GCSE, so schools and students can choose enroll with any one board.

UCAS Tariffs in HKDSE vs IAL/GCE

The following table illustrates the comparability of different grades in HKDSE and in GCE A-level against the tariff points composed by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) in the UK, with the exception of Mathematics.

HKDSE Level (except Mathematics)	UCAS Tariff Points since 2017	GCE A-level Grade
5**	56	A*
5*	52	
5	48	A
	40	B
4	32	C
	24	D
3	16	E

As for Mathematics in the GCE A-level curriculum, as mentioned above, it is a single curriculum which combines the compulsory and extended modules of the HKDSE Mathematics subject. Therefore, in order to form a comparison, the final UCAS Tariff points for HKDSE are the sum of the points of the compulsory part and extended part.

Level	Compulsory (Tariff)	Extended (Tariff)
5**	28	28
5*	26	26
5	24	24
4	16	16
3	8	8

So what does it mean for us?

Some might think the HKDSE is still fresh but the authority has sought to enhance its credibility and reliability with different means to ensure it is in line with international standards. The grass is always greener on the other side.

Some of us hold the stereotype that British examinations are easier than the HKDSE and there is a “second-chance” even when failing the GCSE examination. Yet, all examinations are tough and difficult, and there is always stress and pressure from school work. The only way to solve the problem is to prepare well and face the challenges ahead of us.

Teacher’s Corner

– **Suggestions from our career guidance teacher Ms. Ng**

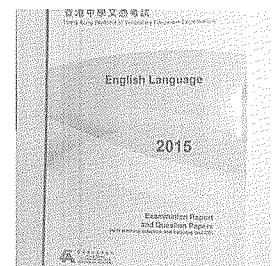
Sometimes students ask me whether they should study overseas and the best timing of leaving for another country. There are many benefits to studying overseas, like taking in a new culture, honing your language skills and having more career opportunities. However, before you make this decision (probably one of the most important decisions in your life), gather as much information as you can about this country and its education system and consider whether the system would work well for you. And of course, our door is always open. You can approach any one of the career guidance teachers and we are more than happy to assist you.



By SA Oscar Ho Nok Hei

Past Paper – What for?

One day I found an A4-size book with a blue and white cover lying on a table in the library. Walking closer, I saw the words printed on its cover – ‘Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination English Language 2015’.



What would actually come to your mind if you saw this book? Feeling anxious? Thinking to yourself you still haven’t had revision for your examination? Calm down... don’t get too nervous and don’t fidget over your last-minute revision.

An overview of the 2015 HKDSE English Language past paper

The book is divided into four sections. The first section is a brief introduction of the HKDSE English Language Examination, which covers the assessment objectives, the time limit of each of the four sub-papers and the logistics. There is also a discussion on the SBA component.

You can then scan through about a hundred pages and you will find all the questions in the reading, writing, listening and integrated skills and speaking papers. You will probably realize that the part on reading was more challenging than the one in 2014 as there were more short questions yet the exam duration remained unchanged.

After the many pages of the question papers, you will then find the marking schemes and the tape scripts for the listening paper. If you haven’t done the questions, you should skip the marking schemes. You continue to flip the book, on page 165, there is a heading that reads “Candidates’ Performance”. The English teachers usually refer to it as the markers’ report, where you got the statistics illustrating candidates’ performances, markers’ suggestions and common errors.

The bell rang; it was time for my English lesson. I put the book back on the table where I had found it and left the library. Only at this point I started to worry about my school work and my grades.

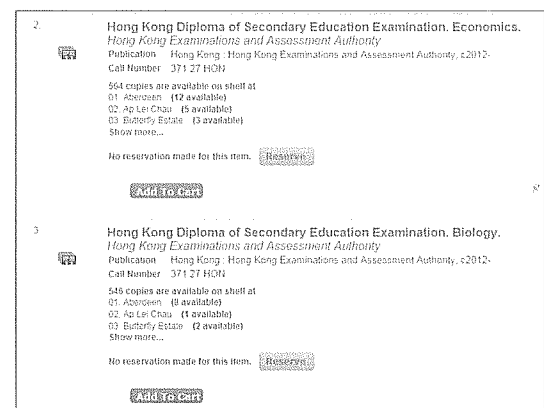
Where can we find past papers?

As mentioned, we can borrow past papers from the school library, which has a wide collection of past papers of the repealed HKCEE

and HKALE exams, and of the current HKDSE examination. However, the loan period for past papers is only three days or you would be fined \$0.5 per day for each overdue item.

Past papers are also available in major bookstores and the HKEAA office. One thing unusual is that the more current past papers (i.e. 2015 and 2016 HKDSE) cost slightly more than those in the early years. The 2015 English Language and Chinese Language question booklets, for example, cost \$81 each, while the Liberal Studies question booklet is sold at \$60, probably because it is thinner and contains fewer sections than that of the language subjects.

In the Central Reference Library of the Hong Kong Central Library, you can have access to ample reference materials for public examinations. Past papers are also available in other libraries, and you may visit the official website of the Hong Kong Public Libraries to search the catalogue and see where you can get a copy. As you may be aware, they are always in high demand and it is not easy to get one. Don’t forget to borrow the disc so that you can listen to the listening tasks.



(Extracted from Hong Kong Public Libraries webpage)

If you prefer the electronic version of past papers, you can download them from the Internet. We can find sample and practice papers of the DSE exam on the official site of the HKEAA and they are free of charge! Sample scripts of each level and candidates' performance in different years have also been uploaded and they are supplemented with detailed feedback and explanation from markers and examiners.

Advantages of doing past papers

1. Staying updated with exam trends and study skills

Have you ever had the feeling of being lost and confused even after a whole day of revision? No worries, doing past papers helps calm your nerves. Questions in internal exams and public exams may sometimes share similarities as such practice provides teachers with data to judge whether we master the topics well or not. We are at the same time keeping a close eye on the latest format in the public exam. Even if some topics are always on the menu, they may be presented in different manners and we must equip ourselves with corresponding skills and strategies to answer the questions. Past paper questions usually integrate several topics we have learnt and they are a good tool to test whether we are familiar with the wide scope of the syllabus.

2. Understanding the answering techniques

Many of us may still have doubts about the Liberal Studies examination. This exam consists of two papers, which respectively contains data-based questions and extended-response questions. What we may find tricky is that each type of question has its unique presentation structure. Let's say, when we work on questions related to conflicts among stakeholders on an issue, we should first identify the stakeholders and pair them up. We can then construct points and arguments to be analysed in our essay. Only using the right structure and format can help us score a good mark.

Moreover, there are signal words and expressions in exam questions. Each term and phrase stipulates the width and depth of the points we have to develop. By referring to the marking scheme, we may discover how we can answer those questions effectively. Only by achieving a match between the wording and points can we stay on track for the question requirements so we should study the wording with care and attention.

3. Brushing up what you've revised

You finished your revision a while ago and your memory starts to fade in your mind. You would like to do some exercises but you didn't buy those reference books. Yet, don't be devastated. Doing past papers, especially those sorted in topics, we can have sufficient practice before examinations and consolidate what we have actually learnt. We can do the easy questions to refresh our memory and complete the challenging ones to see whether we are familiar with a particular section.

4. Getting rid of common mistakes in exams

The past paper booklets include several pages of the examiners' report, in which the common mistakes found among candidates of that particular year are highlighted. They serve as hints that remind us of the testing points and weaknesses that we may possibly have. For example, a lot of candidates of 2015 HKDSE English Language misinterpreted several words that led them to answer the question wrongly, and the markers reminded us to read the questions carefully before putting down the answer. There are also recommendations that give us insights into what we can do to achieve better results. Here is an extract of the recommendations.

Extracts of recommendations from the 2015 DSE markers of English Language

Paper 1 – Reading

- Perfect spelling and grammatical accuracy were not required in the longer open-ended questions.
- Marks were rewarded if the message was clear.
- Candidates should not copy excessively from the texts.
- Candidates should interpret the overall stance or message.
- Candidates should look for hints by referring to features such as sub-headings, introductory sentences, cohesive devices, pronoun referencing and synonyms; all these help confirm whether an answer is logical.

Paper 2 – Writing

- Study the questions with care: Candidates are unable to score well on content if their answer contains unwanted information or if some key points are missing.
- Plan well before attempting the question and give each part of the answer an appropriate weight.
- Always leave some time to proofread and edit the work as this has a positive impact on candidates' overall score.
- Candidates are recommended to check and use correct grammar, precise vocabulary and have a correct structure.

Paper 3 – Listening and Integrated Skills

- Candidates should make good use of the preparation time to familiarise themselves with the tasks: this allows prediction of the likely development of a text, and the vocabulary that will appear in the recording.
- For the long tasks, candidates should not quote information directly from the Data File. Paraphrasing and summarizing of the data are expected.
- But do not summarize too generally or forget to make links between the summarized information and the topic.

Paper 4 – Speaking

- Candidates should show genuine interest in and understanding of what is being said
- Candidates should ask for clarification if a point made is not clear
- Candidates are encouraged to read and listen to a wide range of subject areas, and to practise conversing in English in everyday lives.



Take Home Message

Through studying the extracts of the markers' report, you can surely find out some common errors made by candidates over the years and avoid repeating the same mistakes. Whenever you encounter difficulties, look for advice and ways to attain improvements. Always do enough preparation and be confident about the possibility of excellent achievement!

Using the Summer Holiday Wisely

By SA Hou Wing Hin

Have you ever wondered how to use your summer holiday? You can achieve a good work-life balance and broaden your horizons by doing something a little different from what you are doing during school months.

Doing extra-curricular activities can give you a diverse learning experience and nurture attributes an all-rounder should possess. Take canoeing as an example. You can choose to canoe alone or with another person. Doing it alone can train your perseverance, simply because you cannot stop paddling in the middle of the water when your muscles become fatigued and you have no choice but to finish the whole journey. Canoeing with a partner, you can improve your cooperation skills and teamwork.

To have more mental exercise, chess is definitely a good choice. Here is a type of special chess I highly recommend. Abalone is an award-winning two-player strategy board game designed in 1987. Players are represented by marbles of opposing colors situated on a hexagonal patterned board with the objective to push six of the opponent's marbles off the edge of the board. You can try it out with your siblings or buddies!

Aesthetic development plays an important role in helping teenagers to achieve whole-person development. If you have never learnt a musical instrument, you can definitely start learning one. Playing the piano for example can help cognitive development and hand-eye coordination. Numerous scientific studies have shown that playing musical instruments stimulates the brain in a way that almost any other activities cannot. Neurological pathways are connected while playing the piano and they can then be utilized in other aspects of learning, such as mathematics, science and engineering. Moreover, playing the piano requires a certain amount of dedication. For most people it will take a significant amount of work to become an accomplished pianist. Regular practice sessions each day can instill discipline in an individual, and this kind of discipline can be applied to many other areas of life. If you are artistic, you can also try different forms of art, like graffiti. This prevailing but controversial art form has been a trend in Hong Kong. You can train your ability to express your genuine emotions or discontent towards social issues by depicting them on a wall.

Compiling all the activities in the Student Learning Profile can be a daunting task if students do not plan for it. I suggest that you should do some extra-curricular activities in your summer holiday, especially if you are an S.4 or S.5 student. Other Learning Experiences is categorized into five areas, namely moral and civic education, community service, career-related experience, physical development and aesthetic development. For those of you who have already found your interest and/or decided which field your future career will be in, they may start paving your way. You may attend talks or do activities to explore or deepen your interests. Like if you are a veteran in music

or want to make it your career, you can do orchestras, ensembles, performances or music workshops as music-related activities.

You may also consider participating in or organizing community service. For example, visiting elderly homes can help students gain career-related experience and learn moral values, such as taking up responsibilities, respecting life and having commitment and empathy. Other activities for moral and civic education and community service can include other voluntary services.

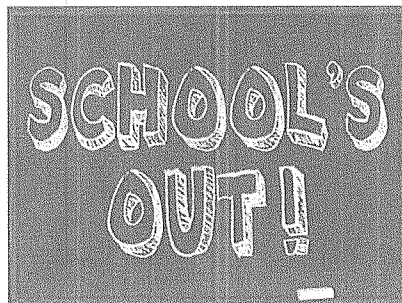
For physical development, you can choose to participate in fitness programmes and health-related activities, so as to reinforce your awareness on managing your health through balanced diet and regular exercise.

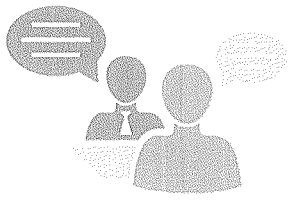
To get more career-related experience, a summer internship programme will be ideal for you. Through working in the real workplace of your desired career, you can examine and assess your capability in that career. 'Being able to talk with people working in the industry I'm studying to work in is priceless,' says Jared Smith, a 24-year-old junior at Shasta College, beginning his second web development internship for Redding Electric Utility in California, USA. 'I was able to spend the day in the control room at the power station, which was amazing for me. I was also able to see the data that is going to be important to me in my career. I learned about things I'll never find in the classroom. Now I can focus on my studies and strive for the knowledge I'll need in tomorrow's workforce.' Internship experience will definitely help you in your future career because employers are usually more likely to hire employees with related experience.

Last but not least, summer holiday is for you to relax. Stepping away from the hectic concrete jungle maybe good for you. How have you been to a place known as 'Mirror of The Sky' with a spectacular lookout view? Lung Kwu Tan and Pak Nai, located west of Castle Peak, are the best places to watch the sunset in Hong Kong. They are far away from the city. You need to take the MTR and exit at Tuen Mun Station then take bus no. K52 at Tuen Mun Town Center to get there. Lung Kwu Tan is a historical place. The well-known Emperor's Cave is located behind Lung Kwu Tan Village. It is said that Emperor Gong of the Southern Song Dynasty escaped to the south and hid in this cave when he fled from the invading Mongolians.

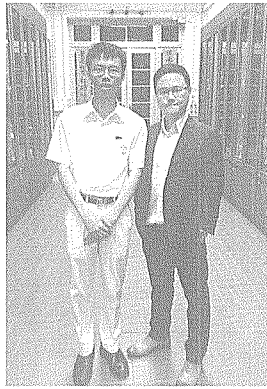
On the other side of Lantau Island, the Wisdom Path is also a good place for hiking. Wisdom Path traces a series of 38 wooden steles (upright monuments) containing verses from the centuries-old Heart Sutra — one of the world's best-known prayers revered by Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists alike. These steles display the Chinese version of the prayer, based on the calligraphy of famous contemporary scholar Professor Jao Tsung-I, and are arranged in a way that resembles the sign of infinity.

All in all, the above suggestions can help you prepare for your future career while staying relaxed. Rather than spending the whole summer holiday on playing electronic games, using your time in those meaningful ways is indeed a much wiser choice, isn't it?





INTERVIEW WITH NEW TEACHERS



Liberal Studies Teacher:

Mr. Mak Kwo Man

By 3B Cheung Jit Hei

What is your first impression of King's College?

King's College is a traditional secondary school with a long history. It has a lot of famous alumni with remarkable achievements in different fields in which they have devoted almost their whole lives to foster the development of Hong Kong. I can see many Kingsians, who are in high gear in pursuit of excellence, will probably be successful in the future against all odds, since hard work always pays off eventually, but not in the short run!

What do you think about Kingsians?

They are very active in speaking to teachers. Although teachers and students are two distinctive groups of people pre-determined by the system of hierarchy, there exists little communication barrier between them due to their high level of confidence in speaking, leading to the lack of shyness in front of any teacher and student regardless of their age.

What is your favourite class? Why do you like the class?

3C is my favourite class. When I first entered their classroom, I was a little bit shocked by the naughty students at first. Not until a few months after did I start to get used to them and found a way to get along with them. For example, in this year's Christmas party, I started to understand them and know how to communicate with them while tapping on their interests, thereby gradually building up a closer relationship between them. At first glance, I saw a very active class, which might sometimes be a little bit naughty. Looking deeper into the cozy 3C family, I can see a group of students with great potentials in going after their dreams, who only need a spark to ignite their motivation towards learning and exploring their own potentials to achieve great goals.

Have you faced any difficulties working in King's College?

Yes, of course. I was a teacher in another school for quite some time, which has an entirely different culture. When I first came here, I had to find the best, most suitable and effective way of conveying my ideas to the students. So, of course, this is the biggest obstacle I had to overcome during the past several months. King's College was totally new to me but now I think I have adapted to how things work in the school.

Overall speaking, do you like King's College?

Yes, of course! And I'm looking forward to the many more years to come.

Teacher Librarian: Mr. Mak Wai Leung

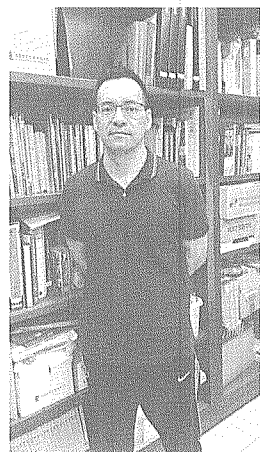
By 5A Sunny Hung Wan

What is your first impression of King's College?

King's College is, in my opinion, a rather special school. It is a famous traditional school with a long history. Apart from this, I respect King's College as a school with a reasonable degree of freedom. The number of school regulations is fewer than I expected. Don't get me wrong, I think freedom is beneficial to students as it is an irreplaceable value in any schools. My colleagues were very nice and kind to me when I first started working here. They all treat me well and I enjoy chatting with them.

What is your first impression of the students?

'Self-discipline' is the word I would use to describe Kingsians. Honestly, I have never expected boys to have this much self-discipline. I thought this has to do with the learning environment of the school. The



students respect the teachers and would never challenge the teachers in a rude manner. Students on the whole are well-mannered and smart.

What are the differences between our school and your former school?

Apart from the fact that the boys here are stronger in their academic performance, another obvious difference is there is no female students here. I consider working in King's College a slightly easier job as all the students here are boys. In my previous school, it could sometimes be quite inconvenient when it came to interacting with girls as a male teacher. I occasionally needed help from the other female teachers. I get along quite well with the boys here, especially with the student librarians.

If you were to leave the school next year, what would you miss the most?

I think I would miss the school campus the most. After all, King's College is one of the historic monuments in Hong Kong. It has special architectural designs that give an air of the ancient past. It is so different from other secondary schools.

Did you encounter any difficulties during the past eight months?

It took me some time to adapt to working here. After all it was a new work environment for me. The work system is also different from that of my former school. And I need to plan new activities for students.

Do you have anything to share with our Kingsians?

Admittedly studying is one of the essential parts of school life, yet students should not overlook their health. Another thing is that, learning to enjoy school life is important. If they don't, it is unlikely that they will excel in their studies. Having good friends is also equally important. Real friends offer help during struggles. The friends you made here is your life-long friends. You would continue to hang out with them even after you graduated. You might even attend each other's wedding years down the road.

What do you enjoy doing during your spare time?

Doing sports and exercise is my favorite hobby. I enjoy working out in the gym, jogging and playing football. As you know, exercise is an important element in a healthy lifestyle. Kingsians should do the same in order to keep fit.

Liberal Studies Teacher: Ms. Leung Lee Ngar

By 5A Chung Pui Hong

What does King's College mean to you?

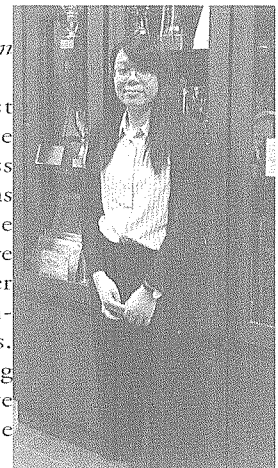
I have never worked in a boys' school before. Teaching in a boys' school is quite a special experience. The boys here are energetic and intelligent. They are not afraid to voice their opinions and they can be quite competitive in terms of academic performance and competitions. Another thing is, the school provides so many activities for the students. There are usually multiple programmes going on during lunch time or after school. The environment of the school has been kind and positive for me that I was able to adapt quickly to it.

In what ways is King's College different from other schools?

The students whom I taught in the past were quite passive in the ways they carried themselves, but King's College students are very smart and active. They are resourceful and gappable and can reason quite well.

What was your most unforgettable experience in King's College?

My first day of teaching was the most unforgettable experience for me. I felt quite worried when I saw that the whole class was filled with only boys and no girls. I was thinking whether the boys would behave well without the obedient girls. The boys are used to it and they are fine with it. Another unique experience for me is teaching non-Chinese-speaking students Liberal Studies. It is no easy task. These students are using English to learn Liberal Studies. They have to acquire subject knowledge and overcome many cultural differences.



LOOKING BACK

A reflection on my 3-day school exchange

By 5A Sunny Hung Wan

Stepping into Tsuen Wan Government Secondary School (TWGSS), I was impressed by an elegant piano melody coming from the covered playground. This was new to me as I seldom hear students playing instrument in the covered playground in King's College. At that moment I realized that some students in TWGSS are quite artistic and talented, and they enjoy playing music outside their music classroom.

During my 3-day exchange visit, I was lucky enough to have a taste of the different school activities there, including normal classes, after-school events and an inter-house drama competition. Although you might think that these activities are quite ordinary and they are not different from what we have in King's College, I really enjoyed them.

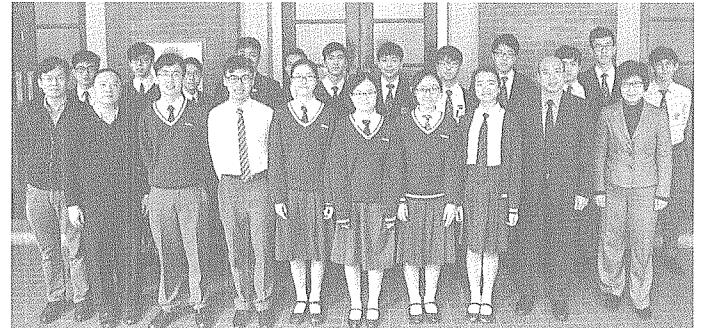
The students at the school had good learning attitudes and were well-behaved during lessons. They took tidy notes, listened to the teachers intently and participated in classroom activities enthusiastically. My buddies and I spent most of our time experiencing this positive learning atmosphere and we even had a few fantastic group discussions during lessons.

There was a wide range of classes in TWGSS. Besides having normal classroom lessons, students there also have dance lessons. It was my first time being in a dance class. I was not confident in dancing at all. Luckily, my buddies took great care of me and taught me a few techniques. It was really an unforgettable experience for me to have a chance to learn some new dance moves.

TWGSS also focuses on students' aesthetic development. The school organizes an inter-house drama competition every year to promote students' creativity in performing arts. Striking for their best, students spent weeks to prepare for their drama productions. I was thrilled to join the show as an audience. I really enjoyed watching the performances with interesting storylines, stage sets and costumes. It was such a fun time. Everybody seemed to enjoy the show and rounds of applause filled the school hall.

I think a drama competition is a good way for students to experiment new ideas and to brush up their skills. It is also a great way to build students' sense of belonging towards the school.

Time flew. Three days passed by with a blink of an eye. Even though it was only a short period of time, it was for sure one of the most precious memories I have so far. I was lucky to be chosen to go to this school and to have a kind buddy who offered me a helping hand whenever I needed help. I would like to thank the teachers for giving me this learning opportunity.



MUSIC ROCKS

Korean wave floods the Hong Kong music scene

By 5A Howell Hui Chin Ho

Visual media is not simply an entertaining medium packed with captivating movies and songs, it also from time to time alters our beauty judgments and personal preferences and thus exerts great influence on us in the long run. It may sound like a conspiracy theory though, there is, however, only one simple underlying principle – immersing our daily lives in a foreign culture.

Take Korean culture as an example, charismatic Korean stars performing on stage with synchronized dance moves, which always steal the media limelight bearing testimony to the popular trend of K-Pop. In fact, the introduction of Korean culture to this city can be traced back to the time when the airing of the top-rated Korean drama Dae Jang Geum on TVB and its culture left a good mark in our minds since then, encouraging us to learn more about it in the form of visual media and thus results in our ever-rising degree of acceptance towards Korean culture.

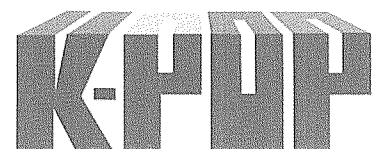
In recent years, of all the major means of exposing ourselves to the Korean culture, K-Pop has been exerting the greatest impact on shaping our perception of beauty. Showcasing their alluring bodies and outstanding appearance, K-pop stars are certainly the key figures in the world fashion trend since their level of sex appeal is head and shoulders above other Western stars from the perspective

of Hong Kong teenagers, who thus tended to integrate Hallyu, which means the most-updated Korean trend, into themselves.

A good testament is that youngsters like to mimic the hairstyles and clothing styles of Korean celebrities. For example, the cosmetic products imported from Korea are big hits among Hong Kong teenagers when they are placed on the shelves at prominent positions in the big brand named cosmetic shops.

Also, famous for leading competitiveness of the plastic surgery industry in the world, Korea has somehow become an important place of pilgrimage among numerous Hongkongers just to seek an opportunity to reshape their faces to a similar version of those of adorable Korean stars. They desire the chiseled figure of the idealistic characters in the Korean drama series, and would therefore like to transform themselves into those good-looking characters. Taking these into consideration, obviously Hallyu has promoted idolism, which in turn encourages teenagers to copy the outfit of their idols.

There are several reasons why K-Pop is so appealing to us. Even though most of us could not



understand the lyrics, its varied music styles make Korean music a must-have or playlists. Inter-mixing various music genres, including ballad, techno, rock, and even the traditional Korean music, K-pop music can be easily accepted by different races or generations of people. The integration of Western and Korean music helps create diversified song genres as well, and K-Pop hence eventually evolved into a unique style of music. Combining multiple music elements together, mood-lifting beats and spellbinding composition of K-pop create a distinctive impression to international audiences, catching their attention and stealing the hearts of countless die-hard fans. You must have heard of one of these title tracks, such as Wonder Girls' 'Nobody', Super Juniors' 'Sorry Sorry' and Psy's 'Gangnam Style'.

Thanks to the promotion and support from the Korean government, K-pop has spread its influence to other aspects. It has become a profitable industry to attract tourists, including those in Hong Kong. Common advertising campaigns include holding local concerts by K-Pop companies and encouraging K-Pop corporations to write promotional songs such as the one sung by Girls' Generation and Super Juniors to raise international attention of Seoul, the capital of Korea.

The impacts of Korean culture on Hong Kong can be seen from the rising popularity of learning Korean, or Hangeul in its form of alphabets. Fanatics often learn Korean language simply because of their earnest desire to understand their beloved idols.

On the other hand, led by the lifestyle shown in Hallyu, the love of Korean cuisine is also prevalent. Also known as Hansik, a wide range of Korean food is offered here in Hong Kong. A case in point would be fried chicken with beer, the featured food of My Love from the Star's main characters, is a must-eat-cuisine in parties. Other cuisines such as Kimchi and Korean-style barbecue are also frequently requested by food lovers. Apart from music and fashion, we can see that K-pop can certainly affect other parts of our daily life.

The Korean culture is increasingly recognized. Music and dances, fashion and trends, all help spread K-pop to Hong Kong. It is inspirational to think about the reason behind the huge success of K-pop. Having a unique style by merging different trends is like learning something new from others. If we can apply this principle to ourselves, I am sure we can benefit a lot – not just reinvigorating the Hong Kong entertainment industry, but also achieving more diversified culture in the city without cultural discrimination.



Popular music, why not A Cappella?

By SA Edgar Poon Cheuk Hei

Popular music can play a dominant role in students' lives. What is your perception of popular music? Complicated chords and powerful electronics? Or exceptional guitar solos? Have you ever imagined what music would be like if there were no instruments but only human voices? Well, that is a cappella!



A cappella music refers to solo or group singing without instrumental accompaniment. In a group performance, different singers are responsible for different voices. There are mainly four parts in a cappella music: lead vocal, harmony, bass and vocal percussion. As its name suggests, lead vocal gives the melody of the piece of music just like what an ordinary pop song singer does. Harmony parts are the background tunes of the music, which are in harmonious intervals with the lead vocal. In other words, they are responsible for stacking up a richer texture of the music. The irregular rhythm and humming on occasions are what make them distinguishable from the lead part. Bases give a greater depth to the choral. The octave-low tonics support the lead voice to generate a more pleasant and catchy melody. Vocal percussion, or so-called beat-box, is the most distinctive feature in a cappella music. Vocal percussion emulates the sound created by a drumset to create rhythmic beats. It backs up as a 'metronome' for the music. Cool drumming effects could be made with singers' vocal cords, mouth and sometimes other body parts. How amazing it is! In fact, no parts could be omitted since each part is of equal importance. Music texture would be greatly diminished if one of the four parts is missing.

The history of a cappella could be traced back to the 15th Century, when Christian musicians arranged a number of a cappella songs to worship and praise God. They believed that the human voice was the holiest and purest tool among various musical instruments.

Back then, a cappella emphasized polyphonic structure. Each singer sang individual rhythms and melodies to form an overall shape of the music. Music develops as time progresses, so does a cappella. Different styles of music could be performed using a cappella and the texture is no longer limited to polyphony.

A cappella in modern music has developed and evolved for decades. Barbershop, one of several uniquely American art forms, is a sub-branch of a cappella music. One characteristic of barbershop is that no vocal percussion is included. The style was initially popular among young African Americans. In 1938, the first formal men's barbershop band – the Barbershop Harmony Society was formed in America. Today the BHS has over 22,000 members across the United States, and the barbershop style has spread around the world with bands in many other countries. The BHS has formulated a highly-organized competition structure for a cappella quartets and choruses singing in the barbershop style.

Speaking of pop music in a cappella form, Pentatonix and Home Free are the top notch professional a cappella groups in the United States. They add vocal percussion or beatboxing to create a rock sound. In Hong Kong, most a cappella groups are of an amateur nature where singers do it as a hobby rather than a job, but their productions are of high quality. Both Cantopop and English pop songs would be performed by local groups. SENZA A Cappella, Metro Vocal Group and A Sharp Singers are some of the well-known a cappella groups in Hong Kong.

A cappella introduces to us another way of enjoying music. A basic understanding of music principles would be desirable. But even if you are a complete beginner, don't worry, there is not anything that can deter you from enjoying an a cappella performance. The amazing harmony and arrangement make you want to listen to them over and over again. It is definitely a satisfying audio and sensational experience for you. Next time when you are listening to a pop song with your earphones on the Internet, try searching for the a cappella cover of it and you will have another feeling about the music.

學聲

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薪火相傳

鄧啟澤校長專訪

紅磚牆內，一個身穿潔白球衣的身影，在籃球場上縱橫馳騁。碩壯結實，健步如飛，運球自如，以巧妙的技術從左側穿過防守球員，把球一個筆直傳給巨人黃鎮煒老師，然後迅速奔至對角的三分線上，接過傳球，繼以熟悉的流暢動作，把籃球投向遠方如芝麻般的球籃——

場外裁判豎起三根手指的手臂向下一揮，震耳欲聾的歡呼聲隨即如漪漣般擴散。眼前與「巨人」擊掌的新面孔，正是紅磚赤瓦的新任掌舵人——鄧啟澤校長。

熱愛運動 文武兼備

「我很喜歡打籃球，這個興趣由小學三年級就開始培養，並於中學開始發展。」對於籃球，鄧校長別有鍾情及體會。往昔青蔥歲月，鄧校長自言誘惑較少，或是讀書，或是運動，成長較為專一。剛就讀長沙灣天主教英文中學（長天），鄧校長自以為籃球技術了得，胸有成竹地參加中一籃球校隊選拔賽，才驚覺自己技術平庸，與其他新生相比，自愧不如，於是默默苦練兩年，並從此與運動結下不解緣，陸續加入籃球校隊、田徑校隊等。鄧校長透露，他當年於八百米和一千五百米長跑所保持的成績，足以打破現時英皇書院的紀錄，讓一眾校報記者驚嘆佩服不已。

「長天有一個傳統，就是每個同學都需要跑二十五個圈（約五千呎），才能畢業。」讀書時期的運動經歷，使鄧校長深深領悟到運動與讀書當中相輔相成的關係。「即使升上中三及中四，我仍然每天都在學校打波到五六點。吃完晚飯後，八時多就外出跑步。足夠的運動可以令我舒緩壓力，並且使我第二天更有精

神專心上課，鑽研學問。」鄧校長特別指出，若學生於科研方面有濃厚興趣，更需要運動來輔助，因為科研之路不免經常通宵達旦，適量的運動既有助放鬆身心，亦能幫助睡眠。他深信，充沛的體能是保持健康的不二法門，並鼓勵英皇仔應學業、運動並重，持之以恆。「現在我也經常做運動，」鄧校長笑言：「除了之前有一次，不小心踢足球踢斷了腳。」

書香濃郁 不忘紅情

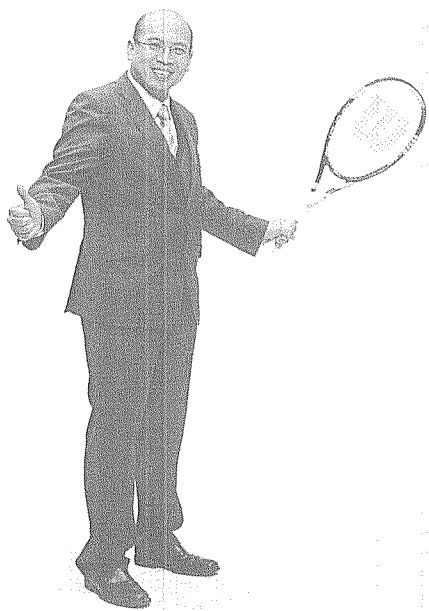
「未加入（英皇書院）之前，我認為這裏書卷味很重，學生讀書風氣較佳，成績理想。」經過數目的觀察，鄧校長明言往昔的觀感依舊不變，且讚賞無花仔在寒窗苦讀，屢獲殊榮之餘，亦能盡展其體藝的才華。「文武」雙全，令人欣賞。然而，最令鄧校長由衷感到欣慰的是英皇仔尊師重道，知錯能改的儒道精神。「師生相處之間頗為融洽，同學會尊敬老師，老師作出『提示』的時候，同學也懂得收斂。」紅磚校舍素來以校風自由純樸聞名，但鄧校長強調英皇仔能自我約束，遵守紀律，循規蹈矩；若犯過失，亦樂意接受師長的肺腑之言，反求諸己，三省吾身，以免重蹈覆轍。英皇仔能才德兼備，實屬難能可貴。

英皇書院為鄧校長任職的第六所官立中學，他深感英皇書院的獨特之處，在於紅磚古蹟旨在提供高階的教育質素，令英皇仔能精益求精，沉浸於學海深淵，深化學養。博學多才，不忘根本，回饋母校，盡表濃情。「英皇書院有九十年的歷史，校友的支援是非常非常強的。」鄧校長舉出校園無花果樹病重一事，憶述一位現任樹木專家，正是畢業於一九六六年的校友，當學校希望他為無花果樹作仔細檢查時，他二话不說便答應了。春秋數載，不改濃濃紅磚情，歷史悠悠，英皇仔重本之心依舊不變，不禁使鄧校長深深為之感動，並盼望此英皇精神能薪火相傳，傳承下去。

教學有感 精誠團結

萬事起頭難，教學生涯最艱辛、最深刻的片段，鄧校長感嘆是初入職的時候。「那時不需要考取教育文憑，我以為教職很簡單，誰知學生就是聽不明白。」其後經過師資培訓，令鄧校長體會到作為人師，必須具備一顆同理心，設身處地思考學生對知識的瞭解和掌握程度，才能有效調整課程的進度，進而達至傳道授業解惑。

初為教師，升任副校長，最後榮升校長，育人成材的教學路，鄧校長對三者的教學職責別有一番詮釋。他認為副校長及老師實務繁多，除栽培學子外，平時亦需要花費不少時間去處理瑣碎的文件以及編寫教學規劃；而校長的工作，則主要在於決定教育方針。「任職校長的時候，在教學方向需多加思考。平日的工作及壓力，在思考方面尤其會多一些，相對而言實際坐下來編寫的時間會較少。」鄧校長坦言身任校長不免感辛苦，因為權力越大，責任越大，壓力亦隨之增加，但鄧校長深信自己能應付自如，將英皇的美名傳承下去。



「我覺得校長、老師和學生之間的關係，應該要互相尊重，互相體諒。」鄧校長強調，尊師重道為學生的從師根本，不論學識抑或處世之道，都應時刻秉持謙虛之心接受老師的循循善誘；校長則要體諒老師的工作量，不能使用高壓政策。他指出，校長、老師、家長及學生都需要孕育一顆同理心，多為人設想，耐心傾聽各方的建議，求同存異，互相配合，校園才能和諧進步，弘揚美名。

未雨綢繆 邁向理想

專訪尾聲，鄧校長建議初中的同學應善用餘暇，多接觸新事物，從而開闊眼界；中三、中四的同學則須開始思考未來的發展，尋覓一個明確的方向；中五及中六的同學則可朝著既定的目標，專注鑽研發展下去。另外，鄧校長亦不忘以自身的經歷提醒同學：「即使以讀書為重，亦不宜過於偏頗。我以前考會考及高考的時候，一樣有投身校隊及參與活動，所以時間的管理分配很重要。」鄧校長寄語同學應未雨綢繆，妥善制定學習規劃，要懂得排列優次，以讀書為本，打好基礎，勤奮向學，切忌以娛樂為重。他補充：「若溫書時心無旁騖，其實每個上課天用一至兩小時讀書已經很足夠了。」最後，鄧校長語重心長道：「外來的因素我們控制不到，環境控制不到，試卷深淺控制不到，我們唯一能控制的，就是我們的努力及付出，這樣才能改變結果，才能邁向自己的理想。」

化雨六載，紅磚牆下首任女校長陳胡美好女士，懷著紅心綿情正式榮休。英皇書院的悠悠歷史，將由鄧啟澤校長與一眾師生校友攜手撰寫下去，溫雅之氣融入熱情之火，將會孕育出怎樣的燦爛火花？

英皇書院的歷史，將會揭開嶄新的一頁。

「北河同行」

吳惠琮老師

深水埗在很多人眼中是個老區，區內居住的大多是低下階層和低收入人士。沒錯，這是她其中一面，但這區也充滿舊區特有風味和驚喜，在商業單一化衝擊下，仍保留小區的活力和特色。於此可找到古老獨特的各類小店鋪，古道熱腸的善長，也能感受到彌足珍貴的，人情味。

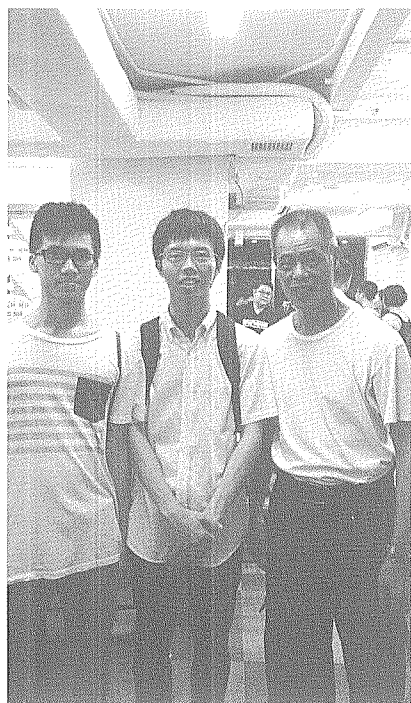
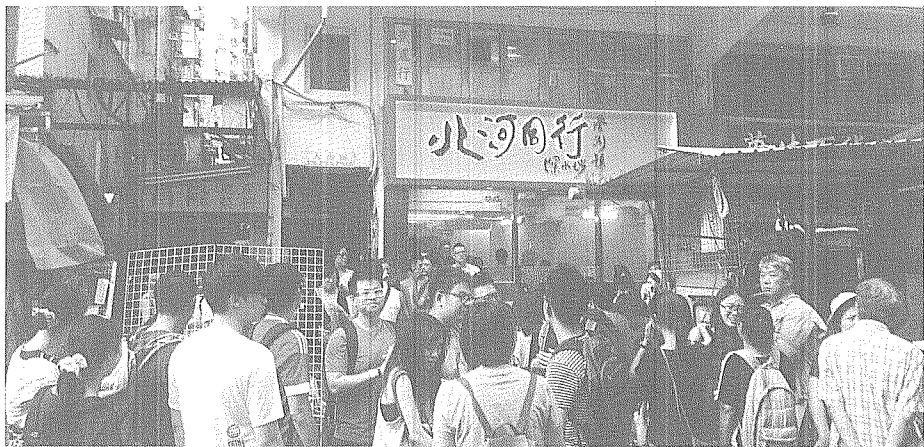
明哥的「北河燒臘飯店」，就位於深水埗的北河街。店裏的飯菜，很平常，一盒飯，價錢至今兩碟外賣的仍只是二十元，三碟堂食的二十四元。對這區很多街坊來說，今時今日物價飛漲，生活不易，能吃上份量夠，價錢平的一盒飯，實是珍貴非常。「北河」獲大眾稱為「良心飯店」，可謂實至名歸。

「北河」開業二十多年，善良心慈的明哥，一向不以賺大錢為目標，每一次加價都不忍心，多年來都是艱苦經營。他的心願很單純，只望這區的弱勢社區，貧苦大眾能有飽飯吃；同時作為這區一分子，希望發揮街坊鄰里間守望相助的精神。

二零一二年，洪金寶先生將一萬元善款交予明哥，囑咐讓有需要的街坊有飯開。趁此契機，年底明哥與一群年輕人，開始派飯送暖行動。

一開始主要是派給通州街天橋下的露宿者，逐漸成為常規活動，後來，兩位核心義工——「頭箍」及「哈佬」加入與明哥成為同行者。中間他們曾與平等分享行動合作，籌辦過一些「大行動」，除了派飯，還有生活物資的贈送計劃。

到了二零一三年春天，派飯已具規模，明哥、「頭箍」及「哈佬」每星期都會出動，推著物資車，給橋底大概八十名的露宿者，送上愛心飯盒，實踐「北河同行」的第一個理念——關愛。當時派飯活動會有零散的市民過來幫忙，但並非固定，主力還是明哥、「頭箍」及「哈佬」等幾位核心義工。



「北河同行」的第二個理念，是資源再分配，讓真正有需要的人士得到援助。近幾年，大眾對橋底的露宿者關注增加，到現在，逢星期二、三、四、五都有宗教或個人團體為他們送飯。在這星期情況下，為了更有效分配資源，由二零一四年六月開始，「北河同行」將服務擴展



至上樓，送飯給附近富昌和榮昌邨的獨居長者。

根據「頭箍」所說，他們構思這服務已有一段時間，打算以已有的資源，除了派飯給獨居長者，也為他們提供緊急的生活援助，例如看醫生等。經過一番轉折，在富昌邨居民服務中心的幫助下，才正式開始上樓的探訪活動。待活動運作成熟，就在十月上旬，服務再擴展到麗閣邨。

此後，飯店常有善長買下飯票，讓有需要的街坊使用。每逢星期六、日，飯店會將一百五十盒飯送往橋底，富昌邨一百盒，麗閣邨則八十盒。星期六，不同團體會聯絡北河團隊，再與「北河同行」的其他義工組成大隊，分批去橋底，或上樓探訪獨居長者。派飯外，義工也會了解他們各方面的需要，再由服務中心和「北河同行」跟進，盡力提供協助。

另外，逢初一、十五佛教團體會贊助三百盒飯，他們會因應情況，將飯盒分別送往這三處派發。有節慶時，例如中秋節，「北河同行」會與服務中心和其他社福機構合作舉辦大型聚餐，讓長者能與老友聚首一堂，開心過節。

及至二零一六年七月，新舖「北河同行」正式開張，明哥他們計畫將「北河同行」發展成為

社企，並將服務擴展到其他人口老化社區，讓更多有需要的市民受益。成為社企，派飯活動相信會更具系統，與其他社福機構合作也更名正言順。不過最重要的是，希望因此

有較穩定的義工團隊，能將關愛社羣這精神推廣及延續。現在義工隊中有一批是較固定的，其他的則是每一次活動，來自不同團體或零散的個別義工，並不穩定。曾發生過有大學生答應前來幫忙，但因突發事件而未能出席，卻又未有通知，結果明哥他們大失預算，只能臨時變陣。

成為社企後，希望這類問題可得到改善，「北河同行」也致力於義務工作的教育及推廣，特別希望招募更多年青人加入義工團隊，而這正是「北河同行」的第三個理念——培育年青人對社會的承擔和使命感。

義務工作不應是興之所至才偶一為之，反而應把它視作生活的一部分。現今年青人愈加關心社會事務，追求社會公義和平衡發展，義務工作，既能表達對弱勢社羣的關顧，體現社會關愛精神，也是令社會更健康發展的重要實踐。

你也加入義工行列吧！

學生義工心聲

中五丁 林佳俊

下午五點半，本應在一小時前已打烊的北河同行鋪面，卻顯得格外熱鬧。

沒有顧客，卻設置了大長檯，一旁放了疊疊白飯盒；店前人群匯聚，留意著店內的準備情況，頓時水泄不通；接連幾架手推車，砌塔似的層層架起大盤大盤的飯盒，由對面豎街的北河燒臘飯店推至此小店，然街道狹窄，職員不時揚聲呼喊，讓人群騰出空位予之通過。店內，職員密



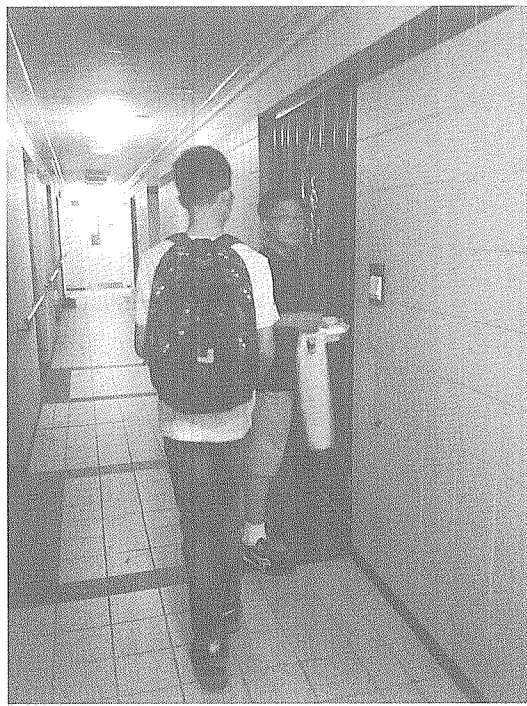
鑼緊鼓地準備中；店外，義工們也靜心等待著。

由「深水埗明哥」陳灼明經營的北河燒臘飯店，自二零零八年開始便售賣廉價飯票予貧困街坊，以減輕其生活負擔；後來每逢週六，又額外派發六十個飯盒予玉石市場天橋底的露宿者；至今更已擴展至各屋邨的獨居長者，並每天輪流派飯給不同有需要人士。越來越多人受惠於「明哥」的善舉，亦越來越多人受其感染而加入擔當義工。而這天，我們將往玉石市場天橋底派飯盒予超過二百位的露宿者。

六點，飯盒、飲料和水果皆已準備就緒。

素白短袖上衣、黑色過膝褲，一身樸素裝束的明哥，夾著褐色拖鞋，跟隨著放滿飯盒的手推車，出現在我們眼前。在他和職員的帶領下，我們來到了派發飯盒的天橋底。到達時，不少露宿者已靜靜安坐在由紙皮箱和薄木板圍成的「家」外，等候著我們。聽過職員的講解後，我們便排成兩行，逐一領取飯盒，並在「明哥」的指示下，圍繞天橋底走了一圈，一輪又一輪，將飯盒悉數送到每位露宿者的手中——這，或許便是他們整天下來唯一豐盛飽肚的一餐。

露宿者的生活環境誠然差劣，能有幾塊薄木板拼砌遮頭的「瓦頂」或已是奢侈。然而，是次體驗最令我印象深刻的，是明哥的真誠——他總能清楚記得天橋底每個角落有幾多位露宿者，並一一記認他們的身份；面對那些想混水摸魚的人，他更會義正詞嚴地厲聲苛斥。大抵，也只有真正視幫助貧困街坊、有需要人士為己任的人，才會花時間花心思去設法分流派發飯盒，務求善行不致被濫用，並達至最大成效——幫助最多有



需要的人。明哥，絕對是義士中的佼佼者。

每次派飯完畢後，總會有分享環節。義工們會圍坐在小小的北河同行店面，靜聽明哥分享行善以來的心路歷程。由於通脹壓力，明哥曾一度在飯店經營和飯票加價間進退兩難，然為保證貧困街坊有廉美三餐，他毅然決定自己減薪，以維持飯店經營和飯票原價，足見其捨己利人之愛心。隨著更多有心人士與機構的支持，除不斷增加派飯次數和數量外，明哥更聚集群眾籌款幫露宿者支付按金入住公屋，探訪並關心獨居長者有何生活需求……每遇有生活困難的街坊，明哥總義不容辭，盡力協助；別人總想著如何獲利，明哥卻道：「先我為人人，再人人為我。」

社企「北河同行」於二零一六年七月成立，明哥冀盼「北河」能秉持「自負盈虧」的理念，繼續服務貧苦大眾，並希望未來能在香港較貧困地區設立分店，幫助全港的有需要人士；又計劃聘請更生人士和殘疾人士，讓他們能夠投入社會、自力更生。現時，明哥正著手培訓富經驗的年輕義工成為新力軍，接手並負責各項服務工作——或許，你我沒有空暇時間擔當長期義工，但總該有那麼一兩次的體驗，留下一點關懷，留下一絲感觸，留下一句反思。

中四丁 黃杰輝

有道是：「施比受更有福。」然而，如今這個時代，以「天下攘攘，皆為利往。天下熙熙，皆為利來」來囊括也不為過——需要「受」的人固然很多，但願意「施」的人又當從何處尋？幸而，在香港尚能覓得如此無私奉獻的人——「北河同行」創辦人，人稱「深水埗明哥」的陳灼明先生。

記得中二的時候，我曾參加過一次義工服務。當天我正拜訪了由陳灼明先生主理的北河燒臘飯店。途中負責活動的老師為我們一眾學生義工簡介了飯店的由來及所售賣的食物等，陳灼明先生亦熱心地為我們準備用以派發予深水埗長者及露宿者的飯盒。

待一切物資均準備妥當後，我們先到附近的公共房屋去探望獨居長者。這些長者不至家徒四

壁，但獨居生活的苦悶和煎熬卻絕非豐衣足食的我們所能夠想像。敲門聲剛起，他們便匆匆為我們開門及熱情地迎接我們，並滔滔不絕地向我們分享自己的生活點滴及親人的照片——原來這些長者大多都有子女，只是子女往往為了自己的事業和生活而甚少探望他們，令他們無奈成為獨居長者。他們當中也有不少患有長期疾病，本應是備受關懷的一群，卻又未曾得到應得的關心。更有一位長者操濃重口音的廣東話，告訴我們她每月僅以綜援及生果金過活。如此看來，我們誠然已是最幸福的一群。

派發飯盒的下一個對象是露宿者。他們大多以拾荒為生，收入微薄，只能居住在天橋下由紙皮及報紙築成的簡陋「小屋」。他們穿著殘破的舊衣服，以粥水或麵包果腹，所謂「衣食住行」，對他們而言每項都是奢求。難怪當他們接到飯盒後，彷彿如獲至寶，笑得眉飛色舞。

義工活動劃上了句號，但我的心久久不能平靜下來——有的人，為了事業，遺忘了春風化雨之恩，忍心令父母過得淒涼冷落；有的人，匆匆經過天橋下，連一瞥的時間也吝於給予兩旁衣衫襤褸的露宿者。發達繁榮中的香港竟然還有如此多急需「受」的人，但他們同時卻又是最不受注視的一群，莫道不諷刺！

幸好，香港尚有如「深水埗明哥」一般的有心人，願意無私地默默奉獻。我們作為學生，能力固然比不上他們，但若我們也能見賢思齊，一同盡自己的全力，聚沙也能成塔，定能讓這個社會變得更美好！

英皇書院扶輪少年服務團創會簡史

在陳胡美好校長及一眾懷著熾熱之心的師兄鼎力支持下，英皇書院扶輪少年服務團於二零一四年度正式成立。本團由香港海港扶輪社資助，以貢獻社會為宗旨，致力為有需要人士獻上一份綿力，並藉著多元化的活動拓闊視野，提升團員的領導能力，並對香港以及世界各地作更深入的瞭解。

本團的創會典禮於二零一四年四月二十二日舉行，在師兄潘樂昌博士，師姐楊碧瑤女士及二零一三——一四年度國際扶輪三千四百五十地區總監方奕展先生的見證下，本團正式成立。這一年，創團團長顏志鵬和一眾團員積極舉辦多姿多彩的參觀活動，例如參觀海關總部、愛護動物協會和香港國際機場，藉此讓同學能全面地認識社會上不同的機構，深入瞭解它們的工作和意義；同時本團也參與了「薪火行動」及香港聾人協進會的賣旗活動，共同為受助者出力。最後，本團亦為受颱風影響的菲律賓災民舉辦了籌款活動，獻上關懷與祝福。



第二年，繼任團長陳浩志繼續秉持創會宗旨，並舉辦多元活動，使同學能透過不同渠道拓闊自己的視野，接觸更多的服務社群。該年本團除了舉辦香港國際機場港機工程飛機維修中心參觀活動，並為受尼泊爾地震影響的災民進行校內籌款外，更籌辦了聯校食物回收計劃，聯同金文泰中學、可風中學等，於每個星期一和四協助民社服務中心義工回收和分類街市剩菜，以分發給有需要的長者，歷經一年，風雨不改。同時，本團也於新年及復活節舉行兩次聯校義工服務計畫，透過手作等活動，分別向南亞裔小童及基層小



孩及長者一齊送上節日的祝福。

二零一五至二零一六年度，團長嚴文澤帶領團員延續歷屆服務精神，繼續奉獻社區。本團先於校內為惜食堂舉辦籌款活動，其後與一眾團員一起於惜食堂位於北角的廚房服務，協助職員準備飯盒。此外，本團於新年及復活節舉辦兩次聯校義工服務，在過程中，滿腔熱忱的團員安排了探訪、義賣、與長者對話等交流環節，使活動內容更趨豐富及圓滿，讓受助者及義工同學在享受節日歡樂之餘，也能加深對彼此的認識，互相關懷。

在本團成立的短短三年間我們最感激的是一眾受助者。常言道：「施比受更有福」。本團有幸與一眾義工同學為不同服務機構及對象獻上小小的祝福與關懷，不單使我們更深入全面地認識世界，更讓我們學懂珍惜身邊美好的事物。同

時，本團更要感激一路上，不遺餘力支持本團發展的香港海港扶輪社及一眾師兄師姐。正是他們在這紅磚赤瓦中播下了扶輪少年服務團的種子，並默默地澆水施肥，藉著不同參觀和扶輪少年團地區會議等交流機會，使我們拓闊眼界，茁壯成長，才能與各位同學一起服務更多有需要的人。最後，本團也要感激前校長陳胡美好女士，指導老師郭子芳老師和馮慧珊老師，假若沒有你們在旁的引導和支持，相信本團難以成就今天的收穫滿載！

最後，期望本校扶輪少年服務團能實踐九十年校慶主題——「載譽傳情 卓創新峰」，在未來的歲月中能更進一步，於秉承貢獻社會的宗旨，為同學、為學校、為社區服務。同時，不忘初心，為大家送上更多的祝福與關懷。



英皇書院義工服務團

無花果樹扶疏，年輪重重，始終為他人遮風擋雨。同學手中照片成堆，張張皆訴說著古道熱腸的無花仔，如何在聯校義工領袖訓練計劃中，不吝施予地助人。

「計劃以小組形式進行，十二至十三人一組，設有一個特定服務對象。小組需自行舉辦相應的義工活動，我的小組便為有特殊教育需要學生舉辦了一系列的活動。」參與該計劃的戴耀陽同學憶述：「我們由籌備到實踐等各個部分皆需親力親為，正因如此我們才能真正學會自立和訓練領導才能，這次經驗令我留下了特別深刻的印象。」

「我們從十月開始，便定期開會來確立所舉辦活動的細節。」他續道：「我們總共舉辦了三天的活動：第一天主要是破冰遊戲，讓有特殊教育需要學童互相認識，以便能夠妥善地溝通和合作；第二天我們與事前已聯絡好的慈善機構合作組織了賣旗活動，我們一人帶著一位有特殊教育需要學生，從旁指導，在街上向途人籌集善款；第三天便是我們的小總結，透過一連串的遊戲，給予了他們一個反思的空間，務求活動在歡笑聲中完結。」

話席間，談到計劃帶給他的得著，戴同學不禁莞爾而笑：「過程中最高興的肯定是看著有特殊教育需要學生們在三天裏的蛻變——他們第一天時十分『怕生』，也不會主動與他人溝通；但後來賣旗活動尚未完結，他們已逐漸習慣了，不再怯於與陌生人溝通，反而踴躍地向途人詢問要否買旗。另外，計劃不僅幫助了弱勢社群和訓練了我的領導才能，更讓我收獲了幾位『好戰友』，我們在參加計劃前互不相識，但經過相處後關係緊密了許多，事後我們更一起加入了女青年會的義工服務小組，再次合作舉辦了『簡樸生活營』，推廣簡單而快樂的生活方式。」

無花果樹下，無花仔把「為善最樂」的精神引為繩墨，默默耕耘。他們在人們的臉上畫上了笑靨，在果樹的冠上多添了碩果，在自己的心中留下了甘飴。

學長分享 顏志鵬

中學點滴：充實感恩，畢生難忘

最近獲學弟邀請，以畢業生的身分撰文，抒發對母校的情懷。落墨此刻，才驀然驚覺，離別依依，六年點滴未能盡錄於文，訴諸筆墨之中。腦海所思，對師長的感激、手足的友愛、受業的點滴，乃至朋友間的互助，連綿不斷，一切都歷歷在目。

過去這充實的六年，我感謝師長和師兄的悉心栽培，讓我有機會參與多姿多彩的活動，豐富個人閱歷。追憶中一之初，靦腆含蓄，不敢參與自己鍾情的課外運動。幸得師兄的鼓勵，才逐漸開始參與各項社交活動。之後更毛遂自薦，進入籃球隊、辯論隊等校隊挑戰自我，與不少的隊友交心；也逐漸變得外向，結識更多來自「五湖四海」的朋友。

校隊的訓練不但讓我拓寬社交圈子，更成為了一種精神的寄託，樂在其中。六年來，曾遇過數之不盡的不如意事。但慶幸，感激身邊的一群三五知己，相約伴行，馳騁球場，以歡聲笑語、百步穿楊的射術，將一切的煩惱一掃而空。在紅磚牆下，我結識了這群人生道路上的伴侶，彼此互勵互勉，並領悟到：求學路上，我並不孤單。因而更有動力積學酌理，力爭上游。

在英皇的時光，感謝每一位師長的循循善誘，令我培養了一些好的習慣，受用一生。記得我的中文老師教導我準備記事本，記下自己將要處理的事項，按部就班，有條不紊地處理事情。我也堅信，好腦頭不如爛筆頭——不要依賴自己的記憶力，反而是用紙筆記錄下一切，杜絕任何忘記的可能。另一位於我人生路上同樣舉足輕重的老師，則教會了我每天堅持訓練的意義：訓練不僅僅是取得榮耀，更重要的，是「突破自己」。這也就是「勝人者力，勝己者強」的道理：凡事與自己比較，每天力求進步！

難忘回憶：聚首一堂，馳騁青蔥

無庸置疑，最難忘的回憶，必定是中六的時候，與六甲班的夥伴一起踢足球的青蔥歲月。作為一個四肢不協調的球員，常常鬧出一個個笑話，甚至「食波餅」。可是，於球場上的大汗淋漓，盡

情馳騁，忘我吶喊，與大家一起將考試的壓力抒發，你們或許不知道，我是多麼地幸福！這幫志同道合的足球小將，於球場上八仙過海，其樂融融的時間，我知道，我這一生，也不會忘記。

這些日子，是難得的，是珍貴的，是無可替代的，因而分外珍惜。放學後，大家各有各忙碌；也只有踢足球的少許時間，大家才拋開束縛，真正地聚首一堂，享受著只屬於我們——六甲班最忘我的時光；也是只有在踢足球時，「深藏不露」的大家才會顯露真我：就連平日文靜的同學竟變得狂野，判若兩人，化身場上的銅牆鐵壁，毫無畏懼地將一切的射球擋出。踢足球，不但是彼此放鬆的媒介，更是促進彼此了解的橋樑。

寄望師弟：君子務本，勿忘初衷

希望各位師弟「Work hard, play hard」，凡事竭盡全力，無愧於心；並找到自己的人生意義，並持之以恆地為目標奮鬥不懈。人生的路途會有沮喪的時刻，但要明白：君子務本，勿忘初衷。不要因為短期的失利而放棄，而是放眼將來：十年，甚至二十年後，自己會是個怎樣的人，自己離目標仍有多遠。請緊記：大器晚成，要耐住性子。做一切事情，都要「謀定而後動，知止而有得」，因而泰山崩於前而色不變，以平常心面對一切順逆。

母校情懷：寸草心，難報三春暉

對於母校的感激之情，仿如寸草心，難報三春暉。六年來，她給與了很多機會，讓我得以探索個人的興趣，發掘自己的志向；我很感激與我共度青蔥的各位老師和同學，包容並指出我的過錯，從而讓我得到可貴的成長機會。籃球隊裡，隊友善意地提醒，讓我學懂與人協作；辯論隊裡，師長多番地指點，教我學習語文表達；義工活動中，學會虛心聆聽意見，集腋成裘……在紅磚書院六年的庇蔭下，得以取人之長。

過往的六年，亦深知自己任性，有時會為達成目標而不惜一切，因而也曾惹怒過不少老師和同學，多謝你們的包容；也正是你們在背後無條件地為我付出，做出指導和解答，令我在追求夢想的路上，方向更加清晰，付諸實踐，踏上這追夢的征程。

編者的話

無花果樹下，跨越一個春秋交替，本期《學聲》終於在眾記者、編輯精誠團結下得以結果。作為總編輯的我，藉此謹代表編輯委員會，對鄧啟澤校長、虞副校長、容副校長、總負責老師吳老師以及一眾顧問老師致以由衷的感謝。諸位的鼎力相助、授業指導、包容體諒，仿如甘霖般滋潤著編輯們不捨晝夜的身心，賦予我們勇氣跨越重重障礙，終循序漸進地完成整份《學聲》——經師易得，人師難求，此言得之。

追憶覺字九十，可謂紅情滿載。莘莘赤子，肩負撰寫英皇歷史的重任，不惜犧牲學習之光陰，燃點星星燎原之火，披星戴月地默默籌辦嘉會。汗水與疲憊交織的笑靨，是自豪，是不負眾望的卓越；浪淘盡，千古風流人物，卻淘不盡根深蒂固的母校濃情。臘盡春回，或髮絲星星，或步履蹣跚，或享譽盛名，踏進拱形校門，依舊只是昔日那位樸實無華、謙虛有禮的「英皇仔」，紅磚歲月仍能細水長流；化雨六載，育人成才。

風聲雨聲讀書聲，聲聲入耳；家事國事天下事，事事關心。愛因斯坦曾說：「我要做的只是以我微薄的綿力來為真理和正義服務。」瞭解社會，量力而為，繼而盡力而為，奉獻社會，正是寒窗苦讀的英皇仔義不容辭的責任，亦是身為人與生俱來的本分。讀書，理應累積知識，作為瞭解社會的根基；靈活應用，作為回饋社會的實踐。故此，孜孜不倦之際，應當關心社會發展，透徹社會現況，孕育助人服務之美德，再正如俄羅斯作家高爾基所言，秉持「自己也應該像蠟燭那樣燃燒」的心，幫助他人，互相扶持，締造和諧共融的社會，以個體彰顯群體，豈非英皇仔一直以來薪火相傳的精神？

因此，本期《學聲》將以「服務社會」為總主題。中文版方面，我們有幸與鄧啟澤校長作專訪，瞭解鄧校長的生活點滴，以及春風化雨數十載的體會；此外，我們亦會深入解析本地家喻戶曉的社區組織「北河同行」；校園方面，還有聯校義工服務領袖訓練計劃的相關報導，以及中四、中五級本地交流計畫概況及參與同學的感受。英文版方面，我們將探究香港及英國教育制度的異同；校園方面，我校部分中五級同學將會分享他們透過參與本地交流計畫，到訪臺灣官立中學的感受，以及瞭解英皇書院中的輪流文化，當然亦一如既往地加插老師的小專訪和編輯的小專欄，務求讓同學從中能對身邊發生的事情加深了解，培養助人為樂的美德。

在此我再一次衷心感謝校長、兩位副校長、各位老師的無盡付出和支持，以及眾編輯不眠不休的盡力配合及努力。最後，我由衷希望同學繼續支持《學聲》，並且祝願下屆編輯做到青，取之於藍，而青於藍，使下學年的《學聲》更加出色，打動人心，木欣欣已向榮，泉涓涓而細流，延續薪火相傳的英皇精神。

祝願母校繼往開來，為社會作育英才，莘莘學弟能夠在紅磚牆下，如切如磋，如琢如磨，並從中建立良好品格和習慣，留下美好的回憶！



水街

中六丙 盧兆恆

水街位處西營盤，由半山上密密麻麻的住宅向海邊伸延，途中像一支竹籤穿過皇后大道西和德輔道西，是山上居民「過海」最快捷的路。小時一直對這街名感到莫名其妙——明明這條斜道跟水沾不上邊，為何會被命名為水街呢？後來在互聯網上，無意中看到了這條街的歷史。

以前我陪媽媽到正街街市買菜時，我就覺得水街不像行人和行車的路。不寬不窄的闊度，往往不能容納兩架並排的車；九曲十二彎的斜路，亦徒添危險和不便。原來，水街以前是裝水的——它是一條明渠，負責把山上的雨水運送至維多利亞港，保障居民免受水災之苦。後來這條明渠被政府覆蓋了，變成一條正式的道路。由於它的前身是水渠，所以被命名為「水街」。

可是，封閉水渠的原因一直不明。有人說是因為加強城市發展，亦有人指這事另有內情。在日戰時期，日軍所處決的人多得連亂葬崗也容納不下。跟據《二戰死亡冊》記載，實際在港被處決的人數比公佈的要多，達百萬人，這令日方沒

有地方處置這些屍體。於是，日軍開始尋找其他地方作埋屍之用。

香港這彈丸之地中，卻有不少適合埋屍的地方，水街明渠便是其中之一。當時西區還未完全發展，明渠旁沒有甚麼建築。所以，日軍可安然地幹這種事。他們把渠底挖開，把戰死的華軍和人民埋於其中，再在上面鋪上厚厚一層水泥。明渠雖然和之前一樣，但早已「表裡不一」。

抗戰完結後，英國政府開始大力發展香港，明渠旁的高樓大廈慢慢一幢幢地冒起，居民人數亦漸漸爬升。不過，與此同時，附近居民紛紛表示他們被鬼騷擾，更有居民墮進渠內淹死，令居民寢食不安，以為有水鬼作祟，投訴連連。事件引起港英政府注意，為平息民怨，政府以加強交通網絡及排水系統改善為由，秘密地填了明渠，並進行了幾場法事。自此，居民再沒有被騷擾，水街的開通亦方便了西營盤的交通，事件也就被遺忘了，港英政府便視之為高度機密，不容洩露。

這件事不為大多數人知道，他們甚至不知「水街」名稱的由來。這段歷史恐怕只留下一「水街」一名了。

樓梯街

中五甲 任偉柱

無數之多的街道穿插着香港這彈丸之地，縱橫交錯，複雜之中同時亦帶出一種獨特的凌亂美。當中有多少令你留下深刻的印象呢？

位於上環的中心，一條巨龍橫臥着，展現着嚇人的雄風。龍頭伸至半山堅道，而龍尾於皇后大道中搖擺，此龍名為樓梯街。

顧名思義，此街由一級級的樓梯而成，由堅硬的花崗岩鋪砌而成，受盡無數的風吹雨打。平日的香港街道總是車來車往，而樓梯街卻是有着天淵之別的命运，連手推車亦無法在這陡斜的樓梯上奔馳。這把鋒利的刀，平日亦「謀殺」了一班老街坊。踏上這條奪命街道，未走到十分之一，他們便氣喘吁吁，上氣不接下氣。

在「樓梯街」這三個字背後，亦留傳着一段秘聞。

古時，樓梯街並未命名，只是一條小道路，而連接着山上的森林及山腳下的民居。由於其森林陰森至極，平日並不多人走上此路前往山上。直至百多年前，一班發展商為要規劃用地，於是前往山中探險，評估土地是否有發展潛力。而這條道路亦時唯一上山之徑。他們踏上樓梯，一級級地邁入山中。

第一次的路程並無異樣，他們很快地完成工作。隔了數月，他們再次踏上同一路程，進一步研究環境。奇怪地，他們發覺所需的腳力多了，時間長了，誤以為體力不支而已。直到數月後的第三次計劃，原本一條樓梯，一條不短不長的道路，竟見不到盡頭，似乎一直通往山中，直到遠處。他們上前探個究竟，踏上樓梯前去。不幸地，這個這個考察團隊亦人間蒸發，再亦沒有回來報告。村民得悉事件後，到樓梯路下議論一番。卻眼見此街道沒有盡頭，前方全是樓梯，彷彿直通天國，簡直是一條天梯。



