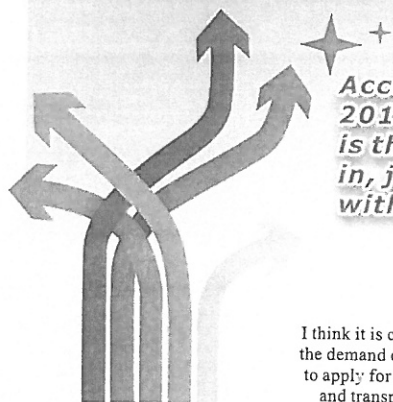
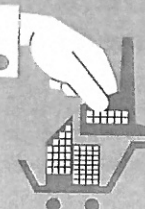


# RESONANCE

No.60 STUDENT PUBLICATION OF HO LAP COLLEGE SPONSORED BY SIK SIK YUEN JULY,2016



*According to the Economist Intelligence Unit's 2016 Worldwide Cost of Living survey, Hong Kong is the world's second most expensive city to live in, just one step behind Singapore. Do you agree with the survey data?*



## Mr. Lam Chong Kan

I think it is costly to live in Hong Kong and the root cause of the problem is the soaring housing prices. As the demand of housing outweighs its supply, the rents are skyrocketing. In order to own a flat, people have to apply for a mortgage and this accounts for a substantial proportion of their expenditure. Also, property and transport costs are expensive here because of monopoly. Tycoons exhaust all means to maximize profits...and this makes citizens, like us, suffer.

Regarding the solution, I think it is a knotty problem. If we carry out urban renewal, affected residents may have to resettle; if we obtain land by reclamation, water pollution will get more serious; if we develop country parks, there will be strong opposition from the environmentalists. There are just too many voices!



## Yau Wai F4C

It is expensive to live in Hong Kong because basic necessities are expensive, such as daily meals and rent. I suggest people who have financial difficulties seek help from the government, and apply for subsidies. The government should be responsible for devising measures to lower the market price. After doing so, people will suffer less burden and they can live more comfortably.



## Miss Wong Wing Kwan

It is expensive to live in Hong Kong as the rent is high. Many people need to spend half of their income to pay for the rent. In order to solve the housing problem, I suggest Hong Kong people save more money and plan their expenses well beforehand. Also, people can spend some money on entertainment to have better work-life balance. Furthermore, the government should provide better housing policies to look after the people in need.



## Miss Wong Ka Man

In my opinion, it is expensive to live in Hong Kong because of the strengthening of the US dollars to which the local currency is pegged. Housing in Hong Kong is exceptionally pricey.

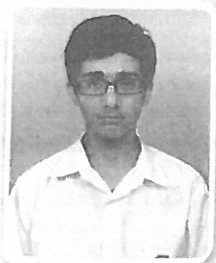
I think the Government plays a crucial role when it comes to the remedy. On one hand, to increase the housing supply, the Government should increase the land supply. It should also provide more public rental housing and extend the House Ownership Scheme (HOS). On the other hand, to decrease the housing demand, the Government should make adjustments on the 'one-way permit' scheme, which allows a daily quota of 150 mainlanders to settle in HK. Perhaps the Government should try to reduce the quota.



## Rana Fawad Ahmad F4C

I think it is expensive to live in HK because of currency appreciation and inflationary pressure. Hong Kong's transportation fee is particularly high and an average person spends around \$50 a day.

To cope with this situation, I think the government should increase the income of workers and provide as many subsidies as possible. Also, the people of Hong Kong should spend their money wisely and learn better financial management skills.



## Mr. MA Kam-shing, Derek

In my opinion, it is expensive to live in Hong Kong because the rent is so high and most of the goods are imported into Hong Kong. Therefore, the cost of living for most people is barely affordable. I think that the amount of money spent on housing is the greatest burden.

To cope with this situation, I suggest that the Hong Kong government should supply more public housing to improve people's quality of life. Despite the fact that Hong Kong is expensive to live in, it is the most exciting and profitable city in the world!

## Mr. Wong Chun Yin

It is expensive to live in Hong Kong as the cost of living is very high. Transportation fees are one of the costly items for Hong Kong residents. I also think that housing is exceptionally expensive. Land is limited in Hong Kong while home developers' business is mainly to maximize their profits. Consequently, buyers and tenants have to suffer. Hong Kong is one of the cities with the highest rent in the world.

To cope with the situation, I think the people of Hong Kong can spend less to deal with inflation and daily expenditure problems. The Government should provide more public housing of better quality so that people can live more comfortably.



## Au Yeung Sin Ki Ripple F4C

Yes, it is expensive to live in HK because land is limited and thus expensive. Together with the inflation problem, local residents' daily expenses are quite high. Furthermore, a lot of money is needed for every aspect of living: medical service, dining out and other expenses which make Hong Kong an expensive city to live in.

To redress the housing problem, I think the government can build more residential buildings at a relatively low price for local residents to alleviate the problem of expensive living conditions.

## “Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes. (By Oscar Wilde)” How much do you agree with this quote? Let's read the ideas from two senior form students.

Good morning, fellow schoolmates.

5D Chan Hoi-lam Letty

Have you ever made mistakes? If you say no, you are probably a liar as the old saying goes, “To err is human”. Everyone messes up occasionally, regardless of a president, a professional athlete or a celebrated musician, because we are only human beings and making mistakes is nothing but a part of our life.

Indeed, there are two kinds of people. On the one hand, there are some people who never identify their problems, blaming themselves for being incapable of performing the tasks. These people will end up being bound by failure, repeating the same mistakes again and again for the same reason. On the other hand, some may learn from their mistakes, and regard them as a precious opportunity to improve themselves. They believe in the saying, “Experience is the mother of wisdom”. They will reflect upon themselves and analyze their problems, ensuring not to err again.

I'm sure you've heard of the marvelous inventor, Thomas Edison, who invented the first light bulb in the world. Before the invention, people had to sleep right after the sunset as they couldn't work in the dark. But with the great invention of the light bulb, we can work no matter morning or evening. Yet, behind the achievement of this legend, he actually failed and made mistakes numerous times. According to Thomas Edison, it took him 1000 trials to invent the light bulb. In other words, he failed a whopping 999 times before reaching success. When being asked about his failure, he replied, “I have not failed 999 times. I have simply found 999 ways not to create a light bulb”. These bombarding pieces of experiences were the best teachers to guide him slowly to success.

So, which kind of person do you want to be? Those who never learn from mistakes, thus doing the same wrong continually? Or, those who enrich their experience through learning from mistakes, making them more mature? Your attitudes to mistakes can lead to completely different pathways.

It comes to the end of my speech. I hope it has altered your attitude towards mistakes. Wish you all success and good luck in the future! Thank you!

Good morning, parents, teachers, alumni, and schoolmates.

5D Li Yuen-cheong Chris

Today, I'm glad to share my opinions on the topic of experience and see whether I can give you some insights.

In the past, I had difficulties speaking. I couldn't make my words clear and I couldn't convey my messages clearly. I was afraid to talk to others because they laughed at me. People looked at me queerly, I felt that I shouldn't have spoken a word. Later on, I was sent to meet a speech therapist. She told me gently, “Never mind, I believe you can do it.” I felt reluctant to try, but then I found that the more I'd tried, the more I could accomplish. I did fail, but from those failures I learnt lessons. And it becomes the “me” today, talking to you here with confidence.

So, don't be afraid to make mistakes. I believe that for those preparing for your public examinations or studying at the universities, you will inevitably make mistakes in your regular assignments. Don't feel frustrated. You should be grateful that it's an experience to prevent you from making the same mistake in your final examination.

Dear teachers and alumni, I believe that working in the workplace or teaching in a school is no easy job and you are cautious about keeping yourselves professional at all time, but I guess sometimes you might unavoidably and regretfully make a tiny little error, too. I wonder if you would agree with me that people become better and more experienced because it's unlikely to make mistake on what we have mistaken.

Dear all, we all know that life is no straight road, making mistakes is inevitable. We're no saint. People should be granted the rights to mistake. Wise men are more than welcome to tell the world, “Sorry, I'm wrong!”. And then, he will say, “I'll make it correct.” Be open to mistakes. The more of them, the better polished we are.

Thank you! Have a nice day!

## Are wastes necessarily unwanted or unusable materials? There are many options available from prevention, re-using, recycling or energy recovery to disposal. Read on now!

### A Day in the Life of a Street Cleaner

5D Leung Wai-in

I'm a street cleaner. Every morning, I wake up and start my job to come across with various trash. Picking them bit by bit, sweeping them bit by bit. A single piece of garbage represents an attitude of a person. Occasionally, I'm curious about how the “owners” thought of the garbage they had used? Why did they throw them away? Why did they throw the rubbish into a rubbish bin, or a recycling bin or even on the street? These questions may seem mundane and a little insane, but they intrigue me, and I become pensive and reflective.

Trash I have seen is usually squeezed and trampled before it is thrown into rubbish bins. Some people even litter wherever they want. Sometimes, I feel empathetic towards the garbage because they are abandoned right after their usefulness has spent by their “owners”. Don't you think that it is cruel? Also, trash is always compressed, for people do not want to spare much space to accommodate it. It is grimy and dusty, coated by debris and tiny organisms. It is moldy, permeating with smells of saliva and bacteria as they have been disposed for certain periods in the awful rubbish bins or untidy streets. It is unwanted to many.

In inconspicuous corners of society, some poor are pushing trolleys, seeking for recyclable materials here and there, carefully placing each piece of material inside their trolleys, for fear that the material would be stolen. In front of desks, some artists are busy manufacturing creatures by using plastic bottles. After editing work, brand new vases are being placed in balconies, setting off the stunning scenery. After processing work, the lowest bottles can become appealing pen cases on desks, storing miscellaneous stationery together.

I believe everything was “born” to have its own value. Dead bodies and faeces of animals seem useless, but aren't they nutritious to the growth of plants? What about wastes? They definitely can be recycled and reused to create so many appealing and useful products. Never judge something is useless. Try to appreciate and respect everything. Respect the existence of wastes, and we will be respected too.

I am almost done with my work today. I take off my uniform, wishing that my heavy burden will be lightened tomorrow.

### Actions Speak Louder than Words

4D Wong Ka-ho

When asked whether there is a large amount of waste on earth, almost all people will nod their heads resolutely. Yet, have you ever done anything to help deal with the situation? Most will suddenly become awkward, embarrassingly shaking their heads. The factors leading to the situation are manifold, with the poor work done by the government and the ignorance of the government being the most critical ones.

First and foremost, the work done by the government is not efficient and effective enough. Probably, most citizens know there are recyclable collection points. Probably, most citizens know the slogan “Don't be a Big Waster”. Lamentably, most just receive the message that there is a lot of means to help reduce the amount of waste produced, but not making good use of all those ways. Take a look at the recent research held by the Environmental Protection Department; about 15,000 tons of solid waste is produced every single day. This shocking data shows that the government's work is of no use to change our fellow citizens' indifferent behavior towards the problem.

Apart from that, the ignorance of the government is also a pivotal cause to the problem. It sounds great when the government is about to enforce the waste charging scheme to ease the problem. Yet, year after year, the government has yet to implement this scheme, and thereby, giving our fellow citizens more and more opportunities to avoid being responsible to the waste they deposit. Even if the scheme is carried out, do you find it useful? Actually, the charging scheme called “Construction Waste Disposal Charging Scheme” has been enforced for a long time in Hong Kong. Doubtless, the amount of construction waste disposed in the landfills has been reduced. Yet, illegally discarding of construction waste to brownfield sites has become ubiquitous. Therefore, without monitoring and other indispensable support measures, the effectiveness of the waste charging scheme is still in question and waste will be seen in the alleys, on the roadsides or in any places.

To deal with the problem, the government should take prompt action without procrastination. Education is the key to change fellow citizens' behavior. For example, study trips to recyclable collection points, as well as factories working on recyclable materials, should be organized. Through seeing the gigantic pile of waste and experiencing the difficult tasks workers do every single day, for one purpose, students will be able to know that recycling is only a partial solution to the problem, and try to reflect on their selfish behavior; thus, making changes to their original way of thinking; for another, after receiving moral education, students can act as a teacher in the family, capitalizing on the things learnt in the lessons or during the study trips and instilling them into family members. When education becomes omnipresent in our society, there is no need for any advertisement at all.

There is no panacea to the problem of waste. Yet, I hold a firm belief that as long as the government can provide moral education and carry out different charging schemes with proper monitoring and support, the success is beyond dispute. Let's be active and participate in activities that protect the environment now!

## Dare to dream. Dream as...

### Dare To Dream

3B Zhong Jia-hui

‘I have a dream,’ says everyone. Everyone's dream is different and personal. However, my dream is just like others’ – to have a lot of money, a sweet family and a house.

In addition, I would like to open a shop. A shop which sells love and is open whenever I like. Is it possible? Moreover, it brings light to the poor, homeless and aged. Therefore, being hard-working is necessary to fulfill this little dream. Also, the shop will become the beacon for the lost to find their way.

‘Keep calm and carry on.’ Nothing is impossible; it's just the way we walk. Learning never ends!

## Pet web site for pet lovers! Have your say!

### My unique family member

1D Tang Tsz-ling

Hello, guys! Do you have a pet? I have a pet dog and its name is Jackson. He is brownish gold in colour. He has big black eyes which are really attractive.

Jackson loves biting stuff. He sometimes bites my shoes, pens and clothes, but I never punish him since I love him so much. He often cries when my family or I leave home, so every time I am coming home, I walk quickly to meet him as soon as I can. He is always thrilled to see me when I am back. He welcomes me by licking my face.

Sometimes I'll give him a cuddle. Jackson keeps licking my face and it tickles me. It feels so great!

Jackson is a part of my family. Although he is not yet one year old, he is really important to me. I never regret keeping him.

Well, I want to make more pet friends. Could you tell me more about your pet, lifestyles or anything interesting?

Write soon and all the best!

Posted by Janice Tang at 3:32 pm



## HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## (A) What is intelligence? What are the types of intelligence?

Intelligence is one of the abilities to achieve goals in our world. Various kinds and degrees of intelligence occur in humans, animals and machines. There are two main divisions, human intelligence and artificial intelligence, i.e. human brain and computerized machine.

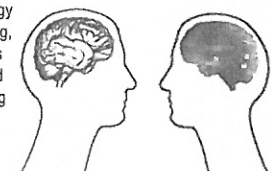
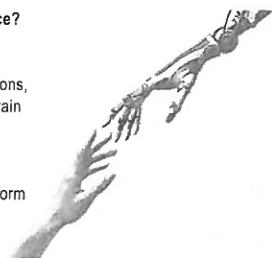
## (B) Artificial Intelligence

It is dedicated to developing machines that mimic and perform the same tasks just as a human could.

## (C) The history of AI

The term "AI" was introduced as a proposal at a conference on the campus of Dartmouth College in the summer of 1956. Artificial intelligence was adopted throughout the technology industry, providing the heavy lifting for logistics, data mining, medical diagnosis and many other areas. The success was due to several factors like the usage of computer today and the creation of new ties between AI and other fields working on similar problems.

In the middle of the 20th century, scientists began a new approach to build intelligent machines based on recent discoveries in neurology, new mathematical theories of information and an understanding of stability control in cybernetics.



## (D) Human brain vs Machine

The AI's capacity to learn new things is quite different. Computer is limited in learning and depends on the hardware memory while human is constantly learning without limit at any moment.

Human Brain	Machine
Massively parallel operations	Modular and series operations
No hardware / software distinction	Software programs operate on hardware
Brain composed of different bodies with cells operated simultaneously, synchronously and thus holistic	Few CPUs operated simultaneously and synchronously but not holistic

## (E) Examples of artificial intelligence

Virtual Personal Assistants	Siri, Google Now
Video Games	Help to find useful information when you ask by using your voice
Smart Cars	Characters that learn your behaviors and interact in unpredictable ways
Online Customers Support	Self-directed cars learn to drive in the same way as human
Smart Home Devices	Chat with the customers support representatives while browsing on the web
	Learn your behavior patterns so as to save energy, save money and make life convenient

## (F) Conclusion

In conclusion, a machine cannot think by itself. It can only be programmed by human. Human may be simulated, or human-like intelligence may be designed one day, but not right now. There are still huge gaps between human intelligence and artificial intelligence.

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## Leisure

## FOOD

The best-known feature of Korean cuisine is its diversity. Right before the main dishes are served, a broad array of side dishes are provided, for example seafood pancakes, vegetable salads and deep-fried shrimps. They are so mouth-watering that even those who have a small appetite will eat more than they can!

It's common that Koreans put chilli paste and hot pepper flakes in their dishes. If you're not a fan of this, you can kindly ask the chef to skip it. How about trying other dishes like sour kimchi and Korean hotpot with beef stock? They'll certainly grow on you.

While watching TV or doing homework, never place the honey butter chips or almonds near you---these Korean snacks are to-die-for!

If you find Korean food tempting, why don't you try cooking it at home? Authentic ingredients are available at grocery stores at Kimberley Street, Tsim Sha Tsui.



## DRAMAS

Korean TV series such as Cheese in the Trap and Descendants of the Sun are popular among Hongkongers. Most of them revolve around romance and friendship. The good-looking actors-- Song Joong-ki and Song Hye-kyo in Descendants of the Sun help make the drama a great hit. By watching them, the audience can also learn about Korean culture and language.

Have you ever watched any Korean variety shows? Running Man is one of the longest variety shows that has aired for around six years. The MCs and guests in the show need to complete missions in order to win the game. Audiences enjoy watching it as it's entertaining. It's suitable for people of different ages.



## IDOLS

Have you heard of Girls Generation, EXO, APINK, INFINITE and Song Joong Ki before? Their fans are crazy about their songs and the dramas they take part in. When concerts or fans' gatherings are held, the venue will be packed with fans from all over the world. The products which they become spokespeople for are certainly best-sellers. It is surprising that the Korean government provides a lot of subsidies to their local artists. The main reason is that the revenue of this industry contributes greatly to Korea's economy!

One interesting thing about Korean idols is that many of them do not feel ashamed to admit having undergone plastic surgery to look better. Wide eyes, high nose bridges and narrow faces with pointed chins are common features among a lot of Korean stars. These celebrities feel that such marvelous changes will bring them confidence, reputation and popularity.



## PRODUCTS

Korean products have become a part of our lives. Take cosmetics as an example. Many young men and women are concerned about their appearance and spend a great deal of money on skin care and make-up products. Since Hongkongers are one of the targeted customers in the market of Korean cosmetics, more and more relevant products from Korea are imported to Hong Kong. Ask your female classmates. Don't be surprised if they have several skin care items from Korea!

Korean accessories like backpacks are also popular. They are a must have product if you want to be stylish. The straps and tiny pockets are the distinctive features of Korean backpacks. Many people, regardless of their age, are obsessed with these types of backpacks.



## MUSIC

Talking about K-pop music, what comes into your mind? I bet you thought of groups singing, rapping and dancing in smart and sexy outfits. The groups are formed with a main vocalist, dancers, rappers and "faces". A "face" refers to the member who is the youngest and the best-looking. Besides groups, some solo idols like IU are also outstanding. It's not difficult to find your friends listening to some of these songs: "Bang Bang Bang" of BIGBANG, BTS's "I Need You Girl" and INFINITE's "Bad Bad Girl". Despite the language barrier, K-pop is spread worldwide. Korean love songs, especially those from popular dramas like Descendants of the Sun, are surely on people's playlists.



# 中西文化大不同

你認為「美女」的定義是什麼？請你為右圖的「美女」打分。

(最高分為3分，最低分為1分)

「美麗」是很主觀的形容詞，不同民族、地方、時代對「美女」的標準均有不同的演繹，文化的差異也是主因之一。



## 價值觀與文化之間的關係

文化是一個內涵豐富、外延寬廣的多維概念。文化包括物質生活、社會生活和精神生活三大領域，通常指人類在社會實踐過程中所獲得的能力和創造的成果。文化可以分為很多層，最外層的一層是象徵物，如服裝、語言、建築物等等，能夠很容易看見。第二層是性格，人們所崇拜的英雄的性格代表了這個文化中的大多數人的性格。瞭解英雄的性格也就瞭解英雄所在文化的民族性格。第三層是禮儀，禮儀是每種文化中對待人和自然的獨特表達方式。第四層是價值觀，指人們相信什麼是真、善、美的抽象觀念，也是文化中最深邃、最難理解的部分，而且時時刻刻指導和控制著人們的行為。價值觀是民族文化的精神本質，決定著文化的特徵和風範。

## 中西方價值觀的形成

隨著不同國家或民族的產生和發展，價值觀的形成主要原因有二：歷史發展（development of history）和思維方式（thinking pattern）。受這兩種因素的影響，一個民族的基本價值觀一旦形成，就會牢牢固植於人們的心中，支配人的行為。

### 1. 歷史發展

中國歷史悠久，包括長達兩千多年的封建統治，這種意識直接影響著現代人價值觀的形成。現代中國人依然較順從權威，尊重長輩，重視個人的身份，強調安分守己。相比之下，早在17世紀，英國的資產階級就推翻了封建統治建立了資本主義社會，工業革命大幅度提高了人們的物質生活水準，這徹底解放了人們的思想。資本主義的民主思想也逐漸遍及整個西方社會。西方人崇尚個體，嚮往自由平等。這種歷史環境的不同使中西方的個體意識產生了很大的差異。

### 2. 思維方式

思維方式受民族哲學基礎支配，中國的儒家、道家和佛教對中國人思維方式的形成產生很大影響。這三種哲學思想都很重視悟性，因此中國人的言行都比較含蓄和委婉，要讓人經過思考後才明白其中的真正意思。在這一點上西方人與中國人有很大的不同。歐美國家的哲學背景是亞里斯多德嚴密的形式邏輯，以及後來從十六世紀到十八世紀瀰漫於歐洲的理性主義。理性主義注重形式論證，對歐洲自然科學的發展起推動作用。因此西方人的行為較外露而且邏輯性強，重視表達的確切性，很難理解中國人的含蓄。

## 中西方價值觀的差異

中西方國家在發展中隨著各自文化的形成產生了價值觀的差異，這些差異在諸多方面都得到了充分的體現。

### 1. 價值主流

中國主流文化價值觀是和合精神。中華民族自古就注重和諧——在人與自然的關係上，崇尚天人合一，人與自然和諧相處；在人與人的關係上，強調以和為貴，與人為善；在國家之間的關係上，主張親仁善鄰，協和萬邦。中華民族是一個愛好和平、與人為善的民族。西方文化價值觀的主流是為自我滿足而奮鬥的精神。西方文化張揚個性，強調維護個人利益，注重獨立自主發揮個人潛力，強化個人權利意識。個人主義是一切行為的準則，自我實現是人生的最高需求和目的，獨立是實現自我的最有效手段，人權神聖不可侵犯，是實現自我的保障。

### 2. 競爭意識

中華民族是個宣導重義輕利的民族，注重道德修養，強調「天人合一」、「和為貴」、「中庸之道」、「君子優進不優貧」、「君子不言利」等思想使中國人把物質利益放在次要位置。傳統的價值觀不鼓勵人們競爭，個人太突出，必定打破原有的平衡與和諧。中國人強調天時、地利、人和，更認為「天時不如地利，地利不如人和」，可見「和」的重要性。在重視個人培養、強調個人獨立和崇尚自我實現的美國，競爭是其基本價值觀之一。社會鼓勵其成員競爭，人們也以積極的態度踴躍地參加。他們相信競爭不僅推動個人價值的實現，也推動社會的進步與發展。整個美國社會猶如一個大的競技場，人人都為了獲得自己的所需而努力拼搏並擊敗他人，有些人為達目的甚至不擇手段。

### 3. 自立意識

受著儒家思想的影響，中國人對「家」的觀念特別重視，古代多以大家族、大家庭聚居，親人間互相幫助、互相照顧、互相依靠。時至今日，雖然「家」的概念只是一家幾口的小家庭，但父子兄弟之間的「孝悌」之情仍然牢不可破。父母有終身教導子女的責任，子女長大後也要回報、照顧雙親。在美國，成年公民（以十八歲為界）都傾向於自己選擇自己的行為，並為自己的行為負責，他人

子自小學會自立。在可能的情況下，父母盡量讓孩子擁有自己的空間。

### 4. 建築方面

從建築材料上看，中國傳統建築在世界上獨樹一幟，以木材來做房屋的主要構架，屬於木結構體系；而西方建築中一般是以磚石為主要材料，如：金字塔、古羅馬鬥獸場、神廟等都是以石材築成的。中西建築材料的不同，除受自然和環境因素影響外，更重要的是不同文化所帶來的結果。首先，中國傳統社會宣揚「天人合一」的思想，認為人與自然息息相通。然而石質堅硬而不易腐蝕，正好象徵了西方世界祖先精神永存不泯滅。木材有自己特性，樸實無華，易於雕刻和改造，形成通達的外形，與自然界相融合，符合中國人追求溫情、和睦的心理。石材冰冷堅硬，符合西方人理性、客觀與人際關係冷漠的心理。

### 5. 教育方面

中國教育重視書本知識和分數，明顯優勢，考試容易得高分，可是謀生能力、創業能力、創新能力明顯不足。而西方教育尊重人格、個性心態、創新思維、情商和生存能力，著重綜合素質的培養。

### 6. 飲食及進餐方式

中國和西方無論在烹調技巧上，還是在進餐方式上都大相逕庭。在烹調技巧上，中國人利用煎、煮、蒸、炸、炒等各種方法，盡其所能追求菜肴的色、香、味俱全；而西方人的烹飪方法較之中國人則簡單很多，他們似乎不太在意菜肴的顏色和造型的美感，而把更多的注意力聚集在「怎樣儘量保留食物的營養價值」上。這種差異使我們不難看出：中國人注重形式，西方人注重內容。另外，中國人往往一家人圍坐在桌邊，對著飯菜名取所需；而西方人則事先將食物分成小份，每人一份，各吃各的，互不相干。中國人的整體觀念和西方人的個體意識在這種差別中表現得淋漓盡致。

### 7. 藝術角度

中國的國畫大開大闢，潑墨寫意，氣勢如虹；西方油畫講究的卻是人體比例和光學原理。寫意和寫實的不同風格表現出兩種不同的民族個性：情感和理智。

## 瞭解中西方價值觀差異 巧妙化解交際衝突

在不同文化背景下成長的人，其價值觀理應有所不同，各有其長處。在科技迅猛發展的今天，為使中國走向繁榮、富強的世界，我們必須引進西方先進的文化觀念，摒棄其糟粕，吸取西方的平等、競爭、效率、個性解放等精神和意識，摒棄其拜金主義、物欲主義以及過分自我等意識。隨著現在全球一體化的進程和中國在世界上的崛起，認識和掌握中西方的跨文化價值觀差異對避免和化解交際中的衝突以及促進民族間的融合有著相當重大的意義。

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# 立聲

RESONANCE

舊金山主辦可立中學學生報 第六十期 非賣品

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西方神廟



中式建築

# 科學園地

## 中國古代化學趣談(二)

中國文化博大精深，源遠流長，百花齊放，但談到科學發展，我國常被冠以『古舊』、『食古不化』的名字，但細心觀察我國之歷史，其實科學知識的影子比比皆是。

在上學年的校報中，我們已介紹了幾種有關中國古代化學的事物。今年，我們將承接這個主題，繼續為大家介紹古中國富有興味又鮮為人知的化學知識。

### ◎ 玻璃

目前，出土戰國至兩漢時期的古代玻璃製品包括有：珠、璧、耳環、劍飾、杯及碗等等。據分析，出土前漢的玻璃製品以鉛鈣系統( $\text{PbO}-\text{BaO}-\text{SiO}_2$ )為主，後期則以高鉛系統( $\text{PbO}-\text{SiO}_2$ )為主，這表明中國古代玻璃已形成了自己的體系。

從唐代到元代，出土的玻璃器物主要有各種形式的玻璃器皿。這時期仍然以高鉛玻璃為主，同時也有鈉鈣玻璃、鈉鈣硼玻璃及鈉鈣鉛玻璃。

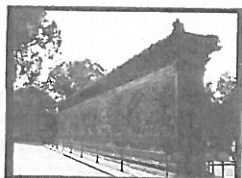
到了明清時期，玻璃器物主要是各種玻璃工藝品，當中有鈉鈣玻璃、鈉鉛玻璃、鈉鈣硼玻璃及鈉鈣鉛玻璃。由此可見，中國古代玻璃是沿著鉛鈣玻璃和高鉛玻璃而發展成多系統的玻璃製作。這個發展過程既有自己的探索，也有文化水流的成果。



(西漢玻璃珠)

琉璃在古代往往是玻璃、料器、瑤瑯、某些玉飾品以及陶坯鉛釉製品的總稱。隨著鉛釉陶坯製品的大量應用於建築，形成了中國民族的建築特色之一後，人們才以琉璃專指那些用於建築上的陶坯鉛釉構件材料。

琉璃製作工藝大致上是先用黏土模塑成型後燒成胎胎，再施以琉璃釉，在攝氏900度左右燒烤而成。『琉璃釉』就是『鉛釉』，它的配製是以鉛粉或煉鉛熔渣為助熔劑，並以含鐵、銅、鈷、鎳氧化物的礦物為著色劑，然後再加入石英粉而成。



(北京北海公園的五彩琉璃九龍壁)

### ◎ 金屬冶煉

材料是人類社會賴以生存和發展的物質基礎。最早被人類認識和利用的金屬材料是銅及其合金。在遠古人的眼裏，天然紅銅只是一種奇特、不易碎裂、有光澤的紅色石頭。它質軟而無法用作工具，只能製成供人玩賞的裝飾品。

鍛打和加熱熔合可以改變紅銅的器形，這就增加了人們對紅銅的興趣。尋找紅銅的過程中自然會發現與紅銅相伴的銅礦石，特別像具有醒目的孔雀石( $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ )等礦石。一塊塊煉好的銅礦石逐使人們掌握了冶銅技術。銅礦常為共生，即與錫、鉛等有色金屬礦共存一處，冶煉這些共生礦得到的不是紅銅而是青銅一類的銅合金，人們進而掌握了青銅的冶煉。



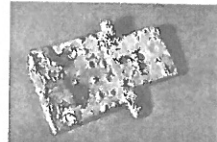
(新石器時代的紅銅刀)

從發現並使用天然紅銅，到冶煉銅礦石而獲得青銅合金，這是人類認識和利用金屬材料的開始。這一冶煉過程也是人們最早掌握的化學反應之一。金屬化學便是由此而深入展開。從迄今的考古發現來看，中國最早一原始冶銅器物是屬於新石器時代中期的製品。青銅具有一定的硬度和堅韌性，既可作工具，又可製兵器，加上錫、鉛的引入降低了冶銅的熔點，使冶煉青銅技術得到迅速發展。商周時期，中國的青銅冶煉業進入了一個鼎盛期。大量出土的此間青銅器充分展示了中國古代青銅文化的燦爛光輝。



(商代後期的四羊方尊)

目前，出土的商周青銅器十分豐富，從工具到農具，從兵器到禮器，從生活用具到裝飾品，反映了青銅材料在當時社會生產力發展的主導作用。在青銅冶煉的實踐中，人們已認識到在青銅中，銅與錫鉛的適當配比是非常重要的，因而總結了當時關於合金配比的經驗，在《周禮考工記》中留了著名的『六齊』規則。這是中國，也是世界上最早的關於合金配比的科學文獻。



(商代後期乳釘紋銅刀)

從世界上各個古代文明的發源地來看，人類最早接觸的鐵是隕鐵。因為它是從天而降，在古人眼裏它既珍貴，又神秘。人們對鐵的最初認識就是如從加工隕鐵中取得的。中國北方大約在商代中後期開始使用隕鐵，將其與青銅器澆鑄在一起製成鐵，隕鐵則被鑄在刃部，說明當時人們已認識到隕鐵比青銅有更好的硬度各強度。

冶鐵技術的發明是冶金史上繼青銅之後的又一里程碑。這一發明無疑借助了人們在煉銅中所積累起來的煉爐設計和高溫技術。一般來說，赤鐵礦( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ )、磁鐵礦( $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ )、褐鐵礦(含結晶水的 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ )、菱鐵礦( $\text{FeCO}_3$ )等鐵礦石在木炭燃料燃燒所產生一氧化碳(CO)的作用下，大約在攝氏600-700之間便開始還原反應，到攝氏1000度左右就有固態鐵金屬析出。但要想得鐵水，溫度至少要達到攝氏1200度。

據此人們推測，古人很可能是在煉銅中有意識採用赤鐵礦助熔劑，也可能是以赤鐵礦砌爐壁；在冶煉中，鋼液流出了爐口，被還原的、狀如蜂窩的塊煉鐵便會沉積在爐底；待破爐後取出，再經反覆鍛打，就可像塊鐵一樣被製成工具。這就是塊煉鐵的發明。

人們在掌握冶煉塊煉鐵不久，又學會了生鐵冶煉，辦法是把煉爐加高，強化地鼓風，使豎爐裏的氧化還原反應更充分，煉爐的溫度也有相對的提高。當爐溫達到攝氏1200度左右，被還原的固態鐵會熔化為鐵水，鐵水則直接從爐口流出來用於澆鑄。用這種高溫液態還原法生產生鐵，與低溫固體還原法生產塊煉鐵相比，不僅可以連續生產，提高生產率，並能鑄造出器形較複雜的鐵器。

中國先民在春秋時期創造的高溫液態法冶煉生鐵，是世界冶金史上的一個劃時代的進步。歐洲一些國家雖然早在公元前1000年前後已能生產塊煉鐵，但是直到公元十四世紀才掌握生鐵的冶煉。



(宋應星《天工開物》中所繪的『生熟煉鐵爐』)

### ◎ 豆腐

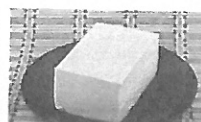
豆腐是一種以黃豆為主要原料的豆類製品食物。相傳豆腐是公元前164年，由中國漢高祖劉邦之孫——淮南王劉安所發明。劉安在八公山上燒藥煉丹的時候，偶然以泔水點豆汁，從而發明豆腐。如今豆腐在不少國家，如越南、泰國、韓國、日本等都已成為主要食物之一。

泔水作為製作豆腐過程中的主要材料，它又扮演著一個怎樣的角色呢？首先，此泔水不是我們常吃的泔水雞翼的調味汁。基本上它是凝固豆漿成豆腐的主要材料。常用的凝固劑有兩款：

1. 泔水，又名鹽漬，它的主要化學成分是氯化鎂( $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )，是其中一種凝固劑。氯化鎂是一種電解質，在水裡能夠進行電離作用(ionization)，形成了帶正電荷的 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ (magnesium cation)和帶負電荷的氯離子 $\text{Cl}^-$ (chloride anion)。而鎂離子跟豆漿中帶負荷的膠體粒子了電中和，從而使膠體的微粒聚集。當中的蛋白質和水等物質凝集成一種凝膠，即豆腐腦。如果再用布包起來，壓出一部分水分，即成豆腐。鹽漬本身是苦的，但是加鹽燉做豆腐反而會帶有甜味。

2. 石膏，又名二水合硫酸鈣( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )，亦是不少人會用來製作豆腐的。它與鹼水相同，有凝固蛋白質的作用。

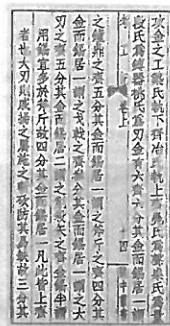
此外大家又有沒有想過為什麼山水豆腐比一般豆腐還要嫩滑？最主要的原因是因為製作山水豆腐的過程中，並沒有加入凝固劑，如石膏、泔水等等，所以山水豆腐是比一般豆腐還要嫩滑。



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# 校園活動：

## 陸運會



同學們都極力完成比賽，爭取佳績。



除了學生，老師們也一同參與賽事，為班爭光。



綠社的運動健兒們在運動場上發揮所長，並成為四社之冠，恭喜！

## 老少同歡慶元宵



瑞士藝術家來臨我來表演，在悠揚的音樂下，看着優美的舞蹈，不但令同學們眼界大開，認識更多關於瑞士的文化和傳統特色，還令同學在繁重讀書壓力下放鬆心情，減減壓。



瑞士藝術家更邀請姜校長和同學們上台，一同演奏和表演，感受瑞士音樂文化。



透過同學和老師的熱情招待，並與他們一起進餐交談，深信能令他們更了解和認識香港的地道小食和飲食文化。

## 社際常識問答比賽



四社的同學都用盡自己課內外的知識，為社爭光。恭喜紅社獲得全場總冠軍！

RED HOUSE

## 老少同歡慶元宵



同學載歌載舞，為長者們努力表演，場面熱鬧非常。令參與者興盡而歸！



老友記也不「輸餸」，盡展所長。



同學們於席間服務及與長者交談，場面溫馨，樂也融融。



## 社際音樂劇比賽



四社的同學都為著自己社的榮耀而賣力演出，贏取台下的掌聲。恭喜黃社獲得全場總冠軍！



## 2016香港中學英語戲劇比賽



伊利沙伯中學、允龍真光中學、循道中學、中華基督教會銘賢書院、長沙灣天主教英文中學和我們的同學在台上競逐今年香港中學英語戲劇比賽冠軍！

# 老師專訪



## 麥兆邦老師 英國語文科

興趣？

踢足球、彈琴、閱讀

在可立遇到的趣事：

有一次在任教 2A 班時，由於有兩個同學都是叫「Jacky Wong」，我叫其中一位時，那兩個同時站起來。

有何想跟可立同學分享？

一些做人處世的心得。我認為人生就像過山車一樣，希望同學站在高處時，也不要太得意，不應驕傲自滿，要懂得感恩，學會謙虛；而站在低處，經歷失意時，也不要太灰心，就把它們當作人生的一些小試煉吧！只要抱着這種樂觀積極的態度，同學們便會日日都有喜樂，思緒也不會變得這麼負面了！

## 莊儒麗老師

有何想跟可立同學分享？

希望同學明白「有付出才有回報」這個道理，不要守株待兔，不要等所謂的「等運到」，以為命運之神會眷顧你；在有困難時，亦不要怨天尤人。

## 潘文讚老師

在可立遇到的趣事：

教育局推行「融合教育」，即是安排南亞裔同學在主流學校學習。

有一次在中文課時，我在講解孟子的〈天時不如地利〉，並向同學發問甚麼是「天時」。

某位南亞裔同學很積極地回答問題，他說：「天時即是 angel(天使)。」

於是我便對他說「時」屬於粵音的第四聲，而「使」則是粵音的第三聲，兩者讀音上非常接近。

有何想跟可立同學分享？

希望同學能夠有一技之長，尋找自己優秀的地方，不要只模仿別人。

如果您可以教另一個科目，您會最想教甚麼科目？

倘若能夠讓我選擇另一科目，我希望自己可以任教體育科。

## 陳鼎元老師 教授科目：數學科

興趣？

近來喜歡行山。行山在香港已成一個受歡迎的活動，香港的行山徑琳瑯滿目，變化多端，有不同類型、長度、難度的行山路徑任君選擇。當中的特點是行山徑跟市區的距離近，行得筋疲力盡時，附近亦有公交回家。最近，《國家地理雜誌》選出全球 20 大夢想行山徑，香港的麥理浩徑就成功上榜成一分子呢！

有何想跟可立同學分享？

在回答這條問題的時候，電視正播放近日好潮的元氣廣告，其中有一宣傳口號：「人生如壽司，前面係點，我點知？」我對此句子不敢苟同。活在當下，或許能使人們避免悔恨，從而克服焦慮，減低壓力。雖則往後人生充滿不確定性，可是變幻原是永恆，要是我們能就自己的特性對往後人生早點多作不同的規劃，我們才能獲得可持續性的人生。這就是生涯規劃。

生涯規劃是一個持續和終身的過程，以達致人生不同階段的目標。在求學階段，生涯規劃教育在培養我們認識自我、個人規劃、設立目標和反思的能力，以及認識銜接各升學就業途徑方面，扮演一個重要角色。生涯規劃教育的目標不能單透過在學生需要作出升學／就業選擇時提供的輔導或諮詢服務而達致，有效的生涯規劃教育及升學就業輔導應與學校的課程聯繫，透過生涯規劃教育，讓學生獲得所需知識、技能及態度，以配合自己的興趣、能力、方向作出明智的升學／就業選擇，並將事業／學業抱負與全人發展及終身學習連結。

如果您可以教另一個科目，您會最想教甚麼科目？

假如我可以選擇的話，我會最想教初中歷史科。在我初中時，我最喜歡的學科不是數學，而是歷史，特別對近代的戰爭史著迷。為此，課餘拜讀過不少史書、政治漫畫，亦細聽過不少軍歌，更細看過不少戰爭紀錄片。事實上，不少領導人也是讀歷史出身，如前美國總統喬治布殊，前英國首相白高敦，前港督麥理浩等。知歷史，可知今鑑古；以古為鏡，可以知興替。

## 羅嘉文老師

興趣？

閱讀和照顧小朋友。

在可立遇到的趣事：

有次在上中四的課堂時，我的高跟鞋鞋跟突然甩了出來，場面十分尷尬。幸好的是沒有跌倒和受傷。

有何想跟可立同學分享？

中學階段是最好的學習時機，希望同學可以好好鞏固自己的語文能力，不論是中文、英文或普通話。

如果您可以教另一個科目，您會最想教甚麼科目？

倘若能夠讓我選擇另一科目，我會選擇任教家政科。這樣就能夠把我賢良淑德的一面展示給同學。

## 馬錦成老師

興趣？

看電影

有何想跟可立同學分享？

「可立人係得嘅！」可立學生的確很「得」。你們醒目和好學，可以說是「很易教」，但你們仍然要勤奮用功，亦要自我增值，多留意世界時事。

## 許覺傑老師

興趣？

下象棋、觀看不同種類的體育節目（例如美式足球和排球）和編寫手機應用程式。

在可立遇到的趣事：

有一次跟 3B 同學討論世界各地的首都時，我把其中一個國家的首都說錯了。

然後地理知識廣闊的 3B 同學把正確的名稱告訴了我。

有何想跟可立同學分享？

與可立人分享的說話：在天氣熱的時候，只要心靜，就會自然涼。

## 何婉玲老師

有何想跟可立同學分享？

希望同學能夠加把勁，在學習和不同的活動上要更加主動。

同時，希望同學能夠主動備課，尋找資料，不要依賴老師。

如果您可以教另一個科目，您會最想教甚麼科目？

倘若能夠讓我選擇另一科目，我希望可以任教體育科，尤其是體操。

我認為體操是一種很優美，充滿藝術性的運動。

## 謝萃玲老師

有何想跟可立同學分享？

有云：千里之行，似於足下，走千里路，是從邁第一步開始的。事情的成功，是從小到大逐漸累積起來的。希望可立的學生不要怕目標太遠，無論是成績、體育、藝術……所有的一切都要決心去做。不要怕，不要想目標有多遙遠，勇敢地踏出第一步，達到你所想的目標。老師亦在此祝願可立的學生百尺竿頭，更進一步，即使已經達到目標也不能滿足，還要進一步努力，務求不斷地更上一層樓！

## 郭一苓老師

有何想跟可立同學分享？

「一枝小小的蠟燭，它的光照得多麼遠！一件善事也正像這支蠟燭一樣，在這罪惡的世界上發出廣大的光輝。」劇中的 Portia 雖形容這世界為「weary (疲乏)」，助人者之力卻是溫暖而強大，可見莎翁在女性身上展現的智慧是獨一無二的。我認為這句源自《威尼斯商人》的名句是對可立人很好的提醒——我們即使在暗淡無光的日子，仍可以當一點好事，照亮這個世界。

