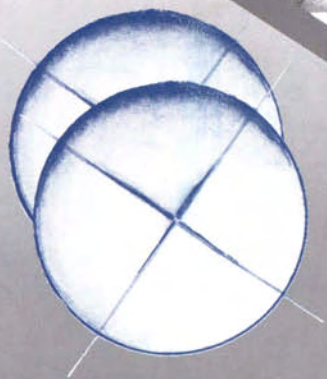
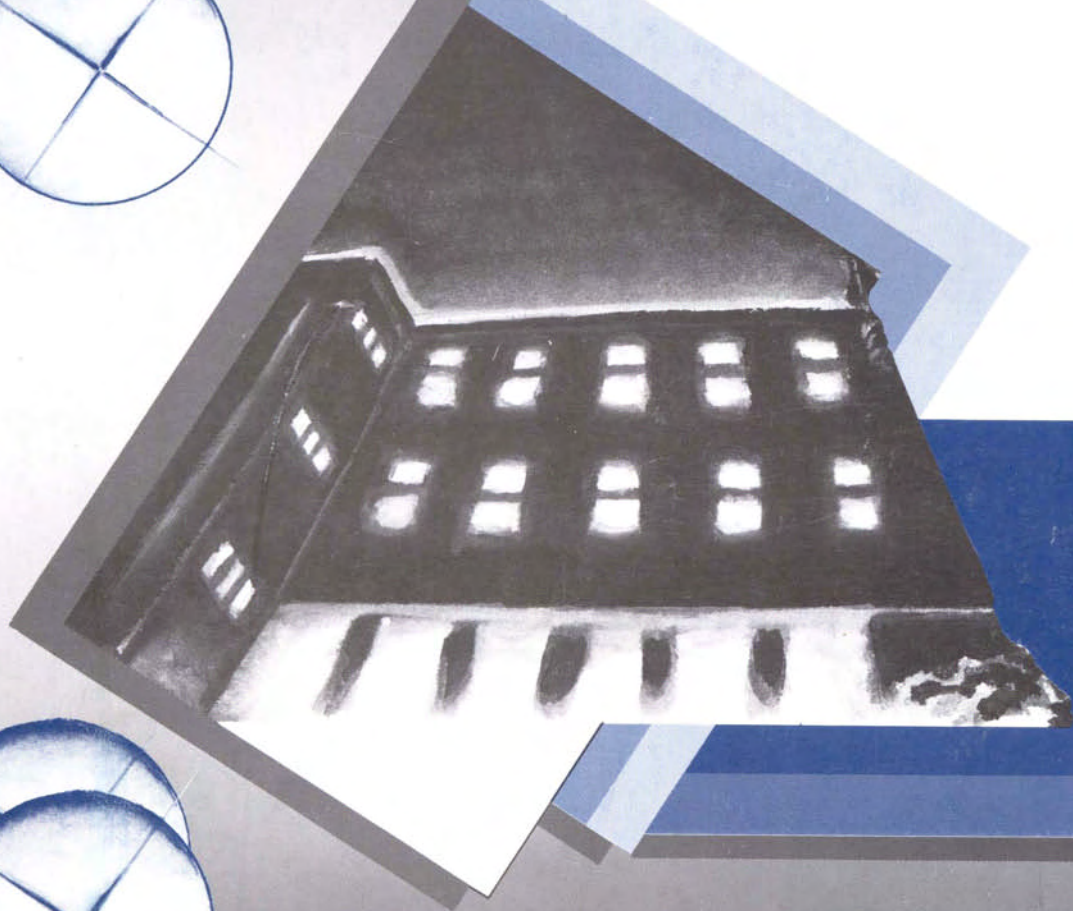
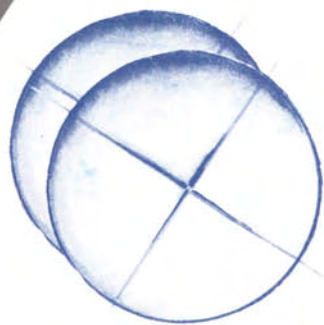


Queen Elizabeth
School Magazine
1987



With the Compliments

of

Q.E.S.C.I. GROUP

Class of 1957

in Commemoration of

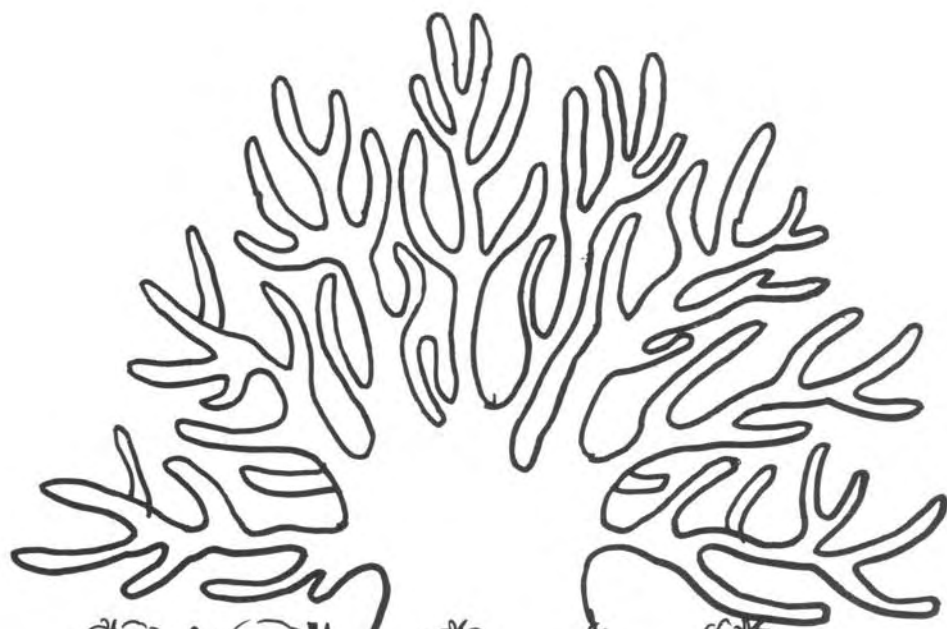
The 30th Anniversary Reunion

in

Australia

Summer, 1987

QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL



JULY 87

School Song



mf *p*

1. Bring to our song the thank - ful soul, The lov - ing thought, the
2. E - li - za - beth a queen - ly name Be - gins the song and
3. May know - ledge from our works in - crease, And serve the world and

shin - ing dream; And let us all as one ex - tol Our
so be - gun Fair be our School's ad - vance and fame And
spread the light; Be ours to share an ac - tive peace, A -

gener - al and our sever - al theme, Our School of roy - al
 ev - er new her glo - ry won, The Glo - ry of the
 - mong our - selves first learned a - right; And from this School let

Allargando

3

V. 1
V. 2

3rd Verse

ti - t-le. Bring Great glad - - ness to her hon - our - ing.
 wise and good. And old tru - - th new - ly un - der - stood,
 this be shown, 'Twas mine, but was not mine a - - - lone." Now

Marcato *ff*

close the song; and close in full. Re - e - - cho, " Queen E - li - za - beth School. "

Some thoughts on language education

Over the past few years there has been much discussion in Hong Kong about the medium of instruction in schools, as well as concern over the drop in the language competence (Chinese and English) of school children and students in post-secondary institutes. The year 1986/87 witnessed the further strengthening of language teaching improvements through the government's scheme to employ native-speaking teachers of English from the United Kingdom and sending local teachers of English on ILE (Institute of Language in Education) Retraining Courses for four weeks of intensive training in the U.K. Also in 1986 secondary schools were given official encouragement to adopt Chinese as the medium of instruction. Thus a number of important decisions have been made with regard to language teaching and schooling through the mother tongue.

All this hullabaloo over language education is interesting and challenging, and has provoked much scholarly debate and research. However, I will not dwell upon the intricacies of this issue here; rather, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to discuss certain matters which are relevant to English language learning and which may be of interest to our students.

To begin with, we can identify at least three types of learners of English: English as a native language, English as a foreign language and English as a second language. Different teaching approaches have to be adopted for these purposes.

A speaker of English as a native language acquires English naturally as a young child. He does so usually because his parents use English as their normal means of communication with him and with each other and because English is the language used by the community in which he is growing up.

As you all know, English is spoken as a native language in countries like the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A speaker of English as a foreign language is usually taught English as a subject at a school or college and lives in a country where English is not normally used as a medium of instruction in schools or on formal and social occasions. The learner does not usually learn English from his parents and does not use it as a means of communication with his parents or in the community in which he lives.

English is learned as a foreign language in many countries of the world, including, for example, China, Japan, Korea, the European countries and the Middle East.

A speaker of English as a second language (ESL) usually lives in a country where English is not the native language of the indigenous population. But in an ESL country English is frequently used as a means of communication between speakers of different native languages, as a medium of instruction in schools and colleges, and also in business transactions, banking and finance, and in the government. In such

countries English is often used by the mass media (newspapers, radio and television) and thus young children have a lot of exposure to the language, even before they learn it at school, and (unlike learners of English as a foreign language) they will not only be taught English in the classroom but will also 'pick it up' when they are not at school.

English is learned as a second language in Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Pakistan, former British colonies in Africa and the Philippines.

ESL learners will never be able to achieve complete native fluency. Even those who achieve a high level of competence will inevitably make 'errors', and many ESL learners will never succeed in correcting the many faulty habits which they developed when they were young as a result of L1 interference and exposure to incorrect English.

Having reviewed ESL and EFL, let me now turn to the varieties of English. All over the world different types of English are spoken and even in England itself there are many varieties of English used in different areas. These varieties are called dialects and can differ from each other in pronunciation (i.e. different accents), in spelling, in grammar and in vocabulary. For example there are very different dialects in the North East, the North West and the South West of England.

There are differences in pronunciation between British and American English, especially of the vowels. There are differences of grammar, so that an American can say **Do you have the time?**, while an Englishman says **Have you got the time?** And there are differences of vocabulary (e.g. elevator/lift; gas/petrol; color/colour; program/programme; railroad/railway, the first word in each pair being American).

In every part of the world where English is spoken, a distinctive dialect has developed as a result of the influence of the linguistic and cultural background of the inhabitants and of the way of life prevalent in the area (e.g. Australian English, Nigerian English, Malaysian English, Indian English etc.) From a sociolinguistic point of view none of these varieties of English is inherently superior to any other; they are all equally valid provided that they achieve efficient communication within the country and are internationally intelligible (i.e. they can be understood by speakers of English from other countries).

Then the question arises as to which variety of English is to be adopted for ESL or EFL purposes. Until recently the answer to this question was inevitably and invariably Standard English as the model for grammar, vocabulary and spelling, and RP (Received Pronunciation) as the model for pronunciation. Standard English is that type of English written by educated Englishmen and RP is that type of pronunciation used by educated Englishmen whose accent is not influenced by any regional variety. RP is also known as the Oxbridge accent, and is adopted by the upper-class speakers in England, e.g. members of the royal family and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister. Until recently RP was the only acceptable accent on the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Standard English and RP were the models introduced by the early missionaries, administrators and teachers in what are now ESL speaking countries, and most of the grammar books and textbooks used in these countries conform to these models. However the situation in many of these countries now is that expatriate teachers of English are rapidly being replaced by indigenous teachers who are often competent in the language but incapable of modelling native fluency in written and spoken English. The educational authorities in some countries are therefore considering the possibility of introducing a local variety of English as the model to be taught.

In Hong Kong, we are supposed to be teaching and learning Standard English. The coursebooks (e.g. **Integrated English** and **New Access**) and other supplementary reading material are written by native

speakers. Tapes and the wireless induction loop system are available so that students can be exposed to the model of educated native accent. Outside the classroom students can maximise their exposure to the language with the help of the mass media. Hong Kong being a cosmopolitan city, we encounter different varieties of English. And American English is often heard on television and the radio. Children in Hong Kong do not learn English merely through normal schooling. The British Council runs English courses for students who are preparing for the HKCEE, the G.C.E. 'O' Level English Examination and the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency Test in English.

Thus Hong Kong provides a very good social milieu for the learning of English as a second language. But it has been observed in recent years (as is stated in the Examiners' Reports of the HKEA) that the standard of English is declining. We also know from our casual experience that the average English proficiency in Hong Kong is not as high as that in Singapore, a former British colony which gained its independence in 1965 and which is also a predominantly Chinese community.

There are a multiplicity of factors for this, one of which is obviously the motivation of the learner. As far as ESL is concerned, motivation can be far more decisive than the number of years of learning the language. I have seen students at Q.E.S. who came to Hong Kong from China at the age of 9 or 10 and then began to learn the English alphabet in Hong Kong, while their classmates already had 3 years of English. Yet they have been able to catch up and have achieved admirable results in the HKCEE and the HKAL Examinations. In this respect parental expectation and encouragement do have an important role to play. Proper and constant concern and guidance from parents (not necessarily in the form of actually teaching the language to the child) can often go a long way towards fostering an achievement motivation in the pupil. On the other hand I have also come across U6 students who were fond of doing Calculus or Applied Maths during English lessons. To them the learning of English is a waste of time, and it is therefore not surprising that they did badly in the Use of English Examination.

Another factor for success in learning ESL is the frequency of using the target language in one's daily life. Hong Kong is different from Singapore in the sense that the latter is a multiracial and multilingual country, the population being composed of Chinese (76%), Malays, Tamils (who came from South India) and Europeans. There are four official languages there, and English often serves as the lingua franca — a language for wider communication. Thus a good working knowledge of English in Singapore is almost indispensable for survival. But this is not the case in Hong Kong, where a good deal of communication takes place in Cantonese and where a large number of job situations, notably factory and construction work, do not require a good command of English. This, in turn, is likely to have a tremendous impact on the motivation of the learner.

With the employment of a number of expatriate teachers in government and subsidised schools by September 1987, it is hoped that the tendency towards a drop in the English standard can be reversed. How effective the scheme would turn out to be remains to be seen.

C.S. Mok
Editorial Committee of the School Magazine

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 - Music Association
 - English Society
 - Pen Pal Club
 - Junior Police Call
 - Camp Warden Association
 - Scout
 - History Association
 - Art Club

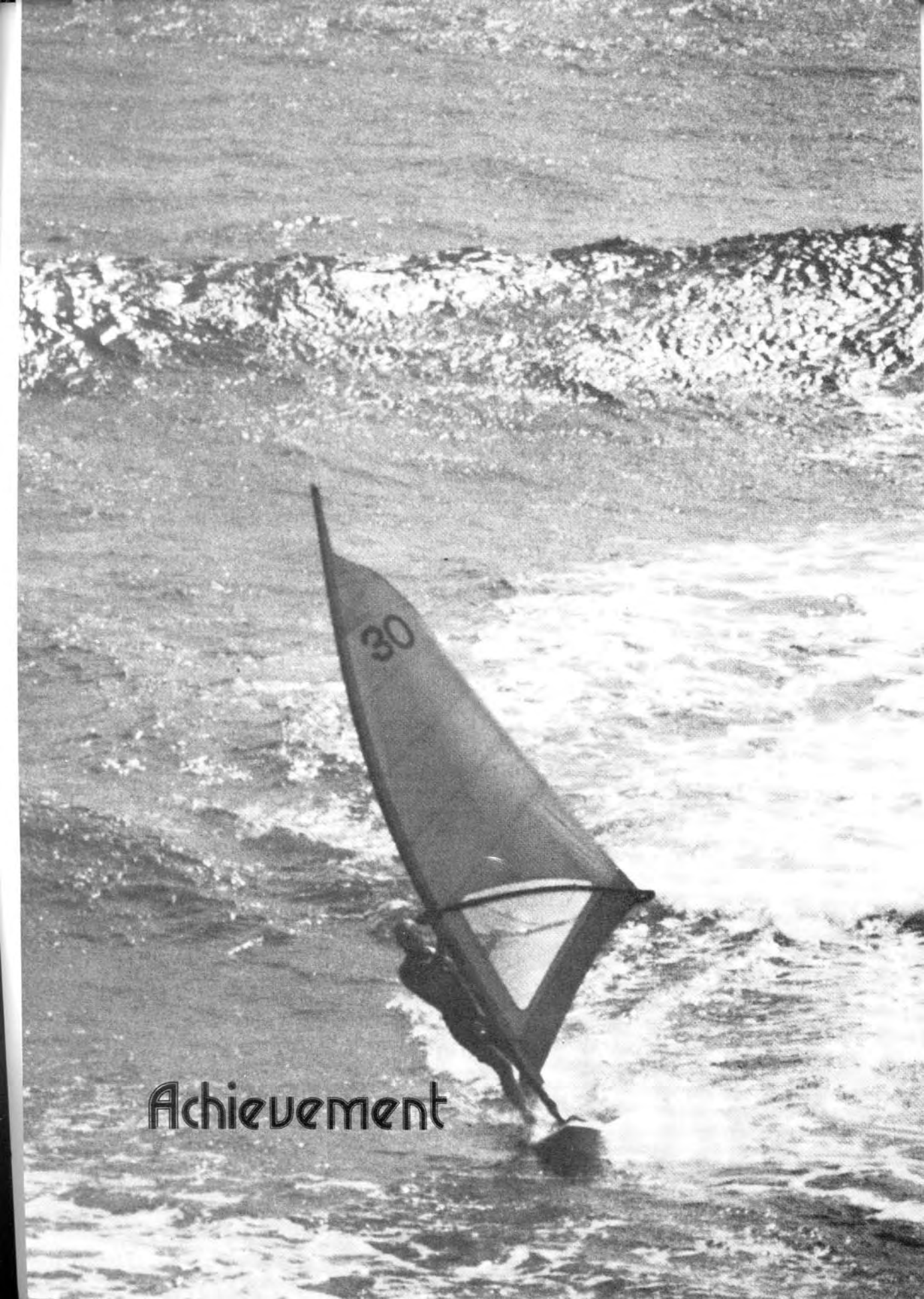
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Achievement



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From left to right:

First Row:

Miss Cheung Wai-ping, Lily, Miss Fung Lin-foon, Mrs. Chiu Yuen Woon-ye, Mr. Mok Chung-shing, Mrs. Mak Leung Miu-ha, Mrs. Wong Li Yee-ling (Senior Mistress), Dr. Su Chung-jen (Principal), Mr. Lee Hing-kui (Senior Master), Mr. Lai Wing-kam, Mr. Yu Yook-kong, Mr. Li Lok-yin, Mr. Lee Chi-sam.

Second Row:

Mr. Ng Man-kee, Mrs. Wong Lam Bick-lin, Anna, Mrs. Chan Tai Yee-man, Miss Tsang Pui-king, Petrina, Mrs. Liu Tam Toi-wah, Dora, Miss Li Mun-wah, Mrs. Chan Wong Man-yuet, Mrs. Chau Lo Wai-kwan, Miss So Wai-ching, Jean, Mrs. Hung Lo Tze-ha, Mrs. Mak Chau Ka-lin, Miss Yeung May-ngor, Mrs. Liu Wong Kun-wah, Virginia, Mr. Lau Shu-leung.

Third Row:

Miss Kwok Shui-lan, Miss Chung Yuk-ye, Mrs. Pang Wai Ching-ye, Judy, Miss Yau Fung-ye, Anita, Mrs. Choi Tam Ching-yan, Cecily, Mrs. Wan Wong Pik-fun, Mrs. Ng Chan Suk-ye, Miss Wong Kar-man, Ellen, Miss Yeung Siu-ling, Eliza, Mrs. Chu Lee Wai-lan, Miss Wong Yeung-ming.

Fourth Row:

Mr. Ip Tung-chun, Mr. Chan Sai-chuen, Mr. Lai Fai-yue, Mr. Cheung Fook-lee, Mr. Tsang Ka-man, Mr. Choy Koon-hip, Mr. Lee Chi-shing, Mr. Tsoi Dip-keung, Mr. Yam Siu-tao, Mr. Ng Ying-shan, Mr. Mak Chuen-chi, Mr. Au Kai-man, Mr. Li Pun-kun, Mr. Yip Kam-shing.

Not in the photo.:

Mrs. Lai Shiu Sui-chu, Mrs. Yuen Wong Wai-ngo, Lydia, Mr. Chau Po-lam, Stanley.

86 Staff 87

Dr. SU Chung-jen (Principal)
Mr. LEE Hing-kui (Senior Master)
Mrs. WONG LI Yee-ling (Senior Mistress)

Mr. AU Kai-man
Mr. CHAN Sai-chuen
Mr. CHEUNG Fook-lee
Mr. CHOY Koon-hip
Mr. IP Tung-chun
Mr. LAI Wing-kam
Mr. LAU Shu-leung
Mr. LEE Chi-sam
Mr. LI Lok-yin
Mr. LI Pun-kun
Mr. MAK Chuen-chi
Mr. MOK Chung-shing
Mr. NG Man-kee
Mr. TSANG Ka-man
Mr. TSOI Dip-keung
Mr. YU Yook-kong
Mr. YIP Kam-shing
Miss YAU Fung-yee, Anita
Mr. CHAU Po-lam, Stanley
Mr. YAM Siu-tao
Mr. LAI Fai-yue
Miss CHUNG Yuk-yee

Mrs. CHAN TAI Yee-man
Mrs. CHAN WONG Man-yuet
Mrs. CHAU LO Wai-kwan
Miss CHEUNG Tak-ying
Miss CHEUNG Wai-ping, Lily
Mrs. CHIU YUEN Woon-yee
Mrs. CHOI TAM Ching-yan, Cecily
Mrs. CHU LEE Wai-lan
Miss FUNG Lin-foon
Mrs. HUNG LO Tze-ha
Miss KWOK Shui-lan
Mrs. LAI SHIU Sui-chu
Miss LI Mun-wah
Mrs. LIU TAM Toi-wah, Dora
Mrs. LIU WONG Kun-wah, Virginia
Mrs. MAK CHAU Ka-lin
Mrs. MAK LEUNG Miu-ha
Mrs. NG CHAN Suk-yee
Mrs. PANG WAI Ching-yee, Judy
Miss SO Wai-ching, Jean
Mrs. SUEN CHOY Wai-ying, Vivian
Miss TSANG Pui-king, Petrina
Mrs. WAN WONG Pik-fun
Miss WONG Kar-man, Ellen
Mrs. WONG LAM Bick-lin, Anna
Miss YEUNG May-ngor
Miss YEUNG Siu-ling, Eliza
Mrs. YUEN WONG Wai-ngo, Lydia

Speech Day

Our Principal's Speech

28th Nov., 1986

Mr. Li, Mrs. Li, distinguished guests, teachers and pupils of Queen Elizabeth School,

It is a great pleasure for me this evening to welcome you all to this Annual Speech Day ceremony. In particular, I wish to extend my warmest welcome to Mr. Li Kwan-ha, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mrs. Li. Mr. Li was a pupil of Queen Elizabeth School. To be precise, he was admitted to the School on 6th September, 1954, the very day when it came into being, and left in 1957 after completing Form 5. At school, the young Li Kwan-ha worked hard and attained excellent examination results. Besides, he served as a class monitor, scout leader, house captain, etc. and he distinguished himself as a leader among his fellow pupils. In recognition of his outstanding service, he was awarded a special prize. After

he left school, he joined the Police Force as a Sub-Inspector. His superior quality, dedication and flair for various aspects of police work have earned him rapid promotions. At present, he is the Deputy Commissioner (Operations), the first local officer who has ever been appointed to such a high-ranking position in the Royal Hong Kong Police Force. We are all very proud of his success and share the honour. Mr. Li's achievements are an example par excellence for all Queen Elizabeth School pupils. Mrs. Li was also a pupil of our school who completed Form 5 in 1957. She was very hardworking and obtained very good results in examinations. Besides, she also participated actively in extracurricular activities. We now look forward very much to Mr. Li's enlightening speech and Mrs. Li's distributing the certificates and prizes.



Copies of the School Annual Report for 1985-86 have been distributed to our guests and I hope you will spend a few minutes reading it in your leisure. Meanwhile, I wish to give a brief account of what we did last school year. In general, all pupils worked hard and behaved well and there have never been any serious problems concerning discipline. Academically, the Form Upper 6 students did well in the Hong Kong Advanced Level Examination. Among the 48 candidates, 45 fulfilled the entrance requirements of the University of Hong Kong with 100% pass in

five subjects. 16 of them were actually admitted to the various faculties of the University of Hong Kong, while most of the others are either continuing their education locally at other institutes of higher learning or have gone overseas to pursue university education. The number admitted to the University of Hong Kong in 1986 would have been much greater if it had not been for the Provisional Acceptance Scheme of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, whereby 10 of our Lower 6 students were admitted in Sept., 1985. This means that these 10 students, who had attained excellent results in the Certificate of Education Examination, would have been among those admitted to the University of Hong Kong. Above all, I am delighted to mention that Chan Tin-lung obtained four A's in the Advanced Level Examination and, being awarded a Lee Shau Kee Scholarship, is now studying Engineering at Wadham College, University of Oxford. As regards the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination, the results were encouraging. They were better than those of the two preceding years. 142 out of 150 candidates obtained Grade E or above in at least five subjects – 94.67%. Many of them have obtained brilliant results, among whom Ho Ming-wai was awarded a United World Colleges Scholarship tenable in Italy for her outstanding performance in the Certificate of Education Examination. With regard to the Junior Secondary Education Assessment, all 156 candidates from the normal classes were successful and are now studying in Form 4 in this school, while 5 out of 9 partially-sighted pupils have succeeded in securing places in other Government and aided schools.

Although we have spared no efforts in maintaining a high standard in academic achievements, we have also encouraged our pupils to take an active part in extra-curricular activities and community services. For these numerous and multifarious activities, which are intended to cater for a wide range of abilities and aptitudes, most pupils have shown their keen interest and enthusiasm. I am pleased to report that our Boys'

Basketball Team won the overall championship of Kowloon Division II, and Chan Bik-shan of Form 5A won a Silver Medal in the Shankar's International Children Competition 1985. Another pupil, Chung Ho of Form 4B, won the championship in the Inter-school Chinese Chess Competition. Our school also participated in the 6th Mathematics Olympic for Junior Secondary Schools, which was sponsored by Grantham College of Education, in May 1986. Our team was the second runner-up in the contest.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think you will probably agree with me that the colour and exuberance of life at Queen Elizabeth School can be seen most vividly in its extra-curricular activities and the way in which they are organised. These activities are intended to provide students with the opportunities for healthy personality development and for broadening their horizons. Through their active participation and involvement in clubs, students have been able to learn a lot of things which could not otherwise be acquired from class attendance and textbooks. In running the activities, students in senior forms are often entrusted with positions of responsibility in which they have been able to demonstrate their initiative and independence of mind, reliability as well as leadership ability. And it is satisfying to see that they have learned to make contributions to the community, both within the school and outside.

I have just mentioned that many of our pupils passed the public examinations with flying colours, and that most of our Form 5 and Upper 6



school-leavers have endeavoured to pursue further education, rather than taking a plunge into the world of work immediately after leaving school. This is something praiseworthy, because the pupils themselves and their parents appreciate the value of "increased investment in human capital", to use economic jargon, and that we should never stop learning. Formal schooling seems to have come to an end with the pomp and pageantry of the Annual Speech Day, but I must remind our students that the ceremony today is not merely an accolade of academic achievement but also an occasion for looking forward to the future. I hope therefore, that when you embark upon further studies, you will learn to be critical and interpretative, not mechanical, merely learning off books and handouts without understanding. The spirit of free enquiry is of crucial importance in doing advanced academic work.

Before I conclude, I wish to pay tribute to all members of the staff for their devoted service, especially Mrs. Elaine Wong, Senior Mistress,

and Mr. Lee Hing-kui, Senior Master, for their contributions to the smooth and efficient running of the School. I would like to thank members of the Canadian Club, Miss Lee Wai-lan and Mr. Li Kam-yuk for their very generous donations of scholarships and book grants. Besides, I wish to express our sincere appreciation of Mr. Tong Wai-ki and Mr. Tam Wing-oi for their valuable contributions to the School through the Parent-Teacher Association and the Old Students' Association. Moreover, I would like to mention that, recently, the O.S.A. has raised a considerable amount of money for the creation of a scholarship in honour of Mr. Arthur Hinton, former principal of the School. I wish to thank all the old students who have made donations towards this scholarship.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. & Mrs. Li Kwan-ha once again for honouring us with their presence and all the distinguished guests who have come to this ceremony. I wish you all every happiness and good health.

Speech by Mr. Li Kwan-ha

Our Quest of Honour

Mr. Principal, Staff and Students of Queen Elizabeth School,

29 years ago, my wife and I left this school upon completion of our Form 5 course. We regard it as a great honour and pride to be invited to your Annual Speech Day Ceremony this afternoon. We are very grateful to Dr. SU for this opportunity of returning to our alma mater and joining you on this happy and important occasion.

As we have come to expect of Queen Elizabeth School, overall academic results achieved by its students are very impressive indeed. On behalf of my wife and myself, I would like to offer our sincere congratulations to Dr. SU and his staff and the students concerned on the success of their efforts. Not every one of us possesses the ability to pass examinations with very high scores. To those who may not have done so well this time, do not feel discouraged. Provided you are prepared to try your best, there are ample opportunities for you to do better in your future endeavours.

Education is a continuous process of fitting oneself to perform a useful role in society to the best of one's ability. You are fortunate in that the school you are leaving has provided you with not only excellent facilities for academic pursuit, but also abundant opportunities for social development through a wide range of extracurricular activities. These activities represent means of cultivating a sense of responsibility,

civic consciousness, leadership, organizing ability, teamwork and a spirit of community service. Few schools have such comprehensive provisions for fostering wholesome social development of their students.

For those of you who are leaving, even though many will be pursuing higher studies, the need for choosing a career will arise sooner or later. We are



fortunate in Hong Kong in that there does not seem to be any shortage of opportunities, but having a large array of jobs to choose from can be both an advantage and a problem.

In considering that I should say to-day, deliberately I come here in this fancy regalia as evidence that I have made progress in my chosen career as a professional Police Officer. I can therefore speak with some conviction in advising you on the vital subject of career selection and career development.

Before we actually start to consider choosing what we will do, it is essential that we ask ourselves the question: what is our aim in life? A perfectly simple question but its answer can be very complex. Our personal principle, our virtue and indeed our attitude towards mankind all have a bearing. This is important in that it affects our later performance in whatever we choose to do.

A common mistake is to consider a job because it has one very attractive feature or is described as glamorous. If that is the base in selecting a career, more often than not, the end result will be disappointment.

In the process of career selection, you should first endeavour to learn as much as possible about the different fields of work available. Then you should make a realistic assessment of your own abilities and interest and try to match them with a field of work. In so doing, you should consider all the aspects of the job, the kind of work involved, and how and why it is done. In a highly materialistic society such as the one we have, quite naturally financial return comes high on the list of factors to be considered in choosing a career. Many people rank security of employment above salary. I would like to suggest an important consideration, and that is satisfaction. In this respect, I quote what Dr. Sun Yat Sen said: "The objective in life is to serve." (人生以服務為目的) I need hardly remind you of the motto of Queen Elizabeth School, which is, translated into English, "Prepare yourself that you may serve." (修己善群), signifies "cultivate yourself to better the group." The spirit of service is aptly stressed as being our goal. My own experience is that of

a profession which emphasizes service to the community provides a meaningful and satisfying career. I would add that satisfaction is something with which material achievement can have no comparison.

Very often, the question of "How can you achieve rapid advancement?" has been put to me. It is true that I have achieved rapid advancement, but the way to it is indeed quite simple and easy. The fundamental is we must equip ourselves well enough to be able to fully carry out what we should do. What this means is that we must constantly update and improve our general and professional knowledge. The thought that education ceases upon completion of formal schooling is erroneous. The process of preparing and equipping ourselves is a continuous process and should never end. Sound knowledge gives us the wisdom to distinguish between right and wrong. Sound knowledge provides us the strength and ability to do what is right. Sound knowledge enables us to develop our potentials. All these will enhance our overall performance and thus will lead to success.

Many professions have a code of conduct governing the performance of its members. What is more important in governing our conduct and performance is our own moral standing. During the course of your education, I am sure, the importance of high moral standard must have been stressed upon you. Do remind yourselves of this and constantly practise it. Not only will this give you a sense of internal peace, but also will assist you in much better performance in your careers.

The principles of service and self-enrichment that are embodied in the motto of Queen Elizabeth School have stood me in good stead both in selecting a career and in progressing through it.

In conclusion, together with my wife, may I once again congratulate those of you who are leaving and offer you sincere personal wishes that you find fulfillment in life both for yourselves and Hong Kong.

Thank you.

Scholarship and Prize List 1985-86

GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL SCHOLARSHIP:

IP Chung-wah 葉仲華 L6B

GRANTHAM SCHOLARSHIP:

CHENG Hang-lam 鄭杏琳 U6B
 SUM Wah-keung 沈華強 U6B
 NG Lok-wan, Willy 伍諾韻 L6A

CHEUNG Wut-lung 張活龍 L6B
 WONG Chi-hoi 黃志海 4A

LI PO CHUN SCHOLARSHIP:

CHEUNG Wut-lung 張活龍 L6B
 TAM Mung-tim 譚夢甜 L6B
 LEE Siu-ho 李紹豪 5A
 LAM Hei-ling 林曦玲 5B

TAM Chui-fong 譚翠芳 5C
 WONG Mei-lin 黃美蓮 4B
 CHAN Man-yeet 陳敏儀 4C

LO WAI KWAN SCHOLARSHIP:

TSE Wing-yeet 謝詠茹 2B
 HO Yung 賀勇 2E
 LAM Siu-kei 林紹基 2E

SO Wing 蘇穎 1C
 CHAN Ning 陳寧 1E

MURJANI SCHOLARSHIP:

CHENG Wai 鄭瑋 2E

ZHAO Zhi-jing 招志菁 1D

CANADIAN CLUB SCHOLARSHIP:

CHIANG Yuk 張旭 U6A
 HA Cheuk-ling 夏卓玲 U6A
 WONG Siu-pui 黃小佩 U6A
 SUM Wah-keung 沈華強 U6B
 WONG Wai-keung 黃偉強 U6B
 CHEUNG Suk-yeet 張淑儀 L6A
 CHONG Sau-ying 莊秀英 L6A
 WONG Kit-bing 黃潔冰 L6A
 LAM Wing-sun 林榮新 L6B
 CHAN Sai-man 陳世文 L6B
 HO Ming-wai 何明惠 5B
 CHOW Yin-ping 周燕萍 5C
 LAI Ka-wai 黎嘉慧 5C
 CHAN Foon 陳歡 5D
 CHEUNG Ngai-lam 張毅林 5D

KOO Kim-yam 顧劍音 5D
 LI Kit-ying 李潔瑩 5D
 SIU Wai-yeet 蕭惠儀 5D
 WONG Mo-kin 黃慕堅 5D
 YOUNG Bun 楊斌 5D
 YU Chau-lan 余秋蘭 4D
 FUNG Tang-tat 馮騰達 4D
 CHONG Siu-kee 莊少其 4C
 KO Ping 高平 4D
 LAU Tak-wing 劉德榮 4D
 PANG Siu-han 彭少嫻 4B
 LAW Bun 羅斌 4D
 MOY Pun-yip 梅磐業 4D
 SIU Wai-yuen 蕭偉源 4C
 SO Yat-kai 蘇逸佳 4D

MRS. BETTY LI MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP:

LAU Wai-kin 劉偉健 L6A

McNEILL SCHOLARSHIP:

CHAN Tin-lung 陳天龍 U6B

TAN PENG-KIAN SCHOLARSHIP:

WONG Chi-cheung 王自祥 L6B

MISS LEE WAI LAN AWARDS:

Form 1	1st	CHAN Ning	陳寧	1E	Form 2	1st	LAM She-wei	林舒慧	2E
	2nd	YEUNG Siu-ping	楊小冰	1E		2nd	CHIU Ka-chung	趙家頌	2D
	3rd	CHEUNG Po-tong	張寶棠	1E		3rd	CHAN Tak-kee	陳德基	2D
Form 3	1st	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E	Form 4	1st	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
	2nd	POON Shuet-yan	潘雪茵	3D		2nd	KWAN Suk-fun	關淑芬	4B
	3rd	LUI Wai-kam	呂惠琴	3E		3rd	CHAN Ho-yi	陳浩怡	4A
Form 5		HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5B					

CHEONG WAI FUNG SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS:

Form 1	1st	LEE Hoi-wah	李凱華	1E	Form 2	1st	CHAN Hiu-yuet	陳曉月	2D
	2nd	FUNG Robert JR.	馮奇才	1E		2nd	YOUNG Ching-fai	楊程輝	2D
	3rd	CHEUNG Ka-kin	張家堅	1E		3rd	WONG Kit-ling	黃潔玲	2E
	4th	CHEUNG Po-tong	張寶棠	1E		4th	CHIU Ka-chung	趙家頌	2D
Form 3	1st	POON Shuet-yan	潘雪茵	3D	Form 4	1st	POON Wing-leung	潘永良	4D
	2nd	TSOI Sze-ho, Helios	蔡詩皓	3E		2nd	SIU Wai-yuen	蕭偉源	4C
	3rd	LAI Wing-tong	賴永堂	3D		3rd	WONG Sze-ho	黃思豪	4C
	4th	LO Kwok-tai	盧國泰	3E		4th	FUNG Tang-tat	馮騰達	4D
Form 5		LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	5D					

CLASS PRIZES:

TANG Siu-yan	鄧小燕	1A	CHAN Sui-lin	陳瑞蓮	3C
KWOK Tsz-ping	郭稚冰	1B	POON Shuet-yan	潘雪茵	3D
SO Wing	蘇穎	1C	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E
YIP Siu-kee	葉小琪	1D	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
CHAN Ning	陳寧	1E	LAM Ching	藍清	4B
NG Wing-chung	吳永忠	2A	WONG Sze-ho	黃思豪	4C
CHOW Kin-wing	周建榮	2B	FUNG Tang-tat	馮騰達	4D
SIU Wing-mui	蕭詠梅	2C	LEE Siu-ho	李紹豪	5A
CHIU Ka-chung	趙家頌	2D	HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5B
LAM She-wei	林舒慧	2E	TSE Ah-shan	謝雅珊	5C
LEUNG Wai-chi	梁惠芝	3A	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	5D
CHOY Kit-shan	蔡杰山	3B			

SUBJECT PRIZES:

Form 1	English Language	CHAN Ning	陳寧	1E
	Chinese Language	YIP Siu-kee	葉小琪	1D
	Chinese History	LI Hoi-wah	李凱華	1E
	Mathematics	FUNG Robert JR.	馮奇才	1E
	Integrated Science	NGAN Shui-ling	顏瑞玲	1E
	Geography	CHENG Yuen-yuen	鄭元嫻	1C
	History	CHAN Ning	陳寧	1E
	Home Economics	KWOK Tsz-ping	郭稚冰	1B
	Design & Technology	CHAN Wai-hung	陳偉雄	1D
	Music	YIP Siu-kee	葉小琪	1D
	Art	ZHAO Zhi-jing	招志菁	1D

Form 2	English Language	LAM She-wei	林舒慧	2E
	Chinese Language	CHAN Tak-kee	陳德基	2D
	Chinese History	YOUNG Ching-fai	楊程輝	2D
	Mathematics	WONG Kit-ling	黃潔玲	2E
	Integrated Science	CHENG Paxton	鄭柏信	2D
	Geography	FONG Yuen-lung	方源龍	2D
	History	CHIU Ka-chung	趙家頌	2D
	Home Economics	WONG Shuk-yin	黃淑賢	2C
	Design & Technology	CHU Wai-sing	朱偉昇	2B
	Music	LEUNG Wai-mun	梁慧敏	2C
	Art	LAI Gar-yiu	黎嘉瑤	2B
Form 3	English Language	POON Shuet-yan	潘雪茵	3D
	Chinese Language	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E
	Chinese History	TSE Sau-fei	謝秀菲	3E
	Mathematics	TSOI Sze-ho, Helios	蔡詩皓	3E
	Physics	LO Kwok-tai	盧國泰	3E
	Chemistry	POON Shuet-yan	潘雪茵	3D
	Biology	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E
	Geography	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E
	History	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇	3E
	Home Economics	LI Man-wai	李文慧	3D
	Design & Technology	POON Hoi-chi	潘海智	3B
Music	LI Man-wai	李文慧	3D	
Art	KU Bun	古斌	3D	
Form 4	English Language	LO Cheuk-hang, Charles	盧卓恆	4C
	Chinese Language	SHEUNG Kei-tak	常頌德	4D
	Mathematics	POON Wing-leung	潘永良	4D
	Additional Mathematics	POON Wing-leung	潘永良	4D
	Physics	FUNG Tang-tat	馮騰達	4D
	Chemistry	SIU Wai-yuen	蕭偉源	4C
	Biology	YU Chau-lan	余秋蘭	4D
	Human Biology	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
	Computer Studies	KO Ping	高平	4D
	Geography	CHAN Man-ye	陳敏儀	4C
	E.P.A.	LAO Kam-fung, Sylvia	劉錦鳳	4B
	History	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
	Music	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
	Art	LEUNG Wing-fai	梁穎暉	4A
Chinese History	LAM Ching	藍清	4B	
Form 5	English Language	TANG Yin-loong	鄧彥龍	5D
	Chinese Language	HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5B
	Mathematics	LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	5D
	Additional Mathematics	LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	5D
	Physics	LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	5D
	Chemistry	LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	5D
	Biology	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	5D
	Human Biology	LEE Siu-ho	李紹豪	5A
	Computer Studies	LI Chung-leung	李宗樑	5D
	Geography	TSE Ah-shan	謝雅珊	5C

	E.P.A.	HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5B
	History	NG Mei-yuk	伍美玉	5B
	Art	SHIU Wai-lan	邵慧蘭	5A
	Chinese History	HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5B
Form L6	Use of English	WONG Chi-cheung	王自祥	L6B
	Chinese Language & Lit.	LAU Sung-wai	劉崇慧	L6A
	Economics	PONG Wai-yin	龐慧然	L6A
	Geography	PONG Wai-yin	龐慧然	L6A
	History	WONG Wing-kuen	黃永權	L6A
	Chinese History	WONG Li-ling	黃莉玲	L6A
	Pure Mathematics	IP Chung-wah	葉仲華	L6B
	Applied Mathematics	WAN Hiu-fai	溫曉暉	L6B
	Physics	IP Chung-wah	葉仲華	L6B
	Chemistry	IP Chung-wah	葉仲華	L6B
	Biology	WONG Hon-pun	王漢斌	L6B
Form U6	Use of English	CHIANG Yuk	張旭	U6A
	Chinese Language & Lit.	LEUNG Yuet-lai	梁月麗	U6A
	Geography	KO Lee-yau	柯麗瑤	U6A
	Economics	CHAN Chun-chuen	陳鎮全	U6A
	History	WONG Siu-pui	黃小佩	U6A
	Chinese History	NG Chi-lap	吳志立	U6A
	Pure Mathematics	HO Ka-wai	何家維	U6B
	Applied Mathematics	YIP Irene	葉雅荅	U6B
	Physics	CHAN Tin-lung	陳天龍	U6B
	Chemistry	CHAN Tin-lung	陳天龍	U6B
	Biology	LAM Pui-wah	林佩華	U6B

BEST STUDENTS OF THE YEAR

Form 1	CHEUNG Po-tong	張寶棠
Form 2	CHIU Ka-chung	趙家頌
Form 3	WONG Yuen-mei	黃婉薇
Form 4	LO Cheuk-hang	盧卓恆
Form 5	HO Ming-wai	何明惠
Form L6	PONG Wai-yin	龐慧然
Form U6	CHIANG Yuk	張旭

YEUNG WING HONG MEMORIAL PRIZE FOR THE STUDENT WHO ACHIEVED THE BEST RESULTS IN THE H.K.A.L. EXAM., 1986:

CHAN Tin-lung	陳天龍	U6B
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PRIZE FOR THE STUDENT WHO ACHIEVED THE BEST RESULTS IN THE H.K.C.E. EXAM., 1986:

MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	5D
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SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THE HEAD PREFECTS:

Head Boy: AU Wan-yeung	歐運揚	U6B
Head Girl: CHIANG Yuk	張旭	U6A

CHAMPION HOUSE

South House	南社
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Upper Six School-Leavers 85-86



From left to right:

First Row: Mr. Lee Chi-sam, Mrs. Mak Leung Miu-ha, Mr. Tam Yat-hung, Miss Fung Lin-foon, Mr. Li Lok-yin, Mr. Lee Hing-kui, Dr. Su Chung-jen, Mrs. Wong Li Yee-ling, Miss So Wai-ching, Mrs. Chau Lo Wai-kwan, Miss Cheung Wai-ping, Mrs. Hung Lo Tze-ha.

Second Row: Cheung Wai-lan, Ko Lee-yau, Leung Yuet-lai, Ha Cheuk-ling, Chiang Yuk, Lee Lai-li, Wong Siu-pui, Mui Ka-wai, Tsang Shun-ching, Lam Pui-wah, Cheung Sze-man, Tong Mei-ching, Lao Wai-wun, Ho Sau-ha, Ming Yuen-man.

Third Row: Wong Yim-sum, Sum Wah-keung, Leung Ka-man, Chau Wing-wah, Wong Wai-man, Cheung Yuk-ye, Fung Wai-po, Chan Oi-fun, Yip, Irene, Tam Wai-tung.

Fourth Row: Ho King-yeung, Au Chin-hang, Cheung Chun-wang, Mak Kam-wo, Wan Tat-hung, Ho Ka-wai, Wong Wai-keung, Long Chi-wai, Wat Po-ning, Choi Wing-kin, Cheng Hang-lam, Pang Chau.

Fifth Row: Lau Sing-chor, Chan Chun-chuen, Leung Yun-chung, Yung Man-fat, Yip Man-ying, Chan Tin-lung, Choy Boon-leung, Ng Chi-lap, Chin Yiu-ming, Yeung Mo, Choi Kit-man.

University of Hong Kong

Advanced Level Examination Results 86

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of A-Level Passes	No. of O-Level Passes	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of A-Level Passes	No. of O-Level Passes		
CHAN Chun-chuen	陳鎮全	3	—	M	CHENG Hang-lam	鄭杏琳	3	—	M
CHAN Oi-fun	陳愛芬	3	—	M	CHOI Kit-man	蔡傑文	4	—	—
CHAU Wing-wah	周永華	2	1	M	CHOI Wing-kin	蔡永健	4	—	M
CHEUNG Sze-man	張思敏	3	—	M	CHOY Boon-leung	蔡本良	4	—	M
CHEUNG Wai-lan	張慧蘭	3	—	M	HO Ka-wai	何家偉	4	—	M
CHEUNG Yuk-yee	張玉儀	3	—	M	LAU Sing-chor	劉成初	4	—	M
CHIANG Yuk	張旭	3	—	M	LONG Chi-wai	郎志偉	4	—	—
HA Cheuk-ling	夏卓玲	3	—	M	SUM Wah-keung	沈華強	4	—	M
HO Sau-ha	何秀霞	2	—	—	WAT Po-ning	屈寶寧	4	—	M
KO Lee-yau	柯麗瑤	3	—	M	WONG Wai-keung	黃偉強	4	—	M
LEE Lai-li	李麗莉	3	—	M	YIP, Irene	葉雅玲	4	—	M
LEUNG Ka-man	梁嘉文	3	—	M	YIP Man-ying	葉萬英	4	—	M
LEUNG Yuet-lai	梁月麗	3	—	M	YUNG Man-fat	容文發	4	—	M
MUI Ka-wai	梅嘉慧	3	—	M	CHEUNG Chun-wang	張振宏	3	—	M
NG Chi-lap	吳志立	3	—	M	CHIN Yiu-ming	陳耀明	2	—	—
PANG Chau	龐舟	3	—	M	FUNG Wai-po	馮維寶	3	—	M
TAM Wai-tung	譚惠彤	3	—	M	HO King-yeung	何景揚	3	—	M
TSANG Shun-ching	曾舜菁	2	—	—	LAM Pui-wah	林佩華	3	—	M
WONG Siu-pui	黃小佩	3	—	M	LAO Wai-wun	勞惠媛	1	—	—
WONG Wai-man	黃慧敏	3	—	M	LEUNG Yun-chung	梁潤松	3	—	M
WONG Yim-sum	黃艷森	3	—	M	MAK Kam-wo	麥錦和	3	—	M
YEUNG Mo	楊武	3	—	M	MING Yuen-man	明婉雯	3	—	M
AU Chin-hang	歐展衡	4	—	M	TONG Mei-ching	唐美青	2	1	M
CHAN Tin-lung	陳天龍	4	—	M	WAN Tat-hung	尹達鴻	3	—	M

N.B. M — indicates completed Matriculation Requirements.

Form Five School-leavers 85-86



H.K.C.E. Examination Results 86

Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits
CHAN Bik-shan	陳碧珊	1	6	CHEUNG Wai-nui	張惠侶	3	4
CHAN Kam-tim	陳錦添	0	0	CHONG Lai-yung	莊麗蓉	0	3
CHAN Kin-fung	陳建鳳	0	3	FUNG Lai-fung	馮麗芬	2	4
CHANG Yuet-hing	張月卿	0	3	HO Ming-wai	何明惠	5	2
CHOI Yuen-ming	蔡遠明	0	0	KING, Belinda	金本德	0	1
CHONG Moon-tong	莊滿堂	0	2	KUNG Kim-hung	龔劍雄	0	0
CHOY Ming-yan	蔡鳴忻	0	5	LAM Fung-ming	林鳳鳴	0	1
CHUK Hoi-ye	祝凱儀	0	3	LAM Hei-ling	林曦玲	1	6
FUNG, Elsa	馮凱珊	2	4	LAU Ka	劉嘉	0	2
FUNG Tai-hoi	馮德海	0	2	LEE Kam-hung	李錦雄	0	0
HO Kwok-cheung	何國祥	0	0	LEE Kwok-kuen	李國權	0	3
HO Wai-ye	何慧儀	1	7	LEE Siu-bo	李少寶	0	0
HO Yuk-ling	何玉玲	0	3	LEUNG Po-ye	梁寶儀	0	2
HUNG Mei-ngan	洪美銀	0	1	LING Lai-yiu	林麗瑤	0	1
KWAN Yuk-yu	關玉瑜	0	5	NG Mei-yuk	伍美玉	1	3
KWOK Lai-ling	郭麗玲	2	4	NGAN Wing-kin	顏永健	0	0
LAI Chi-kin	黎志堅	0	0	SIN Wai-ming	冼偉明	2	4
LAU Yuk-luen	劉玉鸞	0	2	TANG Wai-lan	鄧慧蘭	0	0
LEE Chor-ching	李楚靜	0	3	TO Lai-sim	杜麗嫻	0	1
LEE Siu-ho	李紹豪	4	3	TSANG Wai-kit	曾焯傑	0	2
LEE Wah-lai	李華麗	0	0	TSE Mei-ye	謝美儀	2	2
LEUNG King-man	梁景雯	0	1	WONG Hing-wah	黃慶華	0	0
LEUNG To-man	梁渡敏	0	1	WONG Ping-to	黃秉濤	0	0
LEUNG Wai-mo	梁煒武	0	0	WOO Kit-ching	胡潔貞	0	6
PANG Sze-sze	彭思思	0	2	WU Pui-ye	胡佩儀	3	4
SHIU Wai-lan	邵慧蘭	0	5	YIP Kwan-fai	葉君發	0	1
TANG Pui-hung	鄧蓓紅	0	4	YIP Siu-ming	葉瑞明	0	3
TANG Sze-wing	鄧思穎	3	4	YU Yim-han	余艷嫻	0	0
TONG Mi-chu	唐美珠	0	1	LAW Kwok-ho	羅國豪	0	2
WONG Kwok-lun	黃國麟	0	0	WU Suk-ling	胡淑玲	0	0
WONG Shan-lin	黃珊蓮	0	0	BOH Fun-chak	莫寬澤	0	5
WONG Sau-ming	黃秀明	0	0	CHAN Chi-kwong	陳志光	0	6
WONG Shuk-fan	黃淑芬	0	2	CHAN Mei-ha	陳美霞	0	0
WONG Suk-fan	王淑芬	0	2	CHAN Siu-fung	陳小鳳	0	7
WONG Tin-yew	翁天佑	0	0	CHAU Mei-ling	周美玲	1	3
WONG Wai-man	黃惠文	0	4	CHENG Chun-fan	鄭俊榮	0	3
WONG Yuen-shan	王婉珊	0	7	CHENG Kin-ka	鄭建家	0	2
YU Chin-pang	余展鵬	0	3	CHENG Yee-man	鄭綺雯	0	1
YU Yi-mun	余綺敏	0	2	CHIU Tat-keung	趙達強	0	1
CHAN Chi-ping	陳治平	0	0	CHOI Wing-hong	蔡永康	0	3
CHAN Ka-wing	陳嘉詠	3	4	CHONG Pui-wah	莊沛華	0	3
CHAN Lei-ha	陳理霞	0	5	CHOW Yin-ping	周燕萍	2	5

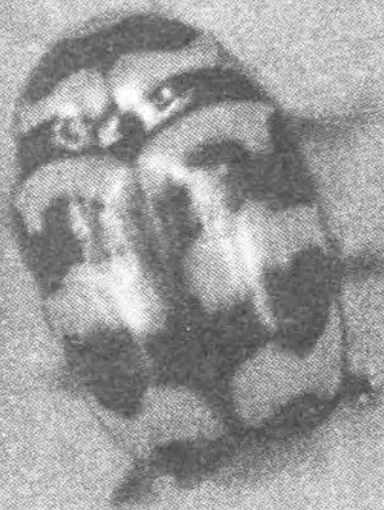
Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits	Name in English	Name in Chinese	No. of Distinctions	No. of Credits
HUEN Siu-ling	鄒少玲	0	5	HO Hok-min	何學緬	0	5
KONG Pui-king	鄺佩琮	0	3	HO Ping-fai	何炳輝	0	2
LAI Ka-wai	黎嘉慧	5	3	KOO Kim-yim	顧劍音	0	5
LAM Man-yuk	林文旭	0	2	LAM Kwai-mo	林桂武	0	3
LAM Siu-chim	林少漸	0	2	LAM Tse-leung	林子亮	0	1
LAU Chun-ming	劉振明	0	1	LAU Lap-san	劉立新	0	6
LAU Hung-luck	劉雄略	0	2	LAU Siu-fai	劉紹輝	0	5
LAU Yu-hang	劉宇恒	1	4	LEE Oi-lin	李愛蓮	0	3
LAU Yuen-leung	劉遠亮	0	0	LEUNG Wing-hong	梁永康	6	2
LEE Chi-chung	李志聰	2	5	LI Chung-leung	李宗樸	7	1
LEE Wai-kuen	李惠娟	0	2	LI Kit-ying	李潔瑩	3	5
LO Kwok-on	羅國安	0	4	LI Wai-hung	李慧紅	2	6
LUI Wing-hong	呂永康	0	5	MAK Siu-kin	麥兆堅	0	5
MAN Wai-hung	文偉雄	2	4	MO Siu-chee	巫少慈	7	1
NG Ka-hung	吳家雄	0	3	NG Wing-ka	吳永嘉	2	5
NGAR Yuen-ngor	魏遠娥	3	5	SHIU Pui-yue	蕭佩瑜	0	5
TAM Chui-fong	譚翠芳	1	5	SIU Kar-wa	蕭嘉樺	0	5
TSE Ah-shan	謝雅珊	5	3	SIU Wai-ye	蕭惠儀	0	6
TSE Chi-kin	謝志健	2	3	SO Ching-ye	蘇靜宜	2	5
TSUI King-hang	徐景恒	0	5	SUEN Chi-ho	孫志豪	0	5
WAN Chi-keung	尹自強	0	1	TAM Wa-chung, Alexander	譚偉聰	0	4
WONG Kai-chung	黃介中	1	4	TANG Yin-loong	鄧彥龍	2	6
WONG Wing-nin	黃永年	0	2	TONG Sau-chai	湯修齊	3	5
YIP Chi-keung	葉志強	1	4	WONG Ka-kei	黃家祺	0	5
YIU Miu-shan	姚妙珊	1	6	WONG Mo-kin	黃慕堅	0	5
YUE Fu-keung	余富強	0	4	YAO Ge	姚 舸	1	5
YUNG Chun-fu	翁振富	1	6	YIP Kit-ngor	葉潔娥	1	6
CHAN Foon	陳 歡	1	7	YIP Mui	葉 梅	0	8
CHAN Wing-kei	陳榮基	0	6	YIP Yan-yan	葉茵茵	3	5
CHEUNG Ngai-lam	張毅林	1	6	YOUNG Bun	楊 斌	1	5
CHIU Wing-yu	趙永愉	3	4	YU Hin-wai	余衍煒	2	5
CHOI Fan-wai	蔡奮威	1	6	YUM Chi-chung	甄志聰	3	4
CHOW Kai-kit	周啟傑	1	4				
CHOY Sau-lin	蔡秀蓮	3	4				

School Prefects

<i>Head Boy:</i>	Ng Kei-shun, Jason	U6A	
<i>Head Girl:</i>	Sin Chui-kuen	U6A	
<i>Deputy Head Boy:</i>	Chung Tak-yin	U6B	
<i>Deputy Head Girl:</i>	Wong Kit-bing	U6A	
Cheung Suk-yee	U6A	Wong Kai-chung	L6B
Choi Suk-han	U6A	Yao Ge	L6B
Lau Wai-kin	U6A	Yip Yan-yan	L6B
So Pui-yee	U6A	Lam Ching	5B
Yip Kam-wai	U6A	Pang Siu-han	5B
Cheung Wing-leung	U6B	Lo Cheuk-hang	5C
Lam Wing-sun	U6B	Shek Pui-ming	5C
Yung Sun	U6B	Siu Wai-yuen	5C
Chan Ka-wing	L6A	Chan Ying-keung	5D
Cheung Wai-nui	L6A	Cheung Lai-yi	5D
Lam Hei-ling	L6A	Fung Tang-tat	5D
Lee Siu-ho	L6A	Ko Ping	5D
Wong Shuk-han	L6A	Kwok Man-yee	5D
Chiu Wing-yu	L6B	Law Bun	5D
Chow Yin-ping	L6B	So Yat-kai	5D
Lee Chi-chung	L6B	Ting Wai	5D
Ng Wing-ka	L6B	Wong Kwok-keung	5D

Assistant Prefects

<i>Acting Head Boy:</i>	Ng Wing-ka	L6B	
<i>Acting Head Girl:</i>	Yip Yan-yan	L6B	
<i>Acting Deputy Head Boy:</i>	Lee Chi-chung	L6B	
<i>Acting Deputy Head Girl:</i>	Cheung Wai-nui	L6A	
Tsang Lai-king	4A	Wong Chun-kuen	4C
Yuen Lai-mei	4A	Chan Man	4D
Chan Sui-lin	4B	Chan Tak-yan	4D
Kan Wing-shang	4B	Chu King-fai	4D
To Wing	4B	Ku Bun	4D
Wong Yuen-mei	4B	Lam Man	4D
Cheung Chung	4C	Lee Kam-kuen	4D
Cheung Hui-ching	4C	Lee Min-hang	4D
Chow Shuet-mui	4C	Poon Shuet-yan	4D
Shing Sze-yee	4C	Tsoi Sze-ho	4D
Tse Chi-wah	4C	Yu Nga-ching	4D



Harmony

North House

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Au Kai Man	
	Mr. Tsoi Dip Keung	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Miss Cheung Wai Ping, Lily	
	Miss Kwok Shui Lan	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Choi Fan Wai	L6B
	(G) Chan Ka Wing	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Chan Man	4D
	(G) Wong Yuen Mei	4B
<i>Secretary:</i>	(G) Kwok Lai Ling	L6A
<i>Treasurer:</i>	(B) Chan Wing Kei	4B
<i>Sports Captains:</i>	(B) So Cheung	3B
	(G) Tsoi Yee Ping	4C
<i>Publicity Board:</i>	(B) Leung Wai Yip	4C
	(G) Lee Kit Yan	4C
	(G) To Yuen Wan	4B
<i>Cheering Captains:</i>	(G) Wong Shuk Han	L6A
	(B) Lee Wing Kin	5B
	(G) Ko Kit Sheung	4B
	(B) Cheung Shing Kau	3B

Report

The year 1987 has been a fruitful year for our house. The annual Swimming Gala marked the most brilliant achievement of the North House. We won both the House Championship and the Cheering Championship. Besides, our house also got very good results in the exciting Sports Day. Our members tried their best in the Competitions and we won the A-Grade Girls' Championship. In fact, we are very grateful to the Cheering Team and to our members for their valuable support.

Besides the excellent results in those inter-house competitions, our house organized many activities for the members. Gatherings and picnics were held in order to promote a sense of belonging among our members. The atmosphere of these activities was very good and our members enjoyed themselves very much.

The success of our house can be attributed to the sustained support, co-operation and active participation of our members. We look forward to having your continual support, active participation and genuine co-operation.

We hope that in the coming year our members will continue to spread the spirit of the North House to everyone in Q.E.S.



East House

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Mak Chuen Chi	
	Mr. Ng Man Kee	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Mak Leung Miu Ha	
	Mrs. Chan Tai Yee Man	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Wong Kai Chung	L6B
	(G) Ho Wai Yee	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Yao Ge	L6B
	(G) Chong Lai Yung	L6A
<i>Secretary:</i>	Ng Mai Yu	L6A
<i>Treasurer:</i>	Lee Hing San	4A
<i>Ass. Secretary:</i>	Wong Wai Man	L6A
<i>General Business:</i>	Lee Kok Tuen	L6A
	Lin Pik Shan	L6B
<i>Athletic Captains:</i>	Chan Chiu	5A
	Chan Shek Mau	4A
<i>Basketball Captain:</i>	Ma Hon Shing	4C
<i>Football Captains:</i>	Chan Chiu	5A
	Wong Chi Hoi	5A
<i>Volleyball Captains:</i>	Chan Chun Chung	5B
	Yiu Shun Tak	3E

Report

The past school year has been a noteworthy and remarkable period for our house. We have made great progress not only in the Swimming Gala, but also on the Sports Day. Our house members carried off many important championships and for the first time in the history of our house, we won the volleyball championship. Our performance at sports has been superior to that in the previous year and this is largely due to our intensive training programme. Besides participating enthusiastically in athletics, we held a gathering for the F.1 newcomers at the beginning of the school term and the response was encouraging.

We hope the following year will be a successful one too.



South House

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Cheung Fook Li	
	Mr. Yip Tung Chung	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Pang Wai Ching Yee	
	Mrs. Ng	
<i>House Captains:</i>	(B) Yip Sui Ming	L6A
	(G) Yu Nga Ching	4D
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	(B) Wong Kwok Ho	4C
	(G) Yuen Lai Mei	4A
<i>Treasurer:</i>	(G) Li Man Wai	4B
<i>Secretary:</i>	(G) Cheung Hui Ching	4C
<i>General Business:</i>	(G) Ho Wing Sze, Ada	4B
<i>Swimming Captains:</i>	(B) Chan Tin Yan	U6B
	(G) Mo Siu Chi	L6B
	(B) Paxton Cheung	3D
	(B) Loi Kit Yue	3E
<i>Volleyball Captains:</i>	(B) Kwok Wai Yee	4D
	(G) Cheung Wai Lui	L6A
<i>Cheering Captains:</i>	(G) Ho Wing Sze, Ada	4B
	(B) Leung Yu Lung	4D
	(G) Cheung Hui Ching	4C
	(G) Chan Jit Ying	4B

Report

Throughout this academic year, we have attained excellent results in all activities. We are proud of the co-operation of our house members and their fervency to the house.

During the first term, we organised a wonderful gathering to welcome Form One students. It was really a great success and all of them enjoyed it very much.

On the other hand, we had done remarkably well in the Swimming Gala and the Annual Athletic Meet. Thanks to the effort made by our competitors, we won the championship in the latter. Moreover, the shouts of support from our house members also enabled us to win the Cheering competition!

Now we would like to express our cordial thanks to our House Masters and Mistresses for their encouragement and valuable advice. Moreover, we would also like to thank our house members and officials for their enthusiasm.

Finally, we hope that we will receive our members' support forever.



West House

Official List

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. Li Lok Yin	
	Mr. Li Pun Kun	
<i>House Mistresses:</i>	Mrs. Chow Lo Wai Kwan	
	Miss Wong Wai Ngo	
<i>House Captains:</i>	Wong Ka Kei	L6B
	Leung Po Yee	L6A
<i>Vice House Captains:</i>	Young Bun	L6B
	Tse Mei Yee	L6A
<i>Treasurer:</i>	Yu Hin Wai	L6B
<i>Secretaries:</i>	Tsang Shuet Yue	4D
	Yeang Bik King	4B
<i>Sport Board:</i>	Leung Wing Hong	L6B
	Chan Man Kuen	4D
	Sin Wai Ming	L6A
<i>Co-ordinator:</i>	Li Chung Leung	L6B
<i>Publicity Board:</i>	Wong Chun Kuen	4C
	Lee Mei Kuen	3D
	Siu Wing Mui	3E
	Fung Pui Ki	3C
	Young Keen Hay	1C
<i>General Business:</i>	Mak Siu Kin	L6B
	Yan Ka Wai	4D
	Lam Wai Yin	4B
	Huen Kim Fong	4A
	Chan Yat Yin	3E
	Chan Ho Yee	1E
<i>Cheering Board:</i>	Leung Doen Mun	2C
	Lam Hei Ling	L6A

Report

This year, though our results in the Sports Day and Swimming Gala were not encouraging, the house spirit and the efforts of our members have by no means waned. In fact, we have done quite well in the Inter-house Ball Games Competition and other activities as we came second in the Senior Volley Ball Competition.

In September, we organized a gathering for our members and it turned out to be a great success. We enjoyed ourselves very much in the games. Besides, we organized a sale of foolscap paper and some exquisitely designed T-shirts, all of which were welcome by our members.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our House Masters and Mistresses for their invaluable advice and guidance and the unstinting support of our committee officials and members throughout this year.

Finally, we are looking forward to every success and brilliant results in the coming year!



OPEN DAY

The Open Day Organising Committee was established last October. Through nearly three months of preparation, the Annual School Open Day was held on 23rd, January, 1987.

On that day, after the opening ceremony, our principal, Dr. Su, and our teachers inspected the exhibits in the hall followed by the students and their parents. In addition, many visitors including guests from the Canadian Club, past students and students of other schools also joined us. They gave us many valuable suggestions.

As usual, the exhibition was not only displayed inside the hall, but also inside the laboratories, needle-work room and art room. The best projects, models and masterpieces of our schoolmates in the previous academic year were exhibited. Walking in the hall and other exhibition places, we could see their hard work. When we were looking around, the students who were on duty would give detailed introduction and explanation about the exhibits. As a result, we could learn much more from the Open Day. Many visitors and our schoolmates admired very much what was displayed and this gave us great encouragement.

The achievement of the Open Day showed co-operation between our teachers, and our schoolmates. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our teachers, members of the clubs and all the people who participated in the Open Day. We hope to achieve another great success next year.



SPORTS DAY



Participation and Self-confidence — The Spirit of QES

This year our annual sports day took place at the Mongkok Stadium near our school. The Heat was held on the 10th of February, and the Final the 12th. Compared with the Wanchai Stadium where our sports day was held last year, the Mongkok Stadium was of a low standard — both in its location and the quality of the equipment. Moreover, the inferior condition of the stadium was completely revealed by the darkened, broken benches, the dirty ground, and the seemingly collapsible stands.

Our cheering leaders, however, were not discouraged by the disadvantages of the stadium and the cloudy weather. You could see them decorating the stand for their own houses hurriedly, begging members to participate in the house relay, or encouraging people to join the cheering groups.

Hawkers were one of the features there. They hawked about with their barrows, selling pineapples, hot dogs, Bubble Yums, lemon tea and mineral water. Students found it a very good service because they could buy what they wanted at their convenience.





There were over forty events in our programme. Every year, C grade boys are the most enthusiastic group in the school. There were forty participants in the 100 metres race (C grade boys) while there were less than twenty in the same race of grade A.

The programmes ran smoothly. The climax of the programmes came when the 5000 metres race began. To win a championship in the event, great stamina and fitness were of crucial importance. Nevertheless, the athletes were greatly motivated and encouraged by the cheering groups. Whenever the athletes heard the cheers of the crowd, they began to raise their already tired limbs and ran again. All of them had tried their very best to finish the distance – not because of the prize, it was their spirit of sportsmanship and self-confidence that made them do so.

Time passed quickly and silently, and the sports day ended in laughter and happiness. The champion house and champion of the best cheering, after a series of disputes, turned out to be the South House. The four houses were able to keep pace with one another, as there was only a difference of ten marks between the winner and the first runner-up.

Although not every participant can be the winner, it is important to know that learning the spirit of participation and self-confidence is always much more precious than winning prizes – this is the spirit of QES.

Leung Yu Lung 4D



Words from:

The Prefect Body

The Prefect Body has been established since the founding of the school in 1954. Since then, we have made every effort to help to ensure the smooth running of the school.

We, prefects, play a significant role in maintaining order and discipline in the school. Not only do we perform duties on school days, but we also give a helping hand on special occasions such as the Speech Day, Open Day, Parents and Teachers' Day and other school functions. We help in the decoration of the school and are responsible for receiving the guests, visitors and parents.

As prefects, we try to serve as a bridge between the school authority and the students. Moreover, we would like to cultivate a sense of belonging among our schoolmates. These goals are by and large achieved through our Advisory System. There are two advisors for each class from F.1 to F.3, while a prefect-of-class (P.O.C.) is assigned to each class from F.4 upwards. They should try their best to understand the schoolmates of the class to which he or she is assigned so as to offer them help in their academic work and in the organization of class activities. Inter-class activities are also held frequently under the supervision of the form-teachers and with our assistance. Thus our schoolmates can be united together. In such a way the whole school can work hand in hand as a unit in the most harmonious atmosphere, thus enhancing the progress of our school. In addition, we are responsible for assisting the form-teachers in conducting the moral lessons. A variety of topics are discussed to provide an all-round moral education for our schoolmates.

The Prefect Body also organizes various activities such as the Annual Ball and the New Year Gathering in school. Moreover, the running of the bookshop during the summer holidays and the management of lost properties are some of the many valuable and meaningful services offered by the prefects.

Lastly, we would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to our discipline masters, mistresses and all the teachers, for their guidance and invaluable advice, from which we have benefited a lot.



History Association

In order to arouse our students' interest in studying history, the History Association has organized various activities for them this year. We hope that our schoolmates will no longer find the subject boring and will discover the interesting aspects of it.

With the aim of helping our Form 5 students to prepare for the Certificate of Education Examination, a discussion was held for them in October. Analysis of past examination questions and the technique in writing essays were introduced to them. Moreover, reference books were suggested to them too. And the attendance was quite encouraging indeed.

At our school Open Day, we chose to explain the unknown aspects of two Chinese Emperors. Beautiful models like castles, churches and projects made by our junior students were also

displayed. And we were rewarded with good response from our visitors, who showed great interest in our work.

In the second term of the school year, we organized a great variety of activities, such as quizzes, debates, lectures and even video show. Most participants showed great enthusiasm in all these, which we considered to be a success.



Art Club

The aim of our club is to cultivate and deepen our schoolmates' interest in art. In order to



achieve this goal, we have organized a series of activities. The response was encouraging. Many of our schoolmates showed great interest in them, particularly those of the lower forms, who found it interesting. Many of them did a fine job. Fascinating activities such as book-mark making, Hanging Ornament Design, T-shirt printing were organized which had provided precious chances for students to exchange their ideas and learn from others' work. The active participation of our members has contributed greatly to our successful year.

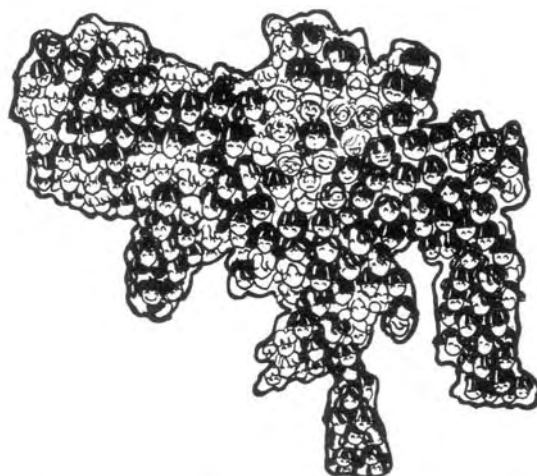
Finally, we would like to thank our teachers-in-charge for their advice throughout the year. We are looking forward to another successful year with the active support of members and other students.

Civics Society

The Civics Society came into existence in September, 1981, with the aim of arousing our interest and promoting our sense of involvement in public affairs. Various activities have been organised, including visits, debates, quizzes, etc. The response is encouraging.

In the first term, we organised a number of activities. Among them, the most outstanding one was our participation in the Inter-school Civic Education Project Competition which was organised by the Education Department. The theme we worked on was about the aged. To inquire into the problems faced by the aged, we visited some centres and institutions for the aged. Our visit enlivened the inmates of institutions. We were given a warm welcome. We chatted with and comforted the inmates and took pictures. Besides, we wrote and recorded a play and prepared a slide-show for the competition. In a folio, we discussed the problems of the aged in Hong Kong. A lot of efforts had been contributed to the competition and we were awarded a prize of merit.

"The right of consumers" was the theme of our project on the school open day. We got this idea from our chairman and vice-chairman who participated in the "Young Consumer Ambassadors", organized by the Consumer Council. They conveyed the message on consumer education to us. A wide range of information was supplied. For



instance, materials on the Food Labelling Law and Consumer Council attracted many schoolmates. Most of them showed keen interest in consumer education.

Other activities we had organised included visits to the Housing Department and the Legislative Council in March and April respectively, and the response was satisfactory.

In future, we will continue organising more activities for our members. We do look forward to the sustained success of our club and your support.

Community Youth Club

The Community Youth Club is an organization whose members are young citizens who work for a better Hong Kong by becoming well-informed about community matters, by setting good examples and arousing civic consciousness among the citizens. We have a Merit Award

Scheme which aims at encouraging the C.Y.C. members to take an active part in community service projects, and take a personal interest in community problems and the welfare of our society. Awards are divided into 3 levels: Green Badge, Orange Badge and Purple Badge. The

Awards are given to members for their service to the community such as for returning lost properties, taking part in "Clean Hong Kong" activities, specified community projects, services to infants, the aged, the handicapped, and Walks for Millions.

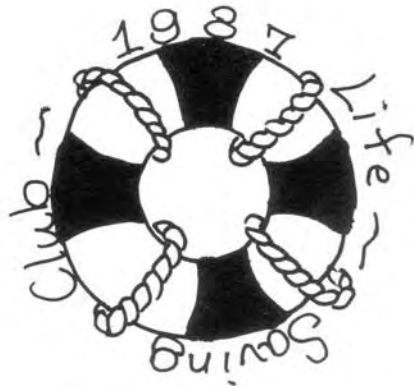


This year, we have 58 members including 14 new members. We have organised various activities such as Questionnaire about the C.Y.C. activities, and Social Gathering with the Sister School Scheme, and the Forestry Camp. Generally, all these activities were warmly welcomed by our members. Finally, we would like to thank our teachers-in-charge very much for their advice and help during the school year. In future, we would try our best to serve the school and the community.

Life Saving Club

Under the guidance of our teachers-in-charge, a lot of activities were organized for our members. First, a short training course in life-saving was held last summer for our senior members. After a month's training, six of them passed the 'Bronze Medallion' examination of the Royal Life Saving Society, Hong Kong Branch and were qualified as life-guards. At the same time, another training course was organized for our life-guards to take part in higher level examinations of life-saving. It was encouraging that seven out of eight candidates passed the examination and obtained the 'Award of Merit'. Moreover, we had 12 life-guards on duty during the Annual Swimming Gala. They had done pretty well.

In the second half of the academic year, a First Aid training course was organized between March and May for our members. It was conducted by an instructor appointed by the St. John Ambulance Association.



Finally, we would like to thank our teachers-in-charge for their valuable advice and help, and also our members for their enthusiastic support. We are looking forward to an even more successful year.

THE D.E.A. SCHEME

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme may sound like a strange name for our schoolmates under F.3, but for the students above 14, it is surely an exciting and challenging club with the aims of cultivating and developing students' independent character through different kinds of activities.

The age limit for participants of the scheme is 14. Activities are divided into 4 areas. That is, Service, Expedition, Skills and Physical Recreation. If you fulfil the requirements for all the four courses, you can obtain a bronze, silver or gold award.

In the first term, we organised an expedition and a gardening course. For the expedition, students had to join two hikings and two campings before they were qualified. It is the most difficult and challenging part of the scheme. If you can finish it, you will find that your sense of satisfaction cannot be described in words. The gardening course belongs to the skill area. It can train our patience and perseverance also.



In the second term, we continued to organise more activities for the Service and Physical Recreation. In the Service sector, library work and other voluntary service were provided. For the Physical Recreation, a dance course and a physical training course were offered.

Finally, we are looking forward to participation and support of our schoolmates.



Chinese Society

During this year, the Chinese Society has organised a series of activities for its members. At the beginning of the school-term, our members had a gathering as an opportunity to meet each other. Besides, in November, an inter-class debate was held for the form two students. In the preparation, we found the enthusiasm of the participants especially encouraging. All the competitors had surely put a great deal of effort in it.

In January, all our official members were involved in the busy preparation of the Open Day.

The topic which we had chosen for the boards was about one of the greatest Chinese novels, the Romance in the Western Chamber. It is a popular and romantic story which intrigued many visitors. Besides stating a brief summary of the whole book and character introduction, we had also chosen some famous extracts from the book which made

the readers know more about the author's writing style.

In addition, library services are available for all members twice a week (Tuesday and Thursday) during the lunch hours. Members are welcome to borrow books from our libraries.

COMPUTER CLUB

This year, over 150 students enrolled as members of our Computer Club. Having the greatest number of members among the school clubs, our club was getting increasingly popular. Our famous software library had been reorganized to suit the various needs of our members. Over 300 pieces of software were available and a low-price software copying service was also provided for our members.

In January, we took part in the Open Day Exhibition. Our fortune-telling counter with printed results was most welcomed by the visitors. Moreover, there were demonstrations on display boards, music by mocking board and students' projects. Some attractive calendars were also given to our visitors as souvenirs which impressed them very much. Our hard work and our effort were rewarded by their praise and appreciation.

Besides, a program design competition was held in the second term for our members. We had also organized a course which aimed at improving their techniques in using computers and was accompanied by the opening of the computer room to provide chances for them to practise. Gatherings were also held to provide more opportunities for our members to exchange their own ideas. In addition, our annual magazine "RAM" was also published as usual this year with the aim to introduce new computer technology to our schoolmates.



Last of all, we must take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the teachers-in-charge of our club for their hearty support and invaluable advice. We hope that intimate co-operation can be continuously maintained between the committee and our teachers-in-charge, thus bringing another prosperous year.

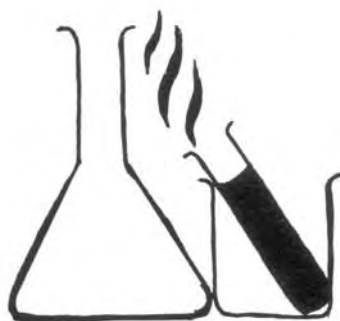
MATHEMATICS & SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The Mathematics and Science Association aims at arousing our schoolmates' interest in science and mathematics. In order to achieve our goal, we have been working extremely hard, organizing a vast variety of activities for our schoolmates. We are very grateful that our efforts are often rewarded by the staunch support of our members.

This year, we have organized an orientation gathering for the new members. Moreover, there were several film shows and visits, mainly for the senior form members. However, the junior members were by no means neglected. A paper quiz for junior forms was held in October, and it turned out to be an astounding success. The participation was very encouraging and the winners topped the quiz with flying colours.

Since December, we had been busy preparing

for the School Open Day. Apart from explaining the details in words, we used diagrams and displayed models in order to give a clearer explanation of our topics. Our hard work proved to be fruitful, as could be seen in the appreciation of our teachers and the visitors.



PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB



The Photography Club is one of the earliest established clubs in our school. It was founded 30 years ago. This year, more than 100 students have enrolled as members of the Photography Club.

With the aim of arousing our members' interest in photography, we gave a lecture on the basic knowledge of photography for our members. But it was not as well-known and successful as our course for developing black-and-white photographs. This course enabled our members and other schoolmates to learn how to produce photographs themselves. In November, we organized a camp for

our members. It attracted many from one students and made a good chance for our officials to communicate with our members.

Unlike other clubs, we have to do a lot of things for the school. We have to take photographs on such occasions as the Speech Day, Swimming Gala, Sports Day and in other important events held in the school. It is our honour to have had the opportunity to record these events by photographs.

But the work was rather heavy and quite difficult to do well. With the useful advice of our teachers-in-charge and the cooperation of our committee members, we have overcome many difficulties and managed to run the club well. But we know that there are still many things to be improved. We hoped our committee and members can support the club whole-heartedly. We are looking forward to a more successful year.

Music Association

This year, the Music Association continued to offer chances for our schoolmates to learn more about music, aiming at deepening and cultivating their love for music.

The two branches of the Music Association—the choir and orchestra—continued to develop flourishly this year. They practised regularly and songs of different styles were introduced. We hoped that enlarging the organisation of the two branches would help to spread the love for music among our students.

The Christmas concert 87' held in the post-examination period was one of the important functions organised by the Music Association. As in the previous years, there were drama, dance and singing performances in solo, duet and groups. In order to fit the slogan of 'our own concert', we encouraged our fellow students to participate in the performance part. The response was so good that we had a headache in deciding which ones were to be allowed to perform in the concert. In addition, our staff enlisted their support for the concert by singing us several Christmas carols under the leadership of our principal, Dr. Su. Our schoolmates also enjoyed the interesting games at the end of the concert. It seemed that they were relaxing from the anxiety of the examination and totally absorbed in the festive atmosphere. Despite a little 'disorder', on the whole, it was a successful attempt at bringing joy to our schoolmates.



Our annual singing competition was held at the end of March. From the number of entries we knew that in fact many QES students are fond of singing. This was the chance for them to exhibit their talents and we believed that QES was the cradle of many future stars.

Finally, we must take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our teachers-in-charge, Miss Tsang and Mrs. Chan, for their tireless support, dedication to our choral training and ready advice. Also, we thank our fellow students for their whole-hearted support without which we could not have been so successful.

English Society

The English Society aims at arousing our schoolmates' interest in English and raising their English standard. In order to achieve these goals, we have organised a series of activities for our members. The response and attendance were encouraging.

As the members of the junior forms often have great difficulties in using English, in October and November, we held a listening comprehension course for them. We hoped to improve their listening skills and comprehension power. We were happy to know that those who had attended the course really benefited from it.

Moreover, we also held a scrabble competition and a quiz for the members of the junior forms, with a view to providing opportunities for them to learn in a relaxed atmosphere and giving them more exposure to the language. In May, we held a story-telling competition which aimed at building up the participants' confidence in using the language. In addition, we had also arrange a visit for our members after the Final Examination.

Furthermore, we have our own library which

is open during lunch time every Tuesday and Thursday. Though the library is small, there are a great variety of interesting books for members of different forms. We hope that our members can improve their proficiency in English by reading extensively.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to express our heart-felt thanks to our teachers-in-charge for their indispensable help and our members for their generous support.

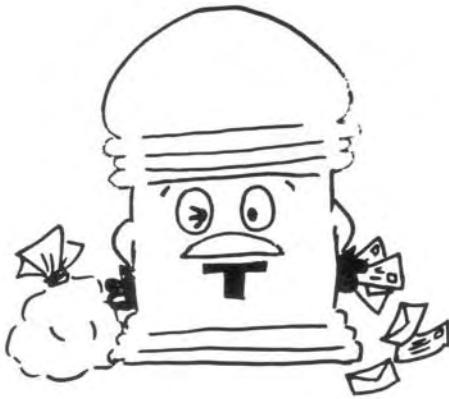


Pen Pal Club

The Pen Pal Club was formed with the aim of providing a channel for our members to know teenagers on other countries. Our pen friends have come from many places like Japan, France, the U.S.A., Italy, Greece, etc. And most of our members got the addresses through the International Youth Service (IYS) in Finland. Through communication, we know more about their customs and culture and exchange souvenirs with them sometimes.

On the Open Day in January, 1987, the theme of our display was First Day Covers of Hong Kong. Besides, souvenirs and bookmarks were displayed and rewarded with good response from our guests.

During the First term, there were gatherings and general meetings on which the addresses of pen pals were distributed to our members. Moreover, we helped our members to book the First Day Covers, and the results were encouraging.



During the second term, we organised other interesting activities for our members, for example the visit to the Cable and Wireless Limited. The visits were interesting and informative. Moreover, two quizzes for Form 1 and Form 2 members were organised in April. And the competition was exciting.

Lastly, we would like to take this opportunity to thank our teachers-in-charge for their valuable advice and our members for their enthusiastic support. We do look forward to another successful year and the unremitting support of our members.

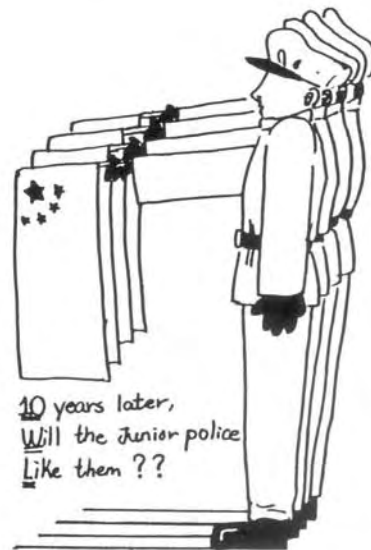
Junior Police Call

For our newly established club, the academic year 1986-87 has been a successful one. Much to our delight and surprise, our club has an enrollment of 170 members although it was founded only one year ago.

Our club is mainly for schoolmates of the lower forms as members of J.P.C. must be aged below 17. Nevertheless, we also welcome schoolmates who are above this age as they can join the Junior Police Call Leader' Club.

We held a gathering in order to establish good relations with our members at the beginning of the first term. Later, we invited Mr. Tsui, sergeant of the Police Relations Community Office, to introduce the club to us. During the Christmas Holiday, we held a camp on Lantau Island. The activities included a barbecue, cycling, watching sunrise on Lantau Island, etc. Our members enjoyed themselves very much. On 26th December, ten of our members participated in and helped to run the Christmas Party organized the M.K.J.P.C. and ran a stall in the 'New Year Carnival' in Macpherson Playground. The stall attracted many people of different ages. It proved to be a great success! Finally, we would like to express our

warmest gratitude to our advisers-in-charge – Mrs. Lai Shiu Sui Chu and Mr. Chan Sai Chuen – who gave much help of and devoted their valuable time to our club. With the help of their opinions and the joint effort of our committee and the Police Relations Community Office, our club continues to grow and expand steadily and smoothly.



CAMP WARDEN ASSOCIATION

This year, nine new wardens, the 22nd batch of Camp Wardens, joined the Camp Warden Association after their graduation. They provided a new force to strengthen our association.

Our Maintenance Board planned a work camp for the wardens to maintain the school camp in good condition. White washing, cleaning, bush-cutting, building a road from the entrance to the classroom, etc. were the things we did in this camp. We also bought utensils, tools and the required equipment to improve the facilities in the camp. Our Instruction Board held the 23rd Camp Wardens Training Course for F.3 students. About forty students attended this eight-month course which aimed at training their physical power, teaching them technical knowledge about camping and developing their character. It is expected that they will be well-disciplined and have a strong sense of responsibility when they are qualified.



In addition, a seasonal camp was especially held for all old wardens in the Chinese New Year holidays. This was a good chance for them to gather again and chat, or share their feelings about the old days in Q.E.S.

Finally, we thank our teachers-in-charge for their advice and guidance. We are looking forward to greater success in the coming year, the 25th Anniversary of our school camp.

SCOUT

The General meeting was held every Tuesday to enable our members to learn some practical knowledge such as knotting, marching, track sign.... We also played games during the meetings. The members showed great interest in these activities. In order to consolidate our mutual relationship, we went hiking and camping.

In January 1987, four scouts participated in the Table Tennis Competition which was held by the Scout Association of Mongkok District. Our troop came fourth.

Moreover, we also offered our help in certain school functions such as the Swimming Gala, Sports Day, Speech Day and Open Day.



In future, we will try our best to serve the school and take part in more activities.

A bright, diagonal streak of light, possibly a comet or a laser beam, cuts across a dark, textured background. The streak starts from the upper left and tapers towards the lower right. The background has a fine, grainy texture.

Wisdom

My earliest memories

Some people say that the earliest memories of a person are the sweetest and the most memorable ones. I truly agree with that though I must admit that I have had a childhood which was quite different from that of the other children and that the word 'sweet' is not exactly the word for it.

My mother was not in good health after I was born. The reason was that she had given birth to my brother only one and a half years before and had not fully recovered when she got pregnant again. Besides, having to look after a one-year-old child and a new-born baby did not do much good to her health either. As a result, her health deteriorated gradually. Finally, she was admitted to hospital. With Mum staying in the hospital and a three-year-old boy to be taken care of, my father decided to send me to my aunt's house in a small town. I guess I was too young to remember anything then but my parents told me when I was a little older that I had nearly cried my eyes out at the train station. They cried too but under the circumstance, it was really impossible for them to look after me.

The town where my aunt lived was a small one with a population of barely five hundred. The residents led a simple life. The people got up early and went to bed early. Most of them were businessmen but they did not seem to care much about business. Five o'clock was the time that all businesses in the town came to a halt. After dinner, they would gather at the town centre and chatted in a leisurely manner under a big old tree. It was the only pastime they had. The neighbours were very kind; they kept giving me candies.

Nevertheless, I was not fond of the place, partly because I did not want to go there in the first place; besides, I missed my parents very much and always hoped to go back to live with them.

I stayed with my aunt for almost three years. One day, my aunt received a letter from my parents. From the letter, I knew my mother was getting better and that I was about the age to go to school. They wanted me to go back to the city. Then all of a sudden, I realised how much I loved the little town and all the kind people living in it. I did not want to leave; I was unwilling to do so. However, I could not help leaving my aunt and the lovely town and all the nice people living in it.

I have never been to the village again, though deep in my heart, I will always regard it as my home town and will always miss it.

Kwan Hei-wai 4D



A Visit to my uncle's home

Next Sunday, I am going to visit my uncle and his family with my parents. We go there because my uncle has invited us. They live in North Point. We will go there by ferry.

Next Sunday is my cousin, Mary's birthday. We have bought her a beautiful doll for her birthday present. We shall arrive before twelve o'clock. We shall have lunch with uncle's family in

a restaurant near their home.

In the afternoon, there will be a big birthday party at their home. Many of Mary's friends have been invited. We shall sing a birthday song to her and have a lot of things to eat, e.g. birthday cake, potato crisps, biscuits, soft drinks, etc. I think I will enjoy the party very much.

After the party, we will play volleyball in the park near the house while my parents will talk to uncle and aunt in the sitting-room. We are going to have our dinner in uncle's home. Then we shall go home. I think I will have a happy time next Sunday.

Chong Man-wa 1D

Skates and Bee Stings

'Ring, ring!' It was a telephone call for Richard from Pete who was in a hospital.

'Hello, Richard. It's Pete. Don't you know Ken is in hospital? He's just had an accident.'

'How is he now?' said Richard.

'He's badly bruised, but he's alright now. Will you come and see him? I'm in the hospital with some of our classmates.'

'Oh, yes. Where are you?'

'Kowloon Hospital.'

'It's not far from my house. I'll come in a minute on my new pair of skates. They're very beautiful you'll see.'

'Don't show off yourself too much, Richard. It's drizzling outside and it's dangerous to ride on your skates.'

'Don't you trust my skating skill? I've never had an accident before. Anyway, I'll arrive in a minute. Bye!'

Richard put down his phone and put on his pair of skates. Soon, he was on his way to the hospital. As he passed a florist's shop, he stopped and bought a bunch of roses.

'I'm sure Ken would like these roses, they smell so sweet,' thought Richard.

As he was strolling down the street, he noticed some little creatures were swirling around him.

'What are these flying things? Flies? No, they're bees! I hate bees, and especially bee stings. Go away, stupid bees, these roses aren't for you. Go away, go away..... ouch!'

CRASH!

While Richard was busily driving off the bees, one of them stung his neck. It hurt so much that he lost his balance and bumped into a lamp post in

front of him.

A minute later, an ambulance took Richard to a nearby hospital – the Kowloon Hospital.

'Why's Richard so late, Pete? Has he promised to come?' asked Ken who was still waiting for his friend.

'Yes, he's promised to do so. I hope he hadn't had an accident,' replied Pete.

Meanwhile, a badly bandaged patient came into the ward and took the bed next to Ken's.

'Look at him, Ken. I wonder what's wrong with him. His body is wrapped all over with bandages,' said Pete.

'It's me, Pete,' said the patient.

'Richard!' exclaimed both his friends. 'What's happened?'

'I don't want to mention it. Oh, one thing before I forget – this bunch of flowers are for you, Ken. I know it's a bit..... d-dirty, but I hope you don't mind. These flowers really cost a lot. Oooh..... my chin hurts me so.'

Charles Lo 5C



Capital Punishment should be abolished?

Nowadays as the liberal thinking of the West is dominating the world, every subject concerning human rights and freedom is likely to arouse great controversy. For instance, the enactment of the Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance has been discussed at length recently. People are pressing for liberty and respect for human rights feverishly in every field. Many countries have already abolished capital punishment while others are going to follow suit. Hong Kong has followed the trend and has already replaced death penalty by life sentence. However, I maintain that careful consideration should continue to be given to the matter, for not only is it concerned about human rights, but it also bears a close relationship with the effective maintenance of public order and the well-being of every one of us.

People who object to capital punishment base their argument on the equality of mankind and the right of survival of everybody. They insist that being equal members of the public, we have no right to take the others' lives, regardless of what they have done, and that we are infringing upon human rights if we do so. Then how do they regard life sentence which has taken the place of death penalty or just simple imprisonment? Do they not deprive the prisoners of their freedom either for their whole lives or just for a certain period of time? We devise laws in order to maintain public order as well as to protect every member of the society. Anyone who dares to challenge the law ought to be punished justifiably. Punishment should be given according to the seriousness of the crime committed and it may take the form of death penalty in critical cases. No mercy should be given if justice must be done or the whole world will be left in chaos.

Capital punishment has its value of existence because of its deterrent effect on crimes. It poses a great threat to the criminals so that they would think twice before committing crimes. Although the worst moral sanction is the fear of punishment, it is undeniably the most effective one at the same

time. It is not wise to punish serious convicts such as murderers leniently, as they are a threat to public order and hazardous to our lives. On the other hand, they should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law — death penalty. They have chosen the road themselves and so have to lie on the bed they have made. We should make an example of them. Crime doesn't pay!

What is more, nowadays imprisonment just fails to function as an effective deterrent to crimes. Many criminals, especially the hardened and experienced ones, do not mind being sentenced to jail. The prisoners have set up gangs among themselves, and there are active triad activities in jail. Being fed by the government, part of our taxers' income, just to see the convicts leading a happy life in jail without any sign of regret? Why don't we use the sum of money to serve the poor and the needy instead? We really should not be too lenient towards those inexcusable and incorrigible criminals. Capital punishment serves them right. However, it should only be imposed whenever appropriate and then only after careful judgement of the crime committed. Chances should be given to those convicts who are eager to turn over a new leaf.

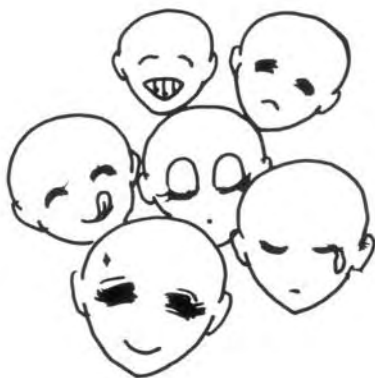
In a word, capital punishment should not be abolished, provided it is applied justifiably. Moreover, the role of moral and civic education in reducing crimes should by no means be neglected. The decline of moral standard should be checked and citizens should bear a sense of belonging to the place where they live. This will go a long way towards the reduction of crimes as prevention is better than cure. I am looking forward to the day when punishment will not be resorted to as a means of maintaining public order and protecting the mass.

Yip Yan-yan L6B

The Role of The School Social Worker

School social work in Hong Kong has a short history. It only started in 1981. Although a social worker has to suffer from a heavy workload, occupational stress and pressure, many dedicated people in Hong Kong still enter this field and try their best to provide many services for our youth.

The main duties of a social worker can be divided into two parts. One is remedial work and the other is preventive work. Remedial work is casework. A social worker studies the family problems of those emotionally disturbed students. These students usually have destructive tendencies and may be hostile to other people. They speak obscene language, disrupt the class or destroy school property. As a result, a social worker will utilise the available resources, such as encouraging them to join in the clubs and extracurricular activities, or giving advice on their school work.



On the other hand, preventive work is concerned with a variety of programmes which are intended to help students to realise their potential and to give them guidance on personal problems. Social workers organise educational camps and seminars. In organising the programmes, they often request teachers to co-operate with them. Tutorial classes and study groups are formed. Through such activities not only can the students improve their academic standards, but the relationship between teachers and students can also be

strengthened. Moreover, careers talks are given to students. School social workers and careers teachers usually invite experienced workers or speakers from the Labour Department or commercial firms to address classes so that students can learn more about job opportunities.

Social workers will never give up on a person. If a student is so bad that he is expelled from school, they will help him to seek readmission, so that he can have a chance to receive education again. If he is found to be incorrigible, and it is impossible for a school to accept him, they will try to find a job for him.

Nowadays the workload of a social worker is becoming increasingly heavy. It is because there is an increasing number of problem students. More students turn bad because of a multiplicity of reasons. For example, working parents have no time to take care of their children. Some parents are bewildered by a lot of problems themselves! They are not well educated. They may even speak obscene language to their own children, and they do not pay attention to their children's school work. As a result, these problem students do not do their homework, but instead they watch television and films all the time which are full of sex and violence. They play with other teenagers in the playground who might become members of the triad society! There is a growing tendency that the triad society is penetrating into schools to seek 'new blood'. Students are often forced to become members, and to take part in criminal activities or drug trafficking. Therefore, juvenile delinquency is on the rise and social workers have to face more difficulties and problems in their work.

In addition, sex is another major problem among school children. Premarital sex goes from junior forms throughout the whole of secondary school. This is not only morally wrong, but such problems as pregnancy may arise.

In order to help the problem children, social workers are paying more home calls, carrying out more activities and promoting programmes. Furthermore, there is sex education for young

people. On the other hand, social workers need the co-operation of the school administration and staff and that of the parents to achieve their goal.

There are, however, not enough social workers. At present, the ratio is one social worker to four thousand students, which means that social workers are working under heavy pressure. If the

ratio is one to two thousand, the situation will be much better. The government should, therefore, do something about it by increasing the intake of Social Work students at the two universities and polytechnics.

Wong Mei-yee U6A

RED

Red is the most wonderful colour in the world. No other colour has such a wide variety of meanings and forms.

The beauty of a red rose is undeniable. The petals of the blooming rose are soft and elegant. The redolence of the flower pervades the air and carries away everyone in the world. A bunch of red roses may lead to a romantic love story.

A big, red apple is the most attractive fruit. The red skin is the body language of the apple. It induces you to have a bite on it. Even Adam and Eve could not resist its temptation because of its delicious taste.

Blood is red. It represents life. When crimson blood is gushing out from a wound, it brings you a fear of death. However, if you are donating blood, you will feel very happy indeed because your own blood may save a dying patient.

The pillar-box is also red. Wherever your friends live, they can receive your letters once you have thrown the letters into the pillar-box. It helps to promote your friendship.

Red is the symbol of danger. You have to stop in front of the red light. You cannot swim when the red flag has been hung up because there may be a typhoon or a shark. All the warning notices are written in red.

Red means fire. Fire has not a definite shape.

It is neither a solid, a liquid nor a gas. But you can feel its heat and see its red colour. It can help you a lot but it burns you when you are careless. It is mischievous and fiery. A speeding fire-engine with its wailing siren tells you that somewhere is on fire. The fire is showing its destructive power.

Red is the symbol of happiness and merriment in the eyes of the Chinese. During the Chinese New Year or in a wedding, you may have a feeling that you are floating in the red sea — the red packet, the 'Fai Chun', the fireworks, the wedding dress and so on. The red colour actually stimulates everyone's mind and the sense of rejoicing fills the atmosphere.

To a student, red also means failure. The red marks appearing on the report books are bad news



to the students. But the red colour urges them to study harder next time.

Red can be linked with embarrassment. One's face and ears will blush when something embarrassing happens. The uncontrollable 'colour change' makes one feel more uneasy.

Red is the colour of the evening. The setting

sun is not dazzling at dusk. It tinges the sky with red. Lustre is added to the cloud. It is a breathtaking spectacle.

What else can you associate with this colour — red?

Lai Ka-wai L6B

The Most Serious Problem In The World Today

The most serious problem in the world today is the confrontation between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union and the looming threat of a possible nuclear holocaust arising from such international rivalry. Otherwise, there would not be so many headlines on world politics in the newspapers.

After the Second World War, the Cold War developed as the relations between the two countries deteriorated because of their ideological differences, mutual suspicion and misunderstanding. And the Russian expansion into Eastern Europe in the postwar era caused further suspicion. A number of satellite states have been formed in Eastern Europe and have come under Russian domination over the past four decades.

This rivalry has far-reaching consequences on international affairs. Nowadays, people have no doubt about the devastating power of nuclear weapons. The armaments race between the countries of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact makes a nuclear war imminent. When it does happen, no longer will one Hiroshima be destroyed, but thousands. One should not expect the possibility of escaping from such a war, for it is likely to be a global war.

Most of the countries in the world align themselves either with the United States or the Soviet Union. Both are anxious to carry out subversive activities or even local wars in the other's "sphere of influence" in order to weaken her enemy. The Korean War and the Vietnam War

are good examples of this. Moreover, their support of their allies just serves to encourage them to pursue an aggressive policy, like the American support for Israel and Russian support for Libya. In fact, they are mere "puppets" of their masters in the struggle for power, which is often done at the expense of innocent lives. In this internecine conflict, economic growth has been hampered and tens of thousands of people have been made homeless.



The solution to this problem seems to be to hold meetings. And I agree with this too. But the statesmen must not treat the meeting as a game. They should not regard international conferences as a means for raising personal prestige or have no wish for compromise in mind. They should be confident of reaching an agreement, be willing to make concessions by sacrificing national interests and put aside the mistrust that has always existed.

If not, they are only wasting precious time and making the masses feel disillusioned.

In conclusion, the world is once again divided into two hostile armed camps after the two World Wars. Without learning their lesson from precedents, they are just risking the lives of billions in a future nuclear war. As for their allies, they are foolish enough to be "dogs fighting for their masters in a power game". Therefore, it is not

surprising that superpower confrontation is the most serious problem in the world today. And we must assert that real peace and harmony among nations, rather than the present situation of an armed truce or detente, could be maintained and strengthened only if the superpowers and their allies show genuine concern for human welfare, and are willing to bury the hatchet.

Lee Siu-ho L6A

Myself As A New Student of Q.E.S.

12th August, 1986 was an important day for me. It was on that day that I first sat in the classroom of my new school, had the feeling that I was a member of the school, and met my friends. I shall never forget my experience on that day.

I was admitted to L6A and was expected to come back to school at half-past ten in the morning on 12th August. After studying at my mother school for thirteen years I was not sure whether I would get used to the new environment. I arrived at ten o'clock. I did not know where I should go, and the same was true of all new comers. So I went into the office and asked the staff there.

"You should go and ask Mr. Lai," a man told me in the most natural way. Yet I stared at him.

"What? You do not know who is Mr. Lai?..... Oh! I see. You are a new student." Then he pointed at a man standing in the corridor.

"What an embarrassing beginning," I thought.

I was told to go to Room 12 and Mr. Lai kindly told me where it was. No one was there in Room 12. I took a seat and waited for ten minutes before I began to think I had made a mistake. Luckily two students came in. "They must be my classmates," I thought. They sat at the other side of the classroom and talked freely. So I judged that they must be old students, and I was right.

Then more and more students came in and they all seemed to be very familiar with one another. I was feeling out of place when out of the blue came a girl walking towards me. She asked me

whether I was also a new student. I was like a drowning man who suddenly found a piece of wood in the sea. We sat together and talked as if we had known each other for years. Then we met more and more new students who have all become my best friends now.

I remember very little of what the teacher said on that day. However I know that all those sitting in the classroom would be my classmates in the future. Yet I was not bold enough to turn around to look at them because I was afraid it would be rather impolite. When I left the school some old students came up to me and asked whether they could help. It was the first time that I had an idea of what the students of Q.E.S. are like: helpful, friendly and cheerful. That was why I was so confident that I could make friends with them easily.

What I thought proved to be correct. All of them are my friends now. I don't feel out of place anymore and of course I know where Room 12 and all other classrooms are. 12th August, 1986, how I ever forget this important date!

Katherina Kwok L6A

COMPUTER AND ME

When I was in primary school, I liked to watch television very much. At that time, Japanese cartoons were very popular. In these cartoons, all robots were controlled by large computers. This made me believe that computers were some large and omnipotent machines which could talk and think. They were three-storey high and were controlled by a doctor or an outstanding person. To me, computers were fascinating and great!

My brother took up science and computer studies in Form 4. I have a high opinion of him because he can operate or manipulate a computer! Two years ago, he bought a computer. I could not believe my eyes. How small the computer was! How light it was! Then he removed the monitor and the cover and let me have a look at the inside of the machine. There were only two green plastic sheets. I have seen electricians repairing television sets before. Inside the television set, there are a lot of similar small component parts; however, there is a lot of space inside a computer.

I am a Form 4 student now. Like my elder brother, I have also taken up science and computer studies. I spend over two hours on computer programming each day. The more I learn about the computer, the more I like it. The computer is no doubt interesting and marvellous because it can perform a lot of tasks. When the programmes are printed, I feel very happy and excited, and have a sense of achievement and satisfaction. Computers can be used for plotting graphs too. When I have drawn beautiful pictures, I will ask my mother to look at them. Although I like programming with the computer, it takes me a lot of time. When there is any mistake, the computer will stop functioning. I must be calm and patient in order to solve the problem. Using the computer has made me patient.

As a result of technological advancement, especially in the field of integrated circuit, the designs and sizes of computers have changed a great deal. They have become smaller and

multi-functional. The computer is now almost indispensable in the business world: it is extensively used in banking and financial transactions, in the stock exchange, in monitoring traffic flows in a cosmopolitan city like Hong Kong, in storing and retrieving a variety of information for a multiplicity of purposes. It is also used in civil aviation and space travel and even by the police in fighting crime. And what is more, who would have thought 25 years ago that the computer would be an efficient device for marking multiple-choice examination papers!



The computer is, in short, a product of human intelligence and ingenuity, and yet it surpasses the human brain in that it can solve a large number of problems in a comparatively short span of time.

Computer science, therefore, has become a popular and favourite course of study for students in universities and polytechnics. I think I would also like to take up Computer Programming or other related courses in my post-secondary education, partly because of my very keen interest in this fascinating field of modern science, and partly because it will enable me to take up a career — as an analyst or computer programmer — with good prospects. In the future, the computer will certainly play an important role in our daily life. It is literally one of the greatest technological achievements of all times.

Wong Chi-hun 4D

THE STORY OF AH FOOK

Ah Fook came from mainland China some years ago. He was a kind-hearted man, but his character seemed incompatible with the highly competitive commercialised society of Hong Kong. He was often tricked by many so-called friends and colleagues, but he never felt angry with them. When you hit him, he might even say sorry to you!

What Ah Fook thought behind his thick pair of spectacles was unknown to everyone – maybe even Ah Fook himself could not make out his own philosophy. However, his presence certainly provided a great deal of fun to some people, although in some cases he was victimized.

One day when Ah Fook was going home from work as usual, he saw a young girl, sitting on the stairs crying sadly. As Ah Fook was a righteous man, he wanted to find out what had happened to her.

'Girl, what's the matter? Can I help you?'

'I..... I've lost all my money!' said the girl, crying even more loudly.

'How much have you lost?'

The girl held out five fingers.

'Fifty dollars –'

'No. Five thousand dollars. My..... my mother is in the hospital and..... and the money is for her operation..... now the money has gone and..... and..... my mother.....' The girl put her face into her hands.

Ah Fook was deeply touched. He remembered his poor mother's life. She brought up her children with all her effort and died when she could begin to live a better life. Ah Fook was almost in tears when he decided he should help her. He took out all the money in his pocket – two thousand and five hundred dollars, which was his salary for the month.

'Girl, take this money now and go to the hospital. Your mother needs you now.'

'But..... I.....'

'Don't worry about returning the money.'

Here is my address and telephone number. You can return the money whenever you are able to. If you have any problems, come to me, O.K.?'

'Oh! Thank you. It's so kind of you. I'll never forget your kindness. I'll tell my mother about this.'

'Now go to the hospital.'

Ah Fook felt that he had done some good work. How would he know that he had fallen into a trap again? In a vice den the girl and her accomplices were sharing the spoils among them.

Poor Ah Fook still believed that he had helped a needy person. Well, when would he be assimilated with his fellow HK citizens? When would he abandon his 'kind' character? Nobody could tell.

Candy Wong L6A



Tourist development in the Third World is a good thing?

Tourist development in the Third World has always been a controversial issue. People argue for or against this idea not without sensible reasons. Anyway, nothing is one-sided. Everything under this giddy firmament works both ways.

Undoubtedly, the tourist industry does provide a lot of job opportunities. For example, the building and running of hotels create a vast pool of employment. However, in fact much of the wealth goes into the hands of foreign investors such as those multinational hotel developers. Even though a small proportion of the native inhabitants may get rich as a result of tourist development, the majority may remain poor, possibly because of exploitation by the local developers.

Another point is that tourism brings in foreign currency. The selling of local products, and the provision of hotel accommodation and various catering services attract foreign spending. This to some extent raises the national income and in turn the local standard of living rises. But sometimes tourist catering business takes the form of prostitution, as in Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines, where hundreds or even thousands of teenage girls from poor families have become prostitutes because they want to earn 'quick and easy' money. This leads not only to decay in social morality but also infamy of one's country.

Tourism introduces people of the developing countries to the Western way of life. This may open up their minds and instigate their desire to emulate other Western societies. Foreign investment in local tourist industry induces the use of new, advanced equipment and administrative methods. Canton is a very good example of a developing city which is receiving massive foreign investment. However, constant exposure to Western influence might have harmful effects on local residents. Ideas like materialism, unbridled hedonism and westernisation of the life style might gain the upper hand. People get brainwashed and tend to look upon the Western world as a 'paradise' where all sorts of excitement and enjoyment without work are a veritable fact of life. The situation may become aggravated as the appearance of tourists does in a sense suggest the idea of 'Western abundancy' to the local inhabitants.

Anyway, tourism does allow good public relationships to be developed between countries. A nation may set up special departments for promoting her own tourist industry among foreigners, thus enhancing the reputation of one's country. Cultural intercourse among different races and nations is also beneficial to the establishment of a harmonious world.

Moreover, in order to attract more tourists, local traditions are utilised and displayed. In Hong Kong, Chinese opera and other performing arts and crafts have always been of great interest to a great number of Western tourists. In this way, traditions are preserved and even exalted.

In conclusion, tourist development in the Third World is certainly advantageous to the countries concerned. Although some evil side-effects may surface, it is the government's task to implement the appropriate measures to prevent them from happening, or at least to reduce their severity. After all, you have to sacrifice something if you want to achieve a goal, and how much would be sacrificed depends on your wit and wisdom.

Cheng Siu-wai U6A

Welcome the tobacco ads ban

The proposal, by the Broadcasting Review Board, of the cigarette advertising ban was finally passed. This proposal has been a widely-debated issue. It has won many supporters, but at the same time aroused strong public opposition. The proposed policy is supported mostly by the medical profession and people in the educational circles and the social services. The point at issue is the hazardous effects that cigarette advertising imposes on the minds of the young and the harm that tobacco does to human health. Those who go against the ban are people in industry and commerce. They look at the issue from the financial point of view. Sales is what they are most concerned with. Apart from this, they are stuck to 'freedom'. They argue that the ban on tobacco advertising would desperately pose a threat to the freedom of the speech and the spirit of free-enterprise. To them, the freedom to advertise is also a manifestation of democracy.

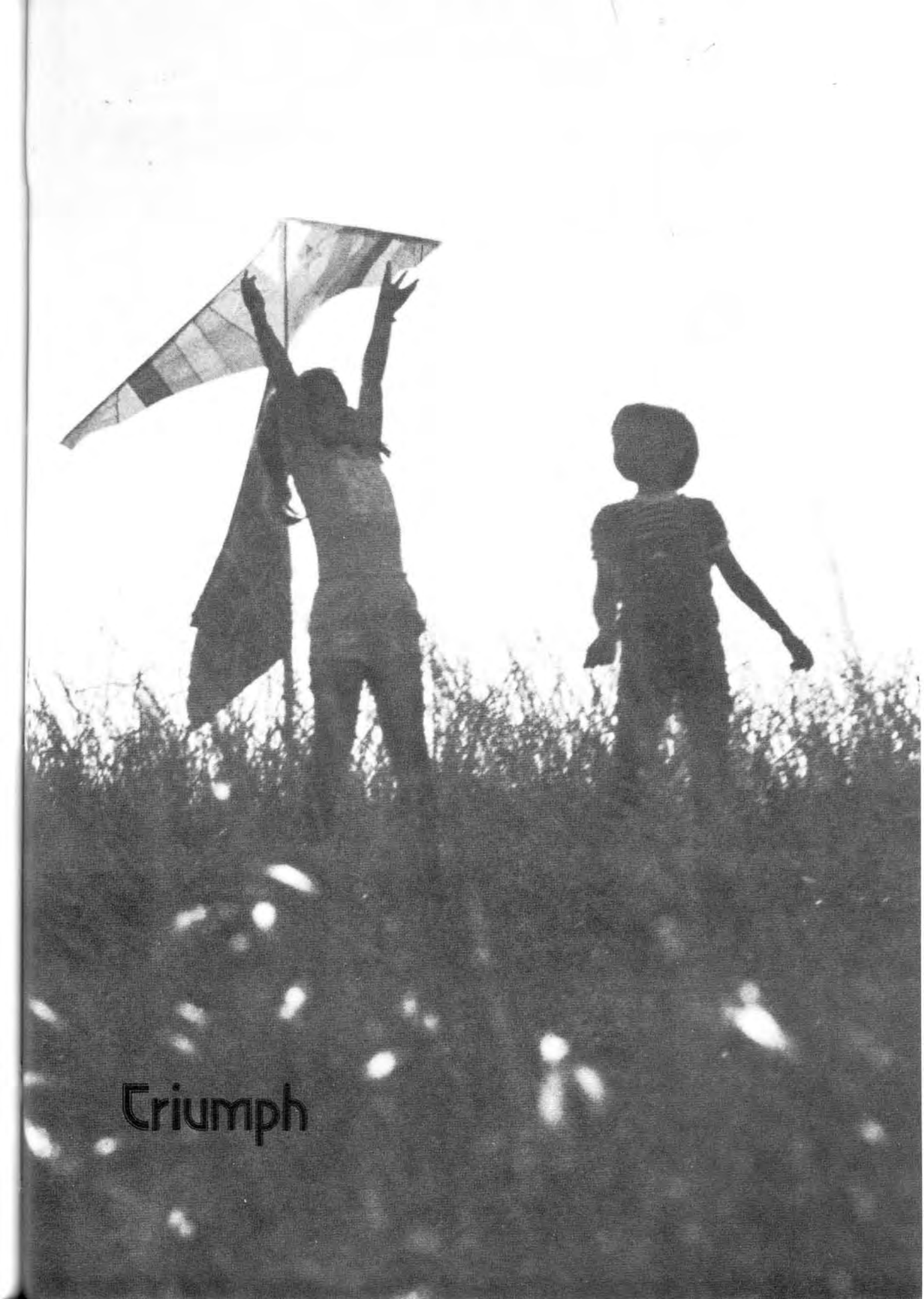
Personally, I support the advertising ban. There is no doubt that cigarettes are harmful to our health. One newspaper says 'There is no scientific basis that smoking is addictive and hazardous to health'. This is a very unconvincing argument. Saying such thing is like saying 'There is no scientific basis that cutting one's finger with a knife is painful'. It is nonsense! Experience tells you about that already. Millions of people have died of lung cancer. So, the physical harm of cigarettes is of minor concern in my support for the advertising ban. I oppose tobacco advertisement on T.V. and radio because they adversely influence the minds of the young. They play a strongly persuasive role. It is specially dangerous as the advertisements are conducted on such popular media as T.V. and radio to which youth are frequently exposed. The advertisements often implant some wrong ideas. For example, smoking is unreasonably associated with heroes, success, adulthood, smartness and status. The influences of these images may not come immediately after the broadcast of advertisements. They may have long-term effects. A youth may not accept an idea at the beginning, but frequently repetition of the

message eventually impresses it on his mind even without his knowing it. Advertisements are really powerful in influencing people's attitudes and beliefs, although not instantly.

Some people may argue that the ban on cigarette advertisements poses a threat to freedom. In fact, this is a controversial problem very similar to that of obscene or objectionable publications. Harmful effects are obvious. But people are driven to a choice between the protection of the immature against evil influences and the respect for the rights of the mature. In these cases, I think we should not abuse the concept 'freedom'. Indeed, it has been overused. Freedom is enjoyable and rational only under certain circumstances — i.e. if it does not jeopardise rights of others and the overall well-being of society. If it is said that freedom in speech and advertising should be upheld, then the freedom of the individual to avoid influence from hazardous ideals should also be preserved and should not be sacrificed under any circumstances. A mother has an absolute right to have her son grow up healthy without the shadow of the advertising of such dangerous and addictive products. I appreciate what one newspaper says 'I am not against considerate smokers and what they do with their money, their lungs and their health is their business The problem is that there is an industry which will try with all its might and money to seduce our children to join the lemmings.'

Banning cigarette advertisements shows that the government is responsible and cares for its people. I am very glad to see this active move of the government. In my memory, the government has yielded to big financial cartels. Now, facing the great pressures from advertising and the tobacco and broadcasting industries, it stands out to make such a 'brave' decision. It's marvellous! I will always be on the 'supporting' side.

Pong Wai-yin
(85 - 86)



Triumph

Essay

Competition

A Debate on the Motion 'All Chinese Speaking Students in Hong Kong Secondary Schools should be Educated in the Medium of Chinese rather than English'.

Judges, my dear opponents, Ladies and Gentlemen, today, we are going to debate on the motion: 'All Chinese speaking students in Hong Kong secondary schools should be educated in the medium of Chinese rather than English.' In my opinion, this proposal is a totally ridiculous and unreasonable idea.

First of all, I would like you to look at the motion more closely. It says, "All" the "Chinese Speaking Students" in "Hong Kong" "should" be educated in the medium of Chinese rather than English.' Mind you, it says 'all', which means everybody, with no exception. And the word 'should' also has a sense of obligation. Therefore, if I can prove that one Chinese-Speaking student in a Hong Kong secondary school should be taught in English rather than Chinese, then today's motion will not stand.

Firstly, I would like to remind you that today's motion is concerned with students in Hong Kong, and Hong Kong, as you know, is internationally known as a 'free port'. What does 'free' mean? It means people are not forced into doing anything they don't want to do, and that they have a choice! Then how can you oblige 'every' student in Hong Kong secondary schools to be educated in Chinese? Shouldn't they have a choice? Would you call this 'free'?

Secondly, the words 'Chinese-speaking students' are rather ambiguous. You know, Chinese-speaking students are not necessarily be better in their command of Chinese than in English. A lot of foreigners speak Chinese rather

fluently, does that mean they should be educated in Chinese as is stated in the motion? The answer is obviously in the negative.

Thirdly, as I have already pointed out before, this motion is concerned with students in Hong Kong. As we all know, Hong Kong is a cosmopolitan city and there are a lot of business transactions between Hong Kong and other countries in the world. In order to communicate with people in other countries, one should be able to speak an international language and English has virtually been adopted as such a language for the past decades. But the problem is that nearly 98% of the population of Hong Kong is Chinese. That means most of our family members and friends are Chinese, so we seldom have the chance to practise our English. Therefore, if Chinese speaking students are taught in Chinese, their most likely way of practising their English is cruelly cut off. I have to remind you that constant practice is very important for learning a language. And of the people of Hong Kong cannot speak English fluently, how can they communicate with people in other parts of the world? This will certainly affect Hong Kong's status as the third largest financial centre in the world.

My last point is that, though with shame, we have to admit that most scientific inventions and technological innovations have originated in the western countries, notably the limited states where English is the official language. Therefore we will not be able to understand what the innovations are about if we are educated mainly in Chinese and are thus only familiar with scientific terms in Chinese. Translation is required and a lot of precious time is wasted. A lot of changes may have taken place during the time of translation which means we will always be lagging behind. Do you think this is suitable and economical for this fast changing world? Again, the answer is 'no'.

All the evidence above leads to one important conclusion that not all the Chinese speaking students are to be educated in Chinese. There should be flexibility and freedom of choice for the individuals. Therefore, today's motion is not to stand.

*Kwan Hei-wai 4D
Senior Section – Champion*

A Debate

on the Motion 'All Chinese Speaking Students in Hong Kong Secondary Schools should be Educated in the Medium of Chinese rather than English'.

Dear Judges and school-mates,

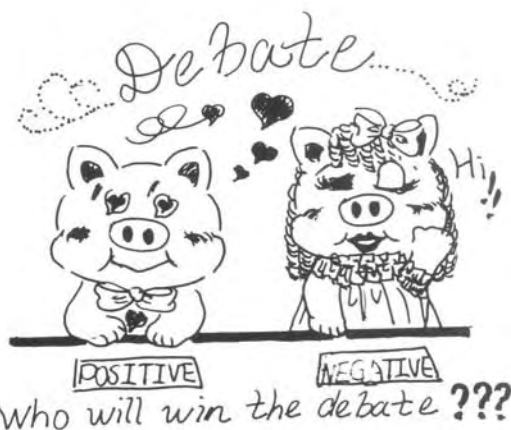
Today I would like to talk about whether Hong Kong students should be taught in their native language, Chinese, or in English, which is the language of government and business.

Those who want students to be taught in Chinese say that Chinese is our Mother Language, so students should learn it well. I do think so too. However, learning Chinese does not mean that all subjects at school need to be taught in Chinese. Students can acquire a good knowledge of Chinese from the daily newspapers and magazines and they can learn a lot when they talk to others too. Therefore, we do not need to have all subjects at school taught in Chinese.

Moreover, as you all know, English is the most common international language. Everywhere in the world, scholars, tradesmen and politicians learn and use English besides their own mother tongue. As a result, if we have a good command of English, we can travel around the world without any trouble in communication.

On the contrary, few foreigners know Chinese, so exchanges of views and ideas are impossible if we can only speak Chinese. Consequently, without good proficiency in English we cannot understand the wonderful speeches of foreign scientists and politicians and we will lag behind others in scientific and technological development. The less important, our global role becomes, the less valuable our language will be in the eyes of other nations. The gap between Chinese and foreign students will widen as time passes by and in the end, the Education Department will have to make the decision for students to be taught in English again, so why should we bother to change the teaching medium we are used to when we understand very well that the change will not last long?

In addition, I am sure you all know that we



do not go to the school merely to have fun with our friends. We come to school to prepare ourselves for the future society which, like the Roman youth at circus, never shows mercy. We have to suit ourselves to it if we want to be successful. The most important condition is to have a good command of English since most legal and commercial documents are in English and a large number of corporations in Hong Kong trade with dealers in other countries, because Hong Kong is an export-oriented economy.

Having heard of the above facts, I am sure all of you will understand why the students in Hong Kong should all be educated in the medium of English rather than Chinese.

Thank you.

*Poon Shuet-yan 4D
Senior Section – Second prize*

A Visit to Ocean Park

Being one of the largest oceanariums in the world, Ocean Park has been opened for the public since 1977. Many local people and tourists visit Ocean Park every year because it is intensively attractive. Last Saturday, I went to Ocean Park with my family. It was a fine day with a breeze blowing gently and the sun shining brightly. We were all in high spirits.

There was a large variety of marine life in Ocean Park such as seal, elephant seal, sea lion, walrus, wig, penguin and so on. We went to the Ocean Theatre to enjoy the dolphin show. The dolphins performed acrobatic tricks to the delight of the spectators. The spectacular high diving performances often thrilled the audience. Besides, many rare fish which have been trained for a long time live in the Wave Cove.

After we have visited the oceanarium, we went to the zoo. There were different kinds of animals like giraffes, elephants, gorillas, kangaroos, lions, tigers and others. They were all lively and vivacious. There were a lot of flowers too. The flowers were fresh and they fully enjoyed themselves in the sunny landscape. Nature is wonderful.

In order to provide more recreational facilities for the general public, the Water World has been built recently. Therefore we put on our swimming suit and enjoyed ourselves in the sun that gave forth dazzling rays. Besides the Water World, Ocean Park has been equipped with other electronic machines too. The pendulum boats and the bumper cars were very exciting. They were for both adults and youngsters. There were some swings and sea-saws for the children too. Thus the facilities were suitable for both young and old.



Cable cars which carry passengers to and from the lowland and highland were also available. The wonderful sights of Ocean Park came under our view when we took a ride in a cable car. The scene was very lovely and I was engrossed in the poetical and picturesque environment.

Night fell. We went home reluctantly, but with a happy feeling.

My impression is that Ocean Park is worth visiting not just once, but many times. So come and have a visit now.

*Kwok Ching-yee 3B
Junior Section – Champion*

A Robbery

Yesterday, at about 5 p.m., there was a robbery at a Japanese bank in Tsimshatsui. Three men, one armed with a pistol and the others with knives, burst into the Tokyo Bank.

The staff told me that the men were about thirty years old and they were all in black suits. When they had just finished checking the bank-notes, three men rush in. The men threatened them to place the bank-notes on the counter and then ordered them to squat on the floor.

One of them handed the briefcases to the bank staff and said, 'You know what to do.' The staff filled the briefcases with about one million dollars. The robbery lasted about five minutes and during the robbery, a fourth man armed with a knife stood guard at the side entrance of the bank in Salisbury Road.

These four men then ran out of the bank and were seen boarding a car which was waiting outside the bank. It sped away with a fifth man at the wheel.

The getaway car was later found abandoned in an unused park in Wanchai. Police tracked down the owner of the vehicle who was unaware that the car had been stolen.



The manager of the Tokyo Bank, Mr. J. Chan, could not be contacted for comment, but it is understood that the bank had been insured. Fortunately, no one was hurt during the robbery.

After yesterday's raid, detectives rush to the airport, the KCR Terminal at Lowu and the Macau ferry pier hoping to prevent the robbers from leaving Hong Kong.

*Yu Ching 3D
Junior Section – Second prize*

Translation Competition

(Translation from Chinese to English)

國父孫中山先生

今年是一代偉人、民主革命先行者孫中山先生誕辰一百二十周年，又是辛亥革命七十五周年。大陸和台灣都在積極籌備，隆重紀念。

孫中山，這位為求中國之自由平等而致力革命凡四十年，在其風風雨雨漫長曲折的奮鬥路程中，曾不止一次地駐足香港。

生而貧困之農家子，他對農民的痛苦處境深有體會，他同情農民大眾，認為中國農民的生活不該長此困苦下去。窘迫的家境加上其故鄉有着反清的傳統，這些都使孫中山趨於早熟。

在孫中山幼小的心靈裏，就覺得社會有許多不合理的現象。他反對裹足，看不慣胡作非為的官兵差役，對黑暗的封建傳統惡習產生了懷疑和不滿，當時他不過十來歲。十二歲時，孫中山就隨母親去了夏威夷，在海外生活了五年，他的眼界開闊了，學習了近代科學文化知識，豐富了民主思想。一八八三年，他回到故鄉，對腐敗的社會更加不滿，從而產生了改造祖國的願望。

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

This year is the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yixian, who was a democratic revolutionary pioneer and earned great popularity by his greatness and unselfishness. It is, at the same time, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the 1911 revolution. Mainland China and Taiwan are now busy preparing for a solemn memorial ceremony.

Dr. Sun Yixian, who devoted forty years to revolutionary work for the acquisition of freedom and equality for China had, during his hard, long struggle, stayed in Hong Kong for more than once.

Born into a poor peasant family, he showed great concern for and understanding of the peasants' painful situation. He sympathized with the masses of the peasants and believed that the hard life of the Chinese peasantry should not exist permanently. The exceptionally hard life of his family, in addition to his home's old anti-Manzhu tradition, made Sun Yixian become precocious.

In the delicate and innocent heart of little Yixian, a strong feeling against the existence of social injustice and unreasonableness developed. He opposed the old practice of 'foot-binding' and disliked the inhuman behaviour of the incompetent and corrupt bureaucrats. He also grew dissatisfied with and suspicious of the traditional evil practices when he was only about ten years old. When he was twelve, he accompanied his mother to Hawaii. During those five years of staying abroad, he opened wide his eyes to the advanced scientific and cultural knowledge and was open-minded in acquiring it. In 1883, he came back to his homeland and felt even more dissatisfied with the deteriorating society. Therefore, a strong desire to re-establish his homeland flourished in his mind.

Catherine Law L6A
Champion

翻譯比賽

(由英文翻譯為中文)

The treatment of illness

It is important to remember that all illnesses and diseases are more easily cured in the early stages. Unfortunately many people wait until the condition is quite far advanced before seeking medical advice. We are usually aware when some parts of our body is not functioning properly. Some people just wonder what is wrong but do nothing about it. When we are not feeling completely well, even though the cause may be something trivial, we should always discuss it with a doctor if it persists. Family doctors deal with all sorts of conditions and illnesses and do not mind discussing things which are not serious; the simple fact that someone is worried about his health means that he needs help and advice.

Many minor ailments, of course, are not at all worrying, and do not require treatment from a doctor. Such things as the common cold, occasional headaches and stomach aches or minor injuries can be treated by home remedies. It is quite all right to treat these things yourselves, as long as you are not repeatedly having to take patent medicines. Some people almost live on patent medicines. These may become a habit which is worse than the condition for which they are taken. Although most patent medicines are probably harmless, it is harmful to become dependent on them. A person who is repeatedly having to take aspirin for a headache should find out what the headache is due to and have its underlying cause treated.

疾病的治療

「病向淺中醫」是值得緊記的。不幸許多人等至病況惡化才要求醫生的意見。我們通常會發覺身體的某部份沒有正常操作。有些人只驚奇於甚麼不妥，但不做任何事。當我們感覺到不適（甚至其中的原因可能是一些瑣碎的事），如果它持續的話，我們都應該和醫生商量。家庭醫生應付所有種類的情況及疾病，並不介意討論一些不要緊的事；顯而易見的事實是某人假如擔心他的健康，這正好意味着他需要幫助和忠告。

當然，許多比較輕微的疾病，簡直是無須擔心的，更不需醫生的治療。正如傷風、間歇性頭痛、胃痛或輕微的損傷，都可以用家庭藥物治理。祇要你沒有重複地服食成藥，自己醫治倒是頗妥當的。有些人就幾乎依靠成藥生活。這樣可以形成一個比原來服食藥物情況更壞的習慣。雖然大多數成藥可能是無害的，但依賴它們卻是有害的。一個因為頭痛而重複服食亞士匹靈的人就應該找出引至頭痛的原因及把這個根本原因治癒。

初六甲 李紹豪
冠軍

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Editorial Board of School Magazine (1986-1987) wishes to take this opportunity to express its hearty thanks to all those who have helped in making the publication of this issue possible. In particular, it wishes to thank those old students who have contributed their articles, and those organization who have agreed to print their advertisements here:—

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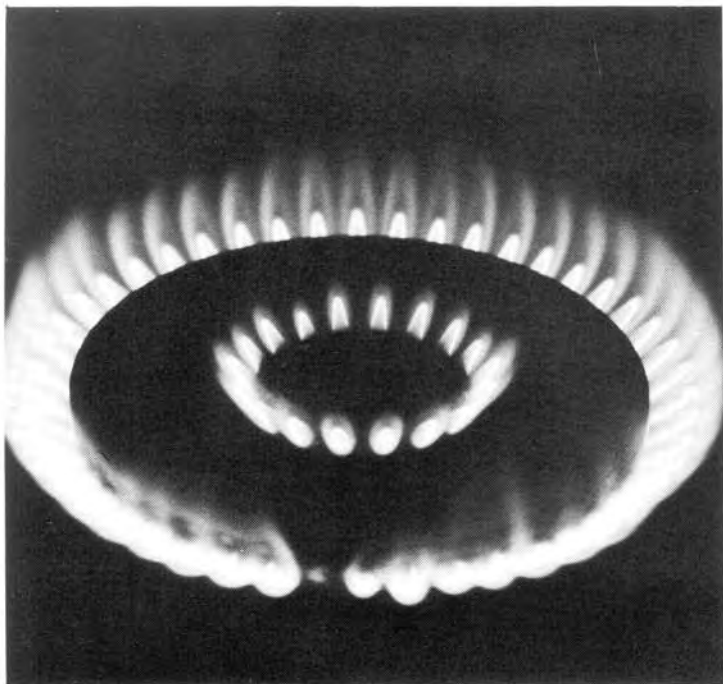
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何明惠（八一—八六）

自小便嚮往到外國留學的我，今日終於夢想成真。還記得當我踏進機場禁區時，所帶着的並不是悲傷、難捨難離的心境，而是絲絲的笑容，盛載着對前途的憧憬和嚮往。

意大利並不是一個留學的熱門地方，當初考獲這個 UNITED WORLD COLLEGE 獎學金時，自己也曾仔細考慮過應否接受這個挑戰。當時的心情確實是矛盾複雜多於一切，只因自小在溫室中長大，父母的疼愛，加上老師同學的愛戴，使我沐浴於溫馨恬靜的生活之中。當平靜清澈的海面泛起了洶湧波濤時，溫室中的我究竟能否抵擋這個沖擊？好勝的我欣然接受這個考驗，揭開了我人生新的一頁。

意大利向來以時尚的皮鞋手袋，時裝服飾聞名於世，再加上悠久的文化，確是一處極具特色和歷史價值的地方。但在意大利讀書，卻似乎是一件陌生不過的事。UWC 是一個世界性的組織，全球共有七間書院，分佈於英、美、加拿大、意大利等地。所有的學生經國家挑選後，拿獎學金到此讀書的。故此，我的同學來自世界各地，亞洲人、非洲人、歐洲人、美

洲人等共聚一堂，確是個頗為特別的現象。而這這一羣年紀相若的年青人，能夠藉着這兩年的光景走在一起，共同體驗生活，共同切磋研究，縱使大家有着不同的文化和生活背景，我們終究能衝破種族的障礙，建立起真摯的友誼。所以我認為 UWC 最成功的地方，就是能達到「國際了解」的宗旨，使不同種族的人能和睦地交往。

在課程方面和香港的制度有所不同。香港總是把文理科劃分得界限分明，但在意大利，情況卻剛好相反。你可以選擇你喜歡讀的科目，不管是文是理。我校甚至規定學生不能只選文科或是理科。如果你是理科生，最少要選一科文科，以求達到平衡教育的目標。

學校生活又是怎樣的呢？課外活動以多元化取勝，如各種海上運動——滑浪風帆、潛水；陸上運動如爬山、爬岩穴、空手道等都是香港較少有的課外活動，但由於沒有學會的設立，在舉辦大型活動時就比較遜色。其中最值得一提的是假期多，如果你是旅行的愛好者，你的黃金機會來了！由於地理因素和交通發達，在歐洲旅行頗為方便。如果你能預先計劃好行程，編定了火車時間和參觀地點，約十天內就可遊歷兩個國家的首都。旅行的主要交通工具為火車，而過境的手續也算方便。自己以前也曾有過不少的「遊埠」夢想，不過現實和理想畢竟有出入。回想起在聖誕節時，我們曾到西班牙旅行，由於沒有經驗和準備不足，就曾拿

着沉重的背囊和地圖四處找尋廉價的旅館，同時因西歐物價較高，我也嘗試過「餐餐捱麵包」的滋味。人生路不熟，箇中的苦況真是不足為外人道。但無可否認，旅行的樂趣確實無窮無盡，增廣見聞之餘，更可領略到歐洲生活的風味，我的見聞亦隨之而變得更為豐富。

回顧過去一年，是充實和有意義的。苦與樂交織着的留學生活，是鍛鍊個人獨立和擴闊眼界知識的好機會。只要你能堅強地渡過「過渡期」——思鄉情緒。餘下的日子就會比較輕鬆。偶爾回想起自己所走過的人生大道，都是平坦安穩的，或許是我太幸運了。康莊大道在前，我一定會努力善用這兩年的留學生活，更加充實自己，縱使將來未必能作社會棟樑，也希望能夠為社會獻出一分力量。

然而我與你們是否從此各走各路，互不相干？我很矛盾，想起從前我也是你們的一份子，真懷疑感情是否只是一種假象。究竟是我撇下你們，抑或是你們離棄了我？

還記得中三暑假那年，我們一起到中大住宿嗎？爲了可以更快地遊覽那偌大的校園，我們不惜從醫學院旁邊的水渠半爬半滑的到達研究院那邊。今天每當我經過這條路，我總想起這一幕，也虧我們那時想得出這條捷徑。那天，我們還在衆志堂吃東西，一邊談、一邊研究着中大收取學生的標準，我想在那時我是最沒有計劃的一個，我從來沒有仔細想過自己的學業前途，那料到今天卻是我比你們先一步進了大學。

寶，今天你也要離開，而且比我更明顯地離開。你離開你的出生地、離開你生長的地方，到一處陌生的地方，你說那兒很寒冷，是美國北部。可能我一生也不會去到那地方，然而你卻要在那兒生活、在那兒學習、在那兒找尋生活的目標。

你顯得毫不留戀，也毫不緊張。雖然你並不認識那地方、那學校，但似乎一切都是理所當然的，是必然的，是不能改變的。

你的離開，令我們昨天相聚，令我發現自己是身處在你們的邊緣以外了。往後的日子，我們還會相聚嗎？或說，我們以後相聚，會否發現自己都身處在其他人的邊緣以外了？

拉雜的談，就此擱筆。

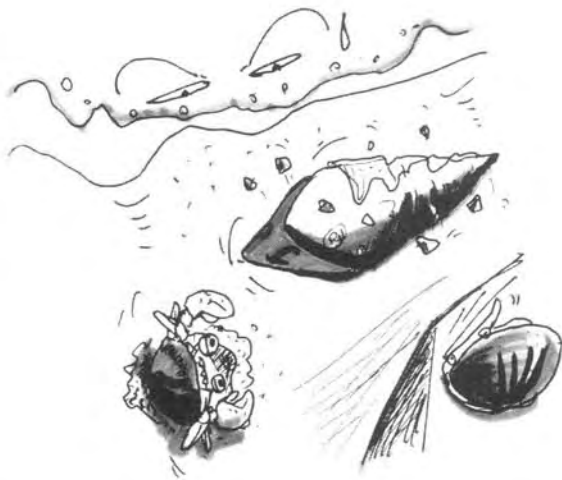
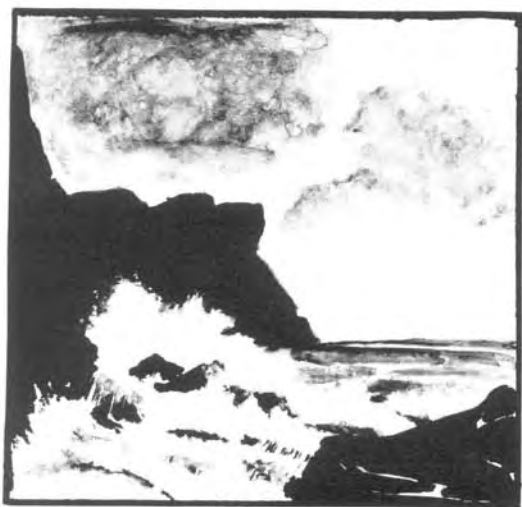
諾韻

八六年十二月二十四日

浪

黃慕堅（八一—八六）

石縫間藻荇悄悄抬頭，
舒展屈捲的臂膀，
揚開糾纏的緞綢，
再把婀娜纖腰搖盪。
退潮後沙蛭微微騷動，
揉掉眼眶的細沙，
抹去額上的汗，
翹首傲視遠去了的浪。
海牀裏石螺挺起腰身，
拂拭身上的石碎沙屑，
背起被打磨過的貝殼，
邁向理想中的彼岸。



沙堆中螃蟹慢慢鑽出來，
擦擦胸前的甲，
磨磨手中的鉗，
又匆匆追趕落日霞光。
頑固的浪！

你不是要蒙着他們的臉
束緊他們的手
纏住他們的腳？

看！你們又站起來了。
遠方再響起凶怒的咆吼，
海平線蘊釀着起伏的波瀾，
經過陽光清風的慰撫，
他們已抖擻精神，
呼應再一次的迴響。

志向

鄧蔭紅（八一—八六）



近年來，許多年輕人都喜歡說「空虛」。究其原因，主要是由於香港新一代的青年們缺乏生活目標，沒有為自己定下志向，致使感到心靈空虛、寂寞。在這裏，我很希望可以把自己的一點體會拿出來與大家共同分享。

還記得，小時候住在鄉下，一天傍晚，大伙兒圍在一起乘涼。那些年長一些的人們正在高談闊論之際，忽然鄰居的阿牛清了清喉嚨，開始發表他的宣言。至今還記得他那說話時堅定、果毅的神情。但是可憐的阿牛，當他發表完他要當醫生的偉大宣言時，換來的是一陣子

的笑聲和不禮貌的譏諷話。「還不知道自己是什麼身份，想當醫生？我看他還是靠邊站罷！」「鄉下的野孩子想當醫生呢！哈！哈！哈！……」

那時候，我自己還幼小，很不懂事。大人們笑，我也跟着笑。回到家裏，媽正色地對我說：「孩子，別笑阿牛。這孩子有出息。」我用疑惑的眼神望着媽，然媽以慈祥的口吻對我說道：「一個人無論生長在怎樣惡劣的環境中，只要他肯奮鬥，只要他有志向，總有一日會成功。」這幾句話早已在我心中烙下了印。我開始懂得「志向」二字的重要性了。

許多人都認為提起「志向」二字，是件十分「老土」的事情。而在人們眼中，香港這個社會，金錢至上，人人以抓得金錢為目的。但我深信這只是一部份人的想法，還有許多香港人有着崇高的理想、志向。我真希望社會不要忽略這一羣人。

然而可悲的是，香港仍有許多苦悶的年輕人，找不着他們的理想，終日無所事事。我覺得最需要幫助的便是這一羣年輕人。一個人有了志向，便有了生活的目標。不管這志向能否實現，只要我們朝着自己的志向進發，生活便充滿了意義。就會不再苦悶。

年輕人，早點為自己立定志向吧！

不寄的信

伍諾韻（八六—八七）



寶：

昨下午跟你們相聚，雖然人物依舊，但情懷卻異了。

昨天的話題，跟往年一樣，談談功課，又談談老師，談談藝員又談點是非。在聽你們的交談中，我突然感到自己已不屬於你們這個圈子了。莫非我已離開你們太久了？

自中五畢業後，我便離開了你們，想想距今已有一年多了。在這短短的日子裏，我改變了許多，然而今天再與你們相聚，我發現你們並沒有改變，你們仍在你們的小世界裏，或專注地、或滿不在乎地打轉。

而我，自從跳出你們的世界，我走過幾個不同的世界，從一個世界到另一個世界，我不斷地摸索、改正，希望可以調較更正確的生活焦點、更正確的生活的態度，所以我說，我確然改變了許多。



微雨從東來
好風與之俱

都不敢表現得太興奮，因怕刺激你。可是，一向倔强的你，只是揚了揚頭，暫時揮去了那令人痛心的表情，故作開朗說：「終於送走了「瘟神」，今天一定要大事慶祝一番。」「瘟神」是我們的專有名詞，想必你還記得吧！有時想想，傲霜，你的傲氣一定給你加添了不少痛苦吧！其實，你當時很想哭，讓那如泉湧的淚水洗掉你的委屈，是嗎？真是難爲了你。

往後數日，你總是避開我們。終於有一天，我們想盡千方百計地把你拉了出來，只見你形容憔悴，平日靈點的大眼睛失神無光，看得人心酸。也難怪，你平時在校成績不俗，聰明好學，滿以爲可以在會考獲得優良成績，怎料……一向得心應手的你，又怎受得了這無情的打擊？幸好，在我們的開解之下，你終於接受了現實，並踏上了出國留學之途，揭開新的一頁。回想起當日的耿耿於懷，你有否覺得自己傻？你曾說過：「世界上有那麼多機會，只要自愛、自重，將來就在我們手上。」

誠然，你面前的路是悠長而孤寂的，但有着我們的祝福和支持，你一定會走得更加輕鬆，且信心倍增的！是嗎？就此擱筆。祝前程錦繡！

菲上

一九八七年一月十日



何人熱烈、開心；失意的時候，比任何人落寞、傷感——得與失，看得太重了。人漸長大，經歷越多，不可能事事如意呵！翻過一次又一次的風浪，面臨無數的沖擊……竟會變得勇敢和成熟——得與失？原是微不足道的。人生，是不盡的開墾、闖關，雖然跌倒，但每一次挫折，正好帶來更大的鼓舞，讓人勇敢地不屈不撓。誰不喜見勝利、成就？然而，毋忘「人生不如意事十常八九」，我們有時真不能否決事與願違的不幸——那本是，絕對平凡、自然的定律，就像亘古便有白晝和黑夜、月有陰晴圓缺、暴風雨後才放晴、月圓要待十五夜；成功得意裏面，也蘊藏了多少苦澀？經過幾許辛酸？每當遇到打擊，就化憂傷失望為力量——我們真要感謝現實的苛刻，因它不斷磨鍊我們的意志，使我們越勇敢、堅強……」桂姐姐，你真像朵紅梅，勝過風雪啊！我希望你付出的努力，遲早能得到回報。不過，你放心，我也不會稍遇挫折，便氣餒、徬徨的。

桂姐姐：我升上中學已四年了，學校生活很愉快。你的近況怎樣？請代問候伯母、明桂。祝你們身體健康！

碧琼

一九八六年十二月三十一日



在絕望裡，
毋須氣餒，
懷滿信念，
困境將消除。

一封信

高級組 季軍
中四丙 謝秀菲

傲霜：

你好！一別不覺已有幾個月，近況怎樣？想念得很。

記起那天在機場話別的情形，清晰得就像昨天。那天的你，一身遠行者的裝束——一個大背囊、牛仔衫、褲、球鞋，頗有些風塵僕僕的味道。你當時很沉默而耐心地聆聽家人的叮嚀，一反往日頑皮、任性的作風，使我們一班搗蛋鬼也不禁嚴肅起來。忽然，不知是誰發出了一聲嘆喟：「哎！又走了一個！」你聽後眼圈一紅，可是，你倔強地抑制著將要奪眶而出的淚水，一語不發。這令你的離別增添了一份愁緒。

其實，你的離去，是帶點無奈的。你覺得在港升學的機會不大。事實上，在港升學並非全無機會的，只是你不想屈就罷了！

傲霜，你還記得放榜那天的情景嗎？當你接到成績單後面上出現的絕望神情，我至今還印象難忘。你那神情，就像告訴我們，世界末日的到來。雖然我們的結果令人滿意，但我們



應付考試、老人家有因健康而產生的心理負擔、公司職員有升遷機會的患得患失……。導致我們有沉重的負荷，其實是必然發生、不能逃避的現實。在《莊子·漁父》有這樣的故事：「人有畏影惡迹而去之走者。舉足愈數而迹愈多，走愈疾而影不離身。自以為尚遲，疾走不休，絕力而死。」影子和腳迹就好比我們平日所遇到的壓力一樣。有些人不懂得解決壓力的正確方法，當他們一遇有壓力時，往往手忙腳亂，不知所措。只知逃避而不知如何去處理，所謂「掩目而捕燕雀，是自欺也」，結果只有注定失敗。

其實，我們想減輕壓力，克服困難，凡事應從容易處着手，那麼就不易被困難所嚇倒而不敢為。正如《老子》六十三章所云：「圖難於其易，為大於其細。天下難事必作於易，天

下大事必作於細。」循序漸進，明白壓力的來源之處，有條理地一步步化繁為簡、化難為易，事情自然成功。最重要的，還是我們應當試看到壓力美好的、有積極意義的一面，把眼光放得遠一點，以克服壓力為樂事。例如一個學生，如果能以充實自己、尋求知識為目的，而並不是為了考試而讀書；加上平日專心致志，努力用功，學業上的壓力陰影自然消除，成績也會大大進步。

因此，只要把那些「迫人的威勢」轉化為樂趣，以樂觀的態度去迎接它，謹慎地利用它，那麼，不但困難的問題可得到順利解決，所謂「樂易者常壽長」（《荀子·榮辱》），這種的「壓力」更有助於身心健康，成為推動人類進步、事物發展的一種無形動力。



一封信

高級組 亞軍
中四乙 楊碧琼

丹桂姐姐：

自從深圳見了你一面後，感觸頗多。可惜時間的緊逼，阻礙了我們暢所欲言，但究竟我們還能見到面，這也可說是可貴的。在依依不捨惜別的時候，你的眼淚，使我茫茫然，好像一滴滴的甘泉滲入了我的心靈，你的真摯感情，使我永遠忘不了。希望大家都能珍惜這可貴的一瞬。

桂姐姐：你的文學修養，多令人敬佩啊！

我和你談話時，我深深體會到你學養的豐富、經驗的充足、思慮的周全。我真沒法和 you 相比。我們雖然只見到一次面，然而你不要傷心，人生像輕煙似的，霎時聚集起來，頃刻間又不知去向了。這種聚散無常，古今都是一樣的。讓我們有機會再享受這溫馨而感人的美意吧！

桂姐姐：我喜歡你上封信給我的金石良言，謝謝你！你說：「一個人被現實折磨得多，會變得堅強起來，漫長旅途，道路難免坎坷、波折，意志稍為薄弱，很容易倒下去。初時，對什麼事情都過份緊張；高興的時候，要比任

月是故鄉明

初級組 季軍
中三丁 潘海慧

清雅；眺望遠山，山峯高聳入雲，彷彿有一種超然脫俗的氣派；在山的一旁，是一湖碧水，湖面平靜如鏡，偶然有一陣微風拂過，牽起了一圈圈的漣漪，還不時有一兩隻「釣魚郎」在水面掠過，真像是「蜻蜓點水」呢！

故鄉就像是一個活潑的小姑娘，擁有一份自然而純樸的神韻，使萬物都充滿了朝氣。我愛故鄉，不只愛那青青的田野，那淡淡的花香，更愛那故鄉的月亮。

「月是故鄉明，水是故鄉甜！」

「明月」和「水」，在什麼地方都能賞到、喝到，但是，只有在故鄉賞到的「明月」分外地明亮，在故鄉喝到的「水」分外地甘甜。

不知不覺地，闊別故鄉已經五年了，我懷念那親切的鄉音，那熟悉的小徑，更懷念那些陪伴我一起長大的兒時好友。

院後溪流門外山，

山桃野杏開無限！

如今正是初春時份，相信山上已萬紫千紅吧！記得在我們家的後院裏，長滿了各種不知名的野花，這都是我跟妹妹一起到山上採回來種植的，妹妹愛花兒的美麗，我卻愛花兒的芬芳，愛那淡而持久的清香。我們在花叢中穿梭，與蜜蜂結伴，與清風同遊，傾聽鳥兒們清脆的歌聲，牠們是在歌頌故鄉嗎？

故鄉雖然只是一座小小的村落，但風景絕不遜色。田野上，是青葱的一片，小苗兒剛抽出綠芽，在細細地打量着這色彩繽紛的世界；小路旁，長了幾棵洋紫荊樹，黑色的枝幹錯落交纏着，已綻開了一些花兒，襯着綠葉，更覺



論壓力

高級組 冠軍
初六甲 鄧思穎

現今很多人抱怨生活緊張，受到種種的壓力，但是又不懂得如何去應付和處理，往往因壓力所困而感到非常苦惱。

所謂「壓」，《說文解字》有這樣解釋：「壓，壞也。」有加重於他物之意，物在重壓之下自易毀壞。而凡能使物體獲得加速度或者發生形變的作用都稱為力。

「壓力」，在物理學上的定義是「物體重量向下壓迫之力也。」廣義上說，「壓力」是一種制服人的力量，「迫人的威勢」（見《辭彙》）。

在現今的社會裏，不論從個人到羣體，都會受着不同程度的壓力。比如所謂「壓力團體」，就是對政府施加影響，爭取利益。對政府來說，就是一種壓力。

專就個人方面而論，不同年紀、職業、背景等的人，都會遇到相異的壓力。例如學生要

。我們就需要不斷地自我反省，用良知的甘泉滋潤枯澀的心靈，令自己在磨鍊中不斷進步，不斷成長。

嘩啦啦……雨越下越大了，我轉過身往回走。噢，這是什麼？我彎腰蹲下看。啊，是一棵剛冒尖的竹筍兒，毛茸茸、嬌嫩嫩的。春雨打得它顛顛顛，看了真叫人不忍心。可我知道竹筍兒是多麼的歡迎這天降的甘露，因為這是它出生、成長的機會。就像人生一樣，風平浪靜的永遠使人長不大，不知珍惜、不知爭取。然而逆境來了，它敲打你、鞭策你，但更使你成熟，使你堅強。經得起困難，人才能成長起來，就像那雨後的春筍——節節高。

雨，還在不停地下，在遐想中，我醒悟了。我快步離開了竹林，走出了畫框。那竹葉子和春筍，卻一直旋繞在我的腦際。



月是故鄉明

初級組 亞軍
中二乙 陳寶心

夜闌人靜。街上的霓虹燈早已熄滅，只剩下一枝枝街燈孤寂地矗立在街角。黑夜的布幔襯托着皎潔的月亮，把它的光輝映得更加明亮。我不禁嘆了一口氣。我的故鄉——台灣，近的在地圖上只與香港相差幾厘米，又遠得要坐兩小時多的飛機才能到達。我多麼懷念那一片帶給我歡欣的樂土呀！

記得小時候，我與哥哥、弟弟、妹妹們住在花蓮的外婆家。外婆家附近有一塊一望無際的蔗田。由於才收割了沒有多少日子，所以土地鬆軟，跌倒了也不會痛，因此成了我們一班小頑童的「樂園」。

每逢下午吃飽飯，我與哥哥們一定會趁外婆沒有趕我們上牀睡午覺前一溜煙跑到蔗田玩耍。在這一片小天地裏，我們可以玩的遊戲五花八門。我們最常玩的遊戲便是捉迷藏。這個玩意兒歷久不衰，到現在還有小孩子喜歡玩。像所有又小又「遲鈍」的女孩一樣，每次玩這個遊戲，我一被捉到，矇上了眼睛，就會戴着眼罩直到大家喊累了想休息才可把眼罩除下。雖然次次都因為抓不到人，氣到臉紅脖子粗，但是，第二次再玩時，我還是玩得津津有味。



當我們玩累了，就會坐在附近的一棵大木棉樹下休息。和暖的微風帶着泥土的香味，輕輕送到我面前，更增添了一份睡意。偶而木棉花瓣輕輕吻着妹妹蘋果色般的臉頰，她發出了銀鈴般的悅耳笑聲，為夏蟬單調的催眠曲添了一份溫馨，也為這個慵懶的下午增了一份愉悅與生氣。

我的思想回到了現實。我望着窗外的月亮。似乎，台灣的月亮比較樸實與明亮，比較圓，比較大。想到這裏，我不禁啞然失笑了。人家說月亮是外國的圓，我卻有不同的看法。想着想着，窗外的月光似乎催促着我睡呢，我暗祝自己能做一個在蔗田裏遊玩的夢，並且輕輕合上了雙眼。

徵文比賽

初級組（中一至中三）題目

一、論祕密

二、我的小史

三、雨中遐想

四、月是故鄉明

高級組（中四至中七）題目

一、論壓力

二、金錢何價

三、一封信

四、秋日寫懷

得獎同學及其作品如下：

初級組

冠軍：余瑩真（中三丁）——雨中遐想

亞軍：陳寶心（中二乙）——月是故鄉明

季軍：潘海慧（中三丁）——月是故鄉明

高級組

冠軍：鄧思穎（初六甲）——論壓力

亞軍：楊碧琼（中四乙）——一封信

季軍：謝秀菲（中四丙）——一封信

雨中遐想

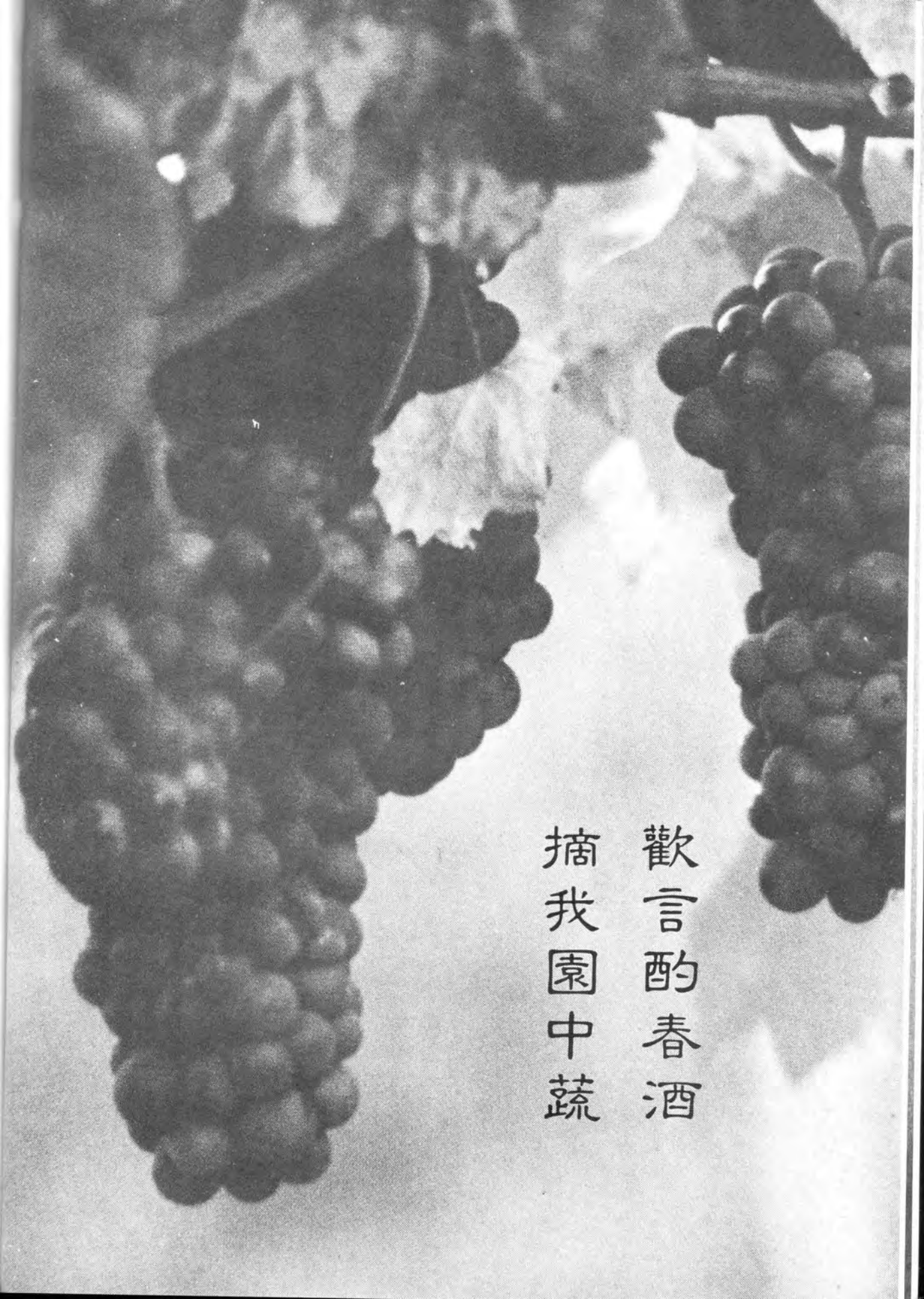
初級組 冠軍

中三丁 余瑩真

淅瀝、淅瀝……初春小雨潤如酥。看，一滴滴、一串串，像是珍珠串成的水晶簾子。簾外是個霧般朦朧的世界：遠處連綿的羣山若隱若現，雨中的竹林彷彿籠上了一層輕紗；林中的小徑像是瀰漫着煙霧般飄渺渺渺。很美、很柔，仿如一幅充滿詩意的畫。

我愛來這兒散步，特別是下雨的時候。渺無人煙，萬籟俱寂，人的思緒得以衝出斗室，衝出高牆，在浩瀚的天地中疾馳。

啾啾一聲鳥鳴，驚破了周圍的寧靜，「鳥鳴出更幽」，大概就是這種意境吧！我不禁舉目四望，尋找那隻寂寞的鳥兒，卻只見竹枝在斜風細雨中搖曳。竹子中空而正直，向有君子之稱，但畢竟它長於大地，離不開塵囂。竹葉上常滿佈着泥塵。但現在，雨水在它身上澆淋、沖洗，使它變得更清新、更明朗。人，不也應該這樣嗎？在這世上總會犯錯的。在大染缸似的世界中，外面的引誘、一時的貪心、環境的影響，都會令心靈蒙上污垢，甚至行差踏錯



歡言酌春酒
摘我園中蔬

潔而自豪的。

訪：你們有沒有遇到什麼趣事？

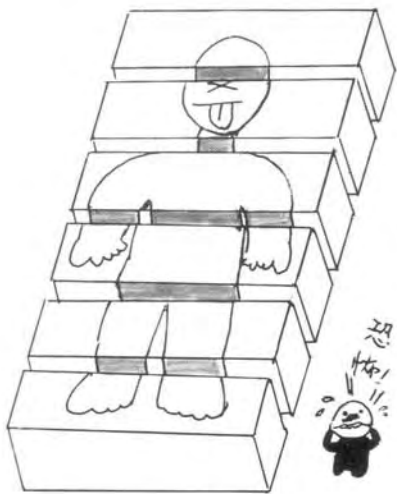
關：有。由於星加坡人沒有統一的語言，他們日常用語多樣化，有用客家話、國語、英文、潮州話、福建話等。有一次我們到動物園遊覽，那導遊說得很滑稽，碰見人就說我們一羣女孩子在「渡蜜月」。

訪：大會給你的獎品一定給了不少的可貴回憶吧。其實此行的目的是什麼？

關：我們在星加坡逗留了六天，目的是想將香港的訊息傳播到星加坡，增進他們對香港的了解。我們就曾經到過全星加坡最好的一所中學，原來他們對香港非常有興趣，結果整整問了我們個多小時關於香港的問題。

訪：你個人對這選舉有什麼看法？

關：這是個很有意義的選舉，學生的平衡發展實在是值得鼓勵的。



訪：那麼你認為怎樣才能令學生生活得更豐富

呢？

關：當然，一個學生是必須拓闊各方面的知識。此外，更應關心社會。爲了這個，大會正在爲應屆的獲選者組織一個會，讓我們通過它繼續爲人羣服務。

訪：這次獲選能夠帶給你什麼？對你有什麼意義？

關：它是對自我能力的一種肯定，它將會成爲我以後繼續努力的支持。經過這次的鼓勵，我更加覺得自己不能夠有負師長的期望。我今日的得獎，代表了所有教授過我的人的心血，而並不是我個人的能力可達到的，在此我非常感謝他們。在入選後，我還認識了一羣新的朋友，他們都很活躍而且出色。

訪：多謝你接受我們的訪問。

關：謝謝。

中學教育的目的，不單止在於使學生得到課本上的知識，更重要的是讓他們得到適當的身心發展，建立正確的人生觀，爲以後的發展打好根基，將來爲社會作出貢獻。關希卉同學的得獎是令人鼓舞的，但成功是日積月累的努力，希望各位同學都能抓紧生活的一分一秒，創造美好的明天。



關希卉同學素描

校刊編輯委員會

獅球教育基金會是一個非牟利組織，它以

「取於社會、用於社會」為宗旨。為了鼓勵學生在課餘時候積極服務社會，向多方面發展，並且讚揚有傑出表現的女學生，為同學樹立一個榜樣，因此，舉辦了「十大傑出女學生選舉」，今年是第二屆了。經過多項評核、測驗、面試之後，選出了應屆十傑，其中一位就是本校中四級的關希卉同學。她的得獎，為她自己和學校，都增添了光彩。

在初春一個溫暖的下午，我們訪問了關希卉同學。陽光透過了窗簾，顯得格外柔和，訪問在和諧融洽的氣氛下展開。

訪問員：關同學，首先我們恭喜你能夠入選十傑。我們想知道是什麼引發你參加這次選舉，又當你獲獎之後，有什麼感想？

關希卉：我初時沒有想過參加。有一天，班主任老師帶來了一疊表格，我想，試一試也好，就參加了。我是由學校提名

的。在公佈之前，也沒料到自己會獲選，因為其他女孩子的表現都很出色。我覺得很高興，同時又感到很僥倖。

訪：大會對參選者要求嚴格嗎？

關：選舉進行的時間很短，只有兩個月，期間有筆試，多項測驗和面試等，因此進行的過程非常緊湊，大會想選出一些發展較全面的學生，這點從它的計分法便可看到，學校成績只佔百分之三十，其餘分別為筆試、才能、服務、儀態、多才多藝及積極參與幾項。此外一些比賽成績也納入計分範圍。

訪：你參加過什麼社會服務和比賽？

關：我曾經探訪過一些弱智人士，照顧他們。在比賽方面，跑步和朗誦也得過獎。我現在是愛丁堡獎勵計劃的成員。

訪：那裏才能一項呢，你以什麼參選？

關：編織、烹飪和朗誦。

訪：家人對你的參選有什麼意見？對你的將來又有什麼期望？

關：他們都不反對我參加，知道我得獎很高興。至於期望，他們從來沒有要求我將來一定要做什麼。

訪：你自己又有什麼志向呢？

關：以前想過做律師。不過暫時我肯定不會想做醫生，因為我怕看到血。而且在星加坡的時候，我們曾經參觀過那裏的醫院，他們把人體切割成一片片，浸在藥水裏做標本，還有葡萄胎……

訪：你是什麼時候到星加坡的？是到那裏旅行嗎？

關：那是入選十傑的獎勵項目。我們是農曆年初四出發的。說來實在很感激兩位朋友的幫忙。在辦簽證的時候有點困難。幸好得到大會負責人梁玳寧小姐邀得星加坡胡傑先生擔保，我們才能順利依時啟程。

訪：你們還到過什麼地方？

關：我們看過星加坡的傳統文化工藝，例如手染布、蠟印等。最難忘的是參觀世界最高的酒店，七十多層高，雖然上落有升降機，要步行參觀的範圍還是很大，完了大家都疲倦不堪。

訪：星加坡被譽為亞洲花園，你可有同感？

關：星加坡到處種滿了花草樹木，真的很美麗。當地政府有專人負責栽種，是美化城市計劃之一。對破壞市容的人懲罰得很重，罰款甚至高達月薪一半的。跟當地人接觸，我們可以感到他們為城市的美麗整

我敬佩外祖父，主要是他的性格和言談舉止都足以讓我這外孫女學習和崇拜。他在故鄉的聲譽相當高。他年紀老邁，但行動仍很敏捷。最吸引人的是：他有極強的幽默感，爲人十分健談。加上，他肚子裏像裝滿了笑話，常常一言兩語便逗得小孩子哈哈大笑。他最喜歡幫助人，鄰居有困難，他總是竭力去協助他們，而且絲毫不感到厭煩。對了，外祖父就是這樣一個可愛的人！

小外孫女眼中的他最值得自豪的地方，是他那豐富的知識。他自小便很愛讀書，時常躲在屋裏自修。直到現在，他的藏書也有幾千了。而我小時最愛駐足的地方，便是他那令人歎爲觀止的書房。他博學多才的形象也深深地烙在我的心坎中。

唉，算起來外祖父離開我們也有兩年多了。我始終不能忘記他對我們的教導，與他待人的熱誠。我永遠記着：斑白的頭髮、炯炯有神的雙眼……

至愛

中三丁 鄧永堅

這數年來，我一直都與父親分開。我至愛的，就是父親，愛他偉大的愛，愛他無盡的關懷。

數年前的一個初夏，父親和我一同來到廣州火車站。當時只得八九歲的我，便要與家人離別，獨個兒的隨姨母來港，我那弱小的心靈，怎會不痛傷啊！面對前路崎嶇，心裏面有着萬種痛楚、千種徬徨，淚兒急速地湧到眼內了，但我沒讓它流下來，我怕父親會傷心。

「嗚、嗚」，火車在催促我盡快上車了。父親緩緩地跪下來，用他那黝黑和健碩的手，輕輕撫摸我的臉。父親的手是熊熊的火爐，散發出無限的愛、無垠的暖，暖透我的心窩。父親緊緊的握着我的手，以至誠至摯的聲音對我說：「堅兒，你一定要聽教聽話，好好學習，知道嗎？將來我們一家人定能團聚的，不用難過，堅兒，爸爸……」。

父親說到這兒，他黯然地停了下來。我感到有點疑惑，默默地看着父親。父親的目光中流露出無言的溫情，它是關懷的、是愛護的、是痛心的。他的愛是無邊無際的大海，它偉大、崇高。父親喉底緩緩的一發聲：「堅兒，爸爸愛你！」父親一邊說，一邊低頭下去。我看了看父親，他的眼一眨，像是撐不住要哭了，但他竭力地忍着，不讓淚兒流出來，或者父親是怕人看見。這時候，我那堤堤般的淚，猛然衝下，我伏在父親的懷裏，大聲哭泣了。淚兒彷彿奔流的江河，把內心的苦楚痛痛快快衝出來，我緊緊的抱着父親，不願離去。父親也沒法子制止，只得拿着手帕，在我的臉上抹着、撫摸着。最後，姨母將我拖上火車，我滿懷依依不捨的感情，隨着飛馳的火車離去了。

歲月匆匆，數年的光景無聲地消逝。這年的春天，我回鄉探望父親，父親特地到深圳來

接我，他說放心不下，恐怕我會迷路。

父親與我相見時，我們的心情是文筆所不能形容的，我們高興、快樂、開心。父親緊緊地握着我的手，口在微動着，像是有很多說不完的歡喜。當我們步出車站時，天空密密的織着微雨，父親連忙到車站的一個角落，拿來雨傘，還拖着一輛不知從那裏弄來的腳踏車，說：「堅兒，你辛苦了，讓爸爸載你到旅館去吧。」但是公路上是不能載人的，父親卻說管它甚麼呢！於是我上了車，右手抱緊父親，左手撐起細小的雨傘，遮着我們。父親連忙說：「傘子小得很，你還是遮自己吧！爸爸不要緊。」但我說傘子還不細哩，父親便加緊催促，我依然沒理會他。於是父親只得領情，他默默地踏着，不再管它了。車子在奔馳着，雨兒在斜織着，偶然，在我的右手上，滴下數滴帶有暖氣的水，我知道它不是雨水，而是父親的淚兒，它是快樂的、是歡喜的、是充滿愛心的。

這幾年來，父親一直都爲家奔波、勞碌，支持着這不景的家。無情的歲月，使父親老了、弱了、累了，臉上還長着數條若隱若現的皺紋。但冷酷的歲月，是無法打擊我對父親那份至誠的愛，那份至愛的情。我默默的依着父親，在這美好的世界裏，享受着父親的愛。

赤子心

無題

中四丁 鄭佩媛

，風雨交加，真是寸步難移；但爺爺卻不顧一切，背着我向村裏的醫生去。他渾身濕透，鞋上滿是泥濘，面上的汗水與雨點混在一起，分不清那些是汗、那些是雨，他身上一些防雨的設備也沒有，卻用那件唯一的雨衣替我遮蓋，生怕我沾了半點雨水似的，後來他老人家足足病了廿多天，現在想起來，仍然心痛，眼中的淚水不禁奪眶而出。爺爺、爺爺，為何你這般傻，爲了這個頑皮的孫女而給病魔煎熬了廿多天呢？

黑夜之神悄悄地離開了我們，取而代之的是晨曦的降臨。遠方的天邊，慢慢由漆黑轉爲灰白，再由灰白轉爲魚肚白色；天上寥落的星星，也跟着月亮的光芒轉淡了，越轉越淡，最後消失在魚肚白的天空中。遠處的村屋，再次重現在我們的眼前；整個大地都脫去漆黑的衣裳，換上了一件潔白的新妝。枝頭上的鳥兒醒了，用那悅耳的聲音，唱出牠們對晨曦的歌頌，各種各類不同的鳥兒，發出牠們自己獨特的聲音，有的清脆、有的低沉，雖然混在一起，但沒有半點嘈吵的感覺，相反卻有種舒服、和諧之感，彷彿是一個樂團在演奏。農場中的公雞，開始高聲地啼叫着，似是告訴人們天亮了，新的一天又開始了。農人荷着鋤頭離開自己的家，精神奕奕地開始他們一天辛勞的工作。世上萬物都欣喜地迎接這一天的來臨，獨我帶着滿腔愁緒坐在屋前的石階上，回憶着往事：

在我四、五歲時，我是家中的寶貝兒，家中各人都很疼我，尤其是爺爺，更把我當作掌上明珠般愛護。有一次，我生病了，病得很厲害，家裏又沒有其他人，而屋外下着傾盤大雨

我最敬佩的人

中二丁 陳寧

不會再在我身邊！你的逝去無疑對家中每一個人是個沉重的打擊，但你可有想到我所受的比他們每個人還要沉重呢！我時常回憶着幼年時與你的歡笑，腦中不斷地浮現着你那親切的笑臉，而你那些金石良言更不停地在我耳邊重覆着！我知道我以後要自己獨立起來，不能再依靠任何人，而我會照着你那些教訓去做的！

「爺爺的病康復後一個月，一天早上，我與爺爺就坐在這兒等天亮。那是我第一次看天亮，當然十分興奮。」爺爺，你看！天上的那顆星星轉淡了，啊！不得了呀！它不見了啊！」

「爺爺，你看看那邊！天空轉爲白色了啊！啊！我看到遠處的村屋呢！」

「爺爺！你聽聽！小鳥們的歌聲很好聽啊！還有我們家裏的公雞在叫呢！你聽聽，是多麼動聽啊！」

「爺爺被我的興奮感染，他也十分高興，發出他那慈祥的、和藹的、會心的微笑，便對我說：「啊！欣欣！你看天是亮了，人生也是一樣，也有他黑暗與光明的時候！當你在黑暗之時，你不要氣餒，要繼續堅持下去，你總會等到光明的來臨。但在光明的時候，你應準備另一個黑夜的到來，不致於到那時手忙腳亂。知道了嗎？明白嗎？」

我帶着似懂非懂的神情看着他，不停地點頭，其實那時我真的不明白，我只知道要牢牢地記着爺爺的每一句話、每一個字。這些話留在我腦中，成爲了我做人處事的方針，更加增添了對爺爺的尊敬和佩服。

爺爺！爺爺！即使我現在千呼萬喚，你也

斑白的頭髮，炯炯有神的雙眼，充滿風霜的臉龐夾着一些皺紋，不會令人感到他的蒼老，只會增加了別人對他的信任。笑起來的時候，眼睛和嘴巴都成一條線，連帶那一把鬍子也牽動起來，像在向人們熱情地招呼。他是誰？他就是我最敬佩的人物——外祖父了。

外祖父出身頗寒微，他不但經歷過第二次世界大戰，連那令人痛心的文化大革命，他也親身嚐過其可怕的滋味。所以，他自小便鍛鍊出堅強的意志。當我年紀還小的時候，外祖父常對我說起戰爭期間的慘況，每每提及傷心的地方：如親眼看見小時好友被炮彈炸死、面臨家破人亡的苦難等，他都禁不住熱淚盈眶，悄悄抹淚時也不想外孫女看見。現在也只怪當時的幼稚，竟相信外祖父的眼淚是因爲風沙入眼。他也意料不到，中國局勢稍稍安定下來，又來了一個文化大革命。他閒時也會輕嘆一句：究竟中國人何時才能安定地生活呢？

秦始皇論

初六甲 黃淑嫻

讀了多年歷史，也接觸過不少歷史人物，有罷黜百家、獨尊儒術、北伐匈奴的漢武帝，有機智聰明的諸葛亮，有陰險奸詐、獨攬國權於一身的慈禧太后，有提倡兼愛非攻的墨子，有七下西洋的三保太監鄭和，有殘害善良的紂王等，真是多不勝數，而在眾多歷史人物中，令我印象最深刻的要算是秦始皇了。

秦始皇實在有令我佩服的地方，他是我心目中的「中國亞歷山大帝」，但普遍讀歷史的人都認為秦始皇是個暴君，不單對人民施行高壓手段，刑法苛刻，好大喜功，勞役人民，橫徵暴斂，為滿足自己的私慾，大興土木建阿房宮，更令人齒冷的是焚書坑儒，以圖箝制人民的思想，實在是個壞人，甚至史學家中也有一些拿他和俄國的末代沙皇尼古拉二世相比。

但若我們能以較冷靜和審慎的眼光去分析，便會發覺他們是有些偏激的。秦始皇是個注重法家思想的君主，但中國的傳統思想，是以儒家為基本的，於是令不少人在評價秦始皇這個歷史人物時，戴上了「有色眼鏡」，其實秦始皇也實行了不少有貢獻的政策，只不過人們

誇大了他的缺點而忽略了他的優點罷了。

秦始皇之統一中國，對中國的政治發展史來說實在有着重大意義：自夏、商、周三代以來，中國基本上只是以封建制度來維持國家的統一，而秦始皇滅六國，行郡縣，行中央集權，使中國在政治上達到了真正的統一，並確立了中國的版圖。而再三仔細分析他即位後所推行的各種政策，對於維持一個國家的大一統，有着重大的作用。如推行中央政制，是有鑑於周代封建制度的缺點而實施的，因而創建了中國的政治制度，為中華民族的興旺奠下的基石。統一度量衡，各種法制和文字，則融合了



中國境內各民族，使其內涵更形壯大，秦始皇對於中國的交通運輸發展史也作出過貢獻，就以馳道為例，以首都咸陽為中心，直達燕、齊、楚、越等地，使糧食及軍事物資，能暢通無阻，對當時的民生，有着莫大裨益。他所修葺的萬里長城，在當時負起了抵抗匈奴，保衛中華的任務，到了現在則成了中國的著名旅遊勝地，也為中國增光——從太空中觀察地球唯一可看見的人類建築物就是中國的長城，俗語有云：「不到長城非好漢。」也正好點明了長城是多麼值得中國人驕傲，而他的「主人」秦始皇，也是令人驕傲的。甚至他的陵墓，也成了中國文物的一個豐富的寶藏，總觀以上的論點，秦始皇的功績又豈容抹煞呢？

其實秦始皇是一個有理想、有智慧的人。第一他希望保持中國的安定統一，第二是希望永遠保有他的皇位，他的子孫便是二世、三世……一直持續到永遠。可惜的是他太理想化了，為求達到目的，負起中國統一的重任，不惜不擇手段，造成焚書坑儒的史實，加上二三世胡亥昏庸，引致秦代速亡，他的失敗實在是令人惋惜的。

從人們對秦始皇有不同的評價，可以看出我們讀歷史的真正意義，歷史不以成敗論英雄，司馬遷在選寫史記時，亦以項羽入本紀，可見「成者未必為王，敗者也不一定寇」。歷史是一泉香的美酒，需要你去細心品嚐，才能領略其中的樂趣。其實，將這個道理推開去，更能洞悉處事的哲理——我們不應以成敗得失去衡量其價值，須知人是有功也有過的，我們應以客觀冷靜的態度來看每一件事。

願

初六甲 郭麗玲

寒風呼呼作響，枯黃了的樹葉片片飄下來，地上像是佈滿了黃色的小花。我也不由得提高衣領，低下頭，俯着身子繼續向前走。這秋天的街頭顯得很悄靜，很落寞。突然，前面傳來一陣清脆的笑聲。我不禁抬起頭來看個究竟。啊！原來是三個小女孩的玩笑聲。隱隱約約的情境又重現我的腦際。

往年，在同樣的天氣、同樣的街頭，我們三人不是這般開懷地笑起來嗎？我們的笑聲持續了好一陣子。靜寂的街頭也不再靜寂了。路人都以奇異的眼光投向我們的身上。但是，我們沒有理會他們，只管彎下身子，笑得不能直立。這歡樂的笑聲不只在這初寒的天氣中帶給我們溫暖，更孕育了我們的友誼。

由於我們無論上學、午飯和放學都常在一起，彼此的了解也隨之加深了。雖然大家有時難免會有誤會和爭執，但是這些小風波卻始終不能動搖我們友誼之樹。春去秋來，轉眼間，五年又過去了，我們也由羽毛未豐的雛鳥長大起來。到此時，也應該說：「天下無不散筵席」了，我們也因有不同的路向而各奔前程。她們離校後，剩下我一人，初嘗踏進新的生活時，我已感到無伴，落寞了。聽不到她們的歡笑聲，生活就是生活，呆板而規律。我也再很少像往昔般開懷地笑了。回顧過去，她們的確為我的生活添上很多色彩。也許，這些色彩是我現在和將來也不能尋回的。往昔的我常抱怨她

們不能替我解決困難，現在的我終於大覺悟了。雖然，她們未必能替我解決困難；但是，她們一直給予我的支持和鼓勵，令我安然渡過每一個難關，這些都是十分可貴的。說聲「多謝」實在太客套了，我寧願無言地感激她們。現在，我已習慣了新的生活，也結交了新的朋友。我相信她們也和我一樣。但是，有新的生活、新的朋友不代表忘了舊的生活、舊的朋友。所以，就是我們不能像已往般常在一起，我們的情義是永不變的。在邁向目標的征途上，我願我們擁有美好的將來，更願我們永記這五年歡樂的時光。



假如

中四丙 謝秀菲

假如我是天空中的一片雲彩，
我願化作潤澤生命的雨露，

然後，
匯成一條小溪，
流遍大江南北，
洗滌都市的塵氣。

假如我是一陣清風，
我會輕撫你的面龐。

然後，
駐足在你的窗前，
聆聽你的細訴，
分享你的快樂與悲傷。

假如我是一面法力無邊的鏡子，
我要照出每個人的真面目。

那麼，
世上就不會有，
虛假的微笑，
偽裝的行爲。

假如我是一隻鴿子，
我願飛越千山萬水——
傳遞和平之訊息。

那麼，
世上就沒有了
紛爭和好勇鬥狠。

談 舶 來 詞

初六甲
鄧思穎

在我們平日說話交談裏，很多時會不知不覺地夾雜了很多可能在千百年前從數萬里外引進來的詞彙，他們包含了曲折的故事和紀錄了民族的歷史。

「借詞」或「外來詞」的產生，是由於有新的外來事物傳入，或是基於一個社會發展到某階段時，感到本身的語言不夠用。爲了彌補這個不足，最佳的途徑就是向其他語言借用詞彙。

全世界每種語言都不能「自給自足」，必須廣泛交流。以我們的漢語爲例，在過去漫長的歷史裏，漢族曾多次與其他民族進行交往。特別在千多年前的漢唐時期，像張騫、班超、法顯、玄奘等人，溝通了當代中外文化，很多的外來詞被引進到漢語的語彙中。例如我們常說的「獅子」，原來是源自中亞的伊蘭語。「胭脂」這個熟悉的名詞，是源自匈奴語，《史記·匈奴列傳》記載：「……胭脂，婦人將用爲顏色。」我們夏天愛吃的「葡萄」，它也是在漢代從西域的大宛語借來的。而「蘋果」一

詞，則是從梵語的「Bimbura」翻譯過來！此外，在佛教的用語裏，借詞爲數頗多，最常見的如「佛」(Buddha)、「塔」(Stupa)、「和尚」(Upadhaya)、「僧」(Sangha)等等。經過了漫長的歲月，這些詞語漸漸入我們的語彙庫，已成爲我們日常生活裏不可缺少的一部份，再很難感覺到他們的「異國味道」。

到了元朝，由於統治中國的時間很短，蒙古語的借詞並沒有大量滲到漢語裏，帶來重大的影響。只有像車站的「站」(Jan)、「北方」的「衞術」(Gudum)比較常掛在我們的口唇邊。

到了近代，因爲大量西方的新學說、新技術傳入中國，固有的詞彙已不能應付日益增長的需求，所以有大量外來詞語湧進漢語裏。而吸收外來詞通常採取的兩個途徑是：音譯和意譯。

音譯的普遍使用，大抵是當遇到外來的新事物時，倉卒之間只好用方塊漢字把語音記下來。我們在今天仍經常使用的這批音譯借詞好像有咖啡、香檳、模特兒、巴士、幽默、引擎、卡通……等等多不勝數。然而，漢語使用的文字是方塊字而不是拼音字母，用方塊字音譯的新詞產生了不少問題：好比音譯的詞語會被人因望文生義而誤解了（「尖頭鰻」是頭部呈尖形的鰻魚嗎？不。原來是英語Gentleman的音譯！）；或是音節太長難以記誦，如「德謨克拉西」（民主）、「烟士披里純」（靈感）、「柏里暨天德」（總統）等。所以有些音譯借詞便遭受淘汰了。

經過一段時期在社會實踐中考驗後，使用意譯借詞有強烈趨向。舉例說，在早期稱電話爲「德律風」(telephone)，但後來從日本語使用的「電話」照搬過來。這是由於日語早期用漢字寫成的借詞較多，所以漢語可以很方便地吸收過來成爲意譯借詞。其他從日語借來的例子還有很多，例如出版、工業、故障、交響樂、教科書、進化、警察、科學、漫畫、舶來品、時間、體育、統計、溫度、協會、銀行、營養……甚至連「意譯」這個詞也是從日語裏輸入的。雖然有一部份借詞在中國古代已出現過，但其意義則完全不同。好像民主（《書·多方》：「天惟時求民主」是指民之主宰者）、經濟（《宋史·王安石傳》：「而尤以道德經濟爲己任」是指經濟濟世）、電影（唐揚師道：「電影入飛閣」指空中的閃電）。意譯借詞（尤其是從日語轉借的）已成爲現代漢語裏重要及不可缺少的一部份了。

嚴復在《天演論·譯例言》說的「譯事三難：信、達、雅。」就是指忠於原文，表達充份及富於文采。對外來的詞語要翻譯得好，除了一些如俱樂部、邏輯、哲學外，實在不是易事。所以很多的外來語剛進入漢語時，形態十分混亂。不過，經過長時間的接觸和認識後，漸漸會走向一個被大眾接受的統一譯法，成了漢語基本的詞彙，豐富了我們的語言。

社會是不斷進步的，新的事物每天在誕生。今後我們最重要的責任，就是研究如何把外來詞有系統地、科學地輸入漢語裏，普及外國的新知識。將來漢語的面貌，實在是有賴於我們今天的積極和努力啊！

四季

中四丙 張健泓

春

播種吧！

趁着大好時節，
播種真理與知識，
播種理想與希望，
播種美好與善良，
播種友誼與溫情……

夏

耕耘吧！

用心血澆灌乾渴的大地，
讓汗水灑滿田野和山崗，
讓足印踏遍泥路與阡陌，
不要問收成會怎樣，
只管耕耘，奉獻。

秋

收穫吧！

收穫是爲了奉獻，
把金的果獻給大眾，它代表永恆；
把甜的果獻給父母，它代表幸福；
把紅的果獻給朋友，它代表赤誠；
把苦的果獻給自己——樂在其中。

冬

孕育吧！

在嚴寒中孕育解凍的暖流；
在昏暗中孕育明媚的陽光；
在沉寂中孕育悅耳的樂典；
在失敗中孕育勇氣和希望。



小舟

初六甲 何慧儀

我不怕驚濤駭浪

不懼峭厲春寒

任罡風自嘯

狂雨侵我臂膀

縱使

黑夜罩山崗

我仍會奮起前航

劃破滾滾長江

堅忍地迎向——

白頭的巨浪

因爲

在那遙遠的崖岸

有我夢想的地方

因爲

理想會爲我掌舵

我要手握槳

來吧！小舟，遠航！

吃的灑脫， 賣的更豪氣

初六甲 張惠侶

吃過西瓜的朋友，大多會有這樣的經驗：在街上以十幾二十元的價錢買一個還不知其味道的西瓜回家。在一大張報紙上，「大刀闊斧」地將之「宰割」開來。結果不理這瓜是紅是甜，一家人也開懷地圍在一起大吃一場。但在這渴促的環境吃西瓜，總覺少了點豪氣，不夠灑脫。

始終都要置身於我們地大物博的祖國，才能真正領略到吃西瓜的樂趣。

太陽帶着笑臉熬着同胞們的日子，是西瓜雄霸天下的季節。六、七月的時候，不論你在神州任何一處，西瓜也會伴着你跑。路旁賣生果的地方，那些又圓又大的西瓜會被堆成小丘，好像要滾下來似的。只要你感到口渴又很想喝那些「橘子汽水」的話，你就可以鑽進那些擁擠的攤檔中，放大喉頭大聲嚷道：「西瓜多少錢一斤？沙不沙？紅不紅？甜不甜？不甜不買！」立時，在一片嘈雜之中，一把沙啞的聲音會清晰地回應一句：「包沙、包紅、包甜，三毛錢一斤！」自出娘胎，我還是第一次聽過三毛錢一斤西瓜！當然急不及待在袋中掏出

那些已經霉爛的人民幣，遞給那已笑得連眼睛也眯成一線的同胞。剛破開的西瓜，紅幌幌的映照着他滿佈汗水的臉孔，那發亮的牙齒再也隱藏不了。他正為自己勞動的成果而高興呢！

談到切西瓜，同志們確有一套。在北方，如北京、大同等地，人們多在西瓜上略割一刀，然後用雙手在西瓜兩旁一壓，「撲」的一聲，西瓜就清脆利落地沿着刀痕破為兩半。而稍稍南下的地方，如成都、重慶一帶，人們卻先在西瓜上割出一小三角形，讓顧客看看是否滿意，然後就將那「三角錐體形」的西瓜放回去，手法純熟得了不得。

買得西瓜後，你只要隨意在「西瓜檔」附近站着，就可以享受一番。在被日光曬得要昏過去的時候，一大口的西瓜往嘴裏一送，那又沙、又甜、又多汁的西瓜肉瞬間將暑氣往內一沖，而滿口的西瓜核更可往身旁一吐而空。那股沸騰之氣立即飛出九霄雲外。吐得越遠，暑熱驅得越快。剩下的西瓜皮，只須順手一擲，掉在地上也沒人管。因當你往攤檔旁一瞧，一排排同胞已蹲在地上貪婪地咬着西瓜，而一片

片見白的西瓜皮亦已「橫屍」道旁。

吃西瓜的人灑脫，就是連賣西瓜的人也甚有豪氣。試過一連叫那同志破開四個西瓜，直至第五個我們才把它買下。雖然只是買了一個，但同志們仍滿面笑容，接過我們的兩三塊錢，不執拗，也不強迫我們去買。換着在香港，我們可被「破開」呢！中國的勞動人民還是知足的。

如果人人也像在大陸吃西瓜般豪爽、灑脫；如果人人會像吃西瓜消暑般把怒氣壓下；如人人會像賣西瓜的同志般不執拗；那末人人也會活得更愉快。



偷閒意味勝常閒

初六甲 關玉瑜

忙與閒是兩個極端的狀況，當人處身在其中的一個境況之中，會感到吃不消和厭倦，希望能有所改變。就好像你在忙碌的時候，盼望能休息，甚麼事也可以不做；可是當你能悠閒地生活了一段時間，又會感到浪費光陰，希望能再有忙碌的日子。人就是這樣矛盾的，總是不能滿足現狀。

我——就是其中的一個例子。還記得在會考前的個多月裏，終日不是埋頭於書本之中，便是吃飯和睡覺，差不多日日如是，當我「忙」於這種生活方式的時候，真的很渴望有一段很長很長的時間給自己休息；很可惜的是我卻不能忍受一個漫長的暑假的悠閒生活，最後終因抵受不住煩悶的侵襲而找暑期工去了。我相信每一個悠閒的人，都會有這種情況出現。

但是總會有例外的。每一天，當陽光射進房間的時候，人們便要起來整裝待發，為的是展開一天忙碌的工作。當有些人「滿足」於他們的忙碌生活時，卻不見得有何建樹。他們每天都是忙這、忙那，胡胡混混的過了一天便算，從不檢討一下自己所作的事有沒有益處，我相信這就是所謂「無事忙」吧！

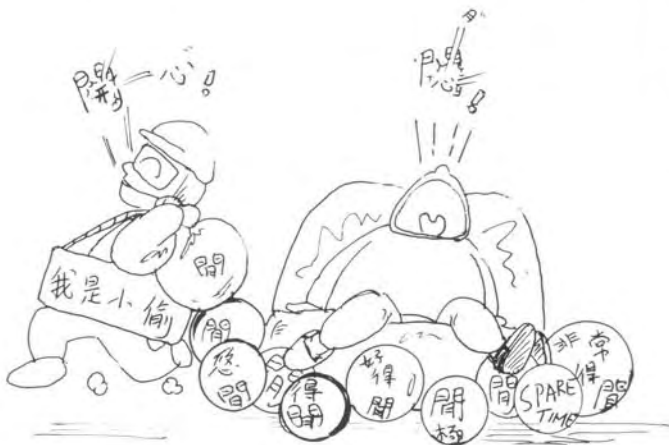
可是卻有另外一些人是不同的。他們為了生活的問題而勞勞碌碌，有時甚至要加班工作

才能維持家庭的開支，他們的忙碌最終只是能替他們換來疲累的身軀。而有一種忙碌的人，他們為的是自己的事業和理想，便可以終日不停的工作，為求換取他們事業的成功和理想的達成，我想這一種人可算是忙得最有意義的了。

當上了年紀的老年人退休以後，他們雖然沒有了工作的壓力和不需要終日奔波勞碌，但退休之後的悠閒生活卻使到他們感覺到枯燥乏味，到頭來還是懷念過往忙碌的日子，可惜的是因為氣力不繼和年紀大了的關係，他們不能再次工作，唯有繼續過其「悠閒」的生活吧！

可是有些人卻不然。他們並不是在退休年齡，也不是公司給他們放大假，但卻可以終日游手好閒、不務正業，如此的「得閒」，真是令人羨慕。但是如果深入的思想，那也不值得羨慕，因為那樣子豈不是在荒廢事業、浪費時間，所以我就主張忙才好的。在我而言，忙碌標誌着人們積極和進取，如此的話，社會便會進步了，對任何人來說，都是好現象。但是只顧着工作而缺乏了鬆弛神經的消遣，便會導致精神衰弱，更嚴重者便會患有精神病。因此便有「偷得浮生半日閒」和「忙裏偷閒」的語句出現，這兩句話的意思非常相近，無非是想指出「偷閒」的重要性。

詩人白居易有一句詩說：「偷閒意味勝常閒。」這句詩解作在忙碌之中能夠抽出些少時間去休息、去尋樂，那就勝過常常都可以休息了。所以，如果我們想領略一下「偷閒」的意味是否比較「常閒」優勝，那麼我們可以試一試，以求作一判決。



隨筆兩題

中四乙 屠穎

文竹

每個人都有自己所喜愛的東西。我最喜愛的是放在我家窗台上的那盆文竹。

那棵文竹生長得那樣瀟灑。每根葉脈上長的不是一片一片的葉子，而是許許多多的小細刺。那些小細刺是那樣的纖細，就像一根根兔毛，但又蒼翠碧綠。遠看，由那些小細刺和葉脈組成的平平的葉子，就像一塊塊碧綠的小絨毯。近看，那些葉子又像是在夏天特別受人們歡迎的扇子。文竹從莖到葉都是綠色的，顯得十分清新雅致。文竹的樣子很像松樹，就好像是有人把松樹變小了栽到花盆裏去了。

夏天的清晨，你會看見文竹的葉子上有幾顆小小的露水珠，晶瑩透明似珍珠。每當太陽向着文竹微笑的時候，那些小珍珠就會變成水蒸氣，到空中旅行去了。

故鄉的雪

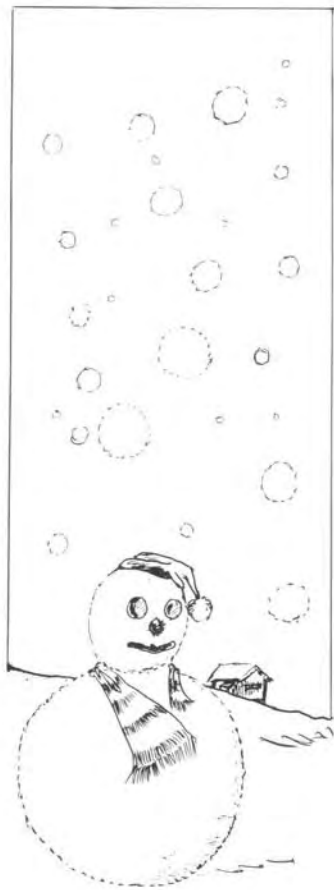
我愛南方的煙雨，愛北方的豪雨，但我更愛故鄉的雪；我愛嬌艷的牡丹、溢香的桂花，但我更愛故鄉美麗的雪花；我愛火紅、嫩綠、金黃，但我更愛一塵不染的雪白。

故鄉的雪真大呀！一下起來，像鵝毛、像紙片，紛紛揚揚，有的落在樹梢、有的落在屋頂、有的調皮地鑽進人的脖子裏。地上的雪，雖不能說沒膝，但也足夠踏雪者留下一行一行深而清晰的足印，足夠孩子們盡情地堆雪人、打雪仗，足夠給麥田蓋上一層大棉被。

故鄉的雪真美呀！一團團美麗的雪花，像一位位潔白的小天使，來自那令人神往的天上，千姿百態，無奇不有。細細地看着，這些小雪花像害羞的姑娘，一落到人們的手心裏，便無聲地逃走了。

故鄉的雪真白呀！平原、山川像是用白玉砌成的，映着陽光，白得刺眼，使你不得不眯起眼睛；風一吹，白玉變成了玉屑，四處飄灑，多美的景象！

我愛雪，還因為它不僅外表美，而且有着內在的美，牡丹、桂花只不過是供人欣賞罷了，而雪，它給莊稼蓋上棉被，使來年又是一個豐收年。雪，詩人畫家讚美它的美麗與潔白，莊稼人讚美它使農民的生活像芝麻開花節節高；孩子們讚美它的無私——為孩子們創造了廣大的遊樂場，讚美它的柔和——摔在上面一點兒也不疼。



此中有真意





翌日的「聖誕音樂會」節目包羅萬有，精彩的項目一個緊接一個，計有歌唱、樂器演奏、戲劇、跳舞等，台下雷鳴般的掌聲和「安歌」之聲，混成一片，禮堂內洋溢着熱鬧、動人的氣氛。

聖誕節的氣氛愈來愈濃烈，許多班級都在開聯歡會，一羣羣熱心的同學也正忙着四處報佳音，嘹亮悅耳的歌聲，響徹整個校園，經久不息地縈繞在校園的上空……

此刻，充滿美妙的歌聲、朗朗的歡笑的校園也顯得格外活潑、可愛。聽！她似在與我們一起歌唱、一同歡笑、一道歡渡這愉快的校園聖誕！



校園聖誕

中四丙 張曉晴

「終於考完試了！」大家都如釋重負似的打心底裏高呼出這一句。

十二月十九日——我們盡情狂歡的一天。操場上熱氣騰騰，有的同學在打籃球，有的在打羽毛球，有的在打排球，放眼望去，球來球往，真教人眼花撩亂。

這時，點播服務也開始了，歌曲都是些中外的流行名曲，同學們都十分踴躍點唱，點播處人如潮湧，水洩不通，大家紛紛點出自己喜愛的歌曲與同學分享。然而美中不足的是點播處的音量實在太小，令大家不免有些失望。

隨着一聲長哨響起，師生籃球賽開始了。這時的老師收起了平日一臉的嚴肅，個個都顯出運動健將的風範。比賽進行得非常激烈，學生的籃球技術絲毫不遜色於老師，頻頻得分，更一度領前。最後雙方打成平手，以和局收場，可謂皆大歡喜。

下午，一項緊張刺激的拔河比賽宣告開始，參賽者個個都磨拳擦掌，來自不同班級的同學，不論熟悉或是陌生的，此刻都團結一致，同心協力地把自己的力量傾注於手中緊握着的繩上，站在周圍的同學也在使勁地為比賽打氣。比賽的結果是由老師組成的隊伍以常勝的姿態取得了冠軍寶座。

放學後，是伊中極受歡迎的大型活動——土風舞，它吸引了許多同學，大家隨着悠悠的音樂，輕鬆地起舞，把心中的興奮和歡暢，用翩翩的舞姿表達出來。



金山郊野公園之旅

中二戊 陳雪嬌

十一月十三日清晨，大家都把大清早嬉戲時那種興奮收斂下來，組好隊伍上車，浩浩蕩蕩向金山郊野公園進發。旅遊車在大埔道一段綠蔭微弱的道路旁停下來，大伙兒便擁着下車。

離開車子，頭頂的極枝上，猴子畏懼蜂擁而至的陌生人，便趕着慌忙躲避。牠們從此樹跳到彼樹，動作輕巧自如，但也難免引起樹葉受搖曳所發生的「沙沙」聲響。不知是誰人帶頭，人人都跟着排成一條長龍，沿着縈繞的山路向前走。沿途一片嘈雜的談笑聲，似乎各人都已拋卻平日一切功課上的煩惱，盡情投入此次旅程中了。沿着大路行至盡頭處，這回真是「山窮水盡」了，各人即時作出反應——發出一陣失望的「噓」聲後，又另覓燒烤地點去了。

找到了目的地，舉目四望，覺得景色沒有什麼特別。我們祇好組成「全女班」的五人組，背着老師私自上山去。順着崎嶇的山路逶迤而上，有些路面陡峭、濕滑，有些路的兩邊樹



木蕪蕪鬱鬱的，而且又幽靜無人，我們幾個小妮子不時發出驚叫聲——是爲了恫嚇其他同伴，也爲了壯壯自己的膽子。

石梨貝水塘附近，是個景色怡人的境界。水塘四面長滿繁茂的樹木，加上有重重的峯巒通往對岸，配上蔚藍的晴空，還有徐徐的秋風送爽，整個世界只有藍色和青色，比起春日旖旎的風光，只缺少了和煦的陽光。再沿着岸邊迂迴的羊腸小徑走，山路彎曲，寧靜得很，再也聽不到外間嬉戲的人羣的喧嘩聲，使人有迷失在這山中的感覺。……

醉人的風光和安逸的良辰在一瞬間消逝了，留下的只有絲絲的回憶。很多猴子或蹲或坐在路口，有的則爬上一對中年夫婦的身上，趁他們一伸手拿出香蕉就立刻搶了過去，跑開了。在地上的猴子一見到食物就搶食一空。這種生動的情景，現在依然印象猶新。

有空，我一定會到四周遊歷，找尋更多比金山郊野公園更好的地方。

旅行日

中五丁 高平

「這沙灘好長啊！」同學都這樣說。

經過了長途跋涉後的我，好不容易才把惺忪的睡眼撐開。舉目四望，真了不起！一片沙、一片海，這便是長沙。浪潮的聲音在耳際響起，這是一種很不熟悉的聲音，也是很久沒聽過的聲音。這裏看不見海鷗翱翔，也看不見弄潮兒嬉戲。畢竟，這沙灘遠離繁囂，座落在離島岸的一隅。

「今天的天氣不錯！」太陽老實不客氣地灑下千道金光，汗珠在我們的每一張臉上冒出來，睡意自然也被它趕得無影無踪。水邊的沙混着少許黑色的，海水的一上一下落水邊形成了一絲絲細緻的條紋。我們赤着腳，踏着細沙，沐浴在海風中，細數足印。看着大大小小的寄居蟹背着硬殼慢慢地蠕動，似在陪伴着我們漫步。站在淺水裏，盈盈的笑語此起彼落。忽然一個輕浪湧至，換來了陣陣哈哈大笑。儘管褲子濕了，然而誰會去計較呢？



「好一塊奇怪的大石！」我和同學爬到大石的平面上，對着無邊無際的大海，凝望着遠處的似是靜止不動的船，迎着涼涼的清風，就像是處身在九霄雲外，忘盡一切煩惱，一切瑣事。這時天開始暗下來了，海也似是跟着變深沉了。在「九霄雲外」、逍遙自在的我也在這時回到現實，爲什麼？肚子餓了嘛！

「你們都來看看！多漂亮！」我這樣嚷着。因爲同學們對我的大驚小怪早已習以爲常，而且都在專心搜尋更「漂亮」的「寶藏」，所以對我手中的一大堆貝殼無動於中。沒辦法，只好一手捧着「寶貝」，一手扶着石頭，俯身繼續「尋寶」去。其實並不是石隙中才有好貝殼，沙上也有很多，只不過漂亮的都被寄居蟹佔據了！真可惜！

雖然貝殼隨着我離開了長沙，但是最遺憾還是帶不走整天聽到的笑聲、風聲和浪聲！





替其社的參賽者打氣，場上也早已掛滿了各社的標語，健兒們在同學們熱烈的掌聲下，又焉能不悉力以赴呢？而上午的賽事也在各同學的歡呼聲下結束了。

下午，暖暖的陽光，又再次陪伴着各健兒們出場了，同學們又再一次緊張起來，因為所有賽事的決賽，也將要在這一個盛滿暖意的泳池下舉行了，不絕的呼叫聲，伴着健兒們不屈的鬥志，充塞於整個泳池之內，豐富了這一個看似平凡的水運會，為這一個水運會帶來了一份不可言喻的生氣。賽事還是毫不間斷的進行着，經過了各項決賽、接力賽及期待已久的師生比賽後，所有賽事告完結，頒獎典禮過後，一年一度的伊中水運也正式宣佈結束了。



其實，每次比賽，有勝有敗，在這一次水運中，我們高興的是能看到同學們那一份堅毅的體育精神，有些運動員雖然遠遠的落在後頭，但他們卻無氣餒之心，儘管明知不能勝出，仍堅持去完成每一項賽事，這一種堅毅的精神，不是值得我們去學習嗎？人生亦不過如此，有勝必有敗，然而敗了不須灰心氣餒，再接再勵，總會有成功的一天的，處事待人，我們亦應持有這一種盡力而為的態度，不要因為小小的挫折，便灰心氣餒，真正付出努力後，縱然失敗，又何用介懷呢？願各同學均能以此種精神，應付以後漫長的人生，克服種種挑戰與困難，那麼明天定會更好。



水運拾趣

初六甲 陳建鳳



暖暖的陽光，不經意的投射在水面上，照在那盛滿了清澈明亮的水的泳池上，照起了一池藍色的暖意，雖已入秋，卻了無秋意，秋天的氣息，是這麼應濃而不濃，太陽是那末殷切的照射着看台上的同學們，暖暖的包裹着這可愛的羣。伊中的水運會，在這麼一個浮着晴朗氣息的早上展開了，十月八日，一個美好的日子。

在同學們振奮的心情下，水運會終於開始了。在荔枝角游泳池內，忙碌的工作人員早已佈滿了泳池的每一個角落，計時員緊握着計時器，久候在泳池的旁邊，紀錄員和有關的負責老師也謹守在崗位上，健兒們早已經更換了泳衣，蓄勢待發了。



萬里無雲的天空，藍得有點過份，映照滿池池水，形成了一幅藍得令人心動，藍得令人暈眩的圖畫。隨着一聲槍響，期待已久的賽事在這抹殷藍下展開了。首先舉行的是二十五米的賽事，這是一個較短途的賽事，目的是讓部份泳術不太精湛的同學也有機會參予賽事，故此，吸引了不少同學參加，而其中也不乏高年級的同學，所以泳池之內，一時好不熱鬧。接着，一連串的賽事亦告展開，繼有五十米、一百米及二百米等不同距離的項目，給予參賽者多種的選擇，使他們能盡展所長，令賽事更加激烈。

在賽事進行中，各社互出奇謀，紛紛引領其啦啦隊及同學們，以熱烈的掌聲及吶喊聲，



伊利沙伯中學家長教師聯誼會會務報告

一九八六至八七年度財政報告

第三十二屆常務委員及職員

主席：湯偉奇
 副主席：譚清高 蘇宗仁
 秘書：余玉剛 招袁煥儀
 財政：陳廷佳 陳世泉
 常務委員：何世濤 張陳玉貞
 岑文禎 胡叔林
 吳錫 梁健平
 鄭世雄 鍾財文
 余月華 李慶駒
 黃李懿玲 葉冬蓁
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 劉鼎元 莫國有
 謝東英 黎榮勤
 袁華梓 黃伯禮
 何英華 伍起祥
 譚樹坤 老愷松
 黃潮森 李燕雲
 盧天培 石洪雲
 方美貞 黎斌雄
 何杰卿 何權政
 李少峯 陳蕙蘭
 余慧根 王麗妍
 黃德 黃知偉

上年度結存 \$44627.46

月	日	摘要	收入	支出	餘額
3	12	收餐券費及收代金	25040.00		69667.46
3	13	收餐券費及收代金	9240.00		78907.46
3	14	收餐券費	180.00		79087.46
		收代金	250.00		79337.46
3	19	支餐會購物		700.00	78637.46
3	20	支永安公司		3783.60	74853.86
3	21	支德興海味		4524.00	70329.86
3	22	收餐券費	240.00		70569.86
3	26	支大來酒席		21060.00	49509.86
4	2	支三月及四月銀行服務費		40.00	49469.86
4	7	支攝影費用		86.90	49382.96
		支服裝費用		190.10	49192.86
		支影印費用		160.00	49032.86
4	23	支商業登記		600.00	48432.86
5	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	48412.86
5	2	花園一個		140.00	48272.86
5	21	支印刷餐券費		280.00	47992.86
6	2	支銀行服務費		20.00	47972.86
6	29	收銀行利息(儲蓄)	375.10		48347.96
7	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	48327.96
8	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	48307.96
9	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	48287.96
10	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	48267.96
10	6	支校刊廣告費		500.00	47767.96
10	6	支印刷收條費用		98.00	47669.96
10	15	支雜項費用		85.00	47584.96
10	15	收會費	27240.00		74824.96
10	15	收會費	1170.00		75994.96
10	16	支 QES Amenities Fund		21307.50	54687.46
10	24	收會費	30.00		54717.46
11	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	54697.46
11	5	支茶會費用		104.50	54592.96
11	5	收會費	60.00		54652.96
11	5	支 QES Amenities Fund		67.50	54585.46
11	7	支楊永康獎學金		200.00	54385.46
12	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	54365.46
1	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	54345.46
1	1	收銀行利息(儲蓄)	333.20		54678.66
1	14	支舊生會刊物廣告費		500.00	54178.66
1	22	收會費	60.00		54238.66
		支 QES Amenities Fund		45.00	54193.66
		支茶會費用		71.20	54122.46
2	1	支銀行服務費		20.00	54102.46
結存			54238.66	136.26	54102.46

補助學生課外活動及福利費用

本年共收得會費28560.00元，撥支21420.00元予校方，作為學生福利費。

家長教師會談

除於會員大會同日舉行會談外，歡迎各家長隨時蒞臨學校與教師交換意見，充分發揮本會精神。

司庫：陳世泉 核數：麥存志

- 五、李金玉先生捐助李心安女士紀念獎金和書簿津貼。
- 六、李蕙蘭女士對清貧學生的資助和捐助每級文科優異獎。
- 七、新世界酒店、香港大學學生會法律學會、勞工署青年就業輔導組、香港就業輔導教師協會、麗晶酒店、國泰航空公司、莊生（香港）有限公司、伊利沙伯中學舊生會有限公司，和周東山先生協助安排就業講座和參觀。
- 八、廉政公署、突破雜誌社、布政司署禁毒處、香港大學學生會法律學會，安排道德和公民教育講座。
- 九、楊寶坤議員在本校頒獎日致辭，並且頒發各項證書、獎品和獎狀。

約一百四十人，大部份會員年齡在十七歲以下，那些超過十七歲的，便參加少年警訊領袖會。

少年警訊這個組織，以促進警察與青少年的良好關係為目標。在撲滅罪行方面，雙方攜手合作。青少年因參加這個組織而獲得多姿多彩的生活。

少年警訊這個組織，鼓勵和培養青少年在社會中的責任感，又提供各種設備與訓練，使他們可以參與多種活動。

在這一年，本校的少年警訊舉辦了一些不同類型的活動。在學期開始的時候，參觀了啟德機場的控制塔，增進了會員們的飛行知識。稍後，在大嶼山的石壁，又舉辦了一次宿營。旺角警民關係組所舉辦的「認識警方」的嘉年華會，本校的少年警訊會員，也設計了一個遊戲攤位，參與盛會。

本校的少年警訊會員，除了參加在學校所舉辦的活動外，還參加了旺角警署所舉辦的各種活動和興趣小組。

十、刊物出版

在過去一年內，本校各學會出版的報章、雜誌和定期刊物，計有：

- 一、校刊
- 二、伊中學報
- 三、天文學會出版的洪荒
- 四、電腦學會出版的電腦雜誌——「THE RAM」

十一、家長教師聯誼會

本校繼續得到家長教師聯誼會的慷慨支持。

家長教師聯誼會撥出本年度會費百分之七十五（一筆為數二萬〇五千元之款項），用來增進學生的福利，其中大部份用在維修斬竹灣的校

營。

家長教師聯誼會的週年大會，在三月二十二日舉行。會後，家長和班主任就其子弟的品行與學業交換意見。當晚參加聚餐和抽獎的超過四百人。

十二、舊生會

一九八五年的周年舞會於十二月二十五日在香格里拉酒店舉行。在那普天同慶的日子，超過四百位舊生和親友聚首一堂，渡過一個愉快的聖誕夜。

一九八六年二月二十八日，舊生會又在新世界中心的海城大酒樓舉行了周年聚餐。那次活動，十分成功，執委會成員也在當晚順利選出。

一九八六年五月，一班舊生組成了一個戲劇組，還參加了由市政局贊助的戲劇匯演。

海上暢遊是一九八六年一項十分受歡迎的暑期活動，超過一百位舊生在西貢的海灘渡過了難忘的一天。

最後，舊生會希望促請各舊生和即將畢業的同學加入，參加各項活動，並為舊生會的成功作出貢獻。

十三、鳴謝

- 一、英國文化協會、香港教育署視聽教材中心借出影片和幻燈片。
- 二、鮑思高印刷公司為本校提供精美印刷服務。
- 三、家長教師聯誼會捐助獎學金和盡力支持本校各項活動。今年更增設捐助每級的品學兼優獎。
- 四、加拿大僑會捐助三十個獎學金和捐贈了圖書館的一些設備。

在暑假和公眾假期中，合資格的拯溺員常被委派到各海灘和公眾泳池當義務拯溺員。

四、少年紅十字會

學期開始的時候，本會招收了九名新會員。在下學期，八名有潛質的新會員參加入團先修班，而且獲得基本訓練考試及格，使本會的正式會員名額達至五十名。

團員參加九龍區總會主辦的各項訓練課程，包括救急、初級嬰兒護理、一般護理、野外訓練和防火知識等。團領袖更接受基本步操導師訓練和團領袖訓練等課程。

整年來，團員的服務範圍更由學校擴展到社會去。除了協助紅十字會捐血運動和在運動會上負責急救工作外，隊員更經常協助傷殘人士進行物理治療。

在新年期間，部份隊員參加由香港紅十字會主辦的遊藝綜合表演。同時，又多次舉辦康樂活動來促進隊員間的友誼，增加大家的了解。這次活動包括一些迎新會、聚會、參觀和學會間的互訪等。八月二十七日又為基順小學舉辦遊戲日。

五、男童軍

本年度本校共有男童軍十八人，其中包括新入伍的中一同學六人。此旅在每星期四集會。所舉辦的多項訓練課程，均以培養學生獨立、自主為目標。訓練課程的導師分別由本校高班的同學和童軍總會派來的人員擔任。

本年二月，本旅曾在西貢舉行露營，四月又在城門水塘舉行了遠足訓練。

除正常的活動外，本旅更在學校的週年運動會、頒獎日、開放日和水運會提供服務。

本旅童軍參加本年度三月的童軍總會主辦的籌款活動，共得善款五百元。

六、女童軍

本年度本校女童軍成員共有二十一人，其中包括新入伍的女童軍六人。女童軍團所提供的活動，多以訓練個人的獨立性為目標。他們每星期五集會，從訓練中，她們可以學到一般的實際知識，如繩結、手工藝、急救、地圖讀法和步操等。在四月，本校女童軍十人參加了由女童軍總會成立七十五週年在香港體育館舉行的慶祝會。七月，參觀鯉魚涌的可口可樂汽水廠。此外，本校女童軍也積極參與女童軍總會所主辦的活動，女童軍也常參與一些不定期的服務。本校女童軍六人在旺角區議會主辦的詩歌舞街嘉年華會中協助維持秩序。女童軍也為學校的水運會、開放日、頒獎日和陸運會提供服務。

七、愛丁堡獎勵計劃

對於參加愛丁堡計劃的會員來說，去年是繁忙和成功的一年。本年度參加這項計劃的十二位成員獲頒銅章。本團現增添新會員四十二人。活動包括演講、參觀展覽、野外訓練、社交舞、園藝、體能訓練、電腦和圖書服務等。

八、姊妹學校計劃

為了使同學對弱能兒童有更深的認識，本校與啟愛學校在本年中聯合舉辦一連串的活動，這包括出版姊妹學校通訊、參加香港特殊奧運會喇喇隊比賽和對啟愛的開放日提供協助。

此外，兩校曾進行多次互相探訪。本校同學曾參加啟愛學校所辦的聖誕綜合表演遊藝會，而姊妹學校的學生也應邀參加本校新年假期所舉行的茶會，在七月中舉行的西貢戶外營和在暑假初期在太古城舉行的溜冰訓練班。

九、少年警訊

伊利沙伯中學的少年警訊在一九八五年九月成立，成立時共有會員

本校有幾位學生的作品獲選參加教育署輔導視學組美勞中心舉辦的學童創作展覽和教育署輔導視學組與香港藝術中心聯合舉辦的學童寫生作品展覽。

乙、學校中文辯論隊

在十月，本校中文辯論隊參加由香港電台主辦的「聯校中文辯論比賽」得到了寶貴的經驗。

在十二月，本校辯論隊也參加由虎報舉辦的「校際辯論比賽」，雖然在第二回合中落敗，但各團員都取得不少寶貴的演講和辯論經驗。

庚、校營

去年，校營受到各同學和各學會充份利用為康樂活動和訓練的場所。

四名負責營內獨木舟活動的營地管理員參加了由香港獨木舟總會主辦的初級教練試，三位考試及格。另外，在暑假期間舉辦的獨木舟三級星訓練課程中，六位同學考獲三級星獎章。

在維修和設備方面，浴室內的殘舊水管已換上新的，同時還添置了一批新的電器用具、五隻獨木舟和十七件救生衣，現時營內的獨木舟總數達到十三艘。此外，營地管理員還築了一條新的三合土路直達校營大門，營友再無須踏上泥濘小路了。

暑假內，校營又替新招募的管理員安排一項訓練課程，通過一些嚴格的訓練、研討和講座等活動，使營地管理員的領導才能、組織能力和戶外技能等逐漸提高。

辛、社會服務

一、社會服務隊

學期開始的時候，服務隊招收了三十名新隊員。服務隊又接受了會社聯會的意見，許多活動都跟公益少年團、姊妹學校計劃和其他學會一

起合辦。在九月和農曆新年期間，跟公益少年團和啟愛姊妹學校舉辦了兩次聯歡會。

最成功的一次活動就是在十一月與本校公民協會合辦的常識問答比賽。這次比賽反應非常熱烈。

除了以上所說的學術性和社會性的活動外，本服務隊還為慈善機構賣旗籌款。例如靈實醫院、小童群益會和仁濟醫院等，隊員亦參加了由小童群益會主辦的志願活動、啟愛學校的開放日。

此外，負責老師和各隊員又經常舉行每月例會，確保各項活動可以順利進行。

二、公益少年團

本團舉辦了一連串的活動來刺激和提高各團員對社會服務的興趣。

在八五年九月，與社會服務隊和姊妹學校舉辦了一次聯歡會。二十月中，二十位團員參觀廉政公署；農曆新年期間，跟啟愛姊妹學校合辦了一次聯歡會。在聯歡會中，兩校的同學一起歡渡了一個非常愉快的時光。暑假期間，二十位團員參加在海上舉行的林務工作營。

旺角區公益少年團舉辦的象棋比賽，代表本團參賽的同學榮獲高級組亞軍和初級組第四名。此外，團員又經常參加售旗和其他的社會活動，每月亦舉行例會和小組討論等。

三、拯溺會

在學期開始的時候，本會招收了二十多名新會員，同時亦提名一些新會員參加由教育署主辦的學生暑期體育訓練計劃拯溺訓練課程。

二十多名會員參加皇家拯溺會主辦的考試，其中十名考獲基本拯溺銅章，一名考獲拯溺教練證書。學校在荔枝角泳池舉行的周年水運大會中，所有合資格的拯溺員都負起拯溺任務。

除了一些經常性的訓練集會外，本會還舉辦了一次旅行和一次聯歡會來提供適當的康樂活動和增進各會員間的了解。

各校隊更熱烈參加香港學界體育協會舉辦的各項校際比賽，成績如下：

比賽項目	組別	名次	總名次
田徑	男子(第二組)		十八
	女子(第三組)		十三
羽毛球	女子(第一組)	甲	五
		丙	一
籃球	男子(第一組)	甲	一
		乙	二
		丙	二
乒乓球	女子(第二組)	甲	十五
		乙	
		丙	
排球	男子(第一組)	乙	八
		丙	七
		甲	三
	女子(第一組)	甲	四
		乙	八
		丙	四

本年度參加比賽的項目較去年增加了，成績也較去年為佳。

(二)校內活動

本學年內，本校所舉辦的陸運會和水運會，都有傑出的表現，參加人數較去年增加，更有不少新紀錄刷新。更舉辦了多項社際球類比賽，例如：籃球、羽毛球、足球、乒乓球和排球等。此外，又曾舉辦上述各項球類的訓練班和舞蹈班，以提高同學的球賽技巧和水準。

乙、暑期活動

本校的暑期活動，主要由英皇御准香港賽馬會的暑期青年康樂基金

資助。

本校將分配所得的二百元，在西貢校營內舉辦康樂和訓練營。餘下來的款項，則用來資助美術、天文等訓練課程。

丙、朗誦節

本校中一至中四共有三十三位同學參加第三十七屆校際朗誦節的比賽，獲得優異成績。共獲優異證書二十九張，榮譽證書四張。

英文組方面，本校共有十六位同學參加詩詞獨誦比賽。林舒慧(中二戊)和吳輝年(中二乙)都贏得所屬組別的季軍。

中文組方面，共有十七位同學參加。中一和中二的三位同學參加國語組的詩詞獨誦，其他同學則參加了粵語組的詩詞獨誦，所有同學都得到優異證書，並獲評判的很高評價。

丁、音樂活動

這個學年初，共有一百三十多位學生參加合唱團的練習。經過四個月訓練，最後的試聽便舉行了，結果組成一個中級混聲合唱團和一個中級女子合唱團，各有六十名成員。這兩個合唱團參加了第三十八屆校際音樂節，女子合唱團取得了優異獎，而混聲合唱團則獲得所屬組別的亞軍，更得到評判的好評，在這次音樂節中，合唱團的成員都取得寶貴的經驗。

戊、美術與設計

一年一度的美術展覽已於七月八日至九日在美術室舉行，展出大量不同種類的作品，來引起同學們對美術和設計的興趣。

此外，本校的學生在美術方面贏得很多獎品，其中包括參加學校青少年暑期活動的戶外寫生，由九廣鐵路公司舉辦的禮貌海報設計比賽，香港藝術中心舉辦的海報設計比賽和一九八五年(印度)山卡氏國際兒童繪畫比賽。

活動，其中包括六個演講、兩個專題實習班、兩項參觀、一個自我認識測驗、四項幻燈放映和一個研習班。這些活動的目的，在於協助學生對將來出路作適當決定，及使他們熟悉各項就業機會和在本港或海外進修的途徑。

為響應勞工署青年就業指導組舉辦的就業教育展覽，本校的學生職業輔導隊以「航空業」為題材，設計兩版壁報，參加展出。本校的中三至中五學生，更參加了由勞工署舉辦，以喚起學生就業意識及引發他們尋求就業資料興趣的就業常識問答比賽。

本校兩名中五學生，在香港輔導教師協會的贊助下，分別獲得在一間醫院的放射學部門和家庭計劃指導會工作的機會。

乙、學校社會工作

本校的社工服務已踏入第六個年頭。這項服務由香港小童群益會的社工許嫻嬌小姐負責，許小姐每逢星期二駐在本校工作。

這項服務主要包括個人及小組輔導，及各項大型活動。高年班同學通常有較充分的準備，向學校社工尋求指導和意見。通過這項服務，學生在籌劃課外活動和運用社會資源方面，顯得更有信心。

年中，學校社工為同學們籌辦了多項特辦及大型活動。透過這些非正式的接觸，社工的正面形象和廣泛的學生聯絡網得以建立。因此，學生亦在遭遇困難時，更樂於向社工尋求協助。

由於超過百分之五十的學生個案是由各班主任鑒別學生行為出現問題後轉介紹給社工，因此社工也常和班主任討論有關個案，並交換處理這些個案的意見。

七、學校保健

為本校服務已六年的陳耀榮醫生，繼續為本校參加學校保健計劃的學生服務。今年參加人數有七十五人。學生的一般健康狀況是良好的。

八、學校活動

甲、中一學生輔導

像往年一樣，在學年初，本校為中一學生安排了半日的輔導活動，這項活動的目的是使中一新同學熟悉學校的環境和認識學校的生活。

一個月後，又舉辦了家長晚會，參加的家長有八十七人，校長和幾位老師分別就學校、學校輔導、課外活動、家長教師聯誼會、職業輔導和社會工作發言，接著家長與班主任進行討論，雙方交換意見，使校方得到不少有益的建議。

乙、畢業典禮

畢業典禮於一九八五年十一月二十二日在本校禮堂舉行，本校榮幸地邀請得楊寶坤議員到校致訓，頒發獎品和證書給獲獎及畢業同學。

丙、開放日

開放日在一月三十日及二月一日舉行。

在老師及學生的掌聲中，本校校長蘇宗仁博士為開放日展覽主持剪綵儀式。學生的學術性與非學術性的展品，陳列在禮堂和實驗室裏。

這次參觀展覽的嘉賓超過五百名，包括家長、教育署官員、學校校長、教師和舊生等。

九、活動

本校的傳統，是舉辦多種課外活動，這些活動多由學生推動，由老師從旁指導。

甲、體育

(一) 校際比賽

過去一年，本校的游泳和田徑隊曾多次代表學校參加接力邀請賽，而且取得美滿成績。

乙、校內考試：

學生全部成績良好，均能升級。成績略低於平均水準的學生，經校方警告要加倍努力，姑且准許升級。

級別	考生人數	升級人數	升級百分率
初六級	六十二	六十二	一百
四年級	一百五十六	一百五十六	一百
二年級	一百六十八	一百六十八	一百
一年級	一百七十一	一百七十一	一百

五、紀律及德育

甲、訓育小組

本年度的訓育小組經擴充後，已包括六名成員。組內工作劃分為兩大類別：訓導工作和德育。訓導組的主要工作是確保校規的執行，而德育組的主要工作包括道德教育、公民教育和性教育。

本學年內，訓育小組特別重視學生守時、校舍清潔和校服整齊的問題。本小組並發現高年班學生的守時問題最嚴重。為保持環境清潔，校方特別在每個課室中設置較大的垃圾桶，以減少隨地拋棄廢物的情況出現。另一方面，為確保學生穿著整齊校服上課，本小組在年中曾進行三次校服檢查。除少數情形外，大部份學生也能遵守校規。

訓育小組雖曾多次警告學生注意個人財物安全，但本年內發生的錢包和財物失竊事件仍然很多。大多數錢包失竊事件發生，都是因為物主不注意財物安全所致。

乙、德育小組

本年內，德育小組與本校社工合作，共同設計一個由中一至高六級的全新德育課程。新課程以灌輸正確的道德觀念和價值為目標，共分四個不同層次，每一層次都就青少年成長期不同階段中可能出現的獨特問題作出研討，使學生有充分準備應付這些問題。德育課題亦包括公民教

育，以訓練學生成為盡責和有用的市民。

由於德育在本校的重要性日漸增長，德育課所佔的時間由二十分鐘增至三十分鐘。在德育課中，本小組透過討論、角色扮演、辯論和其他活動形式，向學生灌輸正確的道德價值觀。

自本學年開始，德育小組已著手利用錄影帶進行德育課。年中，本小組曾向不同級別的同學播放有關課題的錄影帶。此外，本小組更邀請十位嘉賓，分別就德育、公民教育及性教育的不同課題向學生演講。本小組更和校外的有關團體保持緊密聯絡，就德育問題討論和交流意見。

丙、領袖生

領袖生組織對維持校內秩序幫助很大。各領袖生在學年開始時由教職員及學生共同推選，分別由初六及高六級各選六男六女，及由中五級選出七男七女擔任。至於男女首席領袖生人選，由領袖生自行推舉。在高六和中五級領袖生忙於應付校外考試期間，便由二十二名選自中四級的助理領袖生接替他們的工作。

領袖生組織是在訓導組指導和監察下工作的。他們的主要職責是維持校內紀律及協助進行各項校內活動。在領袖生眾多的職務中，諮詢員系統和班領袖生系統最值得一提。這兩個系統在一九七二年已開始運作。在低年班（中一至中三）方面，由兩位領袖生擔任諮詢工作。在高年班（中四至高六）方面，每班只由一位領袖生負責。無論是身為諮詢員或班領袖生，各領袖生都有責任協助班主任推動每星期二舉行的德育課程。領袖生組織希望能通過與同學的日常接觸，引領他們在校的行為表現更加良好。

六、職業輔導

甲、升學就業輔導組

升學就業輔導組在本年度的表現非常活躍，舉辦了多項不同類型的

二十五人。本學年有新生二百七十一人，包括十一名特殊教育班學生。一九八六年七月時，學生人數是九百一十七人。

班級編制方面，中一至中三級各有五班（這三級各有一班弱視班）。中四、中五各有四班。初六和高六分文科班和理科班，理科班又分為數學組和生物組。

學生全年出席情況良好。

三、獎學金和免費學額：

本校大部分學生來自低收入的家庭。幸而頗多學生獲得補助、獎學金或減費。因學業成績優異或經濟需要而獲幫助的名額如下：

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| ① 免全費學額 | 七十名 |
| ② 免四分之三學費學額 | 八十名 |
| ③ 免半費學額 | 四十三名 |
| ④ 政府獎學金 | 一名 |
| ⑤ 政府生活津貼 | 九名 |
| ⑥ 葛量洪獎學金 | 五名 |
| ⑦ 李寶椿獎學金 | 七名 |
| ⑧ 李寶椿書簿津貼 | 十名 |
| ⑨ 加拿大僑會獎學金 | 三十名 |
| ⑩ 麥尼路獎學金 | 一名 |
| ⑪ 李心安女士紀念獎學金 | 一名 |
| ⑫ 李心安女士紀念書簿津貼 | 一名 |
| ⑬ 李蕙蘭女士助學金 | 七名 |
| ⑭ 陳炳乾獎學金 | 一名 |
| ⑮ 勞惠群獎學金 | 五名 |
| ⑯ 梅真尼獎學金 | 二名 |

共二百一十名

四、考試：

甲、校外考試：

香港中文大學實施暫取生制度，我們流失了一部份卓越的高六學生，同時應考港大入學試的學生人數也減少了。那些留校完成兩年預科課程的學生都很勤奮，得到很好的成績。

本年中學會考成績跟前幾年比較，令人鼓舞。可惜本校初六學位有限，只有少於三分之一的學生能回校就讀。

至於初中成績評核辦法方面，一百五十六名普通班學生，和五名特殊教育班學生，獲派回本校或到別的學校就讀。

香港高級程度會考

參加考試人數	一九八五	一九八六
應用英語科考獲「E」級或以上	五十九	四十八
考獲優異科目（應用英語除外）	十七	二十二
考獲良好科目（應用英語除外）	八十七	五十七
香港大學入學試及格	五十七	四十五

香港中學會考

參加考試人數	一九八五	一九八六
考獲優異科目	一百五十	一百五十
考獲良好科目	七十五	一百一十八
考獲五科「E」級或以上	三百五十一	四百七十三
	一百三十	一百四十二

初中成績評核辦法

初三學生參加人數	一九八六
獲派回本校人數	一百六十六
派往其他學校就讀而獲資助學位人數	一百五十二
（其中四人經本校校長准許回校就讀）	九

一九八五至八六年度

校務報告

一、本校一九八五年九月二日開課時的
教職員如下：

校長：蘇宗仁博士

副校長：李慶駒先生

女副校長：黃李懿玲女士

教師：歐啟文先生

陳世泉先生

張福利先生

蔡觀協先生

葉冬葵先生

黎永淦先生

劉樹良先生

李志深先生

李樂然先生

李盤根先生

麥存志先生

吳文基先生

譚一雄先生

陳戴綺文女士

陳黃敏若女士

鄒盧惠羣女士

張德瑩女士

張惠平女士

招袁煥儀女士

蔡譚靜茵女士

朱李蕙蘭女士

馮蓮歡女士

孔盧紫霞女士

江德霞女士

郭瑞蘭女士

黎邵瑞珠女士

李敏華女士

李黃辛民女士

廖譚黛華女士

廖黃根華女士

麥梁妙霞女士

吳陳淑儀女士

彭韋靜宜女士

蘇惠貞女士

宣蔡璋瑩女士

曾佩琮女士

溫黃碧芬女士

黃嘉雯女士

黃林碧蓮女士

實驗室技術員：

李世雄先生

黎暉宇先生

陳搖珍女士

(85年9月27日離職)

鍾玉儀女士

(85年12月2日到任)

邱鳳儀女士

書記：葉錦勝先生

辦公室助理：周寶林先生

下列教職員在本學年結束時離校：

譚一雄先生

鍾江德霞女士

李世雄先生

李黃辛民女士

二、學生人數和出席情形：

本學年開始時，有男生四百五十九人和女生四百六十六人，共九百

七八

錄 摘

六月
一日 端午節補假
十三日 英女皇壽辰
十五日 英女皇壽辰補假
二十四日 學生結業試
至七月三日

七月十五日至
八月三十一日 暑假

三月
九日 聯邦日，放假一天
十一日 中五及高六同學結
業試
至二十日
二十七日 高六同學離校準備
參加香港高級程度
會考
二十八日 家長教師聯誼會聚
餐

四月
一日至八日 中三第二次校內成
績評核
六日 清明節翌日，放假
一天
八日 香港高級程度會考
至五月十三日
十四日 中五同學離校準備
參加中學會考
十五日 復活節假期
至二十五日

五月
四日 夏季時間表開始
七日 中學會考
至二十九日

大事

六八

十二月
九日 上學期考試及中三
至十七日 第一次校內成績評
核
二十二日 冬至，放假一天
二十三日 聖誕假期
至一月二日

一月
五日 頒獎日 補假
八日至九日 初中成績評核
二十三日 開放日
二十七日 農曆新年假期
至二月六日

二月
九日 下學期開始
十日 陸運會初賽
十一日 陸運會初賽翌日，
放假一天
十二日 陸運會決賽

九月
一日 學年開始
十九日 中秋節翌日，放假
一天

十月
八日 水運會
九日 水運會翌日，放假
一天
十三日 重陽節翌日，放假
一天
三十日 捐血日

十一月
三日 冬季時間表開始
十一日 全校大旅行
十二日 孫中山先生壽辰，
放假一天
二十八日 頒獎日
李君夏先生致詞
李君夏夫人頒獎

一年好景君須記



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一年好景君須記

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家長教師聯誼會會務報告	八五—八六
水運拾趣	初六甲 陳建鳳
旅行日	中五丁 高平
金山郊野公園之旅	中二戊 陳雪嬌
校園聖誕	中四丙 張曉晴

此中有真意

隨筆兩題	中四乙 屠穎
偷閒意味勝常閒	初六甲 關玉瑜
吃的灑脫，賣的更豪氣	初六甲 張惠侶
四季	中四丙 張健泓
小舟	初六甲 何慧儀
談舶來詞	初六甲 鄧思穎
願	初六甲 郭麗玲
假如	中四丙 謝秀菲
秦始皇論	初六甲 黃淑嫻
赤子心 無題	中四丁 鄭佩媛
我最敬佩的人	中二丁 陳寧
至愛	中三丁 鄧永堅
關希卉同學素描	校刊編輯委員會

歡言酌春酒 摘我園中蔬

徵文比賽

雨中遐想	中三丁 余瑩真
月是故鄉明	中二乙 陳寶心
月是故鄉明	中三丁 潘海慧
論壓力	初六甲 鄧思穎
一封信	中四乙 楊碧琮
一封信	中四丙 謝秀菲

微雨從東來 好風與之俱

志向	(八一—八六) 鄧禧紅
不寄的信	(八五—八六) 伍諾韻
浪	(八一—八六) 黃慕堅
嚮往	(八一—八六) 何明惠

42 41 40

37 36 35 34 33

30 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21

18 17 16 14 13 4 2



校刊編輯委員會

老師顧問：莫總城先生

余玉剛先生

蘇惠貞女士

黎邵瑞珠女士

招袁煥儀女士

李盤根先生

總務顧問：郭瑞蘭女士

美術顧問：廖黃根華女士

同學顧問：劉偉健 高六甲

總編輯：陳建鳳 初六甲

何慧儀 初六甲

黎嘉慧 初六乙

梁永康 初六乙

助理編輯：陳碧珊 初六甲

關玉瑜 初六甲

賴梅珍 初六甲

劉慧雲 初六甲

楊碧琮 中四乙

張曉晴 中四丙

美術設計組：

英文版 郭麗玲 初六甲

中文版 古斌 中四丁

攝影設計組：

馬家善 中三丁

廣告聯絡組：

梁淑琮 初六甲

編者的話

中學生活是惹人留戀的。因為在這裏有着你成長的印記，它包含了回憶、包含了盼望。這段路是漫長的，也正因此，在途上你可以擷取的更豐富了。

初踏上學校的門階，怯生生地探頭向這新而陌生的世界張望。一場比賽，一次考試，老師的訓導，甚至跟同學熱誠的一夕話在往後的日子裏都會成爲灌溉的養料，使小幼苗抽條，慢慢長成一顆健康的小樹。在這裏，思想開始萌芽，觀念有了雛型，在這裏，你走上成熟之路。伊中是惹人留戀的，因為在這裏，「你」成長了。

校刊記錄了同學生活的片段，有成功、有失敗、有歡笑、有眼淚，還有同學眼中的世界。雖然都是些再抓不住的日子，但卻都那麼實實在在，它伴你走過了一個又一個成長的段落，使你在人生路上扎根。

再甘美的果實也要有人品嚐才有價值，希望你在翻掀這校刊的時候，能夠細味其中的意念、其中的感情，那麼，曾支持校刊，指導及協助編輯工作的老師和同學的默默耕耘就沒有白費了！



期三十三第

比春

伊利沙伯中學 校刊

