

主辦



學友社第31屆 STUDENTS' TOP TEN NEWS 全港中學生十大新聞選舉 ELECTION 2022



撥款來源

民政及青年事務局 及 公民教育委員會



公民教育委員會

Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education



序

全港中學生十大新聞選舉不經不覺已到第三十一屆，計劃多年來一直以中學生角度出發，選出每年全港同學心目中的十大新聞。每年參與初選的學校，會在校內組織籌委會。並透過校內小型選舉，經收集票數及處理後從而得出每年的三十則候選新聞。除了十大新聞選舉外，本計劃多年來亦一直根據學校師生的需要，以不同形式推動中學生關心社會，提升中學生媒體素養，如本年度新增有關認識大灣區的線上問答比賽和有關媒體素養的線上密室解碼遊戲。

本屆資料冊輯錄了今屆選舉結果、得獎名單以及作品，亦代表著今年學校師生在疫情下的努力及汗水。今年計劃有 128 間學校及超過 4 萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到超過 700 份新聞評述作品。特別感謝參與初選的 19 間學校，積極參與由本社安排的線上線下活動，在疫情下仍能在校內順利進行初選及宣傳工作，確實不容易。

計劃得以順利進行，亦有賴民政及青年事務局與公民教育委員會的撥款資助，以及多年來一直參與計劃的各間中學的師生、擔任評審的傳媒人及學者們。當中更加要感謝本社職員及義工團隊的參與，為整個十大新聞選舉活動增添色彩，共同為香港傳媒教育盡一分綿力。



第三十一屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉 Students' Top Ten News Election 2022

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願景

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

宗旨

發揚互助友愛及勤奮好學精神，
主張探求真知、服務社會，
舉辦健康活動，培養青年良好品德。

學友社為政府認可的公共性質慈善機構，是於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司。學友社創辦逾七十年來，一直「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」，適時回應不同時代社會及學生的需要，亦為香港社會培育具視野及承擔的明日領袖。學友社一直是學生、教師及家長的伙伴，每年服務逾一百五十萬人次。

在過去七十年，學友社始終如一地積極回應學生需要，工作重點亦緊隨社會變化而調整，由早年的文娛康樂、科學探究，到近年專注於學生輔導、生涯規劃及全人發展等三大工作範疇，既協助學生尋找人生方向與意義，亦讓學生從正規課堂外的活動中作品德與價值教育的學習。

每一代學生都有不同需要，學友社從不執著形式，只堅持與學生同行。未來我們將積極開展中學生生涯教育及大中華發展事務，助學生構建未來及把握大中華發展機遇。一如我們社徽上的火炬，既為青年學生領航，亦由青年學生照亮未來社會的路向。

捐款支持

如您認同學友社的培育青年的工作，請捐款支持我們：

方法 1：

存入銀行帳戶

轉數快登記電郵：
donation@hyc.org.hk

中國銀行（香港）
012-352-10334182

方法 2：

Payme捐款



方法 3：

網上捐款



中銀捐款易平台
www.donation.hyc.org.hk

方法 4：

郵寄支票

抬頭
「學友社」
或
「Hok Yau Club」

捐款 HK\$100 或以上，可憑收據申請稅項減免。

如需索取捐款收據，請將轉帳單據或支票寄回學友社。（請註明姓名、聯絡電話、地址及收據抬頭）。

聯絡我們

☎ 2397 6116

✉ info@hyc.org.hk

學友社總社地址：

📍 深水埗長沙灣道 141 號 長利商業大廈 13 樓學友社總社



學生輔導 及 生涯規劃 Student Guidance and Life Planning

- 電話輔導服務 2503 3399（香港電訊贊助）：
 - > 學生專線（逢周二、五 下午 4 時至 6 時）
 - > 放榜輔導熱線（文憑試及大學聯招放榜期間）
- 香港模擬文憑試、試題分析講座
- 大學聯招講座及文憑試放榜講座
- 放榜教師工作坊
- 設「升學就業資料中心」備有各種升學及就業資訊
（地址：長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下 129 號）

媒體出版 Media and Publication

- 學友社 student.hk 一站式學生資訊網站
- 各種升學指南：《出路指南》、《中六升學指南》、《大中華升學指南》、《高中選科及升學指南》
- 與香港電台合作「奮發時刻 DSE」廣播節目
（逢星期六晚上 8 時至 8 時 30 分 香港電台第二台播出）
- 承辦教育局「內地高校文憑試招生計劃」指南編輯及顧問工作
- 與中國教育留學交流（香港）中心合辦「中國內地高校e站通」手機應用程式，提供最新內地升學及交流資訊。
- 機構網站 www.hyc.org.hk
- 《文憑試e通訊》電子報
- 「學友社 Hok Yau Club」Facebook 及 Instagram：學友社最新動態
- 「學友社 Student.hk」Facebook 及 Instagram：網上諮詢及多元升學資訊

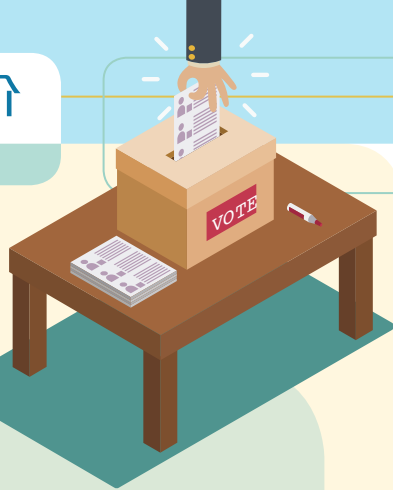
全人發展 All-round Development

- 「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」公民教育活動
- 「明日領航者計劃」青年領袖培訓活動
- 「傑出中學生領袖選舉計劃」中學生領袖選舉及培訓活動
- 與招商局慈善基金合辦「C ME FLY 毅恆之星夥伴計劃」
- 交流考察團

到校服務 On-site Support Services

- 學生輔導及生涯規劃
- 領袖培訓及潛能發展
- 內地及大灣區升學及發展

「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」簡介



「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」是學友社主辦的全港公民教育活動，自1992年起舉辦，至今已歷31載。多年來，活動一直獲全港學校踴躍支持，每年參與投票的學生數以萬計。

透過舉辦「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」，我們希望能夠增強中學生閱讀新聞的廣度與深度，提高他們對香港社會、國家事務及國際局勢的認知，培養分析能力。

選舉機制

「第三十一屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2022年）在本地、兩岸以至國際發生的新聞事件。為了讓選舉結果能更準確反映中學生的想法，增強代表性，活動特別設有「候選新聞初選」機制。各間參與初選的學校，會成立由同學組成的校內籌委會，由校內籌委會先在本年度眾多的新聞中（主要為1月至9月的新聞），選出他們認為較具代表性的30則新聞，撰寫新聞簡介及標題，並於校內邀請高中及初中各兩班同學參與初選投票。

初選活動結束後，我們會參考各間學校的初選投票結果，擬訂出「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」總選的30則候選新聞，以供全港中學生投票。於總選中得票最高的首10則新聞，即為本年度的「全港中學生十大新聞」。

配套活動

除了選舉活動外，「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」亦設有新聞評述比賽，務求進一步加強中學生客觀分析、批判媒體和社會議題的能力，並學會尊重及包容社會上的不同意見。我們更邀請了多位資深傳媒工作者以及大專院校的教授和導師，擔任比賽評審，為同學的參賽作品提供意見。

本年度更加設「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽，讓同學在線上了解大灣區的時事和發展。另外，透過新聞解碼挑戰日來加深同學對傳媒素養及年度新聞的認識。

媒人計劃

自2011年起，我們更舉辦「傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」，招募大專生擔任「媒人」，參加專業培訓，並由資深籌委以朋輩輔導方式，帶領「媒人」協助籌備傳媒教育活動。

本年度活動回顧



活動

日期

活動簡介

候選新聞初選
之「千編細選」
活動

2022 年 9 月至 11 月

同學透過組織校內小型新聞選舉，認識傳媒及選舉功能，而且年度十大新聞選舉候選新聞也參考校內的初選結果

新聞評述比賽

2022 年 9 月至 10 月

同學選取一則於 2022 年 度發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論果

全港中學生十大
新聞選舉總選

2022 年 11 月至 12 月

全港中學生透過投票，選出心目中的年度「十大新聞」，鼓勵同學關心社會時事

「認識大灣區」
新聞挑戰賽

2022 年 11 月至 12 月

同學在線上進行有關大灣區時事的問答比賽

新聞解碼挑戰日

2022 年 12 月 3 日

同學以線上網上密室逃形式破解有關傳媒素養及年度新聞的資訊

新聞發布

2023 年 1 月上旬

公布 2021 年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析

頒獎典禮

2023 年 2 月

頒發各個比賽和活動獎項予表現優秀的同學和學校



英女王逝世 民眾紛紛哀悼

英女王伊莉莎白二世於 9 月 8 日逝世，享年 96 歲。女王在位時間超過 70 年，是迄今為止在世和在位時間最長的英國君主。世界各國領袖和政要紛紛悼念。國葬在倫敦西敏寺大教堂舉行，10 日哀悼期間，大批民眾排隊等候瞻仰靈柩。



得票率 71.2%

29,896 票



韓國梨泰院人踩人事故 逾百人死亡

韓國梨泰院於 10 月 29 日舉行萬聖節慶祝活動，造成逾二百人傷亡。當天參與人數達十萬，惟警方未有派出足夠警力進行人流管制。涉事現場環境狹小陡峭，兩旁同時大量人群湧入，引發骨牌效應，造成人踩人事件。



得票率 67.8%

28,489 票



日本前首相遭槍擊 終年六十七歲

日本前首相安倍晉三 7 月 8 日於奈良市為自民黨候選人拉票，發表演說期間遇刺中槍，經搶救後不治，享年 67 歲，槍手亦當場被捕。安倍於 2005 和 2012 年先後兩次當選首相，是日本至今連續執政時間最長首相。



得票率 56.8%
23,875 票

4

MIRROR 演唱會墜屏幕意外 調查報告待公布

香港男團 MIRROR 7 月於紅館演唱會期間，台上巨型屏幕墜下壓中兩名舞者，其中李啟言傷勢嚴重，至今仍留醫。政府就事故成立小組，調查結果至 11 月初仍未完成。各界均對意外責任誰屬，及舞台從業者的安全保障表示關注。



得票率 54.5%
22,898 票

新聞圖片由明報資料室提供

5

學校禁男生留長髮 男生向平機會投訴

中五男生因頭髮過長，被校方要求剪短，否則會因違反校規而面臨記缺點等處分。男生向平等機會委員會投訴學校涉嫌違反《性別歧視條例》，投訴獲受理。9月雙方首次召開調停會議，至今仍在調停階段，未有成果。



得票率 47.0%
19,757票

6

俄烏戰爭釀通脹 衝擊全球經濟

俄羅斯總統普京2月以「去軍事化和去納粹化」為由，揮軍烏克蘭，是二次世界大戰後歐洲最大規模戰爭之一。戰爭至今逾半年，兩國大量軍民死傷。除軍事支援外，西方國家亦切斷俄原材料輸出，導致能源、食物價格飆升，通貨膨脹。



得票率 44.9%
18,878票



7

「天線得得 B」模型被撞跌 引熱烈討論

一名五歲男童於 5 月旺角玩具店意外撞跌價值約 5 萬的「天線得得 B」模型，及後其家長賠償逾 3 萬元。事後閉路電視片段流出，引起熱議，坊間部分意見認為店方擺放不周導致。後來玩具店承認保護設施安排有所疏忽，為事件致歉。



得票率 40.6%
17,052 票

8

陪伴港人 23 載 大熊貓安安終年 35 歲

海洋公園 7 月宣布大熊貓安安因年事已高及身體情況日漸轉差，決定讓其接受安樂死，終年 35 歲。安安是中央政府為慶祝香港回歸兩周年而送給香港的禮物。本港不少市民對陪伴港人 23 載的安安離逝感到惋惜。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



得票率 40.1%
16,841 票

9

唐山性騷擾打人案 暴力事件引全國關注

6 月，河北唐山市發生性騷擾暴力打人事件。一名男子性騷擾在燒烤店內聚餐的女子不成，惱羞成怒下與同行多名男子暴力圍毆 4 名女子，其中兩名女子傷情較重須住院治療，而嫌疑人也先後被警方拘捕。暴力事件引起廣泛輿論。



得票率 40.0%
16,807 票

10

東南亞人口販賣案 港府專責小組跟進

柬埔寨及緬甸等東南亞地區，於 8 月傳出多宗人口販賣案，受害人包括港人。詐騙集團以高薪誘騙海外人士到達當地，其後沒收護照，脅迫從事犯罪及詐騙行為。保安局表示收到多名港人求助，成立專責小組跟進。



得票率 38.7%
16,273 票

11 洪水橋棄屍案 25 歲男殺女友後疑棄屍被捕

4 月 29 日清晨，警方接報一名男子於洪水橋田廈路以板車拖行一個人形物體。板車上被揭發被鋪包裹的女死者。死者與被捕男子為情侶關係。男子涉謀殺罪被捕，與死者同住的兩男一女亦涉非法處理屍體罪被捕扣留調查。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



12 為配合防疫工作學校提前放暑假

年初第五波疫情嚴峻，政府為加強抗疫及防疫工作，於 2 月 28 日宣布調整全港學校放假安排。由原來 7、8 月的暑假提前至 3、4 月以特別假期至復活節假期結束作安排。學校可相應調整最後上課日，並維持 9 月 1 日開始新學年。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



13 中國東方航空空難 機上 132 人全部罹難

3 月，中國東方航空波音 737 客機從昆明飛往廣州途中，在廣西梧州以近九十度垂直方式栽落山區墜毀。機上旅客及機組人員 132 人全部遇難。事後廣西消防救援總隊實施搜救工作，事故原因調查正進行中。



14 童樂居虐童案件 涉案職員被提告

香港保護兒童會轄下幼稚園舍童樂居去年底被揭發有職員涉嫌虐待幼兒。警方調查後發現至少 40 名幼兒被虐待、拍頭、掌摑等方式虐待，超過半數職員參與施暴。至今累計逾 30 名員工被起訴，當中 5 人已被判囚。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



15 回歸二十五周年 習近平訪港

習近平主席乘坐高鐵訪港慶祝香港回歸二十五周年，並於 7 月 1 日慶回歸二十五周年大會暨特區第六屆政府就職典禮上發表重要講話，強調一國兩制的重要性外，又特別關心香港青年人的發展，指出青年人是香港的未來。



得票率 30.0%
12,612票

16 威爾·史密斯掌摑事件 禁參加奧斯卡十年

威爾·史密斯在第 94 屆奧斯卡頒獎禮上奪得影帝，但獲獎前因其妻子脫髮病況被頒獎嘉賓開玩笑而上台掌摑對方。隨後史密斯宣布辭去美國影藝學院會員身分，學院亦禁止其在未來 10 年內參加任何學院活動。



得票率 28.4%
11,934票

17 李家超成功當選 出任香港第六屆 香港行政長官

第六屆行政長官選舉 5 月舉行，唯一候選人李家超以 1416 票、得票率 99.16% 高票當選，創歷屆新高。李表示感謝中央政府的任命，將不負所托帶領新一屆特區政府按照《基本法》全面準確落實一國兩制、港人治港、高度自治的方針。



得票率 27.7%
11,641票

18 海上食府珍寶海鮮舫 南海遇風浪沉沒

近半百年歷史的香港旅遊地標珍寶海鮮舫，曾被稱為「世界上最大海上食府」，不少中外遊客亦曾到訪。海鮮舫於疫情期間停業，在拖離本港水域前往維修期間，遇惡劣天氣傾覆，沉沒南海海底。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



得票率 27.7%
11,638票

19 冬奧圓滿結束 北京成首座「雙奧之城」

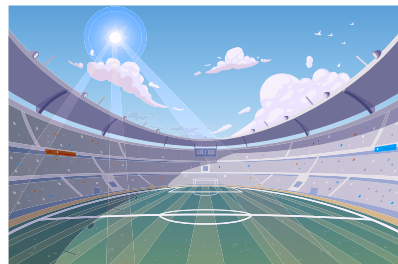
第二十四屆冬季奧林匹克運動會於 2 月 4 日至 20 日期間於北京舉行。北京亦成為首座舉辦過夏季奧運會和冬季奧運會的「雙奧之城」。本屆賽事中國奪得 9 金 4 銀 2 銅，位列獎牌榜第三位，創下歷來最佳成績。



得票率 26.9%
11,299 票

20 印尼足球場球迷騷亂 人踩人逾百人死亡

印尼 10 月一場甲組足球聯賽發生球迷騷亂，數千名球迷在主隊落敗後衝入球場，當局隨即發放催淚彈驅散球迷，慌亂中逃跑的人群發生人踩人事故，造成至少數百人傷亡，包括多名兒童。



得票率 26.8%
11,239 票

21 元朗電纜橋起火 疑與橫樑光管有關

元朗朗屏站電纜橋 6 月發生大火，導致屯門、元朗及天水圍電力供應受阻，停電長達 13 小時。中電調查報告指火警疑因橫樑光管起火而致。為此，中電表示未來將為電纜加裝防火裝置並為地底安裝永久電纜，減少意外風險。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



得票率 23.4%
9,826 票

22 猴痘疫情持續擴散 港首現輸入個案

猴痘疫情持續擴散，世界衛生組織於 7 月宣布將猴痘疫情，列為「國際關注的突發公共衛生事件」。目前有逾百個國家報告出現猴痘個案，並持續錄得死亡病例。本港 9 月錄得首宗輸入個案，患者由菲律賓抵港。



得票率 23.4%
9,814 票

23 香港故宮文化博物館開幕 展示近千珍貴展品

適逢香港回歸祖國 25 周年，香港故宮文化博物館於 7 月 2 日正式向公眾開放，展出合共近千件國家一級文物和海外展品。七成展品更是首次於本港展出。博物館表示未來會與中國文化研究院合作舉辦活動，推廣中華文化。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



得票率 21.8%
9,172 票

24 英首相相繼辭任 卓慧思成任期最短首相

受疫情期間首相府派對醜聞及逾 40 名官員請辭，英國首相約翰遜於 7 月宣布辭職。外交大臣卓慧思接任。然而，因國內經濟情況持續不振，加上社會及黨內的反對聲音，卓上任 45 天便宣布辭職，成為執政時間最短首相。



得票率 21.8%
9,166 票

25 漁農署頒布「殺鼠令」 倉鼠遭人道毀滅

一名銅鑼灣寵物店店員和顧客在 1 月確診感染 Delta 變種病毒，隨後發現店內倉鼠樣本對新冠病毒呈陽性。翌日，政府頒布「殺鼠令」，亦有飼主為家人健康，主動上交寵物，預計約 2000 隻小動物被人道毀滅。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



得票率 20.3%
8,544 票

26 中共二十大召開 習近平展開第三個任期

中國共產黨第二十次全國代表大會於 10 月北京舉行。習近平發表報告，總結過去五年工作中多次提及「一國兩制」及港澳工作。閉幕後選出新一屆領導班子。政治局常委維持七人，習近平連任總書記及中央軍委主席，並展開第三個任期。



得票率 19.7%
8,288 票

27 政府放寬防疫限制 到港人士家居檢疫期 為 0+3

政府於 9 月 30 日宣布放寬防疫措施，旅客入境隔離時間放寬至家居「0+3」。旅客需持起飛前 24 小時陰性快測記錄方可登機；到港後在家隔離 3 天，並需每天進行快測及隔天進行核酸檢測。



28 美眾議院議長訪台 解放軍環台進行實彈演練

美國眾議院議長佩洛西無視中國多次嚴重警告，於 8 月亞洲之行的其中一站訪台，抵台後會晤當地官員，並倡美台合作。中國外交部連夜傳召美國駐華大使抗議，解放軍亦進行有史以來針對台灣最大規模的實彈演練，以示反制。



29 秀茂坪安達臣道天秤倒塌 釀 3 死 6 傷

秀茂坪安達臣道房協地盤於 9 月發生奪命工業意外，一個重 65 噸的天秤懷疑因基座焊接問題而倒塌，引致擊中地盤內多個貨櫃辦公室，致 3 死 6 傷。勞工處事後檢查全港所有運作中的天秤以確保安全。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



30 疫苗通行證分階段實施 政府打擊濫發免針紙

政府 2 月開始實施疫苗通行證計劃，加強防疫能力，凡進入表列處所須掃安心出行及按階段符合不同劑數疫苗要求。警方 9 月亦加強打擊濫發醫學豁免證明書（免針紙），拘捕 7 名私家醫生，及後政府宣布該批醫生簽發的免針紙一律無效。



新聞圖片由明報資料室提供



第三十一屆全港中學生十大新聞 選舉結果分析



第三十一屆學友社「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於 2022 年 11 月 21 日至 12 月 19 日進行，共有 128 間中學參與，投票學生人數達 42,004 名。參與新聞初選的 19 所中學先於校內成立籌委會，每所參與學校的校內籌委會各自擬出 30 則候選新聞予校內高中及初中兩班同學作投票，約 2,100 人參與初選投票。學友社從初選參與中學投票結果所提交的建議新聞事件中，篩選出本年度的 30 則候選新聞，由參與新聞總選的全港中學生從 30 則候選新聞中選出自己心目中的年度十大新聞。

總結 2022 年「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的投票結果，學友社有以下分析：

近半十大新聞屬突發事件 震撼畫面加深印象

在本年度的十大新聞中，首四則新聞分別是：「英女王逝世民眾紛紛哀悼」（第一位，得票 29,896，得票率 71.17%）、「韓國梨泰院人踩人事故 逾百人死亡」（第二位，得票 28,489，得票率 67.82%）、「日本前首相遭槍擊終年六十七歲」（第三位，得票 23,875，得票率 56.84%）及「MIRROR 演唱會墜屏幕意外調查報告待公布」（第四位，得票 22,898，得票率 54.51%）。當中第一位及第三位涉及知名政治人物離世，而第二及第四位則分別為韓國及本港的意外突發事故，在地域上及生活上均與中學生相關性較近，更能獲得中學生關注。而持續超過半年的新聞「俄烏戰爭釀通脹衝擊全球經濟」（第六位，得票 18,878，得票率 44.94%）亦屬重大突發國際新聞。

本社估計隨着智能通訊設備廣泛應用，尤其涉及人命傷亡的新聞事件發生時，不少現場人士發布片段上載至社交媒體平台，現場震撼的畫面更能令多使用社交媒體平台的學生對相關新聞留下更深刻的印象。

國際新聞關注較去年高

在本年度的 30 則候選新聞中，國際新聞有 8 則，與去年相若（去年 7 則），惟整體排名明顯較高。7 則當中有四則新聞入選本年度十大新聞，包括首位新聞「英女王逝世 民眾紛紛哀悼」（第一位，得票 29,896，得票率 71.17%）、「韓國梨泰院人踩人事故 逾百人死亡」（第二位，得票 28,489，得票率 67.82%）、「日本前首相遭槍擊終年六十七歲」（第三位，得票 23,875，得票率 56.84%）及「俄烏戰爭釀通脹 衝擊全球經濟」（第六位，得票 18,878，得票率 44.94%），可見中學生對於國際新聞的關注比去年提高。

疫苗相關新聞排名較後

縱使 2022 年本港經歷第五波疫情爆發，除了與學生較有直接關係的新聞「為配合防疫工作 學校提前放暑假」（第十二位）外，其他疫情相關新聞整體均排名較後，包括「漁農署頒布『殺鼠令』倉鼠遭人道毀滅」（第二十五位）、「政府放寬防疫限制 到港人士家居檢疫期為 0+3」（第二十七位）及「疫苗通行證分階段實施政府 打擊濫發免針紙」（第三十位）。本社估計由於防疫措施及安排時有更新，再加上社會包括中學生對於疫情相關新聞已視之為日常，致使關注較其他新聞為少。

繼續關注提升中學生傳媒資訊素養

社交媒體平台的普及，影響了今天中學生接收新聞資訊的方式。除了新聞媒體的報導外，同學朋友間的轉載、發布亦成為其中一個重要資訊來源。傳媒資訊素養是指一組處理資訊的能力，強調從接收資訊開始，到進行分析及處理。同時，除作為資訊接收者外，學生亦會成為發布者，在自己的社交平台進行發布及轉載。故此，提升學生的傳媒資訊素養顯得更加重要。「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」將繼續關注中學生傳媒資訊素養，提高同學於資訊接收、分析及處理的能力。

十大新聞選舉活動得獎名單

新聞評述比賽—初中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	潘浣淳	聖保羅男女中學	一條頭巾引發的抗爭
亞軍	鄭馨兒	浸信會呂明才中學	論低地台小巴試驗計劃的不足與改善方法
季軍	饒浣桐	荃灣官立中學	放寬入境措施至「0+3」對香港旅遊業復甦是否有幫助?
殿軍	韓采桐	浸信會呂明才中學	本港中醫藥業面臨的困境及解決方法
入圍	郭思源	浸信會呂明才中學	論香港防疫政策是否不足及改善
入圍	張子言	浸信會呂明才中學	港府應如何解決本地都市固體廢物問題?

新聞評述比賽—高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	王卓怡	迦密主恩中學	談虐兒事件下的政府角色
亞軍	呂穎超	博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學	政府應實行全民退休保障以改善香港長者的生活素質
季軍	唐鈺妍	迦密主恩中學	過渡性房屋只是救火揚沸
殿軍	黃詩淇	迦密主恩中學	論香港擴大灣區交流計劃
入圍	施俊熙	迦密主恩中學	撤除防疫限制是否弊多於利?
入圍	鄺詠恩	保良局馬錦明中學	計劃對市民生活、經濟復甦帶來的影響，是否有效 舒緩疫情對民生與經濟帶來的壓力?未來應否持續?
入圍	陳翠賢	保良局馬錦明中學	相比全日制，半日制上課模式較利多於弊
入圍	賴穎琳	保良局馬錦明中學	論安心出行
入圍	左庭睿	五育中學	香港的中學應否長遠推行半日制面授上課模式?
入圍	劉泳琳	五育中學	香港企業應否實行彈性工作模式?
入圍	黃歆瑤	路德會呂明才中學	論香港 LGBT 權益
入圍	賴佩詩	筲箕灣官立中學	政府放寬入境管制
入圍	江晴心	荃灣官立中學	談濫發醫學豁免證明書

候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸角獎	丁曉淇 黃婉君 葉婉晴 黎明柱 羅庭欣 關羽晴	保祿六世書院
最佳新聞標題獎	陳思茵 陸柔倩 文閏慧 吳子敏 吳沁歡 蔡梓晴	賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院
最佳新聞簡介獎	蔡伊汶 蕭唏妍 林 曦 嚴英愛 周君灝 林凱婷 李惠欣 陳彩婷 張政浩 潘清揚 侯思維	中華傳道會安柱中學
最佳反思學習獎	曹咏欣 趙君玲 楊然昊 張芷欣 古穎楠 賴仟桐	順利天主教中學

News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Poon Man Huen Hayley	St. Mary's Canossian College	Global Economic Recession is just around the Corner?
1 st runner-up	Tsang Tsz Ying Subie	Heep Yunn School	The Pandemic – Effects on Secondary Education
2 nd runner-up	Yiu Hong Ching Katelyn	Diocesan Girls' School	The overturn of Roe V Wade: its impact on the world
3 rd runner-up	Lau Yin Tung	Heep Yunn School	The Forgotten Refugees
Final Round Entrants	Liu Huen Laam	Heep Yunn School	Hong Kong's 0+3 scheme
Final Round Entrants	Cheuk Hoi Lam Megan	Heep Yunn School	Climate change and heatwaves: what to do
Final Round Entrants	Lo Sheung Yu Jolyon	CNEC Christian College	The Invisible Repercussions of Social Media
Final Round Entrants	Lei Cheuk Yin Obie	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	International Issue: British monarchy facing controversies

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Ng Wing Ki, Yuki	Hong Kong True Light College	Britain and the world bid farewell to Queen Elizabeth as state funeral marks end of era
1 st runner-up	Chan Hiu Yau	Heep Yunn School	To Wear or Not to Wear: How Iranian Protests Bring to Light Persisting Issues on Women's Rights and Freedom
2 nd runner-up	Choi Cheuk Yan	Munsang College	'Double Reduction': Efficiency in Reducing Students' Academic Stress?
3 rd runner-up	Lee Tsz Lu	Heep Yunn School	The Closure of Mil Mil
Final Round Entrants	Ng Hei Yan, Yammy	Heep Yunn School	The Power of Ending a157-Year-old Trend
Final Round Entrants	Cheung Chu Kwan	Munsang College	Sinking Culture: Can it be saved?
Final Round Entrants	Lee Sze Ching	Munsang College	Hong Kong Reviving Tourism: To Give Away 500,000 Airline Tickets
Final Round Entrants	Lo Hong Mun	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	Early Commencement of Summer Break Triggers All Manners of Discussion
Final Round Entrants	Lam Sheung Yin, Shawn	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	Revisit and Afterthoughts of the Wounds of the Russo-Ukrainian War Out of the Spotlight
Final Round Entrants	Tse Tsoi Yee	Tuen Mun Government Secondary School	The New Trends and New Opportunities of E-commerce
Final Round Entrants	Chan Ip Lam Arianna	St. Mary's Canossian College	The Kidnapping of Animals – An Ongoing Problem

新聞解碼挑戰日

獎項	得獎學生	學校
冠軍隊伍	嚴英愛 蔡伊汶 潘清揚 蕭晞妍	中華傳道會安柱中學
亞軍隊伍	黃柏輝 陳宇康 周浩賢 盧穎霖	荃灣官立中學
季軍隊伍	施盈欣 張萃翹 李綺晴 汪采瑤	播道書院
殿軍隊伍	林楷棋 史樺欣 趙祉茵 陳穎思	荃灣官立中學

「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

獎項	得獎同學
一等獎	梁嘉灝 黃海洋 梁雯欣 許穎妍 林梓劭 羅海珊 鄺晴欣 黃柏輝 陳宇康 區惇然
二等獎	朱正軒 岑濟宇 譚愷楠 譚沛瑤 鄧頌晞 張歌兒 陳 妃 陳芷蕤 陳俊曦 胡懿澄 譚焯丞 李昆庭 凌海殷 陳瑋信 陸靖堯 葉曉璇 楊亦涵 陳依琪 林賢豪 韓諾妍 張真艷 鄭駿義 鍾展康 何宇軒 陳皓婷 伍郁堅 李芷晴 梁恩瑜 關旨淳 許詠淇 陳婉怡 劉巧穎 黃晉熙 葉俊謙 王君泉 何章煌 謝紫盈 葉靜汶 黃文希 吳濤熹
三等獎	王顯臻 黃子殷 岑頌輝 黃禹周 梁燦坤 陳言銘 張志豪 張尉翹 陳卓妍 麥靖兒 黃志晴 陳航宇 吳莉滢 李思琪 楊鈞傑 余建滔 柯嘉穎 廖蕙心 招智瀚 程 晴 黃柏洋 歐梓怡 馬鳳琦 胡荃鎧 陳詩祺 朱佳燁 顧俊雅 黃凱琳 何 旭 陳子謙 吳佩瑩 曹英文 俞裕淵 鄧立賢 蕭晞妍 周子齊 余鳳玲 戴詠雯 葉熙賢 吳依麗 楊文雋 陳卓欣 戴 泉 梁高欣 施晉業 黃彥淇 謝凱欣 黃倩美 馮泳欣 楊文琪

*詳細得獎同學的學校名單於 <https://top10news.org/> 公布。

最踴躍參與獎

- 紙本投票率最高的首十間學校

佛教大雄中學
金文泰中學
觀塘官立中學
中華傳道會安柱中學
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第三中學
彩虹邨天主教英文中學
五旬節林漢光中學
天主教郭得勝中學
創知中學
紡織學會美國商會胡漢輝中學

最踴躍參與獎

- 網上投票率達90%的學校

保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學
沙田蘇浙公學
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學
聖羅撒書院

全程投入金獎

中華傳道會安柱中學
保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學
路德會呂明才中學



NEWS

WORLD

新聞評述 得獎作品





初級組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **潘浹淳** 聖保羅男女中學

評判語錄

林靜潔講師

題目很吸引，標題起得很好。內文層層剖析伊朗因為宗教而導致的兩性不平等，女性所受的壓力和不公，雖然講的是伊朗，但仍然令人產生共鳴，這是文章最佳之處。結尾的一段也寫得很好，語調鏗鏘有力。

一條頭巾引發的抗爭

上月，一名伊朗女性因沒有正確地戴頭巾而被當地警察拘捕。後來，她在扣留時無故地進入昏迷狀態，並在三天後過世。有指該女性在拘留時遭受暴力對待，被警察以警棍扑頭，將她的頭部撞至警車。不久後，事引起世界各地市民關注，伊朗人民紛紛脫下頭巾，走到街上示威，表示對當權者及封建思想的不滿。

自示威爆發，不少示威者及傳媒人士被拘捕，警察出動真槍實戰，令至少九名示威者喪生。政府將示威者渲染成為造成社會動盪的暴力份子。惟一開始採用暴力手段的很大可能是警察，示威期間，警察亦一次次以槍械制服人民。政府至今未有明確調查此事，除了示威以外，民眾又有什麼辦法讓政府聆聽他們的聲音呢？

一直以來，伊斯蘭教主張女性是為男性的附屬品，身體的控制權是屬於男方的。女性在社會中處處受限制，比如要遮掩身體、不可盛妝打扮、必須順從男性，如女性穿著不得體，就是引起男性慾望的罪人。早於 1979 年的伊斯蘭革命之後，伊朗政府要求所有年滿 9 歲的女性在公共場所佩戴頭巾，並穿上寬鬆的服飾遮蓋身形。該

國專門設有「道德警察」，其工作內容之一便是確保女性遵守「着裝規範」。違規者面臨罰款、鞭打和入獄等懲罰。某些男性曾觸犯某些宗教相關的法律條例，卻沒有被捕。這充分顯示伊朗男女不平等的問題。

是次案件正正反映傳統封建思想主義和人權主義之間的衝突。隨著時代變遷，人民接觸到人權概念，聯合國的世界人權宣言中，無論是和平公義、社會安全還是性別平等也包括在內反映出它的重要性。當地人民認為宗教應該與時並進，不應壓榨人權，應關注女性的基本權益。而伊斯蘭教的宗教主張與婦女權益一直是爭議話題，多年來常有女性不服從頭巾法而被性侵犯、暴力對待的案件。從是次伊朗政府的作法來看，當地距離人權伸張之日，仍有漫漫長路。

雖然我們現在身處於高度文明的香港，但也不可忘記世界上有許多人仍身在封建社會。人類的思想一直在進步，宗教也一直流變，縱觀歷史，打破不合時宜的禮制往往是通向文明的基礎。但願無論是哪個國家或宗教的人，也能夠得到基本人權的保障。





初級組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **鄭馨兒** 浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄

陳智傑博士

評論突顯「民生無小事」。短短一千字，觸及政策由來、實施細節、成效檢討及改善建議。行文如流水，有力有節。

論低地台小巴試驗計劃的失敗原因及解決方法

低地台小巴試驗計劃自 2017 年起推行至今，大部份市民卻仍對低地台小巴毫無認識。政府推行的低地台小巴試驗計劃究竟為何失敗？這些問題能被解決嗎？

低地台小巴試驗計劃，全名為「可供輪椅上落的低地台小巴試驗計劃」原意為推動傷健共融，讓輪椅人士同樣能乘搭小巴。計劃裏的低地台小巴行走醫院路線，以方便輪椅病患來往醫院接受治療。可惜，計劃中的不足令計劃至今尚未完善。

首先，低地台小巴服務量不足。據政府統計處 2013 年的調查顯示，全港身體活動能力受限制的人約有三十萬，可見低地台小巴的需求相當龐大。但計劃已推行近 5 年，全港只有兩條路線有實質低地台小巴服務。除了路線少，兩條路線的低地台小巴班次疏落：54M 線每半小時一班；413 線每小時一班。低地台小巴服務量少，大量有需要的市民無法受惠，令此計劃顯得嚴重不足。

其次，政府推行計劃的力度不足。低地台小巴造價昂貴，一輛的價錢相當於兩輛普通小巴。政府卻沒有提供津貼，故小巴公司難以響應計劃。低地台小巴在港不普及，小巴公司或會擔心重額購得低地台小巴後預約人數稀少，無法獲利。而且，政府對計劃的態度冷淡。有小巴公司指，運輸署驗車程序繁複，令一些低地台小巴遲遲未能「落地」。

其三，政府對計劃宣傳不足。計劃推行至今 5 年，但普遍市民對低地台小巴都缺乏認識，一些輪椅人士可能也不清楚香港有低地台小巴服務，變相無法受惠。低地台小巴採用預約制度，乘客需事先預約才可享受服務。如果輪椅人士不知道此計劃的存在，又怎會懂得預約，怎能享用服務？

要解決這些問題，政府先要把低地台小巴的服務範圍擴大至全港專線小巴路線，帶頭統率眾小巴公司引入低地台小巴，並為小巴公司提供購買及保養低地台小巴的津貼，更可加設獎賞制度：主動參與的小巴公司可獲更大額的津貼。在宣傳方面，政府可以與關注傷殘人士福祉的團體合作，向有關人士推廣計劃。這些團體也可以為有需要人士提供代預約及相關查詢服務。

有人認為低地台小巴試驗計劃的失敗是因為巴士和港鐵的無障礙設備已能滿足傷殘人士出行的需求，對小巴的需求並不大。但事實上，小巴主要的功用是在大型交通工具未能到達的偏遠地區與市區間作接駁。香港的輪椅人士人數眾多，發展可方便輪椅上落的小巴是有必要的。另外，一些偏遠的村落也需要低地台小巴服務。這類鄉村地區的馬路狹窄，巴士不能直達，更遑論鐵路。小巴的需求其實相當大，因此這不是計劃的失敗原因。

總括而言，低地台小巴試驗計劃的失敗是由政府一手造成的。有小巴公司即使缺乏支持仍願意投資低地台小巴這一點足以證明，只要政府願意花心思，低地台小巴在香港也能蓬勃發展。願香港政府能正視並解決上述問題，從而實踐計劃的原意：推動無障礙交通及傷健共融。



初級組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **饒浣桐** 荃灣官立中學

評判語錄

林靜潔 講師

文筆很好，能適當運用字詞，論述亦鏗鏘有力。數據資料也掌握得不錯。

放寬入境措施至「0+3」對香港旅遊業復甦是否有幫助？

新冠疫情肆虐三年多，香港也被裹得嚴嚴實實一千多天。由最初全面封關，接着是「21+0」、「14+0」等等嚴厲規格的入境措施，直至本年九月二十六日，港府宣佈放寬入境措施指「0+3」，香港依然對入境人士的處理萬分謹慎。

香港一直緊貼中國政策，冀望實時「動態清零」，當中原因之一是希望能和內地通關。中國內地是香港的商業貿易、旅遊業、零售業等重要客源，佔經濟活動的一大環，嚴格的措施有助香港更快達到中國大陸的要求。另一邊廂，世界各地彷彿看到「清零」是一條沒完沒了的征程，為了將疫情對經濟和民生的傷害降至最低，紛紛開始「與病毒共存」，尤以歐、美、國家等國先行。

保障市民健康固然重要，但疫情對香港經濟社會的打擊也已入木三分。在各地已然實施寬鬆的入境政策下，香港仍然墨守成規，嚴格規限入境者，令各國投資者卻步，無擬令蕭條的經濟雪上加霜。九月二十二日公佈的全球金融中心指數，香港失落全球第三的地位，被新加坡取代。除了一直引以為傲的金融業，香港也接連失去主辦盛事的机会，例如世界龍舟錦標賽移師泰國舉辦、田徑總會決定取消今年的渣打馬拉松。就連港府極度重視，將於11月舉行的「國際七人欖球賽」及「國際金融投資峰會」是否能順利舉行也成為疑問。

礙於香港社會各界給予政府的種種壓力，特首李家超先生最終頒布最新的「0+3」入境政策，取消入境人士酒店隔離，改為三日手機程式「黃碼」追蹤，入境人士三日內無法進入在指定場所，如餐廳、酒吧。特首在兩星期後的記者發佈會提到實施了「0+3」，十月平均出入境數字較九月的上升25%-30%，單論入境人數上升了三成。我認為「0+3」政策未能最有效吸引旅客到訪香港，試想旅客來到香港，首三天無法到美食天堂

堂食會對行程造成多大耽擱，自然不會盡興。放眼其他旅遊勝地如日本、新加坡，並不會限制遊客的足跡，當然成為更佳之選。雖然數字上顯示入境遊客增加三成，但由於原本基數太低，三成只是數千名訪客，估計他們到訪的目的是必要商務往來或探親，而非以旅遊為主要目的人士。如果持續這樣的狀態，香港人陸續到外地旅行；卻沒有外國人來香港消費、觀光，便會造成資金外流，對本港景點、餐飲和零售業來說反要再吃一重擊。如果政府有意振興旅遊業，應該全面實施「0+0」，在跟各地有同樣自由開放的防疫措施的前提下，展現香港一如既往的商業優勢和旅遊魅力，使外來投資者和旅客絡繹不絕。

其實，無論實施什麼防疫政策，相信港府都希望保障香港市民同時又讓香港經濟好轉。在此，我認為政府頒布政策應該果敢決斷，明瞭自己想達到的目的並增加透明度讓投資者及旅客更有信心。如果政府想如中國的銅牆壁壘一般，就堅決不放寬防疫措施，將「動態清零」實行至終，忍耐以達致和內地通關的條件，最終應可挽回數千萬名內地旅客，振興旅遊業；如果政府想先放眼世界，與競爭者看齊，便果斷放手，將各項防疫措施都盡量放寬，不要抱着「試水溫」的心態，直接實施「0+0」。一邊想將病毒殺盡，一邊又希望挽救墜入谷底的經濟，只會令各界無所適從。希望政府施政時，別再疑行無成，疑事無功。



高級組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **王卓怡** 迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

陳景祥教授

論據有力，分析很全面。

談虐兒事件下的政府角色

近日位於銅鑼灣的保良局嬰兒組留宿幼兒中心再次爆出虐兒案，因早前33歲女職員涉虐兒被捕後，社署再翻查閉路電視發現有職員涉不恰當對待幼兒，再拘捕多一名28歲院舍女職員。

此令人聯想到位於大埔的嚴重智障兒童學校、匡智松嶺第二校被指涉嫌虐兒以及2018年5歲女童陳瑞臨疑遭生父及繼母虐待致死事件，雖然當時促使政府成立此前民間爭取了二十年的兒童事務委員會，並在公營小學推行「一校一社工」。可是，虐兒個案仍然頻生，而大眾關注度已有所減退，後續的保護兒童政策亦未見蹤影。

所以，我認為政府作為政策制定者、監察者、教育宣傳者，有責任正視本港虐兒問題。

首先，覆蓋率方面，政府作為政策制定者，應該制定明確政策以保障兒童權益。雖然香港也有不少機構提供類近的親職教育，但大部份項目非政府資助項目，不但無以為繼，而且不少項目更因經費問題，以及宣傳力度不足，造成覆蓋率低，虐兒預防的果效也因此受到削弱。誠如香港保護兒童會總幹事早前撰文，香港現時的兒童事務存有兩個嚴重缺陷，分別是欠缺完善保護兒童政策和專責統籌的機構，故凡涉及到兒童權益的事項，都缺乏長遠及清晰的目標，更無階段性指標及行動規劃。

政府可借鑑澳洲政府於2009年推出全國性的護童政策框架，清晰指出虐兒責任不再局限於施虐者，而是延伸至公共政府，以及各持份者單位。該框架每三年發布一個行動計劃，特設不同保護兒童的焦點項目和目標，鼓勵大眾共同努力實踐。澳洲政府也成立了家庭與社區服務部作專責機關，以強化社區的輔助功能，向家庭提供多元化支援，包括優質幼兒照顧服務，和改善親職技巧等課程。

其次，有效性方面，政府作為監察者，應該要與社會各界合作，填補政策漏洞。申訴專員公署發表《有關辨識和通報懷疑虐待兒童個案的機制》報告明確指出，與兒

童有緊密接觸的老師、社工等專業人士，在揭發虐兒問題中扮演重要角色。但是，根據工黨立法會議員兼兒童權利小組委員會主席透露，無論在社署、公營學校或社福機構工作的專業同工，都面對眼見兒童身上有明顯受虐痕迹，擔心介入後會破壞受害者的家庭關係，而拒絕讓該社工繼續跟進個案以及部份校長懼怕得失家長的困難。加上，目前法例並無規定他們在知悉事件後必須挺身而出舉報案件，故政府應該探討強制舉報懷疑虐兒個案的可行性，例如引入匿名制或相關部門先採取隱密調查、取證、加強培訓及增加人手比例等方法。

最後，長遠性方面，政府作為教育宣傳者，應該積極利用教育宣傳確立良好的護童風氣。在「寧教人打仔，莫教人分妻」的價值觀下，社會似乎默許了透過體罰懲戒兒童，並「勸諫」旁人勿插手別人家事，以免破壞舉報者與施虐者的友好或受虐者的家庭關係。根據社會福利署新登記保護兒童個案數字，經入院發現的懷疑虐兒案增加近5成，上年有約1360宗懷疑虐兒案，較前年約940宗增四成多，當中約四成屬身體虐待，其次為性虐待。尤其在疫情下基層家庭壓力大增，加上受社交距離措施限制，有需要的家庭未必能到中心尋求協助。因此，政府應該改變強調虐兒僅是家庭問題的觀念，應該像澳洲、瑞士、加拿大般，發佈明確的保護兒童政策文件，開宗明義提出保護兒童福祉是社會共同責任，好讓社會每一個角色都成為預防虐童問題的重要持份者，以及提高專業人士、左鄰右里或親朋戚友對懷疑虐兒個案的敏感度，令較多虐兒個案及早被識別家庭及兒童的需要，以便盡快介入來提供支援服務，避免其因缺乏支援而演變成「高危」家庭。

總結而言，我認為政府作為政策制定者、監察者、教育宣傳者，有責任正視本港虐兒問題。



高級組 | 中文

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分析深入，論點清晰。

政府應實行全民退休保障以改善香港長者的生活素質

我很大程度上同意「政府應實行全民退休保障以改善香港長者的生活素質」這看法。以下從迫切性、整體社會需要和時效性三方面衡量並加以解釋。


首先，在迫切性方面，香港老年貧窮問題嚴重，而全民退休保障能即時為退休長者提供經濟援助，有助改善香港人的生活素質。本港的貧窮人口達135.2萬，市民的退休生活成為最大隱憂。假如政府沒有實行全民退休保障，以現時只有一千多元的生果金制度，並不足夠應付港人的退休生活，例如現時不少長者在退休後要以拾荒維生。據我所知，有提倡全民退休保障的學者要求實行「不論貧富」的方案，市民只要年滿65歲，毋須資產審查每月可領取3,230元。若政策得以實行，長者便能即時獲得額外的補助來應付日常生活的開支，如購買更多或更優質的生活用品，從而改善其物質生活，滿足生活需要，有助舒緩現時的長者貧窮問題。否則，以目前高達31.6%的長者貧窮率計算，政府不及早推行全民退休保障以維持他們基本的生活開支，他們的生活明顯不受保障。由此可見，政府應盡早實行全民退休保障，以盡早向退休長者提供額外補貼，改善他們的生活素質，滿足經濟需要。

其次，在整體社會需要考慮而言，全民退休保障能促進社會和諧。資料指出，本港的堅尼系數多年來一直高企，達至0.539的高位，令社會上出現不同程度的仇富情緒。假如香港不實行全民退休保障，沒有機制重新分配財富，將可能令貧者愈貧，加劇社會矛盾。由於長者退休後再沒有收入，在2016年的65歲或以上的長者仍有31.6%屬於貧窮。實行全民退休保障可給予退休人士一定程度的經濟援助，讓他們能夠有尊嚴地生活。例如以3000多元的港元可以作為最基本的

生活津貼，讓屬於基層的長者不需要再從事體力勞動的工作以賺取微薄收入。同時，香港實行全民退休保障達致公平的資源分配原則，讓每一位年滿65歲的長者獲得經濟支援，充分體現互助精神，有助減低市民的仇富心態。由此可見，在整體社會需要而言，政府應實行全民退休保障，有助建立和諧社會，改善香港長者的生活素質。

最後，在時效性而言，政府推行全民退休保障能夠持續發揮保障的效果，有助應對香港人口老化帶來的問題，以改善香港長者的生活素質。儘管香港現行的退休保障制度包括三根支柱，分別為毋須供款的社會保障制度、強制性公積金制度，以及個人自願儲蓄。部分人認為政府只需要向有經濟需要的長者提供額外津貼，便可完善安全網。但現時香港長者數目不斷增加，勞動力比例減少、整體撫養比率增加。政府財政資源有限，若只利用財政儲備向有需要長者提供額外津貼，長遠將會令政府出現財困，窒礙經濟發展，而長者貧窮率亦有機會持續惡化。若政府盡早實行全民退休保障，讓由政府、企業和市民三方共同供款的基金盡早滾存，便可提升方案的可持續性，長遠有助應對人口老化帶來的經濟負擔，保障老人退休後的生活。由此可見，在時效性而言，全民退休保障能夠持續發揮保障的效果，政府應盡早實施以應對香港人口老化帶來的問題，以改善香港長者的生活素質。

不過，有人指出實行全民退休保障會影響本港競爭力，損害香港人的生活素質。因為本港過往的繁榮建基於自由市場及低稅率政策，但全民退休保障將令香港走向福利主義，動搖香港的繁榮基石。若推行有關措施，政府須高度介入經濟發展，有違過去奉行



的「大市場，小政府」原則，影響本港經濟自由度，打擊國際社會對香港的信心。只有維持現時低稅的營商及生活環境，才能維持繁榮和社會競爭力。我對此看法並不完全認同。假如香港社會現時不處理長者退休的問題，隨着長者比例增加，社會的經濟負擔只會愈來愈重，生產力或不足以支援社會開支，令社會發展停滯不前，損害港人的生活素質。因此，政府盡早實行全民退休保障，為持續增長的長者預早提供安全

網，才足以應對未來香港發展的需要。由此可見，香港社會有實行全民退休保障以保障港人生活素質的根本需要。

總括而言，以上從迫切性、整體社會需要和時效性三方面衡量，我在很大程度上同意「政府應實行全民退休保障以改善香港長者的生活素質」這看法。





高級組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **唐鈺妍** 迦密主恩中學



評判語錄

陳景祥教授

論證嚴密，文字表達佳。

過渡性房屋只是救火揚沸

房屋問題一直困擾着香港。疫情期間劏房住戶在狹窄的居住環境不但擔心染疫的風險更要擔心隨時失業的風險，令其精神健康變差。同時不穩定收入亦難以應付租金。政府針對輪候公屋，居住劏房的住戶選擇建設過渡性房屋。近期政府更考慮將社區隔離設施改造過渡性房屋的用途。短期來說，過渡性房屋未嘗不是一個好方法，但實際上只能暫時舒緩有需要人士的住房問題。

過渡性房屋問題多

從根本性而言，過渡性房屋未能從根本上解決香港住房問題。香港面臨住屋問題的根本原因在於政府土地發展規劃失當地產商投資者控制樓價，令香港樓價高企。無奈之下基層市民只能選擇劏房，籠屋，居住環境惡劣租金較便宜的居所。而過渡性房屋只能解決提供基層市民臨時幫助。在樓價方面並無改善，不斷上升，市民收入難追上樓價的增幅，難以置業。可見增設過渡性房屋治標不治本，未能從根本上解決香港的房屋問題。

就時效性而言，過渡性房屋未能長期解決住房問題。過渡性房屋一般期限只有兩年租客，一旦期滿便要花費時間另尋居所，變相加重了市民的時間成本和面臨不安。「南昌220」因租約屆滿而結束營運後四分一的住戶能在居住期間獲配公屋位置，其餘居民未能成功「上樓」，回歸租住劏房，「捱貴租」的舊況。可見兩年的時間短暫，變相市民只是搬遷自己的住所，未能發揮很大的作用。所以短期而言，過渡性房屋舒緩住房問題的成效甚微。

就成本效益而言，過渡性房屋成本效益低。過渡性房屋並非由房屋署負責，政府有撥地興建，需要向商界租借土地建設過渡性房屋。而計劃有一定的期限，不能長期用其土地，在租期滿後亦要清拆房屋，增加成本。建設過渡性房屋的成本約55萬相較於2021年一間公屋單位建築成本——61萬略低，而且可用期限短，

未能真正幫助到基層市民的需要。可見過渡性房屋成本效益低。

另外，政府在推行計劃是難與商界有共識，令推行更多過渡性房屋計劃的可行性較低。興建過渡性房屋需要商界的支持，但會令商界收入減少，導致業界向政府施壓，令計劃難以落實。商界會因應土地的價值以衡量是否租借。若政府未能得到商界的支持而決定建設過渡性房屋會令商界對政府感到不滿，令計劃受到阻力。政府在烏溪沙豪宅「峻源」旁建立過渡性房屋但是諮詢短，業主恐怕計劃影響樓價而不滿政府。可見政府在興建過度房屋難以與商界達成共識，有助計劃的推行。

建議

過渡性房屋雖然有弊端但本意好，讓基層市民擁有另一個選擇，改善其生活素質。若要令過渡性質住房發揮最大作用，我建議政府應該將租期延長。由於公屋單位會優先派發給45歲以上的申請者，許多輪候公屋的市民輪候10年以上，太短的早期難發揮過渡性的作用。而且延長租期能夠讓基層市民有足夠儲蓄買私人樓宇，避免再度搬至衛生環境惡劣的住房。

其次，過渡性房屋只能作為一種輔助的配套，政府應將更多資金在興建公屋。公屋輪候時間長的原因在於市民對於公屋的需求不斷增長，然而公屋的數量卻未能達到需求組成供不應求問題。而增設公屋能增加房屋供應，令市民輪候的時間減少且長期達致降低房屋價格的效果，而令市民享有夠廉價的租金，有置業的機會。否則香港的過度房屋問題難以解決。



殿軍

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新聞評述比賽 **黃詩淇** 迦密主恩中學

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這篇文章經過深入研究；非常詳細的背景調查。

論香港擴大大灣區交流計劃

背景

香港公營醫療系統負荷過重是不爭的事實，醫護人手長短缺，香港醫生與人口比例是每 1000 人只有 1.9 名醫生。在 2022 年 9 月 22 日，醫管局決定擴大「大灣區醫生交流計劃」，除醫生外，護士、中醫師及放射治療師亦在交流計劃內，護士更無須在港註冊，而且內地護士若在本發生任何醫療事故，醫管局亦會承擔所有法律責任，以大大吸引來港醫生來港工作，減低他們的疑慮，從而緩解香港醫護人手不足的問題。

擴大大灣區交流計劃的原因

首先，公營醫護人員因工作壓力沉重而離職，甚至移民，導致香港公立醫院長期醫護人手短缺，從而需引入外勞。近年公營醫療人手流失加劇，根據醫管局資料顯示，截至 8 月，過去一年醫生流失比率約 8.3%，而護士流失比率約 10.1%，當中 34 至 39 歲的員工率離職率最高。現時，香港醫療服務主要由公營為主，88% 住院服務由公營醫院提供。因公營收費定價便宜，令大部分人到公立醫院就診，甚至濫用醫療服務，令醫生值班時間加重。公立醫生的工時每星期可高達 65 小時，比一般香港打工仔的 44 小時，多出 21 小時，公立醫生工作沉重，不少醫生有過勞及抑鬱的症狀。新一批年輕醫生更因工作壓力加重，一取專科資格離開，並轉到私營醫院工作。因公營醫院人手流失更甚，政府想擴大大灣區交流計劃，放寬醫生護士到香港工作的限制，以紓緩公立醫院人才流失的問題。

而且，香港人口老化問題越趨嚴重，公營醫院的需求增加，須擴大大灣區交流計劃來增加公立醫護人手。根據政府統計處資料顯示，在 2022 年，65 歲及以上的人口為 137.7 萬人，增加至 2051 年的 270.2 萬人，可見預計人口老化問題會逐漸加劇。而且老人家患上慢性疾病的機率會大幅上升，導致公營醫療的壓力大幅加重。從醫管局關鍵績效指標報告中指出，眼科專科門診輪候時間由 131 週增至 143 週，較去年多逾 3 月，人工全膝關節置換術的輪候時間更上升至 72 月。公營醫療的急症室輪候時間加長代表著醫院服務

需求增加，而政府想以吸引內地醫生來香港，以應對公營醫院需求及輪候時間上升的問題。

大灣區交流計劃對香港醫療體系影響

在正面方面，政府擴大大灣區交流計劃無疑可短時間增加公立醫護人手，以減輕現時公營醫療人員的壓力。因為基層醫療未能發揮功效及人口老化加劇，而增加慢性病的負擔，令本港公營醫療體系瀕臨崩潰狀態，現時公營醫生工時過長，易影響診斷的結果及工作效率。但計劃可引入更多優質的內地醫生來公立醫院工作可與本港醫生合作，分擔診治工作，同時可互相交流在醫療行業中得到的經驗，從而可提升醫療效率。

在負面方面，政府擴大大灣區交流計劃以引入內地醫生來港可增加市民及醫生的疑慮。大灣區交流計劃讓大灣內地醫院醫生、護士加入香港的醫療團隊，而無須進行面試及考試，可直接到前線工作。他們所接受的醫療培訓及在醫院工作模式與香港不同，他們需時間適應在公營醫院的壓迫環境工作，這加深了香港市民對內地醫生的專業程度產生質疑，同時也增加了本地醫療事故風險。加上內地醫生亦未必懂廣東話，他們與病人及本地醫生溝通可產生障礙，而未能提供貼切的醫療服務給市民。

建議

疫情肆虐，香港的公營醫療體系接近「爆煲」，公立醫生流失嚴重。而醫療是推動社會發展重要的一環，每位市民應有權利接受安全適當的醫療服務，從而才有更好的物質及非物質生活素質。透過擴大大灣區交流計劃是的確能立刻減輕公立醫院人手短缺的壓力，但絕不是長遠的政策。而我認為香港需大力擴大及推動公私醫療合作，並鼓勵市民接受基層醫療及長期支助市民分流到私營醫院檢查。私營醫療收費昂貴，令不少基層及中層市民卻步，但當政府支助市民大部分的私營診所費用，能鼓勵市民到，私營醫院進行身體檢查，能及做發現隱疾，進行預防及治療，提升治癒的機率。長遠而言有效減低公營醫療的壓力。

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Junior | English Section

Global Economic Recession is just around the Corner?

As Central banks from all across the world simultaneously raise their interest rates to tackle inflation, the world may be heading towards a global economic recession in 2023. Ever since the start of the pandemic, prices of goods have risen to unimaginable levels. Economists predict that high inflation will lead to more financial crises that will cause lasting harm to developing countries. Economic recession refers to the economic deceleration in a nation. When this recession period is prolonged, it can severely affect other related countries, eventually leading to a global economic downturn.

Causes of this crisis include continuous QE (Quantitative Easing) in monetary policy in major economies after the major economic downturn in 2008 after the Lehman Brothers collapse and disasters like war which led to high inflation due to lack of certain products such as fuel and food, the general decline in trade, and the stagnancy of economic activities.

The US is the world's largest economy, with its currency the most widely used in global trade and financial transactions, which means it plays a major role in driving the global economy. Quantitative easing (QE) has been practiced by the US and other top economic powers such as UK for the past few years. It is a monetary policy action where a central bank purchases government bonds or other financial assets in order to inject monetary reserves into the economy to stimulate economic activity. Central banks lower interest rates and print money to boost economic activities. While it may work in the beginning, reviving the economy, the sudden increase of money in the market will create inflation in the long run. For the past decade, US has

been printing money and QE implied more money was injected into the banking system, so asset prices rose significantly; stock prices, housing prices and commodity prices rose. At the same time, bubbles were created in these markets as a result. Inflation creeps in. In recent years, Central banks around the world have decided to stop QE as this was never meant to last. It was only imposed as a measure to boost the economy after the economic downturn in 2008. Yet the Covid pandemic in the past 2 years have made situations more complicated, the economies are once tested as businesses were forced to close due to the pandemic. With rising interest rates and low economic activities, recession seems to be round the corner.

As for private companies, they face a higher cost as the interest rate on loans goes up. To make things worse for them, workers are demanding higher salaries to tackle inflation and rising energy prices add an extra burden on top. The private sector is currently under a huge amount of pressure. Therefore, many companies are requesting the government to help out by either cutting profit tax or even handing out subsidies to ensure the survival of these companies.

In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in an escalation of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2014. As many Western countries refuse to buy gas from Russia and with Russia shutting off its gas supply to Europe, the demand for acquiring gas from other sellers increases dramatically, driving up prices, and causing an energy crisis. The general public in Europe and the UK are seeing their utility bills go up by over 100% in the past year. The war also meant that Ukraine, a leading agricultural country, cannot produce or export much



food, hence food prices in many other countries are greatly impacted. These crises affect the entire world, fuelling the rise in prices, and eventually leading to incredibly high inflation.

To tackle the rising inflation, the only tool central banks can use is to hike interest rates. On one hand, as people use more money to pay interest on loans and mortgages, therefore they have less to spend on other goods or services. As the demand decreases, so does inflation. On the other hand, more businesses will suffer as they struggle to pay interest, whilst fewer goods may be sold as the general public has less to spend, hence suppressing the price of goods when demand is lower. The decrease in businesses not only causes stagnancy of economic activities; but also the rise in unemployment. Thus, creating a vicious cycle.

In economic hard times, governments can lower profit tax for companies so as to boost productivity and promote active research and innovation. In order to narrow the wealth gaps, policymakers should reallocate resources for the interest of the mass of the public.

Most companies have been affected by this inflation. By lowering the profits tax for them, governments can help boost productivity and encourage more research and development. Not only does this help relieve the financial stress and the threat of bankruptcy to companies but also encourages more funds to go into additional investments and research & development in green projects as well as new technologies.

Areas such as education and medicine could use more resources. Policymakers can reallocate resources to help the children of families under the poverty line receive adequate education. At the same time, medicine can also benefit from this after the exhaustion of resources during the pandemic.

As economic recession seems inevitable, one of the solutions is to lessen the impact by shortening the period of it. If Russia and Ukraine can come to a peaceful agreement within the next few months, and the Western world can uplift the sanctions on Russia, the energy crisis can be solved. With that solved, this will certainly ease the inflationary pressure around the world.

"Global growth is slowing sharply, with further slowing likely as more countries fall into recession. My deep concern is that these trends will persist, with long-lasting consequences that are devastating for people in emerging markets and developing economies," said World Bank Group President David Malpass.

For growth and poverty reduction, policies should seek to boost production and generate additional investment. All the countries in the world need to cooperate to mitigate the imminent danger of the economic recession.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Tsang Tsz Ying Subie

Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Prof. Felix Poon

A good presentation on the discussion.

Junior | English Section

The Pandemic – Effects on Secondary Education

It is a well-known fact that the outbreak of Covid-19 has enormously impacted people's lives. Even after two years of living with the pandemic, problems still have not been solved. One of the most pressing issues under the Covid-19 situation is the unforeseen consequences to secondary students' physical health, mental health and general social well-being. The additional burden of ongoing and everlasting academic pressure in Hong Kong has pushed this issue to a boiling point.

How exactly does the pandemic affect secondary school students? Well, the outbreak of the pandemic has caused multiple troubles to arise; these include but are not limited to school suspensions, online classes, teacher shortages, and shortened teaching hours.

While these factors may seem self-evident, their impact on a student's learning is more severe than one can possibly imagine. Truly, only one currently facing such challenges can speak of the physical and emotional distraught caused by the pandemic. With suspension or shorter teaching hours, secondary school students are unable to go in-depth with the topic and instead have to fly through the syllabus without necessarily understanding it thoroughly. This raises an issue because students need to understand the topic properly in order to facilitate further learning and information absorption. As learning is a cumulative process, this has the potential to derail the learning process quickly. The pandemic has also spun their school lives out of control, which poses a problem as order and schedules are crucial to free up mental space for effective learning. This is a problem in and of itself, as the information taught in secondary school requires a

lot of understanding and linkage of the new knowledge. If students are not given enough time to process and understand the information thoroughly, they will be unable to perform well. Brookings Institution, a non-profit public policy organisation, has shown that students' grades have suffered significantly since the start of the pandemic, with the most notable change being mathematics, a very concept and application-heavy subject. This shows how school suspensions severely affect secondary school students' academic performance.

If we look at how the aforementioned factors affect secondary school students in a non-academic way, they also affect their mental health and social skills. Secondary school students are teenagers leaving childhood and entering adulthood, making it so much more important to learn how to deal with various social situations. However, online classes or school suspensions completely strip all of their social interaction. Imagine being cooped up all day at home, sitting for multiple hours in front of a screen, for lessons, not chatting with friends between classes, and having no group discussions or class activities. Undoubtedly, this can directly hinder the development of secondary school students' conversational skills, such as active listening, reading the room, understanding body language, and more. On top of that, being stuck in the house during online classes with little to no social interaction or physical movement can harm their mental health, which is the last thing they need when faced with schoolwork and this new chaotic lifestyle thrown at them.



What can be done to ease the adverse effects? Being noble in thought but weak in action serves no one. What can be done to ease the adverse effects? Well, a few things can be done by both the government and the school that can help with this situation, such as psychosocial support, dedicated student interaction times, and a hybrid mode. These solutions will be further explained below.

Firstly, governments can subsidise schools to provide psychological and mental health support for students to improve their mental well-being. For example, trained psychosocial professionals can be contacted on every school's website so that mental health support is accessible to secondary school students. Another method for less resourceful regions would be to have a few therapists dedicated to the schools in that area and use a region-specific website to connect with students in need. This will allow all secondary students in wealthy and less wealthy cities to receive still the mental health support they might need.

Another system schools can implement the hybrid mode. Hybrid mode is the system where half of the students return to school for class while the other half stays online, and the halves swap places every once in a while. This can help balance online and physical classes as the school grounds wouldn't be too crowded with only half the people it was initially built to contain. Furthermore, this can also help with all aspects of a

secondary school student's school life as having half of their school days spent physically in a classroom learning means that half if not more of the negative effects mentioned earlier could be alleviated.

Lastly, when online, schools can dedicate separate times for schoolmates to facetime or interact with each other. This would be beneficial for the students having online classes to still have some social interaction despite being behind a screen. It can improve their mental well-being as they can finally be active instead of simply listening to classes. It gives students something to look forward to, allowing them to chit-chat with their friends. This eases the problem of hindered social development.

To conclude, the Covid-19 pandemic has brought a lot of negative effects on secondary school students' school life. We are putting students' academic performance and well-being on the line. However, until the day we can all remove our face masks comes, we'll have to try our best to eliminate the drawbacks of this situation. To do so requires cooperating and coordinating governments, schools, and students. When these come together, secondary school students will have a much better school life despite the disadvantageous and chaotic situation.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Yiu Hong Ching Katelyn

Diocesan Girls' School

Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

Author raises some thought-provoking questions and presents the difficult and complex issue in a clear and orderly manner.

Junior | English Section

The overturn of Roe V Wade: its impact on the world

The question of whether humankind has the right to hold dictatorship over life and death has long been a global debate. On the fateful day of June 24, 2022, the American Supreme Court made its stance clear by overturning Roe V Wade, the legislation which used to grant all Americans the federal right to legal abortion.

The country was instantly caught in an uproar as thousands took to the streets, with pro-life parties in celebration and pro-choice parties in protest. However, public sentiment was evident as it could instantly be noticed that the clang of protest heavily outweighed that of merriments and triumph.

Cracks could almost be seen running down the arms of the Statue of Liberty the moment the court deafened itself to the wills of citizens and sealed the fates of millions. It wobbles to this day as uncertainty looms over other controversial granted rights such as homosexual marriages.

As the figurehead of Western democracies, the American dream of equality and freedom for all impacts nations far and wide. In the 200-plus years that passed since its establishment, America's influence over the world has waxed and waned. Yet even if America has ceased to be as predominant as it once was, the scope of globalisation achieved in recent years still guarantees a ripple effect following this repeal. Thus, the seemingly local matter quickly escalated into a global issue as thousands worldwide scrambled around in heated discussions and panicked debates, myself included.

In an era where the fight for equality is as critical as ever, the motif of women losing control over their own bodies is nauseating, and can be viewed as a major

step back from the advancements of social and gender developments over the past century. It is also especially ironic coming from America, one of the most important leaders in the civil rights movement just over 70 years ago.

Undoubtedly, while abortion is not a thing to be celebrated, most of the time mothers only choose to terminate a pregnancy as a last resort following complex and personal reasons. Statistics prove that the majority of such fall into the category of being severely affected by social inequalities such as poverty, racism, sexism, or violence of miscellaneous sorts, meaning that they are indirectly stripping any children they have from the financial or mental support they deserve as they grow and develop. So to the pro-life parties and politicians that argue saying a foetus, although unborn, is still a lifeform once developed, and preventing such from ever seeing the light of this world would be an immoral act of murder, I would like to ask, is this really so? Is it really a grant of mercy that children be born into such harsh conditions?

I would say the rising trend in cases of depression or suicide occurring in teens mainly because of poor family backgrounds proves otherwise. Should thousands of unwanted babies be born because of the lack of alternatives for their parents, the above number will only increase.

Knowing fully how cruel our society can be, think again: can you still guarantee that it will be the light of the world these infants see and not the darkness?

The answer to that question is clear: the future seems dim for children and adults alike. Yet while my heart

goes out to all the mothers-to-be who took the first blow as preinstalled trigger laws banned abortion access immediately across around 12 states of America, I shudder to consider the even darker implications of this repeal.

Just as how the American revolution in 1765, marking the first time in history that people fought for their independence, directly led to the French revolution, American politics were often the precedent for many more to come. If countries are to follow in America's footsteps, it's scary to think about what will come next. What other rights will be stripped from us? Are women going to be depreciated into mere hostesses for producing new life, regardless of their own wills?

Expanding further, is America, a country built upon Christianity, going to return to its fundamentalist views and isolationist state? Does this mirror what's going on in other primarily nationalistic countries like Hungary, Poland or Italy, where there is significant democratic backsliding? Instead of abolishing the social hierarchy to give way to long-sought-after equality for all, are right-wing political views of jingoism and xenophobia, the exact ideas that fueled the outbreak of WWI and WWII, going to make a grand return? Seeing how history's trajectory tends to repeat itself, do we need to prepare ourselves for yet another round of lethal bloodshed? It pains me to think about how we can possibly present to our daughters the world they will grow up in.

As a young girl in Hong Kong, I have heard many argue that Western issues don't matter to us here in the East, especially as abortions have always been legally accessible and widely accepted here where I live. Yet in the gigantic web of international relations, one string always pulls another. Each tiny shift starts a chain reaction, whether large or small, and ultimately, it is we commoners that will be most affected by the outcome

of each legislation. There is a Chinese tradition that teaches how we must learn to not only concern ourselves with personal affairs but also with that of our country and the world in order to become virtuous people. To do that, we must make it our responsibility to speak up against any injustice we see and strive for a change.

And at this juncture in time, only as humankind united can we conquer the despair ebbing out from all corners of the world. With the collective hope and efforts of all across the globe, it is my heartfelt wish that in the near future, people of all nations can happily celebrate true democracy. Till then, be assured that even if times are trying, the continuous fight for liberation will never cease.



Judge's Comment

Prof. Felix Poon

The topic is a notable one which most of us overlook that particular issue.

Junior | English Section

The Forgotten Refugees

It has been over six months since Russia “formally” declared war by invading Ukraine in February this year. Until now, the once peaceful and harmonious Ukrainian neighbourhoods have become a battleground. Since then, nearly 7.5 million Ukrainians have fled the country in search of safety. However, many people fail to see that they are not the only ones.

Since 2011, 5 million Syrian refugees have left their homes and escaped to other countries, such as Lebanon and Germany. Since 2014, more than 6.8 million Venezuelan refugees have been scattered across Latin America; Since the fall of Kabul in 2021, it has been estimated that 6 million Afghans have been driven out of their home due to the political instability. These aggressions have resulted in a total of over 20 million refugees. However, compared to Ukrainian refugees, they are much less welcomed. Tragically, their plight is less known to the public. For instance, the United Kingdom reacted quickly to the Ukrainian crisis, granting Ukrainians refugee status and even launching a ‘Homes for Ukraine’ scheme to help these refugees resettle, while Afghan refugees could end up in hotels for nine months. While some African, South Asian, and Middle Eastern students, reported being discriminated against as they also tried to leave Ukraine. It is clear to see the unfair treatment of non-Ukrainian refugees who struggle alone.

These refugees pursue dangerous and possibly lethal methods to enter a country or risk being sent back to where they came from and may suffer from abuse or trauma after leaving their homes. Moving from one country to another, the language barriers and instability cause difficulties for them in receiving education, and they often fail to catch up with their schoolmates.

In Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon, it is said that there are 1.5 million Syrian refugee children who should be studying happily in schools with their fellows. Still, about half of them are deprived of access to formal education, which could also lead to intergenerational poverty. Due to discrimination or complications in employment procedures in some countries, employers may refrain from employing these refugees. Moreover, they struggle to find suitable accommodation; According to a household survey carried out earlier this year, three out of ten Venezuelan refugees are facing the threat of eviction, with many losing their jobs due to the pandemic and could become homeless. So, what should be done to help them settle in a new country?

Firstly, regarding housing, the government should promote the concept of refugee hosts. Due to existing housing shortages and skyrocketing housing prices, it would be tough to find a permanent home for thousands of refugee families at once - but if everyone shows their compassion during these difficult times and offers a spare room, the effect could be tremendous. The government can collaborate with and support organisations that strive to recruit refugee hosts to provide accommodation for refugees. Offering tax exemptions and increasing allowances could also alleviate the burden faced by the hosts in the present economic environment.

Secondly, there are a variety of solutions to tackle different problems faced by refugees in the education aspect. Financial assistance such as allowances for textbooks and transportation or scholarships should be provided to refugees to receive suitable education regardless of their financial status. The government can set up refugee education programmes at

community centres and invite volunteers to teach them basic knowledge they were not exposed to at a young age. This can help them to adapt to a learning environment, and teaching in smaller groups could even enable teachers to take care of each student's needs. When it is deemed suitable, and they have been exposed to most of the necessary knowledge, they can be transferred to schools. The government should also enhance communication with refugee families to understand their difficulties.

Thirdly, concerning employment, the government should enhance efficiency, provide necessary assistance, and erase ambiguities. The government should allow refugees to work locally as soon as possible, simplify related procedures and provide employment assistance so that the refugees can become self-dependent. This would reduce the financial burden on the government and increase the local labour force. They should also provide clear instructions and guidelines to employers on the legal employment of refugees to minimise confusion and establish clear indicators on whether a refugee has the legal right to work, such as an official identification document. This can make employers more confident in employing refugees.

Last but not least, pertaining to the health aspect, although the physical health needs of refugees are often tended to when they enter a new country, their psychological and mental needs are often neglected. Many refugees may have lost their loved ones or seen violent scenes during the conflicts - and after settling in a new place, their feelings of unfamiliarity, confusion, and fear for their future could only further overwhelm them. The government should appoint social workers to converse at least once with the refugees to assess their mental and emotional condition and offer more counselling sessions to those in need. After escaping from a turbulent environment where they could

constantly fear for their own lives and the safety of others around them, they need reassurance to overcome their past experiences and move on to a better life.

How about us? What can we do to help them? We can provide material assistance, volunteer, or donate to causes such as the Refugee Council to show our support. As a part of a society, we should not treat them with hostility and as 'invaders' when they are just seeking a safe environment to live in. All of us are equal and enjoy the right to live - we should abolish our stereotypes, show all refugees kindness, respect, and acceptance, and embrace them as our neighbours and friends.





Senior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Ng Wing Ki, Yuki

Hong Kong True Light College

Judge's Comment

Miss LAM, Agnes

A good attempt to map out fine qualities of Queen Elizabeth. Impressed to see how a secondary school student to write an article about this. It is not easy for a teenager to understand the thoughts of the Queen – even some adults might not be able to read the Queen.

Britain and the world bid farewell to Queen Elizabeth as state funeral marks end of era

Queen Elizabeth, as Britain's longest reigning sovereign ever, people from world leaders to members of international royalty to citizens mourn the death of the most capable leader of England.

The Queen has a very important part to play in the life of the nation – undertaking constitutional and representational duties and she carries out a busy programme of engagements, including visiting charities for a number of which she acts as Royal Patron or President, hosting visiting Heads of State, or taking part in annual programmes of investitures, garden parties, receptions and other ceremonies. But do all of you know what quality she has that is important for a leader?

There is no doubt that acting quickly on the sensitive issue is one of the most crucial qualities that a leader should include. Leaders with this quality do not freeze in times of uncertainty or when a decision needs to be made. They courageously decide and act and hold themselves accountable for their decisions and actions. For instance, during Queen Elizabeth's remarkable time as a monarch, she has lived through war and peace, recessions and times of growth, family scandals and tragedies and one global pandemic. In total, she's appointed 15 different Prime Ministers. Nevertheless, she's seen a mind-blowing number of changes and challenges in her lifetime and has demonstrated an extraordinary level of resilience and adaptability. Acting quickly on the sensitive issue is one of primary duties as a leader. By practicing this behavior, the team can

develop trust in your quick response abilities. This can also allow you to increase your efficiency when time is an essential resource.

Apart from that, another vital quality for being a leader mentioned in the article is belief in her purpose. Purpose is a soothing sedative to alleviate suffering in difficult times. The leader must embody the purpose and share a collective mission that everyone can identify with. This common identity creates a sense of community that conveys optimism and unity. The symbolic value of leadership lies in this inclusive language. For example, Elizabeth II addressed the British people during the pandemic by saying: "We will succeed – and that success will belong to every one of us." This is just what the population needed to hear in those moments of collective vulnerability. As the leader, they articulate, model, and embody purpose in every communiqué, conversation, and interaction. In order to be truly motivated and highly effective, the teams need to see the alignment between what the leader envision, the values the leader lives, and the strategy the leader outlined to get there. With sufficient genuineness, expressing passion will electrify the entire team. Conversely, purpose is the soul of leadership. Purpose fosters alignment across the organization. Purpose makes a difference. It is the glue that keeps the organization united, cohesive, and on track to achieve a grander vision.

Last but not least, she was unapologetically female in her leadership. With the highest power, the cracks in



the glass ceiling remain too small for many women to slip through. Leaders like Finland's Sanna Marin, New Zealand's Jacinda Ardern, Britain's Margaret Thatcher and Liz Truss or India's Indira Gandhi are notable precisely as the exceptions. However, male leaders are too numerous to remember. It's no secret that women have historically faced greater barriers than men when it comes to fully participating in the economy. Across geographies and income levels, disparities between men and women persist in the form of pay gaps, uneven opportunities for advancement, and unbalanced representation in important decision-making. However, as a leader, you should not discriminate female and not commit to placing even more women in positions of power. Having female leaders in positions of influence to serve as role models is not only critical to the career advancement of women but stands to generate broader societal impacts on pay equity, changing workplace policies in ways that benefit both men and women, and attracting a more diverse workforce.

Queen Elizabeth's leadership was not based on her power, title or how talkative she was, but on the

relationship between her and the British citizen. Elizabeth made really hard work on how to enhance the society's welfare, changes of policies for citizens and stood her ground on purpose. For a long time, the Queen was a woman in a man's world, and over the last 60 years, she has been both criticized and idolized. Nonetheless, she has also consistently proven to be an ambitious leader and social entrepreneur, while also being a wife and a mother - a job description most women can relate to. More than ever, women are thriving, pushing boundaries and speaking up for what they think is right.



Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Chan Hiu Yau

Heep Yunn School



Senior | English Section

Judge's Comment

Miss LAM, Agnes

Good effort! The writer has tried very hard to address a very complicated issue. Many issues raised in the article are food for thoughts for readers. Relevant examples from different countries are cited which help sustain the argument.

To Wear or Not to Wear: How Iranian Protests Bring to Light Persisting Issues on Women's Rights and Freedom

The civil unrest spreading across Iran like wildfire is clearly more than a simple reaction to the death of Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old Iranian woman who was reported dead after she was detained by Iran's 'morality police' for not adhering to hijab laws. The protests against the Modesty Law, legislation regarding strict rules of headwear, once again brings to light the never-ending controversy over what women can wear, and who has control over it.

To many Muslim women, wearing the hijab is a religious choice. But in Iran, the issue regarding the headscarf runs deeper than just religion. What the civil unrest is addressing extends further than the question of whether a woman should wear a hijab, but revolts against how their choices are stripped away from them. The fact that the law is passed and enforced by a male-led government says enough about what this means – that it is a means for men to restrict and control women's choices and actions. In other words, the law grants the men in power the ability to have women obey them at the expense of their own freedom and liberty. The hijab then transforms from a piece of religious clothing into a tool of control and oppression.

Ever since 2014, the implementation of the law has ignited protests and provoked criticisms, with Iranian women spreading news and raising concerns about it on the Internet. The disapproval and opposition to such control over women's life is nothing new that only came after the death of Amini, but rather a result of longtime pent-up frustrations towards the oppression of Iranian women. Up till now, the truth of Amini's death remains unknown, with the state claiming it to be a heart failure



while her family insisted that it was a result of police brutality.

But perhaps how Amini died does not matter now. The fact that she was arrested for showing even a portion of her hair in the first place is outrageous enough, and her death was simply the spark that caused the repressed dissatisfaction to turn into commotion and insurrection. The anger and discontent towards oppression packaged as morality have been present all along. One might even say the opposition is a long time coming.

It is almost unimaginable that women's rights and freedom are still something people bleed and die fighting for, when the oppression of women appears to be a thing of the past. Seeing how far the world has come from the early days of striving for universal suffrage, one might consider women's rights protected in our present world. Nonetheless, the current situation

in Iran is more than enough proof that the problem regarding women's rights persists. With the Iranian government suppressing protests with increasingly violent means and cutting people's Internet access to keep the situation under wraps, it goes without saying that those in power are still repressing the voices of the oppressed. Women's rights remain to be a luxury instead of a guarantee, and women's voices remain oppressed and squashed. Women's freedom and rights are still problems that are very much present and relevant to our current day and age.

In fact, the issue of women's freedom and what they should wear is more relevant to Hongkongers, across the world from Iran, than one might think. The news brings to mind the other extreme of the Modesty Law, local news regarding the lack of modesty in the Miss Hong Kong pageant 2022. Differing from women rejecting having to cover up, this local issue is about women not covering up enough. Helen Yu Lai Ching-ping, a female police watchdog, criticised the bikini-clad question and answer session in the Miss Hong Kong pageant, saying that 'they (the female contestants) are wearing such little clothing'. Her criticism erupted in controversy and sparked a wider discussion on what female contestants should wear and whether the display of their bodies was appropriate.

The two situations, which might appear vastly contrasting, are in reality rooted in the same issue: what a woman wears is everyone's business but hers. Whether the contestants consented to such arrangements and are criticised for their choice, or are required and pressured into dressing so is debatable. Still, one thing remains clear – they are unable to take ownership of what they wear and how their bodies appear. What women can wear is always commented on and determined by other people.

Taking a look across the world, it is clear that this issue is ubiquitous and ever-present. In places like France and India, where women are made not to wear their hijabs, they are, instead, fighting for the right to do so. In France, women are banned from wearing full-face hijabs in public, and such head scarfs are banned in schools. Although the problem behind this issue is possibly even more complicated with the implications of islamophobia, it is undeniable that women everywhere around the world lack the freedom to choose what they can wear. No matter if they are hijabi, or clad in swimwear, there seems to be no right way to dress as a woman. With this, it is reasonable to question that the problem is perhaps not about the clothing, but about the lack of freedom over how a woman expresses and presents herself.

Despite the improvements made in gender equality in the past century, the Iranian protests serve as a timely reminder of how much further the world is yet to go. From simply a piece of clothing, how women's freedom is restricted can be seen, and how injustice and women's lack of ownership of their bodies still persists. One can only imagine how many more problems lie beneath the surface. What is happening in Iran is merely the tip of the iceberg to the embedded misogynistic issues that remain unresolved across the globe. And as time moves forward, may the world be reminded of just how much more is yet to be achieved in the quest for gender equality.



Judge's Comment

Mr. Ma, Patrick

The writer has chosen a good news topic to debate. This essay can deliver facts and concerns from all stakeholders. Best demonstrated a good piece of news commentary.

Senior | English Section

'Double Reduction': Efficiency in Reducing Students' Academic Stress?

For Liu Wei, a decent family picnic was an unimaginable luxury one year ago. The mother of a 13-year-old child in Shanghai spent her day after work driving her kid from one tutorial centre to another; arrived home no earlier than 10 pm every Monday to Friday, and sometimes on Saturday. Not only did she send her child to tutors, but she also poured her heart and soul into accompanying her child until he finished his homework at midnight. 'Before my child was in Grade 3, he only joined an Olympiad Mathematics class. Later, I discovered that many of his classmates had been enrolled in English tutorials, and some of them could recite a vast amount of vocabulary which is equivalent to that of a Grade 12-student's level,' Lau said. She didn't realize the importance of supplementary lessons until then. She said she must monitor her son closely, staring at him as he did his homework. Only by that could he learn faster than others. And Liu was not alone. Chinese parents cared a lot about their schoolchildren's future; and therefore forced them to grind on the path of endless lessons.

Until July 2021, that was perceived as a normal phenomenon. The release of the 'Opinions on Further Reducing the Burden of Homework and Off-Campus Training for Compulsory Education Students ("Double Reduction")' changed the tides of China's education.

'Double Reduction' states that the local authority will no longer approve new 'subject-based' off-campus and after-school training institutions, and all existing ones are required to convert into or register as 'non-profit organizations which cannot be listed and invested in. Apparently, schoolchildren seem to be able to escape

from those torture academic dens. Yet, or, is this initiative putting them from one den into another dark cave developing their non-academic talents?

According to the Australian Financial Review, studying took up 65 to 77 hours of these hardworking toddlers every week, while half of the time they were attending off-campus supplementary classes. Therefore, it is widely believed that academic stress can be shed off their shoulders, observing the high effectiveness of the policy. As early as December 2021, the Ministry of Education (MOE) had already announced a successful reduction of 83.8% and 84.1% in the number of offline and online academic-cased institutes respectively. Students no longer dwell on troublesome Mathematical problems all day long and can finally enjoy their school life over the years. 'Since I do not have to partake in those demanding preparatory summer courses, I'm extremely thrilled that I can therefore join a football training camp!' a Grade 4 football lover expressed in a Chinese News Article.

At the same time, some researchers are awaiting whether this policy can become an opportunity to break fundamental stereotypes of 'being successful' from getting into renowned universities to working well in multifarious careers that they are interested in. To a certain extent, 'Double Reduction' is enlightening. It shows the determination of the authorities to lower the relative importance of academic results and encourage the next generation to consider and explore other possibilities in life. They can regain the autonomy to develop their talents and unleash new potential career paths for them. Starting from the millennials,

the outdated views that getting substantial grades is the only definition of success can be altered. Multi-dimensional and balanced development can hence be fostered in China, driving her closer to a prosperous and open-minded modern society.

All of the above seems to be convincing enough to prove that 'Double Reduction' can achieve its initial intentions of reducing excessive study burdens and protecting the health of students. Despite of this, some 'helicopter' parents start to feel anxious and are forging the vulnerable to go through another nightmare.

'Double Reduction' cannot stop those aggressive parents from searching for new ways to assign extra studies to their kids. Owing to the overloading demand for private tutors, a black market was immersed in Beijing shortly after the imposition. Those unemployed former educators turned into private tutors; or offered online classes which were said to be legal. Even worse, a press company revealed that a Shanghai housework agency has 'part-time domestic helpers' who can provide academic assistance to schoolchildren. The children still have to receive supplementary lessons, just at home and under the veil. It is believed that more and more companies, from musical instrument practice studios, to dancing studios, to domestic workers' agencies, are pouring the old wine into new bottles.

In a nutshell, the effectiveness of 'Double Reduction' in shrinking the tutorial industry is definitely not doubted. Yet, if reducing students' academic burden is one of the major goals, never could such market intervention work. Without these tutorials, won't their parents and themselves require themselves to study more conscientiously? By the end of the day, the fierceness of the competition for entering university remains unchanged. The crux of the matter is the limited amount of university quotas, and the difficulty

and format of such a demanding examination system. It is high time the government evaluated the exam and education system. The correct path and the potential is there, but the vision is yet to be actualized.



Senior | English Section

The Closure of Mil Mill

Nowadays, people place great emphasis on environmental protection. Because of the worsening problem of global warming, many countries in the world have learned that policies related to environmental issues should be implemented in order to slow down the degree of global warming. Hence, many conferences were held, such as the United Nations Climate Change Conference and the signing of the Glasgow Climate Convention. In developed countries, environmental issues and related measures are always discussed, and these topics have gradually become the centre of public attention, helping the general public gain an awareness of environmental protection.

Recently, there is an issue concerning the arguments between the only beverage carton recycling company Mil Mill in Hong Kong and their landlord, The Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (HKSTP), debating whether Mil Mill should be allowed to continue renting the land.

A lot of people might hold the view that the shutting down of Mil Mill reflects a decline in the recycling industry in Hong Kong. They would argue that Mil Mill is the first and the only beverage carton recycling factory that has ever existed in Hong Kong. Hence, not only does Mil Mill have a practical responsibility to recycle beverage containers, but it also serves as an iconic and historic symbol in Hong Kong's recycling industry. In other words, the forced closure of Mil Mill seems to suggest that our city does not value recycling and environmental protection at all.

However, is it possible that we view this controversial issue from other perspectives?

From the economic perspective, land resources are scarce and should be reserved for companies and businesses that are able to generate more economic

benefits for Hong Kong. Reclaiming the land from Mil Mill allows the government to make better land use and to attract companies with high-end technology to set up their factories in InnoPark area, which is also a key project under HKSTP. Due to the evolving economic model, Hong Kong is losing its competitive edge and is no longer a place where entrepreneurs find it attractive to set up their factories here. Instead, they would invest in other cities, including Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Mainland China because of cheaper operating expenses. The industrial estate where Mil Mill is currently situated is intended to be renamed and rebranded as one of the innovative areas to diversify the economy. Although we may not be tech-savvy enough to understand a company's technological standards and levels, HKSTP has already made it clear that the existing technology adopted by Mil Mill is relatively simple and not on the cutting edge. Therefore, it seems reasonable to reclaim the land from Mil Mill so that the government can maintain consistency in their policies to develop technologically-advanced industries and promote economic growth in Hong Kong.

Moreover, it is vital to explore the Producer Responsibility Schemes to understand how the environmental problems in Hong Kong could be alleviated in more effective ways. According to the press release published by Green Power, over 70% of beverage cartons come from the same company - Vitasoy. In this case, why shouldn't Vitasoy shoulder the responsibility to recycle beverage cartons? Indeed, research and development are not easy and they cost a lot. It is also undeniable that the technology of beverage carton recycling is only at the beginning stage and is not mature enough at the moment. Instead of having Mil Mill to recycle, it is also sensible to investigate and estimate the feasibility of having a producer responsibility scheme, which requires producers, like Vitasoy, to bear the cost to recycle the waste. Furthermore, the government

could also explore the feasibility to legislate a ban of having beverage cartons in the market. The materials for making beverage cartons are not simply paper but they consist of many substances like plastics, making it even harder to recycle. Thus, searching for an alternative to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of having fewer beverage cartons in landfills may be a relatively cost-saving approach.

It sounds doom and gloom to Mil Mill based on the perspectives discussed. Are there other factors that might potentially save Mil Mill?

Reclaiming the land from Mil Mill could lead to accusations towards the government of breaking promises. According to the owner of Mil Mill, they were promised by the HKSTP before that they could rent the same piece of land for at least 6 years. It is important to note that HKSTP is not a private company; rather, it is a public organisation with the government as the shareholder. In other words, if the HKSTP does not keep their promise, from the general public's perspective, it will be the government's fault to have broken the commitment and it will lose its credibility. It is hard to build the credibility of a government, and it takes much time to regain the public's trust and loyalty. Hence, it is not worth sacrificing credibility simply for potential economic growth, given that Mil Mill is only using one small part of the land in the InnoPark area. The government maintaining a good reputation should be prioritised when compared with economic growth.

Environmentally, it requires a concerted effort from different parties to build a better environment for the next generation. Recycling is only one part of the 4Cs principle, namely 'recycle', 'reuse', 'recover' and 'reduce' to follow if people want to be more environmentally friendly. The incident has brought much publicity since it was reported, making Mil Mill widely known by Hong Kong people now. It is perfect timing to further reinforce the idea of being environmentally friendly among the public. Although the government seems to be hesitant in admitting Mil Mill's

achievements, time is needed to build people's habits in recycling beverage cartons. Having one more push in promoting the idea of recycling might have effects in encouraging people to always bear in mind the importance of staying environmentally friendly. There is a saying 'many a mickle makes a muckle', Spreading the concept of doing something for the environment is needed and all parties that are helping in the issue should not be sacrificed.

Economically, the decision of terminating Mil Mill's contract could affect Hong Kong's reputation among investors and multinational companies around the globe, which may pose adverse effects on the economy. Although the government believes that with the launch of the InnoPark, Hong Kong should be able to boost the economy, it is more worrying to see the backfire before seeing any profits generated from InnoPark. Mil Mill is the first and the only company to work on beverage recycling at the moment. Yet, it has received no support from the government and, worse still, the government breaks promises. As such, the decision and how the government handles this issue are now under the spotlight. It will certainly be challenging to retain entrepreneurs, their capital, their new initiatives and talents to stay in Hong Kong if they do not find our local economy trustful and reliable. In other words, they may invest in Singapore, which is a key competitor to Hong Kong. Thus, the decision could bring negative impacts on Hong Kong's economy in the long run.

Weighing both the pros and cons of the closure of Mil Mill, it is believed that the government should keep leasing the land to Mil Mill instead of terminating its contract. Not only can this save the only beverage carton recycling factory, but this can also give entrepreneurs who are running their businesses in Hong Kong more confidence. It is hoped that Hong Kong can become an 'international green metropolis' in the future that treasures all parties' efforts in improving and protecting the environment.

參與學校名單（排名不分先後）

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選獎項	候選新聞 初選	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽獎項	新聞評述 比賽	「認識大灣區」 新聞挑戰賽	新聞解碼 挑戰日獎項
金文泰中學			20				
庇理羅士女子中學			20				
東華三院李潤田紀念中學			20				
香港中國婦女會中學		30	20	6	10		
筲箕灣官立中學				2	10		
嶺南中學			20				
聖公會李福慶中學			20				
中華基金中學			20				
嶺南衡怡紀念中學			20				
衛理中學			20				
嘉諾撒聖方濟各書院			20				
香港鄧鏡波書院			20				
鄧肇堅維多利亞官立中學			20				
玫瑰崗中學			20				
聖保羅男女中學				8	10		
聖保羅書院						15	
聖嘉勒女書院					10		
培英中學			20				
聖伯多祿中學		30	20				
香港仔工業學校			20			5	
新會商會陳白沙紀念中學			20				
香港真光書院				6	10		
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院				12	10		
拔萃女書院				8	10		
循道中學			20				
真光女書院			20				
香港管理專業協會李國寶中學			20		10		
官立嘉道理爵士中學（西九龍）			20				
佛教大雄中學			20				
英華書院			20				
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學			20				
基督教崇真中學			20				
德貞女子中學			20				
德雅中學			20		15		
聖母玫瑰書院			20		10		
中華基督教會銘賢書院			20				
喇沙書院		25	20				
東華三院黃笏南中學			20				

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賽馬會官立中學			20				
何明華會督銀禧中學					10		
九龍塘學校（中學部）						15	
民生書院				14	10	15	
香港培正中學			20				
創知中學			20				
何文田官立中學			20				
五旬節中學			20			5	
聖公會聖三一堂中學			20				
迦密中學					10		
協恩中學				30	15		
潔心林炳炎中學			20				
龍翔官立中學			20				
天主教伍華中學						15	
文理書院（九龍）			20			5	
中華基督教會協和書院					10		
保良局第一張永慶中學					10		
佛教孔仙洲紀念中學			20				
彩虹邨天主教英文中學			20				
香港布廠商會朱石麟中學			20				
慕光英文書院			20				
觀塘功樂官立中學						15	
聖傑靈女子中學			20				
中華基督教會基智中學			20				
觀塘瑪利諾書院			20				
新生命教育協會呂郭碧鳳中學		25	20				
順利天主教中學	10	30					
觀塘官立中學			20				
滙基書院（東九龍）			20				
聖安當女書院		30					
天主教普照中學			20				
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學			20				
葵涌循道中學			20			10	
中華傳道會安柱中學	10	30	20	2	10	5	10
保祿六世書院	10	30					
東華三院陳兆民中學			20			15	
棉紡會中學			20				
佛教善德英文中學			20				

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選獎項	候選新聞 初選	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽獎項	新聞評述 比賽	「認識大灣區」 新聞挑戰賽	新聞解碼 挑戰日獎項
葵涌蘇浙公學			20				
保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學		30	20		15	15	
可風中學（舊色園主辦）			20				
路德會呂明才中學		30	20	2	10	15	
博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學				8	10		
保良局姚連生中學			20				
廖寶珊紀念書院			20				
荃灣官立中學			20	6	10	15	12
保良局李城璧中學			20			15	
紡織學會美國商會胡漢輝中學			20				
屯門官立中學				2	10		
香港九龍塘基督教中華宣道會 陳瑞芝紀念中學			20				
新生命教育協會平安福音中學		30					
香海正覺蓮社佛教梁植偉中學			20				
加拿大神召會嘉智中學		30	20				
裘錦秋中學（屯門）			20			10	
仁愛堂陳黃淑芳紀念中學			20				
新會商會中學			20		10		
天主教崇德英文書院		25			10		
天水圍官立中學			20				
香港中文大學校友會聯會張煊昌中學			20				
賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院	10	30			15	10	
伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學		30					
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學			20			5	
香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學			20			10	
佛教茂峰法師紀念中學			20				
天水圍香島中學			20				
萬鈞伯裘書院					10		
伊利沙伯中學舊生會湯國華中學			20				
元朗天主教中學			20				
東華三院盧幹庭紀念中學			20				
伯特利中學			20				
博愛醫院陳楷紀念中學		30					
五育中學			20	4	10		
天主教郭得勝中學			20				
基督書院			20				
台山商會中學			20			15	

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選獎項	候選新聞 初選	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽獎項	新聞評述 比賽	「認識大灣區」 新聞挑戰賽	新聞解碼 挑戰日獎項
聖羅撒書院			20				
五旬節林漢光中學			20				
東華三院邱金元中學			20				
聖公會林裘謀中學					10		
浸信會呂明才中學				12	10		
沙田蘇浙公學			20			15	
青年會書院			20				
潮州會館中學			20				
香港中國婦女會馮堯敬紀念中學			20				
聖公會莫壽增會督中學					10		
迦密聖道中學			20				
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第二中學			20				
救恩書院		30	20				
香港紅卍字會大埔卍慈中學			20				
香港教師會李興貴中學			20				
中華基督教會基新中學			20				
保良局馬錦明中學			20	16	15		
粉嶺禮賢會中學			20				
香海正覺蓮社佛教 馬錦燦紀念英文中學			20				
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學			20			10	
新界喇沙中學			20				
迦密主恩中學			20	22	20		
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第三中學			20				
基督教宣道會宣基中學		30					
仁濟醫院王華湘中學		30					
播道書院			20				6
萬鈞匯知中學			20				
香海正覺蓮社佛教正覺中學			20				
長洲官立中學			20				
靈糧堂怡文中學			20				

*此名單只記錄獲得分數的參與學校

學校獎項計分方法

參加項目	分數
候選新聞初選之千編細選	
✔ 準時交齊所有文件	30
✔ 最具新聞觸覺獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞標題獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞簡介獎	10
✔ 最佳反思學習獎	10
十大新聞選舉	
✔ 準時交回學校投票統計表 / 準時完成網上投票 (參與投票同學人數須為全校人數10%或以上)	20
新聞評述比賽	
✔ 參加人數 10-49 人	5
✔ 參加人數 50-99 人	10
✔ 參加人數 100 人或以上	15
✔ 冠軍	10
✔ 亞軍	8
✔ 季軍	6
✔ 殿軍	4
✔ 入圍	2
「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽	
✔ 參加人數 10-49 人	5
✔ 參加人數 50-99 人	10
✔ 參加人數 100 人或以上	15
新聞解碼挑戰日	
✔ 冠軍	10
✔ 亞軍	8
✔ 季軍	6
✔ 殿軍	4

最踴躍參與獎

- 紙本投票率最高首十間學校
- 網上投票率達 90%學校

總分數達 70 分或以上的學校可獲**全情投入獎**

首三間總分數最高的學校可獲**全情投入金獎**

活動花絮







面對資訊爆炸的社會，年輕人對媒體的解讀能力及分析批判能力更顯重要，因此十大新聞選舉自第二十屆開始舉辦了「『媒人』—傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」，招募對關注新聞的社會人士參加一連串的培训 and 實踐，讓他們成為中學生與傳媒之間的「媒人」，與中學生一起提升對媒體解讀及批判思考能力。

媒人 John

三年前，我曾經是十大新聞的實習生，殊不知在往後兩年我以義工的身份加入了十年的媒人計劃。

由實習變成義工，最大分別是工作重心由籌備工作轉為交流和分析。去屆十大適逢疫情高峰，不少活動被逼取消或移師網上進行。今年疫情放緩，媒體素養工作坊、初選跟進小組和十大結果分析會得以順利舉行。另外，我也參與了今年新聞解碼小組，利用網上平台建立有關媒體素養的密室逃脫挑戰。我們在策劃關卡時絞盡腦汁，最後見到同學反應熱烈，比賽能夠圓滿結束，實在十分滿足。

小組活動和選舉分析會讓我有機會與時下中學生和其他媒人交流，令我獲益良多。在分析中學生接受訊息習慣時，我發現自己也不經不覺間墮入了各種媒體素養陷阱。科技日新月異世界瞬息萬變，於社會洪流下大眾接受訊息的渠道和習慣跟以往截然不同。新媒體和自媒體成為主流資訊媒介，未來更面對人工智能來襲，如何避免同溫層和批判資訊真確成為了社會及教育界其中一個迫切的議題。

期待未來可以繼續參與十大新聞，將經驗承傳給其他媒人，為媒體素養出一分力。



媒人 Amy

很幸運可以成為十大新聞的義工，看似我付出時間精力去為中學生服務，實則我亦獲益良多。

在策劃的過程中，我不單是增加了對時事的認識及提升媒體素養，更提升了我各種能力，包括臨場反應、事前準備、活動規劃和反思覆盤等等。不過這些都是額外的收穫，最大的收穫莫過於服務他人而來的滿足感。我渴望自己已能為社會帶來貢獻，為學生們的成長貢獻我的綿薄之力。看著這些他們一步步完成任務、克服困難和反思成長，我便喜悅不已。希望同學們藉著十大新聞的活動，學會分辨和判斷新聞訊息、探索世界變遷及認識自己。



鳴謝

第三十一屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉工作人員

TTN Team：

余明慧 歐陽佩欣 吳柏源 雷詩琪 溫嘉敏 李慧妍 吳學東 李智迪 陳永裕

義工：

蘇聖恩 賀秋霜 張詩琪 陳森琳 何敬業 黃國臻 徐迪明 黃綽盈 羅浚軒 林睦晴
劉思韻 尹海盈 嚴筠程 余明慧 包璇怡 李卓希 溫婉儀 鍾欣希 梁家僊

職員：

方富正 容諾茹

新聞評述比賽評審（排名不分先後）

陳景祥教授
香港浸會大學傳理學院教授

陳智傑博士
香港恒生大學傳播學院副教授

馮應謙教授
香港中文大學新聞與傳播學院教授

潘錦全教授
香港珠海學院新聞及傳播學系專業應用副教授

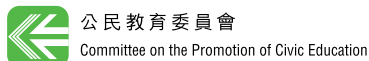
林靜潔女士
香港珠海學院新聞及傳播學系高級講師

馬文敬先生
香港電台前中文新聞及時事總監

楊健興先生
資深新聞工作者

林沃饒女士
香港中文大學新聞與傳播學院講師

撥款來源



民政及青年事務局 及 公民教育委員會



資料冊新聞圖片提供
明報資料室

第三十一屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉資料冊
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