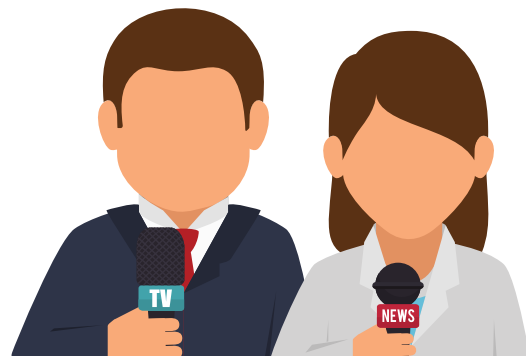


學友社第三十屆
全港中學生

十 大 新 聞 選 舉
2022 i



序



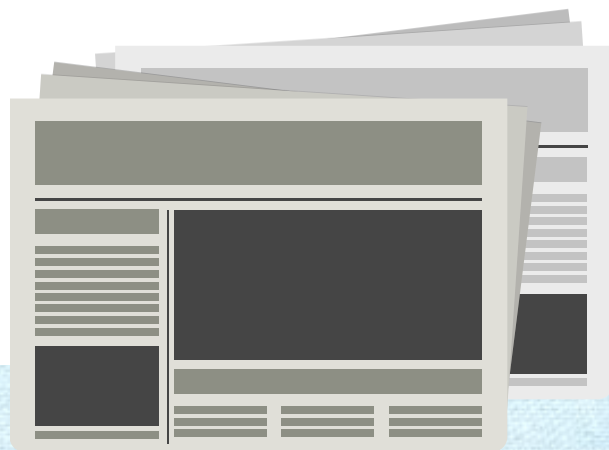
全港中學生十大新聞選舉今年已是第三十屆，計劃多年來一直以中學生角度出發，選出每年的十大新聞。每年參與初選的學校，會於校內組織籌委會，透過學生於校內進行小型選舉，經收集票數及處理後從而得出每年的三十則候選新聞。除了透過十大新聞選舉，本計劃多年來亦一直根據學校師生的需要，以不同形式如短片拍攝比賽、專題研習比賽、新聞評述比賽等方式，推動中學生關心社會，提升中學生媒體素養。

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。今年計劃有約112間學校及超過4萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到約600份新聞評述作品。特別感謝參與初選的19間學校，在疫情半天授課的情況下於校內進行初選。

計劃得以順利進行，亦有賴多年來一直參與計劃的各間中學的師生，以及擔任評審及分享嘉賓的傳媒人及學者，當中更加要感謝本社職員及義工團隊的參與，共同為香港傳媒教育出一分力。



目錄



第三十屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉



Students' Top Ten News Election 2021

目錄

序言	2
學友社簡介	4
全港中學生十大新聞選舉簡介	6
本年度活動回顧	7
全港中學生十大新聞選舉結果	8
全港中學生十大新聞結果分析	17
十大新聞選舉活動得獎名單	19
新聞評述比賽得獎作品	21
參與學校名單	60
十大新聞選舉計分方法	64
鳴謝	65

學友社簡介

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工作，請捐款支持我們：

Payme捐款：掃描Payme二維碼

如欲索取捐款收據，請於付款訊息輸入

【收據姓名+聯絡電話+電郵地址+郵寄地址】

網上捐款：www.donation.hyc.org.hk



或



- 入帳至學友社捐款帳戶：中國銀行（香港）012-352-10334182
- 郵寄支票：郵寄抬頭「學友社」或「Hok Yau Club」的劃線支票至本社。
- 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，請將轉帳通知書 / 支票（註明姓名、聯絡電話、地址及收據抬頭）寄回學友社。

☎ 2397 6116 ✉ info@hyc.org.hk





📍 深水埗長沙灣道141號長利商業大廈13樓學友社總社

主要服務及活動




媒體出版

Media and Publication

- 出版各種升學指南：《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(逢周六晚上8時至8時30分香港電台第二台播出)
- 承辦教育局「內地高校招收香港中學文憑考試學生計劃」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
- 機構網站 www.hyc.org.hk
- 一站式學生資訊網站 www.student.hk
- 《文憑試e通訊》電子報
-   「學友社Hok Yau Club」
學友社最新動態、活動資訊
-   「學友社student.hk」
多元升學資訊、網上諮詢

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、試題專輯及考試報告
- 大學聯招講座
- 教師及家長輔導工作坊
- 「升學就業資料中心」提供各種升學及就業資訊
 長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號

全人發展

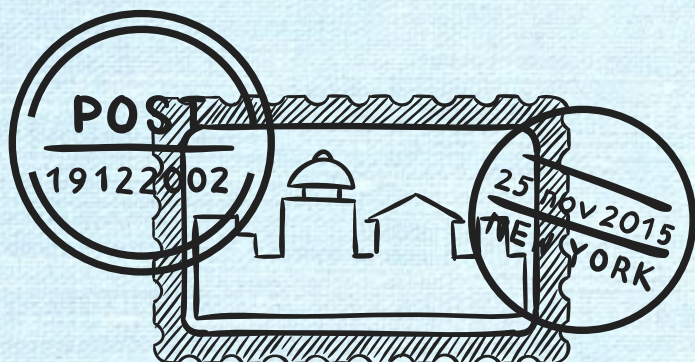
All-round Development

- 「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
- 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



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30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

「第三十屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2021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月中的新聞），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。

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。

2021年度活動回顧



活動	日期	活動簡介
初選工作坊	2021年9月18日	計劃簡介及嘉賓分享
新聞評述比賽	2021年9月20日 至11月4日	同學選取一則於2021年度發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論
候選新聞初選之「千編細選」	2021年9月至10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
全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選	2021年11月23日 至12月17日	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
選舉結果公布	2022年1月	公布2021年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析
獎項公布	2022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



全港中學生十大新聞選舉結果

總投票人數: 40,151人



港隊創歷屆奧運最佳成績 張家朗奪香港第二金

港隊以1金2銀3銅歷來最佳成績完成東京奧運。張家朗於花劍個人賽奪香港史上第二面金牌；何詩蓓於100米、200米自由泳奪兩銀；銅牌分別由劉慕裳於空手道個人形，杜凱傑、蘇慧音、李皓晴於乒乓球女團，及李慧詩於場地單車個人爭先賽奪得。



得票率 56.66%
22,751票

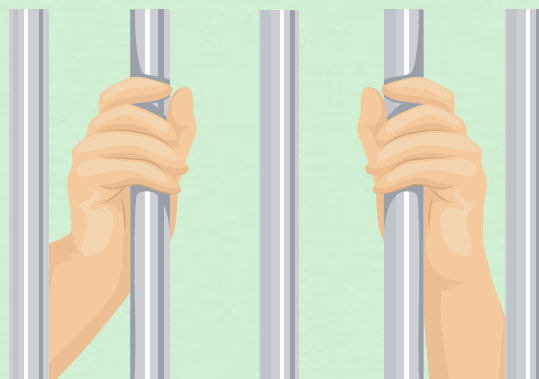


內地知名藝人吳亦凡涉嫌強姦被捕

內地藝人吳亦凡於7月以「涉嫌強姦罪」被北京朝陽警局刑事拘留。吳亦凡被指於去年5月起，以挑選MV女主角為由，於網上聯絡多名年輕女性，借此誘騙發生性行為，當中涉及未成年少女。事件被受害人揭發，經調查後吳於8月中旬被捕。



得票率 54.45%
21,861票





26年蘋果日報停刊 告別號出紙百萬份

創刊26年的蘋果日報，遭政府引用港區國安法拘捕編採人員及凍結資金下，難以繼續經營，於6月24日出版最後一份報紙，而網上版亦停止更新。告別號發行100萬份，為創報以來單日最高，部分市民通宵購買報紙。壹週刊及飲食男女亦宣布停運。



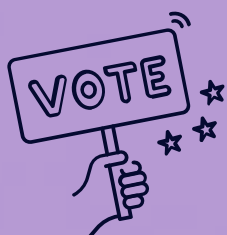
得票率 45.72%
18,357票



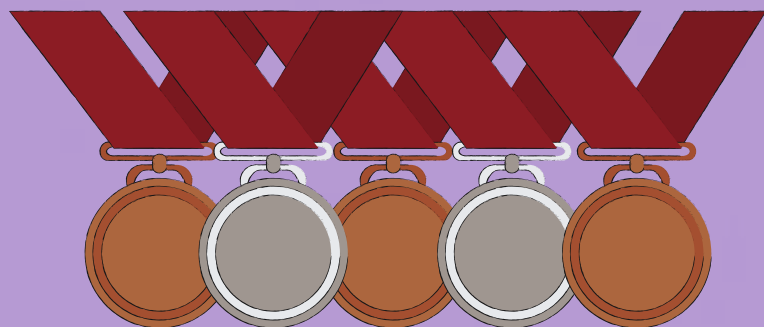
4

2020東京殘奧 港隊勇奪2銀3銅

2020東京殘奧香港隊勇奪2銀3銅。梁育榮於硬地滾球BC4級個人賽奪銅，再於雙人賽夥拍劉慧茵及黃君恒摘銀。朱文佳及陳浩源亦分別於羽毛球項目SH6及WH2級別中奪1銀1銅。而另一面銅牌則由年僅 17 歲乒乓小將王婷蒔於女子TT11 級單打中取得。



得票率 43.16%
17,329票





5

港府派發5000元消費券 望有助帶動經濟

新冠疫情持續，多個行業停工停業，市民及中小企生活及經營困難。香港政府於7月起讓合資格人士登記電子消費券，以帶動本地消費，登記人數逾六百萬。消費券9月起分階段於四間儲值支付工具營辦商發放，多間商戶亦配合推出優惠，刺激消費。



得票率 43.13%
17,317票

6

五歲女童被虐致死 生父繼母被裁謀殺罪成

兩兄妹隨親父、後母及繼外婆同住，疑遭長期虐待，2018年1月五歲妹妹在家昏迷死亡，其生父及繼母被控謀殺罪。案件於本年4月高等法院終審，最後兩人除先前承認的殘酷對待兒童罪外，亦被裁定謀殺罪成，女童的繼外婆亦被控虐兒罪。



得票率 41.92%
16,830票

7

高中課程改革 通識科改名 公民與社會發展科

課程發展議會6月通過2021/22學年起，中四級通識教育科改名為公民與社會發展科。課時將縮減一半，內容改成三個範疇：「一國兩制」下的香港、改革開放以來的國家，及互聯相依的當代世界，並設內地考察。公開試只設一卷，成績匯報分「達標」與「不達標」。



得票率 38.28%
15,368票

8

東京奧運延期一年 疫情下順利舉行

新冠疫情下，「東京2020」成史上首屆延期舉行的奧運，最終在名稱不變的情況下，延至本年7月23日開幕。奧委會採取一系列措施，包括閉門作賽、禁止運動員與公眾接觸、要求參賽者、隨團人員和記者等每天接受檢測，過程大致暢順，於8月8日閉幕。



得票率 36.74%
14,753票



9

美國撤出阿富汗 塔利班政權捲土重來

美國8月撤出阿富汗，結束美國史上最持久軍事行動。塔利班藉美軍撤出迅速佔領首都喀布爾等地，原政府垮台，大量平民湧往機場逃離。各界除批評美國背棄阿富汗外，亦指責塔利班上台後侵犯人權。地區局勢添不明朗因素，各國憂慮成恐怖主義溫床。



得票率 36.47%
14,643票

10

拜登就任美國總統 特朗普仍影響美國政局

特朗普支持者於年初示威，持械衝入美國國會，試圖阻止確認去年底總統選舉結果，衝突造成四人死亡。兩黨多位議員譴責示威者。拜登於1月20日宣誓就職後急需處理疫情、經濟、種族歧視等問題。而特朗普在美右派仍具影響力，有力影響美國政壇。



得票率 35.45%
14,232票

11

內地加強措施 防止未成年人沉迷網絡遊戲

中國國家新聞出版署8月發出進一步嚴格管理網絡遊戲的通知，明確規定網絡遊戲企業僅可在星期五、六、日和法定節假日晚上八時至九時向未成年人提供服務，防止沉迷網絡遊戲。騰訊和網易等內地遊戲巨頭都表示會遵守和落實新要求。



得票率 34.05%
13,673票

12

福島核廢水將排入海 周遭國家表不滿

2011年日本311大地震引發福島第一核電站事故，東京電力公司發出警告指核廢水水缸將於2022年灌滿，日本政府通過把受放射性物質污染廢水排放入海，引發中韓等國關注，日本民間至各國環保團體均表抗議和提出譴責。當地漁業亦擔心將受重創。



得票率 33.45%
13,432票



13

教育局終止合作 半世紀教協劃上句號

成立48年的香港教育專業人員協會9月大比數通過解散議案，會長馮偉華形容決定艱難。教協7月底遭內地官媒抨擊為必須剷除的毒瘤，香港教育局翌日宣布終止合作關係，並批評其近年言行與教育專業不符，本質與政治團體無異。



得票率 32.88%
13,200票

15

MIRROR人氣急升 追星熱潮席捲香港

出道三年的男團MIRROR人氣急升，5月演唱會掀搶飛熱潮。成員亦成廣告商新寵，上半年已接拍逾百廣告。當有成員生日，粉絲會集資應援，在各處設置打卡位等。有指受日韓及內地娛樂產業興起，香港歌手在亞洲影響力漸減，男團崛起或能重振昔日光輝。



得票率 32.59%
13,084票

14

台灣嚴重火車出軌 太魯閣號二百人傷亡

4月載有近500名乘客的台鐵太魯閣號列車行經花蓮縣清水隧道時，高速撞向一輛由上方山坡跌落路軌的工程車，列車出軌，造成49人死245人傷，為台灣歷來最多人傷亡列車出軌事故。7名施工人員涉嫌疏忽、肇事逃逸及與鐵路管理局貪污被當局扣查。



得票率 32.67%
13,117票

16

H&M拒用新疆棉 中國民眾抵制罷買

3月，瑞典成衣品牌H&M發聲明指不與新疆服裝製造工廠合作，不再使用新疆棉花。其所屬組織良好棉花發展協會（BCI）去年指控新疆存在強迫勞動，暫停發放良好棉花許可證。事發後，該品牌與BCI其他組織成員被中國民眾號召抵制。



得票率 31.56%
12,671票



17

最長鐵路線屯馬線通車 貫穿九龍新界

港鐵屯馬線全段於6月底通車，貫穿新界西、九龍至新界東，共27個車站，為全港最多車站的鐵路線。通車當日大批市民乘坐頭班車，鐵路迷創作「屯馬開通真的很興奮」歌詞更成為城中熱話。亦有市民擔心屯馬線承载力，無法負荷多區居民通勤。



得票率 31.14%
12,505票

18

國安法實施 47人被控顛覆國家政權罪

港區國安法去年實施，列明香港特區在維護國家安全方面的憲制責任，防止顛覆國家政權的活動或組織出現。警方今年1月拘捕逾50名參與2020年立法會初選「35+」的民主派人士，47人被落案起訴違反顛覆國家政權罪。被捕人士3月提堂，15人獲准保釋。



得票率 31.08%
12,479票

19

師生疫苗接種率達七成 可申請全面復課

教育局8月宣布全校師生完成接種兩劑疫苗比率達七成，可申請恢復全日面授課堂、午膳及參與課外活動，個別級別接種率達標亦可申請，而已接種一劑的12至17歲學生亦屬符合條件。截至10月初，191間中學申請全日復課，當中32間申請全校全日面授。



得票率 30.28%
12,159票

20

熱帶氣旋連環襲港 天文台被批公布安排

熱帶氣旋「獅子山」及「圓規」10月接連襲港。「獅子山」持續23小時成懸掛最長時間八號風球，而風球除下僅兩天半再因「圓規」發出風球，創下最短時間連掛兩波紀錄。天文台期間被批公布安排。風暴期間，跑馬地有大廈外牆棚架倒塌，一死一傷。



得票率 29.77%
11,953票



21

多國現新冠變種病毒 疫苗保護力成憂

多國相繼發現Alpha、Delta等變異新冠病毒，傳播力更高，更易造成未接種者死亡，變種病毒導致感染數字再次攀升。有市民憂心疫苗保護力不足，科學家相信疫苗仍有一定效用，能讓患者免於重症。本港亦在6月出現首宗不明源頭變種病毒個案，幸未爆發社區傳播。



得票率 28.90%
11,603票

22

大埔發生奪命車禍 釀成2死8傷

8月大埔廣福道發生致命車禍。一輛的士失控撞向安全島，撞毀交通燈柱及撞向過路人群，多人被困車底。大批市民合力抬起的士，嘗試救出被困傷者。車禍釀成2死8傷，年齡介乎4歲至70歲。涉事63歲司機被控危險駕駛導致他人死亡罪。



得票率 27.94%
11,217票

23

海洋公園再獲政府注資 水上樂園延期4年終開幕

海洋公園近年虧蝕，去年至今年初獲政府注資約120億元，並改革營運模式。新方案下，「越礦飛車」、「滑浪飛船」及「極速之旅」三款機動遊戲「退役」，公園亦會轉型作度假勝地和休閒區。而延期4年、斥資40億興建的水上樂園，於中秋開幕，門票採「動態定價」。



得票率 27.49%
11,036票





24

青少年只需接種一劑復必泰 減心肌炎風險

本地及海外數據發現，接種復必泰疫苗後出現心肌炎心包炎比率，八成個案集中在第二針後。衛生防護中心建議12至17歲青少年接種復必泰由兩劑改成一劑，表示一劑已有足夠抗疫力。衛生署於9月發出消息指如青少年已預約打第二劑，可取消預約。



得票率 27.45%
11,023票

25

河南暴雨成災 逾三百人遇難半百人失蹤

7月中旬，河南省遭逢被喻為「千年一遇」的暴雨，引發大規模嚴重水災。7月20日的特大暴雨使鄭州地鐵5號線及京廣北路隧道分別發生14人及6人遇難的淹水事故。據統計，全省約 1400 萬人受災，302人遇難，50人失蹤，損失約千多億人民幣。



得票率 25.93%
10,412票

26

香港人口外移情況加劇 惹移民潮是否再現關注

積金局資料顯示因離港提取退休強積金近66億元，創7年新高。而統計處公布年中人口與去年相比，減少約8萬7千人，連續第二年下跌，同期有約8萬9千人移離本港，較去年度升幅3倍。政府指人口遷移在概念上與移民並不相同，引起移民潮是否再現的關注。



得票率 25.87%
10,389票



27

軍方奪權緬甸政變 全緬爆發反政變示威

緬甸軍方稱去年大選可能存在舞弊，其後於2月發動政變，推翻全國民主聯盟政權，宣布全國進入緊急狀態、拘捕國務資政昂山素姬及總統溫敏。全國爆發反軍事政變示威，軍方血腥鎮壓備受爭議，聯合國指超過千名平民喪命，數千人被捕。



得票率 23.04%
9,251票

28

華為孟晚舟與美達成協議 獲釋離加回國

2018年底，美國指控中國電訊設備商華為及其副董事長孟晚舟涉違反對伊朗制裁及銀行欺詐等罪名，當孟過境加拿大時被捕，展開近三年引渡聆訊。本年9月，美國與孟達成延後起訴協議，加拿大隨即終止聆訊，孟獲釋返國。兩名被中國扣押的加拿大公民亦告獲釋。



得票率 21.56%
8,656票

29

鼓勵市民接種疫苗 商界推出抽獎活動

政府於年初推行疫苗接種計劃，截至10月底，接種第一劑及第二劑市民分別為六成九及六成六，未達七成接種率的目標。有商界響應政府疫苗接種計劃，鼓勵市民接種疫苗，推出各項抽獎活動，獎品包括樓盤單位、購物禮券、機票等。



得票率 20.60%
8,271票

30

中國航天新里程 宇航員出艙 探測器登火星

中國於6月及10月分別發射「神舟十二號」及「神舟十三號」飛船，宇航員被送往「天宮號」空間站進行出艙任務及長期駐留，而「天問一號」探測器亦於5月成功登陸火星，是中國第一次成功火星登陸任務，向世界宣告中國邁向航天事業新里程碑。



得票率 19.77%
7,938票

全港中學生十大新聞選舉結果分析

第三十屆學友社「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2021年11月23日至12月17日進行，共有112間中學參與，投票學生人數達40,151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1,900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2021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：

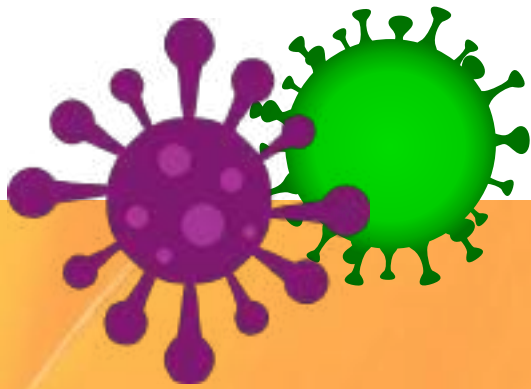
奧運新聞備受中學生關注

今年候選新聞當中，有三則新聞與奧運相關，相關新聞均入選本年度十大新聞，包括首位新聞「港隊創歷屆奧運最佳成績 張家朗奪香港第二金」(第一位，得票22,751，得票率56.66%)、「2020東京殘奧 港隊勇奪2銀3銅」(第四位，得票17,329，得票率43.16%)及「東京奧運延期一年 疫情下順利舉行」(第八位，得票14,753，得票率36.74%)，由此可見，今屆奧運備受中學生關注。而位居次位的新聞是「內地知名藝人吳亦凡涉嫌強姦被捕」(第二位，得票21,861，得票率54.45%)，與首位新聞同樣超過50%得票率，亦是近年較少能位居三甲前列的兩岸新聞。而居第三位新聞的是「26年蘋果日報停刊 告別號出紙百萬份」(第三位，得票18,357，得票率45.72%)。

國際新聞仍然有一定關注

在本年度的30則候選新聞中，國際新聞只有7則，雖然對比去屆15則有明顯減少，惟有4則新聞位居前較前位置，分別排名八、九、十及十二位，包括「東京奧運延期一年 疫情下順利舉行」(第八位，得票14,753，得票率36.74%)、「美國撤出阿富汗 塔利班政權捲土重來」(第九位，得票14,643，得票率36.47%)、「拜登就任美國總統 特朗普仍影響美國政局」(第十位，得票14,232，得票率35.45%)及「福島核廢水將排入海 周遭國家表不滿」(第十二位，得票13,432，得票率33.45%)，可見中學生對於國際新聞仍然有一定關注。





疫苗相關新聞排名較後

候選新聞當中有四則新聞與疫苗相關，惟整體排名較後，包括「師生疫苗接種率達七成 可申請全面復課」(第十九位)、「多國現新冠變種病毒 疫苗保護力成憂」(第二十一位)、「青少年只需接種一劑復必泰減心肌炎風險」(第二十四位)及「鼓勵市民接種疫苗 商界推出抽獎活動」(第二十九位)。本社估計跟疫情持續逾年，中學生可能對於疫情相關新聞感到資訊疲勞，致使關注較其他新聞為少。

繼續關注高中課程改革後中學生傳媒資訊素養

2021年新冠肺炎疫情持續，社會踏入新常態。新學年學校已開始面授課程，隨著師生疫苗接種率的提高，部分學校亦陸續全校或分級全日授課，學校生活開始逐漸如常，不過高中課程改革，尤其通識教育科改名公民與社會發展科後，其內容及評核要求有所改變，相信對同學閱讀及獲取新聞的方式亦會有所影響。「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」將繼續透過新聞選舉以及新聞評述比賽，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	梁書懷	迦密主恩中學	合作減少甲烷排放，攜手舒緩全球暖化
亞軍	江晴心	荃灣官立中學	香港政府應否引入海外專科醫生
季軍	楊曉君	浸信會呂明才中學	論香港精英體育政策的不足及改善方法
季軍	范宇曜	迦密主恩中學	香港應不應該管制即棄塑膠製品？
入圍	李晨曦	保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學	醫療人手不足問題須多管齊下
入圍	林晞晴	筲箕灣官立中學	香港校園欺凌比率全球最高 教育局「零容忍」取態流於空談
入圍	黃穎資	筲箕灣官立中學	網課好處多

新聞評述比賽－高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	莊嘉泰	保良局馬錦明中學	從消費券計劃探討電子錢包在香港的未來發展
亞軍	鄧嘉琪	迦密主恩中學	談虐待動物
季軍	鐘天愛	五育中學	中央政府禁制「娘化」現象對社會是否有利？
殿軍	楊祐晞	荃灣官立中學	論香港2050年前全面實現碳中和的機遇與挑戰
入圍	伍嘉敏	荃灣官立中學	立法管制假新聞能有效應對虛假資訊？
入圍	黃弦慧	荃灣官立中學	從主教山配水庫事件看香港建築保育問題
入圍	黃迪杰	五育中學	關愛有度 攜手協助孩童健康成長
入圍	彭禮妍	五育中學	論保障動物權益法例的不足及改善方法

候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸覺獎	梁逸翹 顏明瑤 陳傲妍 陳俊豪 駱煒霖 馬浚詠 伍羨柔 潘凱珮 何信謙 余獻恩 林子殷 吳昕橋 洪朗翹 黃靖希 楊璟峰	聖瑪加利男女英文中小學
最佳新聞標題獎	黃慶妍 聶穎瑤 梁婉琪 何心藍 衛可蕓 張心怡	救恩書院
最佳新聞簡介獎	方景昇 黎婉瑩 張梓樂 張梓皓 周靜霖 丁偉權	中華傳道會安柱中學
最佳反思學習獎	陳上弘 李兆綸 李穎飛 陳梓珊 簡曉臻 劉思雅	伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學

News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Wong Ching Ka Katey	Munsang College	MANAGE the Waste MANAGEMENT
1st Runner-up	Ching Sum	Heep Yunn School	Sexual Assault: Impacts and What It Takes to Alleviate Its Toll on Humanity.
2nd Runner-up	To Yee Man	Heep Yunn School	Behind the Glamour
3rd Runner-up	Isis Hui	Heep Yunn School	The Choice
3rd Runner-up	Chow Yan Kiu Eillen	Heep Yunn School	Controlling mosquitoes, diverse insect populations, or tourism? Why not all
Final Round Entrants	Lam Sum Yee	St. Mary's Canossian College	Downfall of Afghanistan - The Takeover of the Taliban
Final Round Entrants	Chan Xin Hei, Antonia	Heep Yunn School	Biden's Bungle
Final Round Entrants	Leung Sui Ying	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	Game Doomsday

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Chu Sui Lam	Heep Yunn School	Picking the Lock on a World Behind Closed Doors
1st Runner-up	Chow Long Hang Derek	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	Building Resilience and Instilling Positivity in Hong Kong Students
2nd Runner-up	Ira Yan Ka Yee	Heep Yunn School	The Impact and Dangers of Global Warming
3rd Runner-up	Au Chin Ying	Heep Yunn School	Disability Discrimination within Hong Kong Paralympic Athletes
Final Round Entrants	Fung Kwun Kit	Carmel Secondary School	Environmentalism and Global Food Supply
Final Round Entrants	Chan Cheuk Yin	Munsang College	Technology Guru: Teaching your grandparents to use social media
Final Round Entrants	Li Ching Nam	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	The Taliban Takeover in Afghanistan - What Happened and Who's to Blame?
Final Round Entrants	Chen Man Chin Michelle	Heep Yunn School	From Racists to Victims: How Racial Discrimination is A Concern for All
Final Round Entrants	Lee Tsz Wing Jacie	Heep Yunn School	Climate anxiety on the rise - listen to the youth before it's too late
Final Round Entrants	Cheng Asenath Wut Yin	Heep Yunn School	Remote learning - a Boon or a Bane?

最踴躍參與獎

- 紙本投票率最高的首十間學校

聖瑪加利男女英文中小學
天主教郭得勝中學
中華傳道會安柱中學
佛教黃允畋中學
香港中國婦女會中學
金文泰中學
觀塘官立中學
佛教大雄中學
佛教覺光法師中學
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%

聖羅撒書院
沙田蘇浙公學
聖公會聖三一堂中學

全情投入金獎

中華傳道會安柱中學
協恩中學
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學
救恩書院

1st

新聞評述比賽

梁書懷
迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

林靜潔高級講師

題材新穎，亦和社會息息相關，很值得討論。提出的減排建議亦很容易理解，雖然未必一定有效，但都相當具體。

合作減少甲烷排放，攜手舒緩全球暖化

路透社報道，美國和歐盟會在周五公佈「全球甲烷承諾」，計劃在2030年或以前將甲烷排放減少30%，根據報道取得的草案文件，這項承諾將涵蓋主要的甲烷排放來源，當中包括石油和天然氣基建出現的滲漏狀況等。

就著「全球甲烷承諾」的減排目標，我認為是對全球公民一個有承擔和負責任的決定。事實上，除了二氧化碳，甲烷是一種重要的溫室氣體，亦是造成全球氣候變暖的第二大溫室氣體。根據「全球甲烷運動」的資料，甲烷是一種更能夠吸收太陽熱力的溫室氣體，它的全球升溫潛能值是二氧化碳的28－34倍，因此甲烷對全球氣候有更嚴重的影響。「全球甲烷運動」還指出農業（糞便管理）、煤礦、城市固體廢物、石油和天然氣系統、以及污水是排放甲烷的五個主要來源。

因此，根據「全球甲烷運動」的建議，我認為要有效針對甲烷的減排，必須循五個方面去實踐。首先，在農業（糞便管理）方面，我認為業界需要以封閉的設施去處理牲畜糞便並收集所產生的沼氣至指定地點作進一步利用。其次，在煤礦業方面，業界可以應用特殊程序在採煤過程中回收甲烷。在城市固體廢物方面，業界需要採用特殊系統收集在垃圾堆填區所產生的甲烷並加以利用。此外，在石油和天然氣系統方面，我認為業界需要改善設備並加強管理以減少洩漏甲烷。最後，在污水處理方面，我認為業界可以改善污水處理設備，例如採用封閉的設施並加裝沼氣回收系統，確保甲烷不會排放到大氣之中。

儘管如此，我認為減排必須從源頭開始才會有明顯效果。在日常生活中，我們可以盡力養成多菜少肉的飲食習慣，從而減少畜牧業界對環境造成的負擔。我們亦必須節約能源，例如使用節能電器，減少使用空調、選用大眾運輸交通工具等等，以減少能源業界對環境造成的嚴重影響。另一方面，我們要養成「重複利用」及減少使用即棄製品的生活習慣，這樣便可以減少製造大量固體廢物，緩和在處理廢物時所產生的溫室氣體。此外，我們必須在生活中盡力減少排放污水，例如儲存足夠衣物才開動洗衣機、選用可生物降解的洗衣劑、以花灑淋浴及縮短淋浴時間等等，以減少處理污水時所造成的氣體排放。

總括而言，要有效減少溫室氣體的排放，市民日常生活的習慣扮演著關鍵角色。我深信只要我們願意對環保邁出一小步，氣候問題是可以在預見的未來得到解決。

2nd

新聞評述比賽

江晴心
荃灣官立中學

評判語錄

陳智傑博士

立論以公眾利益為前提，且嘗試回應醫生專業團體的反對聲音，條陳分明。

香港政府應否引入海外專科醫生

香港公立醫院醫生人手長期短缺，根據醫管局的最新資料，各醫院聯網專科門診穩定新症的最長輪候時間為51星期至154星期。隨著人口老化，長者比例不斷上升，更加劇了人手荒，根據香港大學的醫療人力推算報告，估算在2030年，醫管局會出現800名醫生空缺，即平均每1000人只有2名醫生，遠低於經濟合作及發展組織成員國平均的3.5。有見及此，政府建議放寬非香港永久性居民的海外專科醫生進行特別註冊，以紓緩人手不足的壓力。

香港正面臨醫生嚴重短缺是不爭的事實，即使增加本地醫科生的學額，亦需10年以上的時間才見成效。醫生人手與病人福祉息息相關，偏偏香港的非緊急服務輪候時間之長令人咋舌，而且醫生日以繼夜面對大量病人時，根本無法仔細跟進每位病人，影響醫療服務的質素。引入海外專科醫生則可以短期內解決人手不足，減輕前線醫生的工作壓力，紓緩醫療系統超負荷的情況，而且他們在海外有多年的實戰臨床經驗，不但可以為病人提供既專業可靠又及時的臨床診症服務，而且能夠與本地醫生交流及分享寶貴的經驗，讓雙方共同進步。

不過，當中豁免海外專科醫生考執業試的確會令不少市民心存疑慮，因為始終不同地區的醫療水平、醫生的培訓及質素可能有參差，不經過考試，難以保證水平未達標的海外醫生投入服務，從而降低香港醫生整體質素，增加發生醫療事故的風險，市民的健康甚至生命恐怕得不到保障。他們同時亦擔心不少海外醫生不擅廣東話，診症時可能與病人出現溝通困難，影響治療效果。



就這個議題，我絕對贊成香港引入海外專科醫生。第一，公院醫生人手捉襟見肘是香港長久以來積存的重大問題，在接近九成病人使用公院服務的情況下，基層市民看專科要苦候數十星期甚至數十個月才被斷症，要接受治療則要繼續等，這現象何止不理想，簡直不能接受，所以增添人手實在迫在眉睫。第二，為了釋除市民對豁免執業試的疑慮，政府將成立法定的特別註冊委員會，制訂認可醫學院校名單，並每三年作一次檢討，由本地醫學界權威人士大力把關，以保證引入的海外專科醫生的專科資格和水平。第三，假如業界反對背後的保護主義依然存在，我希望他們莫忘初心，回想自己當日行醫的決定和使命，須記住醫生要有學識更要有道德，應該摒除個人利益，不怕競爭，把全港市民的福祉放在首位。

總括而言，我認為香港引入海外專科醫生是一個多贏方案，政府除了繼續增加本地醫科生培訓學額和積極挽留現有人才外，在凡是優秀人才都應予吸納的原則下，可考慮進一步擴大醫生來港的範圍至不限於港人醫生，同時亦要正視護士行業同樣面對人手短缺問題。只有在多管齊下增加人手後，才有條件推出醫療政策的新措施，進行醫療制度的改革，為需求與日俱增的醫療服務作最好的安排。



**3rd****新聞評述比賽**楊曉君
浸信會呂明才中學**評判語錄****林靜潔高級講師**

前段寫精英運動員資助的問題時，論點都相當紮實。

論香港精英體育政策不足及改善方法

港隊在今屆的東京奧運共奪得一金兩銀三銅的歷史性佳績，這除了為本港掀起體育熱潮，更令各界開始關注香港的精英體育政策。近十多年來，政府對香港體育發展致力提倡普及化、精英化、盛事化，至今以為香港精英運動員投放超過九百億港元的資金津貼及資源，但究竟本港的精英體育政策是否完善？政策的不足又能如何改善？

所謂精英體育政策，就是把更多的資源留給有優秀成績的運動員。根據香港體育學院的精英項目評分準則，屬於亞運會或奧運會的正式比賽項目的精英運動員分為甲+、甲、乙+、乙和丙五級，另設成年隊。

首先，香港精英體育政策的資源分配不均。先是甲+組別的運動員，他們每月的標準資助頗為可觀，共有四萬多港元；而未被列入精英項目的全職成年隊只有每月約七千元的資助，可見在這樣的評分準則之下，成績較好的運動員才能被分配更多的資源。但事實上，要達致精英組別並不容易，進入精英丙組別的最低要求要在亞運會名列前一至二名並取得奧運會的參賽資格。如此一來，不但某些地區性競爭較大的項目例如田徑和乒乓球會因未能獲得相應的名次而被排斥，如果資源才是有成績的前提，運動員又能如何累積成績呢？加上現時已有超過二十多項的精英運動項目，若這個數目持續上升，將會令資源分配上面臨更大的困難。

其次，香港的精英體育政策沒有正視運動員的需求。就在早前行政長官林鄭月娥到訪在陝西參與全運會的運動員，不少運動員表示他們每一至兩年就要接受成績評核，部份項目如果拿不到獎牌會被踢出精英項目，不達標者會被降級減薪、甚至取消資助，使他們在訓練和比賽時有很大的壓力，又指一些不太熱門的運動項目大多缺乏一個完整的教練系統，甚至200人的田徑隊僅得兩個全職教練。值得一提的是，一些項目例如排球和壘球的職業化程度較低，若這些球員想更好地發揮潛質，他們會更傾向參加體院外的全職或半職賽事，因為一些職業化程度相對高的項目例如劍擊和場地單車，會佔有體院更多的資源和津貼，使他們缺乏職業運動的土壤。這反映出政府一直在為運動員調撥資源的同時，卻忽略了對症下藥的政策。

要完善以上的問題，我認為應擴闊運動員及體育學院申請資助的指標，不應以獎牌為標準，而以個人的進步作評估，亦可仿效英國，雖以獎牌為本，但也會考慮該項運動會否在草根階層普及、國家發展潛力，甚至國民體格等。這除了可減輕運動員的壓力，更可為地區性競爭大的運動項目提供彈性的評級和資源分配準則。另外，若政府有意提高香港的精英化運動，就應著手聆聽不同運動員的要求，以更好地提升香港的體育政策。

除此之外，運動普及文化狹窄亦是另一影響香港精英體育政策發展的原因。香港足球便是其一例子。以香港的足球水平，暫時難以在奧運或世界盃取得獎牌，若足球組織要繼續營運職業比賽，就要藉大型企業、贊助商及廣告賺取收益，並一直維持這個循環。但當香港運動的普及文化十分狹窄、市民欣賞運動的圈子小，商家便不會視之為商機，所以運動「產業化」可幫助非精英運動開拓更多的資源。另外，普及運動的基礎較大對提升精英體育項目也有一定的幫助，當一項運動普及化時，其對精英運動上的教練要求便相應提高，亦有更多提拔人才的機會。更多的是，根據最近的一份研究顯示，十五歲或以上的港人之中，約有五分之一表示每天維持坐著或躺著的時間長達十小時或以上，尤其因為疫情的緣故，部份體育設施關閉，令市民的體能活動不足，對達成普及化運動的目標有一定困難。

若要為體育政策的機制作出調整，我認為政府應先做普查掌握民意，了解那些運動較受歡迎，在考慮那些體育項目具發展優勢，例如滑板、攀岩、電競等都是時下年輕人較感興趣的項目，既然這些項目都被加入奧運及亞運競賽項目，政府也不妨可以考慮在這方面投放資源，一方面可達成運動普及化，一方面為香港年青人提供發揮所長的機會。

有人會認為是政府沒有給予運動員足夠的資源，才導致所謂的不足出現，但其實就首段所述，港府至今以來為香港精英運動員投放超過九百億港元，要將公帑在各方面適當地分配本身已不是易事，納稅人也不會願意把大部份公帑放在體育上。加上政府資源有限，現時應該討論的並不是政府要繼續投放多少的資源，而是資源分配上應該怎樣做得更好、同時顧及到運動員的需求。

總括而言，資源分配不均、忽視運動員需求和運動普及文化狹窄是導致香港精英體育政策不足的主要問題。雖然在政策改革上還有很大的進步空間，但只要體院和政府相輔相成，制定出適合運動員的政策，並掌握民意、實行「產業化」運動，香港的體育發展定會再見起色。



3rd

新聞評述比賽

范宇曜

迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

陳智傑博士

文章回應香港2030願景，以數字點出問題的迫切性，並於文末提出具科學基礎的倡議，值得參考。

香港應不應該管制即棄塑膠製品？

塑膠佔都市固體廢物棄置量超過兩成，繼研究管制膠樽及即棄塑膠餐具後，政府委托可持續發展委員會，就管制其他即棄塑膠收集公眾意見，為期約三個月，探討逐步管制非需要和難以回收的六類即棄塑膠製品，例如網購包裝、遮袋、酒店洗滌用品等等，另外建議檢討膠袋徵收費用，希望明年首季可以向政府提交建議，但未有確實時間表。有環保團體批評，本港管制即棄塑膠步伐較內地及海外落後。

政府應該管制即棄塑膠製品

首先，即棄塑膠佔用了過多地坪空間。香港有很多人使用即棄塑膠，很多店舖也有派發即棄膠袋等即棄塑膠製品，導致平均每日有逾1200公噸棄置塑膠製品。而在這些棄置塑膠製品中只有百分之八會拿去回收，其餘則放置於垃圾堆填區。由於塑膠焚化速度慢，上一批還沒有焚化完，下一批又送到，塑膠垃圾不斷堆積，令堆填區爆滿，須增加佔地範圍。按照政府的《香港2030+：跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略》內容，樓宇逾3000公頃，更不要說堆填區增加佔地。

同時，即棄塑膠製品對環境造成不少破壞。分銷塑膠會產生出如微塑膠、二噁英等有害物質和氣體，即使只是呼吸也會受到影響。塑膠的原材料之一是石油，目前全球石油數量不斷下降，在毫無節制地使用下去，雖然現在尚未短缺，終有一天也會用盡。最後，在公共財政上，如我上文所說，石油的數量不斷減少，物以罕為貴，石油的價格會逐步上升。還有在佔地面積上，政府的預算地庫已經短缺，如不管制即棄塑膠，政府將需要移山或填海以擴大堆填區，又要進行支出。政府的庫存近幾年來一直赤字，且據預計近年來赤字還會持續，沒有過多多餘的預算用來填海等。

管制方法

如即棄傘袋等一次性日常生活用即棄塑膠製品，可以使用如除水器之類的器械，同樣的功用，還能夠多次使用，能節省不少填海用開支和棄置即棄塑膠佔用的空間。有些以目前科技可創造的多次性物品難以取代的即棄塑膠製品，如膠棉花棒，可以考慮改良設計，以其他物質替換塑膠的部份，如用竹棉花棒取代膠棉花棒。這樣能在丟棄至垃圾堆填區後焚化時速度加快，省下空間；竹棉花棒的原材料——竹，也比石油更易獲得、更便宜。

1st

新聞評述比賽

莊嘉泰
保良局馬錦明中學

評判語錄

陳景祥先生
論據全面，論述有力，表達清晰。

從消費券探討電子錢包在香港的未來發展

引言

2019年12月在中國湖北省武漢市爆發疫情，其後迅速蔓延至世界各地。香港自爆發以來疫情反覆，重創各類行業發展，消費類行業發展更是處於停滯，到今年6月情況才有所改善。有見及此，為了帶動本地消費及其行業發展，香港政府於2021年6月18日公布消費券計劃，向18歲或以上香港居民派發價值5000元的電子消費券，本計劃除接受八達通作為儲值支付工具，更接受支付寶香港，Tap&Go「拍住賞」和WeChat Pay HK這些電子錢包。從中不難發現，香港政府想藉計劃帶動電子錢包發展，但我認為此計劃成效不大。

電子錢包在香港

首先，就可行性來說，電子錢包相比八達通沒有明顯優勢，加上市民改用電子錢包的意欲不高，無助電子錢包發展，根據政府統計，有7成市民以八達通領取消費券，其餘3成人則以電子錢包方式領取，反映電子錢包普及程度仍比八達通少。就我所知，八達通在本港根植20多年，大多市民早已習慣八達通的消費模式，只需將八達通卡輕拍一下讀卡機便可付款。相反，市民需使用手機安裝電子錢包的應用程式並註冊帳戶，然後等待應用程式載入二維碼，再給予商戶讀碼付款，過程繁瑣之餘亦浪費市民和商戶的時間，造成極大的不便。

其次，就長遠發展來說，計劃無助穩定電子錢包在香港的未來發展，無可否認，消費券計劃下的效應，加上商家針對使用電子錢包推出的優惠，確實能在短期內令電子錢包在香港的使用率上升，然而計劃最終還是會完結，優惠熱潮過後電子錢包或會因為失去商戶優惠帶來的吸引力而被棄用，而且各電子錢包開發商均表明計劃完結後會向商戶恢復收取手續費。這會令部分市民和商家在計劃完結後以追求成本最小化為理由相繼退場，結果事實上只能有限度提升電子錢包的普及率。



再者，就政府政策而言，政府針對電子錢包的政策失誤有礙電子錢包的發展空間，以致計劃的成效不大。中文大學經濟系副教授莊太量表示，政府濫發電子支付相關牌照，在本港的700萬人口下有多個平台獲發牌照，反觀內地，國內十多億人常用的電子錢包只有兩個，不但反映香港的電子錢包市場有嚴重供過於求的情況，還會令使用非主流平台的市民需要轉換平台，過程還可能涉及手續費，造成不便。而且消費券計劃只是加強八達通在商戶的滲透，惟其餘三大平台僅打入香港四年，滲透率亦較低，加上政府公布讓四大支付平台參與計劃後，只給予他們約一個月的宣傳期，令三間輸在起跑線的平台難以打入市場，難以在香港普及化電子錢包的使用。但是，有人認為，計劃採用電子錢包是明智的選擇，因為其沒有餘額上限，能給予市民極高的自由度。相反八達通最多只能付款價值3000元的貨品，反映電子錢包的優勢大於八達通，吸引更多人使用電子錢包，從而提升電子錢包的使用率。對此我並不同意。電子錢包主要面向年輕人群而開發，卻沒有針對老年人群而優化，導致許多長者仍不習慣電子錢包的使用方法，反而更傾向於八達通「傻瓜式」的付款方法。這不但只能有限地增長電子錢包的使用率，反而助長了八達通的使用率，從而違背了政府推動電子錢包發展的意願。

總結而言，政府與其效仿內地的電子支付模式，藉消費券計劃推一下電子錢包發展，不如去探討香港社會對電子錢包的真正需求。如果政府真的想要以電子錢包取代八達通的地位，政府便須要全面及持續地推廣電子錢包，例如將政府交通津貼及長者優惠等涵蓋到電子錢包鼓勵更多商家持續推出更多電子錢包的優惠，改善針對電子錢包的政策等，相信電子錢包的未來發展將會是明朗的。



2nd

新聞評述比賽

鄧嘉琪
迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

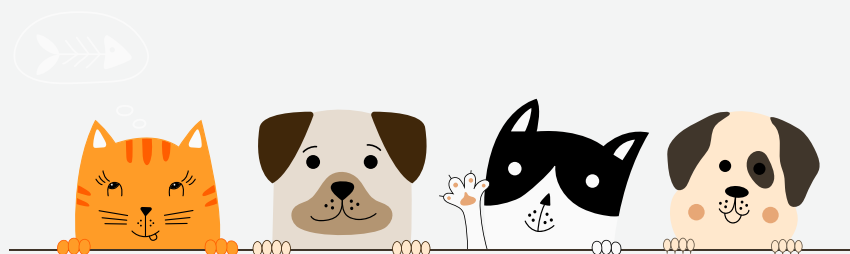
陳景祥先生
對議題有深入剖析，論點有說服力，
背景資料完備。

談虐待動物

2020年2月，近30隻動物在深井豪景花園屋苑附近山坡被發現從高處墮下，當中18隻動物因而身亡，事後警方拘捕兩人，但律政司決定不起訴任何人，高院今2021年6月30日頒下判詞，拒絕批出司法覆核申請許可，強調律政司沒有義務在合理時間內，向公眾交代檢控決定，即使申請人在本案獲勝訴，但由於檢控時間已過，故無法起訴任何人，可見本港保護動物法例存在漏洞，而本港近年虐待動物個案頻生，香港大學法律學院與香港愛護動物協會進行研究，審視愛協2013至19年數據庫中335宗涉嫌虐待動物案件，發現當中逾170宗案件的疑犯因各種原因未被檢控，包括警方未能在6個月檢控期內成功拘捕疑犯及證據不足，本港虐畜案持續增加，與本港現時保護動物法例不足，大眾動物保護意識低等因素息息相關。

本港虐畜案持續增加的成因

首先，本港現行動物保護法例存在漏洞，對虐待動物者欠缺阻嚇力，使越來越多人無視法律的制裁而作出無情傷害動物的行為，使本港虐畜案持續增加，現時本港主要依賴防止殘酷對待動物條例以保障動物權益，如上述提到的豪景花園慘案涉及到條例中有關殘酷對待動物的罪行，檢控期限為6個月，故即使申請人在本案中勝訴，律政司已因時效問題，無法檢控任何人。這無疑直接反映了現時本港動物保護法例存在漏洞及在執法上存在灰色地帶，錯誤令大眾認為只要逃過這6個月的檢控期限便能逍遙法外，即使隨意虐待動物生命都有機會完全置身事外，不受到任何法律制裁，從而罔顧法紀繼續虐待動物，使本港虐畜案持續增加。



其次，疫情下大眾多方面壓力增加，直接影響其精神健康從而促使更多人作出虐待動物的行為有研究證明虐待動物本身亦可反映施虐者或出現精神問題，《精神障礙診斷和統計手冊》（DSM-5）現時將虐待動物列為反社會人格障礙，及行為障礙的病徵，童年虐待動物亦與日後出現犯罪或攻擊性行為有一定關係，疫情肆虐全球，例如澳洲皇家防止虐待動物協會（RSPCA）表示，維多利亞州在封城期間曾被虐待、弄傷、折磨及恐嚇的動物數字，比去年同期上升16%，這或與人們疫下壓力突增有關，而南華早報亦有報道指本港疫情間許多飼主選擇出國，導致本港棄養和虐待動物率持續增加，反映疫情下各地人們或會因壓力突增而影響整個人精神健康，從而作出虐待動物的行為，使本港虐畜案持續增加。

降低本港虐畜案的相關建議

首先，針對本港現行動物保護法例的漏洞，政府應從修訂現時動物保護法例著手。現時本港主要依賴《防止殘酷對待動物條例》以保障動物權益，但根據現行法例，除非動物已因為疏忽而受到傷害否則有關當局是不能介入的，反映法例存在漏洞不能完全保障動物安全，因此，政府應著手修訂法例，參考其他國家動物保護法例，如英國的動物保護法，為了保證動物不受人類虐待，當地於法例上進行清晰分類例如《野生動物保護法》、《動物園動物保護法》、《犬隻繁殖法案》、《家畜運輸法案》等，就算主人不幸走失寵物，也得繳交25英鎊的罰款，本港應向其他國家借鑑英國修訂本港動物保護法例，制定更全面和清晰的指引讓大眾跟從，從而減少更多無辜動物受到傷害的機會，降低本港虐畜案。其次針對疫情下公眾壓力增加，政府應從公民教育下手，今年本港虐畜案持續上升，而動物虐待者亦有年輕化的趨勢，反映大眾對動物保護意識較低，政府應多加宣傳及教育例如借鑒台灣的做法，設立「動保社團」，每週由動保處人員或專家擔任社團講師，教授民衆正確保護動物觀念，及贊助社區學院為寵物主人定期舉辦及提供免費課堂訓練課程，增加大眾對保護動物的關注和動物的關愛，潛移默化地培養大眾保護動物的意識，建立一個動物友善的社會，從根源上解決虐畜案頻生的問題。



3rd

新聞評述比賽

鍾天愛
五育中學

評判語錄

陳景祥先生

這個議題不容易評，同學掌握得好，有背景資料，也有自己意見，難得。

中央政府禁制「娘化」現象對社會是否有利？

近期中國廣電局發佈最新規定以抵制低俗和庸俗內容嚴厲打擊「娘炮」的形象。同時人民日報亦在微博上指出男性需要有「陽剛之氣」，並封禁大量女性化形象的男網紅賬號，引起大量網民支持，亦有網民認為中央矯枉過正是包容度小的做法。

「娘化」現象是如何產生？

首先，審美的轉變。八、九十年代時，中國人的喜愛明星大多數是香港藝人，例如張國榮，四大天王等明顯男性氣概的審美偏向。但隨著零零年後日韓流行文化的傳入扭轉審美觀，日本是動漫的發源地，而在動漫中男性的形象有大量長髮的「美男子」等，且流行將熱門角色「擬人化」。而韓國K-pop文化盛行，許多韓國明星在舞蹈上妝容多為濃厚，偏白，全包眼線，為上鏡的厚粉底等等。而當這些文化流向中國市場，受大量女性的歡迎，甚至令男性也開始模仿他們的打扮「日式」或「韓風」的穿衣打扮風格出現，例如黑色緊身褲等，多數以高瘦膚白作為身材標準，逐漸改變社會大眾的審美偏向，並占取主導位置。

其次，媒體的渲染。近期短視頻平臺爆紅，人們更加容易接觸網絡世界，大量價值觀未形成的未成年少男少女盲目跟隨潮流風向令短視頻平臺是許多素人成為網紅的最快速徑。而這種「白瘦幼」的審美促使大量主播紛紛戴上假髮，畫上妝容效仿，並因為奇特，少見的原因，成功獲得流量和可觀的收益令其他主播亦紛紛以男性女性化的形象博取觀看量。而短視頻平臺亦以此為宣傳，將女性化的男性形象放在廣告的顯眼位置以其為代言人，成為招攬用戶的噱頭，不單只短視頻平臺，娛樂公司亦是如此。各大娛樂公司幾乎以複製粘貼形象的方式對偶像進行包裝，並以「小奶狗」等人設推廣，吸納許多粉絲為其買單，造成男性形象的統一「娘化」。

禁止「娘化」是矯枉過正的做法

而上述現象越發火熱，直至被中央在人民日報上點名批評男性的「娘化」，稱為是低俗現象，鼓勵男性需要「陽剛之氣」。因而將凡是女性化的男性與博取流量的主播一概而論，全部封禁限號，在網上引起許多爭議。例如，令女性化的男性更加受到社會排斥，造成欺凌事件，男性相貌過於清秀而被男性同學性羞辱和欺凌，或女孩因為外貌男相而被罵「人妖」「不男不女」等字眼。而中央此行為更加促使對性別標籤化，帶頭否定社會認定性別以外的表現，男性就一定是短頭髮，不能穿裙子女性就一定是長頭髮生育後的人生才圓滿。而我認為，實在有些矯枉過正。

首先，女性打扮的男性並不低俗，低俗的是靠打扮成女性裸露和性暗示來搏眼球的人，因此在短視頻和社交平臺進行封禁時，不能將兩者合一。例如，前者正常展示自己穿搭視頻，後者靠軟色情博取流量，誤導未成年人，將「穿衣自由」視為盾牌，掩蓋以「賣肉」或誤導性言論和動作作為謀財管道的人，才需要被永久打壓。在媒體方面應該全面封禁，防止未成年等心智不成熟的認為是受歡迎的行為，藉此模仿，並曲解女性化男性或中性打扮人的行為，認為他們必然是俗氣和低俗的成見。

其次，每個人都有權利去選擇自己的性別特質。社會上稱讚一名女性是因為她具備男性的領導能力，因此稱為「女強人」的褒義詞。而當男性具備女性化特質時，「娘」卻是貶義的詞彙。但世界是多元化的，人區分性別是來自生來的器官，但更加有決定性的是人的意識，自己選擇性別和性取向的權利，不是社會眼中應該成為的樣子，而是成為自己想要的樣子。

因此，應從教育人手，由於父母對孩子亦是有性別的約束，令孩子形成既定的性別成見。而教育可以從根源扭轉價值觀。「陽剛之氣」是精神上堅毅，責任感的形容，中央鼓勵此精神並無錯，但同時外表中性或女性化的人亦能具備此精神，因此不應該單從外表不「陽剛」來否定。人可以有陽剛的權利，也可以有柔和的打扮。只有加強在社會上的教育，才能使社會的包容度增加，面對不同性別不同打扮的人也能當作是普通人，本身世界就是有不同的色彩存在，因此不必奇怪。對此，政府或學校可以邀請真正的跨性別小眾群體如LGBT性小眾群體講述自己追求真我的心路歷程，如何面對社會鄙視的眼光和冒犯，又如何看待如今被評的「娘化」現象，讓青少年等人區分兩者，同時明白自己需要增加相容性，包容度，尊重他人的特別之處，對任何醜化現象需大力抨擊。這樣才不會因為有低俗的「娘化」事件發生。

總結

因為媒體傳播而醜化部分小眾性別群體，使小眾更小眾，無法暴露在社會，在陽光之下。當社會的成見越來越多，將人的行為標籤化，包容度越來越狹隘，那麼自由度則會越發狹窄，令人在社會下生存時像批量生產的機器人般，而背對著的陰影則越發深長。政府和國家是最高權力主導者，更加要帶領社會進步，而並非成為打壓者，帶同社會將某些群體帶至邊緣，只有容納多元的共生，做到每個人和而不同，才能使社會豐富且和諧。



4th

新聞評述比賽

楊祐晞
荃灣官立中學

評判語錄

馮應謙教授
引用精確，分析客觀。

論香港2050年前全面實現碳中和的機遇與挑戰

2021年施政報告於10月6日發表，就《巴黎協定》中全球需在2050年達成淨零碳排，林鄭月娥在《香港氣候行動藍圖2050》定下更進取的減碳排放策略以在2050年前邁向碳中和，措施包括成立新的氣候變化與碳中和辦公室及專責諮詢委員會，電力公司須繼續逐步淘汰燃煤發電機組，並以天然氣及可再生能源等取代燃煤發電，政府將爭取提升可再生能源在發電燃料中所佔比例，目標在2050年前商業及住宅樓宇用電量較2015年減少兩至四成，推動新能源公共交通工具和商用車，加快步伐推動全民減廢，發展轉廢為能設施，支持循環經濟發展。

顧名思義，碳中和是指國家，企業或個人在一定時間內所產生的二氧化碳或溫室氣體排放總量，通過使用低碳能源取代化石燃料，植樹造林，節能減排等形式，以抵消自身產生的氣體排放，實現正負抵消，達到相對「零排放」。

在可行性方面而言，發展可再生能源可作為香港實現碳中和的具體措施。於本年十月，龍鼓灘發電廠成為香港首間採用天然氣發電的電廠，使天然氣在中電發電燃料組合比例中提升至五成。隨著電力公司逐步以天然氣及零碳能源代替燃煤發電，香港可從發展可再生能源入手以減少利用化石燃料所產生的碳排放，例如太陽能結合建築物外牆頂部和窗戶，不佔用額外土地空間。根據天文台的資料，本港位於亞熱帶地區，一年內有五成以上日子享有陽光，非常適合發展太陽能發電，加上香港政府於2018年展開「上網電價」計劃，電力公司以高於市價的價錢向安裝太陽能系統的戶主買電，為市民投資太陽能提供誘因，令投資的回本期降至7年以下，反映香港普及再生能源可作實現碳中和的措施之一。

就政策的針對性而言，香港2019年棄置於本港堆填區的固體廢物總量為571萬公噸，亦有環團統計因疫情令外賣文化普遍，2020年每週的即棄塑膠餐具垃圾達1億件，反映市民製造垃圾，浪費問題嚴重，香港應針對源頭減廢以改善碳排放量。在「污染者自付」原則下推行都市固體廢物，市民日後丟棄垃圾需利用指定收費垃圾袋，能驅使市民反思循環再用或回收「廢物」，物盡其用才丟棄，達至「揀少啲，慳多啲」的目標。

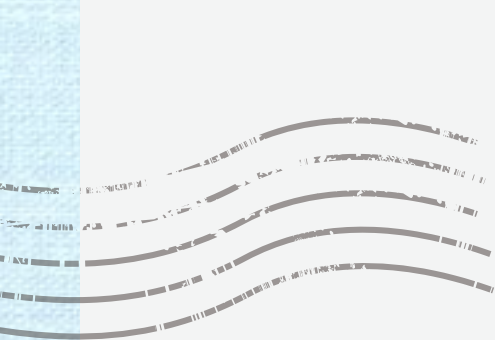
同時於市區設立更多回收箱，有助提升回收的意欲，糾正市民「回收麻煩」的觀念，上述政府所推行的措施可對市民大量產生廢物逐步以源頭減廢推進碳中和。

在措施成效而言香港地理上於珠三角洲，而且作為沿海城市，有利香港發展風力發電例如2006年啓用南丫風采發電站，為香港首個使用風力的商用發電站約可為250戶家庭提供一年電力，反映可再生能源發展有效改善香港的能源結構。改善碳足印方面，以教育及宣傳，據大學研究，市民利用公共交通工具代替私家車代步可減低5公斤碳排放，換成更長壽命及低耗電的LED燈泡，每年可減少552公斤的碳排放，甚至每天少淋浴五分鐘，便能把每年碳排放量減低8公斤，可見替代化石能源及實踐低碳生活對減少碳排放有一定成效，有助加快香港實現碳中和的進程。

在利益方面而言，碳中和固然可減少溫室氣體排放，抑制地球暖化，改善本港空氣質素，有助香港生態方面的可持續發展，避免因氣候暖化而導致頻生的極端天氣災害，加上於碳中和進程下得以推動綠色經濟，例如以改善郊野公園及行山徑的配套設施，開拓綠色旅遊資源，向外國旅客推廣本地生態旅遊亦可以結合科技，發展電動車及環保建築等產業，繼而增加就業機會。香港可利用國際金融貿易中心的優勢，發售綠色債券及協助環境概念股份上市，推動本地經濟發展。

於障礙而言，政府於實現碳中和進程中，需考慮發現再生能源的成本效益，土地短缺下另見土地供環保產業之用，而部分再生能源回報週期太長，亦成為政府卻步的原由。市民或期望政府將相關資源投放至其他社會問題如房屋供應及醫療福利等，對大力推動低碳城市持反對意見。

環保組織香港地球之友敦促政府加快將商業車輛和公共交通電動化，儘快訂立具體及實際的措施減碳。香港在推動減碳的發展一直落後其他城市，故此更須加快步伐落實減排政策及發展再生能源，以達至碳中和。



1st**News Commentary Competition**Wong Ching Ka Katey
Munsang College**Mr. Chris Yeung****Judge's Comment**

Direct to the point and clear presentation, structure and writing. Substantive and good argument. Good work!

MANAGE the Waste MANAGEment

Hong Kong has been perturbed by the waste problem for a prolonged period of time. The government has proposed a series of strategies for waste management with a view to working out multiple solutions to the problem, but are these really worth-doing and effective?

Recently, the latest Waste Disposal Bill 2018 has finally passed by the Legislative Council on 26th August 2021. After that, there will be a grace period of 18 months to allow the government and the public to get ready for the implementation of the charging scheme. The Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Charging Scheme aims to create incentives to change citizens' behaviour in waste disposal. It also expects citizens to recycle and reuse as much as they can and minimize the household waste. The "polluter pays" principle encourages people to reduce the waste production. However, I doubt if this new scheme can really solve the waste problem in Hong Kong and whether the effectiveness of the scheme will be higher than the current practice.

Apparently, waste charging schemes are for the purpose of establishing behavioural change in managing the waste. But indeed, I think this is the way of the government to force the citizens to share the rising cost of waste treatment through this scheme. More importantly, the scheme requires extra resources and manpower to implement effectively and this involves large amount of operational and administrative expenses. These expenses are burdened by the citizens themselves while no one can guarantee that the scheme will be cost-effective and eventually beneficial to Hong Kong.

Personally, I think the scheme is worthless and harsh in certain aspects, especially for the grassroots. It brings heavy financial burden to the low-income groups. Some of them are living in poverty and are struggling for their daily basic needs such as food and housing. While they hardly have good and stable living conditions, it is unbelievable that the government decides to impose charges on waste disposal to all residents without considering their difficulties. I think this is inconsiderate and even cruel to the low-income people who are now suffering daily.

Another problem is that the scheme may actually intensify the environment pollution problem in Hong Kong. It is not difficult to imagine that some residents, who resist paying the charges for disposing waste, may just deliberately dispose their waste on the street. No doubt this will worsen the situation of public hygiene which is already an existing problem in Hong Kong.

Besides the MSW Charging Scheme, I think there are some other ways to help solving the waste problem. The efforts in educating the public are absolutely insufficient now, especially in the commercial industry. It is common to see the heavy packaging in commodities which usually contains large amount of plastic elements and takes long time to decompose. The government should educate and motivate manufacturers and citizens to reduce the usage of packaging materials. On the other hand, the government should cooperate with the educational sector in order to promote the concept of green living, instill the correct value of environmental protection and sustainable development of waste to students so that it can cultivate their habit of "Reduce- Reuse-Recycle" since their childhood.

Imagine that you have tidied up some old books from your home. You can either dump them to the garbage room on your home floor or bring them to the recycle bin in the nearby park which takes you five minutes to walk there with the piles of books. Which place would you choose to dispose the books? The answer is quite obvious - the closest and the most convenient place. Most people will choose to dump them to the garbage room. If there are more recycling facilities which are easily accessible, it can greatly increase the desire for people to recycle the waste materials instead of dumping them to garbage.



Also, from the figures of the Environmental Protection Department in 2019, domestic waste takes nearly half of the proportion of the waste disposed in landfills. Domestic waste mainly consists of food residues. If these food residues can be handled properly, like having food residue bins near home while fulfilling the hygiene conditions, it can greatly improve the problem and slow down the saturation of landfills. The government can also consider providing economic incentives to the public so as to increase their desire of recycling, such as financial assistance to low-income families and tax concessions to commercial sector and citizens. Also, the government can develop the sustainable development of waste in order to reuse the waste as other useful materials, like packaging materials. This provides a win-win situation. The commercial sector can lower the production cost and the government can find the way-out to the waste problem.

I think the waste charging schemes are not effective as harsh measures are always difficult for people to accept compared to the encouraging measures. The government should examine the root of waste problem and the causes of rapid production of waste and find the solutions which are accepted by the citizens, commercial sectors and other stakeholders. After all, are the current solutions worth-doing and effective? I would say - definitely "NO".




2nd
News Commentary Competition

Ching Sum
Heep Yunn School

Mr. Felix Poon**Judge's Comment**

The topic is long stand, the article provide some good examples to illustrate the seriousness of the issue.

Sexual Assault: Impacts and What It Takes to Alleviate Its Toll on Humanity

Picture this - it is late at night, and you have just visited a friend. Now you're walking back home, vigilantly sober, fully dressed, and street lights lit. Little did you know there was a person lurking behind the lampposts, waiting for the perfect time to lay his hands on you...

You may start to think of this as an extract from a horror movie - yet, it is the story of Sarah Everard, a British woman who, despite her inconspicuous and observant nature, got raped and murdered on March 3, 2021. She was alleged of breaching the current Covid-19 guidelines without any valid evidence, then handcuffed and raped by a police officer at Kent, England.

This astounding yet prevailing case of rape and femicide has sparked fury online, where people have become alarmed that sexual assault, however obnoxious it might be, does exist - having learnt that an estimated 4.677 billion of people, regardless of gender, have been a victim of this form of assault in their lives. This already accounts for an incredulous 60% of the whole population.

Instead, to make matters worse, some people have chosen to turn a blind eye to this atrocity, as if this deteriorating situation which everyone should be aware of is barely a mild horror movie. Often, an individualist mindset is generated, where bystanders nonchalantly put the blame on victims. This act, in fact, belittles victims and ultimately results in them having to reflect on their own actions. As the prevalence of victim blaming increases worldwide, more people are inadvertently standing with the perpetrators, which is the main cause for the increasing number of sexual assault cases which are unlikely to be terminated nowadays.

Sexual assault targeted at women has long been a prevalent issue among nations, with one in five women having experienced rape throughout their lifetime. However, following Sarah Everard's death, many vicious comments concerning sexual assault have been found on social media to this day, taking a greater toll on and depreciating the self values of the 80% of women worldwide who have experienced sexual assault at some point of their lives.

Bystanders may refuse to sympathize with these victims, but instead carry out the act of victim blaming once again, reprimanding them upon hearing any news related to sexual misconduct - Cover up and wear modest clothes! 'They cannot blame anyone but themselves for their way of dressing up provocatively...' And this way of interpreting the issue is entirely wrong. It is totally up to someone to choose whether to be a perpetrator or to stand up for the feminist cause--so, why can't we let women dress freely without being Judged and shamed? Wearing crop tops and short skirts is never a crime, and it is definitely the perpetrator's fault that they chose to inflict sexual assault on Innocent people.

Despite the astounding prevalence of sexual assault directed towards women, we shouldn't be ignoring the other side of the coin, research has pointed out that 43% of men have also received some form of sexual assault in their lifetime, meanwhile showing that the number of cases concerning this behaviour is currently surging to a new high.

When it comes to men facing sexual assault, biases may immediately overwhelm some bystanders. Stereotypes indicating that men often hold more superiority than women have long been held by some. In this case, the impact of victim blaming on the male sufferer is detrimental in the long run, as it diminishes one's ego and further results in them feeling alienated from modern society.

As one can see, we shouldn't be taking the gender identities of certain victims into consideration when it comes to whether they are held responsible for their mishap or not-all victims has the right to fight for justice, while adequate legal actions should be filed against perpetrators of sexual assault. Studies have shown that in spite of society's awareness, only 25% of cases have been reported to organizations concerned. In this situation, it is apparent that when an astounding 75% of sexual assault cases go unreported, perpetrators may continue to prey upon others, causing further mental stress and damage to victims.

Topics of sexual assault will remain a taboo in communities if we do not adopt any measures to soften the blow on the victims of sexual assault. Is it possible that we, members of society, do something to effectively prevent the further deterioration of victims' mental health?

The way to alleviate the trauma on victims--be them our friends, family or strangers--is to simply listen. By paying close attention to when they are recounting their experiences of atrocity, we will be providing them with a portion of the mental support they subsequently need, in addition to the reminder that they are aware of, concerned about, and most importantly, loved. On the other hand, for those who have developed an individualistic mindset, the issue may appear to them as inconsequential as they are not held accountable for the assault. Yet, we must acknowledge that if one refuses to listen, one might indirectly and ultimately regress to the act of victim blaming, which will not lessen but instead harden the blow on victims' mentality, further causing a detrimental impact on their mental health, it takes only a minute to listen to the others--why can't we spend a mere minute to pay attention to our family and friends, instead of pushing them to their brink of breaking down, while putting them in fear, anguish, and misery for the entire life?

Sexual assault has long been a pressing problem in our society, and it is of paramount importance that we take part in alleviating victims' mental burden, instead of carrying out the act of victim blaming, as we are part of the population, part of society and most importantly, part of humanity.




3rd
News Commentary Competition

To Yee Man
Heep Yunn School

Mr. Chris Yeung**Judge's Comment**

Need to explain concisely and give a clear picture of the problem of child labour; why and what should be done.

Behind the Glamour

As much as shimmering and sparkling glitter appeal to you, be they in the form of makeup, body paint or car paints, have you wondered about the origin of this seemingly magical dust with this alluring glow?

However, for 15-year-old Ritika Murmu in India, this dust brought nothing magical as she watched her teenage friend and sister-in-law perish in a collapsing mine. Despite being fortunate enough to survive, under the debris are thousands of unreported casualties of even younger children and families alike.

This "magical" mineral is mica, commonly used in makeup products like eyeliners, lip gloss and mascaras. Before being processed into these products, they are mined and separated with stone. It is usually children and teens as young as 5 that are the ones tasked with such manual labour.

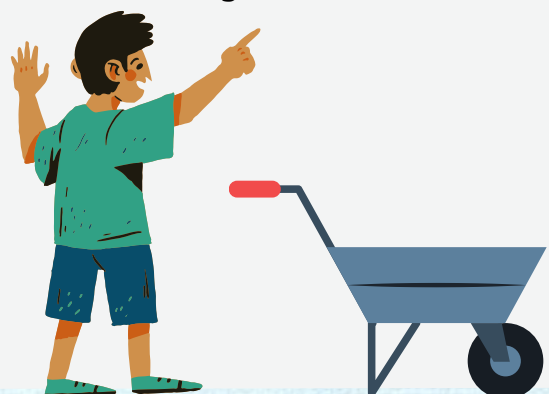
The origin of our trail of glitter can be traced back to countries like India and Madagascar, where we find the world's major mica importers and producers. The production of mica takes place in mines with poor conditions, and the narrow caves and dark tunnels required to pass through only increases the need for small child, labouring in the mines. It is estimated that around 10 thousand children work in this sector with their parents. Children and workers are paid with only less than 50 rupees per day, which is meagre as about 5 HKD. They also risk respiratory illness and pneumonia due to prolonged exposure to dust. Companies that employ these children are often not licensed and do not provide any safety gear for their workers, This increased the rate of injury from mine collapsing and cuts and skin infections.

Not only widely used products like makeup contain traces of child labour, the food products we consume daily or items we see daily might also come from agricultural child labour or child labour in the manufacturing industry. Such products include cocoa beans, an ingredient to the all-time favourite candy, chocolate. Ivory coast and Ghana are the world's largest producers of cocoa beans, producing more than 50% of the world's cocoa. Behind the sweet savour lies a hazardous working environment which poses huge safety and health risks to children. Children are required to use sharp tools like machetes, carrying heavy loads and are often exposed to agrochemical products and pesticides.

India, Madagascar, Ivory Coast and Ghana are all developing countries where most of its people suffer from poverty. In impoverished regions, the conditions are even worse. Plagued with unfavourable weather conditions or extreme poverty, families struggle for survival under financial insecurity. As a result, children often have to engage in labour to provide basic necessities for their family by working under dangerous settings, as those are the only jobs near their vicinity. Exploiting those in despair and yearn for survival, companies benefit from cheap labour and reap economic benefits.

Child labour is a blatant violation of human rights. Deprived of schooling and often basic health care, children face slavery and economic or even sexual exploitation, which results in physical and mental harm or even death. Their low education levels and literacy rate prevent them from obtaining a decent job when they grow older, rendering them trapped in unskilled employment with low wages. And when they grow up, they are very likely to suffer from the chronic effects of occupational diseases. As a result, they are also unable to provide resources and education for their next generation, who have no choice but resort to child labour due to poverty too, and the vicious cycle continues.

Throughout the years, many measures have been adopted to decrease the rate of child labour. In retrospect, even though these methods have been proposed and put into effect years ago, its contribution in alleviating child labour remains futile. Their most prominent effort includes chocolate companies promising to purchase cocoa that has been certified for ethical business practices by third-party groups like Fairtrade and Rainforest alliance. However, such certification proved to be inadequate and is weakened by the lack of enforcement of child labour rules. These third-party inspectors are only required to visit fewer than 10 per cent of cocoa farms annually. According to a 2017 Nestlé report, children were ushered away from the fields when inspectors came and when interviewed, farmers denied they had ever been there. The certification has done little in curbing child labour as cases of child labour seem to be on the rise due to such loose regulations and feeble attempts to eradicate the problem.



Therefore, stricter regulations should be devised to reinforce current measures and support new ones by the authorities. If stricter regulations and punishments are in force, companies would be more involved in actually taking concrete actions and contribute towards alleviating child labour.

Governments from developing countries can also put aside extra budget towards inspections of farms and potential locations suspected of practising child labour and enforce stricter punishment for unscrupulous employers. Regulations can make sure employers give their adult workers a reasonable pay. Currently, adults engaging in mica mining and cocoa harvesting are underpaid just like the children. If the adults have enough to provide for their family, they can send children to school to receive education so the cycle of poverty can then be eliminated.

Finally, what can ordinary citizens like us do to contribute to the cause of alleviating child labour? The answer, of course, is not boycotting daily products made by such workers, as that will only take away the only source of income from families in poverty and worsen their plight. The basic step is to educate the public so that we can all be aware of this issue. It would also help if we could render help and support to non-profit organizations like Save the Children.

Children are the future of our society and their rights should be recognized. Every child deserves a happy childhood and the right to education. Only with our concerted efforts can the pressing issue be dealt with and our world be a better place now and in the future.



4th

News Commentary Competition

Isis Hui
Heep Yunn School

Mr. Felix Poon**Judge's Comment**

A critical approach to discuss the new legislation which obviously restricted people's freedom of communication. The suspicious raised on the process of legislation are worth to discuss, but at the end of day, it is in Singapore, the country have its history in imposing restriction in communication.

The Choice

On 4 October, merely several weeks before, a law concerning countermeasures for foreign interference was passed by the Parliament of Singapore, after an extremely long and, reportedly, heated debate lasting up to 10 hours. The bill, also known as the Foreign Interference (Countermeasures) Bill or the FICB, was read the first time on 13 September and passed just less than a month later.

The FICB aims to prevent, detect and disrupt acts of foreign interference in order to protect the interests of the public, according to an official report. By implementing countermeasures primarily directed to acts of foreign measures executed or planned with electronic devices, FICB has thereby granted the Singapore government the power of disabling and blocking citizens' access to certain information, restricting accounts, and removing apps. In addition to these virtual measures, an official authority may request any individual to hand in relevant documents they deem necessary. Moreover, charges will be placed if one is unable to produce them. These individuals, usually suspected to be 'politically significant', also had to regularly hand in reports.

While these policies will certainly be adequate in preventing foreign interferences in domestic politics, the measures implemented by the FICB has sparked debates in and out of the Parliament. More than several members had doubts about the legislative process to which the bill is drafted and passed. A member of the Progress Singapore Party, Leong, raised a concern: "It's difficult to understand why the debate on this bill cannot be postponed by several months to allow for proper [public] consultation.' Indeed, the FICB involves a variety of stakeholders, from foreigners to core government officials. Nevertheless, the Law and Home Affairs minister, K. Shanmugam, insisted that the issue had been extensively talked about for more than three years. According to him, this apparently serves an evidence showing how the majority of Singaporeans support this new legislation.

Another issue raised was the lack of publicity in many aspects of the FICB. Members of the Parliament pondered over the reason for not conducting procedures in the High Court or other open courts. To that, Shanmugam explained that it was highly inappropriate in this scenario as anti-foreign interference measures rely heavily on confidentiality and thus details concerning the FICB couldn't be announced in an open and public manner. As he put it, even the courts themselves seemed to agree with the following: What national security requires has to be left to those responsible for national security.

The fact that any 'competent authority' may collect information of any person, including his relationships with foreign principles and expenditure in Singapore, worried many stakeholders. It, quite literally, violate and breach the right of privacy. The relatively severe punishments, which involved, in the most extreme cases (purposely providing the official with misleading information), a \$20000 (equal to HKD288500) fine and a three-year imprisonment, also disturbed many foreigners. Nonetheless, the most unaccepted issue, in many cases, was that those who carry out and enforce the legislation remain unknown. Nobody knew how they were chosen, or who they are. According to an official report, they are appointed from among public officers and employees of public authorities, which barely explains the situation. Of course, the anonymity is helpful in prosecuting illegal foreign spies, but the lack of public approval also leads to worries that the FICB will be used inappropriately. Combined with the fact that the government could block information and restrict accounts on the Internet at will, it is clear that the FICB has violated several core principles of human rights, including the beforehand mentioned right of privacy and right of access to information. A reporter of the Guardian was particularly worried about her situation: "These [accusations of conspiring with foreign governments] are the old claims the ruling party and its supporters have made against us over the years..." She wrote, "FICB will grant them the legal teeth to act on assumptions." That is indeed not just alarming, but intimidating.

It is undeniable that national security is not a thing to be looked over, but when it is either human rights or it, which will be chosen? While the answer in our hearts may all be different, it is only too clear to see what the Parliament of Singapore had chosen.

4th

News Commentary Competition

Chow Yan Kiu Eillen
Heep Yunn School

Mr. Felix Poon**Judge's Comment**

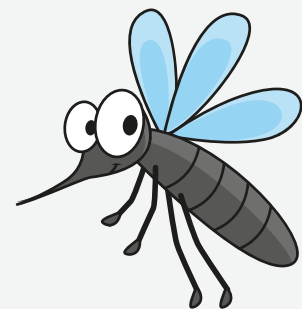
A straight forward discussion on the topic of the balance between economic development and environment ecology. The author is on-the side of protecting the environment, but he/she also manage to provide some useful recommendation for Maldives government to take some alternative policy.

Controlling mosquitoes, diverse insect populations, or tourism? Why not all

The Maldives is a popular tourist destination that is famous for its gorgeous beaches, luxury villas and pristine resort. It is a place where everyone desires to go for a visit before they kick the bucket. That is why tourism is the main revenue of the Maldives for years. However, tourism is also the reason why the Maldives' insect population keeps falling massively.

There seems to be no direct relationship between the fall of the insect population and tourism in the Maldives. In fact, the overuse of pesticides is the main cause of the drastic loss of insect life. As the resorts hope to attract more tourists to stay, most of them use pesticides for mosquito control to create a better experience for the tourists, while the pesticides actually affect other species as well. Since pesticides usually work by affecting the nervous system of the insect, when their muscles are over-stimulated because of the relevant chemical reactions, insects will get paralysed or even killed, which leads to the result of the gigantic loss of insect life.

Tourism is surely a signature economical activity in the Maldives. Therefore, controlling mosquitoes is definitely something that is essential for providing a comfortable environment for tourists. However, the drastic fall of the insect population in the Maldives is also an important issue that cannot be ignored. So, how could the Maldives continue tourism by providing tourists with a satisfying environment, but at the same time does not endanger other species?



First of all, the Maldives can introduce some high-technology machines for distinguishing mosquitoes and other species, for example identifying them by sound. Since the Maldives is not a place that mastered technology, it is necessary to introduce those machines from other countries, which will then increase the expenditure of the government. Although the expenditure will be increased, this measure can ensure the diversity of the insects in the Maldives, but also control the number of mosquitoes. It can also maintain sustainable economic development because it will create a more pleasant environment that attracts more tourists to travel to the Maldives. Despite the fact that there will be less benefit and revenue in a short time, the benefit is lasting. While some high-technology machines that can control the number of mosquitoes, While at the same time the diversity of insects is maintained, these create a long-term benefit for the country. It is undoubtedly a win-win situation for the Maldives.

Secondly, the Maldives can reduce the number of mosquitoes by preventing them from reproducing. The Rockefeller University in the USA has done an experiment about preventing the mosquitoes from reproducing: Mosquitoes usually reproduce in the water that contains less salt. They detect the salinity in water by a kind of special DNA. The Rockefeller University discovered that if mutation exists in that DNA, mosquitoes will not be able to distinguish whether the salinity in the water is high or not, to an extent that they are not able to reproduce in the water that has less salinity since the number of mosquitoes is reduced. Fewer pesticides will be needed to use, so that the ecosystem would not be affected that much. Reducing the number of mosquitoes by creating a mutation inside the mosquitoes' DNA is certainly a supreme way to prevent the massive loss of the insect population

It is extremely vital that the Maldives have to take measures to maintain a diverse insect population in the ecosystem while controlling the number of mosquitoes. Introducing high-technology machines to identify the sound of different insects and reducing the number of mosquitoes by creating mutation inside their DNA are both beneficial measures for the Maldives. Controlling mosquitoes, diversifying populations of insects and tourism have a direct relationship among the three. Therefore none of those can be omitted. Hopefully, the Maldives will be able to handle these three issues at the same time, so that it will have better development and leave tourists with an unforgettable experience in the Maldives!


1st
News Commentary Competition

Chu Sui Lam
Heep Yunn School

Dr. Sherman Lee

This is a well-supported and persuasive discussion of a sensitive topic. The essay presents a logical progression of ideas while recognising the complexities of the issue. Its message demanding change from different sectors of society is clearly delivered through the effective use of language and writing skills.

Judge's Comment**Picking the Lock on a World Behind Closed Doors**

Child abuse, maltreatment, and neglect; these terms have transcended from inanimate typography on court documents, to attention grabbers thrown around for people to gasp, shun, and condemn at the first hint of them. Little do they know what is brought to light for its initial shimmer has long been lurking in the shadows, waiting for the first person to shine a flashlight. Regrettably, the muffled cries of children being mistreated behind closed doors of what should have been a nurturing environment are usually discovered too late, when the damage has been done. Such was the case of a 5-year-old girl's death after enduring months of abuse, in which her supposed 'parents' finally received their verdict of guilt for child abuse and neglect in April 2021.

According to a recent report from the World Health Organization, 12% of children worldwide had been physically abused for the past year. While it may seem comforting to know that the minority of youngsters are maltreated on a daily basis, one must acknowledge the fact that child abuse extends to the psychological and mental damage inflicted upon a minor. These wounds are often invisible to the naked eye, making them easily overlooked in statistics and unfortunately, in daily life. To make matters worse, with lockdown measures taking place in countries receiving the blunt of the pandemic's attack, children are stuck at home with, potentially, an abusive parent and without any means of seeking help privately. Reports from the US have stated that there were 5000 less reports of abuse during the lockdown era compared to pre-pandemic times. This number eventually rose back up in 2021, with 30% of reports made by school personnel, indicating a significant number of child abuse cases go unreported under remote learning at home. With the detection of psychological child abuse being almost out of reach, the true extent of the harm done to a child from an adult's neglect remains much in the dark.

Although Hong Kong's judiciary system was able to serve justice to those who were the culprit for the physical torture endured by the 5-year old, many had noticed the signs of her suffering and let it slip past, unbeknownst to them, their blood-stained fingertips. Teachers, principals of the ill-treated siblings, the girl and her brother, had repeatedly turned a blind eye to the bruises and strange behavior of the children, such as the extreme unwillingness to speak up, an abnormally large appetite during lunch due to malnourishment at home, and the habit of wearing face masks to cover up gangrenous wounds.

What disgusts the general public more their lack of accountability towards the whole situation. Taking prolonged breaks to avoid the public eye, denying their own ignorance to a child's suffering, and pretending to be an innocent bystander after never taking the time to hear them out or probe about the situation when they have attained photographs of the wounds inflicted on the 5-year old, their indifference to a death that could have been avoided only serves to prove one thing – they couldn't care less if a child is hurting. Had a single educator in this case listened and taken the side of the children, the tragedy could have ended without the necessity of death.

In light of this, it is imperative that certain reforms are mapped out and implemented on the school campus to tackle the root of unreported child abuse - fear of trauma resurgence and indifference to other people's business. From an educational perspective, compulsory talks for not only students but more importantly for teachers and principals should be arranged to discuss the detrimental effects of child abuse on coming-of-age youngsters, as well as to examine the common signs and behavior displayed by those in need of help. In terms of the practicalities of spotting such cases, guidelines and child protection policies should be issued for teachers to abide by if the suspected situation arises. Perhaps the most essential aspect of addressing the issue of child abuse is for the teaching staff to take the initiative to check on their students especially when it is difficult for those experiencing trauma to unzip their mouths and pour out their hearts. No matter how simple and concise the utterance for reaching out may be, it is still a small step towards the right direction. Like the dim glow of a candlelight in a darkened room, a subtle message voicing out your care is enough to relight a child's hopes of receiving help.

Apart from adults in the educational institutions, those working under social services, like social workers, child protective service workers and law enforcers, should bear the responsibility of keeping an eye on the little ones who may be verbally silent but loud in their actions. During the testimonial sessions, it is revealed that the Social Welfare Department of the government was once involved in the case of the maltreated siblings, yet no further action was taken to halt the abuse. Once again, we saw the abhorrent back and forth between the victim's kindergarten principal and the government institute, attempting to lay off any blood that would tarnish their reputation. Frankly speaking, both parties are to blame for the mishandling of the case. If the school had written up and submitted a comprehensive report to the Social Welfare department, there would have been documentation to hold the department accountable for investigating this incident. That being said, had the government simplified the application process for an inquiry suspected child abuse, schools would not be deterred by the trouble needed to report a case. Although the death of the 5-year-old girl is a pitiful and irreversible reality, this disillusionment on humanity serves as an instigator for changes to be made in the current process of abuse reports.

For starters, there should be a more efficient system for submitting a case on child abuse. Instead of only relying on local child protective services offices and law enforcement agencies to provide a referral, educational institutions ought to be included considering the substantial percentage of cases reported by school authorities, 30% to be precise. Without the hassle of finding an organization that has the power to grant referrals, the reporting process would be greatly simplified. Consequently, incidents of child abuse could be recognized, recorded, reported and referred efficiently.

Last but not least, we as bystanders should also reach out. In Hong Kong, we are constantly preoccupied with our daily hustle and bustle as well as the 'minding our own business mentality, so much that we fail to realize the whimpering cries of those too feeble to make their own move. Such an apathetic and conservative social atmosphere is the push factor for cases of child abuse to be underreported, not only because people are overly focused on the burden on their own shoulders, but also they are afraid that the physical and psychological burden of others is too much to bear. We might find dedicating our time to ourselves exclusively an easy way out of the constant turmoil of life, but those we leave to their own devices may eventually crumble under the sense of helplessness in face of the intolerable pains of living in abuse. In the end, if the issue is left undealt with, history could repeat itself as abused children have a tendency to reciprocate the behavior of adult figures in their lives. The vicious cycle continues, until we choose to put an end to it with our actions of assistance. As a community, we are morally equipped with a sense of duty to protect the young and old, and the optimal way of doing so is to first understand the situation. Understanding comes from communication; it is vital that we reinstate the voices of abused children and lend an ear towards hearing them out. The paperwork you are required to submit on Monday may dictate the future of your career, but the younger generation will dictate our collective future. Whether or not we want child abuse to terrorize prospective pillars of society is up to our willingness to put aside the fears of 'caring too much and report suspected cases to the authorities.

Perhaps when we first heard about the atrocities and the myriad of wounds inflicted onto the defenseless 5-year-old girl, we were all in shock, in fury at how a parent had the heart to abuse their own child. Perhaps we all shed tears for a stranger who had endured the worst of humanity in her fleeting time of living. But like a fire burning bright at its initial spark, the first wave of sadness will subdue; flames will soon be reduced to dying ambers if we do not feed them. It is our duty as a community to relight the fire and maintain its glow, for the light to seep through the gaps of closed doors and purge the darkness surrounding the issue of child abuse.




 2nd
News Commentary Competition

Chow Long Hang Derek
Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College

Dr. Sherman Lee

The essay presents a coherent and convincing analysis of an important topic and offers well-thought out and meaningful suggestions for addressing the problem. Be careful to avoid inconsistencies: for example, the assertion in the passage that teen suicide should receive more limelight appears inconsistent with the criticism of the media for devoting too many pages to suicide news. Aside from these minor issues and lapses in language use, the essay's overall message is clear and well supported.

Judge's Comment

Building Resilience and Instilling Positivity in Hong Kong Students

Introduction

A few cases of student suicide were reported since the start of the school term, with one jumping from height on 26 October 2021 and 27 October 2021 respectively. This wave of tragedy is heart-breaking and has already reached a severely alarming level which requires immediate public attention intensively and extensively. Reading the latest tug-of-war about the suicide issues, I am going to express my opinion over the heated topic, especially related to the youth aspect. Indeed, tragedies of this sort are not uncommon if we read the news regularly. Teenage suicide has become one of the most severe teenage problems in Hong Kong which we can spare no effort. It is a life-and-death issue. If steps are not taken speedily, we risk the mental health, the overall wellbeing and precious life of our next generation.

This essay investigates and analyses the root and strategies to tackle student suicide, with an aim to build stronger resilience and instill hope and positivity in Hong Kong students by adopting a whole-school approach, cultivating a friendly vibe, building a support network, creating an inclusive community and navigating into positive psychology for Hong Kong students.

Roots and Analysis

According to an analysis on suicide statistics from the Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong, in 2020, there were 33 teenagers below the age of 19 who committed suicide. These young people should have been at the happiest phase of their lives, but they just found themselves caught in the middle of unrelenting stress. As a concerned student, I feel heartbroken as society is apathetic about this kind of social affair. Teen suicide should receive more limelight!



As mentioned, covid-19 containment measures have disrupted social lives, causing stress, isolation and anxiety among older adults, especially those who are unwell and have limited social support. The same situation appears in Hong Kong youth too. The outbreak of covid-19 in 2020 has resulted in flocks of difficulties which not only challenge students concentration to study, but also lower the efficiency of teaching, especially for senior students as they experienced a major impact under the epidemic which is pressure from public examination.

Also, pressures of all sorts take one form or another. Briefly speaking, these pressures stem from studies, family disharmony, adolescent problems, etc. In addition to facing cut-throat competition at school, some youth suffer from family problems like daily conflicts, lack of family understanding, divorce, etc. Others are beset with various problems which, if unsolved, can be compounded to a dangerous level.

Personal speaking, I think mass media and popular culture are partly to blame for leading young kids into thinking about suicide. Youngsters nowadays are strongly influenced by these two factors but, unfortunately, the latter often does not send good messages to the former. Newspapers devote many pages to suicide news, which can be a negative reinforcement to troubled teenagers. Popular culture, especially movies and comics, tends to glorify death and depict spiritual fantasy.

Realizing the reasons behind the phenomenon of teenage suicide, we should actively find ways towards bringing it under control. Teachers and parents should develop closer ties with each other, thereby allowing better attention to be given to students. Parents are advised to keep themselves in line with their children, share their thoughts and fill in any gaps of communication. Furthermore, the government can do more towards educating youngsters on the value of life. The mass media need to be urged to exercise self-discipline so not to give news about suicide such wide converge.

In aid to address the problem, it is everybody's business to take care of emotionally-disturbed children or people. They should be aware of the fact that life always has its ups and downs. An unpleasant or miserable situation is only temporary and short-lived. There will always be sunshine after the rain where there is life there is hope. Why not work shoulder to shoulder with teenagers to remove their frustrations so that self-destruction ceases to be an alternative to solving their problems?



Strategy 1: Curriculum Re-design

We could work on the curriculum design and look for/ develop new direction or make slight changes and adjustments to cater for the needs of our learners today. We agree that students face different levels of stress from academics, family and society. Students have tight schedule packed with tutorials and classes. Is it possible we return time and space to students to play, explore, to rest or even to do nothing once in a while for it has a purpose too to allow students to reflect and review. Some students have expressed that they feel tense and nervous when they go to school because school means more homework, assessment, project, test and exam. It could be daunting sometimes and create a mental burden.

Classroom in real and virtual world? Students are too busy to think consciously what they are doing and why they are doing it. In this way, they lose a sense of purpose and direction in life while students should really be returned with ownership of learning. I suggest that we should teach students stress management and adversity management to them to handle stressful situations and challenges. Can we teach students different ways to relieve stress? We should let them know it is ok to feel not ok. There are many ways out and many people out there are willing to offer help.

Strategy 2: Inclusive Community

Another strategy is to create an inclusive community which respects differences. Some students are discriminated against: LGBT, the disabled, students with special educational needs. Some forms of attacks are physical while some are verbal and mental, for example, cyberbullying, which are intangible but more destructive. It destroys and destructs students' mind and self-esteem, putting them in distress and self-doubt. Since the abovementioned groups: LGBT, the disabled, students with special educational needs are always marginalized, exploited and mocked, some may lose hope and choose to end their life.

These marginalized students are silent because they are silenced. With an inclusive community in mind, they will be given the rights to choose who they want to be and their lifestyle. All they need is acceptance as they are constantly pushed away from the majority, talked about and laughed at. Words are like swords which cut throat, literally.



Strategy 3: Positive Psychology

Positive psychology should be introduced to students across Hong Kong for them to be instilled with positivity and hope. We should put a stronger emphasis on value education which highlights optimism and happiness across the curriculum. We should guide students to find a sense of purpose learning and in life in a larger scope. We should immediately adopt whole school approach towards value education for it belongs/ concerns not one person but each and every person in school including teachers and students. Efforts should be from all directions, all levels of personnel from both top-down approach and bottom-up approach with one single aim in mind: well-being of Hong Kong students.

Value education should be everywhere in every corner, every classroom and every subject. We teach our students that there is always a silver lining in any unpredictable situation. Students should not dwell on something irritating which only drag and trap him/her to the deadlock. Instead, students should be able to see alternative and option. It does not matter how the situation is on an objective side but how people see it; how people perceive it; how people feel about it. In a fast-paced society, we rarely slow down a moment to appreciate and show appreciation to others. Students want to, yearn to feel appreciated and feel recognized. Students want to be active members of society whose voice are heard and opinions valued. They want to be engaged with society and find a sense of direction.

Conclusion

Life is a box of chocolates, bittersweet. Inevitably, there are different opportunities and challenges. Students should acknowledge that, by nature, life is full of surprise and uncertainty, ups and downs, crest and trough. By definition, life is filled with tears and laughter, perspiration and inspiration. Students cannot skip pages. Young people are susceptible and vulnerable. We need to protect them by giving them the right tool and right frame of mind to handle stress and face adversity. The curriculum can be structured and restructured, thus constructed to anchor and echo with the idea: Everyone is winner; we do not have losers, only the last winner. We build stronger resilience with Hong Kong students for them to thrive and fly high.




3rd
News Commentary Competition

Ira Yan Ka Yee
Heep Yunn School

Dr. Sherman Lee

The essay establishes a clear position which is effectively developed with good support and specific examples, demonstrating a thorough understanding of the topic. Word choice and sentence fluency contribute to the effectiveness of the essay. The conclusion is a little too general; presenting a more concrete call for action at the end of the commentary would further strengthen the argument.

Judge's Comment**The Impact and Dangers of Global Warming**

Global warming has been a major issue for years and not only is this problem unresolved, but this crisis is also even accelerating at a pace we have never seen before. While Mother Nature seems to have little to do with us city folks, global warming has already become far more serious than we believe. Heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires are only the start of this crisis and these disasters will continue to persist if we do not take any actions.

According to a report by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), there have been 7 record-breaking warmest years since 2014, which shows that the global temperature change has risen sharply over the past decade. However, this is only the beginning as it is projected that by the end of this century, the global temperature will be at least 5 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than that in the 1900s. Even if the rate of annual carbon emissions decreases, it would still be 2.4 degrees Fahrenheit warmer. This means that the global temperature will keep on rising at an increasing pace, causing icebergs to melt. Statistics show that we are losing arctic sea ice at a shocking rate of 13% per decade, adding to rising sea levels. The rising endangers coastal cities and small island nations by flooding and storm surges. Aside from humans, global warming also harms animals. When sea ice melts, animals such as polar bears, arctic foxes, and walruses have to adapt to survive as they depend on the sea ice to live. These species may become endangered or worse still, go extinct. If these species become extinct, other animals who depend on them for survival will also be affected. This means that the whole ecosystem will be disrupted. Disruption of the ecosystem may cause even more animals to become endangered or go extinct, creating a vicious cycle in nature.

Aside from melting icebergs and rising sea levels, global warming also leads to droughts. Droughts cause a major problem for agricultural industries as they can stunt the growth of crops, resulting in a lower quality of produce and a lower yield. This can drive farmers out of business and to cope with the higher expenses and lower yields, they have to raise the price of the fruits and vegetables we eat in daily life. The long-term effects of drought are even worse. It may affect the production of staple crops, leading to a decrease in the availability of food. Countries may have to import food from other countries, which further adds to the price of crops, causing an impact on the economy of the country. However, if some countries do not have sufficient funds to import enough crops from foreign countries, food shortages may occur.

This is an especially devastating impact for less developed countries as they may already have food shortage problems initially. Moreover, their citizens usually do not have much money to buy food. As prices of imported crops are more expensive, citizens are even less likely to be able to afford them. With all these factors present, likely, these countries may even undergo famine. At the same time, water shortages will also be a problem. Droughts will cause rivers and lakes to dry up as well as reservoirs. This leaves little water available for use. Prices of water will also skyrocket as countries may have to import water from other countries as well. This inhibits economic growth and may even end up in poverty for the area. Food and water shortages will cause a serious impact on the health and well-being of citizens and it is predicted to cost the lives of millions.

Global warming is also the cause of the increasing number of natural disasters we face each year. Every year, environmental factors take the lives of 13 million people. Increasing temperature changes weather patterns and disrupts the usual balance of nature. This includes more severe storms and insect outbreaks. Severe storms can produce large hail and damaging winds, endangering the lives of citizens. Heavy rain from storms can cause flooding, leading to the loss of life and property, devastatingly impacting the local economy. Moreover, the rise in temperature increases the metabolism of insects and causes them to be more active, leading to insect outbreaks. This has catastrophic impacts on forests and trees and may even lead to the destruction of large areas of plantations in some severe cases. Some trees are valuable resources and have a lot of economic worth. For example, in Africa, it was estimated that one of the insect outbreaks has killed trees to a value of 41 million USD, causing a dreadful economic loss.

The negative impacts of global warming do just stop here. The rise in temperature and acidity of the ocean is also a result of global warming. Oceans tend to absorb most of the heat and carbon dioxide from global warming, making the waters not only warmer but also more acidic. Warming waters bleaches coral reefs and this point proves to be evident in the coral bleaching event in 2016, destroying more than one-third of the Great Barrier Reef. Aside from corals, acidic sea waters also affect the lives of other sea animals, such as shellfish and crustaceans. Without these animals, the sea creatures at the bottom of the food chain will have nothing to feed on. These animals will slowly die out and this further affects their predators as there will be a decrease in the amount of prey. This cycle will go on and on, causing marine food chains to collapse and disrupting ecosystems.

Global warming is becoming an increasingly pressing crisis for the whole world and yet it is not receiving enough attention. I believe it is not too late if we start tackling this global crisis now. I hope that different countries of the world will come together to solve this problem and save our planet.





4th

News Commentary Competition

Au Chin Ying
Heep Yunn School

Dr. Sherman Lee

This topic helps to raise awareness of the needs of athletes with disabilities. There is a controlled progression of ideas leading to meaningful suggestions. However, the essay contains several subjective and unsupported claims, and would thus benefit from the additional use of more specific and concrete supporting details, as well as a more careful choice of words. For example, more inclusive terms would be 'people with physical disabilities' and 'non-disabled athletes' as opposed to 'the physically challenged' and 'physically fit athletes'.

Judge's Comment

Disability Discrimination within Hong Kong Paralympic Athletes

Over the few months, Cheung Ka Lon's success in ending Hong Kong's 25-year-gold medal drought in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics Games has thrilled thousands of Hong Kong citizens. With the impressive result of winning a total of 6 medals, the Games has successfully caught the attention of Hong Kongers towards the development of sports in Hong Kong. In the meantime, this annual event has also drawn attention from the public to the array of problems faced by most physically challenged athletes, in particular the inequalities and exploitation they are subjected to.

According to the Henderson Land Commendation Scheme for Elite Athletes, it is noted that the monetary prize for an Olympic athlete winning a silver medal is entitled to HK\$5 million, whereas that of a paralympic athlete is only 800k dollars. Here, we can see how the physically fit and the physically challenged received different treatments despite the fact that both of them have paid much time and hard work to strive for success in international competitions. Apart from that, the sports equipment and training centers offered are highly insufficient for paralympic athletes. Take the situation faced by Daniel Chan Ho-yuen, a Hong Kong badminton player, as an example. There are 16 badminton courts in Hong Kong Sports Institute which can be used by other physically fit athletes for regular training. Yet, Paralympians can only have their practice at the badminton courts offered by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. In fact, they have to make advance bookings like other ordinary citizens in order to secure a venue for training. As a result, having regular practices can often be a distant dream to them.

Some may wonder why Hong Kong athletes are deprived to such an unfair extent. Below are several possible factors that are contributing to the problem of disability discrimination towards athletes with disabilities in Hong Kong.

First, the public stereotypes towards paralympic athletes make them unable to receive much attention in society. In Hong Kong, some citizens usually define paralympic athletes as athletes who tend to have a worse performance than that of those physically fit athletes and will not be able to accomplish the equivalent achievements as Olympic athletes did.

This negative and fixed first impression has been instilled in the mind of quite a number of citizens. It may not be surprising to see them wonder if it is unnecessary to spend much money on and for Paralympians. At the same time, people generally do not expect that Hong Kong athletes with disabilities are capable of achieving satisfying results like physically fit athletes. Aside from this, the public tends to pay more attention to the performance of the physically fit athletes in the Games instead of those from the Paralympic.

Secondly, Hong Kong Paralympians suffer from lots of difficulties because of the indifferent attitude of the government towards paralympic sports. The government may regard Paralympic sports as an aspect which is less important or one that is less likely to bring considerable benefits to Hong Kong. Hence, they may ignore the needs of these deprived and fail to provide a multitude of measures to help disabled athletes. Consequently, the performance of the paralympic athletes will be severely affected. As a matter of fact, without a reliable availability and accessibility of training venues, relevant professional equipment, qualified coaches and necessary physiotherapy or other sports medicine support, what can we expect from these under-privileged? To make matters worse, in order to ensure that training can take place, they need to scramble for simply a place to have practice or even a coach to guide them. In this way, Paralympians seem to have been made secondary to Olympic athletes.

From the above, it is not hard to understand why Paralympians are not heeded for several years already. However, thanks to the recent Olympic Games, they are getting rapid attention from the general public. In the past, none of the TV stations could broadcast the live performance of disabled athletes in the Paralympics. This year, it is the first time that the paralympic Games emerged from the broadcast live on TV in Hong Kong, making Hong Kong citizens have a better understanding of this international competition. More people can enjoy their outstanding performances which are comparable to other excellent players in other countries. Simultaneously, an increasing number of people are sharing the updates of Hong Kong paralympic athletes and their achievements on social platforms, such as Instagram and Facebook, showing their support to the athletes. Some of the social media pages also post the stories of Paralympians overcoming difficulties and managing to get medals internationally. With the spread of information about Paralympians within local society, it helps to draw people's attention towards Paralympics, which challenge citizens' stereotypes or even prejudice towards athletes with disabilities.

Although the society is trying its best to promote diversity and inclusion, more measures have to be taken to further rectify the problem of discrimination suffered by paralympic athletes.



First of all, education is a requisite method to break down the stereotypes casted towards disabled athletes. Due to a series of ungrounded beliefs or misconceptions, Paralympics has been subjected to limited exposure and attention in the past few years. To solve the root causes of disability discrimination, we should first change the way citizens think about them. Through the cooperation between schools and some non-governmental organizations, it leads to a better understanding of students in Hong Kong about Paralympians. For example, they can organize programs that enable students to experience how athletes with disabilities have their regular training. Students can play a match of badminton on the wheelchairs while using special materials to restrict them from using their legs but can only sit down. This unique experience can help to deepen students' understanding of how these athletes practice hard to overcome their physical limitations and even defeat other athletes. Therefore, they can better understand how these athletes with disabilities can also have great achievements with determination and perseverance that allow them to transcend from their physical difficulties. As a matter of fact, physically fit athletes and disabled athletes are both hard-working athletes who strive for success in international competitions, that is why we should not treat them differently but appreciate both of them. Once the students change their attitude towards disabled athletes, they can share their experiences and thoughts with others, like friends and parents, eventually influencing more Hong Kong people gradually, and thus leading to a more open-minded and accepting attitude towards paralympic athletes.

Moreover, more fundings have to be invested by the government in order to better cater to the needs of paralympic athletes. Actually, it is the most essential way that can help to ease discrimination as well. Before, disabled athletes were unable to obtain a high standard practice as those of physically fit athletes. On the contrary, if there is enough financial support from the government, the quality of training will be guaranteed. The disabled athletes will be able to have their regular trainings at fixed sites in the future. Eventually, citizens will notice that athletes who are physically fit and with disabilities are enjoying the same, equal rights and welfare, they will no longer have a thought that paralympic athletes are minor in this way, discrimination towards disability will also gradually disappear.

As a long-existing problem in Hong Kong, the recent shift of attitude to paralympic athletes shows a sign that society has a growing awareness towards the issue of disability discrimination. In other words, there is still a chance that one day athletes with disabilities can be embraced by a society with discrimination eliminated. For that reason, we should try our best to make that day sooner and sooner with the help of different sectors of society. In reality, the athletes have brought more than just medals to Hong Kong people, their spirit of determination to overcome challenges brought by their disabilities is also motivational. It is hoped that paralympic athletes in Hong Kong can be treated fairly by society in the future.



參與學校名單

(排名不分先後)

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
金文泰中學	30		20		
庇理羅士女子中學			20		
閩僑中學			20		
香港中國婦女會中學			20	10	12
筲箕灣東官立中學	30		20		
筲箕灣官立中學				10	2
嶺南中學			20		
聖公會李福慶中學			20		
中華傳道會劉永生中學			20		
寶血女子中學			20		
中華基金中學			20		
香港鄧鏡波書院			20		
培英中學			20		
聖伯多祿中學	30		20		
港大同學會書院				10	
新會商會陳白沙紀念中學			20		
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院				10	2
拔萃女書院			20		
循道中學			20		
基督教香港信義會信義中學			20		
香港管理專業協會李國寶中學				10	
官立嘉道理爵士中學 (西九龍)			20		
九龍工業學校			20		
佛教大雄中學			20		
英華書院			20		
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學	30	10	20		
德貞女子中學			20		
陳樹渠紀念中學	30			10	
德雅中學			20		
聖母玫瑰書院			20	15	
中華基督教會全完中學	30				

參與學校名單

(排名不分先後)

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
路德會協同中學			20		
匯基書院			20		
中華基督教會銘賢書院			20		
東涌天主教學校 (中學部)			20		
香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學			20		
東華三院黃笏南中學			20		
香港培道中學			20		
民生書院				15	12
香港培正中學			20		
創知中學			20		
五旬節中學			20		
順德聯誼總會胡兆熾中學	30		20		
聖公會聖三一堂中學			20		
迦密中學				10	2
協恩中學				15	50
潔心林炳炎中學			20		
文理書院 (九龍)			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		
聖傑靈女子中學			20		
中華基督教會基智中學			20		
新生命教育協會呂郭碧鳳中學			20		
觀塘官立中學			20		
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		
中華傳道會安柱中學	30	10	20	10	
東華三院陳兆民中學			20		
棉紡會中學			20		
明愛胡振中中學			20		

參與學校名單

(排名不分先後)

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
佛教善德英文中學			20	10	
葵涌蘇浙公學			20		
保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學			20	20	2
可風中學（薈色園主辦）			20		
路德會呂明才中學	30				
博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼會梁省德中學				10	
保良局姚連生中學			20		
廖寶珊紀念書院			20		
荃灣官立中學				10	16
仁濟醫院林百欣中學			20		
紡織學會美國商會胡漢輝中學			20		
鐘聲慈善社胡陳金枝中學			20		
屯門官立中學				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		
裘錦秋中學（屯門）			20		
仁愛堂陳黃淑芳紀念中學			20		
保良局百周年李兆忠紀念中學			20		
屯門天主教中學			20		
東華三院鄺錫坤伉儷中學			20		
新會商會中學			20	10	
天主教崇德英文書院				10	
伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學		10			
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學			20		
佛教茂峰法師紀念中學			20		
路德會西門英才中學			20		
伯特利中學			20		
博愛醫院陳楷紀念中學	30				
五育中學			20	10	12

參與學校名單

(排名不分先後)

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
天主教郭得勝中學			20		
佛教黃允畋中學			20		
基督書院			20		
佛教覺光法師中學			20		
台山商會中學			20		
聖羅撒書院			20		
五旬節林漢光中學			20		
香港神託會培基書院			20		
浸信會呂明才中學				10	6
東華三院馮黃鳳亭中學			20		
沙田蘇浙公學			20		
明愛馬鞍山中學			20		
迦密聖道中學			20		
新界鄉議局大埔區中學			20		
南亞路德會沐恩中學			20		
救恩書院	30	10	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		
東華三院李嘉誠中學			20		
中華基督教會基新中學			20		
保良局馬錦明中學			20	10	10
粉嶺官立中學			20		
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		
迦密主恩中學			20	15	24
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第三中學			20	10	
基督教宣道會宣基中學	30				
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	10	

全港中學生十大新聞選舉

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 準時交齊所有文件 ✓ 最具新聞觸覺獎 ✓ 最佳新聞標題獎 ✓ 最佳新聞簡介獎 ✓ 最佳反思學習獎 	30 10 10 10 10
十大新聞選舉 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 參加人數 1-49人 ✓ 參加人數 50-99人 ✓ 參加人數 100人或以上 ✓ 冠軍 ✓ 亞軍 ✓ 季軍 ✓ 殿軍 ✓ 入圍 	10 15 20 10 8 6 4 2

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





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News Election 2021