



Students' Top Ten News Election 2024



# 學友社第三十三屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉



主辦



撥款來源



支持機構



鳴謝「民政及青年事務局及公民教育委員會贊助」  
活動獲「公民教育活動資助計劃資助」  
本宣傳品僅代表主辦機構立場

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# 序言



全港中學生十大新聞選舉今年已是第三十三屆，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，經收集票數及處理投票結果後，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，以不同形式如新聞評述比賽、『認識大灣區』新聞挑戰賽、新聞解碼挑戰日等方式，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的努力及汗水。今年計劃有約130間學校及約4.4萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到約871份新聞評述作品。特別感謝參與初選的19間學校，以中學生的角度出發，建構出本屆十大新聞選舉的候選新聞名單。計劃得以順利進行，亦有賴民政及青年事務局及公民教育委員會多年來一直撥款支持，以及近153間參與計劃的各間中學的師生。另外，亦要感謝擔任評審及分享嘉賓的傳媒人及學者，參與的本社職員及義工團隊，共同為香港傳媒教育出一分力。



# 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。

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、生涯教育及大灣區學生升學支援服務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灣區發展機遇。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。

如您認同學友社培育青年的工作，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](mailto: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.hyc.org.hk/donation](http://www.hyc.org.hk/donation)

### 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轉回學友社。  
(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](mailto: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



# 學友社 主要服務及活動

## 學生輔導及生涯規劃 Student Guidance and Life Planning

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- 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，公眾假期除外)
  - ☎ 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
- 大學聯招講座及文憑試放榜講座
- 放榜教師工作坊
- 學生輔導中心 (地址：長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號)



## 媒體出版 Media and Publication

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- 各種升學指南：《出路指南》、《中六升學指南》、《高中選科及升學指南》
- 與香港電台合作「奮發時刻」廣播節目 (逢星期二晚上9至10時 香港電台第五台播出)
- 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
- 學生資訊網站[www.student.hk](http://www.student.hk)
- 「學友社student hk」Facebook及Instagram：提供網上諮詢及多元升學資訊
- 《文憑試 e 通訊》電子報：搜羅適合高中學生的本地及外地教育最新資訊及活動



## 全人發展 All-round Development

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- 「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」 (民政及青年事務局 公民教育活動資助計劃資助)
- 「明日領航者計劃」 (民政及青年事務局 公民教育活動資助計劃資助)
- 「傑出中學生領袖選舉計劃」
- 「全港中學學生會嘉許計劃」
- 香港特別行政區傑出小學生選舉
- 「V-Star 正向青年齊起動計劃」 (民政及青年事務局、青年發展委員會資助青年正向思維活動資助計劃)



## 到校服務 On-site Support Services

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- 升學輔導及生涯規劃
- 領袖培訓及潛能發展
- 升學及就業支援



# 「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33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。

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## 選舉機制

「第三十三屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2024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10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。

本年度的「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。

# 第三十三屆活動回顧

2024年9月至10月

—□X

## 候選新聞初選之「千編細選」活動

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

2024年9月至10月

—□X

## 新聞評述比賽

同學選取一則於2024年度發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論

2024年11月至12月

—□X

## 全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選

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

2024年11月至12月

—□X

## 「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

同學在線上進行有關大灣區時事的問答比賽

2024年12月7日

—□X

## 新聞解碼挑戰日

同學以線上網上密室逃脫形式破解有關傳媒素養及年度新聞的資訊

2025年1月6日

—□X

## 新聞發布

公布2024年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析

2025年2月8日

—□X

## 頒獎典禮

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



## 特朗普再次當選美國總統 競選期間集會遇襲

—□×



共和黨候選人特朗普於美國總選大選勝出，相隔一屆再次當選，成為第47任美國總統。大選期間特朗普在賓夕法尼亞州出席拉票時遇刺致右耳受傷，以及曾在佛羅里達的高爾夫球場遭遇槍手埋伏遭企圖暗殺，幸沒有受傷。



## Google地圖多間學校遭改名惡搞

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九月中旬，有香港網民仿倣台灣修改Google地圖上標記的學校名稱，多間學校被改名惡搞，並在社交媒體流傳。有學校更就此通報教育局及向有關平台要求盡快修正。數日後，大部分校名已恢復正常。



## 何伯何太事件 引全城熱話

—□×



5月，76歲何伯與比他年輕逾30年內地婦女閃婚，引發家庭爭產風波。5名子女轉走與何伯聯名戶口中的450萬。事件於電視台綜合資訊節目報導後成全城熱話。何伯何太期間頻頻直播，成網絡紅人，引起全港網民廣泛關注。



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## 朝鮮向韓國發射糞便氣球 引局勢緊張



朝鮮報復韓國以無人機空投反朝傳單，5月開始向韓國首爾等地發射裝有糞便及垃圾氣球。韓國當局加強空域監控，提醒國民注意墜落物，要求發現後立即報告，同時重啟邊境擴音器廣播。事件加劇兩國緊張。

得票率  
49.62%  
22,076票

5

## Beyond主音黃家駒墓碑遭破壞 兩男涉刑毀



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

香港樂隊Beyond已故主音黃家駒墓碑5月遭15歲男學生淋潑汽水及以鐵錘損毀，一名23歲冷氣技工在場拍片。兩人被控刑事損壞罪。男學生求情稱犯案為滿足網民及博取掌聲。裁判官判刑時批二人可恥，分別被判進入更生中心及勞教中心。

得票率  
48.11%  
21,405票

6

## 巴黎奧運港隊奪2金2銅 創歷史佳績



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

港隊8月巴黎奧運奪2金2銅，創史上佳績，其中江旻憓首奪女子重劍個人賽金牌，張家朗男子花劍個人賽再奪金牌，成首位成功衛冕港將，而何詩蓓則在100米及200米自由泳奪銅，2屆奧運收穫共4面獎牌，為獲獎牌最多運動員。

得票率  
45.69%  
20,325票

7

## 《黑神話：悟空》爆全球熱潮 中國遊戲產業新階段



8月，中國首款3A級單機遊戲《黑神話：悟空》正式發售，以《西遊記》為背景，結合先進技術和精美畫面，迅速引發熱議。兩周內全球銷量達到2,000萬份，成為銷售速度最快遊戲之一，展現了中國遊戲產業的崛起。

得票率  
40.93%  
18,207票



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## 印度女醫生遭姦殺 全國震怒



8月，一名印度女醫生連續工作36小時後，在休息期間遭姦殺。檢查結果估計死者生前遭多人強姦及毆打，被勒頸窒息而死。印度醫生和婦女團體多次舉行抗議，要求提升婦女權益和安全保障，更有30萬名醫生發動全國24小時罷工抗議。

得票率  
40.50%  
18,019票

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## 美斯缺席香港表演賽 引球迷不滿全場噓聲



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

2月，阿根廷球王美斯隨美國邁阿密國際球隊於香港大球場與港隊進行表演賽，近4萬座位滿座。球賽開始時美斯坐於後備席，期間球迷多次高呼落場，及至後來不滿大叫「回水」及全場噓聲，事後港府表示失望並可能就美斯缺席扣減贊助款項。

得票率  
40.30%  
17,928票

10

## 中央再贈港大熊貓 海洋公園「盈盈」喜誕龍鳳胎



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

中央9月再贈港大熊貓「安安」及「可可」，抵港後進駐海洋公園。而海洋公園大熊貓「盈盈」於8月成功誕下龍鳳胎，是首對在港出生大熊貓，屬有紀錄以來最年長，初次成功產子大熊貓。各界望帶動「熊貓經濟」，推動香港旅遊業。

得票率  
38.95%  
17,330票

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## 垃圾徵費惹爭議 終宣告無限期暫緩



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

政府原訂於2024年8月1日正式實施垃圾徵費，並同年4月1日起推行先行先試計劃，但市民意見紛紜，有部分認為操作繁複，且並無顯著垃圾減少的效果，最後政府於5月27日正式宣布暫緩實施，無限期暫緩垃圾收費。

得票率  
36.32%  
16,159票



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## 颱風摩羯風力逾17級 海南兩廣百萬人受災



9月初超強颱風「摩羯」先後三次在海南、廣東、越南沿海登陸，吹襲華南、越南南部沿海和東南亞地區，造成災難性破壞。「摩羯」是自2014年「威馬遜」之後登陸中國最強颱風，風力超17級，海南兩廣逾120萬人受災。



得票率  
36.19%  
16,100票

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## 美國總統大選民主黨變陣 拜登退選改撐賀錦麗



美國總選大選11月舉行，年屆81歲拜登於7月宣布退出，並轉而支持副總統賀錦麗出選迎戰前總統特朗普。有傳民主黨眼見拜登與特朗普的首場辯論表現不濟，勝出機會黯淡，故臨陣換帥。拜登於訪問中承認面對黨內施壓而退選。



得票率  
34.23%  
15,228票

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## 深圳日本男童遇襲身亡 中日關係再引關注



9月深圳一名10歲日籍男童於就讀的日本人學校校門外被一名44歲中國籍男子用刀襲擊，送院搶救後不治，日方稱對事件表示震驚，促中方徹查事件，並保障在華日本人的安全，中方指屬偶發事件，呼籲日方避免政治化，中日關係再引關注。



得票率  
33.44%  
14,875票

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## 中學文憑試公民與社會發展科 首屆開考



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

香港中學文憑試公民與社會發展科今年首屆開考，只設「達標」與「不達標」。「達標」的考生均符合大專院校學士學位收生基本門檻。當中內地考察是課程其中一部分，課程框架可讓同學了解香港、國家及當代世界的課題。



得票率  
30.92%  
13,755票

16

## 台灣花蓮7.2級大地震 造成多人傷亡



台灣4月發生25年來最強烈地震，震央位於花蓮對出海域，強度7.2級。地震造成超過900人受傷，花蓮多座建築物倒塌，民眾被困。太魯閣近千人被困山中，台中的中橫公路發生巨石崩落，十多輛車輛受損，逾20人受傷。



17

## 的士加價調整收費 引市民關注



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

全港的士於7月調整收費，落旗加2元，每次跳錶加1角至2角，引起社會偌大迴響，有人認為的士服務質素欠佳、行業良莠不齊，加價難以服眾。運輸及房屋局表示，加價主要是成本上升，亦希望透過增加司機收入提升服務質素。



18

## 「走塑」法例實施 提高市民走塑意識



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

4月，本港推行「走塑」環保政策，以減少一次性塑膠使用。首階段包括禁止銷售和提供發泡膠及即棄塑膠餐具，提供六個月適應期。措施推出後，部分市民表示支持，轉為自備餐具；但亦有認為替換的紙餐具質素參差，造成不便。



19

## 以色列哈馬斯戰事持續 反對聲浪不斷



以巴衝突爆發逾年。以色列全面反攻身處巴勒斯坦，黎巴嫩及也門哈馬斯組織成員及擊殺領導人哈尼亞。戰事令80萬人逃離加沙地帶，釀人道災難。各地反對聲浪不斷，美國軍人亞倫·布什內爾為表抗議於以色列駐美大使館前自焚身亡。





20

## 博愛醫院女病人遭誤切子宮 覆檢揭無患癌



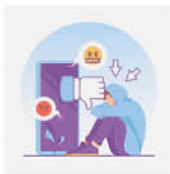
「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

博愛醫院59歲女病人因子宮活組織樣本與癌症病人混雜，獲安排2月進行手術遭誤切除子宮。博愛醫院其後公布相關事故的根源分析報告。博愛醫院表示，會跟進及落實有關建議，以防止同類事件再次發生。

得票率  
28.33%  
12,603票

21

## Deepfake案件頻生 人工智能非法使用惹關注



南韓有人散播利用深度偽造(deepfake)技術把女性社交平台發布的照片合成色情影像，受害者包括多所學校學生。香港亦有發生以深偽技術冒認上司視像會議要求匯款，有人被騙400萬港元。人工智能非法使用惹公眾關注。

得票率  
26.78%  
11,914票

22

## 內地美誠月餅帶貨涉虛假宣傳 罰款兼勒令停業



中秋前夕，藝人曾志偉聯同內地抖音主播直播銷售與香港知名品牌美心月餅相似的「美誠月餅」，銷售額達5,000萬元人民幣。事後被揭發為廣州生產的內地品牌，合肥市就虛假宣傳向主播所屬公司罰款6,900萬元人民幣並勒令停業整改。

得票率  
26.70%  
11,879票

23

## 黎巴嫩真主黨傳呼機集體爆炸 多人死傷



9月，黎巴嫩及敘利亞境內真主黨成員持有的數千部傳呼機、對講機與手提電話等無線設備陸續發生兩輪爆炸，社會陷入混亂與恐慌。事件造成至少42人死亡，3,500人受傷。據稱襲擊由以色列情報組織摩薩德策劃。

得票率  
22.53%  
10,025票



24

## 微軟全球大規模藍屏死機 多行業受影響



7月，網絡安全軟件公司CrowdStrike更新失誤致全球約850萬台微軟Windows設備藍屏死機，影響航空、銀行、醫療等行業，造成航班延誤取消，資料丟失等。事件引發對網路安全和系統穩定性的討論。

得票率  
22.03%  
9,799票

25

## 加強支援學童精神健康 優化三層應急機制



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

政府11月公布優化由教育局、醫務衛生局和社會福利署的跨部門合作，全港中學推行以學校為本的三層應急機制。及早識別和支援較高自殺風險學生。政府亦在10月《施政報告》加強支援兒童及青少年精神健康措施，關注學童精神健康。

得票率  
21.19%  
9,429票

26

## 思覺失調病發被擊斃 家屬投訴執法過度



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

一名38歲思覺失調男子9月於北角錦屏街襲擊其母及妻子，期間手持菜刀及剪刀衝向警員，警告無果後被開槍擊中胸部致命。事後死者家屬前往灣仔總部抗議，投訴執法過度，呼籲警方應對精神病患者應有不同對應策略。

得票率  
20.77%  
9,242票

27

## 華豐大廈火災釀5死 16年未遵消防安全指示



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

4月佐敦華豐大廈發生火警，造成5人死逾40人傷。屋宇署表示在2008年曾向法團提消防安全指示，但到發生火警時仍未完善消防設備，行政長官李家超對事件感悲痛，對死傷者家屬致以慰問，消防處已成立專案組調查事件。

得票率  
19.83%  
8,824票

28

## 健身中心舒適堡突宣布結業 海關拘創辦人



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

連鎖健身中心舒適堡9月突宣布暫時結業。海關拘捕創辦人陸毅強夫婦，兩人涉違反《商品說明條例》。舒適堡一直以超長年期合約進行銷售，不少客戶均簽約永久會籍。截至9月，消委會接獲逾4千宗投訴，涉款逾億元。



得票率  
14.97%  
6,661票

29

## 履行憲制責任 填保國安空白 維護國安條例生效



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

《維護國家安全條例》經立法會三讀通過後於3月生效，內容涵蓋如叛國罪、間諜活動等。條例旨在打擊危害國家安全之人士，填補國安空白，標誌著香港履行維護國家安全憲制責任，彰顯由治及興新階段的新氣象，國家安全得到有效保障。



得票率  
13.86%  
6,167票

30

## 施政報告多項措施解決房屋問題 倡「無處不旅遊」



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

行政長官李家超於10月發表任內第三份《施政報告》，提出多項措施解決房屋問題及刺激經濟，包括以立法方式處理「劏房」問題，承諾縮短公屋輪候時間；推動「無處不旅遊」，開拓中東和東盟旅遊客源，拓展特色旅遊產品等。



得票率  
9.84%  
4,379票



由學友社主辦、民政及青年事務局及公民教育委員會贊助的「第三十三屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2024年11月19日至12月17日進行，共有130間中學參與，投票學生人數達44,488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1,800人參與初選投票。學友社從參與初選中學所提交的建議新聞事件投票結果中，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2024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：

### 話題性新聞獲得中學生較多關注度

本屆三十則候選新聞中，「特朗普再次當選美國總統 競選期間集會遇襲」居首（得票27,430，得票率61.66%）。一如以往，美國總選大選均會獲得中學生較多關注，包括第三十屆第十位新聞「拜登就任美國總統 特朗普仍影響美國政局」、第二十五屆第一位新聞「特朗普當選美國總統 參選人言行屢受爭議」。

而在首十則新聞中，近半新聞屬本年中熱話或有話題性新聞，包括

第二位，「Google地圖多間學校遭改名惡搞」得票26,992，得票率60.67%；

第三位，「何伯何太事件 引全城熱話」得票25,286，得票率56.84%；

第六位，「巴黎奧運港隊奪2金2銅 創歷史佳績」得票20,325，得票率45.69%；

第九位，「美斯缺席香港表演賽 引球迷不滿全場噓聲」得票17,928，得票率40.30%；

第十位，「中央再贈港大熊貓 海洋公園「盈盈」喜誕龍鳳胎」得票17,330，得票率38.95%

以上五則新聞均於本年先後成為城中熱話，具有相當高的關注度及討論度。而第二位新聞「Google地圖多間學校遭改名惡搞」則對部分學校學生有切身影響，因此更能獲得關注。

### 國際新聞及內地新聞關注持續

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），尤其對美國大整體排名明顯較高，首十則新聞中有3則國際新聞，包括首位新聞「特朗普再次當選美國總統 競選期間集會遇襲」（第一位，得票27,430，得票率61.66%）、「朝鮮向韓國發射糞便氣球 引局勢緊張」（第四位，得票22,076，得票率49.62%）及「印度女醫生遭姦 殺全國震怒」（第八位，得票18,019，得票率40.50%）。可見學生對於國際新聞繼續有一定關注。

2024年三十則候選新聞中有3則內地新聞，與去年相若（3則），其中兩則新聞排名較前，包括「《黑神話：悟空》爆全球熱潮 中國遊戲產業新階段」（第七位，得票18,207，得票率40.93%）及「颱風摩羯風力逾17級 海南兩廣百萬人受災」（第十二位，得票16,100，得票率36.19%）。

### 關注提高中學生傳媒資訊素養

傳媒資訊素養尤指處理資訊的能力，強調從接收資訊開始，到進行分析及處理。今天社交媒體平台普及，而除了本港較常用的社交媒體平台外，中學生亦會使用國際及內地的社交平台，對於同學接收國際及內地消息上亦增加了更多獲得資訊的途徑。因此，資訊爆炸的現代社會下，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	施情深	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	韓國deepfake事件爆發的原因以及其反映的社會問題
亞軍	阮思晴	迦密主恩中學	對香港醫療系統發出的警報
季軍	李芷凝	浸信會呂明才中學	論「熊貓經濟」成功推動香港經濟的可能性
優異	李凱蓓	浸信會呂明才中學	為香港帶來更大旅遊經濟效益：談「熊貓經濟」與一百萬港元放煙花
優異	陳卓棋	迦密主恩中學	的士扣分制生效，乘客憂投訴繁複
入圍	黃天悅	浸信會呂明才中學	論「港人北上消費潮」之成因及香港該如何應對「港人北上消費潮」所帶來的衝擊？
入圍	周鈺萱	迦密主恩中學	垃圾徵費
入圍	向慧珍	浸信會呂明才中學	青島代孕-三甲醫院成代孕幫兇
入圍	徐錦楓	路德會呂明才中學	環保組織？定係破壞組織？
入圍	姚詩晴	保良局李城璧中學	「以巴衝突」
入圍	陳鈺瑩	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	走塑
入圍	丁羽晴	浸信會呂明才中學	論調高煙草稅措施的不足及解決方法

## 新聞評述比賽—高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	潘穎茵	民生書院	談香港低迷生育率能否得到有效「治療」
亞軍	陳子淇	賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院	「蠟瓶糖」主播推廣成內地熱潮 看食品安全風險
季軍	何嘉殷	保良局李城璧中學	學童精神健康問題
優異	李穎琳	迦密主恩中學	《他，她與它》
優異	李日澄	迦密主恩中學	美斯缺陣香港表演賽-責任誰屬？
入圍	林泓希	五育中學	學童壓力增 教育制度應改革
入圍	莊一藝	迦密主恩中學	「縮班殺校潮」來勢洶洶，懸崖勒馬、提升生育率是勢在必行
入圍	翟恩	保良局李城璧中學	垃圾徵費的條例
入圍	陳裕禮	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	大學假學歷風波：香港高校的招生漏洞與社會影響
入圍	陳奕韜	迦密主恩中學	談「夜繽紛」對振興本港經濟的效果

## News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Kwong Ka Ki	Heep Yunn School	Addressing Discrimination Against LGBTQ+ Individuals: The Imperative for Education and Equal Employment Opportunities
1 <sup>st</sup> Runner-up	Chong Yin Ngai	Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College	The indication of climate change
2 <sup>nd</sup> Runner-up	Lee Tsz Hei	Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College	Global Warming – Hottest Mid-Autumn Festival
3 <sup>rd</sup> Runner-up	Ho Yue Wing	St. Mary's Canossian College	Can Hong Kong's tourism return to its peak?
3 <sup>rd</sup> Runner-up	To Chun Yiu	St. Bonaventure College and High School	Should Children Have Unrestricted Access to The Internet?
Final Round Entrants	Wong Lok Sum	Heep Yunn School	Remembering or Living in History?
Final Round Entrants	Lee Hei Nam	Heep Yunn School	When Care turns into Crime: A Zookeeper's Theft
Final Round Entrants	Osanna Chung	Diocesan Girls' School	Hong Kong's failed Municipal Solid Waste charging scheme
Final Round Entrants	Chan Hoi Yan	Heep Yunn School	The Impact of Panda Babies
Final Round Entrants	Chan Yuk Ying	Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College	Secure Housing

## News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Wong Tin Lok	SKH Bishop Mok Sau Tseng Secondary School	Mega Event Economy: Is it the panacea to save the declining economy?
1 <sup>st</sup> Runner-up	Siu Wing Yan Tiffany	St. Mary's Canossian College	Uncertainties of the new proposal of differentiated tuition fees in Hong Kong universities
1 <sup>st</sup> Runner-up	Ching Ryann	Heep Yunn School	Bamboo and Balance: The Economic Ecosystem of Giant Pandas
3 <sup>rd</sup> Runner-up	Cheng Ka Wai	Queen Elizabeth School Old Students' Association Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School	How Cultural Initiatives are Reviving Hong Kong
3 <sup>rd</sup> Runner-up	Kwong Hei To Charlotte	Diocesan Girls' School	Are Hong Kong athletes getting the treatment they deserve?
Final Round Entrants	Sin Ching Lam	Munsang College	Stepping forward to embrace pets
Final Round Entrants	Lo Chenk Yan	Heep Yunn School	Bridging the Gap – Opening Up Culture for the Disabled
Final Round Entrants	Cheuk Hoi Lam Megan	Heep Yunn School	Mad Skills' Emerging Importance in the Job Market
Final Round Entrants	Tsang Tsz Ying	Heep Yunn School	Character AI: A Modern Escape from Reality?
Final Round Entrants	Ng Nga Lam	CNEC Christian College	Is social media the best choice for journalism?

## 候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸覺獎	黎穎霖 梁依倩 李喬昕 黃思詠 李樂弦 謝嘉軒 劉卓恩	迦密主恩中學
最佳新聞標題獎	盧子睿 梁嘉灝 謝泓軒 冼卓軒 麥峻謙 李一青	中華傳道會安柱中學
最佳新聞簡介獎	黎俊傑 郭翠欣 羅詠誼 周卓雅 湯欣澄	保良局李城璧中學
最佳反思學習獎	黎穎霖 梁依倩 李喬昕 黃思詠 李樂弦 謝嘉軒 劉卓恩 黃梓聰 林凱平 王曉琪 王詠恒 翁紫芯 吳巧宁	迦密主恩中學 路德會呂明才中學



獎項	得獎同學	學校
冠軍隊伍	梁健韜 郭嘉誠 許梓均 陳柏康	聖言中學
亞軍隊伍	廖曦彤 柯嘉儀 彭以浩 林子萱	路德會呂明才中學
季軍隊伍	黃統禧 沈卓穎 黃許同 馬子婷	南亞路德會沐恩中學
殿軍隊伍	林鴻宇 林凱榮 伍卓謙 何梓皓	聖言中學

## 「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

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

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## 施情深

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### 評判語錄 陳智傑博士

人工智能深度偽裝，是十分適切的評論題材。同學可嘗試由保護女性和犯罪的論點，延伸到探討人工智能下的個人權利與社會倫理，讓評論更有宏觀視野。

### 韓國deepfake事件爆發的原因以及其反映的社會問題

韓國近日爆發了deepfake事件，這是指加害者會在社交媒體上蒐集受害者的相片，然後利用deepfake技術把那些照片轉換成色情影像，最後在Telegram群組內傳播。Deepfake事件大多數的加害者都是青少年。另外，很多受害人都是女性，當中佔大多數的是未成年的學生和明星。

Deepfake在韓國非常嚴重，我認為主要原因有三個。第一，是法律組阻嚇性不足。韓國的法律規定非法製作合成影片的刑罰最高是5年的有期徒刑或罰款5000萬韓元（約3萬港元），而如果涉及到非法影片銷售盈利，刑罰最高是7年的有期徒刑。但我覺得這些懲罰跟這些行為實際造成的傷害比起來實在是顯得非常微不足道，所以法律不太能夠阻止這類行為繼續發生。第二，就是執法非常困難。這些deepfake的影像通常會在Telegram群組內傳播，而Telegram擁有加密通訊以及匿名機制等等的功能，讓警方更難找到加害者的真實身分。第三，普遍韓國人輕視deepfake的嚴重性。這次事件爆發後，有一部份的韓國網民認為是受害者反應過度。另外也有報道指出，加害者只是因為貪玩便利用deepfake技術把同學的照片轉換成色情影像，根本不知道事情帶給受害者的影響有多嚴重。

Deepfake的受害人大多數是女性，其實這就反映出不單止在韓國，在這個世界上男女都是不平等的。除了這次事件，印度的女醫生遭到性侵、伊朗的已婚女性必須得到丈夫同意才能領取護照出國旅行、聯合國公布的「性別社會規範指數」顯示全球近九成人口對女性仍持有根本的偏見等等，都顯示這個世界上不是男女平等。這件事亦反映了社會上普遍的人都是以別人的痛苦作為自己快樂的源頭，缺乏同理心。在日常生活中也有很多例子，例如會因為旁邊的同學的髮型而嘲笑他、會因為性格或不合群而孤立一個人、會因為疾病或身體的缺陷而欺凌別人。這些都是嚴重缺乏同理心的行為，但往往這些事都是在這個世界上非常普遍。除此之外，這件事亦反映人們會濫用科技。AI本來被發明出來是為了希望令人類可以更加方便地生活，但是從這件事大家都能看到，AI被利用作網絡犯罪的工具。炸藥淪為殺人工具、濫用ChatGPT開發惡意程式、利用無人機發射武器等等的例子都證明人類會濫用科技。我們其實應該要真正善用科技，令他們可以令我們的生活變得更加方便，而不是濫用這些科技，去做一些惡意甚至犯罪的行為。

要減少deepfake事件的發生，韓國的政府除了要加重法律的刑罰，還要把性別平等教育、善用互聯網等納入學校的常規課程才能有效提高學生對deepfake等數位性犯罪問題的認識。





**阮思晴**

迦密主恩中學

### 評判語錄 鄧鍵一博士

這篇文章的資料很紮實，觀點很清楚。尤其是，醫療政策涉及很多技術細節，作者都有效梳理，值得嘉許。

## 對香港醫療系統發出的警報

近日4歲的女童黎心悅今年5月在仁濟醫院縫合後腦傷口後心臟驟停18分鐘，經臨床診斷為缺血性腦病變，女童出現腦水腫，至今危殆，需要插喉並依靠呼吸機呼吸。參與縫合手術程序的涉事兩名護士及病人服務助理，同被控一項「對所看管的兒童或少年人虐待或忽略」罪。

香港醫療水平近日不斷受質疑。根據醫管局統計，2023年第四季至2024年首季，公立醫院共錄得59宗醫療事故，幾乎每三天就發生一宗醫療事故，其中輸錯血、派錯藥、派漏藥、錯調X光片，甚至遺留手術紗布、儀器零件在病人體內等情況屢見不鮮。

隨著香港人口老化問題越趨嚴重，香港醫療負荷只會只增不減，因此政府應盡快正視及解決香港醫療問題。

在減少出錯率方面，政府應加強對醫護人員的培訓和監管。醫管局將推出兩項新方案，減少醫療事故，包括成立要求所有年資淺的醫護人員必須定期參與，「操作工作坊」，了解不同醫療操作的事務風險，例如拔喉，輸入靜脈液體速度等。第二是推出「導師計劃」，由資深醫護帶領年資淺的醫護工作。只是，以上方案均為「預防」措施，「百密終有一疏」，且缺乏針對性，因此政府除卻培訓外，亦應該設立「應對」措施。政府可借鑒美國的「根本原因分析」。運用這種方式調查醫療事故可幫助醫院識別問題的根本原因，從而制定更有效的改善措施，例如針對用藥錯誤改變用藥流程等。

在增加醫療人口方面，政府應平均公營及私營醫院的工作分配。根據2021年的調查顯示，截至2024年3月31日，香港有16,459名醫生，即每1000名人口只有2.16名醫生，遠低於其他發達經濟體，如新加坡的2.3名、美國的2.6名等。在人手短缺的情況下，醫生離職率一年內由4.3%升至7.6%，護理人員離職率則由5.8%升至11.0%，其中離職原因包括轉往私營醫療機構工作、移民等。政府公營醫院應加強與私營醫院的合作，包括以獎勵制度鼓勵私立醫院接收一定數量的公營病人或設立明確且完善的轉介系統、允許醫療人員於公私營醫院流動，甚至於醫療系統繁忙時徵用人手等。另外，政府亦可考慮引入更多先進科技代替人手操作。以穿戴式科技為例，引入相關設備可以檢測患者的生理指標，減少患者回診的次數，從而減少相關醫療人手的工作負荷。

總括而言，隨著人口老化，慢性病患者增加，醫療系統承受巨大負擔，若要讓醫療系統在未來幾十年內維持正常運作，必須改善醫療措施和分配。



## 評判語錄 陳智傑博士

立論有力有節，實事求是，點出熊貓經濟的種種不周。同學可嘗試最後總結出推動盛事經濟的要素，供社會日後參考。

# 李芷凝

浸信會呂明才中學

## 論「熊貓經濟」成功推動香港經濟的可能性

根據報道，中央政府再度贈送本港兩隻大熊貓，以及有盈盈樂樂誕下龍鳳胎，創下有史以來大熊貓最年長的生育記錄。而政府想藉此打造「大熊貓經濟圈」，以豐富本地無處不旅遊的願景，吸納更多人氣財氣。但我認為「熊貓經濟」並不可推行香港經濟，以下從大熊貓在飼養成本、競爭力、吸引力等方面作解說。

首先，香港的大熊貓不夠吸引。如果海洋公園以熊貓作吸引遊客的賣點，與卡通人物相比，如米奇老鼠、多啦A夢等，能配合公仔、紀念品等周邊產品，以及與遊客親密交流和拍照服務，能創造大量收入。而大熊貓壽命有限制，不能像卡通人物一樣一直作為賣點，而且大熊貓是瀕危絕種的動物，又作為國寶，難與遊客有貼身接觸。如果為熊貓製作公仔和紀念品等產品，要消耗很多時間和人力來設計產品，而且要造得很精美和特別，以打敗價格更便宜但產品一樣的普通的熊貓公仔。另外，海洋公園主席龐建貽考慮為六隻大熊貓「IP化」，如製作電影或故事，吸引外界注意，但是在製作電影上並非香港的強項，比起日本和美國等國家弱，要借助荷里活級數的團隊，涉及不少投資，有一些風險。

其次，香港的大熊貓的競爭力不足。中國很多地方都有大熊貓，一些國家的動物園也有它們的身影。即使本港有大熊貓，也不會特別吸引。內地客到海洋公園，也未必特意去看大熊貓，主要是看海豚、北極熊等其他海洋生物，看大熊貓只是「順便」去看，基於很多地方都可以看大熊貓，因此香港的熊貓並沒有很大的吸引力；外國遊客想去看大熊貓，大可到中國四川、日本、台灣省看熊貓，他們特意來香港看熊貓是想圖香港入場費更貴？還是想圖更少熊貓看？另外，大熊貓在港已有二十多年，並非甚麼新鮮事，不過就是多了幾隻熊貓，要推香港經濟，帶來商機，有一定困難。加上大熊貓飼養成本高，能帶來的效益低。據報道，2007年海洋公園花費逾百萬改建熊貓館，每年飼養大熊貓的費用增加五成至1200萬港元。2007年至今已有二十多年，物價脹了好幾倍，加上現在多了四隻熊貓，費用可能會達一年2000萬港元。而隨着熊貓漸漸長大，要的空間增加，海洋公園又要花費數百萬擴大熊貓館。就算「熊貓經濟」有效，但那也是數年後的事，在這之前，海洋公園要同時負擔六隻大熊貓的昂貴費用，加上疫情對海洋公園的影響，試問海洋公園又如何維持不虧損的狀態呢？

總括而言，以上從大熊貓飼養成本、競爭力、吸引力等方面證明海洋公園和政府的計劃不完善。而且我認為就算有意把熊貓打造成香港的「特產」而帶來經濟來源，也因金融是香港最大經濟來源而不成功。因此我認為以「大熊貓經濟」推動本港經濟不可行。





## 李凱蓓

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### 評判語錄 陳智傑博士

把熊貓經濟和放煙花拼在一起比較，饒有趣味。惟熊貓經濟的操作部份仍略流於概念層次的討論。

### 為香港帶來更大旅遊經濟效益： 談「熊貓經濟」與一百萬港元放煙花

近日4歲的女童黎心悅今年5月在仁濟醫院縫合後腦傷口後心臟驟停18分鐘，經臨床診斷為缺血政府、不同行業努力探索旅遊項目，希望為香港帶來更大的旅遊經濟效益。本文將選取其中兩項作探討：「熊貓經濟」與一百萬港元放煙花。究竟哪項更能促進經濟效益？

根據香港01報道，飼養大熊貓每月需要一百萬港元。而財政司司長在2024年2月28日公布的財政預算案指，政府未來會每月使用一百萬元舉行煙火匯演。在兩者成本相若之下，兩者帶給香港的旅遊經濟效益又是否相若？本文將從吸引力及持續性作探討。

首先，是探討熊貓與每月煙花的吸引力。在維多利亞港上空的煙花璀璨奪目，但花費一百萬卻只作15分鐘的短暫表演，真的能吸引遊客留港消費？當煙花成為恆常表演，會否令過去只在特別節日才會出現的煙花降格？香港01報道指，內地遊客對恆常煙花期待不大，指以這種方法吸引遊客，是覺得他們沒有見過世面；更稱難以單為看煙花而到港，可見它難於帶來新感官吸引遊客。

我認為熊貓所帶來的吸引力較高。首先，熊貓是人見人愛的國寶動物，長久以來深受各國民眾喜愛。加上因不是每個國家也有熊貓，對世界各地的遊客而言，吸引力自然較高。再者，政府宣布將會推出與熊貓相關的宣傳活動、文創產品等，例如以大熊貓為主題的餐廳、紀念品，讓熊貓不只在動物園，還能把牠的商品帶在身邊。我覺得「熊貓經濟」所帶來的吸引力，比用一百萬放煙花更具成效。

第二，以「熊貓經濟」與一百萬煙花的持續性作對比。長期放映煙花匯演，遊客觀看時的震撼感會隨著觀看次數而遞減，難於締造持續性效果。若要為煙火增添更多款式或加長時間，投入資金將會更多，或會本末倒置。加上煙花衍生的空氣污染問題，已受到某些環保團體反對，將可能阻礙往後的發展，不利於持續性。

相反，「熊貓經濟」具持續的發展潛力。譬如香港在2024年由兩隻熊貓新增至六隻，旅客每次前來也能看到不同面貌、成長階段的熊貓，增加持續趣味性。政府也可在不同節日、季節推出限定商品，吸引旅客或港人購買，對經濟有幫助，並令他們對熊貓的印象更持久。再者，我們可以參考他國，將熊貓的日常片段放上互聯網，使更多人了解在港生活的熊貓，提昇他們由觀看影像到探望實體的意欲。就類似日本的熊本熊，經過網上令大家得知，從而為日本賺取八十九億港元的盈利。香港可善用此策略，相信能帶來持續的旅遊經濟增長。還有，觀看大熊貓需購買香港海洋公園門票，門票收益能補貼飼養開支，有助項目的持續性。

總結而言，一百萬煙花即使在初期有機會帶來短期效益，但長遠來看，所帶來的經濟效益遠遠不及「熊貓經濟」，無論是措施的持續性，還是對旅客的吸引力。因此，兩者之中，「熊貓經濟」有較大可能為香港帶來更大的旅遊經濟效益。



## 評判語錄 鄧鍵一博士

這是個很有時效性的題目，的士司機質素也的確是香港品牌的重要一環。惟作者也需要考慮，的士司機的態度問題，到底是他們的個人問題，還是制度問題。

# 陳卓棋

迦密主恩中學

## 的士扣分制生效，乘客憂投訴繁複

隨著香港的士服務質量問題日益突出，新的的士扣分制將於近期正式生效。這一制度旨在提升的士行業的服務質量，並保障乘客的合法權益。根據新規則，的士司機如濫收車費、拒載或兜路等行為將會被扣分，若兩年內累計扣滿15分。雖然乘客普遍支持該制度，但也引發對投訴程序複雜性的擔憂。

的士服務質量不高的問題由來已久，乘客經常面臨拒載、濫收車費等行為。這些問題不僅損害了乘客的利益，也影響了大眾對的士服務的信心。根據調查，許多乘客表示曾遇到不良的士司機，這使得的士成為不受青睞的交通選擇。因此，政府決定推行扣分制，以促使司機遵守規則，改善服務質量，以挽回乘客的信心。

儘管扣分制的推出初衷良好，乘客和業界對於投訴程序的複雜性表示擔憂。乘客在遇到問題時，必須記下司機的姓名和車牌等信息，這在實際操作中可能會帶來困難。在遭遇拒載或不當服務的情況下，要求乘客迅速收集詳細信息並不現實，這可能導致乘客因為麻煩而放棄投訴，削弱制度的有效性。

此外，業界也擔心乘客會濫用投訴機制。由於投訴文化的盛行，專業司機承受了額外的壓力。他們擔心生計受到影響，因而感到焦慮不安，這種情緒可能導致注意力分散，進而影響道路安全。司機們害怕一不小心就會被扣滿15分，從而影響自己的生計，這也使得一些新入職的司機感到畏懼而選擇退縮，造成司機的額外壓力。

為解決投訴程序複雜的問題，政府應考慮建立一個簡化的投訴平台，讓乘客能夠迅速提交投訴信息。這個平台可以通過手機應用程式實現，乘客只需輸入基本信息，如車牌號碼和事件描述，就能便捷地提交投訴。同時，應加強對乘客的教育，使其了解如何在遇到問題時正確使用這一平台，從而提高投訴的效率和準確性。

此外，政府應考慮統一的士行車記錄儀的標準，並要求所有的士安裝這類設備。行車記錄儀不僅可以記錄行駛路線，還能錄音，為後續的投訴提供客觀證據。這樣一來，乘客在投訴時可以有具體依據，而司機也能有效保護自己，避免因乘客的誤解或惡意投訴而受到不公正的處罰。透過這些措施，可以達到保障乘客和司機雙方權益的目的。

總體而言，的士扣分制的實施是香港提升的士服務質量的重要一步。雖然面臨一些挑戰，但透過簡化投訴流程和統一標準的行車記錄儀使用，可以更有效地保障乘客和司機的權益。未來，政府和業界需要共同努力，以確保這一制度的成功落實，促進的士服務行業的健康發展。





## 潘穎茵

民生書院

### 評判語錄 李立峯教授

文章有清晰觀點，不過家庭支援是否低生育的主因，是值得商榷的，文章在這重點上的論證略嫌不足。

### 談香港低迷生育率能否得到有效「治療」

人才培育及傳承往往是任何城市、國家的根基，生育率於是成為了各大經濟體系發展的關鍵因素。惟全球生育率連年下跌，香港更屬箇中「佼佼者」，生育率位列世界倒數第一之位。根據政府統計處最新數據，2022年全港僅有3.25萬新生兒，按年下跌12%，人才流失及人口老化的趨勢漸進，鼓勵生育計畫早已迫在眉睫，不容置喙。《施政報告2024》發表前夕，各界便呼籲特首為女性提供「雪卵」資助，鼓勵女性預先把卵子抽取並冷藏，待日後有需要時使用，目的是提升「高齡」產婦的受孕機率，期望藉此增加女性對生育的意欲。

只是，雪卵技術成本絲毫不菲，以本港醫療機構的普通「雪卵套餐」為例，光是冷凍服務首兩年價格便接近10萬元港幣，儲存卵子的費用更是按年疊增數千元。最後真實的付款數目全根據雪卵者的需求決定，儲存得越久，就得付越昂貴的金額。即使各界呼聲多激昂，基於穩固且保守的考量，政府的資助都必然不會是全額補貼，只會提供小部分的津貼費用，變相「逼迫」女性盡快作出生兒育女的決定，以縮小生育的開支。可是，現代女性較從前獨立自主，在沒有充足的金錢、生活及思想的準備下，她們不願再被「結婚必須生子」的傳統觀念捆綁，不會不經深思熟慮而貪圖一時的金錢援助，貿然雪卵，卻換來沒有資本扶養小孩的長久痛苦。而有些人在獲取資助後，便真的有能力購買「雪卵套餐」，她們大概是社會中的白領職場人士，薪水與生活水準都高於平均水平線。不過，佔據社會大眾人數比例較多的必定不是這群雪卵技術的消費者，而是收入大多低於中位數的基層家庭。要求基層人士拿出那份賴以維生的工資去雪卵，可謂是天方夜譚。出生人口仍然持續低迷，資助雪卵計畫似乎不見得為一個有效提高生育率的提議。那麼，港府又該如何應對？

資助雪卵計畫的目的一直流於表面，其宗旨只在於解決短期的資金問題，卻全然忽視長遠來說勸退女性生育的「幕後元兇」——經濟壓力和就業保障。

先就經濟負擔而言，經典電視廣告語「養大一個小孩要600萬元」，對在香港土生土長的市民，必定是耳濡染、深入人心的。根據求職平台CTgoodjobs在2024年第一季進行的問卷調查結果，香港「打工族」平均月入中位數約2萬港元；七位數的育兒支出，對打拼一生只求「上車買樓」的所有香港人來說，無疑在他們沉重的債務上雪上加霜、火上澆油。華人社會中，養育子女直到其成年，乃是不可推卸的責任，小至起居飲食，大至醫療、保險及教育方面的諸多雜費，都在向普通家庭所肩負的生活擔子施壓，令港人面對生育決策時卻步。同時阻礙生育的另一大主因，便是女性的教育程度提高，就業機會不斷增加，讓她們着重家庭外，亦將自身在社會上擔當的職務放在更高位。可是，工聯會婦女事務委員會進行的「懷孕及產後工作保障問卷調查」指出，大部分受訪者認為現時對懷孕的在職女性的工作保障不足，法例隱藏漏洞。懷孕女士產前遭職場歧視、產後復工首日即被解僱或產假薪金無法收取全額數目的情況屢見不鮮。在金錢與職場的雙重壓力下，越來越多夫妻因此傾向選擇不孕不育，維持「無孩」現狀。

提升生育率早已成為社區中備受關注的議題，各界眾說紛紜，提議層出不窮，但都只不過是「治標不治本」的方案。港府作為社會核心，以往推行的解決措施大多同樣力有未逮，無法正視及針對低生育的根本成因。社會故缺乏對懷孕女性及其家庭的支援，無力增加市民的生育意願，抗拒生育的觀念亦逐漸難以輕易改變，生育率固然未見起色。然而，拯救低靡生育任重道遠，展望港府將來引入效益不彰的政策助香港鼓勵生育。





## 陳子淇

賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院

### 評判語錄 李立峯教授

文章主題和立論清晰，但需要分析和討論的是現有關於食品廣告的法規是否適用於網紅及是否充份。

## 「蠟瓶糖」主播推廣成內地熱潮 看食品安全風險

今年2024年，蠟瓶糖在中國網絡上掀起熱議。作為一種新興的網絡熱門零食，它吸引了大量年輕消費者的關注。據報道，蠟瓶糖的網店月銷量高達四萬件。然而，隨著其流行，關於其安全性的質疑也隨之而來。8月9日，山東省青島市委機關報《青島日報》就對這類產品的食品安全問題提出了質疑，指出蠟瓶糖可能含有致癌物質，對兒童健康構成潛在威脅。《人民日報》更是採訪了多名食品專家，專家們一致認為，此類標示不清的食品是否合格難以判斷，亟待監管。儘管蠟瓶糖的蠟未被吞嚥，但一旦放入口中，依然應當視為食品處理，必須符合食品規範。此外，報道還引用了有中國民眾將蠟瓶糖送到實驗室檢測的結果，發現成分中根本沒有蜂蠟，反而存在致癌物質多環芳香烴。

隨著消費者對蠟瓶糖的喜愛增加，許多家長開始擔憂這款糖果對兒童健康的潛在威脅。當報道指出這些糖果可能含有致癌物質時，家長們的焦慮達到了頂點。對於兒童來說，他們的免疫系統和生長發育尚未完全，接觸有害物質的風險更大。這不僅是對個別產品的質疑，更是對整個食品安全監管體系的挑戰。

在如今數字時代，網紅已成為品牌推廣的重要力量。他們擁有龐大的粉絲群，能夠迅速影響消費者的購買決策。主播們通過生動的視頻和有趣的內容將蠟瓶糖推向市場，這一過程無疑提高了產品的知名度。然而，這種推廣方式也存在風險，因為消費者可能因信任網紅而忽視產品的安全性和質量。

蠟瓶糖事件反映了食品安全監管的多重問題。首先，對於網絡產品的監管相對滯後，無論是標準制定還是市場監管，均未能跟上新興產品的快速發展。其次，許多網紅在推廣商品時缺乏必要的專業知識，可能無法正確評估產品的安全性。此外，消費者對網絡推廣的信任，使得不良商家有機可乘，導致一些不合格產品進入市場。

要解決這一問題，必須從多個方面著手。首先，政府需要制定更為嚴格的法律法規，明確網紅和品牌在推廣產品時的責任，特別是在涉及兒童產品時。其次，食品的安全檢測和標示應當更加透明，讓消費者能夠充分瞭解產品的成分和來源。此外，社交媒體平台也應加強對廣告內容的審查，防止虛假宣傳和不實推廣。

第一，加強對網紅推廣產品的監管可以提升透明度。平台應要求網紅在推廣時明確標示是否為商業合作，並提供產品的來源和成分信息，以提高消費者對廣告和推廣內容的識別能力，讓他們能更清楚地分辨真實評論與商業推廣。此外，許多成功案例值得借鑒，例如，美國聯邦貿易委員會要求網紅在推廣時必須清楚標示與品牌的商業關係，使用“廣告”或“贊助”等標籤。此政策有效提高了推廣內容的透明度，幫助消費者識別商業廣告。

第二，建立清晰的法律框架。政府應制定專門針對網紅推廣的法律法規，明確規範其責任和義務。這對於食品、保健品等敏感類產品而言，設立更嚴格的標準和要求顯得尤為重要，因為老年人和兒童對某些成分並沒有足夠的瞭解和認知。這樣的措施可以在一定程度上減少網紅推廣產品所帶來的風險，保障消費者的健康與安全。

在這一事件中，消費者的角色同樣重要。家長在選擇食品時需要更加謹慎，不僅要考慮產品的口味，還要關注其安全性和成分。消費者應提高自身的識別能力，學會辨別哪些產品是安全的，哪些可能存在風險。此外，建立有效的舉報機制，鼓勵消費者對不合格產品進行舉報，也是提升市場透明度的重要方式。

蠟瓶糖事件提供了一個關於網紅推廣和食品安全的重要反思。隨著網絡推廣的普及，消費者的選擇權和知情權必須得到保障。只有加強監管、提升透明度、增強消費者教育，才能真正保護消費者的健康與安全。對於企業和網紅而言，在推廣產品的同時，更應承擔起相應的社會責任，確保產品安全，才能贏得長期的市場信任與成功。





## 評判語錄 李立峯教授

文章批評政策不能短視，但文章需要的是對問題的根源有一個說法，才可以更合理地談論較長遠的策略可以是甚麼。

## 何嘉殷

保良局李城璧中學

### 學童精神健康問題

在新選制下的現屆立法會，現共有12位議員就「精神健康」議題提出12次質詢或議員議案，其中有關青少年和兒童的精神健康議題被提及7次，兒童及青少年精神科專科門診的資源不足問題被提及2次，各類服務支援計劃多達15項。但我們可以從現況中看出學童自殺的個案並沒有減少，前「兒童事務委員會」委員的兒科醫生王曉莉接受訪問時亦有指出，問題癥結之一在於政府並無長遠規劃和檢視成效「每次自殺個案上升時，就會成立一些委員會，做一些措施，但一兩年後便拋諸腦後。」

政府不時為人詬病，在許多社會問題上一直秉持「頭痛醫頭，腳痛醫腳」的態度，而非考慮長遠規劃，面對學童精神健康同樣如是。但政府是否有思考過，如果所謂支援模式、各類委員會能夠發揮效用，為何學生自殺率、患病率年年上升？各類支援政策的作用與缺失究竟如何？

我在此新聞事件中與王曉莉前「兒童事務委員會」委員站在同一個立場上，學童精神健康問題往往是社會最重要的議題，政府亦有採取不同的措施去預防及解決此類事件的發生，但多數措施最多都只能達到短期的理想效果，個案仍在不斷增加，仍有不少學童墮入情緒的深淵中，陷入迷惘的狀態，最終選擇結束自己寶貴又短暫的生命。接下來我將會寫出引致學生精神健康問題的原因、政府措施中的漏洞/不足、我和王小姐觀點上的相同，此外亦作為中學生的角度去敘述社會上大多數學童的心境，希望能為他們帶去慰藉。

首先，本港從不缺少學童精神健康引發的自殺事件個案，案例數目是一年比一年的驚人，學童精神健康受摧毀的原因不外乎於家庭中的紛爭、學業上的壓力、社交上的受挫，這些無一不成為壓在他們背上的「石頭」使他們精神健康問題不斷放大心理陰影不斷加深，許多研究顯示學童面臨著高水平的焦慮和抑鬱情緒，尤其是在考試壓力和學業競爭加劇的背景下，教育體系競爭激烈也讓學生常常因為學業成績而感到壓力，這對他們的心理健康造成負面影響。

除此之外，政府的政策實行和長期性的不足上，政府的相關政策往往缺乏系統性和持續性，可能導致資源的短期投入而無法形成長期的支持，政府對於現有心理健康措施的效果缺乏足夠的監察和評估，難以確定哪些措施真正有效，哪些需要改進，只會一味地追求數字是否有減少，忽略了學童精神健康問題是否有真正地被解決。例如「全校推展心理健康教育計劃」鼓勵學校將心理健康教育融入課程中，旨在提高學生對心理健康的認識，幫助他們應付壓力和情緒問題，效果不達預期中的想像，其實如果精神健康問題只要通過心理健康上的教育就能改變，這個世界怎會有那麼的學童、年輕人選擇結束自己寶貴有短暫的生命呢？可以說是政府把問題想得太簡單了，認為只要通過某程度上的心理健康教育，便能將學童精神健康問題輕鬆解決，秉持「頭痛醫頭，腳痛醫腳」的態度，而非考慮長遠規劃。

最後，我想著重為王小姐在新聞中提到的污名化問題發聲，她表示孩子和家長怕被標籤，十分排斥「精神病」、「精神科」、「精神健康評估」等字眼。其實心理健康問題在社會上仍然存在一定的污名化，許多學生和家庭可能不願意尋求幫助，害怕受到評判，學童害怕被同學所排斥，家長亦擔憂子女的精神健康問題影響到聲譽，我在此希望社會對精神健康問題的偏見能隨着現代的進步而減少，還有精神健康問題的患者也能自由自在地在社會中行走。

總體而言，香港政府在學童心理健康方面的努力需要進一步加強，尤其是在資源分配、教育宣傳、系統支持和政策執行等方面。透過改善這些不足，能夠更有效地促進學童的心理健康，並減少他們所面臨的壓力和困難，採取「亡羊補牢」的政策是不能真正解決學童精神健康問題的。



## 評判語錄 陳景祥教授

選題不落俗套，循一則選舉活動新聞探討當代社會性別物化的普遍現象，言之有物、分析到位，作者對性的物化、平等、性別角色等議題的討論都有自己見解，十分難得。

## 《他，她與它》

台灣南投縣埔里農會最近舉辦的美人腿公主選拔活動引起了廣泛爭議。該活動限制報名者必須為16歲以上的單身女性，並要求她們提供穿著短裙或短褲的走秀影片。此規定遭到了民代和女權團體的質疑，認為此舉物化女性。雖然埔里農會在爭議聲中取消了影片要求，僅需參加者提供基本資料，但事件卻揭示了當代社會中性別物化的普遍現象。

### 美人腿？宣傳品？

美人腿公主選拔的初衷是希望透過美人腿公主的形象來吸引遊客，以推廣當地的筍白筍。然而，這種推廣方式不正正物化了女性，把她們包裝成一種宣傳工具，使她們的價值與外貌直接掛鉤嗎？物化是指將個體視為物品或商品，而非完整的人。此現象在社會上比比皆是，無論男女。女性的形象往往被簡化為性感的符號；男性的形象則常常被塑造造成強壯的英雄，這不但忽視了他們的情感、更掩蓋了他們所擁有的才華和多樣性。

### 舞台上的它？

與美人腿公主選拔類似，瘋馬秀（Crazy Horse）和魔力麥克秀（Magic Mike）也在物化女性和男性的問題上備受爭議。瘋馬秀以性感和挑逗的表演聞名，為滿足觀眾的視覺享受，女性在台上配合燈光和音響展示自己裸露的身體，觀眾的注意力往往集中在她們的嫵媚的容顏和身姿上。女性被物化為商品，其價值與外貌和性感直接相關，導致她們自身所擁有的內涵被完全掩蓋。同樣地，魔力麥克秀將男性物化的問題帶入視野。此秀展現的是男性的肌肉和性感，並以他們壯健的身軀配合熱辣的表現吸引觀眾。雖然男性在表演中獲得了一定的主導地位，看似享受於以展露身材獲取觀眾渴慕的眼神和歡呼聲，但他們的身體同樣被視為商品，相比起他們的所思所想、性格、興趣，更重要的是他們俊俏的面容和健美的體態。

### “I AM WATCHING YOU”

物化女性和男性的背後，往往存在深層的性別凝視問題。男性凝視指的是男性以主導的視角觀察女性，女性處於被觀賞、被控制的位置。這種觀察強調女性的外形以及弱小的形象，使她們被視為滿足男性欲望的對象。在不同的媒體中，男性凝視對女性的形象塑造產生了深遠的影響，例如遊戲以女角色身材豐滿、衣著暴露少作為吸引男性玩家的賣點；影視劇在拍攝女性被施暴時，鏡頭總會對準女性被施暴的慘況上，而並非受害者的可惡。在不同媒體上，她們卻同樣是為了滿足男性觀眾的視覺需求而出現。這不僅導致了女性的自我物化，令女性認為外在條件可定自我價值，因而容易對自己的外形過度關注和焦慮，從而令自己也忽略了自身的絢麗多彩。男性凝視在父權社會下漸漸變得平常。男性會隨意對女性評頭品足，女性會時刻為自己的外表焦慮。但與此同時，女性意識崛起，她們試圖打破現狀。因此女性凝視也開始出現，女性同樣會觀察男性的容貌、身高、肌肉等，亦可能會作出不良的討論。再者，女性亦會去凝視男性的財力強弱、社經地位等。女性對男性凝視同樣會令男性被物化，如近年興起的女性向遊戲，遊戲中的男性角色越來越裸露，身份亦多為公司總裁或是當紅明星等等，以此吸引女性玩家；椰樹牌椰汁的宣傳直播在女性意識崛起後，則利用男主播的肌肉成為他們展示的「主打產品」。在此現象下，男性亦會過度關注自己的外在，他們所思、所想、所感同樣被忽略，變成了「它」。

然而，在這場二元對立的博弈中，無論是男性或女性都無法真正獲勝。物化和凝視的文化使彼此之間的理解變得更困難，甚至使雙方產生了敵意，形成了一種有害的社會結構。互相物化的情況，讓雙方都無法自信地表達自我，陷入了焦慮和不安中，亦無法脫離刻板印象和社會期待的束縛。最終，雙方都失去了自我。

### 我就是我

雖然此類話題並未在香港引起重視，但社會應持續關注，並加強教育，教育是改變性別物化的基石。在學校中引入性別平等教育，可以提升年輕人對性別角色和不平等的敏感度，還能更了解物化和凝視的影響，培養其批判性思維，抵制性別物化行為。當社會整體對性別問題的認識提高，個體在生活中也更容易展示對他人的尊重和理解。除此之外，挑戰刻板印象是改變性別物化的重要步驟。推廣多樣化的性別角色榜樣，展示男性和女性在各領域的成就，能打破傳統期待，鼓勵每個人展現自我。當人們開始質疑刻板印象時，便能減少物化現象，創造出更融洽的社會環境。





## 李日澄

迦密主恩中學

### 評判語錄 陳景祥教授

文章分析美斯缺陣的責任誰屬，言簡意賅，十分全面，對事件的影響、包括令旅客對香港的大型盛事安排感到不滿，都切中要害。

## 美斯缺陣香港表演賽-責任誰屬？

國際邁阿密於二月來港進行表演賽，阿根廷球王美斯及另一名球星蘇亞雷斯未有參賽，香港政府和市民表示失望。是次表演賽是2024年首場大型盛事，獲政府旗下M品牌贊助。但因為各項原因，如合約、球員身體狀況和主辦方溝通方面，使盛事在噓聲中落幕。

首先，事件顯示了政府對各方溝通不足。特首李家超賽前表明香港要大力發展盛事經濟，並投放了1600萬資助予主辦方Tatler Asia。而是次不足之處，是在於合約中要求美斯必須出場至少45分鐘，除非出現健康或安全問題以獲得M品牌贊助。球會能夠藉着健康問題漏洞，無條件之下缺賽，喪失政府投放資金的意義。合約的漏洞除了反映主辦方辦事不力，政府在角色上亦未充分發揮。根據報道，只有主辦方和國際邁阿密進行溝通，政府只能從主辦方得到資訊，並沒有和球會方有聯繫，導致合約中的細節，例如球星缺賽的賠償、出場時間、方式等未能保障雙方權益，招致各方不滿下場。雖然主辦方有責任向國際邁阿密協商，但政府亦要本着高度重視的態度，應在文化體育及旅遊局派代表參與制定合約，保障旗下M品牌的資助有合理運用，並保護納稅人、主辦方和球會的權益。在各方公平公正公開的合約下，在未來盛事中說好香港故事。

此外，香港政府未有按照M品牌指引撥款。由敲定美斯訪港消息傳出，M品牌資助撥款不足兩個月。但根據M品牌網頁中「大型體育活動申請指引」，涉及M品牌的資助活動，應提前至少六個月申請。申請時間之長並不是毫無原因，政府可於期間慎重審視活動細則，或與被邀請方進行初步協商，以了解活動內容合乎經濟原則和社會效益，方能充分完善配套流程。但這次活動卻是一個反面教材，文化體育及旅遊局局長楊俊雄承認未審視主辦方與國際邁阿密的協議。如不依照指引破例縮短批核程序，就會導致協議細節未有時間重新審視。如日後再有同類國際性盛事，破例事件仍然持續，各方面又得不到周詳考慮而信心下降，難以想像未來再有新的大型項目投資者來港，以至來自世界各地的旅客慕名而來。因此欲速則不達，期望政府可依照自身程序撥款資助，確保有足夠時間檢視細則。

其次，主辦單位並沒有相關舉辦大型活動的經驗。活動主辦方Tatler Asia是一個品牌宣傳的時尚媒體，過往只有舉辦晚宴研討會等小型活動，未有舉行大型活動的經驗。他們稱他方無法保證美斯一定會出場。但作為舉辦香港2024年最矚目的體育盛事之一的單位，卻沒有十足的信心，滿足觀眾欣賞美斯精湛的球技，令旅客以及本港市民失望，在會場內高呼「回水」。由於Tatler Asia是唯一與國際邁阿密商議的渠道，變相有更大責任保障香港利益，而不是集團收益。由此可見，政府應重新審視Tatler Asia是否一個負責舉行大型運動盛事的好選擇，並嚴選有公信力和豐富經驗的單位。

第三，國際邁阿密未能履行大眾期望，即時道歉或作出聲明。賽事當日由於美斯和蘇亞雷斯均有傷勢，未能參與表演賽。但早於2024年1月29日，有報道指出在比賽時感到不適，並建議美斯休息幾天。但治療團隊本應有適切估算傷勢，判斷美斯及蘇亞雷斯於一個星期後，即2月4日，能否上場比賽。而事情的敗筆，就是在於有合理醫療評估下，沒有提早通知主辦方兩位球星是否出賽。主辦方亦可以提早向球迷宣布，以及處理退票手續，相信球迷的戾氣會大大減低。

同時，美斯對盛事的積極程度亦存疑。美斯日本記者會回應香港表演賽缺陣，表示自己雖然沒有受傷，並隔日在日本參與表演賽。在如此短暫的時間康復腳傷參與球賽，令觀眾懷疑美斯的個人誠信和對香港的重視程度，也為這場賽事添上憤慨。

總括而言，以上三個單位互相推卸責任，令美斯缺賽事件不歡而散。市民固然會因為無法欣賞美斯球技而失望。香港以旅遊業發展聞名，更甚的是遠道而來的旅客對香港大型盛事感到不滿，削弱對香港的信心，遺憾損害香港國際大都會的形象。從報道中可見，香港是有能力吸引各地人民前往觀賞國際賽事。因此，政府應該扮演領導角色，帶領各方專業和單位走向國際舞台，亦同時注意後期工作，與對方保持緊密聯繫，留意合同細節，避免日後重蹈覆轍。



## News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

# Kwong Ka Ki

## Heep Yunn School

### Judge's Comment Mr. Chris Yeung

Clear structure, article flows well; two key points, namely education and employment, stood out clearly. Good argument with cases such as Google. Some minor writing problems such as inaccurate use of words. Lead highlighted BBC article. If it is not very important or significantly related to the rest of the article, no need to highlight it. Just raise the prevalent problem of discrimination against LGBTQ. Need to fully spell it out somewhere in the article.

### **Addressing Discrimination Against LGBTQ+ Individuals: The Imperative for Education and Equal Employment Opportunities**

Have you ever considered the unfair treatment that LGBTQ+ individuals endure? Or imagined that you yourself could be targeted by prejudice? According to Vivian Ho's article, "The Discrimination Pushing LGBTQ+ Workers to Quit", published by the BBC, many LGBTQ+ employees feel uncomfortable in their workplaces due to microaggressions and overt discrimination. This hostile environment can make them feel as though their identities are being erased, and that they are denied the opportunity to showcase their talents. The biases and offensive jokes directed at LGBTQ+ individuals are not just hurtful – they are a violation of basic human dignity. Everyone deserves the right to live and work authentically, free from fear and prejudice. To effectively combat this discrimination, I believe the government must implement policies that prioritise education and workplace inclusivity.

Firstly, one of the most powerful ways to reduce discrimination is through education, starting with the introduction of lessons on gender equality and sexual orientation in schools. These programs are essential for teaching students about respect, acceptance, and understanding of diverse identities. The lack of education on LGBTQ+ issues has allowed ignorance and intolerance to persist. By educating children early, schools can cultivate a generation that is less likely to engage in discriminatory behaviour and more likely to stand up against bullying. Children are like blank canvases, easily shaped by societal influences, including those from the media and the internet. By instilling the idea that "everyone is equal", we can nurture a future society where differences are celebrated rather than condemned.

For instance, in the past, many schools avoided discussing LGBTQ+ topics, which led to harmful stereotypes taking root. People who grow up without proper education on sexual orientation and gender identity may develop biased views, falsely believing that being LGBTQ+ is somehow wrong or abnormal. Therefore, by integrating lessons on equality into school curricula, we can help shape more open-minded individuals who embrace diversity, breaking down the barriers of misunderstanding and intolerance. In doing so, we may one day see the eradication of the social apartheid that still exists for LGBTQ+ individuals.



In addition to educational reforms, it is crucial for workplaces to adopt Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policies to combat discrimination. EEO policies protect individuals from being treated unfairly based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, or other personal characteristics. By implementing such policies, companies can foster an inclusive culture where all employees feel respected and empowered to contribute their unique perspectives. For example, Starbucks is renowned for its commitment to diversity and inclusion, offering comprehensive benefits to LGBTQ+ employees and actively promoting a diverse workplace. Similarly, Microsoft has made significant strides in promoting equality, regularly reviewing pay structures to ensure equal pay for equal work, regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

In the past, many LGBTQ+ individuals were forced to leave their jobs due to unfair treatment. Fortunately, companies like Starbucks and Microsoft are now recognising that a diverse workforce not only promotes fairness but also drives innovation and creativity. Moreover, EEO policies can enhance a company's public image, demonstrating that it values diversity and equality. Employers that prioritise inclusivity, such as Google, attract a wider pool of talent, enriching their teams with fresh perspectives. By focusing on skills and qualifications rather than personal characteristics, companies can create supportive environments where all employees are treated with dignity and respect. In short, EEO policies not only provide LGBTQ+ employees with honourable working conditions, free from harassment and discrimination, but they also help organisations build stronger, more dynamic workplaces.

In conclusion, the widespread discrimination faced by LGBTQ+ individuals, particularly in the workplace, can be addressed through two key measures: introducing lessons on gender and sexual orientation equality in schools, and implementing Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policies in workplaces. These initiatives will help shape future generations that embrace diversity and reject prejudice, while also ensuring that LGBTQ+ employees are treated fairly and given equal opportunities to thrive. It is time for both schools and employers to step up and support these critical efforts, paving the way for a more inclusive and just society. By investing in these initiatives, we can move towards a future where all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, can live and work without fear of discrimination.



News Commentary Competition  
Junior Form English Section

**Chong Yin Ngai**

**Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing  
(1983) College**



**Judge's Comment**

**Professor POON Kam Chuen, Felix**

The article tried to highlight different issues related to global warming and its negative impacts; it reminds readers about the importance of global change, but it's too scattered to create great impacts on it.

**The indication of climate change**

September 2024 will go down in history as a month of extremes for Hong Kong. Residents experienced a combination of heavy rainfall and unseasonably high temperatures, making it the third hottest September on record. This unusual weather is a warning for everyone, from students to policymakers, about the changes happening of our environment.

According to the Hong Kong Observatory, average temperatures reached an unbelievably 29.8 degrees Celsius this September. On top of that, the city received more than 600 millimeters of rain—over 150% of the average for the month. This kind of weather isn't just unusual, it's alarming. It raises concerns about how climate change is affecting our daily lives and the environment we live in.

Many people have heard about climate change, but what does it really mean? Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. While the Earth's climate has always gone through changes, human activities, like burning fossil fuels and deforestation are speeding up these changes.

In Hong Kong, we are already seeing the results. The city has experienced hotter summers and more intense rainfall in the past years. The weather this September is just another reminder that we need to pay attention to these patterns. Scientists warn that if we don't take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will face even more extreme weather events in the future.

So, how does this extreme weather affect everyday life in Hong Kong? First, the combination of heat and rain can be uncomfortable and even dangerous. High temperatures can lead to heat exhaustion, especially for vulnerable groups like the elderly and those with health issues. Hospitals have reported an increase in heat-related illnesses during this period, putting pressure on our healthcare system.

Moreover, heavy rainfall can lead to flooding. In September 2024, many areas were flooded, disrupted public transport, and damage to homes. This not only affects our daily routines but also has economic consequences. Businesses may lose revenue, and the cost of repairing damage can be significant.

The heavy rains and high temperatures pose serious public health risks. Flooding can contaminate drinking water supplies, leading to waterborne diseases. Additionally, stagnant water can become a breeding ground for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of diseases like dengue fever. This means that the government must act quickly to monitor these health risks and ensure public safety.



As students, it's important to understand how these health issues can impact our families and communities. We should be aware of the signs of heat exhaustion, such as dizziness and nausea, and know how to stay safe during extreme weather.

Given the challenges posed by extreme weather, urban planning in Hong Kong must adapt. The city is known for its high-rise buildings and limited green spaces, which can trap heat and make temperatures even hotter. To tackle this issue, city planners should consider creating more parks and green roofs, which can help cool the environment and improve air quality.

Additionally, the drainage system needs to be improved to handle heavy rainfall. Upgrading these systems will help prevent flooding and keep roads safe for travel. This kind of forward-thinking is essential for making sure our city is prepared for the future.

In response to the extreme weather, many community organizations have started campaigns to raise awareness about climate change and promote sustainable practices. These initiatives encourage people to reduce waste, recycle, and use public transport. As students, we can play a crucial role in these efforts by participating in school projects, joining environmental clubs, and spreading awareness among our peers.

Public awareness campaigns are vital for educating everyone about how to prepare for extreme weather. Simple actions, like having an emergency plan and knowing where to find safe drinking water during floods, can make a big difference.

The unusual weather of September 2024 serves as a reminder that climate change is real and affects us all. It's not just a problem for scientists or politicians, it's something we all need to care about. The combination of extreme heat and heavy rain challenges our daily lives and poses risks to our health and safety.

As we move forward, it's crucial for everyone to take action. Whether it's pushing for better urban planning, participating in local environmental initiatives, or simply being more mindful of our daily habits, we all have a role to play.

In conclusion, September 2024 will be remembered not just for its record-breaking temperatures and rainfall, but as a turning point for awareness and action on climate change in Hong Kong. The power to create a sustainable future lies in our hands. Let's make sure we rise to the challenge!



News Commentary Competition  
Junior Form English Section

**Lee Tsz Hei**

**Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing  
(1983) College**



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

1. Good simple English. Clear and concise writing. Just some minor writing problems such as use of words.
2. Structure clear; copy flows well.
3. Some good points; would be better if points are further strengthened.

**Global Warming – Hottest Mid-Autumn Festival**

September 2024 will go down in history as a month of extremes for Hong Kong. Residents experienced a This year's Mid-Autumn Festival in Hong Kong experienced the hottest day on record, with temperatures soaring to 35.7 degrees Celsius. This unusual occurrence not only disrupted people's celebratory activities but also forced us to reexamine the issue of global warming and its far-reaching impacts. With climate change intensifying, questions arise about whether Hong Kong's policies are sufficient in response and how to address the problem of global warming, making it a focal point of current societal discussions.

One of the primary manifestations of global warming is the increasing frequency of extreme weather events. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global temperatures have risen by approximately 1.2 degrees Celsius since the 20th century, leading to an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, floods, and typhoons. As a coastal city, Hong Kong is undoubtedly one of the victims of global warming. In recent years, Hong Kong has faced once-in-five-century heavy rains and several super typhoons, significantly impacting infrastructure and public safety.

Although the Hong Kong government introduced the "Hong Kong Climate Action Blueprint 2050" in 2021, aiming to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, current policy measures still appear insufficiently proactive. According to government reports, Hong Kong's carbon emissions primarily stem from energy use and transportation, with reforms in these areas progressing slowly. For instance, Hong Kong's current renewable energy proportion is only 7%, far below that of other developed regions. To reach the 2050 target, the government needs to expedite the deployment of renewable energy, especially in solar and wind energy.

Apart from governmental efforts, social engagement and individual responsibility are equally crucial. According to the "Hong Kong Sustainable Development Report," public awareness of climate change in Hong Kong remains limited, with many unaware of the environmental impact of their actions. The government should enhance public education, raise awareness of climate change among citizens, and encourage them to adopt sustainable lifestyles. Choosing public transportation and reducing single-use plastics are effective ways to reduce carbon footprints.



The significance of the Mid-Autumn Festival lies in reunion and gratitude, and this cultural celebration can also serve as an opportunity to promote environmental awareness. This year's Mid-Autumn Festival, amidst the high temperatures in Hong Kong, allowed people to experience the threat of climate change while enjoying reunions. The government and society can jointly promote the concept of a green Mid-Autumn, such as advocating for reusable mooncake boxes and eco-friendly packaging, encouraging citizens to consider environmental impacts during festive activities. Such cultural advocacy can not only enhance people's environmental awareness but also subtly promote sustainable development.

This year's hottest Mid-Autumn Festival reminds us that the issue of global warming cannot be ignored, and Hong Kong's response policies need strengthening. Faced with this challenge, collective efforts from the government, businesses, and individuals are necessary to implement environmental policies and assume social responsibility. Only through collective action can we once again enjoy the cool autumn breeze and bright moonlight with family and friends during future Mid-Autumn Festivals, while also finding a path towards sustainable development in the face of the challenges of global warming, leaving a healthy planet for future generations.



## Ho Yue Wing

St. Mary's Canossian College



### Judge's Comment

**Professor POON Kam Chuen, Felix**

It is a very complicated topic worth to explore. The writer confused on the duties of HK tourism officials especially on the border control issue, which should be undertake by the Immigration Dept and the Security Bureau. To solve the problem, it should be a join-efforts campaign led by the senior government officials with a vision for sustainable development.

### Can Hong Kong's tourism return to its peak?

Hong Kong is struggling to attract mainland Chinese tourists while its residents are increasingly travelling to mainland China for leisure, creating an imbalance in tourism flows. Having tourism being one of the traditional pillar industries, Hong Kong has historically been a popular destination for mainland Chinese tourists, especially for luxury shopping. Yet, the current situation is that more and more Hong Kong residents are frequently travelling to mainland cities due to lower costs and better perceived value, while mainland Chinese visitors are not returning to Hong Kong as readily as expected after the pandemic.

To start with, Hong Kong tourism officials are not taking the initiative in promoting Hong Kong's attractions. They did not launch any targeted marketing campaigns in China to raise awareness of what Hong Kong has to offer. Mainland China tourists prefer experiencing authentic tours in Hong Kong over shopping for luxury goods. Yet, the Hong Kong government only relied on The Tourism Board to post introduction videos in Hong Kong, namely the Hello, Hong Kong campaign. Also, the Hong Kong Government did not grasp the opportunity to promote Hong Kong's features right after the pandemic restrictions in other countries have been abolished, when tourists had the urge to travel. The Hong Kong Government was not active enough in its policies attracting tourists as it mainly focused promoting itself within Hong Kong, but not reaching out to mainland China tourists by different media, such as posting advertisements, of its own accord, and that its restrictions on crossing borders were cancelled too behindhand, when tourists have already lost their desire to visit Hong Kong.

What is more, Hong Kong tourism officials were not proactive enough in the relaxation of immigration control points' opening hours. As an example, one of the most commonly used land boundary control points, Lo Wu, only opens from 6:30 a.m. to midnight. However, many mainland China tourists tend to experience the nightlife of Hong Kong, especially after the 'Night Vibes Hong Kong' events have been introduced. Tourists would likely stay until or even after midnight to enjoy their time in Hong Kong to the fullest, but the early closing hours of Lo Wu Immigration Control Point in turn discourage tourists from staying late and consuming in Hong Kong, as they would have to hurry back to the mainland before the border closes. Although some may argue that the limited opening hours of the Immigration Control Points works as an incentive, that the tourists would stay for another night and leave until the other day, this would not be friendly for those who would have to work the other morning. It is crystal clear that Hong Kong Tourism Officials were not active in making restrictions more convenient for visitors, discouraging mainland tourists from spending their time in Hong Kong.



In responding to the problems which Hong Kong is facing, various measures can be implemented in a bid to boost Hong Kong's tourism.

First off, the government is suggested to launch marketing campaigns in mainland, China. This could be implemented in two parts, with the government first posting advertisements in metro stations, easily accessed by citizens. The government could showcase what unique experiences tourists could undergo in Hong Kong, such as having a taste of traditional egg tarts, having a glimpse of the glistening Victoria Harbour, or browsing various goods at the Ladies' Market. If the government put emphasis on advertising directly in mainland China instead of being passive and only updating the newest events in Hong Kong on their website, requiring tourists to visit the Hong Kong Tourism Board's website by themselves, things would be easier for tourists, that they could easily acquire information about what Hong Kong has to offer. Making good use of social media which mainland citizens use often, including Weibo and Xiaohongshu, is also effective in promoting Hong Kong's positive image to them. In that case, when more citizens have interest in visiting Hong Kong, it could create a ripple effect as they would invite more friends to travel to Hong Kong with them. By this, it is certain that the city's tourism would be boosted.

Besides that, supporting traditional shops could preserve Hong Kong's native characteristics, a distinguishing feature that tourists are fond of. The government could consider providing subsidies to historical, individual shops to support their rental expenditures, reducing their financial burden, also helping them cope with the escalating rents and operating costs. The government could also reduce the tax for the shops, reducing avoidable expenditures and preventing the phenomenon of easy closures. On the whole, subsidies provided by the government are vital in supporting individual shops, maintaining a diverse variety of shops with a mix of businesses. The policy could be followed by both intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations hosting community activities with historical shops in an effort to promote them. The shops in the same district could form zones, arranging stamp collecting activities and price rebates for customers who buy products in one of the shops, that they could enjoy a price deduction when purchasing from shops in the same zone. Such activity not only acquires an advertising effect, but also increases tourists' interest in visiting Hong Kong as they could chase the authentic experience they have been longing for. This policy is surely able to preserve local shops and attract tourists, improving the tourism industry.

In a nutshell, Hong Kong tourism officials were being too passive in their efforts to attract mainland tourists as they did not do enough to promote Hong Kong's unique attractions right after pandemic restrictions in other countries have been loosened and not being active in relaxing the immigration points' opening hours. Yet, the problem of Hong Kong businesses being left high and dry could be solved if the government advertised Hong Kong directly in mainland China, and helped traditional shops, preserving the local heritage. Hong Kong is capable of attracting tourists and will become as prosperous as before the pandemic.



## To Chun Yiu

St. Bonaventure College and  
High School



### Judge's Comment Mr. Chris Yeung

1. Headline raises a question. But the article mainly argues why children's access to Internet should be restricted.
2. Should further strengthen WHY and HOW and present the points clearly.
3. Use of words: some are unclear and inaccurate.

### Should Children Have Unrestricted Access to The Internet?

Nowadays, no matter young or old, people can access the internet in some form or another, whether through their phones, tablets or computers. A census done by the HKSAR Census and Statistics Department in 2023 shows that among 2,631,600 households interviewed, a staggering 96.6% of them have internet access at home. The internet has become a centrepiece in modern society and has been integrated into our daily lives. It is undeniable that it improved the quality of life for most. However there's an underlying problem.

It is the fact that some children ages 12 or below have unrestricted and independent access to the internet. Unfortunately, With most of the world being on the internet, there are bound to be some bad apples, like scammers, groomers or violent content. While most adults have learned to navigate the crevices of the internet, many children are susceptible to bad influences like crude language. If an adult using the internet was like playing with fire with a fireproof suit on, then kids using the internet would be like playing with fire without safety precautions in mind, hurting themselves and those around them.

As someone who has touched the web from a young age, I firmly believe that children below the age of 12 are not mentally mature enough for unrestricted access to the web as they still carry hints of naivety and take things at face value, leading them to be easily influenced. Although applications and services have been provided to parents to restrict internet access and protect their child, yet why does this problem still persist? For this we have to turn to the following reasons.

The internet being used as a substitute for parenting. Many parents delegate the task of teaching and parenting to the internet as a way for the kids to quiet down and keep them occupied while they work or rest. While it is understandable that some parents have to work many jobs or don't have enough time to take care of their children due to a myriad of reasons. nonetheless, this can result in a cause and effect chain if not taken care of properly



Firstly, there are numerous studies that currently show that there is a major decrease in attention span in kids due to the rise of short-form content on platforms such as Youtube, Tiktok, Instagram or even Xiaohongshu. These short-form contents are addictive doses of dopamine that causes kids to spend even more time on social media, thus less spent on studying or learning new knowledge. Although some may argue that these clips can be educational, Most videos will be of the entertainment nature as the algorithms of social media are more likely to recommend videos that garner the most attention. Suffice to say, they are not very beneficial as a medium of learning.

Secondly, due to vicarious learning, children may copy actions and behaviour from others online. As mentioned before, the internet is largely unregulated, meaning that there is freedom of speech. The same could be said for behaviour, some are polite and caring while some are rude with crude language. If a child adopts and shows these toxic behaviours in real life, it may very well cause them to be viewed as unfriendly and unaccepted by their peers. They may not develop essential social skills required in current society like maintaining long-term friendships, interacting with unfamiliar faces and resorting back to communicating online.

Some may argue that giving children freedom to roam the internet can help them get an early understanding of it as well as getting an early grasp on technology. These are some good benefits but they only work in scenarios where the parent takes the time to personally guide and educate the child to safely use the internet. Unfortunately, these kinds of parents are far and few between.

Furthermore, even if a kid's attitude and behaviour can be corrected, you cannot stop them from being interested in current trends due to them being naturally intrigued in everything that is new to them . It would not be a problem if these trends were just for fun and games. In actuality, some of these trends are dangerous and should not be performed. For example, the blackout challenge where participants are encouraged to choke themselves or hyperventilate until they blackout, or the fire challenge where participants spray hairspray onto a mirror then ignite it both of which can cause serious health complications. Worst part is that these trends were promoted as "exciting" and trendy challenges to kids. As it gets more attention, the algorithm recommends it to more and more people, garnering mass attention to very dangerous trends. Leading to more children trying them out only to end up with grievous injuries or even death

To sum up, children will always be curious about their surroundings and what they interact with. It is perfectly fine to let children access the internet. However it is the responsibility of parents to teach and restrict the usage of media in addition to preventing children from exposure of inappropriate content to the best of their abilities.



News Commentary Competition  
Senior Form English Section

**Wong Tin Lok**

**SKH Bishop Mok Sau Tseng  
Secondary School**



**Judge's Comment Dr Lee, Sherman**

This is a widely debated topic that impacts the local community. Much of the commentary, especially the background and first argument, is well-written and persuasive, with concrete examples to illustrate the potential benefits and underwhelming outcomes of the mega event economy. However, there seems to be some misalignment of ideas in the latter half. The last two criticisms suggest that this economic model may not be successful or an ideal direction, while the conclusion implies that with better planning and organisation, there is still hope for its future. This creates a sense of uncertainty in the stance. Additionally, the use of paragraphing could be improved, particularly in the first half of the piece.

**Mega Event Economy: Is it the panacea to save the declining economy?**

Mega Event Economy, a brand new proposal introduced by the HKSAR government at the start of 2024, has sparked considerable anticipation among citizens due to its ambitious goal of revitalizing the struggling economy, thus leading to widespread discussions and debates surrounding the initiative.

Before delving into the study of the "mega event economy," it is crucial to understand the current economic landscape. During the challenges posed by the pandemic and the 2019 protests, the local economy has suffered significant setbacks. The political and economic instabilities have triggered a wave of emigration among citizens, alongside the relocation of the headquarters of several renowned multinational corporations, resulting in a loss of skilled professionals and capital. This, in turn, has led to a decline in tax revenue.

The government's steadfast commitment to maintaining a zero-COVID policy and the adoption of strict closure measures had a severe impact on tourism, a key industry for the region. The delayed reopening of Hong Kong diverted tourists to neighboring countries, further exacerbating the economic downturn. This decline was reflected in the unprecedented drop in property speculation and the stock market.

At this critical moment, there is a pressing need for economic stimulation. In alignment with the HKSAR's directive to prioritize tourism development, the concept of a mega-event economy has been put forth as the initial step towards economic recovery.

The potential benefits and effectiveness of this strategy are undoubtedly clear: by attracting tourists back to Hong Kong through large-scale events, it can revitalize industries such as aviation, cruise, retail, and hotels, ultimately breaking the vicious cycle of negative wealth effects and restoring prosperity to Hong Kong. This business model has already proven successful in other similar cities. For example, last March, The Eras Tour by Taylor Swift was held at the Singapore National Stadium, injecting billions of dollars into various industries in what has been dubbed "Taylornomics." While Hong Kong may have faced setbacks in competing with Singapore for Taylor Swift's tour, it has successfully replicated Singapore's success by inviting Coldplay to be the first performer at the highly anticipated and long awaited Kai Tak Stadium, inspired by the Singapore National Stadium.



Yet, three quarters of a year have passed since the proposal and the mega event economy is facing many challenges and its effectiveness is being hotly debated. There are mainly three criticisms:

Firstly, outcomes have so far significantly lagged behind expectations. In the past nine months, a few activities were rolled out in every single week but the perceived quality of most of them was scraping the barrel. A notable instance was the installation of a balloon in the shape of a Chubby Heart exhibited in February around Valentine's Day. This balloon, barely larger than a usual one, received a substantial subsidy of 7 million from the HKSAR, sparking controversy over the disproportionate input and income it generated. In comparison to the iconic giant inflatable rubber duck that graced Victoria Harbour years ago, the impact of such initiatives pale in comparison. Similarly, monthly drone display performances over Victoria Harbour incurred considerable costs but failed to captivate the public with innovative concepts, leading them to fall short in their aim of boosting the retail and hotel industries. Despite the significant investment, the returns have been not obvious.

Secondly, there is a lack of infrastructure to cope with an influx of tourists in Hong Kong. As Kai Tak emerges as a key venue for hosting various events, including concerts and the National Games to be held at the Kai Tak Sports Park, there remains a notable deficiency in well-connected road infrastructure for efficiently evacuating tourists to the MTR station. Also, the facilities and shops in the nearby cruise terminal are inadequate though it has been operating for a decade. Also, the transportation network is poor which causes a negative impression and discourages tourists to visit Hong Kong.

Lastly, the mega event economy fails to showcase Hong Kong's core values, and primary competitive advantages. In recent years, alternative forms of tourism such as 'in depth tours' and local city walks have gained popularity. Tourists now prefer exploring local cultures over visiting popular tourist spots superficially, highlighting Hong Kong's unique cultural offerings. Travelers often seek out authentic grassroots culture and traditional housing reminiscent of 1980s Hong Kong cinema sets. Overreliance on replicating others' economic models and an excessive focus on mega-events could divert the government from promoting Hong Kong's distinctive local characteristics.

In my opinion, organizing large-scale events can be beneficial, but the Hong Kong government should consider the content and quality of the events to avoid wasting valuable resources. Additionally, events should be chosen to suit the preferences of local residents and not only international tourists. For example, the Doraemon exhibition held in July was incredibly successful. Doraemon is a popular character in Hong Kong that appeals to people of all ages, resulting in significant purchasing power among attendees. Moreover, this event was organized by a private company without requiring government funding, yet it brought substantial economic advantages to Hong Kong. This suggests that the government should play a supportive role in identifying and promoting quality events rather than being the primary organizer. If all the above factors I have mentioned are taken into consideration, I believe that the mega event economy could deliver a significant boost to Hong Kong's prospects and revenue in the near future.



## News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

# Siu Wing Yan Tiffany

## St. Mary's Canossian College

### Judge's Comment Dr Lee, Sherman

This topic is highly relevant to senior high school students exploring their post-secondary education options. The argument against a stratified fee structure is generally well-supported with pertinent examples and explanations. However, one of the proposed solutions appears inconsistent with this stance, as strengthening needs-based financial aid would only be relevant if the fee structure were implemented. Overall, the piece demonstrates strong language use and word choice, but some key ideas are reiterated several times across paragraphs, leading to a sense of redundancy. Writing more succinctly and reorganising the content to ensure that each paragraph focuses clearly on one main point would make this an even more engaging piece.

### Uncertainties of the new proposal of differentiated tuition fees in Hong Kong universities

As a current Form 5 student considering my options after secondary graduation, I find the issue about introducing differentiated tuition fees across university disciplines in Hong Kong noteworthy. While I understand the rationale behind the proposal to ease the financial burden on the government and universities given the rising costs, I hold concerns that a stratified fee structure may negatively impact equal access and equity in higher education.

To commence with, higher tuition for certain disciplines, such as medicine, dentistry, and other laboratory-based sciences, may discourage financially disadvantaged students from pursuing these fields regardless of their academic strengths. As highlighted in the news article, students from working-class backgrounds may not dare to enrol in expensive courses even if they offer better career prospects and the potential to raise family income. This differentiated fee structure risks creating financial barriers that deprive motivated, lower-income students of equal opportunities. For many talented students from working-class families, career choices are not solely based on passion or aptitude as financial considerations are a major factor and the burden of higher tuition may be difficult to take on without support. Even if the prospects of a medical or dental career may lift one's whole family out of poverty in the long run, the initial cost barrier to enter these programs could seem insurmountable.

Taking on heavy student loan debt is also risky without certainty of graduating and finding well-paying employment. This is emphasised as Li Yi-ying, a secondary school principal and the Chairwoman of the Subsidized Secondary School Council, notes that good students may shy away from expensive but profitable disciplines due to fears over affording costlier textbooks and lack of financial support networks. Differentiated fees shift the criteria for selecting a field of study from meritocracy to socioeconomic background. For motivated low-income achievers who excel in science and wish to enter medical lines, tiered tuition privileges those who can rely on family wealth over academic talent alone as the low-income achievers are eliminated and more places are available for less excellent students who are able to afford the tuition fees. Without subsidies, such promising youths may feel that they have no choice but to redirect their aspirations to less costly areas of study simply due to their financial circumstances rather than passion or potential. In essence, stratified tuition risks shutting doors of opportunity that could allow disadvantaged students to achieve upward mobility through education and occupation, which runs counter to principles of equitable, universal access to university resources according to merit rather than means.



Moreover, tiered tuition fees based on study programs could further stratify society along economic lines. Students may feel compelled to choose less costly majors and limit their options based on monetary constraints rather than passion and talents. Over time, this could concentrate certain professions among those privileged financially while restricting upward mobility through education. Implementing a tiered fee system threatens to entrench class divides instead of alleviating them. As costs influence choice of major, professions may gradually become dominated by those who can afford to enter them, regardless of aptitude. For example, students gifted in sciences but facing tuition barriers may opt for less expensive humanities degrees instead of pursuing medicine. This denies both the individual's talents and societal need for qualified, capable and passionate medical professionals. Besides, upward mobility is restricted as youth from lower-income families feel confined to less remunerative fields simply due to their ability to afford university course fees rather than academic levels.

This class-based clustering can then perpetuate the cycle of disadvantage across generations. In fact, children from upper-class families already tend to have greater guidance and resources preparing for high-cost majors and stratified tuition simply stacks the odds further in their favor. In the long run, such entrenchment of socioeconomic barriers dissuades the best and brightest across all strata of society from maximizing their skills. Not only is this inequitable, but it also constrains Hong Kong's human capital and potential for innovation as talented youth from different backgrounds feel their paths are limited from the onset. If differentiated fees were introduced, divides in life trajectories and life outcomes would be at risk of calcification rather than reduction.

The news article by SCMP highlighted that the costs of nurturing an undergraduate student at public universities in Hong Kong has increased dramatically over the past decade, rising 42% to an average of HK\$288,000 per year. Certain disciplines such as medicine and dentistry entail even higher expenses that are more than double other subjects. The UGC figures cited that expenditures across the board have been ballooning rapidly. At the same time, tuition fees collected from students now only account for about 13% of total costs, below the targeted 18% cost recovery rate. If this trend of rising expenditures outpacing fee contributions continues unrestrained, it threatens to undermine the long-term fiscal viability of supporting a quality higher education system.

Upholding a world-class yet financially sound university system benefits both current and future generations of Hong Kong. Therefore, it is necessary for the government and universities to explore innovative, multi-faceted solutions to address the rising costs faced by the higher education system sustainably. One approach that could be expanded is strengthening needs-based financial aid, as implied by Lau Chi-pang, the Associate Vice-President of Lingnan University. This approach enhances existing scholarship and subsidy programs to ensure that financially disadvantaged yet academically outstanding students can afford enrolling in costly disciplines, balancing the expenditures while upholding equal

access. As highlighted in the article, one of the major issues putting pressure on the sustainability of the higher education system in Hong Kong is the widening gap between escalating expenditures and the tuition fees collected from students.

Implementing a robust needs-based financial aid framework could help bridge this funding gap while maintaining equitable access to university education. This approach on the other hand allows high-achieving students from less privileged backgrounds to pursue high-cost degrees that offer favorable career prospects, without being deterred by financial constraints, and helps maximize the utilization of talent pools from all sectors of society. With more students able to meet full tuition fees through aid, universities would collect higher fee incomes which subsidize rising expenditures to some degree. Proper means-testing and monitoring would ensure that aid only reaches truly underprivileged groups while bonding clauses could require aid recipients to work in priority fields facing labor shortages upon graduation. Expanded financial aid thus achieves the twin goals of managing cost burdens sustainability while upholding meritocracy and social mobility in higher education. It cultivates more homegrown professionals for fields with high development importance as well as public returns on investment. Over time, strengthening needs-based aid could play a meaningful role in narrowing the university funding gap in a manner that considers socioeconomic diversity.

In addition, forging industry partnerships as seen in other countries could help share the financial responsibility, especially for high-cost programs training students for skills in high demand. For instance, industries that benefit from medical professionals could co-invest alongside the government and universities in medical education. To implement the approach effectively, universities could reach out to key employers that recruit graduates from certain fields in need. Programs such as Medicine, Engineering and IT that produce in-demand talent would be prioritized. Memorandums of understanding could be signed detailing partnership scopes. Consequently, industries may invest directly in state-of-the-art labs or equipment used to train students skills of mutual interest or sponsor research projects tackling industry problems. In return, universities provide industry-relevant curriculum and faculty expertise. Partners gain pre-placement access to recruit top students while bonded scholarships may be awarded to attract new enrollments. By co-developing customized courses together, universities optimize education quality and career preparedness as industries facilitate skills pipelines for their workforce needs. With industry investments supplementing government allocations, institutions receive additional funding support without raising fees which eases cost burdens on universities to some degree. If structured systematically with transparency, industry partnerships can be mutually beneficial for higher education, businesses and the economy. By diversifying funding sources, this provides an innovative approach to the financial sustainability challenge.

In conclusion, while I understand the rationale behind considering differentiated tuition fees to ease financial pressures, I believe a stratified fee structure risks compromising equal access and social mobility in higher education. A more prudent approach would be to explore balanced, multi-faceted solutions such as expanding needs-based financial aid and forging industry partnerships, as discussed in the article. When implemented thoughtfully with proper safeguards, these alternatives can help universities sustain quality while upholding meritocracy as the primary criterion for university selection. As a future university applicant, I hope to see the system prioritize nurturing talent from all socioeconomic backgrounds instead of imposing barriers. The government and institutions shoulder an important responsibility to cultivate aptitudes wherever they lie, unhindered by monetary concerns. Only then can Hong Kong maximize its human resources and develop an equitable, vibrant knowledge economy for generations to come.





## News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

# Ching Ryann

## Heep Yunn School

### Judge's Comment Dr Lee, Sherman

This is a well-thought-out and organised commentary on the concept and sustainability of the Big Panda Economy. The ideas are generally convincing and supported by examples and statistics. To enhance its impact, the writer's voice could be more pronounced, lending a more confident tone to the piece. While the final paragraph summarises the key points, it ends with a vague remark that conveys a lack of confidence. The conclusion could be more emphatic in reinforcing the commentary's main points.

### Bamboo and Balance: The Economic Ecosystem of Giant Pandas

Recently, the entire city has been welcomed with some exciting news—the female panda Ying Ying's giving birth to a female and a male cub. Additionally, our motherland China gifted us with another two pandas to celebrate the 75th national day. Hong Kong has the number of pandas tripled in two months. To celebrate this, Hong Kong government introduced the "Big Panda Economy". Long story short, the term is to boost the city's economy by attracting visitors to admire the new members in captivity. Is this kind of economy really sustainable?

Obviously, in the short term, promoting a panda economy in Hong Kong can lead to a significant boost in tourism, which benefits local businesses and the broader economy at last. Pandas are universally recognized as charismatic megafauna and can attract both domestic and international tourists. According to China's statistics, "Big Panda Economy" can attract 260 thousand tourists per annum and lead to an increase of revenue 15 billion. In short, tourists will be triggered to visit Hong Kong to see pandas which they might not have in their country. As a result, they spend in Hong Kong and boost the economy.

Additionally, the presence of pandas in Hong Kong can significantly boost the economy through panda event hosting, and generate additional revenue. As mentioned, pandas are charismatic and beloved creatures. They have a nature of attracting public attention. They are perfectly suitable to be made ideal focal points for various exhibitions or festivals. A good demonstration is The Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding hosting an annual "Panda Festival" which features educational and cultural performances. The pandas could even interact with visitors. This event attracts thousands of visitors, thus generating substantial revenue for the local economy. In conclusion, the hosting of panda-centered events not only capitalizes on the initial interest generated by these pandas, but also creates opportunities for a boost in the economy.

It is crystal clear that the big panda economy is sustainable in the short term. Nonetheless, we need to consider some long term factors when speaking of sustainability of this type of economy.

The most prominent long term factor is ethical concerns surrounding captivity. If we focus too much on big pandas, citizens would perceive the intention for keeping pandas is for commercial gain. Imagine a scenario where a major zoo's pandas show signs of stress due to inadequate living conditions, prompting animal rights activists to launch a campaign against the facility. This could tarnish the zoo's reputation and diminish support for broader conservation initiatives, due to the public growing skeptical of organizations that prioritize profit over animal welfare. Furthermore, if visitors believe the primary motive behind panda exhibits is commercial gain rather than genuine conservation, they may withdraw their attention towards big pandas, leading to a decreased funding for vital research and habitat preservation efforts. Ultimately, addressing these ethical dilemmas is crucial to maintaining public confidence and ensuring that both pandas and other endangered species receive the compassionate care they need.

Furthermore, many tourists may come to see pandas out of curiosity, but once they have seen them, the likelihood of returning specifically for the same attraction diminishes. While many tourists may initially flock to Hong Kong to see pandas out of curiosity, the long-term impact of relying heavily on a single species for tourism can be detrimental to the economy. For instance, according to a study by the World Travel and Tourism Council, destinations with a variety of attractions tend to see repeat visitors at rates of 60% or higher compared to only 30% for those focused on a single feature. If Hong Kong's tourism centers primarily around pandas, it would risk alienating potential repeat visitors who may seek varied experiences. Moreover, the economic benefits derived from panda tourism may not be sufficient to support long-term growth if the local economy does not diversify its offerings.

In a nutshell, promoting the "Big Panda Economy" does have some benefits to the economy in the short term by stimulating tourism in ways of attracting them to explore rare creatures and using pandas as a theme to hold international events. On the other hand, "Big Panda Economy" seems to be less beneficial to the economy when considering long term. Therefore, Hong Kong government will consider a balance between conservation and economy. On the other hand, the government should not rely too much on "Big Panda Economy". Hopefully, the government outweighs these factors before taking further action.



## Cheng Ka Wai

Queen Elizabeth School Old Students' Association  
Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School



### Judge's Comment Dr Lee, Sherman

This piece highlights the opportunities and challenges of promoting cultural initiatives aimed at revitalising the city. It raises some pertinent questions and presents both potential benefits and caveats, reflecting a thoughtful engagement with the topic. To enhance the commentary, it would be useful to include a clear reference to a news item or story to provide relevant context, along with a more defined thesis at the outset and clearer, more logically structured paragraphs that follow a cohesive direction.

### How Cultural Initiatives are Reviving Hong Kong

In the aftermath of the global economic downturn—further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic—Hong Kong has increasingly recognized the crucial role cultural activities can play in rejuvenating its economy. In response to this urgent need, the government has implemented a variety of initiatives aimed at fostering cultural engagement, revitalizing the tourism sector, and promoting the creative industries. This strategic shift addresses immediate economic challenges but also aligns with a broader global trend emphasizing culture as a fundamental driver of economic recovery.

While Hong Kong's embrace of cultural events reflects a commendable effort to stimulate economic growth, it is important to critically assess how these initiatives are implemented and their actual impact on the community. A prime example is the Hong Kong Arts Festival, which serves as a platform for local and international artists. This festival not only supports participating artists but also stimulates local economies through increased foot traffic. However, one must question whether the benefits of such events are equitably distributed. Are local businesses genuinely reaping the rewards, or are larger corporations dominating the economic landscape at the expense of smaller, independent establishments?

These cultural initiatives undoubtedly enhance Hong Kong's appeal as a destination, attracting tourists, potential residents, and expatriates seeking a culturally rich environment. However, the question arises: is this cultural engagement accessible to all segments of society? As the city amplifies its cultural offerings, it must ensure that these initiatives are inclusive and representative of its diverse population. There is a risk that cultural activities could cater predominantly to affluent individuals, thereby alienating marginalized communities.

Furthermore, music festivals play a vital role in enriching Hong Kong's cultural landscape. These gatherings foster a sense of community and pride among attendees while providing local musicians with exposure. Yet, it is essential to examine the sustainability of this model. Are these festivals genuinely nurturing local talent, or are they primarily platforms for international acts, sidelining homegrown artists? The balance between hosting renowned international performers and promoting local musicians is delicate and requires careful consideration.

In addition, public art installations and community-driven cultural projects aim to democratize art consumption by integrating cultural experiences into everyday life. While this is a laudable goal, it is crucial to evaluate who gets to define what constitutes art and whose narratives are represented in public spaces. Public art can serve as a medium for social commentary, allowing artists to address pressing community issues. However, if marginalized voices are excluded from these narratives, the potential for social cohesion may be undermined.

While these cultural initiatives enhance local engagement, they also serve to elevate Hong Kong's international profile as a vibrant cultural hub. Given the city's historical reliance on tourism, attracting



international visitors through cultural engagement is paramount. However, this focus on tourism can lead to a commodification of culture, where authenticity is sacrificed for marketability. How can Hong Kong strike a balance between promoting its cultural identity and catering to the demands of the tourism industry?

Moreover, when comparing Hong Kong's cultural initiatives to Singapore's, it becomes clear that Singapore has established a more robust cultural framework characterized by strategic planning and effective resource allocation. The government's commitment to hosting large-scale international arts festivals has resulted in a vibrant cultural scene that consistently attracts a broad audience. In contrast, Hong Kong's initiatives often lack the coherence necessary to build a similar cultural ecosystem. This fragmentation can dilute the potential for creative collaboration and diminish the overall effectiveness of cultural events.

To enhance the efficacy of its cultural initiatives and compete with Singapore, Hong Kong must adopt strategic approaches that prioritize inclusivity and collaboration. Strengthening partnerships with both local and international artists and cultural organizations can diversify cultural offerings and amplify their impact. Such collaborations should emphasize mutual benefit, ensuring that local artists and communities are not overshadowed by their international counterparts.

Furthermore, the development of a comprehensive long-term cultural strategy is crucial. This plan should prioritize equitable resource allocation and sustained support for the arts, ensuring that cultural initiatives are not merely one-off events but integral components of an ongoing effort to enrich the cultural landscape. By evaluating the effectiveness of cultural programs and making necessary adjustments based on community feedback, Hong Kong can better meet the needs of its diverse population.

Hong Kong has the opportunity to create distinctive cultural brands that leverage its unique heritage. By celebrating its multicultural identity and blending various artistic traditions, the city can resonate with both local and international audiences. However, it is essential to remain mindful of the potential pitfalls of cultural tourism. Authenticity should not be sacrificed in the pursuit of attracting visitors; rather, the focus should be on promoting genuine cultural experiences that reflect the city's diverse heritage.

In conclusion, while Hong Kong's promotion of cultural activities is a vital step toward economic revitalization, it must navigate several challenges to achieve its goals effectively. By learning from successful models such as Singapore and critically assessing its own strategies, Hong Kong can transform its cultural initiatives into powerful catalysts for economic growth. Continuous improvement, inclusivity, and a steadfast commitment to nurturing the local cultural ecosystem will be essential for Hong Kong to reclaim its status as a global cultural hub.

Through these concerted efforts, the city can harness its cultural potential not only to foster economic recovery but also to enhance its international profile. By cultivating a rich cultural environment that inspires both residents and visitors, Hong Kong can reinforce its identity as a dynamic and culturally rich destination. In doing so, it can emerge from the shadows of the pandemic, not merely as a city recovering from economic hardship, but as a renewed beacon of culture and creativity on the world stage.



## Kwong Hei To Charlotte

Diocesan Girls' School



### Judge's Comment Dr Lee, Sherman

With the community still energised by the recent Olympic achievements of local athletes, this is a timely and relevant topic. While some ideas appear slightly repetitive or vague (e.g. suggestions for the community), the overall standpoint is clear, and the effective use of supporting statistics, examples and citations creates a persuasive and compelling piece. The conclusion also effectively sums up the response to the question posed at the beginning of the commentary. However, there are some grammatical or structural errors that could be addressed through closer editing.

### Are Hong Kong athletes getting the treatment they deserve?

Cheung Ka Long, Siobhan Bernadette Haughey, and Vivian Kong. These Olympic medalists, along with numerous other Hong Kong representatives, have raised public interest in sports following their fruitful return from the 2024 Paris Olympics. However, behind all the glistening medals, towering podiums and thunderous applause was their unmatched effort, time and sweat dedicated to perfecting their skills. This raises a question: are our athletes getting the treatment they deserve for their commitment?

According to CNBC Sport, Hong Kong topped the list of highest Olympic medal bonuses, with athletes receiving \$768,000, \$384,000, and \$192,000 USD for every gold, silver and bronze medal respectively. Compared to the Tokyo Summer Olympics, Hong Kong athletes receive 20% more cash incentives this year — which is partly brought by the success of the Tokyo Olympics — and according to The Standard, MTR offered free lifetime tickets to all medalists. The Hong Kong society offered a colossal amount of rewards in recognition of the athletes' achievements, and the importance of sports in Hong Kong is rapidly increasing with no signs of slowing down.

Though important the result may be, what is crucial in helping the result shine bright is the process. According to the website of the HKSAR and Hong Kong Sports Institute, athletes are provided with a direct financial grant of up to \$50,000, professional coaching, opportunities for training and competitions around the globe, and many more, all supported by various grants and support schemes.

However, in an interview with 14-year-old rope jumping athlete Kaylie Wong, she reflected some flaws in the scheme. As rope jumping is not listed as one of the subsidized sports, she has to spend approximately \$6000 HKD on training every month and represent Hong Kong to participate in competitions abroad at her own expense, amounting up to \$30,000 HKD. On top of all the sacrificed rest put in honing her skills, she has to shoulder additional financial burden just to gain more experience, when many other athletes are sponsored by the government to partake in such activities.



Aside from sports without aid allowance, another issue is the low salary of full time and part time athletes. As of 2024, wages of athletes are classified into different categories, namely Elite A+, Elite B+, Elite B, Elite C, and senior squad. Athletes of Elite C and above are typically those who are qualified for the Olympics, an impressive feat that is the goal of many, and they receive a monthly wage of \$11,520 HKD, which is lower than the average monthly salary of \$19,800 in Hong Kong. Even though athletes are provided with accommodation and coaching, they have to bear some fees for equipment or competition themselves, which leaves them with limited income. Some athletes choose to take on additional jobs such as coaching to cover their expenses, which takes up some of their time and effort they could have spent on refining their skills.

Athletes receive a large sum after winning trophies but are provided with inadequate support in their training. This somewhat reflects a common mindset of Hong Kong people that the result is more important than the process. Although the outcome also has its significance, and athletes should be commended for their achievements, what should be the main focus is the process. Many have the talent to achieve outstanding results, but few have the resolve to set their dreams into action and devote countless hours to it. Especially professional athletes who are not particularly skilled, they may dedicate the same, if not more effort than their high achieving counterparts, but earn far less. This reflects that the achievements of athletes should not be the major factor in determining their wage.

There is a stereotype that doing sports will not lead to a bright future. Numerous parents urge their children to treat sports as nothing more than a hobby and instead devote their time and energy on academics. Although that may be true with the low wage of athletes, being a professional is an honorable job that is not for the weak of heart. Many talented teens may have the will, dedication and skill to become a professional, but are forced to give up on their dreams due to the low income partnered with their family's opinions. The government should increase the benefits of athletes to falsify these stereotypes and encourage more aspiring young sportsmen to become professional, promoting sports as an occupation rather than just a hobby.

Although there seems to be little we can do to alleviate this problem regarding government policies, there are actually a few things normal citizens like us in the community can do. We can start by heightening awareness of this problem and hopefully persuade the government to improve the policy. Another action we can take is to support any athletes around us regardless of their skill level, a little support goes a long way. Simple acts such as showing appreciation and respect for their hard work will benefit the health of their mindset greatly.

Sports in Hong Kong is experiencing some obstacles in promoting its development. With limited resources, stereotypes, and heavy investment, both in terms of time and financially, many in the community will not have the chance to shine. We can contribute by drawing attention to this issue and providing moral support to athletes around us. To be more inclusive and to encourage more people to participate, the government should evaluate their sports subsidy to athletes.

To answer the question, Hong Kong athletes are getting the treatment they deserve for their achievements, but not for their perseverance behind the scenes, a shining example of their sportsmanship and the most difficult to achieve.

# 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
觀塘瑪利諾書院			20				
觀塘官立中學			20				
靈糧堂怡文中學						5	
寶安商會王少清中學					5		
賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院			20	8	10	15	
賽馬會官立中學			20				
嶺南鍾榮光博士紀中學			20				
嶺南中學			20			5	
衛理中學			20				
潮州會館中學			20				
潔心林炳炎中學			20				
慕光英文書院			20				
德雅中學			20				
德貞女子中學			20				
廠商會中學			20				
鳳溪第一中學			20				
漢華中學			20				
廖寶珊紀念書院			20				
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院		30		12	5	10	
嘉諾撒聖方濟各書院		30					
路德會呂明才中學	10	30	20	2	5	15	8
葵涌蘇浙公學			20				
聖羅撒書院			20				
聖瑪加利男女英文小學			20				
聖嘉勒女書院			20				
聖傑靈女子中學		30	20				
聖保羅書院			20			15	
聖言中學			20			10	14
聖伯多祿中學		30	20			15	
聖安當女書院			20				
聖母玫瑰書院			20				
聖文德書院				4			
聖公會鄧肇堅中學			20			15	
聖公會聖馬利亞堂莫慶堯中學			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
聖公會聖本德中學		30	20				
聖公會聖三一堂中學			20				
聖公會莫壽增會督中學				10	5		
聖公會李福慶中學			20				
筲箕灣官立中學					5		
新會商會陳白沙紀念 中學			20				
新會商會中學			20		5	10	
新界鄉議局大埔區中學			20				
新界喇沙中學		30	20				
新亞中學			20				
新生命教育協會呂郭碧 鳳中學			20				
新生命教育協會平安福 音中學		30					
順德聯誼總會李兆基 中學			20				
港九潮州公會中學			20				
棉紡會中學			20				
景嶺書院			20				
循道中學			20				
博愛醫院歷屆總理聯誼 會梁省德學校		30					
創知中學			20				
救恩書院		30	20				
基督教崇真中學			20				
基督教香港信義會信 義中學			20			15	
基督教香港信義會心 誠中學			20				
基督教宣道會宣基中學			20				
基督書院			20			15	
培僑中學			20				
培英中學			20				
馬鞍山崇真中學			20		5		
荃灣官立中學			20				
紡織學會美國商會胡漢 輝中學			20				
粉嶺禮賢會中學			20				
浸信會呂明才中學				16	5		
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀 念中學			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
香港道教聯合會圓玄學 院第三中學			20				
香港道教聯合會圓玄學 院第一中學			20				
香港教師會李興貴中學			20			15	
香港培正中學			20				
香港浸會大學附屬學校 王錦輝中小學			20				
香港紅卍字會大埔卍 慈中學			20				
香港布廠商會朱石麟 中學			20			10	
香港四邑商工總會黃棣 珊紀念中學			20				
香港四邑商工總會陳南 昌紀念中學			20				
香港九龍塘基督教中華 宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學			20				
迦密聖道中學			20				
迦密唐賓南紀念中學			20				
迦密主恩中學	20	30	20	26	15		
英華書院			20				
皇仁舊生會中學			20			15	
南亞路德會沐恩中學			20			10	6
保良局羅傑承 (一九八三) 中學		30	20	30	15	15	
保良局莊啟程預科書院						10	
保良局馬錦明中學			20		5		
保良局姚連生中學			20				
保良局李城璧中學	10	30	20	10	10		
金巴崙長老會耀道中學					5		
東華三院黃笏南中學			20				
東華三院陳兆民中學			20				
東華三院李嘉誠中學			20			15	
東莞工商總會劉百樂 中學			20			10	
東涌天主教學校 (中學部)			20				
明愛馬鞍山中學			20				
拔萃女書院				6	5		
官立嘉道理爵士中學 (西九龍)			20				
協恩中學				30	10		
沙田蘇浙公學			20			15	
李求恩紀念中學			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
佛教覺光法師中學			20				
佛教葉紀南紀念中學			20				
佛教黃鳳翎中學			20				
佛教善德英文中學			20				
佛教茂峰法師紀念中學			20				
佛教孔仙洲紀念中學			20		5		
佛教大雄中學			20				
伯特利中學			20				
西貢崇真天主教學校 (中學部)			20				
地利亞修女紀念學校 (協和)			20				
地利亞修女紀念學校 (百老匯)			20				
地利亞修女紀念學校 (吉利徑)			20				
伊利沙伯中學舊生會湯 國華中學				4			
民生書院			20	12	5	15	
可風中學 (舊色園主辦)			20				
文理書院 (九龍)			20				
天主教普照中學			20				
天主教郭得勝中學			20				
天主教崇德英文書院		30	20		5		
天主教伍華中學						10	
天水圍官立中學			20				
仁濟醫院王華湘中學		30	20				
仁愛堂陳黃淑芳紀念 中學			20				
五育中學			20	2			
五旬節林漢光中學			20				
五旬節中學			20			5	
中華傳道會劉永生中學			20				
中華傳道會安柱中學	10	30	20	2	5		
中華基督教會銘賢書院			20				
中華基督教會基新中學			20				
中華基督教會基智中學			20			15	
中華基督教會全完中學			20				
中華基督教會方潤華 中學		30	20				
中華基金中學			20				
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益 社中學			20			10	

# 全港中學生十大新聞選舉

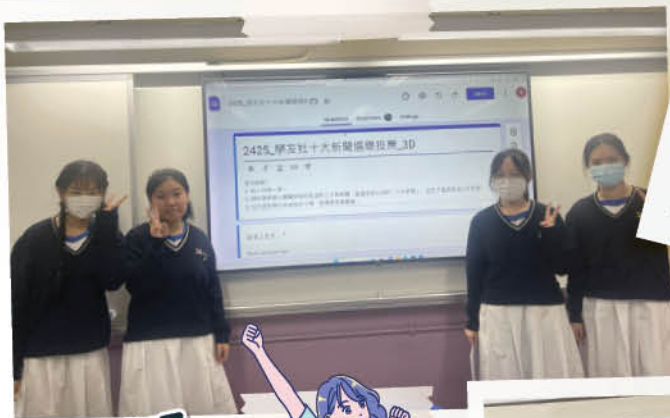
## 學校獎項計分方法

參加項目	分數
<b>候選新聞初選之千編細選</b>	
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
<b>十大新聞選舉</b>	
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
<b>新聞評述比賽</b>	
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
優異獎	4
入圍	2
<b>「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽</b>	
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
<b>新聞解碼挑戰日</b>	
冠軍	10
亞軍	8
季軍	6
優異獎	4
<b>最踴躍參與獎</b>	
• 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 <b>全情投入金獎</b>	

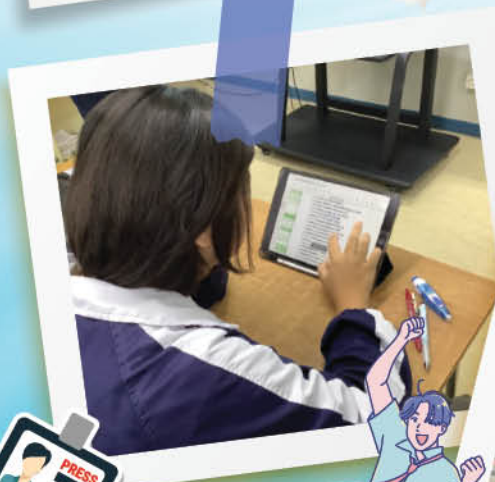


# 活動花絮









# 十大新聞選舉 媒人義工感言



## 媒人 Danny

在社交媒體風行，傳統媒體經營日漸困難的現在，學生們又關不關心時事呢？我就抱著這樣的疑問，成為了今屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉的媒人。

在十大新聞選舉各活動中，無論是跟進籌備初選、協助新聞解碼日、或閱讀新聞評述投稿，都見到同學們主要接觸新聞的途徑也許改變了，但仍然有留意時事，亦清楚傳統媒體和新媒體的不同，明白接收資訊時也要查證真偽。當中令我印象最深的是有同學撰寫的新聞評述，論點和文筆都令我自愧不如。

希望各位參與十大新聞選舉的同學都享受活動過程，同時緊記有關媒體資訊素養之內容，善用傳播快速的各種新媒體。

## 媒人 Clara

在參與「媒人」角色中，我覺得自己也是與同學們一起成長和學習，而且過程也是樂趣很多，認識了不同的「媒人」，又能了解到當下中學生關注的新聞時事內容。尤為深刻的是新聞解碼日，用遊戲通關的方式了解新聞媒體素養，同學玩得開心的同時也學習到知識，實在令人鼓舞。







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蕭佩鈴 梁家僊 簡恩翹 余明慧 黃國臻 薛奕凡

### 職員

方富正 黃紫珊 陳靜方 謝逸俊

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香港恒生大學協理副校長 (傳訊及公共事務)  
兼傳播學院院長

### 陳景祥教授

香港浸會大學傳理學院教授

### 陳智傑博士

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### 潘錦全教授

香港珠海學院新聞及傳播學系副教授

### 鄧鍵一博士

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