

主辦



學友社

第三十二屆

Students' Top Ten News Election 2023

全港中學生十大新聞選舉



撥款來源：

民政及青年事務局及公民教育委員會
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



公民教育委員會

Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education



Students' Top Ten News Election 2023

學友社

第三十二屆

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序言

全港中學生十大新聞選舉今年已是第三十二屆，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114間學校及約3.7萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到約800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150間參與計劃的各間中學的師生，亦要感謝擔任評審及分享嘉賓的傳媒人及學者，當中更加要感謝本社職員及義工團隊的參與，共同為香港傳媒教育出一分力。

學友社

簡介

願 景

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

宗 旨

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



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

在過去七十多年，學友社始終如一地積極回應學生需要，工作重點亦緊隨社會變化而調整，由早年的文娛康樂、科學探究，到近年專注於學生輔導、生涯規劃及全人發展等三大工作範疇，既協助學生尋找人生方向與意義，亦讓學生從正規課堂外的活動中作品德與價值教育的學習。

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

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

中國銀行（香港）
012-352-10334182

方法2 PayMe捐款



方法3 網上捐款

中銀捐款易平台
www.donation.hyc.org.hk

方法4 郵寄支票

抬頭「學友社」
或
「Hok Yau Club」

捐款HK\$100或以上，可憑收據申請稅項減免。

如需索取捐款收據，請將轉帳單據或支票轉回學友社。
（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

📍 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

- 電話輔導服務2503 3399：
 - ☎ 學生專線（逢周二、五下午 4時至6時）
 - ☎ 放榜輔導熱線（文憑試及大學聯招放榜期間）
- 香港模擬文憑試、試題分析講座
- 大學聯招講座及文憑試放榜講座
- 放榜教師工作坊
- 設「升學就業資料中心」備有各種升學及就業資訊（地址：長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號）

媒體出版 Media and Publication

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

全人發展 All-round Development

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

到校服務 On-site Support Services

- 學生輔導及生涯規劃
- 領袖培訓及潛能發展
- 內地及大灣區升學及發展

「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」簡介



「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」是學友社主辦的全港公民教育活動，自1992年起舉辦，至今已歷32載。多年來，活動一直獲全港學校踴躍支持，每年參與投票的學生數以萬計。

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

選舉機制

「第三十二屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2023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。

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

媒人計劃

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



第三十二屆活動回顧

候選新聞初選之「千編細選」活動

2023年9月至11月

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

新聞評述比賽

2023年9月至10月

同學選取一則於2023年度發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論

全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選

2023年11月至12月

全港中學生透過投票，選出心目中的年度「十大新聞」，鼓勵同學關心社會時事

「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

2023年11月至12月

同學在線上進行有關大灣區時事的問答比賽

新聞解碼挑戰日

2023年12月9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

新聞發布

2024年1月1日

公布2023年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析

頒獎典禮

2024年2月24日

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

日本排放核廢水 多方傳出反對聲浪

日本8月24日起分階段排放福島核廢水，預計持續30年。核廢水中殘留污染物質引起各方擔憂，當地漁民、環保組織和各國民均有反對聲音。周邊國家表示強烈譴責，部分禁止進口當地海產，其中包括中港地區。



得票率

68.21%
25,484 票

名媛蔡天鳳碎屍案 轟動全港

2月，28歲本港時裝界名媛蔡天鳳被發現於大埔龍尾村遭碎屍烹煮。警方蒐證時，檢獲死者部分殘肢、烹煮工具等。警方先後拘捕及起訴涉案6人，包括前夫、前家翁及前大伯等，懷疑涉及金錢糾紛，案件轟動全港。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

61.00%
22,793 票

荷里活廣場斬人案 精神健康支援引起各界關注

6月2日傍晚，兩名女子在荷里活廣場遭1名男子持刀追斬，傷重不治身亡，疑犯當場被捕。警方表示疑兇有精神病記錄，無證據顯示死者與其相識，屬隨機殺人。事件引起各界對支援精神病患服務的關注。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

59.15%
22,099 票

04

香港遇世紀暴雨 多處受災嚴重

香港九月遭遇500年一遇世紀暴雨，黑雨歷時逾16小時，降雨量自1884年以來最高，港府首次作出「極端情況」公布。市面嚴重水浸、陸路交通受阻，其中港鐵黃大仙站水浸，須關閉車站，黃大仙中心底層更被泥水淹沒。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

51.03%
19,065 票

05

強颱風蘇拉襲港 天文台懸掛十號風球

9月1日，強颱風「蘇拉」襲港，是5年來第二個十號颱風信號，懸掛維持7.5小時。強風和暴雨造成水浸，塌樹和市民受傷。政府首次啟用「全政府動員」機制安排公務員協助救災，以應對颱風襲港後的善後工作。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

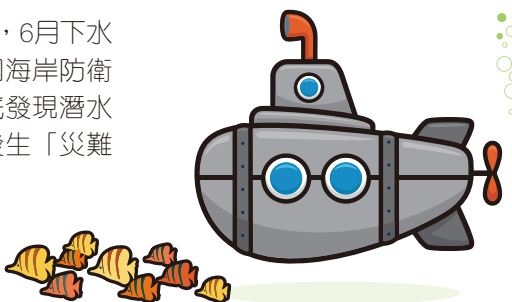
得票率

48.67%
18,184 票

06

「泰坦號」觀光潛艇遇難 造成5人死亡

探索鐵達尼號觀光潛艇「泰坦號」，6月下水並在兩小時後傳出失聯消息。美國海岸防衛隊稍後證實，在鐵達尼船附近海底發現潛水器殘骸，初步研判泰坦號在深海發生「災難性內爆」，意外造成5人死亡。



得票率

42.37%
15,829 票

07

ChatGPT 下載破億 掀人工智能熱潮

美國人工智慧研究實驗室OpenAI去年底推出人工智慧聊天機器程式「ChatGPT」，具翻譯及寫作等功能，推出兩個月下載量破億。不少大學推出自家版本ChatGPT，惟禁學生抄襲AI工具生成內容以防學術不誠實。



ChatGPT

得票率

41.22%
15,400 票

08

李克強逝世 廣大民眾自發悼念

前中共中央政治局常委，前國務院總理李克強於10月27日因突發心臟病在上海逝世，享年68歲。不少市民對他的猝逝表示震驚，李克強位於合肥市紅星路的童年故居亦堆滿鮮花，前來悼念的市民絡繹不絕。



得票率

38.53%
14,397 票

09

以巴衝突成人道災難 世界各國呼籲雙方停火

巴勒斯坦武裝組織哈馬斯10月向以色列進行密集轟炸，並入侵南部屠殺及綁架平民。以色列隨後對哈馬斯空襲報復，兩地大量平民死傷。以色列封鎖加沙走廊，切斷糧食和燃料供應。各國亦呼籲雙方臨時停火讓平民人道撤離。



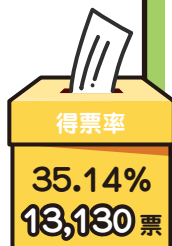
得票率

36.41%
13,605 票

10

大學迎新營爆多宗性醜聞 兩涉案者被捕

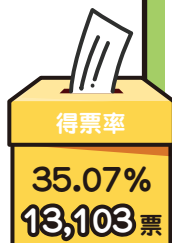
數間大學迎新營期間爆出性醜聞，先是香港大學懷疑有參與者吸食大麻及非禮事件，再有評論認為嶺南大學迎新遊戲涉意識不良引起關注。教育大學亦有女生疑被人強姦、非禮及窺淫。警方已接手調查，暫兩名男子涉案被捕。



11

習近平連任國家主席 開啟第三屆任期

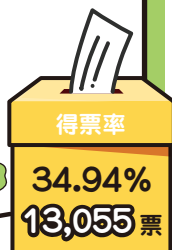
第十四次全國人大第三次全體會議中，習近平以2952票全票當選國家主席、中央軍委主席。自2018年第十三屆全國人大會議提出修憲，刪除國家主席和副主席的連任限制後，成為自廢除領導幹部職務終身制以來第一位連續擔任三屆最高領導人。



12

土耳其敘利亞7.8級大地震 逾十萬人傷亡

土耳其南部接壤敘利亞邊境2月發生7.8級強烈地震，並發生多次餘震，造成兩國交界處長達300公里的裂痕。大地震引致數千幢建築物倒塌，大量基建摧毀，逾6萬人死亡，12萬人受傷，數以萬計的災民無家可歸。



13

鯨魚驚現西貢引市民圍觀 疑螺旋槳誤傷致死

罕見於本港的布氏鯨7月中於西貢海域出沒，引起全城熱話。在漁護署呼籲下大批市民仍出海近距離觀鯨。鯨魚其後懷疑被螺旋槳打傷，並於月尾死亡。屍體被移至萬宜水庫解剖後就地掩埋。專家批評港府及市民缺乏保育意識。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

34.38%
12,846 票

14

本港疫情步入尾聲 港府撤銷三年口罩令

政府2月28日公布，由於香港已建立牢固免疫屏障，醫療系統防治能力以至整體社會的應對力均已提升，新冠病毒對本地公共衛生的風險明顯改變。政府決定由3月1日起將撤銷強制佩戴口罩的要求，讓社會全面復常。



得票率

33.49%
12,514 票

15

杭州亞運港隊創歷史佳績 全城雀躍

杭州亞運港隊共獲8金16銀29銅共53面獎牌，破歷屆記錄。當中何詩蓓在游泳項目中獲2金1銀3銅、張家朗奪得男子花劍個人賽金牌，成為香港劍壇第一位亞運冠軍、香港男子足球隊更首次晉身四強。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

29.72%
11,103 票

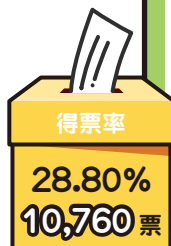
16

闊別十年 巨型黃鴨再次來臨香港

由荷蘭藝術家創作的巨型橡皮鴨事隔十年再臨香港。於6月10至18日期間開放予觀眾參觀，吸引大批市民及遊客到場。主辦方舉辦海上《橡皮鴨二重暢》，黃鴨沿着維港海岸線漫「游」讓大眾觀賞。



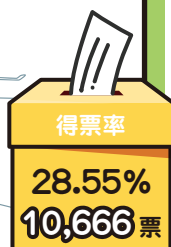
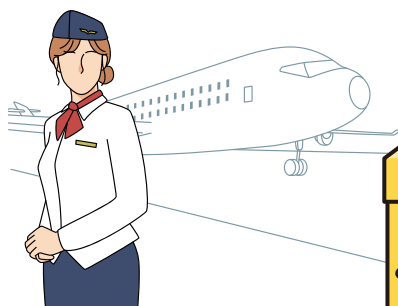
「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



17

涉歧視不懂英語乘客 國泰解僱三名空姐

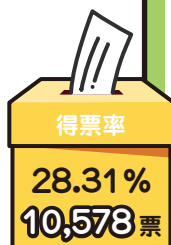
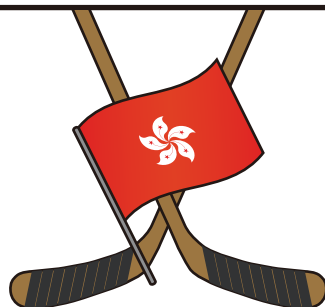
有內地網民於社交平台以「實名舉報國泰航空歧視非英語乘客」發文，指5月乘搭國泰航空航班期間，有空中服務員取笑乘客把毛毯的英文說成了地毯。事件引起中港兩地熱議，國泰航空兩度發聲明道歉，並解僱三名涉事的空中服務員。



18

世界冰球錦標賽播錯國歌 港府表強烈不滿

2月波斯尼亞舉行世界冰球錦標賽，賽會在香港男子隊比賽中錯誤地播放國歌，成員隨即舉起「T字」手勢示意失誤、立刻停播修正。而冰協亦因未有跟隨國際體育賽事期間處理播放錯誤國歌和升掛區旗的指引而被問責。



19

虛擬平台JPEX涉詐騙 案件牽連甚廣

證券及期貨事務監察委員會(證監會)於9月指控虛擬資產交易平台JPEX涉無牌經營及違規銷售，案件後轉交警方跟進。經商業罪案調查科調查，受害者達2600人，涉及金額逾15億。至今逾30人被捕，當中包括名人及網紅。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

28.20%
10,536 票

20

智障兄弟疑餓死 引起社會關注

9月九龍秀茂坪邨兩名53歲和55歲兄弟被發現疑似餓死。兩人均患有精神病和智力問題，一向由母親照顧，而母親4個月前因病住院故須獨居。特首李家超表示感到難過，強調政府有責任找出類似隱蔽案例及作更多支援。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

28.16%
10,522 票

21

學生人數減少 玫瑰崗中學突停辦

玫瑰崗中學辦學團體因面臨龐大財務壓力，9月突宣布於2026學年停辦中學部。學校明年停止招收新生，中一學生將於中三完成後轉校，中學部則由香港道爾頓學校接管。辦學團體表示因學生人數減少，無法滿足開班要求，無法繼續辦學。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

得票率

27.94%
10,438 票

22

美國夏威夷嚴重山火 近百人死亡

美國夏威夷毛伊島於8月發生嚴重山火，並受颶風及乾旱影響令火勢加劇，當地政府簽署緊急命令，宣佈全境進入緊急狀態。是次山火造成近百人死亡、超過2200幢建築被毀，成為美國過去百年來最嚴重的山火。



得票率

26.12%
9,758 票

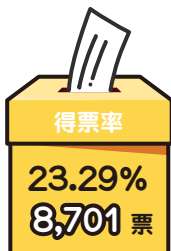
23

疫後夜市低迷 港府推「香港夜繽紛」振興經濟

疫情後香港夜市市道低迷，為鼓勵市民及遊客在港消費，港府於9月宣布展開「香港夜繽紛」計劃，聯同社會各界推出一系列夜間活動至明年年初，涵蓋娛樂、藝術、文化等範疇。商家亦配合推出夜間消費優惠以促進夜經濟。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



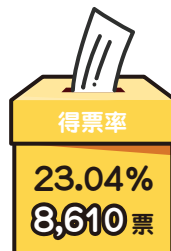
24

《給十九歲的我》惹爭議 張婉婷致歉

導演張婉婷為母校英華女學校製作的紀錄片《給十九歲的我》於2月公映，由於片中兩位主角控訴校方和片方不尊重學生私隱，引起社會爭議，上映4天便停播。張婉婷表示責無旁貸，向電影團隊及學生致歉。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



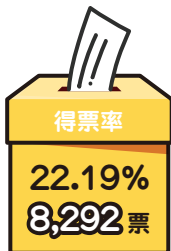
25

中港兩地全面通關 出入境人次破億

經過近三年疫情，香港與中國在2月6日全面通關，開放所有出入境口岸，不設人數限制，無需預約，也無需做核酸檢測。至本年9月，根據廣東省深圳市出入境邊防資料，出入境人次累積突破一億，恢復至疫情前同期八成。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



26

本港網絡安全事故頻發 多間機構遭黑客入侵勒索

本港下半年接連發生網絡安全事故，數碼港及消費者委員會等多間機構電腦系統先後遭黑客入侵及竊取資料，部份機構更被黑客勒索或威脅將資料外洩。政府表示關注有關事故，並計劃以立法方式，提升網絡安全。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



27

俄羅斯瓦格納集團兵變 首領空難身亡引多方猜測

俄羅斯僱傭軍組織瓦格納集團首領普裡戈任於6月進行武裝叛亂及向莫斯科進軍，引起外界關注。翌日經白俄羅斯總統盧卡申科斡旋下達成協議，兵變告一段落。8月，載有瓦格納集團高層私人飛機墜毀，集團首領亦於事件中遇難，引多方猜測。



28

柯士甸道工業意外 兩工人命喪當場

西九龍柯士甸道西地盤7月發生工業意外，兩名六旬男工人整夜被困地底管道，疑吸入高濃度硫化氫中毒身亡。及後揭發工程人員未有進行檢查便離開導致事故，警方以誤殺罪拘捕相關人士，事件引起社會對職工安全的關注。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



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2023施政報告發表 著重經濟民生

特首李家超10月發表任內第二份施政報告，以「拼經濟謀發展惠民生添幸福」為主題。報告詳細列出640項措施，包括樓市「減辣」、下調股票印花稅、向新生嬰兒派2萬元，以及搶人才等措施等，著重經濟民生。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



30

區議會選舉12月進行 採雙議席單票制

改革後的區議會選舉提名期結束，選舉事務處合共接獲400份提名，全港44個選區均有競爭，投票制度採用雙議席單票制，每個地方選區各有兩個議席，區議會選舉於12月10日進行投票。



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」



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「第三十二屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2023年11月17日至12月18日進行，共有114間中學參與，投票學生人數達37,364名。參與新聞初選的19所中學先於校內成立籌委會，每所參與學校的校內籌委會各自擬出30則候選新聞予校內高中及初中兩班同學作投票，約2,000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2023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：

「日本排放核廢水 多方傳出反對聲浪」居榜首

日本政府於8月24日開始進行首階段的核廢水排放，世界各國對核廢水的排放亦表示反對及譴責，相關新聞亦屬於全球性的事件。在8月中旬，本港傳媒亦廣泛報導相關新聞，學生接觸相關新聞報導的機會亦相對較多，而相關事件對下一代的影響與及食物安全亦有一定關係，故此獲得學生高度關注。

核廢水事故源自於日本311大地震，就相關的主題新聞，包括2011年度第一位「日本東北大地震引發核災難」及2021年度第十二位「福島核廢水將排入海 周遭國家表不滿」，亦曾於中學生十大新聞選舉中選出，可見學生們對核災難事故及其影響一直保持高度關注。

本地天災、兇案佔近半「十大新聞」

在本屆十大新聞中，首五則新聞分別是：

- 第一位，「日本排放核廢水 多方傳出反對聲浪」得票25,484，得票率68.21%；
- 第二位，「名媛蔡天鳳碎屍案 轟動全港」得票22,793，得票率61.00%；
- 第三位，「荷里活廣場斬人案 精神健康支援引起各界關注」得票22,099，得票率59.15%；
- 第四位，「香港遇世紀暴雨 多處受災嚴重」得票19,065，得票率51.03%；
- 第五位，「強颱風蘇拉襲港 天文台懸掛十號風球」得票18,184，得票率48.67%

以上五則新聞均得票逾五成或近五成投票率，當中第二、三位新聞均屬於轟動全港的命案事件，具有相當高的關注度及新聞價值。而第四、五位新聞內容為天災事故，對學生的課業及上課安排有切身影響，因此更能獲得關注。

國際新聞有一定關注

在本年度的30則候選新聞中，國際新聞有7則，與去年相若（去年8則），惟整體排名明顯較高。七則當中有四則新聞入選本年度十大新聞，包括首位新聞「日本排放核廢水 多方傳出反對聲浪」（第一位，得票25,484，得票率68.21%）、「泰坦號」觀光潛艇遇難造成5人死亡」（第六位，得票15,829，得票率42.37%）、「ChatGPT下載破億掀人工智能熱潮」（第七位，得票15,400，得票率41.22%）及「以巴衝突成人道災難世界各國呼籲雙方停火」（第九位，得票13,605，得票率36.41%），可見中學生對於國際新聞有一定關注。

內地新聞關注提高

2023年三十則候選新聞中有3則內地新聞，與去年相若（4則），惟有兩則排名明顯較高，包括「李克強逝世廣大民眾自發悼念」（第八位，得票14,397，得票率38.53%）及「習近平連任國家主席開啟第三任期」（第十一位，得票13,103，得票率35.07%）。當中第十一位新聞與第十位新聞相差只有百票。本社估計可能由於在2021/22學年開始推行公民與社會發展科，於課堂上加強對於國家發展及認識的學習，提升了中學生對內地新聞關注。

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	邱頌淇	迦密主恩中學	照顧者悲歌 成年弱智宿舍平均等12年 業界籲設立殘疾人士委員會
亞軍	余樂程	聖保羅男女中學	渠道可抵二百年一遇 極端暴雨五百年一遇 市區重災 議員促檢視全港防洪力
季軍	李穎琳	迦密主恩中學	一篇「求救信」引爆全台灣#MeToo
殿軍	張澤群	保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學	科大用ChatGPT交報告可加分
入圍	韓海晴	天主教崇德英文書院	紀錄片疑損學生私隱《給十九歲的我》停映
入圍	賴文昇	保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學	高球場爭奪戰
入圍	李泓希	觀塘瑪利諾書院	日本排放核污水 - 一場要全球埋單的人禍
入圍	葉思蓓	路德會呂明才中學	20元4粒燒賣中看夜繽紛
入圍	黃沛恩	保良局馬錦明中學	ChatGPT真的有那麼可怕呢?
入圍	高葦婷	天主教崇德英文書院	南韓上門補習殺人案新聞評述

新聞評述比賽 - 高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	李雋謙	迦密主恩中學	談電動巴士在香港大規模採用的可能性
亞軍	楊穎欣	佛教孔仙洲紀念中學	論香港市民精神健康與社會醫療狀況
季軍	王少鵬	東華三院黃笏南中學	德國右翼勢力崛起 是否會開歷史倒車?
殿軍	馬頌禮	東華三院黃笏南中學	英王查理三世加冕典禮： 盛典背後的財政和社會爭議
入圍	洪穎	筲箕灣官立中學	廣東自貿試驗區： 聚力制度創新推動高水平開放
入圍	伍楚媛	聖保羅男女中學	評政府擬定《強制舉報虐待兒童條例草案》
入圍	馬崇瀚	東華三院黃笏南中學	多角度評論日本排放10年積存核水： 是為災難埋尾，還是爛尾？
入圍	林淮鏗	保良局馬錦明中學	核污水不屬於大海
入圍	何亮澤	迦密主恩中學	談工業安全下的政府角色
入圍	謝婉茹	順德聯誼總會鄭裕彤中學	引入外勞是利是弊

News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Chan Tsz Tao Shobi	Heep Yunn School	Is Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Replacing Humans?
1st Runner-up	Sarah Elizabeth Tay	St. Mary's Canossian College	The discharge of Fukushima's nuclear wastewater - were there any other ways to handle the nuclear wastewater or was discharging into the ocean the only solution?
2nd Runner-up	Ambrose	Bishop Hall Jubilee School	Scamming is raiding Hong Kong's Society, how can we avoid it?
3rd Runner-up	Ng Kak Yin Penny	Heep Yunn School	15-year-old girl dies of eating disorder, triggering calls to end distorted aesthetics, body shame
Final Round Entrants	Lo Wai Hing Beth	CNEC Christian College	Is Hong Kong's policy actually consummate?
Final Round Entrants	Wong Kwan Ching, Sarelle	Bishop Hall Jubilee School	Is "Night Vibes Hong Kong" such bad?
Final Round Entrants	Ng Ka Yuen Grace	St. Clare's Girls' school	Feminism - Preaching Gender Equality Or Supremacy?
Final Round Entrants	Leung Hoi Ching	St. Clare's Girls' school	Alarming Obesity Rate in Chinese Children
Final Round Entrants	Kaila, Ashlyn	Heep Yunn School	Think Pink: Barbie fever uncovers ancient Chinese roots of movie's dominant colour
Final Round Entrants	Ngai Hoi Yiu Hilary	Bishop Hall Jubilee School	Hong Kong students' school-related stress level's increasing rate gets higher than the previous year.

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Li Yan Wai	Heep Yunn School	The Revolutionary Impact of Generative AI: Opportunities and Challenges
Champion	Wong Ching Ka Katey	Munsang College	Market the Night Market
2nd runner-up	Cheung Po Yan	Munsang College	Can light public housing effectively ease Hong Kong's housing problem?
2nd runner-up	Kwong Yuen Kiu	Munsang College	Does Recruiting Overseas Doctors Make or Mar?
Final Round Entrants	Chan Yuet Hei Suki	Munsang College	"Axing" wave of schools: are we on the right track to retain our students?
Final Round Entrants	Zhang Zeru	Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College	Asteroid Sample Form Bennu-The Conversation Between Us And The Ancient Solar System
Final Round Entrants	Deng Cheuk Yuet Mercy	Heep Yunn School	The Middle Eastern Crisis: The Blood of Abraham
Final Round Entrants	Huang Yu Hing	Tuen Mun Government Secondary School	Why Do Young People Not Get Married?
Final Round Entrants	Hilary Heung Hiu Yin	St. Mary's Canossian College	Mental health problems- the phenomenon among millennials?
Final Round Entrants	To Chui Ying Charlotte	Munsang College	The Digital Divide: Eliminating the elderly and children from society

候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸覺獎	方凱彤 李旻慧 邱悅芯 林 玥 柳睿熹 鄧丞晉	何明華會督銀禧中學
最佳新聞標題獎	呂靜怡 劉鄭晟 呂靖禧 鍾讚樂 許君熙 楊諾賢	中華傳道會安柱中學
最佳新聞簡介獎	簡嘉琪 鄭思宜 羅湓圓 陳子淇 馮芷瑩 李慧心	賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院
最佳反思學習獎	陳傳琳 黃梓健 施宇微 邱鈴 劉香梅 陳毅軒	路德會呂明才中學

新聞解碼挑戰日

獎項	得獎學生	學校
冠軍隊伍	胡卓謙 殷旻洋 陳旻謙 尹永睿	喇沙書院
亞軍隊伍	楊清淋 黃卓盈 張芷昕 張雯涵	東華三院甲寅年總理中學
季軍隊伍	莫穎瑜 布雪瑩 陳可翹 張澤群	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學
殿軍隊伍	廖曦彤 彭以浩 林子萱 柯嘉儀	路德會呂明才中學

「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

獎項	得獎學生
一等獎	盧兆基 羅海桐 呂亦成 鍾卓穎 陳 昊 姚奕江 蘇信傑 黃宜偉 余晉匡 盧靜雯
二等獎	廖國邦 劉倬伶 劉子傑 柯嘉儀 鄭俊文 李栢臻 譚司卓 李 燁 何俊廷 梁浩賢 姜皓然 鄧梓珊 胡宇軒 梁嘉俊 伍子健 劉樂知 劉樂研 周智聰 羅健銘 譚銘楠 黃偉頌 梁穎天 曾尚榆 廖曦彤 倫啟東 張竟浩 梁穎儀 鄧泉源 余曉輝 丘志諾 陳湧尹 倪善君 譚博禧 梁燕嵐 容安康 吳栢熾 魏泳謙 陳柏熙 梁燦坤 林子萱
三等獎	何冠賢 黃皓天 謝栢霖 張靖楠 張靖婷 梁鈞堤 樂美亭 楊卓楠 梁杏儀 許穎妍 余詩淇 陳嫻而 周倬匡 潘樂軒 呂靖禧 李天恩 黃少倫 陸祐唯 李文灝 卓鈞海 何芷晴 王欣怡 安佩儀 蔣詩哈 袁輝翔 鍾展康 葉思蓓 黃梓茵 王 俊 許志偉 余念潼 鄧鎮杰 黃俊杰 李宛殷 黃穎聰 周熙桐 張坤立 陳俊鵬 董栢祺 姜寶強 郭恩琦 王以行 鄧子明 毛韋靜怡 賴懿桐 劉曦彤 何芷欣 潘穎茵 黎心悅 李希朗

*詳細得獎學生的學校名單於<https://top10news.org/>公布。

最踴躍參與獎 -紙本投票率最高的首十間學校	最踴躍參與獎 -網上投票率達90%的學校	全程投入金獎
迦密聖道中學	皇仁舊生會中學	中華傳道會安柱中學
香港九龍塘基督教中華宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學	沙田蘇浙公學	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學
救恩書院	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	路德會呂明才中學
香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學	潔心林炳炎中學	
佛教黃允畋中學	慕光英文書院	
香海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學		
五旬節林漢光中學		
佛教善德英文中學		
佛教大雄中學		
中華傳道會安柱中學		



新聞評述 得獎作品



評判語錄

鄧鍵一 博士

作者能夠從一單個別案件中，以小見大，發掘到值得討論的宏觀問題。但是行文出現了幾次「我認為」，反而令人覺得作者不夠把握。

照顧者悲歌 | 成年弱智宿舍平均等12年 業界籲設立殘疾人士委員會

本篇文章報導了在鑽石山龍蟠苑發生的倫常血案，一名婦人因照顧患自閉症和智障的兩個21歲兒子患上抑鬱症，向兩個兒子施襲及自殘，幸好及時獲救，母親被捕。本報導指出事件令人關注智障人士成年後的問題，中度弱智的成年人宿舍平均輪候時間長達12年，但輪候時支援中心服務有限。而在過往亦有類似事件發生，反映政府對智障人士的支援服務有限，未能全面地顧及到智障人士需要。

而導致這類事件發生的首個原因是智障人士長期居住在特殊學校的宿舍，當畢業後，家人較難了解智障人士的生活習慣，令照顧者在照顧和溝通方面容易出現問題，無疑會對照顧者造成一定的壓力，亦會較難照顧好智障人士。照顧好智障人士雖然十分重要，但照顧者的心理壓力也是不能忽視的，照顧者壓力過重是這些倫常慘案的大多數主要成因。

而第二個原因是政府無法全面地顧及智障人士的需要。智障人士向社會福利署申請中央輪候服務輪候時間較長，輪候時的服務亦不完善。申請輪候服務時，未成年的智障人士需要大概五至六年，成年智障人士更高達12年。在這麼長的輪候時間中，照顧者雖然可自行申請殘疾人士地區支援中心，但中心服務對象除了智障人士，包括所有殘疾人士，因此服務有限，一般只會批出二至三日服務，無法全面地照顧到智障人士的需要。

我認為為了避免智障人士離開特殊學校後與家人有隔閡，導致照顧和溝通方面容易出現問題，我認為特殊學校應多舉辦智障人士與家人聯繫感情的活動和關於照顧智障人士的講座，讓智障者與家人之間增加互動，讓照顧者更好地了解智障人士，更可以聯繫感情，建立良好的關係。亦可以讓照顧者在智障人士畢業之後可以更好地給予照顧。

此外，我認為政府可以為照顧智障人士的照顧者增設一些緩解心理壓力的設施，例如定期給予部份照顧者緩解心理壓力等的援助，從而減少照顧者的壓力，可以減少大量倫常慘案的發生。政府亦可以增設多一些支援中心來幫助智障人士和照顧者。此外，我認為社會福利署可為成年智障人士增設多一點宿舍，盡量減少中央輪候服務的等候時長。

本篇報道讓大家了解到智障人士及其照顧者面對的困難，亦指出了政府未能全面地解決智障人士的需要，希望經過這次倫常慘案，政府可以盡量改善對智障人士設施的不足，也為照顧者提供心理輔導的服務，盡量解決智障人士和照顧者的需要。



評判語錄

陳智傑 博士

論點明確，立論有序。社會人士及專家的證言運用得宜。

渠道可抵二百年一遇 極端暴雨五百年一遇 市區重災 議員促檢視全港防洪力

二零二三年九月九日，《明報》的暴雨專訊記錄了香港五百年一遇的暴雨。

二零二三年九月七日凌晨，極端暴雨襲港。天文台發出的黑色暴雨警告破紀錄長達十六小時，位於尖沙嘴的天文台總部截至九月八日下午，錄得超過六百毫米的雨量，相當於全年平均總雨量的四分之一。渠務署將其形容為「五百年一遇」的雨量，超出主要渠道設計二百年一遇的容量。

我認為是次暴雨充分顯示了香港在應付天災，尤其是防洪方面的不足。由於香港不會發生地震和海嘯等嚴重的自然災害，因此市民們經常誤以為香港的天災其實一點也不嚴重，故降低防範。不過，這次五百年一遇的暴雨正正警惕我們大自然的極端威力。

工程師學會分析是次暴雨影響后，建議政府識別本港水浸黑點，針對地規劃更多雨水排放設施和蓄洪池等改善工程。政府作為香港的領導，應當未雨綢繆，提早在杏花村，鯉魚門等低窪地區興建雨水排放設施，也可以安排緊急疏散通道和避難所，讓房子被淹沒的家庭暫住。學會前會長卜國明則建議日後識別有水浸風險的港鐵站入口，加設擋水閘，甚至及早停用部分出入口。港鐵如果決定關閉某些港鐵站，要趁早透過網上平臺通知市民，令分秒必爭的上班族不會因港鐵站關閉而遲到，甚至無法上班，造成混亂。

本是工程師的立法會議員張欣宇指，政府應重新檢視香港的防洪能力，以免再次出現市區河水汎濫的慘況。此外，部分市民早前擔心深圳排洪的決定會影響雨水排走的效率，令水浸情況雪上加霜。政府有需要及早讓市民們瞭解深圳和香港在排洪方面的合作機制與排洪的影響，避免引發市民恐慌。

立法會議員田北辰則表示，他關注今次極端暴雨造成市區多處山泥傾瀉，認為政府有必要交代市區斜坡防治山泥傾瀉計劃是否未能應對極端天氣。二零一零年，土力工程處首次提出該計劃，以控制山泥傾瀉的風險，並聲稱至二零二二年三月底，已鞏固了約六千個政府人造斜坡和為約六千個私人人造斜坡完成了安全篩選研究。然而，一場暴雨充分展現了計劃的不足和漏洞，促使政府重新思考計劃的安排。

如果情況允許，我們在暴雨期間應該盡量留在家中，避免外出。有些市井之徒會特意走到岸邊感受暴風暴雨的威力，全然不顧危險。萬一真的出了意外，也會勞煩消防員，增加他們本就不勝負荷的工作量。

一場暴雨，反映了防洪的缺陷，反映了政策的不足，反映了市民的魯莽。



評判語錄

陳智傑 博士

評論回應外界對「ME TOO」運動的質疑，點出受害者並不是完美的困境。

一篇「求救信」引爆全台灣#MeToo

#IBelieveHer

「我想給自己一個機會，讓自己從『那天』解脫出來。」近月，一篇「求救信」引爆全台灣大規模#MeToo運動。陳汗瑀，一名20多歲的前民進黨黨工，因在2022年選戰期間，受到了專案外部合作的導演H哥多次言語以及身體上的性騷擾，求助無門下鼓起勇氣在網上揭露事情。此後，MeToo運動在臺灣政界、商界、學術界等等不同領域開始發酵，有更多受害者站出來為自己和他人發聲，令大眾看清這血淋淋的事實。

MeToo 運動起源

MeToo一詞起源於2006年美國非裔女權運動者塔拉納·伯克。2017年，好萊塢知名製片哈維韋恩斯坦因利用權勢性侵多名女明星及女性工作人員而遭到指控，#MeToo便成為在社交媒體上廣泛傳播的一個主題標籤，這股浪潮隨即席捲國際。MeToo運動不但提醒社會不要對日益增加的性侵事件感到麻木，更是告訴性侵受害者「你們沒有錯」、「有人相信你們」、「你們亦並非孤立無援」。在MeToo風潮下，社會大眾得知了性侵事件的普遍性，亦令受害者明白自己可以勇敢發聲和作出反抗。

「完美受害者」？

在受害者勇敢站出來發聲的同時，不缺乏質疑受害者的聲音：「你有證據嗎？」、「你當時為什麼不反抗？」，這些聲音就像共犯一般，令受害人受二次傷害。你可能會想：為何這麼多性侵受害者不利用法律為自己發聲，而是待MeToo運動爆發後才站出來，在社群上講述自己所經歷的事情？

事實上，他們何嘗沒有向外界申訴？只是結果往往不盡人意。在父權社會的文化下，受害者在向不同單位一次又一次地揭開傷疤，換來的卻是外界的質疑、批評甚至是嘲諷，猶如在他們的傷疤上無情地灑鹽。社會上總會有許多聲音，質問著受害者「你不說『不』也不反抗，不就是同意這個行為了嗎？」但在權力不對等的情况下，不論是在公司、校園，甚至是家中遇到性侵時，又有誰能輕易說出「不」？又有誰能不怕反抗後受到加害者報復？當受害者得不到公義，更無辜地被網絡輿論垢病他們的「小題大做」，受害者自然會啞忍，而加害者則更猖狂。

然而，MeToo運動的盛行令這些求助無門的受害者說出自己的故事，重新為自己發聲。同時，社會大眾亦明白到自己對受害者的支持和理解的重要性，而#IBelieveHer的由來也是向受害者表達支持。「受害者便是受害者，無論完美與否。」

#MeToo

MeToo運動在各地持續數年，被揭發的性侵等案件仍屢見不鮮，受害者包括男女老少。雖然MeToo事件並未在香港大規模爆發，但社會仍應關注世界各地MeToo事件。而政府亦應加強法律規範，令加害者得到應得的處罰，並且為受害者提供更周全的保護和申訴平台，給他們一個機會，讓他們從『那天』解脫出來。



評判語錄

鄧鍵一 博士

雖然GPT是當下很流行的題目，但作者能夠從中發掘另一種看法，惟文章尚有字數，可以討論得更深入。

科大用ChatGPT交報告可加分

近年，科技越漸興起，其中以ChatGPT為AI聊天機器人風靡全球。它的功用廣泛，可以用作故事創作、整理文字重點、寫程式等等。不過，這也衍生到許多抄襲疑雲。到底在學術界中使用ChatGPT算是抄襲嗎？

在學術界中，人們對ChatGPT的態度可以說是兩極分化。傳統觀念的一方，堅決認為使用ChatGPT等於抄襲。它把網絡上的資料進行歸納後進而提供答案，因此答案是來自四方八面的資訊。由於最後也沒有提供資料來源，所以學生貿然使用恐涉抄襲而不自知。而科大作為全港首間大學容許學生使用ChatGPT，表示希望學生盡快去學，甚至有課程提出，如果在下一期報告上有運用ChatGPT可獲額外加分，可見態度有別於其他大學。

我認為傳統觀念是無可厚非的，不過未免有些固執。首先從學者的角度出發，甚至是基於人類的思想，沒有人希望自己嘔心瀝血的作品被別人不知情地拿去用，所以才會有知識產權、隱私權、版權等等條例去保障每個人的權益。其次，科技發展是一件無可避免的事。隨着時代變遷，科技只會方興未艾，人類應該與時並進，而不是原地踏步。從往至今，由舊石器時代到工業革命，人類經歷了多少次改革。如今是AI的發展，為何不能與AI一同進步呢？對此，我認同科大的做法。在報告上運用ChatGPT可額外加分，一方面可以令學生更早適應ChatGPT，亦更早於課堂上實踐，一方面也是利用ChatGPT去考驗用家問問題的技巧。我頗為贊同網路上的一句話，「AI未必取締你，但下一個用AI的人可能取締你」既然科技發展是在所難免，為何不思考如何去運用它呢？不過，我認為ChatGPT的發展將會是大勢所趨。如果之後要全面運用它，首先必要解決的就是知識產權等等問題。

未來科技發展日新月異，無法避免的AI時代來臨，我們人類應該與時並進。科技只是輔助我們，令我們的生活變得更為便利，只要人類能夠合理、適當地使用，相信是利大於弊。知識產權、隱私權等問題固然重要，或許一條道路就在兩者之間，又何嘗不與人類共存呢？





評判語錄

陳景祥 教授

選題「精準」，是香港人關心的課題，正反論據鋪排清晰，結論有說服力。佳作。

談電動巴士在香港大規模採用的可能性

九巴首部純電動12米國產比亞迪雙層巴士載客量達115人，為全港載客量最高的純電動雙層巴士。新雙層電巴只需充電約3小時便可行駛約300公里。近年，政府一直鼓勵巴士公司訂購更多電動巴士，以推動實現2050年淨零碳排放。唯我認為電動巴士難以在香港大規模採用，以下從電動巴士的成本效益、可行性及政府政策無法配合作為解說。

首先，電動巴士的成本效益遠較柴油巴士為低。根據報章內容，新雙層電巴需充電約3小時便可行駛約300公里，而且電池面積亦大為縮小，加上電池技術的進步令供電時比以往穩定，令雙層電巴的效益比以往有所上升。唯我認為報章只着重跟以往的電動巴士作比較，忽略電動巴士比起柴油巴士的成本效益為低。九巴、城巴及新巴分別於2010年起引入各種電動巴士，但當中大部份型號卻於短時間內退役，以比亞迪K9A為例，該車於兩個月內電池已損耗超過20%。而且電動巴士的發展非常迅速，如比亞迪於10年內推出6種不同型號的電動巴士，令其他型請一旦出現要件問題時亦難以修理，令巴士被迫退役。即使部份巴士尚未退役，當中亦不乏留廠閒置的巴士，造成嚴重浪費。現時，香港的柴油巴士一般能服役18年，比現時電動巴士的3年多出6倍，若巴士公司採用電動巴士行駛，購買巴士的成本將為現時的6倍。試問一旦營運成本出現大幅上漲，巴士公司需提高多少票價收入才能維持盈利？

其次，電動巴士於香港大規模採用的可行性亦非常低。根據報章內容，新12米雙層電巴的載客量為115人。唯現時於香港行駛的12米巴士載客量為138人，比電巴高出20%，此舉令巴士公司需購買額外20%的巴士及顧用額外20%的人手（包括司機、維修人員及清潔人員）方可維持現有服務水平。現時，各間專營巴士公司均出現嚴重的欠缺人手問題，部份日子的巴士出車率只有不足85%，導致不同路線均出現脫班問題，如九巴於2020年的脫班率高達6.9%，倘若巴士公司全面採用電動巴士，脫班問題只會雪上加霜。除此以外，香港部份路段難以採用電動巴士行駛。香港部份路段狀況欠佳，或因道路對用車設有限制，均難以使用電動巴士行駛。以九巴51線為例，該線行經路窄彎急的荃錦公路，現時只能使用10.6米的單層巴士行駛，而且該線於假日經常頂開，對用車性能要求非常高。唯現時服役中的電動單層巴士均車長11米，未能符合要求，加上香港使用空調巴士行駛，耗電量比其他地方為高，而且國內車廠未有就此作出調整，導致其爬坡能力和續航力成疑。故此，電動巴士於香港大規模採用的可行性亦非常低。

最後，政府政策無法配合電動巴士之發展。電動巴士的價錢比柴油巴士貴超過一倍，而且發展電動巴士的起始成本亦遠較使用柴油巴士為高，但政府對此問題完全沒有重視，政府現時只為巴士公司提供電動巴士首次登記稅寬減，甚至沒有將巴士放置在「電動車一換一計劃」中。此舉對巴士公司而言是吸引力欠奉，沒有誘因要使用成本遠較柴油巴士高的電動巴士。除此以外，政府現時只容許巴士公司購入中國製造的電動巴士，唯巴士公司早已對早前中國的電動巴士測試結果感到失望，不但服役時期短，而且成本效益非常低，更有電動巴士於生產後全車焚毀，令巴士公司對購入中國製造的電動巴士的計劃感到卻步。加上巴士公司欠缺電動巴士的充電設施，政府亦未有補貼計劃，令巴士公司需獨自承受安裝設備的成本，對因受疫情打擊而經營困難的巴士公司而言簡直是天方夜談。故此，政府政策完全無法配合電動巴士之發展。

儘管有人認為電動巴士充電時間短，只需兩至三個小時便能續航超過300公里，故普及發電動巴士問題不大，我卻不這樣認為。首先，巴士公司於晚上收車後部分巴士需要停泊在街上，而且部分巴士需用於行走通宵巴士路線，該等車輛難以於晚上返回車廠充電。儘管巴士公司可於路邊或巴士總站增設充電設備，唯此舉會成本高昂，也需面對被人惡意破壞的風險，令巴士公司欠缺誘因。另外部分長途路線每日巴士需行走超過300公里，令巴士或需於中途回廠充電，效率欠佳。故此，電動巴士難以在香港大規模採用。

總括而言，以上從電動巴士的成本效益、可行性及政府政策無法配合三方面衡量，我認為電動巴士難以在香港大規模採用。



評判語錄

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這篇文章研究充分。論點以數據和多個來源為支持。

《論香港市民精神健康與社會醫療狀況》

2023年6月所發生的荷里活廣場謀殺案轟動全港，眾說紛紜，引起極大迴響。起初各大新聞報道為情殺事件，然而卻是精神病人隨機殺人（又稱孤狼式襲擊），兩名死者與兇徒沒有直接關係，引起市民恐慌，以致民眾加大關注政府對於精神病人的支援程度及社會精神健康狀況。

精神病：避而不談？或是視而不見？

自2019年末爆發新冠肺炎，香港亦隨之受到波及。受疫情影響的不僅是生計，而是香港人的精神健康。根據統計處資料，截至2020年，香港有逾25萬名市民患有精神病或情緒病，佔人口比例約3.4%，反映香港市民精神健康需要關注。然而，香港社會一直對於精神病存在誤解與偏見，認為患有精神病的人是「不正常」、「有問題」，不符合社會標準，從而他們被打上標籤，受到大眾的奇異目光與排斥。在這種扭曲的社會風氣下，大多數人對於精神病患者缺乏理解和關心，亦在精神病的話題上避而不談，繼而令精神病患者對自身狀況難以啟齒，不打算尋求治療，使病情惡化，最終衍生各種問題。

在荷里活廣場謀殺案中，兇徒10年前因失業而長期沉迷打機，拒絕與外界接觸，直至3年前襲擊家人一事，才被發現患有精神分裂，可見其家人對兇徒關注度不足，以及政府對於失業人士的支援仍需改進，避免類似悲劇再度發生。

其次，由心晴行動慈善基金會的「2022全港精神健康指數調查」所得，香港市民連續五年精神健康平均分不合格（即低於52分），未能符合世界衛生組織標準。當中受訪者反映受工作及個人前途、財政、學業等因素困擾，更有逾十分一受訪者出現焦慮及抑鬱症問題，可見香港市民精神壓力普遍過大，精神健康問題實在不容忽視。

由此可見，香港市民的精神健康不理想，除未能達標準水平外，並且受疫情、經濟等因素影響下，市民心理壓力增加，從而提升患上精神病/情緒病機率，部分市民更一度想不開而了結自我，自殺率亦隨之上升。反之，精神病患者亦會因社會的刻板印象下不懂自救，加上醫療需求供不應求，種種原因導致他們會做出不理智的行為，後果深遠。

政府對於精神治療支援不足

香港醫療人手不足問題日益嚴重，當中不乏乎人才流失與疫情影響所導致。根據世界衛生組織建議，精神科醫生對人口的標準比例為1：10000，即香港約需700多個精神科醫生，全港卻只有約400個精神科醫生，可見香港政府對於精神科人手短缺問題理應加緊重視，以免荷里活廣場一案再度重演。鑒於現時醫院人手不足，導致患者輪候診症時間延長，未能及時得到適當治療。根據醫管局統計資料，2022/23年度公立醫院精神科門診共有51,271個預約新症，一般新症的輪候時間為12至22個月，半緊急新症的輪候時間則為1個月，代表患者雖早發現端倪，亦需等候1年以上才得到診症服務，反映增加醫療人手以應付供不應求的情況為當下之急。

在荷里活廣場謀殺案中，有報道指出政府稱不關乎人手短缺。然而，若不涉人手不足問題而縮短診症時間，使凶徒每三個月才作一次定期覆診，且僅有數分鐘診症。若人手充裕的情況下，醫生原可識別凶徒端倪，或能阻止悲劇發生。

再者，儘管政府設立多個精神健康支援熱線及社區中心，卻是非常有限，精神病患者需要更全面妥善的評估以改善病情。然而，公立醫院服務就因人手不足，資源短缺，未能向全部患者提供及時治療，使部份患者只能坐以待斃，康復機會因而渺茫。

總括而言，政府應加強精神治療支援，解決人手不足問題為首要，如輸入外來人才、加強培訓，提高相關機構的工作者之有關精神健康知識與技能，以及早救助精神病患者，否則只會是莫此為甚。



評判語錄

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讀後令人對德國右翼勢力多了點認識，也了解了更多國際政局的風雲變幻。

德國右翼勢力崛起 是否會開歷史倒車

在近年，由於全球經濟陷入衰退，令不少右翼政黨逐漸崛起，例如在去年意大利兄弟黨極右政府上台，為歐洲右轉打開序幕。而在德國，一直被打上納粹主義的德國選擇黨的支持率卻正在穩步上升到22%，位居第二。然而，現時的聯邦德國已在教育和政治方面去納粹化，但為何在近代右翼依然能獲得不少市民支持？

難民危機

在2015年，默克爾政府開放對中東地區的難民的邊境限制，令百萬難民湧入德國。其導致的是當年的犯罪率上升10.4%，而當中有超過九成的案件與難民有關。同時難民可享有現金補助及社會福利，增加德國納稅人的負擔。此外，有基層擔心移民會搶走自己原有的工作，令底層市民的生活得不到保障。加上中東地區無論在文化、語言或宗教方面都和本地人有極大差異，容易和本地人產生衝突。上述情況無疑增加德國人的仇外情緒，將外來移民視為德國的社會負擔。而選擇黨反對難民的主張使其從中獲得更多支持。

德國統一遺留的問題

隨著納粹德國宣布戰敗後，德國被美蘇一分为二，分別成立聯邦德國(西德)和民主德國(東德)。兩地在分裂的四十多年所形成的社會制度和文化的截然不同：東德實行配給制度，大部份人都有固定工作，基本生活物資得到保障。然而在合併後，東部工業由於長期受計劃經濟的限制，相比起西德，東德企業的產品結構單一，缺乏國際競爭力，快速私有化和資本主義化進程造成了前東德地區大規模失業、工廠倒閉和人口外流。

除了高失業率，部分東德人懷念曾經社會制度以及和睦的社區氛圍。德國雜誌《明鏡》曾詢問前東德居民，東德好的一面是否比壞的一面多，而57%的受訪者認為東德好的一面更多。可見有許多東部人民將過去的東德視為一個更加穩定和關懷的環境，由於在經濟和物質生活水平的與西部的差距較大，乃至於認為統一後使他們淪為二等公民。因此東部人民需通過外部的因素平衡自身的自卑感，這種「過度」的自我認同，形成了排斥外來者、外來文化的現象，為極端民族主義的發展提供機會。

另類選擇黨是否會成為第三個納粹德國？

事實上，「納粹主義」到現在也沒有一個統一的定義，相比於「法西斯」認為一切為國家，納粹更強調民族優先，甚至通過犧牲其他國家和民族獲取利益。由於歷史上的納粹德國的種種惡名，這使不少保守政黨也要跟隨美國「民主自由」的框架，避免和納粹扯上關係：在德國，選擇黨即使成為國內第二大黨，其他黨派也不願合作，擔心被戴上「納粹分子」的帽子。選擇黨至今一直主張反移民，並提倡和中、俄、印度等發展中國家交好。其強調的民族優先亦只是保障國內人民利益。似乎選擇黨成為了更好的選擇。

然而，若極右政黨上台，對現在的德國真的是件好事嗎？納粹黨在上台前也曾承諾過要讓每家每戶吃得起麵包和牛奶，讓德國從一戰的恥辱走出來。隨着一張張承諾過的支票被兌現，德國需面對龐大的債務危機和極端民族主義的壓力，只能使戰爭機器繼續運作，通過對外擴張轉嫁國內社會矛盾。當然，在21世紀，即使選擇黨上台，在國際的壓力下也不敢和納粹一樣排斥其他民族。不過，選擇黨作為一個反對歐盟的政黨，正如其政綱所說，為了保障國內民生福祉，必然會減少對歐盟落後國家的援助，使整個歐洲逐漸分裂，甚至會阻礙全球化發展，以及其排斥移民的主張，可能會引致一系列的人道主義危機。

總括而言，由於長期的移民政策和東部的民族主義，令國內的右翼政黨逐漸獲得選民支持。面對國內右翼勢力抬頭，現時的聯合政府需重新審視國內民生情況，調整輸入移民數量來保障本國就業人口。現時綠黨在環保方面的激進措施，例如在來年禁止燃氣和燃油供暖系統，以更環保和更昂貴的熱泵取代，增加德國民眾的經濟負擔。為重獲支持，綠黨也開始呼籲驅逐非法移民。若右翼成為德國最大的反對黨，可以抑制國內激進左派勢力，令德國在政治上達至平衡。



評判語錄

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能揭示英國王室傳統背後的爭議，能令人從歷史中反思，難得作者有自己的觀察和結論。

英王查理斯三世加冕典禮：盛典背後的財政和社會爭議

二零二三年五月六日，英皇查理斯三世於倫敦西敏寺接受加冕，成為已故英女皇伊利沙伯二世於一九五二年加冕以來第一次。新國王加冕理應是舉國歡騰的盛事，但面對高通脹及政治爭議，使得不少國民反思究竟這場加冕典禮是否值得舉行。

英國剛走出新冠疫情的陰霾，便遇上高達10%通脹率和生活成本危機。很多貧苦國民，尤其是每月靠固定養老金生活的長者實在捉襟見肘，生活艱難。根據天空新聞報導，食物價格通脹達至18.3%，高達七分之二的租屋者買不起足夠的食物。另外，28%按揭持有人表示在英倫銀行利率高達5.25%下，負擔房貸感到很困難。

除了經濟，英國國內本身存在共和派支持廢除君主立憲制，其中皇室的支出龐大。根據皇室官方網站，2022-23財政年度皇室的支出為1.075億英鎊。共和派認為不應由百姓的稅金來繳付，故此對加冕禮他們持著強烈反對的態度。根據香港經濟日報報道，這次耗資一億英鎊的加冕典禮，折合九億八千萬港元，對水深火熱的英國政府財政是一大考驗。英國政府近年財政預算案都錄得一千多億英鎊的赤字，尤其部分地方政府面臨破產危機，甚至已經破產(例如第二大城市伯明翰)，可見政府財政的拮据。可是對大部分英國人來說，皇室乃英國的「定海神針」。無論政壇、經濟、國際社會如何轉變，皇室是不變的團結象徵。加冕禮的歡慶相信亦能為生活艱苦的國民帶來歡樂。而且，此典禮亦能向國際社會證明英國國力依然強壯和穩定。

雖然加冕禮的支出龐大，但據英國政府估計，是次加冕禮所帶來的收益比支出多。酒店預約平台allora.ai的首席商務官Michael De Jongh表示，加冕禮期間酒店營業額比去年同期攀升近54%，對幫助倫敦四至五星級酒店走出疫情陰霾尤其顯著。根據英國零售研究中心預計，旅遊業及餐飲業的收益會是3.2億英鎊，連帶惠及各行各業，包括運輸、零售等業界。然而，組織「共和國」(Republic)領導人Graham Smith表示，這場盛大加冕典禮是「完全沒需要」而且「憲制和法律均沒要求」。他認為皇室在二十一世紀的民主國家中沒有立足之地，尤其是人們在面臨幾十年來最嚴重的生活成本危機。

撇除上述經濟因素的考慮，加冕禮與相較以往有一截然不同處，是其中的多樣性。不論種族還是宗教，從典禮嘉賓，到主持儀式的人員都可看到多樣性。例如：佛教、印度教、猶太教、穆斯林和錫克教的宗教領袖首次參與加冕典禮。歷史學家 David Olusoga 表示，加冕禮是一個強烈的代表和巨大的努力，以展示英國內部的宗教自由及文化多樣性，這是今天的英國與一九五三年的英國非常不同的事情之一。

自由民主黨上議員議員女男爵Floella Benjamin 讚揚國王在支持多樣性方面發出了「明確的信息」。全國黑人警察協會前主席Franstine Jones 表示被邀請至加冕禮是她對多樣化工作的「最大認可」。由此可見，加冕禮對推動種族及宗教多樣性有正面及激勵性的協助。印象最深刻記得加冕典禮裏，有八位非裔人士組成了「福音合唱團」，表現頌唱「哈利路亞」，非常有意義；而查理斯三世雖然名義上是英國國教「信仰的守護者」，但隨著英國社會步入多元宗教以及提倡宗教自由，典禮上其他宗教的代表亦有參加主持加冕的儀式，可見皇室對其他宗教的尊重，是史無前例的。

英國君主加冕的歷史可追溯超過一千年，是一項英國皇室的傳統，以及對新君主的認可和肯定。我認為儘管其一億英鎊預算飽受批評，此金額已是儀式程序大量精簡後的結果，並非所謂的「大撒幣」。而且此典禮所帶動的旅遊業和紀念產品，也能惠及不同行業以及提供大量就業機會，因而牽動英國經濟發展。舉辦加冕典禮無疑能確立新君王的地位，對維持皇室的民望有重要的作用。

尤其是國際社會和國內經濟動盪之際，新皇加冕典禮以開放、包容的狀態呈現於英國國民的眼前，相信能起「穩軍心」的作用，令人們對國家充滿信心。無論一家人還是社區鄰里，都會趁加冕典禮舉辦派對慶祝。官方亦有在溫莎舉行大型演唱會慶祝。這份歡慶百姓都能夠感受，對不同的少數族裔、基層家庭和長者更是一種強烈的鼓舞。概括以上，加冕典禮對經濟的貢獻，對皇室傳統的重要，對社會各階層所帶來的歡樂，以及其對宣揚種族宗教平等的重要性，均是此加冕典禮應該舉辦的理由。



News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

Junior | English Section

News Commentary Competition **Chan Tsz Tao Shobi** Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

Well-written. Good simple, short sentences, which are important for a piece involving technology. Some minor writing problems. For example, phrases like 'From my perspective', 'In conclusion' can be deleted. It's your article. No need to say 'my perspective.' All is yours.

Is Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) Replacing Humans?

Warner Music has recently signed Noonnoori, an AI-generated pop star with long blue hair and a doll-like face, marking the first instance of a digital pop star securing a record deal with Warner Music. She is currently set to release her debut single and has sparking significant controversy concerning the role of A.I. in the music industry.

Until recently, A.I. has been something that was thought of only in the world of science fiction or in the depths of our imagination. Twenty years ago, nobody could have imagined a world of self-driving cars or virtual idols. Yet, A.I. is now all around us and integrated into our daily lives. Then should A.I. be promoted? Will A.I. replace humans?

Before digging into the problem, A.I. is a technology that enables machines to perform tasks that would typically require human intelligence, such as pattern recognition, decision-making, and processing natural language. A.I. is powered by machine learning algorithms, which allow the system to learn and improve.

This raises the question: How did we come to this point? How did we reach a stage where machines can perform complex tasks that once demanded human expertise? The answer is rather simple: algorithms. These algorithms enable machines to continuously learn and improve, and unlike their human counterparts, they do not suffer from the same physical and mental limitations that we do.

A.I. can easily process and handle tremendous amounts of data. It can capture data and extract relevant information for analysis in a short period of time. A.I. can even further process the data, making it easier for us to read and use. Studies have proven that humans are only productive for three to four hours per day.

Nonetheless, every coin has two sides. A.I. is expensive to implement, as it requires an initially high investment to purchase and maintain the necessary equipment for A.I. to be effective. Additional costs are also incurred in training employees to learn how to utilize the A.I. systems. All this causes the implementation and maintenance to be expensive. What's more, although A.I. can replace repetitive tasks and other types of manual work, which would be beneficial for companies, this has a negative impact on employment. Conventional jobs will likely be completely replaced by A.I. in the future, leading to unemployment.

From my perspective, the use of A.I. should be promoted and should not be feared. A.I. can help humans with some repetitive work. This reduces both the financial and time cost to certain activities. The resources may be spent on something more meaningful. A.I. increases the speed that tasks can be completed, and this can make humans more productive.

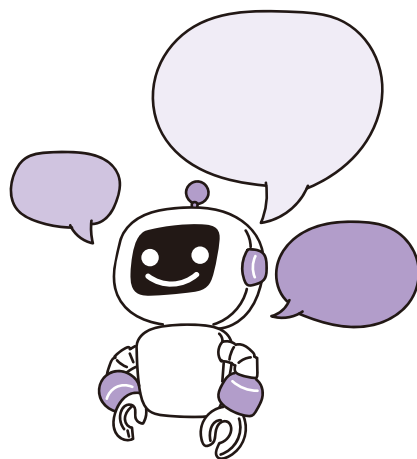
A.I. can also help students to proofread or brainstorm for their work. Some students use A.I. to help them in their academic writing. Some may argue that this should be considered plagiarism, as academic writing is intended

to develop one's critical thinking skills and prepare them for future decision-making. This could be a valid argument if students had always worked independently. However, the reality is that students find their family members and friends for help. What's the difference between asking for help from a human and from a machine? Some students may not have a family member or friend that can help them. They then may need the help from A.I. For some students, their friends or family may not really help them as their knowledge may not be relevant. While A.I. will always have some extent of knowledge on most subjects.

Will A.I. replace humans anytime soon? My answer is probably not. A.I. cannot replace humans. Firstly, while A.I. can work faster and continuously without breaks, it lacks the ability to understand and evaluate emotions. A.I. systems consistently operate on rational and practical logic. For example, even though AI-generated pop stars may outperform humans in certain aspects, they cannot convey genuine emotions to their audiences. Emotions are an integral part of music, driving its success. Emotional intelligence, a uniquely human trait, remains vital in the workplace, particularly when dealing with clients. Successful business owners and executives recognize the importance of connecting with the emotions of both staff and clients. Machines cannot establish such human connections, whereas humans can continually enhance their emotional intelligence.

Furthermore, A.I. relies on inputted data. But who provides this data? Humans do. Without human input, A.I. would not exist. A.I. can only function based on the data it receives, and it cannot adapt beyond its programmed parameters. If faced with more complex tasks, it becomes ineffective. Hence, the fear that A.I. will infiltrate all industries and replace human professional skills is unfounded. Human reasoning, creativity, improvisation, and data collection cannot be easily replaced by A.I. While A.I. has replaced certain low-skilled jobs, our economy is shifting towards a knowledge-based structure, and education levels are rising. People now have diverse career choices beyond low-skilled work. A.I. won't replace humans, but rather, humans incorporating A.I. will replace those without A.I. Humans rely on A.I. for convenience, yet A.I. will not replace humans, not in the short-term or the long-term future.

In conclusion, A.I. is an irreversible trend. While AI-generated pop stars may gain popularity, and A.I. becomes increasingly integrated into our daily lives, it will not replace humans. A.I. is a tool, and it will remain a tool. A.I. doesn't replace; it supplements. We retain control over A.I., utilizing it to assist us.





Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

1. A complicated issue with technical details has been clearly explained with details and clear points of argument.
2. Some minor writing problems such as sentences and use of words. But the copy is clear overall.

The discharge of Fukushima's nuclear wastewater - were there any other ways to handle the nuclear wastewater or was discharging into the ocean the only solution?

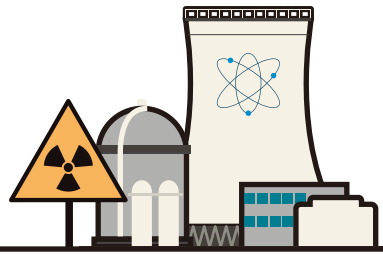
On 24th August 2023, the Japanese government finally implemented discharging the filtered and diluted nuclear wastewater caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station to the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese government had been working hard on the filtration process of the nuclear wastewater, and the results of the process were accepted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In this case, why are there still lots of dissenting voices and opinions around the world, especially for immediate coastal areas? Are there any more alternative solutions that can be adopted instead?

The filtering system adopted by the officials, known as the Advanced Liquid Processing System (ALPS), was able to remove 62 kinds of radioactive substances, however, according to the official report by IAEA, there are still some unfiltered radioactive chemical isotopes or substances which weren't able to be filtered by the ALPS. Two of the well-known substances are tritium and carbon-14. Even though on May 2023, the IAEA published a report providing confidence towards the filtered nuclear wastewater as the recent assessment showed that it has met the standard of discharging the ALPS treated water into the Pacific Ocean, however, tritium is an element that can only be discharged into nature, allowing it to decay naturally. Thus, carbon-14 is a radioactive isotope that is harmful to all living things as it can damage the DNA, which leads to genetic mutations, thus disrupting the balance of marine organisms and, at last leading to a long-term negative impact on the aquatic ecosystem.

Countries that are geographically located close to Japan, such as South Korea, have been expressing their concerns and disagreeing with Japan's decision to release filtered nuclear wastewater since the day of the announcement made by Japanese authorities. There are multiple reasons for their opposition, including economic and social factors. This contentious decision is expected to increase tensions, conflicts, and boundaries between South Korea and Japan and worsen the relationship between the two countries.

The general public will also no longer buy seafood from the affected regions due to safety and health concerns. According to professionals, seafood which has been affected by radioactive substances poses a threat to human health if it's consumed through the food chain. Also, due to the severe decline in seafood consumption by the general public, people who have occupations related to the health and abundance of aquatic life will be affected and may experience a series of decreased income or even unemployment, a prime example being fishermen. At last, this could result in economic loss and an unemployment wave in affected regions.

Additionally, releasing the filtered and diluted nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean would make the whole globe bear the consequences caused by Japan, not only the regions that are geographically located near Japan. The Pacific Ocean is a vast body of water that connects lots of continents and other oceans. This will affect not only the areas near Japan but also the broader oceanic ecosystem. According to the latest data



released by professionals, nuclear wastewater will spread across the entire world within 10 years.

Instead of releasing the filtered nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean, alternative solutions should be discovered and discussed to deal with the storage problem of the nuclear wastewater. The Japanese government should invent and investigate new and advanced water treatment technologies or methods that can further reduce the levels of radioactive materials in nuclear wastewater.

Furthermore, I think that Japan should install additional nuclear wastewater storage tanks in remote, sparsely populated, and secluded areas. They can also construct many underground water tanks, and reservoirs for storing to temporarily address the issue of insufficient storage for keeping the nuclear wastewater.

Japan can also learn from others concerning the way other countries or regions store their nuclear wastewater. According to the information found online, many countries store their nuclear wastewater in on-site storage located near their nuclear power stations. These tanks are specially constructed using stainless steel or other robust materials to prevent leakage or other issues.

In summation, the decision of Japanese officials to discharge nuclear wastewater into the ocean holds various negative impacts not only on Japan but the whole world. The main negative impacts include the damage to the environment, the ocean, and the ecosystem, the international diplomatic relationship between Japan and other countries, and also the global view towards Japan. One of the key concerns is the severe damage to the environment caused by this decision. The release of nuclear wastewater into the ocean can have a devastating impact on aquatic life and ecosystems. The toxic radioactive elements and isotopes can disrupt the delicate balance of the oceans ecosystems.

The decision also has the potential to strain the diplomatic relationships between Japan and other countries. Discharging nuclear wastewater into the ocean is a highly controversial act, with many nations likely to view it as a violation of international norms and regulations.

Overall, as the disadvantages outweigh the advantages, Japanese officials must consider alternative solutions that prioritize the protection of the environment and maintain positive international relationships.



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

1. good attempt to analyse JPEX case, then address online crime and what should be done.
2. JPEX case content can be shortened. Just a gist is enough. Some published details are unnecessary. Focus more on views, not the news that have been known.
3. some common writing problems such as clumsy sentences and wrong use of words.

Scamming is raiding Hong Kong's Society, how can we avoid it?

People always say that cryptocurrency exchange is the alternative way for exchange and storage. The decentralized system of cryptocurrency makes it faster and cheaper to transfer money. However, cryptocurrency was not what we expected.

Previously, the JPEX cryptocurrency scam had astonished Hong Kong with 1.3 billion dollar in losses, which was an unbelievable amount of money! More than 2300 victims lost their hard-earned money because of an investment on JPEX exchange. As more people were scammed, this case has become more serious.

JPEX is a major cryptocurrency company that operates for Hong Kongers, but it's not a good cryptocurrency website for investors. The Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong has issued a statement highlighting six major concerns regarding a virtual asset trading platform named "JPEX." These concerns include the company operating without obtaining the necessary license and failing to apply for a license as claimed, contradicting its stated intention. As a result, the Securities and Futures Commission has demanded the immediate cessation of any promotion of products and services related to JPEX. This announcement has generated significant controversy, with many affected individuals realizing they may have been deceived and expressing their intention to withdraw funds. However, The JPEX company didn't apologize to users. Instead, the company freezes the amount of money people invested on the website, and stopped the money withdrawal service to every investor. Those investors lost their money to the JPEX company and this company became more and more aggressive with investors. Fortunately, the case was finally solved.

The Hong Kong police are currently conducting an ongoing investigation into the JPEX exchange case. Two well-known Hong Kong celebrities, namely the renowned male singer and actor, Nicholas Tse, and Malaysian socialite and daughter of a Datuk, Serene Chong, have also visited the police headquarters to assist with the investigation related to the JPEX case. Police arrested eight suspects, included Lam Zok. Finally, the Jpex is no longer used in Hong Kong.

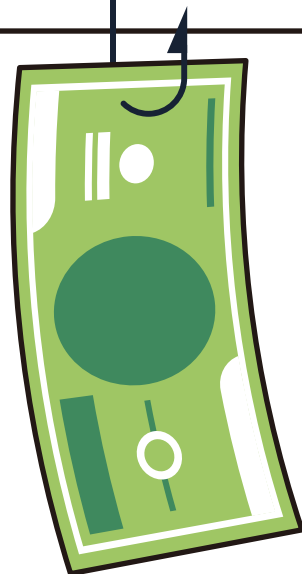
In my opinion, I think Cryptocurrency is not a good and stable way for investment. Here are some reasons that I dislike about Cryptocurrency. Initially, Cryptocurrencies have a extreme price volatility. This is a risky thing of Cryptocurrencies. Second, Cryptocurrencies rely on technology, and the security level of Cryptocurrencies is low. Many scammers often use this method to steal money from individuals. Thirdly, Online investment requires a good and safe Internet connection. Although Cryptocurrency is convenient, but it's more dangerous to use.

I believe that people would still prefer online investment. Here are some tips to invest safely. Firstly, we should try getting maximum information of the online banks before we invest them. Secondly, we should always make sure that the website you are doing online trading is secured and has "locked padlock" icon in the browser window. Last but not least, we should be careful from Phishers and Scammers. If we receive unknown email, just ignore them.

I also have some suggestions on the government. The government didn't give much protective measures on the internet. The internet in Hong Kong is full of problems that need to be solved. The first problem is dangerous emails. Many victims lost their money because of their poor classification of emails. Email could harm people if it's about fake contents. In purpose to avoid users receiving bad emails, the government can invent some filters on citizens phone to prevent them from receiving bad emails. On the other hand, the government can provide internet education for citizens who are not familiar to online investment. I'm so sure that they can be a smart person to use the internet.

For investors who don't hope to risk losing their money on online investment, they can do real-life investment. It provides the opportunity to earn significant returns over time. Real-life investment offers several advantages that make it an attractive option for individuals seeking to grow their wealth. Real-life investments allow you to diversify your portfolio, spreading your risk across different asset classes. By investing in a variety of assets, you can minimize the impact of any individual investment's poor performance on your overall portfolio. It can also help reducing the risk associated with investing and increases the potential for long term returns.

It's important to note that investing in real-life assets also comes with risks, including market volatility, liquidity constraints, and the potential for capital loss. It's advisable to conduct thorough research, seek professional advice, and diversify your investments to mitigate these risks and increase your chances of success.





Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

An interesting topic, but the key points are unclear. Some common writing problems such as unclear sentences and inaccurate use of words.

15-year-old girl dies of eating disorder, triggering calls to end distorted aesthetics, body shame

When you stand in front of a mirror, what is your first thought? Nowadays, it's impossible to escape the plethora of advertisements showcasing skinny and pretty models. Whether on the streets, on television, in magazines, or even on your phone, you can't help but feel a faint stirring of dissatisfaction with your body.

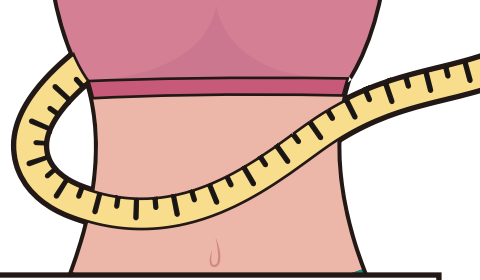
In a heartbreaking case, Xiaoling, a 15-year-old girl standing at 1.65 meters and weighing a mere 24.8 kilograms-less than many kindergarten children-succumbed to the pressures of pursuing such a beauty standard. Although her parents tried to intervene, taking her to the hospital multiple times, she strongly resisted treatment. Tragically, even in her final moments, she perceived herself as "too large." Such harmful beauty standards have garnered significant attention in recent years. As more tragedies, stemming from people's obsession with perfection, are reported, we should raise awareness to prevent another incident like Xiaoling's.

As a teenage girl in Hong Kong, I was also deeply influenced by the toxic beauty standard, much like Xiaoling. At first, I knew nothing about my appearance. But things changed when I start using social platforms and was bombarded by numerous advertisements featuring slim, size zero models. They fascinated me a lot. I was told that everyone there is pretty, except me. Subsequently, I began scrutinizing every facial features, measuring them, and comparing with videos like 'Are you beautiful in Hong Kong?' Soon, I became dissatisfied with my big nose and long face. I was no longer that person 5 minutes before; I was labeled as hideous and unattractive.

"Why haven't I been graced by the best genetics?" "Why am I not as lucky as that pretty celebrity on my phone?" I spent weeks obsessively dieting and exercising just to make my waist centimeter smaller, to achieve the ultimate 'A4 waist'. I was exhausted from calculating and controlling calories intake at every meal. However, the A4 waist trend quickly became outdated. Now I need to cut my bangs now, alter my skin, and dye my hair. Five minutes of screen time gradually turn into hours.

While scrolling through social media sites like Facebook and Instagram, teenage girls happily share selfies. Yet, comments can be harsh: "she is not thin enough", "she is not feminine enough", "you should get plastic surgery." Such hurtful derision narrows the definition of beauty. The problem is concerning, as it has become part of society culture recently. Statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows almost 60% of teen girls reported feeling persistent sadness and hopelessness after using social media. In my opinion, individuals should be appreciated for their unique talents, character, and soul.

Firstly, teenagers are impressionable and sensitive. Society tells them that only by being good-looking can they gain acceptance and praise. For example, girls are often criticized for gaining weight and feel pressured to diet, leading to feelings of exclusion. This emphasis on looks results in insecurities and desires fueled by a toxic beauty standard. They wish to escape the shame and societal expectations but feel trapped. Furthermore, they are constantly exposed to "perfect" celebrities and models on social platforms whose images are often edited, presenting an unrealistic standard.



Secondly, to meet these unrealistic expectations, some resort to extreme methods, even if they lead to health issues. Aging and weight gain become dreaded. Actions like excessive dieting, over-exercising, and pill-taking, even when they're already slim, are not uncommon. This cycle erodes self-esteem, leading to potential long-term physical and mental health problems.

Moreover, prettier individuals often receive preferential treatment due to societal beauty standards. It has been widely reported that they have advantages in dating, marriage, and even the job market. This inequality associated with "pretty privilege" is concerning. As a result, those who don't fit the mold may distrust those who do, fostering division and negative self-perception.

Therefore, beauty standards today are unquestionably toxic. One can find strict guidelines online-specific features, weights, and heights deemed "ideal." Reducing beauty to mere measurements is absurd. Emphasizing physical attributes can overshadow other essential qualities. Beauty should encourage uniqueness and diversity, not confine it.

Statements like "What's the point of living if you aren't beautiful?" and "Beauty isn't everything, it's the only thing," highlight the skewed perspective society often holds.

All in all, beauty isn't the sole purpose of life. It shouldn't be, too. Those five minutes of screen time can always be devoted to self-affirmation and positivity. We need to move beyond such narrow views of worth. Sometimes, I ask myself if I had not been targeted by those extreme advertisements, would I still have concerned about my nose and shape of my face? While beauty standards may seem profoundly entrenched, we have the power to shift focus from the external to the internal, emphasizing virtues like kindness, knowledge, and love.



News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section Champion



News Commentary Competition
Li Yan Wai Heep Yunn School

Senior | English Section

Judge's Comment

Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet

Clear and coherent article with well-defined paragraphs to engage readers.

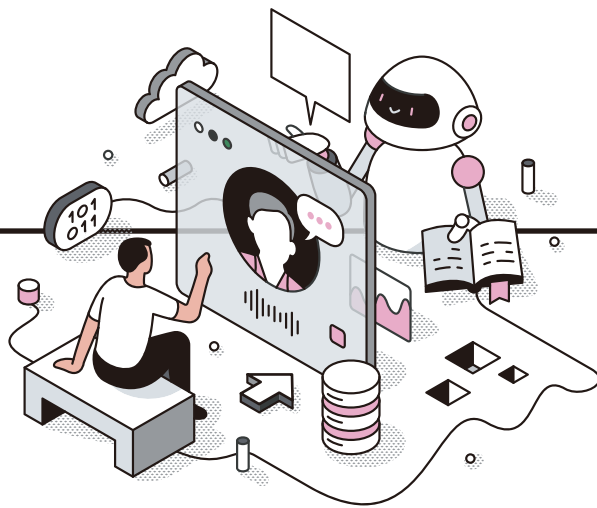
The Revolutionary Impact of Generative AI: Opportunities and Challenges

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has permeated almost every sphere of human activity, revolutionizing arts, music, academic research, and scriptwriting. With AI-powered applications like chatbots demonstrating unprecedented success, 2023 is believed to be a transformative year for AI advancements. So, what exactly is AI? Generative AI (GenAI) is a subtype of AI that can produce diverse data types, including images, text, 3D models, and music. By learning from vast datasets and drawing inferences from patterns, GenAI can generate unique and realistic content. Its applications span across industries, sparking a heated debate about its role: a helpful assistant or an unrestricted challenge to human capabilities?

In the academic realm, students are interacting with GenAI applications such as ChatGPT, which generates human-like responses in chat conversations. By simply typing a question, users receive detailed and systematic replies. This technology has become a significant aid for students, offering inspiration and enabling them to solve problems quickly without the need for extensive research. However, concerns have been raised about students' overreliance on GenAI, which could potentially impede their critical thinking and creative writing skills. With AI-generated content being indistinguishable from human-made content, the educational field grapples with plagiarism detection challenges. Despite these concerns, some educators believe that GenAI is the future, and that students should acquire the skills to utilize the tool effectively in order to distinguish what content is suitable and accurate to use. Institutions like The University of Hong Kong have even officially permitted the use of generative AI tools in learning, enabling teachers and students to explore the potential of AI for the benefit of mankind. Likewise, some schools have integrated AI into students' learning and provided workshops to help them navigate its use.

The creative industry has also undergone significant transformation with the advent of Generative AI. Jobs such as graphic design and scriptwriting, which were traditionally considered exclusive to humans, can now be accomplished by AI. GenAI, thanks to deep learning algorithms, can create high-quality content that rivals human-made work. Applications like MidJourney and DALL-E empower designers, filmmakers, and advertising executives to generate content from brief text descriptions. With a click of the button, a realistic and refined picture will be generated, which can be further edited. Not only do the platforms allow creators to experiment with different ideas, but they also enhance the efficiency of creative projects. Nevertheless, the rise of AI-created content threatens to displace human creators, reducing job opportunities in the industry and forcing professionals to adapt or change career trajectories.

Apart from creating text and images, GenAI is also capable of building codes, which accelerates software development. Research by McKinsey & Company suggests that developers can halve the time spent on code documentation and generation with Generative AI, boosting productivity and efficiency. Respondents also reported an improved developer experience with GenAI, which enabled them to focus on more satisfying work while leaving repetitive and manual tasks to the AI. Besides, AI coding tools such as GitHub Copilot and OpenAI Codex offer valuable code suggestions and guides on new concepts, speeding up creation as well as reducing



workload. However, while GenAI excels in accomplishing routine tasks, it struggles with complex ones due to limitations in available AI datasets, necessitating further refinement and upgrades.

Although GenAI has demonstrated its power across various fields, the loopholes of the tool itself should not be overlooked. ChatGPT, for example, has been accused of spreading misinformation lately, with a research study from the University of Bath revealing that the chatbot often invents nonexistent academic papers to support the information it provides. Consequently, the general public, especially teenagers, may be deceived and manipulated by the chatbot during research, leading to the spread of false news. Copyright infringement is another serious concern with GenAI, since GenAI often references various sources without obtaining consent or providing proper credit. For instance, AI-generated artwork references years of art history and styles and is trained on a vast sea of creations, including those of existing artists. This has led many creators to hold negative sentiments towards GenAI, seeing it as "stealing" their work. Additionally, GenAI poses security risks by collecting personal information or utilizing data for its training process, potentially leading to information leakage.

In conclusion, Generative AI is inevitably a rising trend in 2023, having a profound impact on various fields including academia, creative industries, software development and so on. While it serves as a valuable tool, assisting students with their studies, enhancing creativity in design and scriptwriting, and boosting productivity in software development, it also brings forth ethical concerns such as plagiarism, job displacement and misinformation which cannot be ignored, especially considering the lagging regulations in this field. It is crucial for various stakeholders to collaborate and address these concerns by establishing policies on the use of GenAI, while striking a balance between leveraging AI's capabilities and preserving human skills. More importantly, as the general public, we must recognize the limitations of GenAI and avoid excessive reliance on it. With sufficient regulations on harnessing the tool, GenAI is likely to be a competent assistant to humans.

As we navigate the swift evolution of Generative AI, it is crucial that we approach it with an open mind, treat it as a partner, and demonstrate ethical responsibility and critical thinking. This approach will equip us for the future world of GenAI, where new and novel discoveries and creations will continue to shape our evolving society.

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

A well-written and persuasive article with a clear stance and focus. Some of the arguments could benefit from further development or support, as not all of the proposed solutions align perfectly with the problems presented. Nevertheless, the piece presents valid ideas and engages in meaningful discussion. The conclusion also effectively addresses the question posed at the beginning of the commentary. There are some minor errors in grammar and word choice that could be rectified through closer editing.

Market the Night Market

Laying the ghost of pandemic to rest, Hong Kong is now on the track to revitalize its economy. The "Night Vibes Hong Kong" (NVHK) Campaign launched by the government is currently taking a dominant role, yet with varied effectiveness in stimulating the economic growth in Hong Kong. Is the current practice effective and able to reach the expectations of the government?

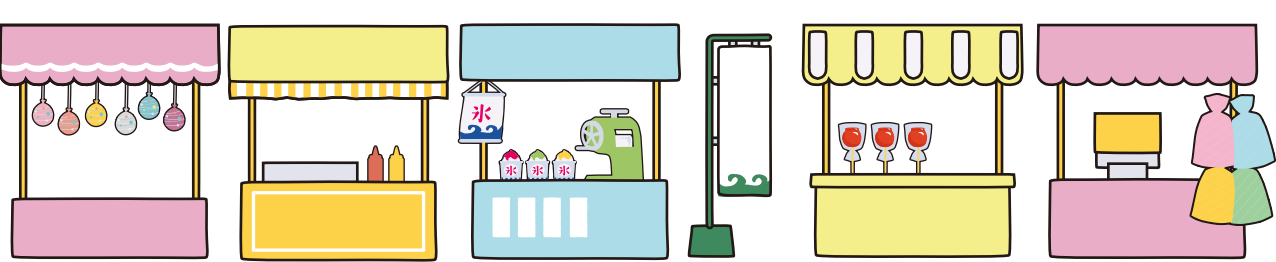
To begin with, the benefits brought by the NVHK scheme to Hong Kong can be and are expected to be huge and impactful. Locally, as the economy in Hong Kong is currently dull due to the pandemic, these kinds of entertaining economic activities are expected to earn profits and bring revenues to Hong Kong, aiming to revitalize and boost the economy in Hong Kong as its final target. Internationally, the night market can be a sign of literacy development and quality of life offered. Citing the case in London, it is well-known that London's night markets are a key enjoyment to the locals. This polishes and promotes its image of being "enjoyable" and "satisfying", which then acts as an incentive to attract global citizens to visit and acquire their experiences.

However, did we achieve the above goals?

Some may argue that it takes time to achieve the above objectives. It may be. However, there are actually various loopholes in this scheme to be considered and corrected, so as to eventually successfully reach the expectations.

First and foremost, we should consider our targets, which are the types of citizens who participate and support the NVHK. Imagine you are the elderly, will you hang out at 9 or 10 at night? It is believed that the majority of them will be sleeping. Besides, many Hong Kong citizens are working late on weekdays and do not even have enough rest, living in this hectic city. They have little motivation to hang out after a long day of work but stay at home. Not only can they better rest and relax, but also reduce their expenditure by not hanging out. Therefore, they are not the target audience of this scheme. Instead, who will be active at night? The youngsters and tourists often enjoy their entertainment at night and so the night market should be marketed to encourage their participation.

Secondly, what are the features required to raise the popularity of NVHK to these parties? According to a survey conducted by the Hong Kong Department Stores and Commercial Staff General Union, over 70% of respondents claimed that the types of products offered, hygiene, locations and transportation are their major concerns when considering visiting the night market. Also, they mentioned that the most attractive feature of the night market would be food, followed by live performance.



On the other hand, the attractiveness of night markets in Mainland is higher than that in Hong Kong. According to the statistics from the Immigration Department in July and August 2023, the number of people departing was greater than that of arriving, in which there was a high turnover rate of people in Hong Kong. With the implementation of the national and provincial policies aimed at revitalizing and expanding consumption by the Chinese government in Shenzhen, many locals are attracted to spend their leisure time at Shenzhen due to the more varieties of entertainment and dining options, more convenient transportation, higher-quality services, better hospitality, and most importantly, lower cost compared to Hong Kong.

To address these concerns, the government should set up a clear theme, with the inclusion of preferences of these parties. A famous local artist once said, the night markets are like randomly creating a piece of art with multiple paints and materials, lacking a clear and distinct image. The current night market does not have a representable picture and is not able to symbolize Hong Kong. To attract tourists, some local cultures and latest trends should be featured to promote. Not only can this provide a gimmick and raise the popularity of Hong Kong to the tourists, but also cater for the preference of locals. By getting to know what the popular trends are among the youngsters lately and some popular local cultures, the government can invite relevant businesses and units to hold a stall or perform in the night market. For instance, inviting some Cantopop artists or citizens to hold some stalls, etc. Thus, we can incentivise the two key parties to visit the night market.

In addition, more startups can be involved and given opportunities in the operations of night markets because this can enhance the inclusivity of this campaign. As one of the target audiences of this campaign is youngsters, we should raise the exposure and discussion among them. For instance, they can be the stall owners and hence a medium can be offered to them to explore their career. The government can also offer some financial assistance, networking and training, or set up a designated unit to assist them with planning regarding the sourcing and business matching issues.

In order to maximize and extend the continuity of profits and effectiveness in polishing Hong Kong's competitiveness internationally, this NVHK scheme should be developed into a long-term campaign. Currently, this scheme is proposed to run from 14th September till early 2024, which is only a short-term campaign. The effect in improving HK's economy will be temporary, insignificant and restricted. By developing it long-term and into a landmark, we can explore and open up its possibilities. For instance, the tourism industry and night markets can develop dependence towards each other. When HK possesses a gimmick about its features, this attracts tourists and thus, brings more profits to the businesses in Hong Kong. Besides, this can create long-term job opportunities for the locals and diversify their income sources because running the night market is not necessarily their side hustles, but full-time jobs. Therefore, NVHK can gradually develop into tourist attractions while also providing an opportunity for locals to operate their businesses and showcase their talents.

To conclude, NO, this "Night Vibes Hong Kong" Campaign is ineffective and failed to reach the expectations due to its various loopholes in operations and objective settings. Nevertheless, if the government can evaluate and resolve the current problems in the late future, night markets can definitely take a crucial role in boosting the local economy and bringing glory to Hong Kong.

**Judge's Comment****Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet**

Suggesting the use of news reporting style for expression.

Can light public housing effectively ease Hong Kong's housing problem?

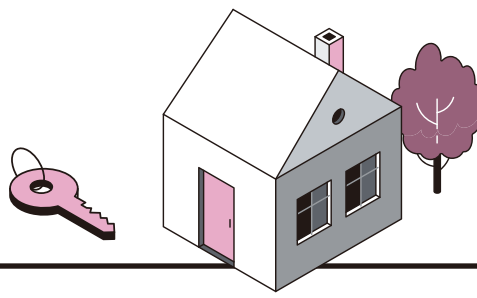
The housing problem in Hong Kong is becoming more and more serious, with skyrocketing prices and very crowded living conditions. The situation is even more severe for the low-income people. The Chief Executive's 2022 Policy Address has put forward that the Government will build light public housing units expeditiously to improve the living conditions and quality of life of people living in inadequate housing at the soonest. The target group of light public housing is those who live in subdivided housing or who are traditional public rental housing applicants having been on the waiting list for three years or more. Some people think that light public housing is an effective measure while opponents doubt it. This commentary aims to discuss whether light public housing can effectively ease Hong Kong's housing problem.

To start with, let's discuss about the skyrocketing housing prices and rental level.

Due to the soaring property price and rental level, many low-income people find it difficult to rent a decent house, and can only live in subdivided housing. According to the Census and Statistics Department, about 3% of the city's 7.5 million population, amounting to over 200 thousand people, are living in such inadequate subdivided housing. Light public housing offer affordable housing options at a rental level even slightly lower than the traditional public housing in the same area. From this point of view, it is believed that low-income people can be benefited from this policy and will be able to access housing at a more manageable cost, thus effectively easing their housing problem.

The price of light public housing are below market price, making them more affordable and attractive than other market alternatives. A light public housing unit in the urban area will be around HK\$8 per square feet, compared with an average of about HK\$40 for a subdivided housing. However, such an attractive pricing will inevitably induce abusive use.

Public housing applicants who have been waiting for three years or more are eligible to apply for light public housing. This may be the loophole. The latest Housing Department statistics shows that 60% of the single applicants quote "wanting to live alone" as the reason for applying for public housing. These single applicants may be young people now living with their parents and longing for independency, and they may not have great housing needs and their income may have high potential to increase in future when they develop their career. But if they have been on the traditional public housing waiting list for three years or more, they can apply for the light public housing. In this way, light public housing may be abused by people who may not have genuine housing and income problem. As light public housing is also of limited supply, this lowers the effectiveness of the light public housing in easing the housing problem of those low-income people living in subdivided housing.



Let's do not forget Hong Kong's middle class. As the middle-class people have exceeded the income limit of public housing, they have no choice but to live in private housing. They are the group who have to directly encounter the high rental rates and exorbitant property prices. However, light public housing mainly targets at people eligible for public housing and has, regrettably, forgotten the needs of our middle class. Thus, light public housing cannot alleviate the housing problem of the middle class in terms of high housing price and rental level.

Next, let's discuss about the poor living environment.

Many low-income people live in subdivided units with cramped conditions. They often need to share toilet and kitchen with other subdivided units. These subdivided units are often located in aged buildings with poor maintenance and lax security. This not only harms their quality of life and non-material life, but also poses health and safety risks. Light public housing, on the other hand, provides self-contained toilet, shower area, cooking space and basic facilities. In this way, it is believed that light public housing can offer a safe and decent place to live in, giving people a better living environment.

However, in another way, poor living environment also refers to insufficient living area. Light public housing cannot ease this problem. According to the Housing Bureau, light public housing units for 4 to 5 people are approximately 330 square feet, which means that for a 5-people household, each person can only have an average of 66 square feet. According to a report of the Legislative Council's working group on subdivided housing rental control, the per capita living area of subdivided housing household is 71.04 square feet. When low-income people move from subdivided houses to light public housing, the per capita living area is still similar to that of subdivided houses, or even less. In this way, light public housing cannot effectively improve the living environment and the quality of life of the subdivided housing residents.

In terms of housing supply, light public housing plays a crucial role in addressing housing shortage in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong government estimated in 2016 that over the next 30 years, Hong Kong will face a shortage of approximately 1,200 hectares for housing. Light public housing utilize government and private land, whose long-term development plan will not be implemented in the near future, to fill the short-term gap of public housing supply. This allows efficient use of limited space, thus increasing the overall housing supply in Hong Kong, and alleviating the housing shortage problem in Hong Kong.

However, people need to move away from the light public housing after 5 years. It can be seen that moving into light public housing only delays the housing problem temporarily but cannot completely and effectively solve the fundamental problem. The Government needs to consider a long term solution to fully address the root causes of Hong Kong's housing problem.

In conclusion, there is both benefits and limitations for light public housing in easing Hong Kong's housing problems. Light public housing seems to be a temporary measure. It may consider to combine light public housing with other measures to improve its effectiveness. In fact, Hong Kong's housing problem is always a complex issue. It is crucial for policymakers to work towards a more comprehensive and sustainable long term solution to effectively ease the problem.

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

The discussion centers around a focused and timely topic, approached from various perspectives. However, certain arguments exhibit a speculative nature while being presented as indisputable facts or through emphatic statements, leading to a degree of incongruity. Employing more cautious language and providing greater evidential support would strengthen the persuasiveness of the piece.

Does Recruiting Overseas Doctors Make or Mar?

When it comes to the predicament of the medical sector, many people are unanimous in their answer—the shortage of manpower in public hospitals. With the aging population, the demand for healthcare services increases sharply. The healthcare professionals and staff in public hospitals often encounter heavy workloads and long working hours, leading to burnout and dissatisfaction. Moreover, many doctors have left the public hospitals to join private healthcare practices and the number of medical graduates declines in recent years. This makes the problem even worse. It is known that junior doctors in England have joined several strike actions to demand better pay and reducing workloads. To prevent these events from happening in Hong Kong, the government endeavours to solve this problem by making a breakthrough—recruiting non-local doctors.

The Hospital Authority has launched various recruitment schemes for overseas and mainland healthcare workers this year to address the urgent situation of manpower shortage. One hundred non-locally trained doctors from UK and Australia joined the city's public hospitals system on April 2023, following by the rising number of mainland medical professionals working in public hospitals up to a year. They will be supervised by local specialists before they work independently so as to provide assistance and guidance for them to adapt to the Hong Kong medical practices.

These recruitment schemes are undeniably a blessing to the local doctors in the public hospitals. They finally receive a helping hand from non-local healthcare workers. For one thing, they can have more time to recover from their mental and physical tireless due to the overwhelming workload, maintaining a work-life balance. For another, professionals can understand and learn the expertise of different places as these schemes facilitate collaboration and professional exchange at a clinical level. Local doctors can gain exposure to new medical techniques and treatment approaches. They are able to provide better healthcare services to the general public and increase their job satisfaction.

Not only the local doctors, recruiting doctors abroad is a panacea for patients, especially grassroots as the quantity and quality of healthcare services can be enhanced. Access to healthcare for grassroots is much easier with the increasing amount of physicians. Before the scheme is launched, it is not surprising to see citizens waiting for public healthcare service for hours, eventually receive only less than ten minutes of medical consultation. The consultation quality is also varying owing to the weariness of doctors. Recruiting doctors abroad can reduce citizens waiting time and ensure citizens of timely access to medical services. In addition, non-local doctors may be trained in different medical systems and experience with specific medical conditions. They can provide a larger range of medical service and enhance the quality of medical care to patients.

Despite the undoubted benefits of this scheme, some patients are unconfident about the quality of the non-local doctors, doubting that they cannot provide standardised services due to the different practices in other places. It is hard to maintain the ethical standard of the doctors overseas especially when making decision of saving patient's life or not. Indeed, the actual performance of the non-local doctors and drawback brought by these schemes are still ambiguous.

In the perspective of non-local doctors, they may face some difficulties such as language barriers and being not adaptive to the medical environment and practices in Hong Kong. Kuang, a mainland doctor worked in Hong Kong, who served at the hospital's department of medical and geriatrics claimed that many medical records and communications are in English, unlike those on the mainland in Chinese. Moreover, patients usually receive follow-up rehabilitation after their acute conditions had been treated, while this practice is not common on the mainland. Some time are needed for these non-local doctors to adapt to a new medical procedure and system and it may be harsh to some doctors

In a nutshell, the outcome of recruiting non-local doctors is still vague as these schemes are newly launched. However, by looking into the advantages and disadvantages of stakeholders, I believe that recruiting doctors overseas is more a blessing than a curse. As a consequence, let us look forward to seeing the effectiveness of this project!



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
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香港中國婦女會中學		30					
筲箕灣官立中學				2	5		
嶺南中學			20			5	
聖公會李福慶中學			20				
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中華基金中學			20				
漢華中學			20				
衛理中學			20				
聖公會鄧肇堅中學			20				
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循道中學			20				
基督教香港信義會信義中學			20				
真光女書院			20				
官立嘉道理爵士中學 (西九龍)			20				
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陳樹渠紀念中學			20				
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香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊 紀念中學			20				
喇沙書院		30	20				10
東華三院黃笏南中學			20	12			
賽馬會官立中學			20				
何明華會督銀禧中學	10	25		10	5		

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
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天主教普照中學			20				
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中華傳道會安柱中學	10	30	20	2	5	5	
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皇仁舊生會中學			20				

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紡織學會美國商會			20				
胡漢輝中學							
鐘聲慈善社胡陳金枝中學			20				
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香港九龍塘基督教中華			20				
宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學							
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福音中學							
迦密唐賓南紀念中學			20				
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佛教黃允畋中學			20				

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聖羅撒書院			20				
五旬節林漢光中學			20				
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救恩書院			20				
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東華三院甲寅年總理中學						5	
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學			20		15	15	8
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順德聯誼總會鄭裕彤中學							
基督教宣道會宣基中學				2			
仁濟醫院王華湘中學		25					
萬鈞匯知中學		30	20				
靈糧堂怡文中學			20				
東涌天主教學校（中學部）			20				

*此名單只記錄獲得分數的參與學校

全港中學生十大新聞選舉

學校獎項計分方法

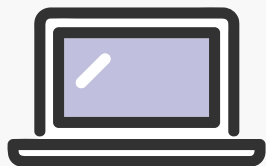
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最具新聞觸覺獎	10
最佳新聞標題獎	10
最佳新聞簡介獎	10
最佳反思學習獎	10
十大新聞選舉	
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參加人數 10-49人	5
參加人數 50-99人	10
參加人數 100人或以上	15
冠軍	10
亞軍	8
季軍	6
殿軍	4
入圍	2
「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽	
參加人數 10-49人	5
參加人數 50-99人	10
參加人數 100人或以上	15
新聞解碼挑戰日	
冠軍	10
亞軍	8
季軍	6
殿軍	4
最踴躍參與獎	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 紙本投票率最高首十間學校 網上投票率達90%學校 	
總分數達70分或以上的學校可獲全情投入獎 首三間總分數最高的學校可獲全情投入金獎	



活動花絮



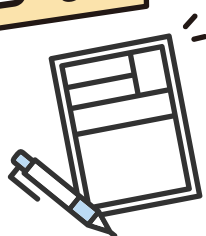






十大新聞選舉

媒人義工感言



媒人 Elise

我好開心可以參與過去多屆的全港中學生十大新聞選舉，一個好有價值的，非一般的新聞選舉計劃。

隨著科技發達，各種媒體的傳播能力急速增廣，而傳媒影響力的大競爭使新聞表達方式變得爆而跨。性適切的公民教育，尤其是有關媒體素養，正是大眾所需要的。

這個計劃組織一連串的活動，包括新聞工作坊，認識大灣區比賽等不同方式去輔引、鼓勵並支持中學生建立正確的理念思維去閱讀鑑賞新聞，繼而以他們對生活的認知，選出他們覺得全年最重要的十大新聞。

參與的中學生經過幾個月的特別培育，建立了一定基礎的媒體素養，也是他們一個很重要的成長里程，而我作為計劃的義工在過程中亦得到寶貴啟發。



媒人 Carman

作為在讀傳媒系的大學生，除了需要深化個人對傳媒行業運作的認知外，亦有責任共同推動傳媒教育。很開心可以成為「媒人」親身了解現時中學生對於社會議題及政策的認知情況、透過初審審閱同學作品獲悉普遍中學生的寫作及分析能力，甚或在交流中明白媒體報道手法或途經對他們的影響。

我相信媒體素養、新聞價值、傳媒影響力緊扣所有人的生活，對我對你都同樣重要，望活動能加強參加者對本地、國家、世界的社會新聞和政策的關注，對其是世界公民的身份認同，同時亦加強我個人「傳媒人」的身份認同。





第三十二屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉工作人員

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