主辦

學友社 Hok Yau Club

支持機構

明報

學友社

第三十四屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉

STUDENTS' TOP TEN NEWS ELECTION 2025

鳴謝 民政及青年事務局 政府資助計劃 Government-funded programme 公民教育委員會 Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education 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三十四屆，計劃多年來以中學生角度出發，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，選出每年的三十則候選新聞。除此之外，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，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125間學校及約46,287萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到約1,069份新聞評述作品。特別感謝參與初選的20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140間參與計劃的各間中學的師生。同時，也要感謝擔任評審及分享嘉賓的傳媒人及學者，當中特別要感謝本社職員及義工團隊參與，共同為香港傳媒教育出一分力。

學友社簡介

學友社
Hok Yau Club

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灣區學生升學支援事務，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	方法 2	方法 3	方法 4
存入銀行帳戶	PayMe捐款	網上捐款	郵寄支票
轉數快登記電郵： donation@hyc.org.hk 中國銀行（香港） 012-352-10334182		中銀捐款易平台 www.hyc.org.hk/donation	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

主要服務及活動

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

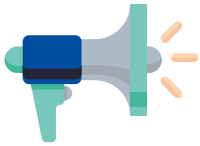
- 電話輔導服務2503 3399（香港電訊贊助）：
  - 學生專線（星期一至五 12:30 至 13:30）
  - 放榜輔導熱線（文憑試及大學聯招放榜期間）
- WhatsApp輔導服務 2503 3399
- 香港模擬文憑試
- 大學聯招講座及文憑試放榜講座
- 放榜教師工作坊
- 學友社學生輔導中心（九龍長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號）

媒體出版　Media and Publication

- 出版刊物：《出路指南》、《中六升學指南》、《高中選科及升學指南》
- 機構網站 www.hyc.org.hk
- 一站式學生資訊網站 學友社 student.hk
- 承辦教育局「內地高校招收香港中學文憑考試學生計劃」指南編輯及顧問工作
- 與香港電台合作「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）
- 《文憑試e通訊》電子報
- 「學友社Hok Yau Club」及「學友社student.hk」Facebook及Instagram

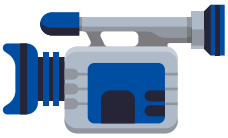
全人發展　All-round Development

- 公民教育活動：「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」（民青局 公民教育活動資助計劃資助）
- 青年領袖培訓活動：「明日領航者計劃」（民青局 公民教育活動資助計劃資助）
- 青年正向思維活動：「V-Star正向青年賦能新世代計劃」
  （民青局 青年正向思維活動資助計劃（2025-27）資助）
- 學生領袖選舉及培訓活動：「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」



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34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

「第三十四屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度（2025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。

另外，「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。還有，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。

第三十四屆活動回顧

2025年9月至10月

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。

2025年9月至10月

新聞評述比賽

同學選取一則於2025度發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論。

2025年11月至12月

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。

2025年11月至12月

「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。

2025年12月6日

新聞解碼挑戰日

同學以線上密室逃脫形式破解有關傳媒素養及年度新聞的資訊。

2026年1月

新聞發布

公布2025年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析。

2026年2月28日

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。

總投票人數
46,287人

全港中學生
十大新聞選舉結果

超強颱風樺加沙襲港 三人觀浪墮海獲救

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

超強颱風樺加沙9月襲港，天文台發出本年第二個十號颶風信號。吹襲期間，有臨海酒店、商店及海濱長廊等被大浪沖毀。八號風球期間，一家四口岸邊觀浪發生意外，三人被大浪捲走墮海，最終獲救。政府呼籲市民切勿追風逐浪，當局將嚴厲執法。

得票率
57.85%
26,777 票

香港男團成員姜濤跑步意外墜海 獲救後報平安

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

香港男團MIRROR成員姜濤6月於西區副食品批發市場附近墜海。事發前，他正在跑步，因感不適靠邊休息，期間意外墜海，及時被漁船救起，送院後無恙。事後姜濤透過經理人發文及召開記者會報平安，表示事件只是意外，呼籲公眾不用過度揣測。事件引廣泛關注。

得票率
52.79%
24,437 票

本學年起取消學生津貼 引家長不滿

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

政府自2020/21學年起，為中小學、幼稚園及特殊學校學生提供2,500元津貼，以紓緩家長教育開支壓力。本年度財政預算案提出2025/26學年起取消該項津貼，預計年省約20億公共開支，配合「精準扶貧」政策。當局強調，經濟困難學生仍可申請其他資助，唯此舉引發部分家長不滿。

得票率
48.93%
22,648 票

4 著名網紅Speed訪港 引粉絲線上線下支持

美國著名網紅IShowSpeed於4月訪港，引起全城熱潮。不少支持者跟隨其足跡，到訪如海洋公園、文武廟等景點，亦有嘗試體驗「打小人」。相關直播吸引逾14萬網民觀看，有人認為，其輕鬆直播風格能展現真實獨特城市風貌，有助世界各地認識香港。

VOTE

得票率
48.71%
22,546 票

5 太空油正名依託咪酯 揭其危險本質

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

7月31日起，政府將俗稱「太空油」的毒品正名為「依託咪酯」，本年2月，政府已透過刊憲程序，將依託咪酯列作毒品嚴格禁制。此次行動旨在杜絕「太空油」字眼美化毒品，揭露其危險本質，以提醒市民警惕毒品風險、保護自身健康，同時彰顯出政府打擊毒品的決心。

VOTE

得票率
44.20%
20,460 票

6 《哪吒2》破世界動畫電影票房 創中國電影里程碑

1月，動畫電影《哪吒2》上映，全球總票房突破159億人民幣，超越《玩轉腦朋友2》，成為世界動畫電影票房冠軍。該影片融合東方神話與尖端動畫技術，席捲海內外電影市場，標誌中國動畫產業強勢崛起，創中國電影新里程碑。

VOTE

得票率
41.95%
19,418 票

7 鰂魚涌現千磅炸彈 六千人撤離現場

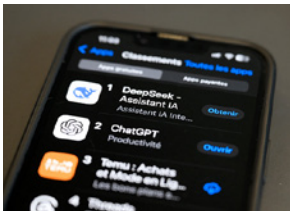
「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

9月，香港北角鰂魚涌建築工地發現一枚二戰時期美軍空投炸彈。炸彈長約1.5米，重約1,000磅，內裝約500磅炸藥，有極高潛在危險。警方接報後迅速封鎖周邊道路，緊急疏散附近18棟大廈約6,000名市民。歷經9小時緊急處置，爆炸品拆除工作順利完成。

VOTE

得票率
40.94%
18,951 票

8 AI 市場競爭激烈 DeepSeek低成本震撼美科技界

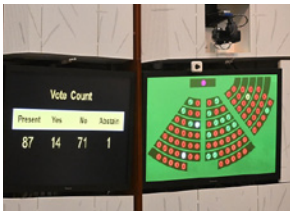


全球 AI 市場快速擴張，新競爭者陸續入局。今年1月DeepSeek 正式推出，官方宣稱僅以6百萬美元開發，效能媲美其他同類AI模型，消息震撼科技界。受此影響，科技股、晶片生產商等股價一度暴跌，業界關注美國在全球 AI 競賽中的優勢是否會受衝擊。

VOTE

得票率
39.65%
18,355 票

9 《同性伴侶登記草案》二讀遭否決 社會意見分歧



9月，香港立法會就《同性伴侶關係登記條例草案》進行二讀表決，最終以 71 票反對、14 票贊成的結果否決該草案。公眾諮詢期間，社會對此意見分歧。草案旨在為已在海外註冊婚姻同性伴侶在香港登記，享有醫療決策、探視及處理身後事宜等權利。

VOTE

得票率
39.51%
18,287 票

10 半月五次黑雨創歷年最多 多處水浸礙市民出行

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

由7月29日至8月14日期間，活躍西南季候風及數個熱帶氣旋使本港連日暴雨，天文台期間先後發出5個黑色暴雨警告訊號，數量創歷年新高。連場暴雨導致本港多區出現路面水浸、山泥傾瀉，交通一度癱瘓，嚴重影響市民出行。

VOTE

得票率
39.07%,
18,086 票

11 特朗普啟對等關稅 中方反制 中美貿易戰升温

4月，美國總統特朗普推行對等關稅政策，宣布對 86 個國家及地區的輸美商品徵收 10% 基礎關稅，當中對華個別商品關稅一度高達 145%。中國政府就美方加徵關稅宣布反制措施。該關稅政策影響全球貿易格局，亦加劇中美貿易緊張局勢。

VOTE

得票率
38.72%
17,922 票

12 粵港澳首辦全運會 香港賽區主辦8項目

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

11月，粵港澳三地首次聯合承辦的第十五屆全國運動會正式舉行，而殘特奧會於12月接力舉行。其中香港承辦8個競賽項目，包括沙灘排球、場地單車等。本屆全運會吸引來自全國各地約 2.2 萬名運動員參與，近 1.6 萬名義工投入服務，掀起本港十五運會熱潮。

VOTE

得票率
36.79%
17,029 票

13 啟德體育園開幕 推動盛事經濟發展

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

3月1日，啟德體育園正式開幕，園區佔地28公頃，斥資319億港元，成香港歷來最大型體育基建。主場館容納5萬名觀眾，能舉辦國際大型體育賽事與文娛活動。政府望能吸引旅客訪港，帶動旅遊、餐飲及零售業，推動盛事經濟發展。

VOTE

得票率
36.56%
16,922 票

14 地震傳言流傳 日旅遊業受影響

日本漫畫《我所看見的未來》中有關7月大地震及海嘯的預言，在多地廣泛流傳，引發當地及周邊地區民眾恐慌。傳言致使赴日遊客明顯減少，航班減少班次，衝擊日本旅遊業。日本政府和相關領域專家強調預言缺科學依據，呼籲民眾保持冷靜並做好防災準備。

VOTE

得票率
36.25%
16,777 票

15 美右翼保守派領袖 演講時遭槍擊身亡

美國右翼評論員查理柯克(Charlie Kirk)於9月在猶他谷大學演講時遭槍手狙擊，頸部中彈身亡。案發時，查理柯克正與觀眾討論美國槍擊事件議題。此次悲劇被視為美國政治極端化及暴力常態化的標誌，社會各界譴責暴力，呼籲加強公眾人物安全保障。

VOTE

得票率
34.55%
15,993 票

16 港產龍鳳胎大熊貓亮相 發展大熊貓經濟

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

海洋公園港產龍鳳胎大熊貓，5月正式命名「加加」、「得得」，並搬到「大熊貓之旅」高地區域，與媽媽「盈盈」一起生活。香港郵政8月推出紀念郵票，政府與業界借勢發展「熊貓經濟」，促進旅遊業，增加公眾保育意識，吸引市民與遊客參與保育活動。

VOTE

得票率
34.10%
15,786 票

17 高市早苗當選 成日本歷史首位女首相

日本自民黨總裁高市早苗10月在國會首相指名選舉中首輪即獲過半數選票勝出，正式當選成為日本首位女性首相。高市早苗提出「高市經濟學」強推減稅與財政擴張；外交上深化日美同盟關係；國防上主張修憲、提高防衛預算等，其對華強硬立場也備受國際社會關注。

VOTE

得票率
33.17%
15,353 票

18 以巴衝突持續兩年 和平解決仍未明朗

以巴戰爭持續兩年，加沙地區巴勒斯坦民眾陷入人道災難。以色列與哈馬斯年初同意停火及交換戰俘提議，但期間加沙地區仍受以軍攻擊。美方於年底提出和平計劃，敦促釋放以色列人質，及規劃加沙地區未來發展。唯社會各方普遍認為，以巴衝突和平解決的前景仍未明朗。

VOTE

得票率
31.18%
14,433票

19 熱氣球節載客牌照未獲批 取消升空體驗

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

9月，香港首個「國際熱氣球節」開幕，主辦方在首日下午宣布，因無法通過安全許可而取消原定的繫留定點飛體驗環節，熱氣球不能載客升空。入場人士大感失望，並一度未獲退票。主辦方其後表示，經官方渠道購票人士可獲全額退款。

VOTE

得票率
29.31%
13,565 票

20 高中歷史科改革 中國史課時大幅增加

教育局10月公布高中歷史科新課程框架，旨在培養學生成為擁國際視野中國人。新課程大綱中，中國內容課時增逾一倍，新增「中國特色大國外交」、「一帶一路」等教學單元；而香港史、日本史、東南亞史不獨立成章。新課程計劃於2027/28學年推行。

VOTE

得票率
28.91%
13,381 票

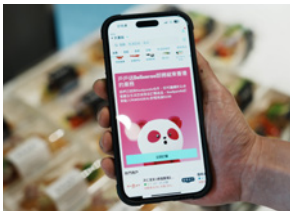
21 開業逾四十年首創冰皮月餅 大班西餅結業

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

開業逾 40 年的香港老牌西餅公司「大班西餅」，宣布因「難以預計且不可抗拒的衝擊」，今年6月全面停止營業。大班西餅於1984年開業，以首創冰皮月餅聞名，曾擁高達28間分店，至結業前，分店數量只剩約十多間。

VOTE
得票率
28.55%
13,216 票

22 外賣平台戶戶送撤出香港 部分資產出售


「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

外賣平台Deliveroo（戶戶送）於4月宣布終止香港業務。戶戶送董事局認為，繼續於香港營運並不符合股東的最大利益，結束九年營運，其部分資產及相關業務由其他外賣平台接手。隨着戶戶送的退出，香港外賣市場競爭格局重新洗牌。

VOTE
得票率
28.47%
13,176 票

23 資助大學非本地生 政府提高收生限額

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

政府去年提出推進國際專上教育樞紐建設，打造「留學香港」品牌。本年度施政報告提出由2026/27學年起放寬每所資助專上院校非本地生收生限額，由現行40%提高至50%。特首李家超受訪時表示，有關調整有助本地學生了解其他文化，擴闊國際視野、建立網絡。

VOTE
得票率
25.69%
11,891 票

24 首錄基孔肯雅熱本地個案 逾萬人有感染風險

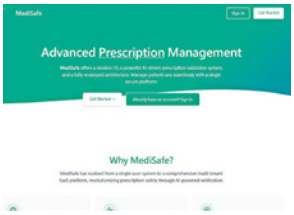
「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

衞生署衞生防護中心10月公布，本港錄得首宗基孔肯雅熱本地確診個案，涉黃大仙鳳德邨一名82歲婦人。受個案影響，附近大廈合共約8千戶有感染風險。防護中心聯同政府多個部門及相關機構採取防控措施，全力預防基孔肯雅熱本地扎根，減低對本港公共衞生的影響。

VOTE

得票率
25.66%
11,875 票

25 藥倍安心涉請槍風波 自願棄獎



「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

由中學生開發的AI平台「藥倍安心」6月引發爭議，被質疑委託AI公司代工、非原創及涉用違規數據。該平台此前獲多項獎項，獎項資格備受爭議。最後調查確認概念原創及使用模擬病人數據。事主潘浠淳及其家人8月放棄獎項以平息風波。事件引發社會對學術誠信問題的廣泛討論。

VOTE

得票率
20.42%
9,451 票

26 天主教教宗方濟各逝世 良十四世上任

4月21日，天主教教宗方濟各（Pope Francis）因中風併發心臟衰竭，於梵蒂岡城聖瑪爾大之家逝世，終年88歲。其後，羅伯特・方濟各・普瑞弗斯特（Robert Francis Prevost）當選繼任為新任教宗，取名「良十四世」（Leo XIV），成為天主教會首位美籍教宗。

VOTE

得票率
18.67%
8,643 票

27 公營醫療收費改革 保障基層資源可持續

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

4月，政府刊憲公布公立醫院將於2026年起分三輪改革收費，按共付機制大幅調整非危急重症收費，其中急症室收費由180元增至400元。政府期望五年內降低醫療資助率一成，並擴大減免保障基層範圍，以應對資源浪費、成本上漲及人口老化帶來的挑戰。

VOTE

得票率
17.21%
7,967 票

28 「三層應急機制」中學恆常化 支援學童精神健康

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

本年度施政報告提出中學「三層應急機制」正式恆常化，並首次擴展至小四至小六試行，加強對有自殺風險學生的支援。同時，當局亦加強措施推動兒童及青少年精神健康，包括在中小學推行《4Rs精神健康約章》、制訂「精神健康分層護理模式」等配套措施。

VOTE

得票率
14.79%
6,848 票

29 立法會選舉逾百人參選 創完善選舉制度新高

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

2025年立法會換屆選舉提名期11月6日結束，共161人報名競逐90席，參選人數創完善選舉制度以來新高。立法會主席梁君彥表示，今次選舉是推動高質量民主發展的重要里程碑，逾一半新參選者加入也顯示出議會正逐步實現世代交替。

VOTE

得票率
14.56%
6,739 票

30 各行業經歷轉型 就業情況引關注

「新聞圖片由明報資料室提供」

政府統計處數據顯示，本港7月至9月失業率為3.9%。勞工及福利局局長孫玉菡表示，本港各行業正經歷轉型，不同行業失業率變化趨勢不一，同時亦強調隨着貿易摩擦緩和及內地經濟增長，特區政府推出的經濟措施將支持勞工市場發展。

VOTE

得票率
12.84%
5,944 票

全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選結果分析

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「第三十四屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2025年11月19日至12月15日進行，共有125間中學參與，投票學生人數達**46,287**名。參與新聞初選的20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三十則候選新聞予校內高中及初中兩班同學作投票，約2,300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，篩選出本年度的三十則候選新聞，由參與新聞總選的全港中學生從三十則候選新聞中選出自己心目中的年度十大新聞。

總結2025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：

極端天氣新聞獲得中學生較多關注度

本屆十大新聞中，包括兩則極端天氣新聞第一位**「超強颱風樺加沙襲港 三人觀浪墮海獲救」居首** (得票26,777，得票率57.85%)，以及第十位**「半月五次黑雨創歷年最多 多處水浸礙市民出行」**(得票18,086，得票率39.07%)。同時，人工智慧相關新聞繼續獲得中學生持續關注，繼去屆「Deepfake案件頻生 人工智能非法使用惹關注」(第三十三屆，第八位)，本屆另一則相關新聞亦位居第八位**「AI 市場競爭激烈 DeepSeek低成本震撼美科技界」**(第八位，得票18,355，得票率39.65%)。

而在首十則新聞中，近半新聞屬城中熱話或有話題性新聞，包括

第二位，「香港男團成員姜濤跑步意外墜海 獲救後報平安」得票24,437，得票率52.79%；
第四位，「著名網紅Speed訪港 引粉絲線上線下支持」得票22,546，得票率48.71%；
第五位，「太空油正名依託咪酯 揭其危險本質」得票20,460，得票率44.20%；
第六位，「《哪吒2》破世界動畫電影票房 創中國電影里程碑」得票19,418，得票率41.95%；

以上四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，有相關視頻於社交平台廣傳。而第三位**「本學年起取消學生津貼 引家長不滿」**(得票22,648，得票率48.93%)則對部分學生有所影響，因此更能獲得關注。

國際新聞及內地新聞關注相若

在本年度的三十則候選新聞中，國際新聞有7則，與去年相若(去年8則)，惟首十則新聞中只有1則國際新聞，即第8位新聞**「AI 市場競爭激烈 DeepSeek低成本震撼美科技界」**(第八位，得票18,355，得票率39.65%)，而其他較受中學生關注的國際新聞則有**「特朗普啟對等關稅 中方反制 中美貿易戰升溫」**(第十一位，得票17,922，得票率38.72%)。

2025年三十則候選新聞中有2則內地新聞，與去年相若(3則)，其中一則新聞排名較前，包括**「《哪吒2》破世界動畫電影票房 創中國電影里程碑」**(第六位，得票19,418，得票率41.95%)及**「粵港澳首辦全運會 香港賽區主辦8項目」**(第十二位，得票17,029，得票率36.79%)。

於人工智慧大模型普及下，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，中學生同時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增加了獲得資訊的途徑，不過須留意人工智慧大模型日漸普及，有機會出現人工智慧幻覺，致使資訊更難分辨真偽。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	應善焮	迦密主恩中學	清潔工宿伊館接早更 憂沒打風津貼
亞軍	姚佩妍	浸信會呂明才中學	論公屋收樓悲劇中的制度與人性
季軍	吳嘉文	東莞工商總會劉百樂中學	外勞大量輸入香港引起的社會問題
優異	陳品妍	迦密主恩中學	天恩邨悲劇:公平、程序與關懷弱勢群體如何並存?
優異	葉鎔誠	迦密主恩中學	「貴」得有道理?從西貝漲價風波探討當代餐飲業的價值困境與出路
入圍	鍾曉蕾	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	從「樺加沙」襲港看香港人對颱風的兩極態度
入圍	馮子朗	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	從樺加沙襲港到反思香港的防風措施
入圍	譚浩華	迦密主恩中學	垃圾徵費政策能否兼顧民生與環保
入圍	陳卓棋	迦密主恩中學	從熱氣球節「放氣」事件看活動管理與消費者權益
入圍	李樂瑤	東莞工商總會劉百樂中學	DeepSeek問世 開創全球 AI 競爭新時代

新聞評述比賽—高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	馬樂妍	五育中學	生存形式的癌變 —「體面」乃社會生存之道?
亞軍	洪溢鎧	五育中學	一次颱風掀起對香港教育的反思
季軍	梁穎欣	大埔三育中學	人工智能:無聲陪伴中的有聲危險
優異	林俊皓	五育中學	藥倍安心學術存疑,各方難逃其責?
優異	葉宣彤	迦密主恩中學	造神,毀神
入圍	林巧瑜	迦密主恩中學	香港「盛事經濟」連番失誤,對香港整體形象有何影響
入圍	馬詠歡	迦密主恩中學	論香港低空經濟
入圍	陳蓁藝	迦密主恩中學	剖析美國「住手!」抗議的成因與社會影響
入圍	梁書懷	迦密主恩中學	查理•柯克遇刺案:美國政治暴力循環何時了?
入圍	董泳欣	路德會呂明才中學	夢境不是指南:從漫畫預言到科學防災

News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Ng Cheuk Wing	Munsang College	Crowds Back, Spending Not: Hong Kong Recalibration
1st Runner-up	Chu Lok Hin	Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College	The Double-Edged Sword of Homogenisation | How Global Trends Are Redefining Hong Kong Culture And Aesthetics
2nd Runner-up	Deng Kai Yee Vivian	Heep Yunn School	The Double-Edged Sword: Navigating the Rise of Deepfakes in 2025
3rd Runner-up	Chan Lai Man	St. Paul's Co-educational College	How Labubus are destroying the world: carbon, counterfeits, and consumerism
3rd Runner-up	Wong Lok Sum	Heep Yunn School	Film Work: A platform of spreading conflict or conveying a message of peace?
Final Round Entrants	Fong Hoi Kiu Carina	QESOSA Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School	Addressing the Mental Health Crisis in Hong Kong's Education System
Final Round Entrants	Yuen Pui Hei, Audrey	Heep Yunn School	Southport Tragedy: The Urgent Call to Reform Youth Mental Health and Violence Prevention
Final Round Entrants	Leung Maggie Kayla	Munsang College	Intensifying Typhoons: Time to Act on Climate Change
Final Round Entrants	Shum Wa Hei	Ho Fung College (Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)	Climate Change
Final Round Entrants	Cheung Nga Chi	Tsung Tsin Christian Academy	Modern Feminism

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Ng Wing Nam	Munsang College	Navigating the AI Frontier in Hong Kong Education
1st Runner-up	Kwok Wai Ka	True Light Girls' College	There are nearly 200 trillion pieces of plastic debris floating in the world's oceans today—do we really have a way to mitigate the plastic crisis?
2nd Runner-up	Fan Shu Yun	Elegantia College	The Debate Over Pet-Friendly Restaurant Rules in Hong Kong
3rd Runner-up	Chen Wang Yat	QESOSA Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School	Balancing Development and Community Needs in Hong Kong's Northern Metropolis Project

Champion	Name	School	Topic
3rd Runner-up	Lam Hiu Tung	True Light Girls' College	The Downfall of Hong Kong's Meritocratic System: When Financial Capital Buys Academic Credentials
Final Round Entrants	Carissa Ung	Heep Yunn School	Does AI Enable Teen Suicide?
Final Round Entrants	Gao Zehan	St. Paul's Co-educational College	The mental health crisis among the younger generation in Hong Kong, including schoolchildren and the working population.
Final Round Entrants	Avianna Wong	St. Mary's Canossian College	Social media: Accessible yet oh so alarmist
Final Round Entrants	Kwong Gei Yi Galie	Tsung Tsin Christian Academy	Dreams Demolished: America Slams Door on Tomorrow's Leaders
Final Round Entrants	Leung Hoi Ching	St. Clare's Girls' School	Hong Kong is losing its cultural essence, which disinterests foreign tourists

候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸覺獎	方煒喬 黃靖潼 區馨予 陳曉攸 鄧卓泳 李玥彤	基督教宣道會宣基中學
最佳新聞標題獎	李一青 黃楷迪 李卓軒 蘇文杰 譚子遇 楊承禮	中華傳道會安柱中學
最佳新聞簡介獎	李珮琪 張逸朗 麥芷晴 羅　嵐 翁凱濤	救恩書院
最佳反思學習獎	李梓婷 王珮螢 梁穎因 呂嘉敏 沈子逸 蔡健陽	保良局李城璧中學
	何坤琳 安可欣 郭美姿 高圓圓 張冰心 黃佳欣	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	趙宇鏗 羅卓然 周朗皓 甘卓為	聖保羅男女中學
亞軍隊伍	鄒偉杰 葉米珈 王鉑言 李明灝	賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院
季軍隊伍	梁棟華 王景揚 何臻熙 吳智誠	佛教黃鳳翎中學
殿軍隊伍	禚卜一 容思蔚 何沐珈	聖保羅男女中學

「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽

獎項	得獎學生
一等獎	吳紫瑤 林梓焓 張雅棠 陳亭茵 蔡慕淇 李燮柔 胡柏謙 曹志浩 喬樂熙 楊智鋒
二等獎	吳佳瑩 柯嘉儀 張瀚霖 方妍梅 陳佳敏 洪嘉煒 林欣穎 林君妍 倪米琦 鄭宇軒 姚秀東 董泳欣 安可欣 林天娜 王昊俊 鄧智濤 肖梓妍 江浩文 何坤琳 安佩儀 余璐航 陳冠宇 莊以臨 吳宛螢 潘卓軒 陳　灝 黎天睿 呂明晉 謝柏煒 陳裕禮 万子盈 林偉濠 李鈞昊 郭幸欣 黃鋮沃 曾芷晴 羅芊蔚 張曉琳 趙若希 馮冠達
三等獎	鄭卓蘅 彭祺峰 余凱恩 黃靜儀 邱沛杰 余　晨 陳心婷 李鑫榮 馮芷慧 吳文錦 林睿淇 鄧英毅 林輝文 黃麗莹 念雨婷 余靜怡 陳子軒 林瑋琪 郭思城 潘諾輝 蘇家瑤 彭梓軒 王欣妍 吳若琳 廖曦彤 俞珈淋 李新睿 俞杰朗 黃佳琪 林孝珅 陳正晨 郭尹晞 馮嘉怡 林嘉荣 余承翔 李展呈 黃佳欣 陳鑫杰 梁舒怡 謝昊然 甄子晴 黃楚穎 羅心蕎 賴文昇 施情深 何麟騰 趙逸昇 許倩榕 林金坛 孔繁興

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

最踴躍參與獎 - 紙本投票率最高的首十間學校	最踴躍參與獎 - 網上投票率達90%的學校	全情投入金獎
觀塘官立中學	**沙田蘇浙公學**	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學
聖傑靈女子中學	皇仁舊生會中學	路德會呂明才中學
聖言中學	香港中文大學校友會聯會陳震夏中學	聖公會聖本德中學
新會商會陳白沙紀念中學	中華基督教會燕京書院	賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第二中學	佛教善德英文中學	
金文泰中學	潔心林炳炎中學	
何文田官立中學	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	
伊斯蘭脫維善紀念中學		
中華傳道會安柱中學		
聖公會聖本德中學		

冠軍

新聞評述比賽 初中組 中文

應善煥

迦密主恩中學

評判語錄 陳智傑博士

以颱風期間辛勤服務市民的外判清潔工為引子，帶出外判商如何刻薄勞工、政府如何沒有保障勞工的基本權益。

清潔工宿伊館接早更 憂沒打風津貼

超強颱風「樺加沙」襲港期間，康文署轄下伊利沙伯體育館的清潔工被迫滯留場館長達33小時，需以座椅為床艱難度宿。然而，比惡劣工作環境更令人憤慨的是，外判商長期未按合約支付相當於日薪150%的「打風津貼」，甚至要求工友簽署新合約放棄相關權益。工會揭露此為業界常態，而政府部門僅以「提醒與監督漏洞，縱容企業剝削基層勞工，致使維護城市運轉的無名英雄在極端天氣下既無保障，亦無尊嚴。

政府外判制度本意為提升服務效率，卻因權責分離與監管鬆懈，成為剝削勞工的溫床。根據財庫局指引，外判合約明確規定8號風球以上工作須支付150%工資，但執行責任完全落於承辦商。涉事的「好環境服務有限公司」不僅長期僅支付50%津貼，更試圖以新合約剝奪工友法定權益。康文署與勞工處雖稱會「聯繫提醒」及「巡查」，然缺乏主動審計與嚴懲機制，使違規成本極低。這種「合約有規定、執行無監督」的現狀，反映政府將管理責任外包的同時，未建立相應的問責框架，導致政策美意淪為空文。

清潔行業中，外判商透過資訊不對稱與權力優勢，系統性壓榨基層員工。工會代表指出，「畀唔足」津貼已成常態，更有企業以工時計算替代日薪基準，變相縮減補償。此外，工友多為年長者或少數族裔，對法律認知有限，易受「簽約棄權」等手段脅迫。即使工會介入，申訴過程漫長且懲處微弱，難以形成阻嚇力。業界大聯盟雖倡議企業自律，然缺乏統一標準與認證機制，道德呼籲難以對抗市場惡性競爭。這種結構性剝削，不僅損害勞工生計，更強化了社會不平等。

事件同時揭露社會對基層勞工價值的矛盾態度。颱風期間，清潔工需處理積水、漏水等額外工作，保障公共場所運作，卻未獲相應回報與尊重。相比之下，政府對市民觀浪等危險行為加強警示，卻忽視保障勞工安全的責任。這種價值錯位，反映社會對「誰在守護城市」的認知盲點。若無法從制度層面肯定基層勞動者的貢獻，不僅削弱社會凝聚力，更可能加緊公共服務系統在危機中的脆弱性。

政府應從三方面改革外判制度：其一，將勞工權益條款列為合約核心評分項目，並設立第三方審計機制，定期抽查工資發放紀錄；其二，對違規企業實施階梯式懲處，包括罰款、暫停投標資格及列入黑名單；其三，要求部門公開外判商履約評級，引入公眾監督。此外，勞工處需擴大主動巡查範圍，並設立外判工友專屬申訴平台，確保個案即時處理。唯有透過法制化監督與高違約成本，才能杜絕企業僥倖心理。

長期而言，須從行業規範與勞工能力着手。政府可協同工會制定「標準僱傭合約」範本，強制外判商使用，並以多語言宣傳勞工權益。同時，建立清潔業認證制度，對符合勞工標準的企業給予稅務優惠或招標加分，引導市場良性競爭。工會則應積極組織外判員工，提供法律培訓與集體談判支援，並參與外判招標過程的社會評價環節。透過提升勞工議價能力與行業門檻，從根源扭轉剝削文化。

風暴終會過去，但制度性不公若持續，將侵蝕社會信任的基石。外判清潔工的故事警示我們，城市的韌性不僅依賴基礎設施，更需建立在對每一位勞動者的尊重與保障之上。政府、企業與公民社會需共同承擔責任，讓法律條文轉化為實際守護，方能實現公平正義的社會願景。

亞軍

新聞評述比賽 初中組 中文

姚佩妍

浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄 鄧鍵一博士

作者自近期發生的悲劇反思官僚系統的問題，分析有理有據，並加上建議，是很好的政策評論。

論公屋收樓悲劇中的制度與人性

香港近日發生一宗公屋收樓悲劇，一對患有精神分裂症及躁鬱症的母子，於2017年獲編配天水圍公屋單位，但去年遭房屋署揭發在輪候公屋期間未有申報兩項個人資產，因此被認定不符合獲得公屋資格，母子兩度上訴均被拒絕。房屋署於今年3月發出遷出通知，要求母子限期前遷出。家屬指責房屋署未有充分考慮母子精神情緒狀況，過程中多次以書面催促，導致母子壓力急增，情緒崩潰。最終兩人在短短八個月內先後輕生。房屋局局長何永賢稱已提供恩恤安排，包括轉介社工及中轉屋，但死者家屬質疑程序缺乏人性考量。

就我來說，我不認同房屋署的做法，並認為房屋署需檢討改進。

首先，房屋署的程序執行過於僵化，缺乏對特殊情況的彈性處理。房屋署處理此案時嚴格依資產申報規條，未有考量住戶為精神病患者的特殊背景。儘管家屬已提交了青山醫院的醫生書面證明，指出遷出通知對母子造成嚴重影響，但上訴委員仍以「不可因疾病放生」為由而拒絕其上訴。這顯示程序缺乏對合理調適的重視，未能根據特殊情況而調整執行方式，導致程序凌駕公正。

其次，溝通機制亦存在缺陷，加劇母子的心理壓力。家屬已明確要求屋邨經理切勿將有關遷出文件直接寄給情緒不穩的母親，但第二封遷出通知書仍送達其母的信箱，反映部門內溝通脫節，指令從未落實。這無視家屬對患者的保護需求，不僅缺乏人性化考量，更直接加劇母子的無助和焦慮。

再者，房屋署只以片面的調查和評估，卻忽略實際生活困境，僅依土地登記等書面資料便認定「隱瞞資產」，卻未有進一步調查其經濟實況或進行家訪，以確認當事人的意圖。家屬指出母子長期貧困且患有精神病，可能對自己資產不明就裡。這種只依賴文件，缺乏生活評估的調查方式容易導致判斷與現實脫節，未能體現「情理兼備」的原則。

有人認為，房屋署依規辦事，給予恩恤安排已盡責任，精神狀況不應成為違規免責的理由。此觀點看似維護制度公平，實則混淆了程度合規和處理得當的區別。本案關鍵不在於應否收回其公屋，而是執行過程有否對特殊群體達到合理照顧的義務。若以「一視同仁」為名，忽略了患者的承受力，未落實家屬提出的溝通要求，則所謂的「恩恤」僅是形式。

為避免悲劇重現，房屋署應建立特殊住戶處理機制。建議可引入註冊社工進行心理風險評估、設立專責聯絡人溝通避免訊息混亂、以及調查資產時必須結合家訪和全面財務評估以便更準確判斷當事人的意圖。

總括而言，房屋署依法收回公屋單位雖符合程序正當性，但本案暴露其機制僵化，尤其對精神病患者等特殊住戶缺乏有效關懷措施。從溝通失當評估片面，到忽略專家和家屬的警示，均顯示程序正確並不足以避免悲劇的發生。唯有將有彈性而人性化的措施制度化，才能真正實踐「情理兼備」的管治理念。

新聞評述比賽 初中組 中文

吳嘉文
東莞工商總會劉百樂中學

評判語錄 鄧鍵一博士

評論引用數據，印證輸入外勞後本地基層工人就業狀況惡化。然而，勞工及福利局曾回應指不應一刀切停止所有外勞工種，並指已加強要求僱主優先錄取本地勞工。同學或可加以回應。

外勞大量輸入香港引起的社會問題

近日，勞工及福利局局長孫玉菡回應，今年首9個月勞工處共接獲321宗懷疑僱主以輸入勞工取代在職本地僱員的投訴，主要涉及餐飲服務業、製造業及清潔服務業。截至9月政府共批出5949宗「補充勞工優化計劃」申請，其中餐飲服務業最多，達2437宗反映餐飲業對外勞的依賴度比較高。

政府近年推出「補充勞工優化計劃」輸入外勞初衷是為了緩解部分行業人手短缺的問題，但同時也引發了「聘外勞炒本地工人」的爭議。本地餐飲業失業率達6.4%，部分時段更高達6.8%，創下近年新高，低學歷勞工失業後再就業困難，部分長工被迫轉為散工，收入不穩定，生活壓力顯著增加。建造業方面，失業率亦顯著上升，本地工人薪資增長停滯，甚至有23%的員工曾被要求「降薪留崗」，這對低收入家庭來說無疑是雪上加霜。

此外，大量外勞輸入導致本地人就業機會被擠壓，生活焦慮加劇。失業者多為低學歷勞工，沒有轉行的經驗或是技能，再就業難度高。而這些行業的工作時間長、強度大，薪資水準又缺乏競爭力，使得本地年輕人越來越不願意入行，形成「外勞填補—本地人遠離」的惡性循環。

截至8月底，已有3.5萬外勞在港工作。儘管政策引發失業問題，政府仍未明確表示停止外勞輸入，同時存在非法輸入「黑工」的情況，這些未經批准的勞工不僅進一步擠壓本地就業機會，還可能導致勞動條件惡化，影響整個行業的勞動標準。截至2025年10月18日，香港最新失業率為3.7%，餐飲服務業、建造業等外勞輸入重點行業失業率較為突出，其中餐飲業達6.4%，遠高於整體水平。

我認為，勞工計劃應根據行業實際需求設定條件，優先引入高學歷或高技能人才，如醫療、經濟、科技等領域，而非大量輸入低學歷外勞。同時，應限制企業僱用外勞的數量和比例，避免過量，以保障本地人就業。此外，政府還應加強對外勞輸入的監管，嚴厲打擊非法「黑工」，防止僱主濫用外勞政策。

事實上，解決勞工短缺不能單靠輸入外勞，還需要從教育培訓、薪資待遇、職業發展等多方面入手，吸引本地人投身相關行業。只有這樣，才能實現勞動力市場的平衡，減少失業和社會焦慮，讓香港的經濟發展惠及更多本地居民。

優異

新聞評述比賽 初中組 中文

陳品妍

迦密主恩中學

評判語錄 鄧鍵一博士

本文關懷基層狀況，值得加許。不過相關分析可以加強，作者不需急於提出建議。

天恩邨悲劇：公平、程序與關懷弱勢群體如何並存？

近日，天水圍天恩邨一對患有精神病的母子因13年前申請公屋時未如實申報資產，被房屋署要求歸還單位，最終在壓力下自殺身亡。母親患有躁鬱症，兒子則患幻想型精神分裂症。醫生多次建議房屋署暫緩搬遷以免加劇病情，但房屋署仍按程序要求遷離，導致母子分別於今年4月及7月墜樓。事件反映出公屋政策在保障公平分配的同時，未能充分考慮精神病患者的特殊需要。

據2021年的香港政府統計，約有3.4%的香港人口（約25.68萬人）患有精神病或情緒病，而2022年的數據顯示，15.3%的市民出現焦慮症徵狀，12.1%的人出現抑鬱症徵狀。這些數字說明精神健康問題在香港十分普遍。而如何在維護制度公平性與保障弱勢群體權益之間取得平衡，值得我們深思。

首先，房屋署的執行方式高度依賴標準化程序，對於特殊個案缺乏靈活彈性處理。即使青山醫院多次提交建議書，房屋署仍按照既定程序下達遷出通知。程序導向的做法忽視了精神病患者的心理承受能力，未考慮可能對其健康造成致命影響。這種僵化的執行方式直接導致了此悲劇發生。在此個案中，母子因病情難以應對多次催促和壓力，而房屋署未有提供心理支援或專業協助，忽略了精神病患者需要額外關懷的事實。這反映出政策執行者對精神病的認知不足，亦缺乏針對性支援措施，進一步加劇了患者的心理負擔和社會孤立感。

加上，現行的公屋分配政策在面對相關個案時缺乏與相關部門，如醫療部門的溝通和合作。以這篇新聞為例子，該母子的精神狀況已有數次出自於青山醫院的證明書。但是房屋署在執行過程中未能有效協調醫療部門的意見，最終在無法承受此壓力而分別跳樓自殺，顯示其執法存在不足。雖然程序表面上合規，但是卻會對弱勢群體造成傷害。這反映出政策執行層面的監察和應對能力有待提升。

針對以上問題，政府應建立跨部門協作平台，讓房屋署、醫療機構能更有效地共享信息並協調行動。例如，針對精神病患者的個案，房屋署應結合醫療部門的專業建議，在執行政策時考慮患者健康狀況，設立或提供替代方案，並非過度「死板」地按着程序以及規矩做事，在特別個案就需靈活處理。

除此之外，政府應加強對精神病患者的關懷和支援，包括設立專屬心理支援熱線，為受影響家庭提供即時心理輔導。此外，可設立專門的社工團隊，協助患者處理公屋申請或資產申報中的程序問題，減少他們面對的壓力。同時，針對政策執行者開展精神健康教育，提高其對精神病患者需求的認識，避免因誤判或忽視而導致悲劇發生。

由此可見，現行公屋政策在保障公平性與兼顧弱勢群體需求方面的不足。要令公平性和對弱勢群體的關懷並存，房屋署應彈性處理特別個案。

優異

新聞評述比賽 初中組 中文

葉鎔誠

迦密主恩中學

評判語錄 陳智傑博士

從一家食品店漲價論證消費市場供求關係的營銷方略，頗為有趣；若能觸及內地「內卷」經營手法以及中央政府最新應對「內卷」的政策，效果更好。

「貴」得有道理？從西貝漲價風波探討當代餐飲業的價值困境與出路

在2025年這個「後疫情時代」的轉折點，內地知名餐飲連鎖品牌「西貝莜麵村」再度因價格調整問題成為社會輿論的焦點。這次的漲價風波不僅引發消費者熱議，更在社交媒體上掀起關於「餐飲價值」的深刻討論，反映出當代消費市場中企業經營策略與消費者價值認知之間的深層矛盾。

從宏觀經濟角度分析，餐飲企業面臨的經營壓力確實不容小覷。根據最新財經數據顯示，全球供應鏈在經歷疫情衝擊後，正面臨着結構性調整，食材採購成本較去年同期上漲約18%，而店舖租金與人力成本也分別有12%與15%的漲幅。對於西貝這樣堅持選用優質河套地區麵粉、講究傳統手工工藝的餐飲品牌而言，這些成本壓力更是顯著。在確保食品品質與維持企業正常營運的雙重要求下，適度的價格調整似乎成為不可避免的商業決策。

然而，若從消費者角度深入觀察，我們不難理解大眾的不滿情緒。在當前經濟前景尚未完全明朗的環境下，消費者普遍對價格變動格外敏感。當消費者支付較高的餐飲費用，卻未能獲得相對應的用餐體驗與服務品質時，便會產生強烈的「價值落差感」。社交媒體上「情懷不能當飯吃」等熱門評論，正精準地反映出當代消費者對「物超所值」的深切期待，以及對品牌溢價的重新審視。

值得深入探討的是，這場漲價爭議的本質實際上超越了單純的價格問題，而是觸及到企業與消費者之間的「價值溝通斷層」。如果西貝能夠建立更透明的價格溝通機制，例如透過社交媒體詳細說明特定菜品的成本結構，包括食材來源、製作工藝、人力投入等具體細節，或許能夠獲得更多消費者的理解與支持。相反地，若僅是低調調整價格而未充分說明，便容易被解讀為缺乏誠意的商業行為，進而損害品牌長期建立的信任基礎。

從更廣泛的產業視角來看，這場爭議也反映出當代餐飲業面臨的轉型挑戰。在成本持續上漲的環境下，餐飲企業需要思考如何在維持合理利潤的同時，透過菜品創新、服務升級、用餐體驗優化等多元方式，為消費者創造更豐富的價值感受。例如，可以考慮推出更具特色的季節限定菜品，或是提供更個性化的服務體驗，讓消費者真切感受到「貴得有道理」的價值所在。

另一方面，作為消費者，在表達不滿的同時，也應當理性認識市場經濟的運作規律。透過深入了解餐飲業的經營現狀，消費者可以建立更合理的消費預期，並運用「用腳投票」的權利，支持那些真正注重品質與服務的優質商家，從而推動整個行業的健康發展。

西貝的價格爭議可說是當代消費市場轉型期的一個重要縮影，它不僅反映了企業經營的現實困境，也展現了消費者意識的覺醒。一個真正成功的餐飲品牌，不僅需要精準的定價策略，更需要與消費者建立深度的價值共識與情感連結。只有在企業合理利潤與消費者信任之間找到可持續的平衡點，才能在激烈的市場競爭中實現長遠發展，贏得消費者的持續支持。

這場發生在2025年的餐飲價格討論，最終將促使整個行業進行更深層的反思與變革。無論是企業還是消費者，都需要在這個價值重構的過程中，共同探索出一條既能滿足商業需求，又能實現消費價值的最佳路徑。這不僅關乎一個品牌的成敗，更關係到整個餐飲產業未來發展的方向與可能性。

冠軍

新聞評述比賽 高中組 中文

馬樂妍
五育中學

評判語錄 陳景祥教授

揭示「假裝上班」的深層社會問題，有洞見，難得佳作。

生存形式的癌變 —「體面」乃社會生存之道？

近期，在中國多個城市興起「假裝上班有限公司」，是指提供「朝九晚五」的付費上班服務，每天收費大約數十元人民幣。公司場地設有工位、會議室和直播間等設施，甚至制定嚴格規章制度，如禁止遲到、玩手機或睡覺等。顧客需通過「假裝面試」入職，氛圍與真實的職場頗為相似。主要吸引失業者、應屆畢業生和需要辦公氛圍的自由職業者，主動掏錢去「付費上班」。然而一切都只是歷史重現。早在1990年代的初期，日本泡沫經濟破裂後曾出現「失業假裝上班」的狀況。當年日本「失業假裝上班」狀況，如今在中國被具象化、商業化，標誌着社會價值觀的病徵已從徵候惡化為癌症。

病從何來？

「假裝上班」本質是在就業壓力下的無奈妥協，形成的一場生存表演。表面看是失業人士自導自演的職場角色扮演，但本質是職業身份異化下的「尊嚴保衛戰」。為甚麼年輕人寧可花錢「假裝上班」？我認為核心壓力來自以下三個方面：第一個是家庭期待，在很多父母心中，穩定工作就等於到達了人生及格線，年輕人迫於傳統家庭的壓力「不得不」假裝上班；第二個是制度約束，個別學校對於就業有一定指標，要求學生「一年內交實習就業證明，否則影響文憑」迫使大學生花錢買假實習。第三個是失業焦慮，當前不斷升高的的青年失業率，求職市場「空白期=能力差」的潛規則。當社交需要「職場故事」撐場面、當失業成為不能言說的恥辱、當自由職業被貼上「不務正業」的標籤，他們只能通過付費假裝上班來維繫認同。

困在「體面」牢籠的副作用

在這場「維持體面」與「保存自我」的拉鋸戰中，這場表演遠比真實工作更耗心神。「假裝上班」的模式為他們精心編排所謂符合社會期待的生活劇本時，提供了一站式到位的便利，毋須再於午間分享由居家午餐偽裝成的工作餐，毋須再於深夜對家人編造加班場景，縱然「假裝上班公司」帶來的真實感減輕了不少的偽裝負擔。可惜，在這場「體面」與「本我」的博弈中，雙方都無法真正獲勝。即使自身能夠解讀並接受自身所面對失業的狀況，卻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。失業人士既困於刻板印象的牢籠，又喪失了掙脫的勇氣。

「假裝上班」並非社會問題的藥方，而是病態加深的徵兆

當「假裝上班公司」機構自稱為「過渡期避風港」，甚至標榜能促進跨領域交流、幫助失業者拓展人脈。這種將痛苦商品化的行為，實質上強化了「無業可恥」的邏輯。當失業者從被迫表演走向付費表演，整個社會也離「真實」越來越遠。當「假裝上班」成為可行與可持續的選項，社會解決失業問題的急迫性反而大幅地下降，令根本源頭問題日益加重。

心病還需心藥醫

當社會將「正常生活」化為單一，只為生存表演，或許真正要治癒這場社會癌症，是我們對「生存」與「工作」本身的想像。打破「失業空白期=能力缺陷」的偏見。每一個個體，只是部份參與外在社會。人生本應容許探索、休息與轉向，而非填滿工時的連續劇。與其將失業者視作為失敗，更應該由企業着手建立更包容的職場文化，認同多元生活經歷的價值。鬆綁「工作=個人價值」的單一評價體系以及所根深蒂固的既有印象。社會接納「真實」比所謂「體面」更為重要。在全體社會中，各持份者均要摒棄以上的固有印象，當中例如家庭能理解子女的就業出路困境，學校能放棄虛假就業率與學生能符合社會期望的追求，企業能摒棄對職業空白期的歧視。人與生存之間的意義不應僅由職場角色定義，家庭參與、社會貢獻、自我實現皆是構成「存在」以及「個體」的重要方式。

「假裝上班」的興起，是個體在扭曲社會價值觀下的無奈自救。當表演成為生存技能，當體面凌駕真實，這個社會已經病得不輕。這場癌變的真正良藥，在於重建共識：一個人的價值，從來不該僅僅由他是否在「上班」定義。

亞軍

新聞評述比賽 高中組 中文

洪溢鎧

五育中學

評判語錄 馮應謙教授

這篇文章平衡並討論了兩種不同的觀點，並提出了理性的解決方案。文章的寫作質素也相當不錯。

一次颱風掀起對香港教育的反思

2025年9月23及24日，超強颱風樺加沙襲港，天文台發出十號颶風信號，教育局宣佈全港學校停課兩天。及後，教育局局長蔡若蓮表示正考慮「打風不停學」或「停課不停學」的政策，引起社會上的熱議，但是在颱風這種極端天氣的影響下，留在家中上網課是否真的是一個合理而且必要的安排呢？

颱風和疫情不可以相提並論

有人認為，在新冠疫情期間，全港學校就實施過「停課不停學」安排，為何颱風不可？但我對此觀點有所保留，新冠疫情期間，教育局由2020年1 月首次宣布停課，其後經歷斷斷續續的復課及停課，最後在2023年2月才逐步恢復全日面授課，足足歷時三年。學校無可能讓學生落後三年的學習進度，因此實施「停課不停學」有其必要性。相反，颱風持續的時間只有短短的兩至三天，我們是否值得要為了這兩至三天的學習進度，堅持實施「停課不停學」呢？下文將會探討實施「停課不停學」的種種代價，以衡量是否值得。

學生逗留家中並非絕對安全

以颱風樺加沙為例，大批網民在社交平台上分享自己的「家居災情」，原來窗戶漏水已屬僥倖；玻璃碎裂、門框破裂，甚至有些人的露台變成了「私人泳池」，有些住村屋的學生的家整個屋頂被颱風吹走。可見颱風威力巨大，破壞性強，留在室內也非絕對安全。有人認為這只是個別極端的例子，只會有十號颶風的情況下才會出現，但我不敢苟同。颱風的威力難以完全準確預測，亦會因不同地區而有差異，根據天文台的指引：「不能夠單憑發出的信號推斷，只知道發出了甚麼信號並不足夠，須留意熱帶氣旋最新消息及有關報告」，這意味着颱風的威力隨時可能有變化。在這種隨時可能出現危險的情況下，「停課不停學」變成一場大型賭博，並以學生的安全作為籌碼，絕對不值得。

「數碼不公平」情況仍然存在

現今香港，並不是所有學生都有足夠的資源讓他們可以上網課。以設備為例，根據香港大學教育學院的調查，全港大約有10%學生因經濟條件不足而沒有電子設備。雖然現在透過政府的優質教育基金電子學習撥款計劃令這個問題有所改善，但相信仍有部分學生欠缺上網課的設備，甚至要與兄弟姊妹共用同一部電子設備，學校可以如何處理這一批學生？另外，就網絡而言，根據明愛基層組織發展計劃於2021年的調查，有六成半的被訪者表示劏房上網並不穩定，上網途中會斷線及網速緩慢的情況，直接影響學童網上學習的吸收及動機，影響他們的學習進度，形成「數碼不公平」的情況。

「停課不停學」或成為「壓垮駱駝的最後一根稻草」

根據家福會於2024年的香港青少年精神健康調查顯示，超過一半的受訪青少年認為香港青少年的精神健康狀況不理想，更有近一成四認為非常不理想，情況十分值得關注。調查亦發現，有九成的受訪者認為影響香港青少年精神健康的主要因素是學業成績。這些調查告訴我們，香港學生的精神健康和學業壓力已經到達了臨界點，隨時可能爆發。颱風期間要求學生「停課不停學」，哪管窗外風雨飄搖，學生仍要在家中面對全日課堂，仍要面對排山倒海的網上課業，連喘息空間也沒有，這可能成為「壓垮駱駝的最後一根稻草」。措施看似對學生的影響不大，其實所造成心理落差已足夠成為學生情緒爆發的一條導火線。開學至今，已有多宗學生自殺案，我不禁反思，學習進度真的比學生性命重要嗎？

與其追趕學習進度 不如反思教學模式

我明白教育局提出「停課不停學」的原意是為了維持學生的學習進度，但盲目地追趕學習進度意義何在？如果老師和學生上網課只是為了「完成教學進度」，即使實施「停課不停學」，學生真的有「學」嗎？ 比起研究在一、兩天假期上課的可能性，我們更應該反思如何改善香港的教學模式，真真正正提升學生的學習效能。

季軍

新聞評述比賽 高中組 中文

梁穎欣

大埔三育中學

評判語錄 陳景祥教授

人工智能崛起衝出了社會、經濟、教育、學習等各方面，影響既深且廣，本文分析對青少年心理健康的影響，是一個好課題，文章提出的觀點和分析有力且深入。佳作。

人工智能：無聲陪伴中的有聲危險

近日，一項青少年心理健康調查顯示，超過四成的受訪者在感到孤獨或壓力時，會優先選擇與AI聊天機器人對話，而非同儕或家人。這個現象勾勒出一幅新世代的社交圖景：新一代正將情感寄託於演算法與數據之中。AI這把「雙面刃」，在提供即時慰藉的同時，也正悄然重塑着青少年的情感認知與人際交往能力，其潛在傷害不容小覷。

青少年擁抱AI，並非偶然。與複雜的人際關係相比，AI具備無可比擬的優勢：它永遠在線、絕對包容、有求必應。在現實世界中，青少年可能要面對學業競爭、同儕排擠、家人誤解，他們的傾訴需求可能被視為軟弱，言論可能被批評。但是，在AI面前他們前所未有地獲得了永不反駁、永不厭煩、永遠能以他們想要的方式回應的「完美知己」。這滿足了青少年青春期對自我認同與被理解的核心渴望，成為一種無壓力的情感避風港。

然而，這種「完美」的關係，本質上是一種危險的幻象。

首先，長期沉溺於與AI的聊天會導致青少年人際交往能力變弱。我們都是在日常的人際交往中學會與他人溝通和互動的技巧，例如與他人的摩擦、協商、和解中學習同理心、溝通技巧與挫折耐受力。當青少年習慣了AI無條件的順從，他們將難以適應現實關係中必要的妥協與衝突，導致對人際互動的敏感度降低，社交技能因缺乏練習而退化，最終加劇在現實世界中的疏離感。

其次，AI並非絕對中立，它的「價值觀」受其背後大量的資料所影響。當青少年將AI視為導師與摯友，AI輸出的觀點可能在不經意間形塑他們的判斷。更危險的是，AI會傾向說使用者想聽的話，不斷強化他們既有的看法，將他們困在一個愈發狹窄的圈子裏，阻礙他們接觸不同想法，減低獨立思考能力。最近媒體「香港01」一則新聞報導了有AI聊天工具曾向青少年暗示自殺等極端想法，導致青少年效仿，造成嚴重後果。

面對此趨勢，簡單的禁止是徒勞的，我們需要引導青少年建立與科技的健康關係。

對教育工作者和家長而言，他們應主動了解AI如何運作，並與青少年開誠布公地討論其優缺點，從而教導他們如何聰明地使用AI，明白AI的能力邊界與潛在風險，就像教導他們如何安全過馬路一樣要緊。更重要的是，成年人必須在現實生活中為新世代營造一個「可以不完美」的環境，讓他們確信，真實世界雖然充滿挑戰，但這裏的淚水與笑容，才是生命最珍貴的養分。

在政策層面，教育部門應牽頭制定清晰的指導綱要，要求學校將辨識人機互動差異的能力的培養，融入日常的班會活動與社團課程中。例如，校方可定期舉辦「放下手機一小時」的離線團體活動；或開設工作坊，專門引導學生討論AI陪伴的利弊。同時，社區也應扮演關鍵角色，透過增加公園、圖書館、社區中心以提供免費青少年活動，也可讓他們走出虛擬世界、與真實同輩相處。

AI作為強大的工具，可以是青少年的良師益友，為他們解答疑難、激發創意。但是，我們必須警惕，絕不能讓AI成為現實世界情感的「替代品」。生命的豐盈，在於與另一個獨立靈魂碰撞時所產生的火花與成長。我們要努力讓現實世界變得比虛擬空間更值得駐足，讓每一個渴望傾訴的青少年，環顧四周，就能看見一雙雙真正理解自己的眼睛，獲得一個又一個溫暖而真實的擁抱。

優異

新聞評述比賽 高中組 中文

林俊皓

五育中學

評判語錄 陳景祥教授

分析深入、全面，論點有說服力，頗有佳句，「當一個獎項只看重結果，而忽視背後的製作過程，這又是否為『原創』？」發人深省。

藥倍安心學術存疑，各方難逃其責？

2025年6月起，人工智能（AI）網頁平台「藥倍安心（Medisafe）」爭議持續發酵。一位中四學生-潘同學憑該平台榮獲多個本地與海外創科獎項，事後卻因其平台數據來源的真實性、原創性以及是否涉及外判製作等爭議，成為城中熱話。事件令公眾不禁質疑，為甚麼各大主辦機構都不能及時識別「藥倍安心」平台的問題呢？整個風波中除潘同學的個人操守外，似乎還揭示了其他社會問題。

在事件初期，潘同學就平台數據來源發表了前後矛盾的說法，引發社會對其的誠信質疑。例如，她曾在日內瓦發明展的匯報中宣稱數據達千位實際病人資料，隨後在公開節目卻改口為「模擬病人」數據。無論數據是否屬實，都存在嚴重的倫理風險：若為真實數據，在收集病人資料期間，未有安全保護病人私隱，以至他們私隱有被洩漏的風險，則涉嫌違反醫療專業操守；若為虛假，則構成對公眾與評審團的欺騙。

正是公眾對複雜系統和臨床數據的質疑，進一步將事件聚焦於一個更深層次的問題：一個中學生的作品何以具備如此複雜的系統和臨床數據？從而全面引爆了原創性及委託代工（外判製作）的爭議。這起事件強烈提醒我們，問題的根源絕非學生一人之責，更是家庭教育失當與社會制度缺失共同促成的誠信危機。

社會觀念：對原創的定義有誤

從「藥倍安心」事件可以看出社會上不少機構對原創的定義普遍「重概念、輕過程」，或存在嚴重漏洞。日內瓦國際發明展的原意，是鼓勵參加者在研究發明時發揮創意。事實上，潘同學雖有原創概念，但實際發明過程中卻是聘請委託公司（AIHS）代理，顯然違背了發明展的原意。

而事件更引人思考的地方，當一個獎項只看重結果，而忽視背後的製作過程，這又是否為「原創」？新聞指出在發明展中，主辦方籍參賽者的匯報進行評分，對作品的過程沒有查核機制，因此，潘同學憑着精彩的匯報及其創作意念獲得銀獎。在另一個科創大賽中，香港新一代文化協會基於潘同學的參賽作品的新穎，在沒有審查製作過程的情況下，其作品被認為可證實其原創性。每一個曾頒獎給潘同學獎項的機構，在東窗事發後，機構仍保持原有決定，維持潘同學原有的獎項。

上述可見，筆者認為獎項失去原來具原創性的意義，亦證明了機構對原創定義的誤解。社會對原創的標準普遍不夠重視，大多數似乎均認為原創作品只是着重於其想法，而不太注重作品的生成方法。這種「重概念、輕過程」的態度。令競爭超出個人努力的範疇，更側重於背後資源的投放，即是所謂的「後台」。生成式AI時代來臨，如何界定學術作品的「原創性」只會成為一個越來越困難的挑戰。筆者認為，社會不應該只是在問題出現時亡羊補牢，更重要的是重新審視原創的標準。否則所謂原創將變成只着重結果，而忽略了學術誠信、倫理規範和獨立思考的過程。

家庭觀念：重視子女成就大於教育道德

事件亦反映了香港社會家庭教育功利主義價值觀的風氣。據第三方公司的公開聲明，公司是受學生的母親委託開發項目，且並未被告知該項目將用於學術比賽，事發後，更要求委託公司修改案例研究為商業推廣。同時，考慮到學生父親為本港著名醫生，其對女兒參與的平台項目不可能毫無了解。然而，家長方並未對女兒使用委託代工（外判製作）的作品參賽提出質疑，反而選擇默許。

這種行為折射出：現代社會中部分家長對功利主義的追求已凌駕於基本的誠信教育。他們過度看重子女能否在國際或本地比賽中獲獎，將此視為累積升學履歷、讓子女能「更好立足於社會」的唯一途徑。為了勝過其他同齡人，他們不惜動用資源，甚至遊走於道德與規範的邊緣，默認子女的不實行為，這讓子女吸收了錯誤的價值觀。由此可見，比起為子女增加光鮮的履歷，家長其實更應藉此機會教育孩子誠實和學術倫理的重要性，因為幫助孩子培養道德責任感，才是真正幫助他們在社會上長遠立足的最好方法。

「藥倍安心」爭議對潘同學，還是社會而言都是一場很好的教育。這次事件無疑給予了學生一場寶貴的學術誠信課堂，同時也為社會敲響警鐘，迫使人們正視原創問題。社會各持分者理應共同協商，制定跨界別的學術與發明比賽倫理守則，為新世代青年培養正確價值觀。

優異

新聞評述比賽 高中組 中文

葉宣彤

迦密主恩中學

評判語錄 陳景祥教授

拷問流量經濟，網紅悲歌，及扭曲了的人氣和吹捧，令人深思流量時代鬧哄哄背後的誇張，寫得很好。

造神，毀神

一個小販的崛起

九月，江西景德鎮的「雞排哥」李俊永，因其幽默金句與真誠待客而走紅網絡。然而，內地國慶假期期間，蜂擁而至的遊客卻讓他疲於應付。為不辜負遠道而來的期望，他一度連續工作十五小時，累到「說不出話」，以致這位曾備受喜愛的小販攤主，如今卻因無法持續為消費者提供情緒價值而遭部分網友的批評。

走紅的背後

在當下快節奏的社會中，人們對情感慰藉的需求日益增長，而「雞排哥」走紅的主要原因，正是因為他為大眾提供了稀缺的「情緒價值」。然而，平台算法的運作機制，往往會通過持續推送和話題炒作，將普通人迅速推至輿論中心。對於當地旅遊業與自媒體而言，熱度往往意味着潛在的關注度和經濟利益。更何況，網絡熱點迭代迅速，大眾注意力轉瞬即逝。這種「速朽性」使得像「雞排哥」般的個體，其商業價值和社會關注度往往如流星般短暫。於是，為了在有限的時間內最大化利用，「雞排哥」被收編為「文旅推介官」，提供了專屬工作室及空調，表面是為其改善了工作環境，實則卻是為了讓他能接待更多的遊客。在流量的裹挾下，他不得不連續高強度工作，超負荷運轉成為常態。對於普通人而言，這種透支身心的高強度曝光，無疑是不可承受之重。

人還是商品

在「雞排哥」事件中，部分圍觀者的行為更顯露出網絡環境中的失範。例如，在他收攤後，仍被大量人群簇擁要求合影，一度被擠到牆邊，幾乎窒息；更有甚者，一些網紅為了「蹭熱度」，在攤位前喧賓奪主。這種缺乏邊界的過度圍觀和互動，實質上是對個體尊嚴和私人空間的侵蝕，將活生生的人物化為滿足自身好奇心和情緒需求的商品。當追求流量的過程失去了對人的基本尊重，這種追捧已然變質。此外，部分網民對「雞排哥」從追捧到批評的態度轉變，也體現出網絡輿論的共情缺乏。從早前的「鵝腿阿姨」、「粥餅倫」，再到現今的「雞排哥」，他們都曾被流量選中，迅速成為焦點，卻又在公眾的過度期待和審視中逐漸不堪重負。這彷彿成了網絡時代的一種病症，人們熱衷於用流量造就一個個「神明」，但只要他們展現一絲瑕疵，就會以苛責將其摧毀。

平台機制責任與文旅長紅之道

首先，平台算法機制推薦應致力於內容的多樣性與長期價值，避免對短期熱點進行過度追捧和消耗式炒作。平台方須嚴格落實管理規定，加強對直播、短片等內容的引導，並清理對普通人的過度圍觀與騷擾式直播。同時，網絡紅人首先是獨立個體，有其真實的生活與情感極限。作為觀眾，應培養理性的關注習慣，在互動中保持尊重與距離，不因自身喜好而強加要求，這才是健康的消費心態。

其次，在借助熱點推動文旅發展時，當地政府應始終以民眾福祉為先，杜絕涸澤而漁的行為。一座城市要「長紅」，關鍵在於提供持續的價值與優質服務，而非依賴曇花一現的熱度。除了借力流量，更應深耕本地文化特色，同時着力解決酒店溢價、交通混亂、衛生隱患等基本問題，避免因盲目追逐流量而導致的同質化，造成資源浪費。旅遊的本質是用時間換取獨特的體驗，以真誠之心對待每位遊客，才是留住遊客的關鍵。

遏止「雞排哥」循環

「雞排哥」事件不僅是流量時代的一個鮮明縮影，更為這個時代敲響了深刻的警鐘。他的故事完整展現了一個普通人如何被大眾推上神壇，又被過度期待所綁架，最終在「速朽」的網絡生態中不堪重負。當情緒價值被量化消費，當鮮活的人被異化為數據，追捧與傷害的界線也在逐漸模糊。若不從中反思與節制，當下一波流量降臨時，沒有人能夠確保自己不會成為下一個「雞排哥」。

News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

Champion

Ng Cheuk Wing

Munsang College

Judge's Comment

Mr. Poon Kam Chuen, Felix

The student produced a sophisticated economic analysis with clear data interpretation and realistic policy recommendations. Strong coherence throughout, though the tone may feel slightly more analytical than argumentative. Good Try.

Crowds Back, Spending Not: Hong Kong Recalibration

In 2025, Hong Kong finally felt lively again. At weekends the streets were crowded, and the MTR was packed after concerts and mega-events. The headline figures looked strong too: In the first three quarters, there were about 36 million visitor arrivals, roughly 12 per cent more than a year earlier. Yet many shopkeepers reported weak sales. August retail sales rose about 3.8 per cent year on year to around HK$30.3 billion, but January-August was still about 1.9 per cent lower than the same period in 2024. Put simply, people returned faster than spending.

One big reason is that local habits changed. With convenient cross-border transport, residents now go to the mainland for haircuts, hotpot and household items. Immigration data recorded roughly 93 million Hong Kong-resident trips into the mainland in 2024, about 48 per cent more than in 2023, and the same routine clearly continued in 2025. Every purchase made across the border is one not made in our local shopping streets, and the loss is sharpest for price-sensitive retailers.

Tourist numbers recovered, but the visitor profile stayed skewed towards day-trippers. Mega-events filled arenas and created short bursts of demand for transport and meals, but without longer stays the weekday streets remained quiet. This helps explain why high-ticket categories such as jewellery and watches stayed weak even when the streets looked busy. It is not only about how many visitors arrive; it is also about how long they stay and where they spend.

Another change is where people make their purchases. During the pandemic many people got used to buying online, and the habit stuck. By August 2025, online retail made up about 8.4 per cent of total sales and was growing faster than physical shops through the middle of the year. Sometimes orders are fulfilled locally; sometimes they arrive from across the border. If a shop counts only on in-store custom, the streets may be crowded but in-store sales will remain muted.

These trends sit on top of a cautious mood at home. Even after property cooling measures were removed in 2024, home prices mostly stabilised rather than jumped, so families stayed careful with big purchases. At the same time, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate hovered near 3.7 per cent for much of 2025. That is comfortably low, but when living costs are high it does not automatically lead to strong spending in shops. None of these facts is dramatic on its own. Together, they show why 2025 felt more like a reset than a boom.

What should Hong Kong do next? The goal should be clear: Aim for higher per-visitor spend rather than bigger crowds. This sounds simple, but it points to practical steps we can try now. Design events and promotions that gently push visitors to stay longer and explore more neighbourhoods. Multi-day festivals across a whole weekend, sports tournaments with fan zones on both sides of the harbour, and convention packages that add museum passes or district dining credits all give people a reason to book one more night. The aim is not just to fill a stadium on Saturday; it is to fill cafés on Friday evening and small shops on Sunday morning, so more districts share the benefits.

Next, compete fairly with northbound weekends. If the mainland is the reference price on Saturdays, make staying local feel like a smart choice at those exact hours. Useful bundles could include discounted MTR or ferry with museum entry, district night markets backed by reliable late-night transport, and price-matched set menus co-funded by landlords and tenants. These are not flashy ideas, but they match how families plan — Convenience and value.

Small shops also need help to sell where customers already are — online and in-store. A simple digital starter kit could give local small businesses ready-made web templates, easy steps for taking payments and handling returns, and small grants for clear photos and product descriptions. This would help them list on major platforms without getting lost, offer same-day click-and-collect, and for suitable items, next-day delivery to the mainland. If Hong Kong sellers win back even a small share of cross-border spending online, sales will be steadier between event weekends, and our streets will feel livelier and more stable.

Costs matter too. Rather than subsidising everyone, support should go to street-level shops that face the toughest competition. Practical help could include short-term licences for pop-up shops to test new ideas, business rates relief for small ground-floor businesses, and shared small warehouses in older industrial buildings to cut delivery costs. These simple steps help keep our high streets varied, and that variety encourages tourists to explore another street to shop nearby, even on a rainy Sunday.

We should also be open with the numbers. After each flagship event, organisers should publish simple facts the public can check e.g. the average length of stay, spend per visitor, and which retail categories benefited most. A monthly dashboard that shows visitor mix, online-sales share, mall vacancy by district and weekend cross-harbour flows would turn arguments into learning and actions. The city can thus invest more in what works and stops backing what doesn't.

Judged fairly, 2025 showed that crowds returned faster than sales. This isn't a crisis; it's the new normal. If 2026 focuses on higher spend per visitor, helps local businesses sell where people shop, competes smartly during the key weekend hours, and publishes clear, useful metrics, shop takings should start to catch up with the crowds.

1st Runner-up

News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

Chu Lok Hin

Po Leung Kuk Lo Kit Sing (1983) College

Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

Thought-provoking, well-written piece with style. How to find a balance between globalisation and preservation of culture and identity is a strong, relevant topic. Can expand more about why strengthening local cultural identity is even more important in times of globalisation.

The Double-Edged Sword of Homogenisation | How Global Trends Are Redefining Hong Kong Culture And Aesthetics

In today's tech-driven society, the emergence of social media has undeniably transformed the way we view and treat global trends. Being a double-edged sword, while it connects us to global trends, it also accelerates the homogenisation of cultures. In Hong Kong, a city which was once celebrated for its cosmopolitan development and global branding, but often comes at the cost of its unique local identity. Traditional aesthetics, once deeply rooted in my life, are now sinking beneath the surface of the iceberg, modern uniformity — Homogenisation.

Imagine walking into almost any major city today, you'll find the same minimalist cafes with black and white walls, hanging plants, and overpriced lattes. On the contrary, a far cry from the chaotic charm of a cha chaan teng, tea-stained menus, clattering dishes, and vivid lights, in my perspective, this is what tells stories of Hong Kong's local life. The rise of "global aesthetic slop", a term in the news article, which brilliantly captures the visual sameness spreading in different cities, always reflects on how platforms like TikTok and Instagram are barring cultural expression into a bland and copy-pasted aesthetics. But for our grandparents' generation, aesthetics and cultures wasn't just something filtered and polished to cater for global needs and trends, but flickering neon signs and the dramatic singing of Cantonese opera, something never found ubiquitous in today's society, all specially tied to Hong Kong and memory. Today, however, schools often emphasise global citizenship over local heritage, and students may not even recognise cultural icons of their own neighborhoods. It makes me think, is caring about where we come from becoming uncool or are we just too distracted by what's trending to notice what is dramatically dwindling…

Furthermore, local culture and aesthetics is often flattened and commercialised. They are often reduced to surface-level aesthetics in order to go viral. What once held deep meaning is now repackaged and sold, stripped of authenticity. I remember walking into a boutique in Wan Chai, the shop was filled with products wrapped in nostalgic, old-style packaging that instantly attracted tourists. But while it looks like it celebrated local heritage, I couldn't help feeling that it was more about profit than preservation. These businesses often borrow the image of tradition without appreciating the artisans who keep those traditions alive. And Neon signs — once a vibrant part of our city's identity — are now being removed from the streets and hung in the galleries, as if they belong behind the glass rather than lighting up our everyday lives.

Personally, I feel torn. On one hand, I am proud when aspects of Hong Kong's culture gain global attention, whether it's Cantonese slang in a viral video or a neon lit photo trending online. But on the other hand, it often feels like our culture is being borrowed and sold without real understanding or respect. This is not just commercialisation but borders on cultural appropriation.

Thus, the shift raises another difficult question in my mind, must we sacrifice our cultural identity to succeed in a globalised society?

First and foremost, in order to achieve a cultural rebirth, efforts must begin with the youth. Education plays a pivotal role in shaping local identity. Not through lectures, but letting them to feel the charm of local aesthetic and culture. I still remember walking through Sham Shui Po as a child, mesmerised by the beauty of hand-painted shop signs, the layers of neon in the evening glow. But when I returned years later, I almost got lost. The old dai pai dongs had become bubble tea chains. The neon signs were replaced by flat-lit logos. The corners that once screamed "Hong Kong" now say "international." That's when I realised how silently and secretly homogenisation invades with quiet replacements. This is why education must do more than teach dates and history, curriculums should include local aesthetics into everyday learning. Let students learn about vintage neon, study urban planning through walking between Kowloon Walled City. From time to time, it's embedded.

To its credit, the Hong Kong government has already laid some groundwork in cultural preservation though more can be done. For instance, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Office (ICHO) was established. The Revitalising Historic Buildings Through Partnership Scheme has converted colonial and Chinese-style heritage buildings into creative hubs, such as the revitalisation of the Blue House Cluster into a living community museum and so much more. However, that doesn't stop the invasion of modern sameness via social media. That's why the government should think from every perspective to blend 'Hong Kong Aesthetic' into our everyday life such as launching sponsorship schemes for endangered craftsmanship. At the same time, public spaces can also be reclaimed as cultural laboratories, galleries in housing estates and tram art projects, etc.

To protect culture from being flattened into a 'global sea', we must first make it visible and meaningful to the next generation and even ours. Culture must be more than remembered but re-experienced in the picture of my mind.

In order to reclaim our future, we must first live it. If we use homogenisation to blur our identity, Hong Kong risks becoming a city with no soul, just surface.

News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

2nd Runner-up

Deng Kai Yee Vivian

Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Mr. Chris Yeung

A very good piece of a fresh and hot, important and complicated issue caused by AI. It hit the nail on the head: truth and trust. Structure and organisation are tight. Copy flows well. Good to make the point clear in the first para, then the cons and pros, what should be done. Well-written. A good read.

The Double-Edged Sword: Navigating the Rise of Deepfakes in 2025

In 2025, we are living in a world shaped by artificial intelligence. One of the most powerful and at the same time, most alarming creations of AI is the deepfake. A deepfake is a video, audio, or image that has been convincingly altered using AI to make it appear that someone is saying or doing something they never did. While this technology holds some exciting possibilities. Its rapid development has become a major international issue, threatening our trust in everything we see and hear online.

On one hand, deepfake technology has positive and creative applications. In the entertainment industry, it can be used to create the illusion of actors being younger for flashback scenes or even bring historical figures to life in documentaries, making learning more immersive and realistic. Imagine a history lesson where we can watch a realistic Abraham Lincoln deliver the Gettysburg Address. Furthermore, in the business world, deepfakes can help create personalized advertising or provide realistic AI customer service representatives who can speak any language! These uses show that the technology itself is not inherently evil, it is a tool, and like any tool, its value depends on how we use it.

Unfortunately, the darker side of deepfakes is far more prominent and dangerous. The most significant threat is to truth and trust. In 2024 and early 2025, we have already seen deepfakes used to create fake videos of politicians giving inflammatory and sensitive speeches, which can sway elections and cause social issues. For example, a fake video of a leader declaring war could spark real international conflict. On a personal level, deepfakes have been weaponized for cyberbullying and "revenge pornography", where a person's face is superimposed onto someone else's body, causing immense emotional distress and ruining reputations. This misuse makes it increasingly difficult for us to believe our own eyes, creating a society where people don't know what is real anymore.

The first solution to this complex problem is not simple, but it must be a combined effort. Firstly, governments around the world need to create and enforce strong laws that criminalize the creation and distribution of deepfakes. Secondly, technology companies like Meta, Google, and TikTok have a responsibility to invest heavily into detection software to identify and label deepfake content on their platforms. They should also make it as easy as possible for users to report suspicious content.

However, the most important line of defense is us, the public, and especially young individuals like myself who are growing up in an online world. We must become critical thinkers and digital detectives. We need to be taught in schools on how to spot potential deepfakes by looking for tiny flaws, like strange blinking patterns, unnatural skin tones, or weird, awkward shadows. We should also get into the habit of checking the source of the information. Is it from a reputable news organization or a random social media account? If a video seems too shocking or unbelievable, it is our responsibility to pause and verify it before sharing it with others.

In conclusion, the rise of deepfakes is one of the defining challenges of 2025. It is a “double-edged sword” that offers incredible creative potential but also poses a severe threat to our personal safety and global stability. Since banning the technology is impossible, we must learn to live with it wisely. By combining stricter laws, advanced technology, and, most importantly, a well educated public, we can harness the benefits of AI while protecting ourselves from its dangers. The future of truth may depend on our ability to tell the difference between what’s real and what’s not.

News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

Wong Lok Sum

Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Mr. Poon Kam Chuen, Felix

It's a detailed and wellsupported commentary which effectively connects media representation to international relations and youth perceptions. Some paragraphs are heavy and better make it more concise and easier to read, but the reasoning is strong.

Film Work: A platform of spreading conflict or conveying a message of peace?

"Demon Hunter" and "Mr. & Mrs. Smith" are names that people from various countries must be acquainted with. Films have become an inseparable part of our lives. Different cinemas or streaming service platforms provide channels for people to watch them. It is undeniable that a film's message massively influences our daily habits or even the ways we get along with others.

Recently, the K-drama Tempest came into the world's view this September with an awe-inspiring cast and storyline. Yet, one of the lines drew Chinese people's attention: "Why does China prefer war? A nuclear bomb could fall near the border." Apparently, this line contains hostility towards China, which hinders international relations and has infuriated Chinese audiences. This raises the question: how do films influence us in real life? I believe that the creator of a film should always be responsible for the content, as the stronger the ability to spread messages you have, the more responsibility you carry. Therefore, I will evaluate the impacts that can be brought about by an offensive drama.

First and foremost, not only has it destroyed the reputation of the actors themselves, but the malicious mischaracterisation of a country has also diminished the quality of the drama. When the casting of Tempest was released, citizens were looking forward to it as Gang Dong-Won and Jun Ji-hyun, who both won numerous awards in Korea, are playing the protagonists. Unfortunately, the offensive plot extinguished the audience's enthusiasm. For instance, in a scene where all the people are having a discussion in a meeting room, the carpet under people's shoes is red and decorated with a star-shaped pattern, which social media users claim to be the Chinese flag. In another plot point, Jun delivers lines criticising China as belligerent, which led internet users to question why she did not refuse the script. This led to an aggressive boycott of Tempest in China, resulting in the loss of a tremendous Chinese market.

Moreover, plots deemed offensive provoke conflict between citizens of diverse countries and may even harm the international economic balance. Returning to Tempest, as actress Jun spoke the words which were interpreted as hostile towards China, netizens started calling for brands to sever ties with her. Despite the growing backlash, some defended Jun, arguing that she was not the one who wrote the script. The international conflict lasted for a few days. Eventually, according to BBC News, American skincare brand La Mer, French luxury brand Louis Vuitton, and Swiss watchmaker Piaget removed Jun from their social media platforms. Apparently, many more undisclosed sponsorships and endorsements were also curtailed. Furthermore, as there had already been a ban on Korean culture in China due to political issues, this drama only worsened the economic imbalance between the two countries, as K-dramas and K-pop are not able to enter the Chinese market while Chinese dramas can still profit from the Korean market, causing further resentment from the other side.

Perhaps most importantly, a drama that expresses hostility towards another country can lead to inappropriate education for teenagers, harm their growth, and destroy a peaceful learning environment. The movie Undercover Team Behind Enemy Lines, an anti-Japanese film, was released in China in 2011. However, the plot portrayed Japanese soldiers as lustful whenever they saw women, speaking Japanese in a sarcastic tone, and kneeling down to beg for mercy in fear when fighting the Chinese army. Historically, China indeed claimed victory in the war against Japan, yet the movie sent the message that Japanese people were merely cowards rather than showing that China eventually won the war through fierce and mournful confrontation. Such a false concept not only nurtures teenagers' hatred and disdain towards Japan while teaching them an incomplete version of history, but simultaneously fails to remind them of the enormous efforts made by Chinese soldiers. Patriotism has its place, but not at the expense of the heroic sacrifices made by our predecessors.

While it may be argued that such controversial plots can increase the popularity of films, I would argue that rather than raising the reputation of such works, they only attract disgust. As seen in the consequences of Tempest, this K-drama indeed led to intense discussion online, disproving the old adage that "there is no such thing as bad publicity". A masterpiece can be praised only for its comprehensiveness in storytelling, such as Revolution of Our Times, not for exaggeration or one-sided mischaracterisation.

In a nutshell, film creators should always be responsible for the content of their work, as films can have major impacts in various aspects. An offensive plot can devastate the quality of a production, hinder economic growth, and negatively affect the development of teenagers. In this technology-driven era, films are a medium for people to showcase their acting talents and storytelling skills. People should not use films to spread hostility towards another country or distort historical truth. Moving forward, it is hoped that more genuine messages can be conveyed through films to counter attempts to ignite conflict among audiences around the world.

News Commentary Competition Junior Form English Section

Chan Lai Man

St. Paul's Co-educational College

Judge's Comment

Mr. Poon Kam Chuen, Felix

The article is a highly engaging and wellresearched commentary with clear structure and strong use of statistics. Some sections are slightly lengthy and better make it more concise, nevertheless, the argument remains coherent and persuasive.

How Labubus are destroying the world: carbon, counterfeits, and consumerism

The Labubu infestation is everywhere. The grinning, grotesque small elves have taken the world by storm. From a 7-meter-tall Labubu statue greeting travellers at the airport to a giant one-million-dollar doll among seized triad assets, Labubus are in every place you could think of. The craze has reached new heights: Incidents of chaotic fights breaking out in queues for Labubus have been reported, while thefts of these dolls have been increasingly common. So, how did these critters take over the world? And what could this possibly mean for us?

Before delving into the matter, we must first understand how we came to this situation.

The saga started in 2015, when the Labubu was created by artist Kasing Lung. His partnership with the Chinese retailer Pop Mart in 2019 catapulted the Labubus to global fame. Pop Mart's genius tactic was the "blind box." They sealed a variety of dolls in identical packaging, with the Labubu being the most coveted, adding a thrill factor that hooked millions. But their true rise to domination came in 2024, when they were spotted hanging from celebrities like Dua Lipa and Rihanna's handbags. Since then, viral videos of the Labubus being unboxed on TikTok have propelled their popularity to the stratosphere. The cultural and economic impact has been enormous: they have been predicted to generate up to 30 billion yuan in 2025 alone, following a nearly 400% jump in net profit in the first half of the year. What's more, the Labubus have not only been used in political campaigns, but even in religious amulets and festivals.

Seeing this immense impact, some would be impressed by its iconic status. Advocates state that Labubus are simply harmless, cute toys providing a dopamine boost and sense of community, allowing people to gain excitement through blind boxes and having an aesthetic accessory. But are they really as innocent as they seem? As the saying goes, "All that glitters is not gold". In fact, beyond the toothy smile and golden status of the Labubu lie several disturbing complications.

Carbon, plastics, and toxic chemicals

First and foremost, a glaring problem that the Labubu trend presents is the sheer amount of waste they generate. Each doll comes in its own plastic bag and cardboard box, already creating disposable waste. The Labubus themselves are made from non-biodegradable plastics like polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS). The manufacturing of 1 kg of ABS alone can emit nearly 3 kg of carbon dioxide, as well as being a major contributor to microplastic waste. PVC's production releases mercury and other harmful substances, as well as toxic compounds, after disposal. Multiply this by the 30 million Labubus manufactured monthly, and the impact on our planet is obvious. These issues are exacerbated by the blind-box model, which encourages overpurchasing of the boxes, which would all be

disposed of. Evidently, the very nature of Labubus themselves are unsustainable. To put it bluntly, Labubus are poison to the planet, and the current status quo cannot continue.

Counterfeits, crime, and choking hazards

Beyond the physical impact of Labubus, the high demand for Labubus often causes people to go to great lengths to get them, often using illegal means. Fake Labubu dolls made up 90% of the £3.5m worth of fake toys seized at the UK border, with 3 out of 4 of them not meeting safety requirements. These fakes, known as “Lafufus”, often contain small, detachable parts, presenting a serious choking hazard to young children. Unlike the originals, which must meet safety standards, Lafufu manufacturers operate outside of legal frameworks for profit, producing dolls that may contain untested materials and questionable components. Furthermore, countless stores with Labubus across the globe have been burgled, including cases where children as young as 10 attempted to steal from a claw machine. If a “harmless” trend can trigger so much crime and damage, even corrupting youth, are Labubus really just adorable dolls? Or are they vessels for criminals to rake in money?

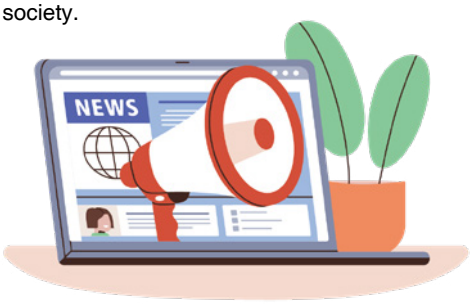
Consumerism, materialism, and overconsumption

Expanding upon the above points, the roots of all these problems lie in a single issue: how Labubus manufacture addiction through promoting and exploiting modern values like consumerism. The blind box model is designed to provoke the inner gambler in everyone, buying much more than they need in hopes of the Labubu they want. Social media then amplifies this into a herd mentality through “FOMO” (fear of missing out), where people are led to believe a Labubu is a necessity. This creates much bigger issues. We're normalising the belief that we should immediately fulfil our material desires without any thought about the consequences, fostering a generation that’s stuck in a vicious cycle of continuous trend-chasing purchases.

Looking forward: what can we do?

It’s evident that something must be done to address these problems. The situation may seem dire, but just like all trends, the Labubu fad will inevitably die down — the question is, how can we prevent another crisis like this? The solution is simpler than you might think. First, we must break the cycle by instilling sensible consumer values in youth. This includes education on consumer manipulation and the dangers of consumerist values, encouraging youth to reject systems like blind boxes. Stricter regulations are also needed. Regulators should treat these sales as gambling and restrict them, and ensure that the desired items are sold at market price without the need for blind boxes, eliminating the problem of scalpers and overpurchases. They would also need to enforce stricter safety standards to combat counterfeits. Finally, companies like Pop Mart must be held accountable for the environmental costs, including carbon pricing and full transparency reports.

As we wait for the inevitable explosion of the next viral trend, it is crucial that we learn from the problems of the Labubu trend and actively keep trends under control. Only by this can we ensure that trends remain lighthearted and protect the well-being of both the planet and society.



News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

Champion

Ng Wing Nam

Munsang College

Judge's Comment

Dr. Sherman Lee

This is a timely and relevant topic reflecting current debates in education, with arguments supported by examples and statistics. However, the overall structure could be tighter, as it currently attempts to cover too many directions, leaving the key message ambiguous.

Navigating the AI Frontier in Hong Kong Education

Nowadays, generative AI is gradually exerting a greater influence in education. Whether it provides risks or opportunities is up to debate, and it is my conviction that it does more harm than good, especially considering the social atmosphere in Hong Kong. This essay will address the risks of generative AI, solutions that institutions in Hong Kong have come up with and their shortcomings, and methods I believe to be effective in solving AI plagiarism.

One may say that the rise of generative AI is akin to the rise of calculators; many once believed they would deteriorate mental calculation skills, yet they ended up making math more accessible, making difficult problems much easier to solve, hence accelerating mathematical breakthroughs. In the same way, one may believe that generative AI, despite worrying for now, will end up being a great tool for education. However, one must realise that a calculator cannot think of a way to solve a problem for you—it can only give you a numerical answer to the steps you have provided. You have to meticulously think about which side is perpendicular to which in a tetrahedron and find out the hypotenuse of a triangle before applying sine and cosine formulas. It is a tool that speeds up the process yet fails to complete the process on its own. In contrast, for generative AI, all students have to do is input their essay topics or schoolwork questions in a chatbot, and it would give you a full-length answer. No critical thinking is involved in this process. As professor Chiu Wing-kai from the Education University of Hong Kong says, if students submit the answers provided by generative AI tools without evaluating the validity of the answers and without any editing input from themselves, learning will become meaningless. In essence, generative AI fails to be merely a tool, like a fork to pick up a piece of food, it actively replaces the action itself by being the hand that feeds the food into one's mouth.

Perhaps to some, the answers can be used as a guide or a reference on how to improve. Yet, the self-discipline of most youngsters is doubted. According to a global study by Best Colleges, 51% of college students believe that using AI tools like ChatGPT to complete assignments and exams is cheating, yet the same survey found that 21.5% of college students acknowledge turning to AI tools to work on assignments or exams. Among those students who used AI tools to complete assignments or exams, 17% used AI to complete an assessment and turn it in with no edits. With Hong Kong's achievement-focused environment, it is believed that these statistics would be even more amplified in the region. The statistics, ultimately, beg the question—do most students fundamentally dislike schoolwork? And if so, why? Certainly, the ultimate goal of education is supposed to broaden one's worldview and teach critical thinking or presentation skills, but how can the latter be achieved if one is copying an answer directly from head to toe? Say, the restrictions imposed in universities and secondary schools stop students from doing that, that still doesn't mean that this isn't a warning sign of the academic burden students face. It suggests that students would rather submit a model answer than to submit something that may have flaws but is truer to what the student believes. In terms of writing, there is a fundamental fear of not only failure but also uniqueness. It also exemplifies the common practice of focusing on simply getting a good score rather than learning from mistakes.

Obviously, the major concern of AI use in education is whether academic integrity can be maintained. Foreseeing the unstoppable trend, schools have taken various measures. For instance, the Chinese

University of Hong Kong (CUHK) has implemented a guide of Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Teaching, Learning and Assessments. The 2025 version of the guide indicates that each course may adopt a different approach, such as prohibiting all use of AI tools, using AI tools only with prior permission, or using AI tools with explicit acknowledgment. Students are required to submit their completed work to CUHK's generative AI detector VeriGuide. Violations of said regulations will be handled in accordance with the CUHK's Procedures for Handling Cases of Academic Dishonesty, including penalties such as a failure grade for the course or reviewable/permanent demerits. However, VeriGuide has an accuracy rate of only about 80%. While false positives may be easily solved by students providing proof that they completed the assignment themselves, cheating students can simply use other AI software to rewrite the work in a way that avoids generative AI detection, such as Bypass AI, or use AI detectors to check whether their essay evades detection and edit them manually until no AI is detected, leading to a number of false negatives. It is questioned whether the reliability of detectors can be trusted and the punishments can be implemented fairly or act as an effective deterrent when there are many ways to avoid detection. These methods will only become more rampant as time goes on and technology becomes more advanced. It is also a problem if the technology of detectors cannot catch up with that of rewriting tools that avoid detection.

Some secondary schools aim to include AI in classes, and use it as teaching opportunities, such as gathering writing materials, telling students how the information that generative AI gives may not be accurate, teaching them to fact check answers, and not to abuse AI via plagiarism. The Education Bureau has also encouraged implementing AI in education, such as in the sharing session on Use of Artificial Intelligence for Enhancing Teaching Effectiveness in Science in 2025, and also launching the AI for Science Education Funding Programme. In my opinion, repackaging the role of AI as a helper or introducing AI ethics education, though a great soft strategy, is not going to change the fact that the option of cheating with AI is still readily accessible. If the academic competitiveness of Hong Kong's society is not changed, this problem will never be fixed. The rise of AI makes us question—what is the role of education in the first place? Is it to simply learn facts or to learn how to write a good essay? And if the things we learn in school can be easily answered with AI, does that mean that we are not learning enough in schools? A simple fix would be to increase the focus of developing teenagers' soft skills in school, such as communication skills, leadership skills, and problem-solving skills. If less time is spent on learning hard facts and more time is spent on encouraging holistic development, this may also alleviate students' academic burden under the difficult HKDSE curriculum and reduce the incentive to simply copy an answer to get a better score. The HKEAA may also narrow down the curriculum of certain subjects with lots of things to recite such as Chemistry. Although these methods cannot solve the problem entirely, it is the first step in reshaping our social atmosphere.

Not only does the use of generative AI deteriorate critical thinking, but it also has a devastating environmental impact. A ChatGPT query consumes about five times more electricity than a simple web search. Scientists have estimated that by 2026, the electricity consumption of data centers (where answers to prompts are calculated in) is expected to approach 1,050 terawatt-hours, which would mean data centers consume more electricity than the entirety of Japan in 2024. Burning of fossil fuels used to generate electricity for data centers leads to increased carbon dioxide emissions and intensifies global warming. However, most are unaware of this environmental impact, and are not as mindful of their usage of AI, using multiple prompts to get to the point or wasting electricity to say "thank you" to a soulless machine. Schools should teach students to be aware of this and allow them to critically assess whether using generative AI is necessary at the expense of exacerbating climate change.

In sum, while AI is able to make education more accessible, it is just as capable of making cheating more accessible. It is doubted that the restrictions currently imposed can help protect academic integrity. Nevertheless, it would be harsh to say that AI should have no role in education, and it would not be feasible to ban all AI use. But before its environmental impact is alleviated and before more concrete regulations take place in secondary schools, students should monitor their AI usage and not be over-reliant. Moreover, the copying of AI answers itself leads us to question whether the school curriculum is adequate or even at the slightest bit enjoyable. The education system, especially the HKDSE curriculum, should see a fundamental shift towards promoting correct moral values and personal development instead of fostering an exam-focused generation of students.

News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

1st Runner-up

Kwok Wai Ka

True Light Girls' College

Judge's Comment

Dr. Sherman Lee

While tackling the plastic crisis remains a significant global issue, providing updated examples and stronger evidence to reflect the ongoing challenge and current mitigation efforts would enhance the commentary.

There are nearly 200 trillion pieces of plastic debris floating in the world's oceans today—do we really have a way to mitigate the plastic crisis?

Do you think the plastic bottle disappears once you throw it in the trash? In reality, it can take up to 450 years to decompose. Right now, it might be drifting toward the ocean with the currents, or breaking down into invisible microplastics that quietly find their way into the water you drink and the seafood you eat—this is plastic pollution, a "hidden crisis" we have underestimated for decades, one that has already seeped into every corner of our lives.

According to reports, scientists estimate that nearly 200 trillion pieces of plastic debris are floating in the world's oceans. Without action, this number could triple.

Then, what are the reasons behind people's frequent use of plastic, leading to the extreme rise of the plastic disaster crisis in recent years? First, there are the characteristics of plastic itself. Plastic is difficult to decompose and takes hundreds of years to break down in the environment. Its lightweight nature, meanwhile, allows it to spread easily to various places, causing long-term pollution. Second is humanity's consumption habits and lifestyle. People are overly reliant on single-use plastics, such as straws and takeaway packaging. Additionally, the growth of online shopping and food delivery services has led to extensive use of extra plastic packaging to protect products. What's more, the impact of the pandemic has driven up the demand for plastic, further exacerbating plastic pollution. Finally, it is due to the inadequacy of waste management systems. The low recycling rate of plastic results in a large amount of plastic being discarded. Moreover, much plastic waste is casually thrown away by people or ends up in landfills, and eventually finds its way into rivers and oceans. This harms marine life, impacts human health, and leads to environmental degradation.

The core hazards of plastic pollution focus on three dimensions: ecosystem destruction, threats to human health, and long-term environmental degradation—all of which are interconnected and form a vicious cycle.

1. Ecosystems: A "Lethal Invasion" from Land to Ocean

Plastic waste directly or indirectly endangers the survival of animals and plants. In the ocean, sea turtles may mistake plastic bags for jellyfish and ingest them, leading to fatal blockages in their digestive tracts; seabirds, whose feathers get entangled in plastic debris, lose their ability to fly and eventually starve to death. Even when plastic decomposes in the environment into microplastics (plastic particles smaller than 5 millimeters in diameter), these particles are consumed by plankton. They then accumulate through the food chain—from plankton to small fish, and then to large fish—disrupting the balance of the entire ecological chain. For example, the "Eighth Continent" located between the West Coast of the U.S. and Hawaii, consists of a vortex that contains around 4 million tons of plastic waste and covers an area of more than 1.4

million square kilometers. Plastic waste is becoming a serious threat to the survival of marine organisms, as many seabirds are mistaking fragments of plastic debris as food. For instance, a Laysan albatross (Phoebastria immutabilis) was found to have 934 pieces of plastic products in its stomach, which led to death via suffocation, starvation, or dehydration. Additionally, the plastic waste breaks down into microplastics and bio-accumulates along the food chain which leads to an entire marine ecological chain being altered.

2. Human Health: “Invisible Risks” Hiding in Food and the Environment

Humans are exposed to the hazards of plastic pollution through multiple pathways. On one hand, microplastics have been detected in drinking water, table salt, seafood, and even the air. Once they enter the human body, they may disrupt the endocrine system or act as “carriers” for heavy metals and chemical pollutants, increasing health risks. On the other hand, burning plastic waste releases toxic gases such as dioxins; long-term inhalation of these gases raises the risk of developing respiratory diseases and chronic illnesses.

3. Environmental Degradation: An Irreversible “Long-Term Burden”

The non-degradable nature of plastic makes it a "long-term liability" for the environment: ordinary plastic bags take over 200 years to decompose naturally, and plastic bottles can take up to 450 years. Large amounts of plastic waste piled in landfills occupy land resources and contaminate soil; plastic that flows into rivers clogs waterways, disrupts water cycles, and even pollutes groundwater through seepage. This causes sustained damage to agriculture and fisheries—industries that rely on these resources—and ultimately restricts the living and development space of humanity.

As the crisis of plastic pollution continues to escalate, in 2022, countries agreed that a global treaty was needed in two years to tackle the issue. The main issues they are trying to get agreement on include: Targets for cutting the production levels of single-use plastic, Bans on some of the most harmful chemicals in plastic, Universal guidance on the design of plastic products, and Financing of this effort.

So what can we do to reduce plastic waste? First, when ordering takeout, we can bring a reusable container or cup. When shopping for food, we can carry a reusable sealed bag to hold fruits and vegetables. Second, do not litter plastic waste by the roadside or seashore at will. This is likely to cause animals to ingest it by mistake and lead to environmental pollution. Thirdly, we can repurpose these plastics into creative items instead of simply throwing them into the trash. For instance, making flowers from plastic materials and old toys is not only aesthetically pleasing but also prevents environmental pollution.

Plastic pollution is one of the most important issues of our time. It has a widespread impact on the ecosystem as a whole. Marine life is dying from ingesting plastic. Microplastics have contaminated our soil and groundwater. Humans are increasingly exposed to the risks of plastic pollution by accumulating it within the food chain. All these cases highlight the deep contradiction between the ‘non-degradable’ nature of plastic and our habit of ‘overusing’ it.

Individual reliance on single-use plastic and companies’ decision to use cheap plastic packaging is at the very heart of this crisis. Some root causes neglect strong policies and support for emerging technologies.

Plastic waste is a problem we can solve ourselves. There is a gradual reduction of pollution from human-generated sources. There is a reduction in single-use plastic. Businesses have started to use reusable packaging. Policies have improved and now emphasize comprehensive control as a goal. Research has accelerated. Eco-friendly materials are more plentiful. All of these changes impact our planet. Should we see a reduction of single-use plastic from the action of many people and the consolidation of many disparate efforts being made to an organized system change, we will stop the cycle of plastic pollution.

News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

2nd Runner-up

Fan Shu Yun

Elegantia College

Judge's Comment

Dr. Sherman Lee

This is a well-balanced and persuasive commentary that considers the perspectives of multiple stakeholders, including pet owners, non-owners and restaurants. The use of specific examples, including Singapore's successful approach to pet-friendly spaces, adds objectivity and depth.

The Debate Over Pet-Friendly Restaurant Rules in Hong Kong

When a Shiba Inu sits in a custom pet stroller, wagging its fluffy tail at diners at the next table, and an Australian Shepherd quietly chews on its lovely toy on the floor, the 'pet-friendly restaurants' quietly emerging on Hong Kong's streets are gradually evolving into a public debate over 'bias' and 'logos.' According to statistics from Hong Kong's Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, the number of registered cats and dogs in the region has exceeded 400,000, meaning roughly 1 out of every 20 people owns a pet. The demands of this large group have clashed fiercely with the rules governing public spaces: some see pets in restaurants as a 'milestone of civilized harmony between humans and animals,' while others insist it is a 'Pandora's box of public health disasters.' Behind these two opposing views lie the controversies of the 'role of pets in society' and 'rights to use public spaces.' It is of great importance to find a balanced set of rules which accommodates diverse needs.

Among voices opposing pets in restaurants, 'sanitary risks' remain the most core and incendiary argument. However, it has been revealed that such concerns are mostly based on unfounded stereotypes or maybe a fear bias driven by emotion.

First, double standards in public perception expose the irrational nature of this bias. Many opponents accept 'children running around, making noise, or touching tableware in restaurants' to a great extent, but feel intense resistance toward 'pets tied to fixed areas, quietly staying in corners.' Behind this differential treatment lies an implicit bias which assumes that pets' mere presence is an 'intrusion into human-exclusive areas.' This mindset, which prioritizes rights based on 'species hierarchy,' is inherently contradictory to modern civilized values of equality and inclusivity.

More alarmingly, some business entities exploit 'sanitary concerns' as a cover to protect their own interests, further fueling the spread of bias. The Hong Kong Catering Association has publicly opposed the promotion of pet-friendly restaurants, claiming it 'will alienate non-pet-owning customers and lead to lost business.' However, leaked internal survey data shows that 68% of its member operators are not worried about hygiene—instead, they fear 'additional costs for restaurant renovations' and 'having to handle conflicts between pet-owning and non-pet-owning customers.' It diverts the debate from facts to interest-based gaming, entrenching the 'pets is sanitary hazard' bias in public perception.

For many pet owners, choosing pet-friendly restaurants is not about pursuing 'status' but meeting practical needs: for example, elderly people living alone want their pets to accompany them during meals to alleviate loneliness, and office workers cannot leave their pets at home alone during meal times. Linking 'pet-friendliness' to 'Showing off their pets' essentially fails to take into account the reasonable needs of ordinary pet owners.

Second, the ‘moral coercion’ rhetoric used by some proponents further reinforces this identity bias. In discussions, extreme statements are common—such as ‘disliking pets means being cold-hearted’, which labels dissenters as ‘conservatives’. This ignores the complexity of public issues: opponents may be diners allergic to pet hair, parents worried about their children’s safety, or restaurant operators concerned about costs. Reducing diverse demands to a ‘for or against’ binary and silencing differing voices by claiming moral high ground not only fails to build consensus but also shapes the ‘pet owner’ group as ‘disregarding others’ rights and demanding special treatment,’ intensifying divisions between groups.

To break the deadlock between ‘pet-friendliness’ and ‘public order’ the key is to use critical thinking to deconstruct existing biases and rebuild a rule system based on facts and inclusive of diverse needs.

The premise of rule-making is distinguishing between ‘facts’ and ‘biases.’ On one hand, concerns about ‘sanitary risks’ require an assessment mechanism centered on scientific testing—for example, requiring pet-friendly restaurants to regularly publish hygiene inspection reports, mandating pets to be vaccinated and wear ‘health tags,’ and using quantifiable standards to replace the subjective perception that ‘pets are dirty.’ On the other hand, claims for ‘pet rights’ must also define boundaries to ‘avoid infringing on others’ rights"—for example, banning pets from restaurant kitchens and food preparation areas, requiring pet owners to use anti-shedding mats and clean up pet waste promptly, and preventing ‘pet freedom’ from disrupting other diners’ experiences. Only when facts form the basis of discussion can we reduce the interference of bias in rule-making.

It will be sensitive to adopt a ‘Tiered Governance’ Framework. Drawing on Singapore’s mature ‘tiered management of pet-friendly spaces,’ restaurants can be divided into zones with clear standards to balance diverse needs. Specifically, three tiers can be established. The Fully Open Zones: Allow well-trained pets with health certificates to enter; restaurants provide pet-specific seats and tableware. Second is the Isolated Zones. Use physical barriers (such as glass screens or railings) to create independent dining areas for pets, avoiding direct contact with non-pet-owning diners.
Last is the No-Pet Zones, which include food preparation areas and children’s dining areas—zones with strict hygiene and safety requirements—where pets are strictly prohibited.

This tiered model respects the reasonable needs of pet owners while protecting non-pet owners’ right to choose.

The implementation of rules definitely depends on clear responsibility allocation.
Pet Owners who have to bear full responsibility for their pets’ behavior (e.g., compensating for disturbances or property damage caused by pets) and are denied entry if they fail to provide pet health certificates. For restaurants, fulfil operational management duties, conduct regular hygiene and disinfection, and mediate customer conflicts promptly. For Government Authorities, undertake supervision responsibilities, penalize non-compliant operators, and popularize scientific pet-keeping knowledge.

The debate over pets in restaurants has been a profound question of ‘how human society can resolve biases and build consensus amid diverse demands.’ When we can see through the exaggerated fear behind ‘sanitary hazards’, we can break free from emotional manipulation and approach differences with rationality and inclusivity.

Genuine civilized public rules should not be about one group suppressing another, but about respecting and balancing diverse needs. For pet-friendly restaurants, the ultimate goal of rules is neither to ban pets nor to allow unrestricted pet access. Instead, it is to let pet owners enjoy the warmth of companionship with their pets, let non-pet owners dine without disturbance, and let businesses seize new development opportunities through compliant operations.

In a nutshell, it can build a truly fair and inclusive public space ecosystem. This is not only a redefinition of the relationship between humans and pets but also a crucial sign of a society moving toward maturity and civilization. Let’s embrace the future with the pets!

News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

Chen Wang Yat

QESOSA Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School

Judge's Comment

Dr. Sherman Lee

The commentary is well written with clear language and structure, and a strong contextual background. However, it relies heavily on assumptions rather than substantiated points. Claims about certain communities or businesses not benefitting, healthcare facilities being overlooked, and ecosystems being affected could be more persuasive if supported by specific data, concrete examples, or references to similar cases.

Balancing Development and Community Needs in Hong Kong's Northern Metropolis Project

The recent push for the development of the Northern Metropolis in Hong Kong represents a significant shift in the government's approach to urban planning and economic growth. Spanning an impressive 30,000 hectares—approximately one-third of Hong Kong's total area—this ambitious initiative encompasses various districts, including Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling, and Sheung Shui. With a current population of around 980,000 and plans for approximately 400,000 residential units, the Northern Metropolis aims to alleviate housing shortages while simultaneously creating economic opportunities. On the surface, this development promises to address pressing issues such as inadequate housing and the need for job creation, which many residents can readily see as positive advancements. However, the broader implications of such an extensive development warrant deeper examination.

As the government outlines key projects, such as the New Territories North New Town, the San Tin Technopole, and new development areas in Kwu Tung (North) and Fanling (North), a palpable sense of optimism about the future permeates the community. The commitment to enhancing infrastructure is particularly noteworthy, with strategic railways and major roadways designed to improve connectivity within the Northern Metropolis and to other parts of Hong Kong and the mainland. The anticipated cross-border rail connections, especially between Hung Shui Kiu and Qianhai, are expected to unlock substantial growth potential by facilitating seamless travel and trade. Many people view this connectivity as a vital step towards integrating Hong Kong more closely with the Greater Bay Area, enhancing economic collaboration and boosting local businesses.

However, while the plans are ambitious and commendable, there are several critical aspects that warrant closer scrutiny. The government's focus on high-end professional services and logistics hubs may inadvertently overlook the needs of lower-income residents and smaller businesses. The emphasis on attracting large-scale enterprises and technology firms could result in a widening socioeconomic gap, leaving vulnerable populations behind. For instance, if the development prioritizes high-tech industries, will there be adequate support and training for local workers in lower-income brackets to transition into these new job markets? Without targeted initiatives to support job training and education for these communities, the gap between the affluent and the struggling could widen, leading to increased social tension and economic disparity.

Moreover, while many residents may appreciate the potential for new job opportunities, they might overlook the fact that these positions may not always be accessible. The types of jobs created in high-tech and professional service sectors often require specific skill sets and educational backgrounds. As a result, those

who are already disadvantaged may find themselves further marginalized in this evolving job market. This raises important questions about the inclusivity of the development strategy: Are there measures in place to ensure that local communities benefit from the economic opportunities being created? Many people may see the new developments as a sign of progress, but they might not recognize that without proper educational initiatives, those who lack the necessary qualifications could be left behind.

Furthermore, the environmental implications of such extensive urbanization cannot be ignored. While the government has highlighted the importance of conserving areas like Lau Fau Shan and Sha Tau Kok, the reality remains that rapid urbanization can lead to significant ecological disruption. The delicate balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability is often hard to maintain. Traditional communities and local ecosystems may suffer if urban expansion proceeds without adequate safeguards. The loss of green spaces and natural habitats can erode the very qualities that make these areas desirable places to live. While many people may see the new developments as a sign of progress, the long-term consequences for biodiversity and local heritage could be detrimental if not carefully managed.

Additionally, the mental health and well-being of residents during this transformative period is an aspect that often goes overlooked. Rapid urban development can lead to increased stress and anxiety among those living in the area, particularly if they feel their voices are not being heard in the planning process. Many residents may focus primarily on the tangible benefits of new infrastructure and housing but overlook the emotional toll that such rapid changes can impose. Feelings of displacement and uncertainty can create a sense of alienation within the community, affecting social cohesion. Therefore, community engagement will be crucial in ensuring that the Northern Metropolis reflects the aspirations of its residents—not just as a blueprint for economic growth but as a vibrant place where people can thrive. Establishing forums for public input and actively involving local communities in decision-making processes can help mitigate feelings of alienation and foster a sense of ownership among residents.

The government's plans to enhance educational facilities, including the establishment of a Northern Metropolis University Town and the provision of land for international schools, present positive developments for the community. However, the successful implementation of these initiatives will depend on ensuring that they are accessible to all demographics, particularly underprivileged families. If high-quality education is only available to those who can afford it, the intended benefits of such educational advancements may not reach the very people who need them most. Furthermore, without adequate transportation options and infrastructure to support these educational institutions, potential students may find it difficult to access these opportunities. Many families may struggle with the logistics of getting their children to schools located far from their homes, inadvertently perpetuating cycles of disadvantage.

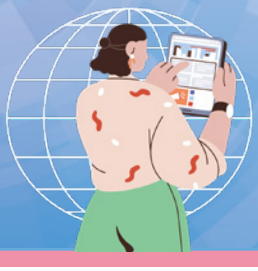
In addition to education, the integration of healthcare services must be a priority. As the population in the Northern Metropolis grows, the demand for healthcare will inevitably increase. If adequate healthcare facilities are not developed alongside residential and commercial projects, residents could face significant barriers to accessing essential services. Many might envision a bustling new urban area with ample resources, yet overlook the importance of ensuring that these resources meet the needs of a diverse population. Health disparities could emerge if low-income families cannot access quality healthcare, exacerbating existing inequalities and putting additional strain on the healthcare system.

In conclusion, while the Northern Metropolis project presents an exciting opportunity for Hong Kong's future, it is essential to approach its development with a comprehensive viewpoint. Stakeholders must prioritize social equity, environmental sustainability, and community engagement, ensuring that this ambitious vision truly benefits all Hong Kong residents. The government must remain vigilant and responsive to the changing needs and concerns of the community. By fostering a truly inclusive and prosperous Northern Metropolis, Hong Kong can set a precedent for future urban developments that balance growth with the well-being of its citizens. Ultimately, the success of this initiative will depend not only on its economic outcomes but also on its ability to enhance the quality of life for all residents, ensuring that progress does not come at the expense of community values and individual well-being. It is a delicate balancing act, one that requires foresight, empathy, and a commitment to building a future that everyone can share.

News Commentary Competition Senior Form English Section

Lam Hiu Tung

True Light Girls' College



Judge's Comment

Dr. Sherman Lee

This is a persuasive and engaging commentary that effectively draws on a recent incident on academic integrity and the resulting communitywide controversy to examine the region's meritocratic system. The overall argument is compelling and well-supported by concrete examples and reasoned analysis.

The Downfall of Hong Kong's Meritocratic System: When Financial Capital Buys Academic Credentials

Meritocracy, which is a system Hong Kong is adapting in the academic field, believes that ones' success is solely based on a person's talent, effort and merit. This system is supposed to offer a fair setting for students to excel in the academic realm, with equal starting points regardless of their family's background, social status and wealth. With its highly transparent and unbiased system, the Hong Kong educational system seems to be unassailable. Yet, such a description can only exist in the utopian world. On the contrary, the real-life incidents pose a dichotomy on the promises of the meritocracy system, failing to reward hard work and talents.

This dichotomy is not vividly exposed in classroom superiority, but in the realm of high-stakes, award-winning competition. The recent Medisafe controversy serves as a potent case study. Form 4 student, Clarisse Poon was once celebrated as the technology prodigy after her innovation in an AI-powered platform Medisafe. Her dedication to this project was well-recognised, garnering awards in the Hong Kong ICT Awards (2024) and the International Exhibition of Inventions Geneva (2025), positioning herself in the public eye as the rising technological star in the new generation. Conversely, her success was later overshadowed by the allegation that the entire project was built and constructed by an US-based company. The issue here is not merely receiving external assistance for academic achievement, but the nature of the assistance — the purchase of winning a prize credential.

When a prize-winning entry can be fully manipulated and commodified by a student with a privileged background, the core of meritocracy — the fundamental promise of ensuring fairness in academic competition — is fully compromised. This incident is a prime example of how wealth subverts the 'equal starting points' into transactional assets, when merits are easily attainable by wealth, regardless of one's ability or genuine effort. Intellectual capacity, which covers individuals' talent, effort and integrity is shifted to financial capacity, solely depending on the money used to hire developers. In such cases, cheaters invalidated the efforts of other competitors and shattered the underlying meritocracy system to plutocracy — a society governed by the wealthy, while being veiled in merits and successes. According to the Fair Equality of Opportunity, all students should have access to the basic educational resources and support necessary to develop merit. On the contrary, in the realistic world, wealthier students already start with superior preparation, making the competitiveness among students unbalanced. Crucially, the Medisafe incident epitomises the ultimate violation of the principle of Fair Equality of Opportunity. The allegation that Clarisse Poon's family utilised a significant amount of financial capital to produce an outstanding,

award-winning project, in which the outcome is purchased, not earned. Competitions, with the aim of pulling diverse backgrounds of students closer, ironically, are now reinforcing deep-seated academic stratification.

Zooming out from the Medisafe incident, the erosion of equal starting point is further jeopardised by the phenomenon of shadow education and high-prerequisite schools. Top-notch institutions, like the Hong Kong International School operate as a filter, acceptance is often predicated on the families' wealth and their social background. Offering unparalleled advantages with smaller class sizes and exclusive learning resources. Learning sessions are highly optimised, with strategic interventions designed to score maximum points, which are unavailable to the majority. On the contrary, students from lower income families can merely rely on the standard school curriculum, failing to achieve the same level of result as the wealthier student. This systematic disparity means that academic results increasingly reflect a student's purchased preparation rather than their intrinsic merit or dedicated effort. To add fuel to the fire, the multi-billion dollar shadow education industry widens the academic disparity based on financial capacity, giving the wealthy significant pre-paid lead even when the race has not even started. This is a vicious cycle, where academic success is secured by financial capacity, putting forward promising future employment opportunities and intergenerational transmission of wealth, continuing to inherit and accumulate their economic power.

How can we safeguard merit when wealth can easily buy preparation and the final credentials? Verification structure is in paucity among the meritocracy system in Hong Kong, there is no tool to guard a competition's fairness. Hong Kong, with intense competition in university spots, relies heavily on objective evaluation of students' competition and public examinations. In the Medisafe incident, the judging panels of the Hong Kong ICT award depend on traditional verification mechanisms that are incapable of auditing high-tech academic projects nowadays. It is irrational to think a Form Four student is capable to independently code and optimise such innovative AI application, when the level of technological sophistication required is typically the domain of specialised professional engineering teams. Expecting a panel without prior technical expertise to determine true authorship is unrealistic. The system is therefore ill-equipped to confront the modern challenge of commodified intellectual labor. When judging panels focus merely on the originality of the concept, they neglect the crucial verification of execution authorship. By failing to conclusively determine the outsourced nature of work, the verification structure inadvertently validates credentials that are purchased. This failure converts fairness into an instrument to grant legitimacy, amplify societal stratification achievements, catering to the wealthy.

The Medisafe academic controversy is a mirror for us to reflect on Hong Kong's meritocracy system, which has now become the very mechanism that reinforces inequality, ironically. The ability of financial capacity to modify credentials, normalisation of shadow education and the loopholes of the verification mechanisms, create an environment where true academic achievement is obscured by transactional success. It is high time for us to review the loopholes in our education system and adapt a new set of judging mechanisms to meet the outpacing technological development. Setting an equal environment for students to compete, ending academic stratification.

全港中學生十大新聞選舉 學校獎項計分方法

參加項目	分數
候選新聞初選之千編細選	
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
反思學習獎	15
十大新聞選舉	
準時交回學校投票統計表／準時完成網上投票 （參與投票同學人數須為全校人數10%或以上）	20
新聞評述比賽	
參加人數 10-49人	5
參加人數 50-99人	10
參加人數 100人或以上	15
冠軍	10
亞軍	8
季軍	6
優異獎	4
入圍	2
「認識大灣區」新聞挑戰賽	
參加人數 10-49人	5
參加人數 50-99人	10
參加人數 100人或以上	15
新聞解碼挑戰日	
冠軍	10
亞軍	8
季軍	6
殿軍	4
最踴躍參與獎	
•紙本投票率最高首十間學校 •網上投票率達90%學校 總分數達70分或以上的學校可獲全情投入金獎	

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
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學						15	
大埔三育中學				6			
中華基督教會何福堂書院			20				
中華基督教會桂華山中學			20				
中華基督教會基智中學			20				
中華基督教會銘賢書院			20				
中華基督教會燕京書院			20				
中華傳道會安柱中學	10	30	20				
中華傳道會劉永生中學			20				
五旬節中學			20				
五旬節林漢光中學			20				
五育中學			20	22			
五邑司徒浩中學		30					
仁愛堂陳黃淑芳紀念中學			20				
仁濟醫院王華湘中學		30					
仁濟醫院林百欣中學		30	20				
元朗公立中學校友會鄧兆棠中學			20			15	
天水圍官立中學		30	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
天主教崇德英文書院			20				
天主教郭得勝中學			20				
天主教普照中學			20				
天主教慈幼會伍少梅中學			20			15	
屯門天主教中學			20				
屯門官立中學					5		
可風中學(嗇色園主辦)				2			
民生書院				22	5		
伊利沙伯中學舊生會湯國華中學			20	6	5		
伊斯蘭脫維善紀念中學		30	20				
地利亞修女紀念學校(協和二中)			20				
西貢崇真天主教學校(中學部)			20				
何文田官立中學			20				
何明華會督銀禧中學			20				
佛教大雄中學			20				
佛教孔仙洲紀念中學			20				
佛教茂峰法師紀念中學			20				
佛教善德英文中學			20		10		
佛教黃鳳翎中學			20			15	6
佛教葉紀南紀念中學			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				
沙田崇真中學					5		
沙田蘇浙公學			20			15	
協恩中學				14	15		
官立嘉道理爵士中學(西九龍)			20				
東莞工商總會劉百樂中學			20	8		5	
東華三院黃笏南中學			20				
金文泰中學			20				
保良局李城璧中學	15		20		15		
保良局姚連生中學			20				
保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學		30	20	12	15	15	
南亞路德會沐恩中學			20				
皇仁舊生會中學			20				
英華書院			20				
迦密主恩中學			20	34	15		
迦密唐賓南紀念中學			20				
迦密聖道中學			20				
風采中學(教育評議會主辦)				6	5		
香港中文大學校友會聯會陳震夏中學			20				
香港中國婦女會馮堯敬紀念中學			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
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學			20				
香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學			20				
香港布廠商會朱石麟中學			20				
香港紅卍字會大埔卍慈中學			20				
香港培正中學			20				
香港教師會李興貴中學			20				
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第一中學			20				
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第二中學			20				
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學			20			15	
香港鄧鏡波書院			20				
恩平工商會李琳明中學					5		
浸信會呂明才中學				8			
真光女書院			20	12	5		
粉嶺禮賢會中學			20				
紡織學會美國商會胡漢輝中學			20				
馬鞍山崇真中學			20				
高主教書院			20				
培僑中學			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
基督書院		30	20			10	
基督教宣道會宣基中學	10	30	20				
基督教香港信義會心誠中學			20				
基督教崇真中學			20	4			
彩虹邨天主教英文中學			20				
救恩書院	10	30	20				
梁文燕紀念中學(沙田)		30	20				
創知中學			20				
循道中學			20				
棉紡會中學			20				
港九街坊婦女會孫方中書院			20				
港九潮州公會中學			20				
順德聯誼總會胡兆熾中學			20				
順德聯誼總會翁祐中學		30					
新生命教育協會平安福音中學		30					
新生命教育協會呂郭碧鳳中學			20				
新亞中學			20				
新會商會中學			20		5		
新會商會陳白沙紀念中學			20			15	
滙基書院(東九龍)			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
筲箕灣官立中學			20		5		
聖公會白約翰會督中學			20				
聖公會李福慶中學			20				
聖公會林護紀念中學					5		
聖公會聖三一堂中學			20				
聖公會聖本德中學		30	20		15	15	
聖公會鄧肇堅中學			20				
聖母玫瑰書院			20				
聖伯多祿中學		30					
聖言中學		30	20				
聖保羅男女中學				6	5	15	14
聖傑靈女子中學			20				
聖嘉勒女書院			20	2			
聖羅撒書院			20				
萬鈞匯知中學			20				
葵涌蘇浙公學			20				
裘錦秋中學(屯門)			20				
路德會呂明才中學	15	30	20	2	5	15	
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院			20	2	5		
廖寶珊紀念書院			20				
漢華中學			20				
德貞女子中學			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
德雅中學			20				
德蘭中學			20				
慕光英文書院			20				
潔心林炳炎中學			20				
潮州會館中學			20				
鄧肇堅維多利亞官立中學			20				
衞理中學			20				
嶺南中學			20				
賽馬會官立中學			20				
賽馬會萬鈞毅智書院		30	20		5	15	8
禮賢會彭學高紀念中學			20				
寶安商會王少清中學			20				
靈糧堂怡文中學			20				
觀塘功樂官立中學			20				
觀塘官立中學			20				
觀塘瑪利諾書院			20				

活動花絮

「傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」

「傳媒教育大使培訓」

ANNUAL NEWS

第三十四屆
全港中學生
十大新聞選舉

學訊社
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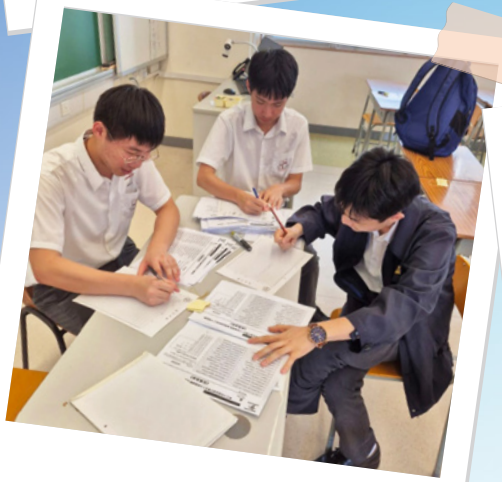
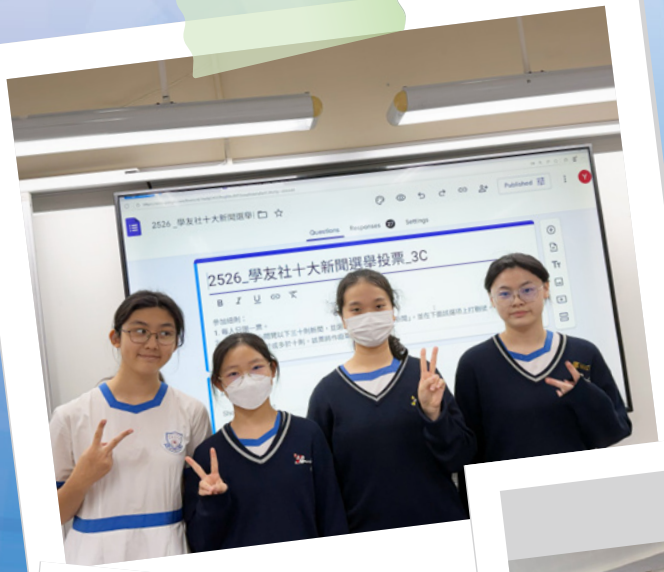
STUDENTS' TOP TEN NEWS ELECTION 2021

「候選新聞初選工作坊」

候選新聞初選
校內籌備及投票



4B
Lantern Festival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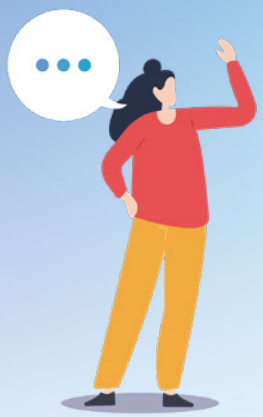
「新聞系導賞活動」



「候選新聞初選中期跟進」

「候選新聞初選分析會」

「總選分析會」

「新聞解碼挑戰日」

「新聞解碼挑戰日-義工媒人」

媒人義工感言

媒人 文濤

作為社會科學一年級生，好榮幸有機會參與本屆「媒人」工作，是一次深刻的啟蒙。活動讓我親身見證同齡人如何理性辨析資訊，也反思自身在資訊洪流中的位置。新聞不僅是事件記錄，更是理解社會運作的稜鏡；而每個公民，包括我在內，都有責任以清醒的視角參與其中。這份經歷堅定了我未來在社會中的定位，共建理性對話空間的初衷。

媒人 Sean

今年我最難忘的是在與中學生交談準備新聞評述的過程，能夠培養自己的領導才能和同理心，在中學生的角度出發去指導中學生尋找、整合和分辨新聞，也認識到現今公社科及網絡發達時代下中學生最關心的時事。我也在籌備新聞解碼日時，認識了最新各地各範疇的新聞，了解現今香港社會和世界的需要。我看見中學生關心香港、兩岸、國際現況，也非常欣慰中學生抱有希望世界美好的愛心，具有造福社會、期許世界更佳生活質素的抱負。

媒人 Thomas

我很感恩能夠參與是次媒人計劃。是次計劃讓我有機會與中學生進行對談，瞭解到他們對不同新聞所持的看法與觀點，提供了一個平台予大家深入地傾聽中學生的想法。透過觀看他們的評述文章，知道他們所關注的社會事件。我也從中獲得啟發，彼此學習。

從過程中可見，中學生仍有留意一定程度的新聞，特別是民生問題。即使時代變遷，傳媒的影響力仍持續存在，直接或無形地影響一代人的價值觀。故此，我更明白到傳媒教育在任何時候都肩負著重要的社會責任，培養學生的傳媒素養是不可或缺的一環。

媒人 Laura

在社交媒體普及的今天，各種消息如潮水般湧來，伴隨著人工智能的迅猛發展，使人們在辨別資訊真偽上面臨更多挑戰。

此次活動讓同學們深刻體會到分析資訊的重要性，多閱讀新聞亦能夠提升他們對香港、國家乃至全球事務的關注。

雖然我們無法阻止人工智能的發展，但可以學會以道馭術的智慧。我相信透過這次活動，中學生將具備獨立分析的能力，成為信息的守護者，肩負起辨別是非的責任！

「博觀終始，窮極事情，而是非分明。」

媒人 Terry

以「媒人」角色參與初選新聞工作坊、中期跟進及總選分析會，令我逐漸了解到中學生獨特的新聞消費模式。是次選舉中「颱風樺加沙襲港」成為十大新聞之首，突顯在地經驗與公共事件之間的緊密連結，亦讓我更深刻體會到平台如何影響新聞分發及媒介素養的重要性。

媒人 Charmaine

從學生的視角出發，用新的角度認識世界。

作為在讀的傳理系學生，成為全港中學生十大新聞選舉的「媒人」義工，著實讓我收穫滿滿。從初選工作坊，走到收集新聞評述比賽文章， 最後到選出中學生眼中的年度十大新聞，我的角色不單是協助同學培養媒體素養及推廣媒體教育，更是使我真切地透過中學生的眼睛窺見世界。他們對社會議題的關注細緻且銳利，不僅讓我深入了解當下年輕人的真實想法，更能看見新一代如何善用科技連接社會、表達自我主張的那份活力。是次經歷既印證了新聞的真正意義，亦使我對青年與媒體的相互影響關係有了全新體悟。

學友社 Hok Yau Club

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撥款來源

民政及青年事務局

公民教育委員會
Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education

政府資助計劃
Government-funded programme

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本宣傳品僅代表主辦單位立場

學友社地址：

總社

地址： 深水埗長沙灣道141號
長利商業大廈 13 樓

電話： 2397 6116

傳真： 2381 8927

學生輔導中心

地址： 長沙灣麗閣邨
麗荷樓地下 129 號

電話： 2728 7999

傳真： 2510 0539

「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」籌委會秘書處

網站： www.top10news.org

電郵： top10news@hyc.org.hk

電話： 2397 6116（方先生／黃小姐）