

Caring and Giving : An Interview with Bruce Lui



On 30th April, almost 2 weeks before the first anniversary of the Sichuan Earthquake, Bruce Lui (呂秉權), a renowned news reporter from Cable TV, shared with our students his experience of reporting the tragedy. With this function complementary to the Secret Angels Week, we wish that our students could give more far-reaching love, transcending the limitation of time and space.

Q: What are the difficulties in covering a news item like the Sichuan Earthquake?

A: The pressure given by the government officials is one of the most formidable obstacles. Quite often interviews were cancelled due to political concerns. When I, together with other journalists, worked in Sichuan, the central government did not give us a helping hand. This made our job much harder.

Q: How did you feel about this?

A: I felt helpless as I did not have much power to save the victims. What I could do was to go to their aid as quickly as possible. Seeing a lot of deaths, I tried to remain calm and continue my work. I knew that I should not blame myself for this but should keep going.

What did you do then?

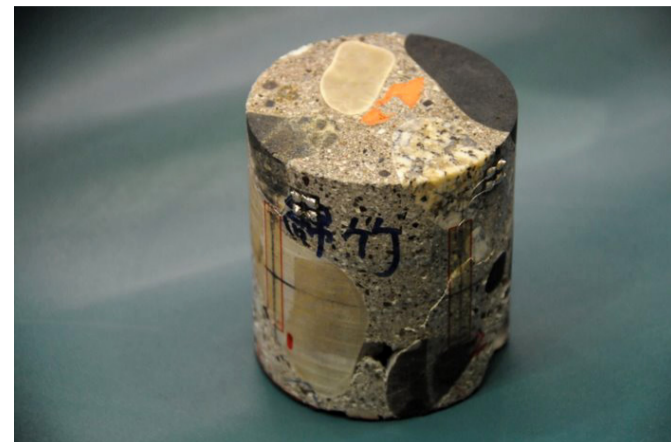
Q:

I kept fighting against the government officials. People have the right to know what is happening in every corner of our world in detail. The truth

A: cannot be hidden forever. So, up till now, I am still working hard to reveal the truth to the public. It is actually part of my job and that is why I am here.

Q: What do you think of the leaders of the central government? Did they do well in helping the victims?

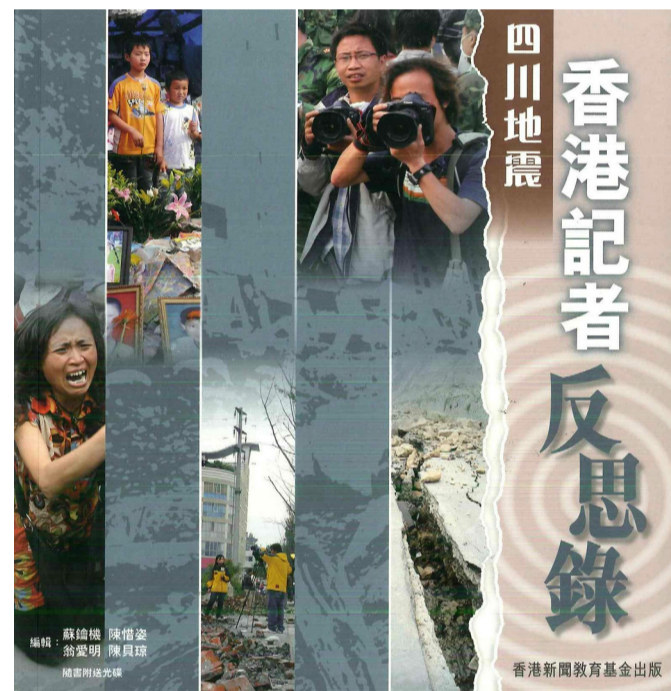
A: Both Hu Jin-tao and Wen Ji-bao took prompt actions to help the victims. They decided to reduce tax and pay all tuition fees for the children in Sichuan. They really cared for all the victims. Nevertheless, I do not appreciate the government's attitude towards suppressing the reporters in revealing the news that was not favourable to them. The government has never admitted to making a mistake. They simply interfered in the publication of the news, which is one of the most common strategies employed by the government. The news about the contaminated milk is one of the many examples.



Piece of evidence

A piece of rubble collected from the central pillar of one of the many collapsed schools which exposed the incapability and corruption among the government officials.

Recommended Book



The vanishing of time is hardly traceable when we stop caring. Human beings tend to react strongly as a tragedy happens; they react so strongly that one may think that they will stay this way forever. But then time soothes the pain like sea waves wear away the rocks – a natural and inevitable process - and the incident is only recalled on the memorial date.

In this book the reporters who worked on the incident recount their memories about the Sichuan Earthquake. Before you can give, you should always care like these reporters.

Heartfelt message to students

Outreaching Love

Never Give Up

The Sichuan earthquake tragedy revealed the building contractors used inferior materials to build some schools. In fact, there were no steel bars supporting the schools so the schools toppled over within ten minutes and killed thousands of students and teachers. All the Chinese, especially the parents of those poor children, were disheartened. Many of the schools were built a long time ago but the misconduct of the unscrupulous building contractors was only brought to light through the tragedy. Though the government promised they would investigate the tragedy, it was only pretence and they eventually did nothing.

Therefore, Mr. Lui was determined to report and expose the truth to all people despite great pressure from the central government.

To Love and Treasure

“It’s actually very fortunate for us to live in Hong Kong. It’s not a must to have tomorrows. Now, touch your knees. It’s absolutely simple, isn’t it? However, do you know there are so many Sichuan kids who are no longer able to do so again? Have you ever cherished what you have, and repaid your family and society?” Mr. Lui said. As we are the fortunate ones, he urged us to give a helping hand to support the Sichuan victims.

Our Duties

The mission of being a journalist is to report facts to people. Mr. Lui encouraged us to fulfil our own duties – to love and care the others and have a strong sense of justice. During the assembly, Mr. Lui took out a piece of “rock” and passed it to students. The “rock” was actually a piece of cement used to build the schools there, but the builders did shoddy work and used inferior materials. “It’s terrible. How could they do so? It’s their responsibility to construct a proper building.” There is too much hidden tacit agreement between the government and the builders. Despite feeling frustrated, Mr. Lui will keep on revealing the truth.

THE HUNGER MEAL

The Hunger Meal is a significant annual school function of Shun Lee. This year the Hunger Meal was successfully held on 9 April and the beneficiary was People's Food Bank. The Hunger Meal aims at giving students a chance to experience the uneven distribution of food in the world. They would become either the rich or the poor so that they could better understand the whole picture of current problems related to poverty. It is hoped that they would also treasure everything they are enjoying now.

In the Hunger Meal this year, students and teachers were randomly drawn to become the poor, the rich and the poorest group in the world. Most students



and teachers would be the poor who were served with bread. Some lucky students would become the rich who would be served with a lot of delicious food, including soup, spaghetti, soft drinks and dessert, while the poorest group would not be served with anything. Seeing the poorest group of teachers and students, not only were the rich people willing to give up part of their meal, but the poor were also willing to share their bread with them. Their actions were highly appreciated. This showed Shun Lee is really a big family full of love and care.

People's Food Bank

Background

The office of People's Food Bank is located in Sai Ying Pun. It was originally a relief centre for street sleepers. It went into operation on 24 March 1997 and is still providing services for street sleepers on Hong Kong Island today. All along, the centre has been providing food for street sleepers and emergency food supplies for the poor to relieve their hunger.

Mission

Their mission is to provide food for people in need on a short-term and weekly basis to relieve their hunger and to promote social cohesion through encouraging people to share resources with those less fortunate than themselves.

Operation

People's Food Bank does not receive any subsidy from the government. All the food, money, tools and equipment are donated by benefactors. Their main task is to collect food and monetary donations. They work in various districts to deliver food to the poor. Through the intermediary of Hong Kong-registered social welfare organisations, people living in poverty can be also referred to the People's Canteen, a subsidiary of People's Food Bank, for temporary food assistance.

It is a philanthropic organisation which enhances our social stability. Let's try our best to support them by being a volunteer as well as donating money and food to them!



Secret Angel

Secret Angel was an activity in which everyone could show their care for the others. Each of us was randomly chosen to be an angel of our classmate or even our form teacher. All of us had two totally different identities – an angel and a master. All the angels had to show exceptional care for their masters by all means. Thus, a caring atmosphere could be cultivated as all Shun Lee members loved and were loved all the way through

the activities. Many of us sent a lot of gifts and encouraging messages to our friends via the counter at our school entrance. Some of us even sent SMS to one another to show support and love. During the activity, we had to ensure that the other schoolmates, especially the ones we were taking care of, did not know our identity. This made the activity even more mysterious. In the end, the secret angel of each other would be revealed. At that moment, you would know who your angel was and you could show your heartfelt thanks to him or her.

Secret Angels Project

Secret Angels should emerge not only during the Secret Angel Weeks but also every single day. In America angels descend upon needy AIDS / HIV patients, assisting victims, mostly women and kids, with clothing and food, as well as utility bills, under the name of Secret Angels Project.

The project starts out as a simple angel tree outreach during the Christmas and transforms into a continuous caring program as the assistance from these angels is required throughout the year.

When our secret angels cover their identities just for fun, these angels work in secret just to protect these needy ones' identities. You can always be one of these angels.



Message from Principal

Are You Ready To Take Up The Challenges?

Do you agree that being a student today is more challenging than ever? While your parents might only have to work hard or study hard in order to earn a living in the past, students nowadays have to navigate a totally different set of challenges: media overload, drugs, internet pornography, global competition, peer pressure, etc. Students, as you start off your secondary education, you will come across different types of challenges that you have never encountered before. Though inexperienced, you will have to deal with them one by one and in a tactful manner. This is the point where you, probably the very first time in your life, to make for yourself important decisions that you may or

may not even be ready for. In each challenge, there is a choice to be made. It's not easy at all because nobody wants to say after decisions have been made, "If only I'd better known..."

Facing all these challenges, it is a must for students to possess essential knowledge and be equipped with necessary skills. Just to name a few, the understanding of contemporary issues, the building up of social awareness, the fostering of positive values and attitudes as well as the development of critical-thinking and communication skills will assist you on your journey to becoming more informed and responsible as a citizen. We believe that the school should be the one to take the initiative to go beyond the conventional way of thinking. Throughout the year, we have invited professionals from different industries to share with you and to enlighten

you with interesting topics, which include both local and global concerns. Besides, our students are also encouraged to participate in a variety of projects and activities organized by external bodies. The journey of experiential learning will open your eyes to the world around you. Have you grasped the chances presented to you?

In the coming New Senior Secondary (NSS) curriculum, Liberal Studies, one of the core subjects, aims to cultivate inquiry-based learning, enhance students' interest in local and global issues and develop students' life-long skills that are essential for tackling various challenges they have to encounter in their life. Hopefully students can connect, integrate and apply knowledge, perspectives and skills across disciplines. Are you ready to take up the challenges?

Poor Elderly

It is no longer surprising to see the elderly scavenging on the streets.

Aging population is one of the major problems that Hong Kong is now facing. More and more senior citizens are having difficulties maintaining their life on their own. As a result, resources from both the government and charities are inadequately allocated. Some of them even have to collect used materials everywhere in order to earn a living.

Years ago, there was heartbreaking news – an old man who threatened a shop assistant with a knife claiming that he wanted to be jailed. He believed that imprisonment could at least provide him with a shelter and some basic necessities, which he could no longer supply to himself. It is grievous that our senior citizens, who have contributed to the society, have to end up in committing crime to make a living.

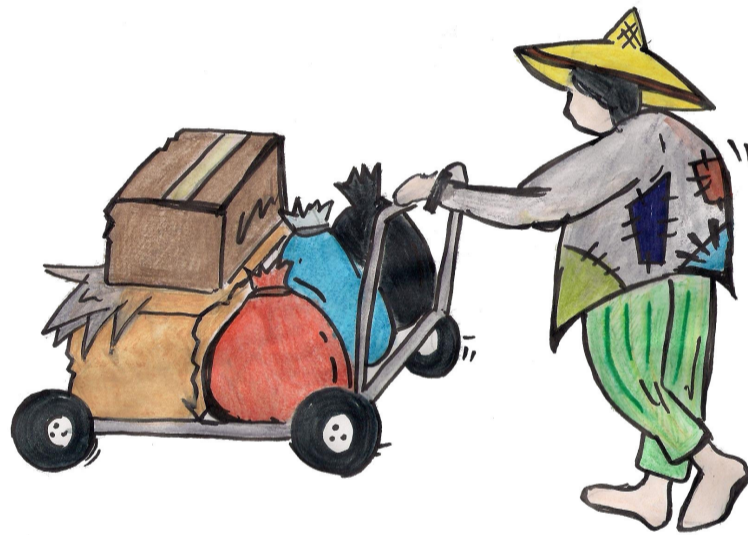
Hong Kong Baptist University has conducted a survey concerning the scavengers in 2008; it was found that most of the scavengers were the elderly. Over 80% of the respondents did not apply for CSSA as they were ineligible for it or they wanted to live on their own. Also, about half of the elderly scavengers did not receive the old age allowance. Some believe that collecting cardboard is one of the hobbies of the elderly, regardless of their financial background. However, would you feel comfortable to see someone old and weak pushing a trolley full of collected cardboard? No matter why they are not getting financial assistance from the government, it is undeniable that we have failed to help them lead a decent life in their twilight years.

There are always criticisms against our government's inadequacy in elderly welfare, but what about

us? How many of you are willing to offer your seat to a grey-haired old man when you see him standing on the public transport? Perhaps, people may defend by saying that they are tired. However, is it a justified excuse? It is shameful to neglect the actual 'tiredness' of our senior citizens. If everyone were selfish, our society would never become harmonious.

“He believed that imprisonment could at least provide him with a shelter and some basic necessities, which he could no longer supply to himself.”

Sunset could be viewed optimistically or pessimistically, and it entirely depends on one's attitude towards life. Everyone could enliven the elderly by showing love and concern. Showing concern for the elderly is never hard. A simple salutation like 'How are you?' can already be very supportive. Let's show our respect for the elderly.



Figures

25, 000 a Day

Poverty kills 25,000 children each day, merely 4 seconds for one life. It kills them so quietly that these kids seem to have never existed on this planet. Another kid has just died when you finish this sentence.

Just \$10

When you spend \$20 on a meal in Pretty Good Restaurant, at least 80% people live on only \$10 a day. Next time think about what you just order could support another individual's life for 2 days.

>1 billion

There are 2.2 billion children in the world and half of them, who makes a population of over 1 billion, don't even know how to sign their names. Think again what knowledge and literacy mean to you. When people are fighting hard for a chance to study, you are fighting hard the same for getting away from it. What an ironic situation.

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Vertical:

1. (adj) not allowed to have or do something because of a law or rule
2. (n) the time of day when the sun disappears and night begins
3. (v) to put someone in prison
4. (v) to feel or express great sadness
5. (n) the fact of not being good enough in quality, ability, size etc. for a particular purpose
6. (n) when people live or work together without fighting or disagreeing with each other
7. (adj) believing that good things will happen in the future

Horizontal:

- i. (v) to search through things that other people do not want for food or useful objects
- ii. (adj) enjoyable or attractive and making you feel happy
- iii. (n) a period of time in history that is known for a particular event, or for particular qualities
- iv. (n) something you say or do when greeting someone
- v. (n) the state of being in jail, or the time someone spends there
- vi. (n) a place to live, considered as one of the basic needs of life
- vii. (adj) expecting that bad things will happen in the future or that something will have a bad result

Album Review

Utada Hikaru – This is the one

Utada Hikaru, who has broken the record of Japan albums sold in history, released her second English album “Come back to me” on March 24 in Japan and on May 12 in the US. Compared to her first English album “EXODUS”, this album is a great success since the style of this album fits the Americans far better than her first album. The total sale of the album has reached No.19 in the US which is the most remarkable record among all the Japanese singers who have made forays into the American market.



The lead single “Come back to me” describes Utada’s regret about betraying her lovers. This song is her masterpiece though the melody of this song may be too typical and thus sound a little bit boring. “Apple and cinnamon” and “This (crying like a child)” together with “Come back to me” are the only three lyrical songs in this album. Once you listen to them, you could not stop yourself from listening as the heartbreaking lyrics and catchy melody are just too attractive. Nevertheless, the song I appreciate most is “Me Muero”. This song is about a depressing and decadent life. This song is not similar to any of her songs. The melody is mixed with Mexican traditional music. This is her most significant breakthrough in her career.

Utada has put a lot of effort to change her style in order to fit the Americans and she has succeeded. She deserves to be the best Asian singer who has made forays into the American market.

Film Preview

UP

The house is just another ordinary one you can find everywhere in the States until its owner reckons it is time to commence a journey, which he promised his wife 70 years ago, to a Lost Land in South America. The luggage is packed; the schedule has been planned for years. And he doesn’t have to leave his house. After all, why does one need to catch a flight when his house can fly?

Pixar, the constructor of this incredible house, has been the most prominent animation maker in recent years. The company is never out of new ideas, compared to those companies who keep on re-running the same old boring stories which should have been kept in the Ice Age unrevived. From the unbeatable Toy Story to the inspirational blockbuster Wall-E, Pixar has brought us eye-opening scenes one after another. As a winner of 22 Academy Awards and 4 Golden Globes, Pixar stays at its top form by bringing us a dream home and in 3D, which is her first trial.

So Ladies and Gentlemen, buckle up, as it’s going to be a bumpy ride with “UP”. It is an animation that won’t let you down.

In Cinema: 30 July



To Survive in the City

4 Ways to improve EQ

Despair mounts as one grows up, and to lead a happy life seems to be the most challenging lesson everyone spends his entire life learning. In this lesson we teach you ways to improve your EQ.

1. Understand what EQ is:

Before you can improve your EQ, you should first understand what EQ is. If you are irritated by this seem-to-be dumb advice, you really should work on improving your emotional quotient (EQ)

2. Manage your negative emotions:

You should have a better understanding about your inner self — What usually irritates you? Is there anything that you do to ease your depression? In other words it’s a journey of self-understanding.

3. Express yourself:

Do not think that to share your troubles with the others is a sign of weakness. It’s this misconception which breaks us from the social network. Of course you will have to pick the right timing to invite others into your unsettled world. Do not phone your friend at 3 in the morning and ask “I’m so sad that I can’t sleep. Are you asleep?” Well, he is not now.

4. Laugh:

Laughter is always the best medicine. See how this happy fellow shows the best smile ever.



I’ll Always Be There

~specially dedicated to all S5 and S7 students

It’s never easy to say goodbye, and sometimes we know that “we will meet again” is no more than a soothing lie, or even just a cliché. We are taught the inevitability to part with our beloved ones, and the only way to get over the pain is to move on; time will heal, it’s said, but time treatment is never a passive one – to work on our perception on departure is the key to this self-healing process.

The departure is real, in a physical sense, but it’s not necessarily an eternal one. We can always go back into time, and search within the tunnel of memory for the trace of the past. And the journey can always reveal the truth that we, though separated, actually have never parted from each other; I’m part of your life, and you mine. So I guess now it’s fine to say “we will meet again”. Search inside and I’ll always be there.



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“Wow! Working for Shunique is so much fun”
-Boji Lam



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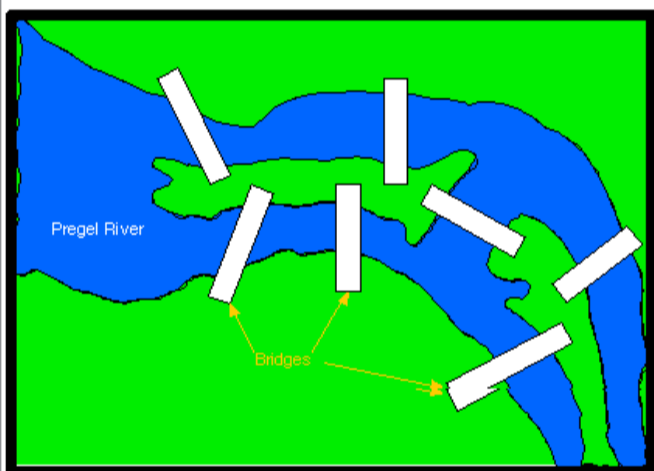
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Euler

Leonhard Paul Euler (15 April 1707 – 18 September 1783) was a pioneering Swiss mathematician and physicist who spent most of his life in Russia and Germany.

Euler worked in almost all areas of mathematics: geometry, calculus, graph theory, trigonometry, algebra, number theory and complex numbers, as well as continuum physics, lunar theory and other areas of physics. He also introduced much of the modern mathematical terminology and notation, particularly for mathematical analysis, such as the notion of a mathematical function.

In 1736, Euler solved the problem known as the Seven Bridges of Königsberg. The city of Königsberg, Prussia was set on the Pregel River, and included two large islands which were connected to each other and the mainland by seven bridges. The problem is to decide whether it is possible to follow a path that crosses each bridge exactly once and returns to the starting point. It is not: there is no Eulerian circuit. This solution is considered to be the first theorem of graph theory, specifically of planar graph theory.

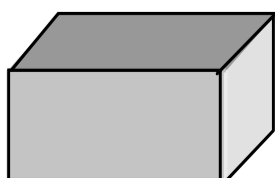


The famous Seven Bridges problem

Euler also discovered the formula $V - E + F = 2$ relating the number of vertices, edges, and faces of a convex polyhedron, and hence of a planar graph. The constant in this formula is now known as the Euler characteristic for the graph (or other mathematical object). The study and generalization of this formula, specifically by Cauchy and L'Huilier is at the origin of topology. Topology is a major area of mathematics concerned with spatial properties that are preserved under bicontinuous deformation; that is, stretching without either tearing or gluing. It emerged through the development of concepts from geometry and set theory.

The relation $V - E + F = 2$, called the Euler's formula is introduced in the junior level Mathematics.

In the cuboid shown in the figure, $V = 8$, $E = 12$, $F = 6$, which give $V - E + F = 2$.



Euler introduced the concept of a function and was the first to write $f(x)$ to denote the function f applied to the argument x . He also introduced the modern notation for the trigonometric functions, the Greek letter π to denote the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, the Greek letter Σ for summations, the letter e for the base of the natural logarithm and the letter i to denote the imaginary unit. These notations are included in the Secondary Mathematics curriculum from the junior levels to the senior levels.

What is $f(x)$?

A function is a relation from a set A to another set B , such that every element in A is associated to one and only one element in B . A set is defined to be a collection of objects, for example $\{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ is the set of natural numbers, $\{0, -1, 1, 2, -2, 3, -3, 4, -4, \dots\}$ is the set of integers.

$y = 3x + 1$ is a simple example and we say that y is a function of x . The function notation $f(x)$ can be used so that $f(x) = 3x + 1$. Mathematically, we say that f is the function $f: A \rightarrow B$ where $f(x) = 3x + 1$. x is an element in A and the value $3x + 1$ should be an element in B where A and B are subsets of real numbers.

The idea of functions is simply introduced in the Secondary 1 syllabus and further concepts are discussed in the Secondary 4 syllabus. The notation of function is widely used in the senior level Mathematics syllabuses. The sine, cosine and tangent ratios of the angles in a right-angled triangle discussed in Secondary 2 will further be developed into trigonometric functions $f(x) = \cos x$, $f(x) = \sin x$ and $f(x) = \tan x$ in the senior level syllabus.

What is π ?

The ratio $\frac{\text{circumference}}{\text{diameter}}$ was discovered to be constant for all circles long ago in history. Euler used π to denote this ratio. Famous mathematicians like Archimedes (B.C. 287 – 212), 劉徽 (B.C. 300) and 祖冲之 (B.C. 429) used different strategies to estimate the value of this ratio. 祖冲之 obtained this ratio between 3.1415926 and 3.1415927 and took $\frac{22}{7}$ as an approximate value.

What is Σ ?

The summation notation is used to denote an algebraic sum of terms. For example, $\sum_{n=1}^5 (3n + 1) = (3 \times 1 + 1) + (3 \times 2 + 1) + (3 \times 3 + 1) + (3 \times 4 + 1) + (3 \times 5 + 1)$.

What is i ?

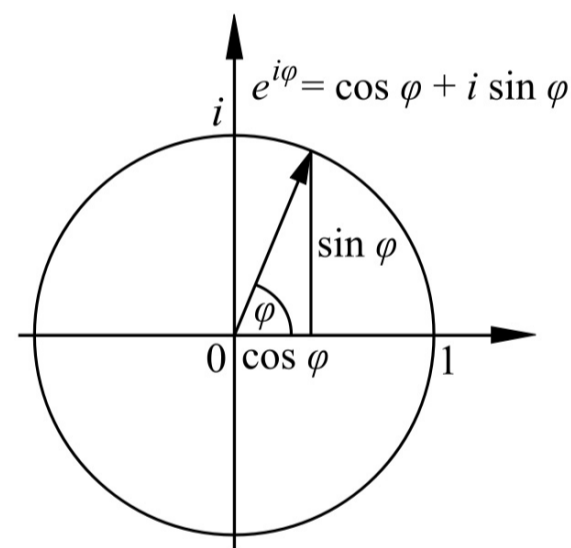
As there does not exist any real number x such that $x^2 = -1$, Euler used i in this problem so that i satisfies $i^2 = -1$. i is a purely imaginary number and any number in the form $a + bi$ is a complex number.



Abraham De Moivre (1667 – 1754), a French mathematician, enabled Euler to incorporate complex numbers into trigonometry in his De Moivre's Theorem

$$(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)^n = \cos n\phi + i \sin n\phi$$

for all integers $n \geq 1$.



Using De Moivre's Theorem, Euler derived two famous series expansions

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \quad \text{and}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

Euler introduced the use of the exponential function and logarithms in analytic proofs. He also defined the exponential function for complex numbers, and discovered its relation to the trigonometric functions:

For any real number ϕ , ϕ satisfies the Euler's formula $e^{i\phi} = \cos \phi + i \sin \phi$.

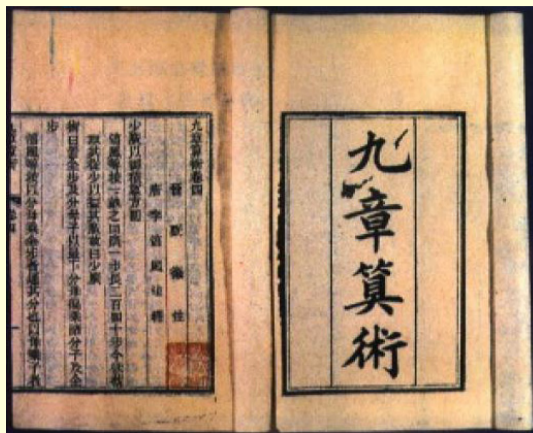
Putting $\phi = \pi$ in the Euler's formula, the relation between the five most important constants in Mathematics is obtained: $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$, and it is known as Euler's identity. (0 is the additive identity, 1 is the multiplicative identity, π is the circular constant, e is the base of natural logarithms and i is the imaginary unit.)

《九章算術》

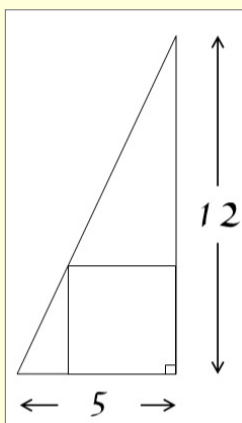
《九章算術》是現存最早的中國古代數學著作之一，是《算經十書》中最重要的一種。其作者已不可考。一般認為它是經歷代各家的增補修訂，而逐漸成為現今定本的。

《九章算術》共收有246個數學問題，分為九大類。

1. 方田：主要是田畝面積的計算和分數的計算，是世界上最先對分數進行系統敘述的著作。
2. 粟米：主要是糧食交易的計算方法，其中涉及許多比例問題。
3. 衰分：主要內容為分配比例的算法。
4. 少廣：主要講開平方和開立方的方法。
5. 商功：主要是土石方和用工量等工程數學問題，以體積的計算為主。
6. 均輸：計算稅收等更加複雜的比例問題。
7. 盈不足：雙設法問題。
8. 方程：主要是聯立一次方程組的解法和正負數的加減法，在世界數學史上是第一次出現。
9. 勾股：勾股定理的應用。



以下是書中勾股篇中的第十五問：

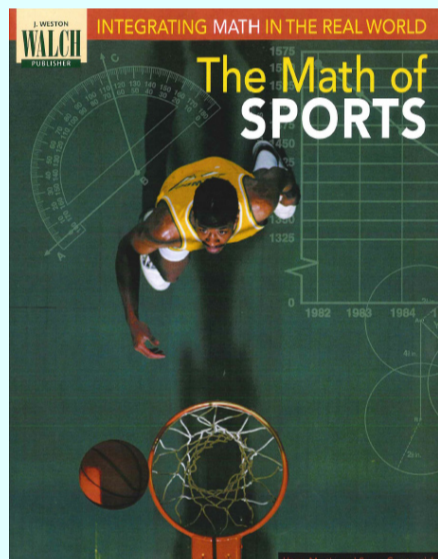


勾股：今有勾五步，股十二步。問勾中容方幾何？

你會怎樣找出正方形的邊長？想一想之後才看下面的解說吧！

Our School library has brought lots of new Mathematics books, just feel free to borrow them from the library.

New books



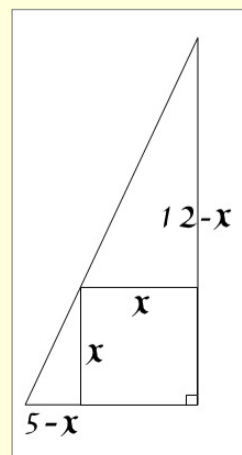
- The Math of Food
- The Math of Homes and other buildings
- The Math of Sports
- 基礎幾何學
- 基礎代數學
- 世界第一簡單微積分
- 從天文地理學數學
- 從月曆學數學
- 從生活學數學
- 漫畫數學教科書
- 數學大騷動
- 溫柔數學史
- 35個切身之痛的機率問題
- 數學隨筆
- 愛上幾何
- 漫畫微積分入門

Coming opportunities

Every year, our school will participate in the following competitions :

1. Pui Ching Invitational Mathematics
2. The Hong Kong Mathematics High Achievers Selection Contest
3. 數學創意解難比賽
4. Hong Kong Mathematics Olympiad
5. CDSC Math Competition
6. Hua Luo-geng Cup Mathematics Competition
7. Statistical project Competition for Secondary School

If you are interested or want to take part in some Mathematics enhancement activities, please contact Miss Chan Siu Ling, Mr. Yip Pak Hang or Miss Chan Ching Yee.



其中一個方法是運用圖中的兩個相似三角形，去找出 x 的解：

$$\frac{x}{5-x} = \frac{12-x}{x}$$

$$x^2 = (12-x)(5-x)$$

$$x^2 = x^2 - 17x + 60$$

$$x = \frac{60}{17} \quad (\text{or } 3\frac{9}{17})$$

但書中的方法更快、更直接：

答曰：方三步、十七分步之九。

術曰：并勾、股為法，勾股相乘為實，實如法而一，得方一步。

你明白這方法背後的原理嗎？

註：法即分母、實即分子。

BR41N3T0RM

NUMBER MAZE:

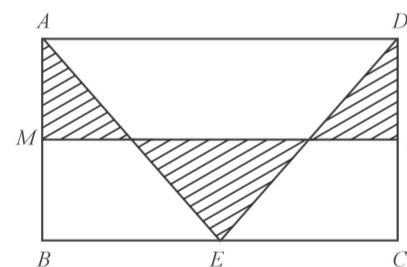
When this maze begins, you are on the square at the upper left ("5"). What you have to do is make a series of moves that will take you to the square marked "Goal." Each square has a number that indicates how far you must move--horizontally or vertically--when you leave the square.

5	3	3	2	4	4
3	3	4	4	2	4
1	4	1	2	4	2
3	4	1	3	2	3
4	3	2	2	4	4
2	3	5	2	3	Goal

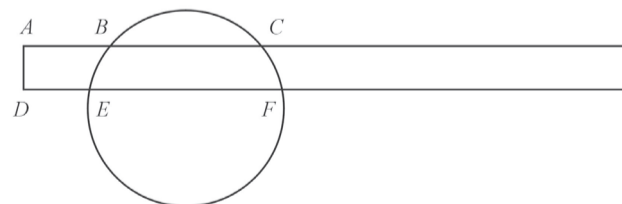
For more mazes, you can get them from <http://www.logicmazes.com>

Olympiad Corner

1. 2004-2005 Final Event
In the figure, $ABCD$ is a rectangle, $AB = 6$ cm and $BC = 10$ cm. M and N are the midpoints of AB and DC respectively. If the area of the shaded region is a cm², find the value of a .



2. 2004-2005 Final Event
In the figure, a rectangle intersects a circle at points B, C, E and F . Given that $AB = 4$ cm, $BC = 5$ cm and $DE = 3$ cm. If $EF = c$ cm, find the value of c .



3. 2004-2005 Final Event
If $a = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 0.125$, find the value of a .
4. 2002-2003 Final Event
Let f be a function such that $f(1) = 1$ and for any integers m and n ,
 $f(m+n) = f(m) + f(n) + mn$.
If $a = \frac{f(2003)}{6}$, find the value of a .

用愛鋪成的道路
中三丙 謝穎欣

本文獲得2008-09中國中學生作文大賽香港賽區金獎

此時此刻，我們心連心，手挽手的前進在這條艱辛，漫長的道路上。憶當天，一塊塊沈甸甸的巨石，無情地滾去子我們的親友，那些痛，揮不去，在心深處不禁隱隱作痛……

好想好想在曲折崎嶇的道路上空會有一架時光機，載我們回到過去，多麼珍貴的過往啊！好想好想回到過去，無論多麼堅強向前走。四川地震中，我的家人全部離開了我。那些日子，無論怎樣擦還是擦不乾我那不斷流下的淚珠，黑暗沈沒了我，失去平衡。是愛把絆倒的我扶起，讓我抬頭看見曙光。

在醫院治療期間，每天都有哥哥，姐姐前來探望我。他們講故事，教我唱歌。與我跳舞。他們親切笑容和真誠，叫我嚐到人間的愛。「眼淚流過了才有力量！」這句話是一位姐姐告訴我的。

感覺得到走在這條迂迴的路同時，有無窮的愛支撐，參扶着我跨躍過重重機關。那天，我收到一封奇妙的信，上面寫着：

給堅強的四川小孩：
您好！我是一棵印度橡樹，您想要認識我嗎？我就盤踞在前方的山坡上。

在我初到來這世界時。環境十分惡劣，山坡荒乾，因此我盡量散枝落葉，保存僅有的水份，甚至不開花。我的樹根粗曠，葉子闊厚，在荒涼的山坡上經過多次劫數，卻更見盎然。

日出日落多少個世紀；世上輪迴了多少次，發生過什麼血洗戰役，都無懼我鬱蔥地生長。願聰明的您明白一切生命都有價值，活在當下！

印度橡樹
二零零八年五月二十八日

讀信後，佈滿淚光的雙眼滑下一顆淚珠，卻咧咀笑了。這顆小小的淚珠載住了對父母親千絲萬縷的記憶與懷念，載住了對支持和愛我的地球人一份感謝。謝謝你們的愛！

人生百態，國家經歷的除了地震，還有大雪災，未來是未知數。前方的路不平坦，但鋪滿了愛。有了愛，我不怕了，我還要步前尋找那棵屹立不倒印度橡樹，還要看見美妙、瑰麗和煥發燦爛的兩後陽光。聽見身旁有人替我們打氣，唱着震奮人心的驪歌。

這才發現，道路兩旁枯萎的花朵毅然盛開了，好不豔麗，香氣直衝心脾；長在旁的樹變得出奇茂盛，樹葉碧碧蔥蔥的……

希冀就在前方，讓我們連同千萬萬的愛踽踽前行，打倒困難吧！因為有愛，這是一條用愛鋪成的艱苦路。我們跳躍着，跳躍着，笑意盈盈的……迎接未來！

大會評語：
構思獨特，間入印度橡樹的來信，令文章產生了轉折變化，往下發展也緊扣樹木繁花來寫，自然流暢。

樣子不討好，熒幕又不夠寬……這種破機器我是極為不屑的。然而，那收破爛的倒是與我認識多年，見我直盯著它們，便問我需不需要一部電視機。我不知道他是否要把電視送給我，但我實在不喜歡這笨重的玩意，於是搖頭拒絕——而且天橋底何時有電源供應，讓我看回電視？

日子還不是照樣地過？我平日還是愛抽點時間，看看陳列出來的電視，有時店員心情佳，也就不把我趕走了。望著這些美麗的奢侈品，也算是為我潦倒的生活帶來了一點安慰和振奮。看看電視新聞、欣賞一下電視劇集，就當是打發一下時間。更重要的是，我覺得自己是享受高科技產品的一員。電視機不像其他高科技產品，好像一部手提電話或電子遊戲機多只供一人使用

最後，喻意的衍生不宜太直接、太顯淺或太廣泛。最佳效果的歌後語應該運用一語雙關的手法從註解語的本義衍生出獨一無二的別義。

例子：厄爾尼諾現象— 反常
做外貿生意的— 出口商（傷）人
孔夫子搬家— 都是書（輸）
黑白天鵝— 日鵝（哦）夜鵝（哦）
壽星公上吊— 嫌命長

同學們也可以嘗試猜猜以下的歌後語：

1. 蠟燭的腦袋
2. 白糖炒苦瓜
3. 獨木橋上睡覺
4. 垃圾堆裏的畫
5. 木偶砍樹木

☆☆☆ (聲)畢難 戶 有L上譯 8 吳并#回 乙 的譯難一 I
：著景

參考書目：《猜圖活學歌後語》 2004 鄭良 巧思圖書有限公司

命途
中三戊 陳朗冬

夜了
車子以緩慢的速度移動著
沉思中
經過了什麼地方
一陣黑煙在眼前掠過
從那靜謐的大樓中
不動聲息地飄出
啊
那本是生命的氣息

隨著自由的風
它遊走
它飄渺
然後若隱若現
然後消失不見

淒美的道別儀式
這刻
過程活生生地呈現在眼前
那縷煙像在對世人揮手
告別它最後的絢麗

脫殼後 無形的存在
使我相信靈魂

天亮了
車子再度經過那悼念的場所
黑煙沒有再飄出
只是 那股生命的氣息
依然會存在那些人的心裡
縈繞過後
永遠不散

，但電視機倒不然，人們不能也不用獨佔它。它們美麗卻慷慨，非個人享樂產品，而是能容得下眾人，一下子服務到眾人的恩物。

然而，這樣美麗奪目而又和善慷慨的黑水晶，竟然像我一樣，也有潦倒、被遺棄的一天。

不知多少年後，我從那收破爛的朋友手中，接過了這樣一部全高清數碼液晶體大熒幕電視機。雖然有點刮花的痕跡，但仍然散發出黯淡的光芒。

我擁著它，它靠著我，一人一物，惺惺相惜。

電視機
中五乙 李亞詩

每次經過街角的電器店，我總要停下來，因為那裡整整齊齊地陳列了一排懂得發光發亮的黑水晶。上面折射著的光芒很是閃爍，很是美麗……真美……

「喂，你趕緊走吧！」店員也不知仗著誰的勢，竟然這樣狗眼看人低，呼喝著要把我趕走。陳列在窗中的一塊沉鬱的黑水晶，正反映了一張沉鬱的臉，臉上是一片陰霾，還有一抹失望。

我靜靜地離開。我身旁的幾個人一怔，瞧了我一眼，然後繼續討論哪部數碼高清電視機解像度最高、熒幕最大、最薄……陳列架上的電視機都在爭艷鬥麗，

儘管播放的是同一個節目，它們都必有辦法分出勝負來。

我整顆心都放在那幾塊黑水晶裡了，它們雖然有的是現代化的外型，被塑造得數碼化又摩登，然而它們像吉卜賽女郎的水晶球一樣，有種懾人的魔力。

想著想著，我慢慢步下天橋，身旁的人看見我，有的視而不見，匆匆走過；有的掩著鼻，對我身上的氣味作無形的控訴；有的側側頭，向朋友笑說：「看他的頭髮，都拖到地上了，真想借他剪刀，把那髮餅消滅！」。這些反應我早就習慣，我也就不太介意了。我當作沒聽見，放眼望去天橋底那收破爛的攤檔。

那破銅爛鐵中，有數部電視機，是那種身形巨大又笨重的，而且

歌後語

撰文：呂娜真

歌後語是一種結構相對固定，且具有口語特色的語匯；它由在結構上具有引註關係的兩部分組成，又在應用時話語間故作停頓，使聽眾猜猜說話者心裏想說些什麼。

歌後語的基本結構有引子部份（謎面）及解註部份（謎底）。擬人法、誇張法及示現法最常運用於歌後語的引子部分，以營造諧趣效果。例子：

- 擬人法：黃鼠狼給雞拜年 — 不安好心
誇張法：芝麻比西瓜 — 差得遠
示現法：關公流鼻血 — 紅上加紅

使用歌後語要注意以下幾點。首先富有談諧效果的歌後語，其引子部份所作的構想，除形象化外，更要切合實際，不宜過於牽強及低俗。

其次，歌後語的註解部份要是我們熟悉的語句，而且必須完全貼切地註解前一部份引子所構想的情景。

《茶》元稹

香葉，嫩芽。

慕詩客，愛僧家。

碾雕白玉，羅織紅紗。

鉞煎黃蕊色，碗轉曲塵花。

夜後邀陪明月，晨前命對朝霞。

洗盡古今人不倦，將至醉後豈堪誇。



撰文：方偉欣

茶文化在中國有悠久的傳統，唐代陸羽的《茶經》，到清代王復禮的《茶說》，文人情趣和這奇妙的飲料總是連理交織，而上述元稹的《茶》一詩正好把茶長久以來在國人心中舉足輕重的地位表達出來。茶不但具有飲料的實際功能，亦成為歷代吟詠的文化對象。

小小的一杯清茶，有何德能迷倒千古人心、甚至揚名中外呢？

本期的《順誌》很榮幸請來茶中名流普洱為我們作專訪。

記者：記

普洱：普

記：普洱小姐你好。

普：記者先生你好，叫我普洱就可以了。

記：好的、好的。普洱妳名聞中外，走遍大江南北，國家款待外交使節的國宴需要妳，小小茶樓又非要妳不可，得到如此名氣真不簡單。

普：其實也不全是我的功勞。我普洱能同時集甜、甘、苦、澀多層次味道於一身，上好的普洱味道甘甜，更勝蜂蜜，老少都適合飲用。此外，綜合國外及我國醫學界臨床實驗證明，飲用普洱對降低膽固醇效果明顯，久服而無副作用，還具有抑菌作用，能預防和治療痢疾、腸炎，防輻射等功效。《本草綱目》也有記載，普洱茶味苦、性刻，能解油膩、牛羊毒、括腸通泄……

記：不好意思，普洱，妳的吸引之處我們當然明白，但妳剛才說妳的名氣也不能全歸功於妳，那麼幕後功臣還有何人呢？

普：其實所謂的名氣也不是屬於我一人的，我們整個茶家族各有好處，才贏得大家的口碑。

記：讀者對茶家族的認識並不深，你可否為我們介紹一下呢？

普：當然可以！要介紹我們的家族，就不得不提我們家族的歷史。我們家族早在原始社會已成雛型。當時人類除了採集野果直接充饑外，也會挖掘野菜及摘取某些樹木的幼芽嫩葉和稻米一起放在陶製的鍋內熬煮成粥，所謂「神農嘗百草，日遇七十二毒」，指的是茶葉作為藥用的開始；之後商周時期發展飲食茶葉；春秋戰國時期，茶葉已傳播至黃河中下游地區，我們可說是中國最古老的大家族之一！飲茶起源於巴蜀，始於西漢。漢代茶葉作為飲料食用，從西漢直到三國時期，在巴蜀之外，茶是供上層社會享用的珍稀之品，但那時飲茶限於王公朝士，民間的百姓很少有機會飲茶。到了魏晉、南北朝，飲茶之風傳播到長江中下游地區，成為日常飲料。唐宋時期飲茶風氣極盛，陸羽更撰《茶經》一書，足顯我們家族的地位。

記：這樣說，茶家族當時身份顯赫，品茶者非富則貴，何以後來平民化呢？

普：這便要謝謝歷代中國皇帝有公諸同好的涵養了。自宋以後，社會上層嗜茶成風，歷代皇帝更提倡飲茶。如此一倡，「舊時黃謝堂前燕」的我們便得以「飛入尋常百姓家」了。

記：你對此身份轉變有何感想呢？

普：其實也是好事，因為能有更多人認識我們的優點，所謂「蓋人家每日不可闕者，柴米油鹽醬醋茶」，現在我們茶家族已躋身開門七件事之一，多風光！

記：那茶家族還有何人呢？是不是好像人類般，按膚色分種族呢？可有種族歧視？

普：我們家族各支部均以自己的身份為榮，雖同為茶，但我們惺惺相惜，互相欣賞，才不存在什麼種族歧視。我們最初是以「產地」得名，後來除用此法外，尚有以其他方法取名的；如以「採時」為名；或以「茶色形狀」來區分；或以「貢品」而得名的；也有以「薰焙種類及程度」而得名的；或以「製造方法」來分類等。



記：市面常有的紅茶、綠茶又是何茶呢？

普：我們茶未成形時喚茶菁，俗稱茶葉，從採摘下來到殺菁這段期間內，在日光萎凋、熱風萎凋、室內萎凋與攪拌等過程中，發酵就一直在進行，以發酵程度分類的，可大致分為綠茶類（不發酵茶），如龍井、碧螺春、明前蝦目（又名珠芽），以及以外銷為主的珠茶、眉茶、煎茶。青茶類（半發酵茶），如鐵觀音、烏龍茶和我普洱茶。紅茶（全發酵茶），如按形狀可分成「條狀紅茶」與「碎形紅茶」。



記：總算是對妳們家族有了更深的認識了，歷代典籍均有詠茶之文，飲茶又有何好處呢？

普：茶能生津止渴，養心靜氣，多飲能降低膽固醇、有助消化，更有助減肥！飲茶更是一種文化，深得古今文人雅士厚愛。

記：此話何解呢？

普：飲茶使人靜心，而平靜的心境就是文人思考創作的重要因素，茶間接成為了詩人學者揮毫的創作對象。中國文學更有茶文學，指以茶為主題而創作的文學作品。作品的主题不一定是茶，但是有歌詠茶或描寫茶的優美片段，都可視為茶文學。茶文學的內容包括了：茶詩、茶詞、茶文、茶聯、茶的小說……等等。

記：茶詩、茶詞和茶文都有聽聞，但何為茶聯呢？

普：在我國各地的茶館、茶樓、茶室、茶葉店、茶座的門庭或石柱上、茶道、茶藝、茶禮表演的廳堂牆壁上，甚至在茶人的起居室內，常可見懸掛有以茶事為內容的對聯。茶聯常給人古樸高雅之美，也常給人帶正氣睿智之感，還可以給人帶來聯想，增加品茗情趣。茶聯可使茶增香，茶也可使茶聯生輝。杭州的「茶人之家」在正門門柱上，就懸有一副茶聯：「一杯春露暫留客，兩腋清風幾欲仙。」茶在中國文學中絕對有一定的貢獻！

記：茶能得文人雅士如此深愛，除了味道和能使人平靜之外，還有其他原因嗎？

普：當然有，我們能做到嗜者皆詠，這亦和人心亦有關。

記：難道是有什麼迷藥蒙人心智？

普：「君子坦蕩蕩」，何需用如此卑劣手段！茶文學的創作，是文人從不同角度對茶的特點、功效

、採制到品飲過程及飲茶帶來的美妙審美體驗所作的描寫。這正與中國文人心神嚮往的寧靜、質樸、清爽、超脫的境界相吻合。茶品亦如人品，以茶喻人，以茶喻己，以茶養性，以茶修身，品茶是苦中有甘，先苦後甜，象徵人生的歷程。文人神往的，除了是如茶一樣平靜安穩的生活，同時亦追求如茶一樣清澈澄明的人格。古人以成為君子作終身事業和理想，茶是清澈不藏污納垢，去除惡性私心是成為君子的重要條件。你喝一口茶或者亦能有所感悟。



記：嗯嗯……茶總是入口苦澀，細嚼後才發覺有絲絲甘甜的感覺，這不正是人生嗎？人生中難免遭遇風風雨雨各種挫敗波折困難，但努力過後苦盡甘來的甜味深刻無比，正因為這樣，我們遭遇各種困難應該抱持不放棄的心態，才可以享受到最後那無可比擬的甜味和快樂。

普：你說得對啊！正因為品茶同時能感悟人生，我們茶才能多年來深受人們寵愛。

茶成為了開門七件事之一，閒時一家人上茶樓一盅兩件也是香港人的習慣，真是日日夜夜都以茶為伴！

記：這次訪問真令我大開眼界，想不到小小的一杯清茶原來大有來頭！

普：能使古今眾生為之醉倒，又豈是普通池中物呢？

記：明白、明白，真是「洗盡古今人不倦，將至醉後豈堪誇」，謝謝普洱妳接受我們訪問，我們的讀者應該也獲益不少！

粵劇文化

撰文：蘇文靜

粵劇文化的起源

嶺南地區原指廣東、廣西和海南一帶，主要以廣州為中心點，而嶺南文化早在先秦時期已漸發展，民族色彩的特色相當濃厚，經過長時間與其他本土文化相融，嶺南文化已包含了很多地區以內的民間文化，例如廣東文化等等，所以又稱之為「南粵文化」。而我們熟悉的粵劇就有「南國紅豆」的盛譽，是嶺南文化和廣東藝術文化的鮮明形象標誌，它更在 2006年5月20日被列入首批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄之內。

粵劇(原稱大戲或廣東大戲)，是中國戲曲的一種，自明朝嘉靖年間開始於廣東、廣西一帶出現。粵劇演員主要透過唱、做、唸、打，加上樂師配樂、化裝服飾以及戲臺道具的配合，作為酬神及文娛的綜合藝術表演。當中的每一項元素都在粵劇表演中佔一重要席位，不可缺少。

唱、做、唸、打

「唱」——指唱功，配合不同角色有不同的演唱方式，當中包括平喉、子喉和大喉。平喉是指平時說話的聲調；而子喉是指比平喉高出八度的聲調；大喉是指用粗獷聲音。同時，粵劇也會吸收不同地方的獨特唱腔，例如來自福建的廣東南音、木魚、廣東的本地民謠粵謳和板眼等等。

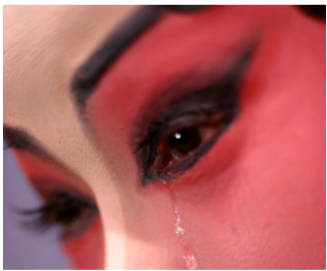
「做」——指做功，即是表演。當中包括演員的手勢、臺步、走位、關目、做手、身段、水袖、翎子功、水髮、抽象表演和傳統功架等等。

「唸」——指唸白，即是唸出臺詞。用說話交代故事情節、人物的思想感情等等。

「打」——指武打，例如：舞水袖、水髮、玩扇、武刀弄槍、耍棍揮棒，舞動旗幟等等。

粵劇化妝

由於早期的粵劇化妝流行濃脂厚粉，因此所用化妝品比較簡單。小生不抹胭脂，最多是將眼眉毛描黑一點，花旦只是塗上粉末。根據行內習慣，所有老倌都是自行照著鏡子化妝。演員會用白色顏料描畫底稿，在眼睛及口部附近塗上黑色，把眉毛畫得長長並向上翹起來表現威嚴，然後在其他的其他地方塗上紅色，就完成整個行內稱為「開面」的過程。當然不同行當就有其獨特的化妝方式，例如丑角常有一個大白點在臉的中央。



到了二十年代，薛覺先把京劇、話劇、電影化妝法和傳統化妝法結合。化妝轉趨輕描淡掃，樸實自然。最常見的化妝就是「紅白臉」，即是先把整個臉塗上白色粉底，然後圍繞著眼睛及顴骨塗抹紅色胭脂。有時候畫了長長的眉毛，並使用鮮紅色的口紅。

粵劇行當

粵劇的行當原本分為「末」、「生」、「旦」、「淨」、「丑」、「外」、「小」、「夫」、「貼」、「雜」十大行當。後來被精簡為六柱制，即「文武生」、「小生」、「正印花旦」、「二幫花旦」、「丑生」、「武生」。



以上的行當都是根據角色的年紀、性別、性格、外型等特徵分類的。

「生」代表正面的男性角色，可分為老生(中老年的角色)、小生(溫文儒雅的年輕角色)和武生(擅長武藝的英雄角色)。

「旦」代表女性的角色，可分為老旦(年老婦女)、青旦(堅貞端莊的中青年)、花旦(可愛的少女)、武旦(能舞刀弄劍的女性角色)和刀馬旦(英勇機智、能文能武的女性)。



「末」代表年老的角色。

「淨」代表性格剛強暴躁的男性角色，為了誇張其表演效果，演出時會畫上臉譜。

「丑」代表滑稽、逗人發笑的角色。

戲服

粵劇早期服飾主要模仿明代的衣冠式樣加以改良成為戲服。但到了清朝，京劇越來越受歡迎，兩者交流逐漸增多，服裝制度亦漸受京劇影響，而且當時新劇目加入朝廷官員角色，部分戲服都有清朝官服的式樣。傳統京劇服裝可分為：蟒、靠、褶、幘、衣。而傳統的粵劇服裝則可分為：



1. 「蟒」：取材自朝廷的官禮服，是劇中王侯將相、后妃大臣在朝會大典穿著的衣服。
2. 「靠」：又叫「甲」，即將士用的鎧甲，是劇中武將的戰袍。
3. 「褶子」：又叫「海青」，是劇中廣泛使用的便服。
4. 「開氅」：又叫「海長」，是劇中武將權臣在非禮儀場合穿著的便服。
5. 「官衣」：又叫「圓領」或「補子」，是劇中文武百官辦公事時穿著的官服。
6. 「幘」：又叫「幘風」，是劇中王侯將相、后妃大臣家居穿著的便服。
7. 「衣」：凡不入以上六類的等人所穿著的服裝。

《廣東戲劇史略》對服裝的描述為：「粵尚顧繡，大率金錢為貴。」

不同行當需要不同的戲服。例如：小生通常飾演文質彬彬的角色，有時候甩袖，所以長袖叫做文袖。小武需要打鬥，短袖才方便演員動作，所以短袖亦叫做武袖。因此文武生(小武加小生)的戲服會出現文武袖。

頭飾

粵劇髮飾之特色主要在於片子(女角用)、水紗(男角用)、頭套、髮髻、飾物，女角有系統地上片子、戴頭套和插頭飾飾物。不同種類的頭套、髮髻、髮辮、髮包都有自己的特色、用法、製作方式、配戴和保養用具。



基本上所有花旦都需要頭飾，其中片子是花旦必用的。頭飾種類繁多，例如大頭、前妝、簪、釵、梅花石、耳邊花、鳳冠(有五鳳冠和金鳳冠等，一般都是穿蟒袍或霞帔時用)、正鳳、七星額(花旦穿大靠時必須使用七星額)、文武髻、牛角帶(穿十三妹裝或小打扮時用)、漁家絡(六國大封相的推車女專用)等，用料都各有不同。不同身份的女角固然使用不同的頭飾，有時同一身份的女角，因應不同場合，都會使用不同的頭飾。而男角的頭飾有太子盔(或稱紫金冠或東髮冠)、東坡巾、蝠魚巾、日字巾、紮巾、蓮子帽、帥盔、荷葉盔、紗帽、駙馬盔、平天冠、耳邊花、耳邊球、結子、網巾、水髮、散髮、丫髻(書僮或童子用)等。

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粵港澳文化資訊網
粵語與嶺南文化的形成 - 羅康寧

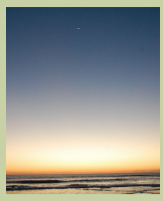
香港粵劇的推廣

1. 粵劇走進校園

近幾年，學生學習粵劇的風氣日盛，不少小朋友會定期到不同的團體學習粵劇，甚至學校也舉辦粵劇興趣班，也有專為兒童而寫的粵劇劇本。第一個「兒童粵劇」劇本為1998年馬曼霞編撰的《月亮姐姐睡何鄉》。除此之外，不少小學、中學，甚至大專院校亦紛紛開辦粵劇興趣班和專業粵劇深造課程等等，而政府亦有為粵劇課程提供資助，令粵劇文化開始走進校園，其獨有的文化價值亦得到廣泛的宣揚。

2. 英語粵劇

隨著中西文化的交融，中國文化越來越受外國人的歡迎，而粵劇文化就是其中一種，現時更有專為外國人而設的英語粵劇班呢！1997年，香港旅遊發展局安排了第一批約一百個來自世界各地的外籍朋友粉墨登場，演出了一齣英語粵劇《醉打金枝》，成為佳話！



文踪

版四



中國
茶文化

版三



粵劇文化

版二



是日專題
嶺南文化

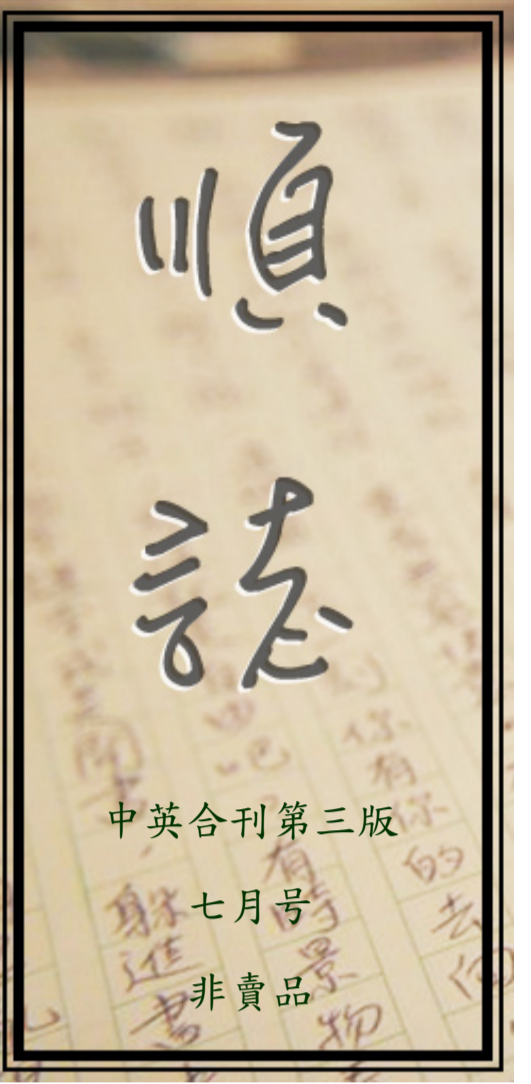
版一

嶺南文化

撰文：杜婷

在剛過去的二月，本校的胡淑清老師、李啟輝老師及十多名同學參加了「粵港澳文化之源—嶺南文化」廣州兩天考察之旅。透過是次活動，同學能從藝術、建築及飲食等各個層面體驗嶺南文化。雖然大部份的老師和同學並沒有機會參加是次既豐富又能增廣見聞的考察之旅，不過大家也不用感到惋惜，因為現在我們就會透過圖片和文字，帶領大家去領略嶺南文化的精髓。

首先，由暢談嶺南的飲茶文化為起點。



嶺南飲茶文化

到茶樓細味茗茶，品嚐一盅兩件是嶺南人生活中的重要部分，現在讓我們透過認識廣州兩家百年老字號茶樓，了解嶺南的飲茶文化。

百年老字號酒樓「蓮香樓」

「蓮香樓」是一所有過百年歷史，被譽為「蓮蓉第一家」的老茶樓。蓮香樓於清光緒25年創立，原名「連香樓」，因蓮蓉做得出色而易名為「蓮香樓」。廣州店現址位於荔灣區上下九步行街，門前的金漆牌匾上「蓮香樓」三個大字，是名學士陳如岳的手跡。



百年老店「陶陶居」

「陶陶居」與「蓮香樓」為廣州僅存的擁有過百年歷史的老茶樓。「陶陶居」於1880年(清光緒6年)開業，名稱有「樂也陶陶」之意，位於廣州市第十甫路，大堂上黑漆金字招牌乃著名學者康有為先生所書。「陶陶居」廳房寬敞明亮，陳設雅致，古色古香，其濃厚之文化及藝術氣息曾吸引不少文人光顧，如魯迅、巴金等。在食物水準方面，「陶陶居」餅食名點更是豐富多采，其中以「陶陶居上月餅」最為著名，是廣式月餅中的名牌產品之一。另外，點心如鮮蝦燒賣、魚翅餃及腸粉等均為馳名佳作。

嶺南粵劇藝術

粵劇文化

粵劇為中國戲曲的一種，源於南戲，於明朝嘉靖年間開始在廣東出現。粵劇可謂嶺南民間表演藝術之代表，演員透過唱、做、唸、打，配合鑼鼓、音樂、化妝、服裝、道具及舞台等，作為文娛及酬神的綜合藝術表演。於2006年5月20日，粵劇更被列入第一批518項國家非物質文化遺產名錄內。



「紅線女藝術中心」

「紅線女藝術中心」位於廣州珠江新城，於1998年落成，為廣州市政府投資興建，藉以表揚粵劇名伶紅線女的傑出貢獻。紅線女為粵劇界名伶，從事演藝工作60多年，創造了享譽海內外的「紅派」藝術，以「紅腔」獨樹一幟。概括而言，紅腔的特色便為「甜、脆、圓、潤、嬌、媚」。其代表作《荔枝頌》、《珠江禮讚》、《昭君出塞》等，均被視為粵劇經典。零八年二月，本校「粵港澳文化之源—嶺南文化」廣州考察團的師生們就有機會親身與紅線女女士見面細談，實屬難能可貴。

嶺南建築特色

嶺南建築風格及特色

嶺南建築風格以簡煉、樸素、雅淡為主，布局及裝飾亦注重對自然空間的運用，如大量運用開放的設計，以利用自然光及方便通風等。另外，嶺南建築亦以採用「三雕三塑」為其特色，即為石雕、木雕、磚雕、陶雕、泥雕及灰雕。雕塑的內容主要以梅蘭菊竹、花鳥蟲魚、嶺南佳果、歷史典故、戲曲人物等為題材。



嶺南特色府第「西關大屋」

相信大家早前也曾在電視劇集中窺見過清末富豪所居住的西關大屋，其特點為房間多、樓底高。屋內左右兩旁有露天巷子貫穿前門與後門，名為「青雲巷」，有通風、防火、排水、交通等作用，亦有採光之功能，可引入大量自然光線。而樓梯、窗戶等均以木製成，手工精巧，窗戶更裝上不同顏色以及圖案的玻璃，即為著名之西關滿州窗。西關有不少古式大屋，是當年的富貴人家修建的。這些大屋設計豪華，如相鄰大屋常有青雲巷隔開，還有花園和戲台等。

嶺南多元化之民間藝術

「嶺南印象園」

嶺南印象園位於廣州大學城外環西路，是一處可讓遊客體驗嶺南鄉土風情和嶺南民俗文化的旅遊景區。園內主要分為嶺南印象、懷舊嶺南、民間技藝、文化嶺南、嶺南美食、嶺南茶座、民俗表演、鄉土遊戲等不同部份。在園內展區中更可找到一些懷舊的老舖，如老酒坊、老理髮店、舞獅會館、老電影院、老相館等，同學更可欣賞一些傳統的嶺南藝術如木雕宮燈、佛山木版年畫等。



除此之外，園內亦提供各種嶺南特色小食，如著名的西關小食牛腩粉、蘿蔔牛雜、銀絲蛋麵、竹升麵、南信雙皮奶等，還有順德炒冰、山水豆腐花，讓來賓親嚐嶺南的特色小吃文化，絕對能滿足一眾饞嘴同學的食慾。

是次的《順誌》嶺南文化考察之旅介紹已接近尾聲，希望大家都能享受這個旅程，並對祖國的文化、藝術有更深入的認識。若有機會，同學不妨親自到廣州觀光旅遊，可能會有另一番的體驗。另外，我們會有兩篇特稿深入探討嶺南文化的代表—粵劇及茶文化，請各位繼續細心品讀。