



大學教師肩負傳道授業解惑的嚴肅使命，更少不了知識分子那捨我其誰的社會責任感。在中大，有視校園為家，不以全天候待命為苦，出任舍監逾二十年，視宿生如子女的老師；也有恆常思索何者當為，不甘於安坐冷氣房中，而帶領學生遠赴不毛為匱乏者謀福祉的老師。本期張越華、蘇鑰機兩位資深舍監的訪問，以及姚連生建築學教授吳恩融的就職演講，讓我們了解到為人師表的仁心。

進得大學門檻，都是眾裏挑一的精英。十三歲便考進中大的李逸說自己並不聰明，那他何以出類拔萃？〈口談實錄〉的文本和錄像可告知一二。

The Stage 推出講究「茶」與「點」配搭的下午茶。由淡趨濃，由鹹至甜，皆有學問，深得教學餐廳之旨。



University intellectuals have a solemn mission to disseminate knowledge, to instil values, to counsel, and to honour their social responsibilities. For those intellectuals residing on campus, that mission is on them 24/7. There are teachers who have been hostel wardens for over 20 years and treat the resident students as their own offspring. There are teachers who forgo the air-conditioned comfort of their offices and bring students to faraway lands to help local communities. The interviews of Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah and Prof. Clement So, and the inaugural lecture of Prof. Edward Ng, Yao Ling Sun Professor of Architecture, allow us a glimpse into the hearts of these CUHK teachers.

Young people accepted for studies by universities are usually among the best in their age group. But Li Yi who was admitted to CUHK at age 13 claims he is not smart. How is that so? 'Viva Voce' will show you via text and video what the youngster thinks.

The Stage has launched a delectable afternoon tea set with tea pairing. From weak to strong, savoury to sweet, there's a logic to tea drinking, as it is in teaching.



李逸·最年輕的中大學生 (頁8)
Li Yi, the youngest student in CUHK (p.8)

Photo by ISO staff



Photo by ISO staff

結廬在中大 A Thatched Hut at CUHK

未圓湖邊結起一草廬，學生紛紛到內取一方竹簡，書寫現在，寄懷未來，更為領取11月7日台灣建築師姚仁喜主講的博群大講堂——「結廬在人境」門票。

A hut built with reed and bamboo emerged by Lake Ad Excellentiam. Students filed in to write on bamboo slips, which is the way to obtain a ticket to the lecture by the Taiwanese architect Kris Yao on 7 November.

目錄 Contents

家在中大 Home at CUHK 2

一個問題·多個答案 One Question, Many Answers 4

字裏科技 Tech Talks 5

舌尖上的中大 CUHK f+b 5

校園消息 Campus News 6

宣布事項 Announcements 7

口談實錄 Viva Voce 8

家在中大 Home at CUHK

中大人對大學那份濃濃的情誼，向來讓中文大學引以為榮。中大就是他們的家，這話不盡是比喻，因為不少中大人是真正把家築在校園的，張越華教授和蘇鑰機教授是表表者。

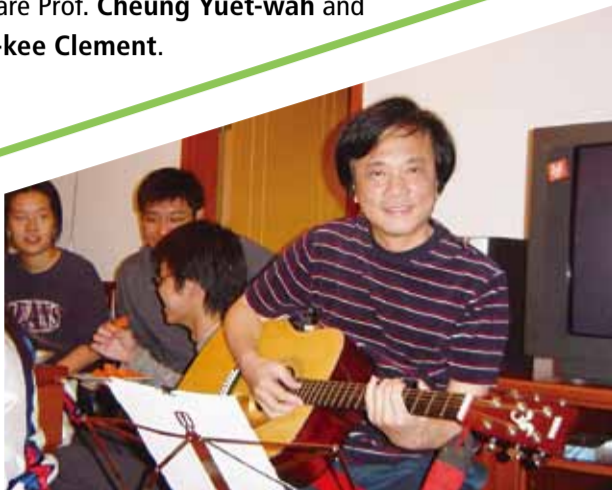
The University has always been proud of the strong sense of belonging of its members. CUHK is a home away from home for them, and this is more than a metaphor—some CUHK people live on campus. Among them are Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah and Prof. So York-kee Clement.

張越華教授

崇基社會學 (1975)
社會學系系主任
崇基院務委員
崇基何善衡夫人宿舍 (何宿) 舍監

Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah

Sociology, Chung Chi College (1975)
Chairman, Department of Sociology
Member, Chung Chi College Assembly of Fellows
Hostel Warden, Madam S.H. Ho Hall (MHH), Chung Chi College



舍監室開放夜張教授彈奏結他，並一展歌喉
Professor Cheung singing and playing the guitar at open house



Photo by ISO staff

校園為家 順理成章

張越華教授笑稱：「我從1994年起出任任何宿舍舍監，現已是崇基最資深的舍監。」

從學生時代開始，張教授已入住宿舍，更是活躍分子，「既參與宿生活動，也擔起籌劃工作。」回來教書後，亦接手崇基學院的學生事務。當何宿舍舍監出現空缺，院方自然便想到他。張教授也不用考慮，便與太太和兩位分別九歲和兩歲的女兒遷入校園。他說：「這就像自然而然的事。」

何宿是中型的男女宿舍，約有兩百名宿生。「舍監的工作主要是協助宿生適應，解決他們在宿舍生活遇到的問題，並為宿生會的活動提供意見和支援，當然亦會參與他們的活動。」張教授說。另外，雖有院務室同仁處理宿舍工友的招聘、分派工作、編更等事宜，他亦要監察工友的工作，「儘管工友只是負責清潔、櫃面當值等雜務，由於做事方式不同，不時會有不協調的現象，這情況尤以早晚班工友交接時較易出現，我便要居中調停，花在這方面的時間也不少。不過，管理工友也是一門學問，讓我在專業以外增添新知。」

早睡寶遇上夜貓子

二十年過去，這位崇基最資深舍監概談宿生的變化：「初期宿生以本地生為主，約從2000年初開始，內地生和交換生的數目漸多，現在佔何宿整體的一成半至兩成。宿生多元化了，背景不同，生活習慣也就大相徑庭。好像內地生偏愛早睡，但本地生則愈夜愈活躍，多在晚上十時過後，才結集在大堂或大門外的草地，談天說地、討論功課、籌備活動，或是為舍音盃及傳元國盃等舍堂比賽而練習，有時更會聊至凌晨三四時，擾人清夢，造成滋擾。」

「這時候，我得介入，提醒他們降低聲浪。類似情況雖時有發生，但都是小問題，而宿生也是明理的，稍加勸說即可。」

張教授又指出，電腦化年代互聯網的普及和社交網站的流行，沒有把宿生留在房中，反而方便了他們組織和聯絡，設計的宣傳物品亦更有創意。

「監倉」聯歡 亦甘亦甜

張教授坦言，當舍監要付出頗多私人時間，減少了晚上陪伴家人，「幸而太太和兩個女兒未有太多怨言，他們也喜歡在這麼優美的校園生活。雖然女兒不是唸中大，但早認定自己是中大人。」

對舍監工作，他樂在其中，也喜歡與學生打成一片，「每年開學不久，我會找一個晚上舉行『探監』——舍監室開放夜，廣邀宿生來我家中聯歡，互相認識。每次『探監』，家裏都會擠滿宿生，我總會彈結他帶唱歌，並表演魔術，十分熱鬧。有的宿生會讚揚我的工作；有的畢業後專程回來探我；有的又會請我出席婚宴，這些都讓我安慰，也是續任舍監的動力。」



張教授伉儷 (後排左一及二) 與兩名女兒 (後排左三及右一) 及拜年的宿生
Student residents visiting Professor and Mrs. Cheung (1st and 2nd left, back row), and their daughters (3rd left and 1st right, back row) during Chinese New Year

Setting up House on Campus

Prof. Cheung Yuet-wah joked, 'I have been the hostel warden of MHH since 1994, making me the most senior warden of Chung Chi College.'

Professor Cheung was an active student resident in the past. 'I loved not only participating in hostel activities, but also taking up the job of organizing activities.' Upon returning to CUHK to teach, Professor Cheung also took care of the College's student affairs. It was natural that the College Office approached him when they looked for a warden for MHH. Without hesitation, he moved in with his wife and two daughters—then nine and two, respectively.

MHH is a medium-sized co-ed hostel with about 200 student residents. 'The job of a warden is to help students adapt to life in the hostel and solve the problems they encounter living there. In addition, a warden has to support and participate in hostel activities organized by the students,' said Professor Cheung. While the College Office is responsible for recruiting workmen, delegating jobs, and preparing rosters, Professor Cheung has to monitor the workmen's performance. 'Though they are only responsible for minor works such as cleaning, front counter service, incongruity does occur as each staff has his/her way of working. This is particularly pertinent during the handover of day and night shifts. I have to play the mediator which is time-consuming. However, it allows me to learn a lot about managing workers, which is something beyond my area of expertise.'

Early Bird Versus Night Owl

As the College's most senior warden, Professor Cheung gave a brief account of the changes in student residents over the last two decades. 'In the early years, most of them were local students. Starting from the 2000s, the number of mainland and exchange students gradually increased. Today, they account

for 15% to 20% of the total student population in MHH. That means we have a more diversified residents' backgrounds and lifestyles. For instance, mainland students tend to sleep early, whereas local students are more active at night, like to gather in the lobby or on the lawn outside the main entrance after 10 pm. They chat, discuss homework, prepare for activities, practise for the Inter-Hostel Singing Contest and Fu Cup, etc., till 3 to 4 am occasionally. The noise they produce may disturb those who want to sleep.

'When this happens, I have to intervene and remind them to keep discussions at moderate voice levels. These disputes happen from time to time but they are minor. The students are rational and all I need is a little art of persuasion.'

Professor Cheung pointed out that computerization, the advent of the internet and social media has helped to facilitate the coordination and connection among students, and have not kept them inside their rooms. The design of the students' publicity materials has also demonstrated more creativity than in the past, thanks to these technological improvements.

Open House

Professor Cheung admitted that being the warden entails sacrificing a lot of leisure time that would otherwise be spent with his family, especially at night. 'I am glad that my wife and daughters do not complain much. They love the beautiful campus, too. My daughters regard themselves as CUHKers though they did not study here.'

Professor Cheung enjoys being a warden and interacting with students. 'At the beginning of each academic year, I host an open house in my apartment. All student residents are invited and the place is packed. I play the guitar to lead them to sing and I perform magic. It's full of fun. Some students praise my work; some visit me after graduation; some invite me to their weddings. Such shows of goodwill and gratitude encourage me to go on with my job.'



Photo by ISO staff



蘇鑰機教授主持宿生活動抽獎
Professor So hosting a lucky draw in the hostel



蘇鑰機教授

崇基社會學 (1980)
研究院傳播學 (1982)
新聞與傳播學院教授
賽馬會研究生宿舍舍監

Prof. So York-kee Clement

Sociology, Chung Chi College (1980)
Communication, Graduate School (1982)
Professor, School of Journalism and Communication
Hostel Warden, Jockey Club Postgraduate Hall



蘇教授伉儷 (三排右一及二) 與宿生
Professor and Mrs. So (1st and 2nd right, 3rd row), and student residents

住遍校園三十載

蘇鑰機教授以十二字真言總結他住在校園的住宿史——「日日住中，長期住中，快樂住中。」

蘇教授說：「由入讀中大本科和研究院的六年時間，以至赴美唸書後回來任教，我都是住在宿舍。學生時代入住夏鼎基運動場旁以鋅鐵搭建的臨時宿舍、文林堂、何善衡夫人宿舍、明華堂、應林堂、現址為五旬節會樓的舊研究院宿舍，任教時曾居於會友樓、知行樓，1995年入住舊研宿，現在則居於賽馬會研究生宿舍，我想居住宿舍數目之多，足以名列前茅。」

現在回看，自成為中大人起，蘇教授只要在香港，就是住在校園，前後已有三十年，也從未想過離開校園居住。提到這點，他難掩雀躍，「唸書時已住慣了宿舍，感覺親切。校園環境這麼好，設備齊全，上班方便，節省交通時間，隨時又可回辦公室處理事務。再說，我的太太李月蓮 (Alice) 是新傳學院的校友，兩個兒子也喜歡這裏，繼續住校，當舍監，是多贏的。Alice也當了研宿名譽女舍監，分擔處理女宿生的事宜。」

事先張揚的「打蛇」

先後擔任本科生和研究生舍監，蘇教授認為兩者的工作類似，最大的分別，是研究生較集中課業和研究，不一定想參與太多宿生活動。

「還有一點，就是二十年前出任舊研宿舍舍監之初，有九成宿生是本地生，其餘的為內地生和交換生；現在情形剛好相反，整體千多名宿生中，內地生佔九成。」蘇教授說。

本來不認識的人要住在同一屋簷下，不免有分歧。蘇教授指出，最好的調解方法就是溝通，並總結經驗，寫成規例，讓

大家遵守。「所以，研宿的規例愈寫愈長！」他笑稱。翻查一下，2001年的宿規只兩頁，今有四頁半加上四頁的約章和一般資料介紹，宿生還要簽名作實，確是鉅細無遺。

在他眼中，不管是研究生或本科生，都已成年了，故他亦盡量給予他們最大自由，甚少會「打蛇」（突擊巡查宿生有否未經許可讓訪客留宿）。當舍監二十多年來，要數難忘的回憶，就是他在八十年代末那一次罕有的「打蛇」，「我是知行樓的舍監，當天向宿生事先張揚會在晚上十一時許『打蛇』，結果晚上我到大堂時，發現幾十位宿生齊集那裏，一待我出現，他們就一齊起哄鼓掌，對我的做法表示支持，真是特別的經驗。」蘇教授說。

女舍監的體會

Alice說：「中大校園就像一個大花園，寧靜安逸，環境仿如外國郊外，是在香港少有的。舍監住所九樓，但早上我能聽到鳥兒歌唱，令人愉悅。遺憾的是工作忙碌，未能騰出時間在此間多散步，欣賞美景，更少利用運動設施來強健身體。」

樂住中大的蘇教授特別補充，日後退休，希望能在沙田區覓得住所，以貼近校園。

30 Years on Campus

Prof. So York-kee Clement said he is happy to live on campus over a long period of time.

'I was a student resident throughout my six years of undergraduate and postgraduate studies at CUHK. When I came back from the US and began to teach at the University, I chose to live in a hostel and that has lasted till now. As a student, I lived in the temporary hostel made of metal. It was situated next to the Sir Philip Haddon-Cave Sports Field. I also lived in Wen Lin Tang, Madam S.H. Ho Hall, Ming Hua

Tang, Ying Lin Tang, and the Postgraduate Hall which is now the Pentecostal Mission Hall Complex. As a teacher, I first lived in Friendship Lodge, Chih Hsing Hall, then moved to the Postgraduate Hall in 1995. My latest residence was at the Jockey Club Postgraduate Hall. If you have to compile a "highest numbers of hostels lived" list, I think I do have a place,' Professor So pointed out.

Professor So has been living on campus for 30 years, and has never thought of living outside. 'I am used to hostel life. It feels warm. Living in this fully equipped, picturesque campus, much time is saved commuting to and from campus. I can go to office any time to work. My wife, **Lee Yuet-lin Alice**, an alumna of the School of Journalism and Communication, and my two sons also love the campus. So, living on campus and being the warden is win-win for us. In fact, Alice takes up the job of honorary lady hostel warden to take care of our female student residents.'

Announced Inspection

Comparing the duties of undergraduate and postgraduate hostel wardens, Professor So said they are similar. But as postgraduate students focus more on their studies and research, they may not like to participate in a lot of hostel activities.

'Another point I like to mention is that when I was the warden of the Postgraduate Hall two decades ago, about 90% of the residents were local students; the others were mainland and exchange students. Today, the distribution is reversed—of the 1,000-plus students, 90% are from the mainland,' said Professor So.

When strangers live together, conflicts are inevitable. According to Professor So's experience, communication is the best way to address the conflicts and the lessons learnt are incorporated in the hostel regulations. 'As a result, the hostel regulations grow thicker and thicker!' said Professor So. Back in 2001, there were only two pages of regulations. Today, there are four and a half, together with four more for declaration and general information. Student residents have to sign on them.

As both graduate and undergraduate students are adults, Professor So gives them maximum freedom and seldom inspects their rooms to check for visitors staying overnight without authorization. Having been warden for over two decades, the most unforgettable experience is his rare inspection in the late 1980s. 'Back then, I was the warden of Chih Hsing Hall. One day I announced to all students that an inspection would be carried out at about 11 pm. When I arrived at the lobby as said, dozens of students greeted me and applauded my operation. What a unique experience it was!' remarked Professor So.

Comments from the Lady Warden

Mrs. So said, 'CUHK campus is quiet and comfortable like a huge park, reminiscent of certain overseas suburban environments. It is rare in Hong Kong. Our flat is located on the ninth floor, but I can hear birds sing in the morning. What a pleasure. I regret that I cannot spare more time to stroll around and use the fitness equipment, due to my busy schedule.'

Professor So plans to live in Sha Tin, close to CUHK, after his retirement. 📍



Inaugural Lecture of
Yao Ling Sun Professorship in Architecture
Professor Ng Yan Yung Edward
Yao Ling Sun Professor of Architecture

The Right is to be Done
21 October 2014



一個問題，多個答案 One Question, Many Answers

新任姚連生建築學教授談應做之事 New Yao Ling Sun Professor of Architecture Shares his Quest for the 'Right' Answers

吳恩融教授在10月21日舉行的姚連生建築學教授就職演講，以「做必須做的事」為題，這也是他的座右銘。他在演講開首說，這句話是從鍾逸傑口中聽來的。吳教授的演講帶領聽眾追溯他過去十五年的尋找歷程，他所尋找的是以下問題的答案：「有哪些事是我們應做，以改善人們生活的？」

吳教授在諾丁漢大學唸書時，教他採光設計的老師 Peter Tregenza 教授上課時所問的一個問題，他銘記至今。當時 Tregenza 教授展示第二次世界大戰後英國人惡劣的居住環境，然後問：「有哪些事是我們應做的？」

1999年吳教授返回香港，發覺許多香港人的居住環境惡劣擁擠，光線不足，通風不良。他記起老師的問題：「有哪些事是我們應做的？」

追隨老師的腳步，吳教授在中大新亞書院水塔頂端設立一座國際日光監測站，之後制訂香港建築物日光設計指引。

2003年「沙士」疫症爆發，過度擁擠的都市環境、缺乏日光和通氣，是引發疫症蔓延的因素。身為建築師的吳教授捫心自問：「有哪些事是我們應做的？」香港政府規劃署邀請他探討這個問題，在2006年完成空氣流通評估方法。他的建議獲得政府採納，要求所有政府工程項目遵守有關的評估準則，包括舊啟德機場的規劃及新政府總部的設計。

之後吳教授再獲政府委託研究香港的情況，以令都市規劃更完善。他在2012年完成研究，制訂香港都市環境氣候圖。他說：「我確信我們現在有了更佳的分析工具，有助改善城市設計和市民生活環境。」其後世界多個城市都邀請他進行類似研究，包括新加坡、胡志明市和高雄等。他說：「我們很忙碌。所以吳恩融研究室也被戲稱為『年中無休』研究室。」

最近吳教授再次到處遊歷，目睹貧困邊遠村落的兒童生活艱苦，沒有電力、自來水和現代設施，他們對村外的世界毫無所知，前途黯淡。「有哪些事是我們應做的？」

答案是「一專一村」計劃，這個支援農村發展的計劃是吳教授的最新構思。他說：「我認為，如果我們大學中人沒有去改善人們的生活，就是沒有做必須做的事。大學有知識、資源、人力和專才，我不信改變不了貧困農村的情況。」聯同北京大學、史丹福大學、劍橋大學、昆明理工大學等校的師生，吳恩融教授致力改善農村民生，為村民帶來未來的希望。

對於某些學院中人來說，學術生涯追尋的聖杯是終身教席、研究撥款或者獎項；但對吳恩融教授來說，那是做必須做的事去改善人們的生活。

The Right is to be Done', the title of Prof. **Ng Yan-yung Edward's** Inaugural Lecture of Yao Ling Sun Professorship in Architecture on 21 October, is also his motto, which, as he disclosed at the beginning of the lecture, was borrowed from Sir **David Akers-Jones**. In the lecture he took the audience on his journey in the past 15 years, trying to find the answer to the question 'What should be done to improve lives?'

Professor Ng remembered very well how Prof. **Peter Tregenza**, who taught him lighting design at the University of Nottingham, put forth the question 'What should be done?' when showing the poor living conditions of the British people after the Second World War.

When Professor Ng returned to Hong Kong in 1999, he was surprised to find that many people in this city still lived in poor and over-crowded conditions, without suitable amount of daylight and proper air ventilation. And he remembered his teacher's question: 'What should be done?'

Following in his teacher's footsteps, he established an International Daylight Monitoring Station on the top of the water tower of New Asia College and formulated some guidelines for daylighting design in buildings in Hong Kong.

After the outbreak of SARS in 2003, it was known that the over-crowded urban conditions and the lack of daylight and air ventilation had something to do with the epidemic. As an architect, Professor Ng asked himself again, 'What can be done?' He was invited by the Planning Department of the HKSAR Government to look into the issue and the result was the Air Ventilation Assessment (AVA) methodology that he finished in 2006. His recommendations were adopted by the Government and all governmental projects have to

be assessed by the AVA system, including the planning of what used to be Kai Tak Airport and the design of the then new Government Headquarters.

After the AVA project, Professor Ng was commissioned by the Government to study our city a little more in order to achieve better urban planning. He completed the study in 2012 and produced the urban climatic map. He said, 'I'm confident that we now have a better analytic tool to design our city better and to improve life.' After this research, Professor Ng and his team were invited by various cities in the world, including Singapore, Ho Chi Minh City and Kaohsiung, to conduct studies to improve their cities' urban environments. He said, 'So we're busy. That's why Edward's lab is known infamously as a 7-11 lab.'

Lately Professor Ng travelled again and was saddened by the lives of many wretched kids living in poor and remote villages without electricity, running water, and access to modern amenities. These kids do not have knowledge of the world outside and have no future. 'What should be done?'

The answer is the 'One University, One Village' initiative, which is Professor Ng's latest brainchild. He said, 'I firmly believe that if we from the universities cannot change lives for the better, we're not doing what's right. I don't believe that with the knowledge, resources, people and talent of a university, we cannot make a difference to the lives of a village.' Together with teachers and students from Peking University, Stanford, Cambridge, and Kunming University of Science and Technology, Professor Ng set out to improve the livelihood of rural villages and bring their villagers a better future.

For some, the holy grail of academia is tenure, a research grant, or a prize. For Professor Ng, it's improving lives. 📌



吳教授今年六月在雲南省秋那桶村調研考察
Professor Ng's investigation trip at Qiunatong Village, Yunnan Province this June



自攜裝置風潮

電子科技兩大巨頭公司最近先後推出新型號的智能手機，旋即掀起搶購熱潮。蘋果公司的兩款 iPhone 6 上市才三天，已售出逾一千萬部。蘋果行政總裁庫克並預期，新一代智能手機將引起新一輪更換手機潮。

智能手機真的是愈來愈「聰明」了，功能不斷提升，再複雜的工作，也能應付自如。用家一機在手，不但可查閱電郵，更能存儲、轉發和處理公司文件。IBM 一項研究指出，八成二的員工認為智能手機是工作的重要工具，無怪乎智能手機於眾多自攜裝置中高踞榜首。

「自攜裝置」英文是 BYOD—‘bring your own devices’，這個詞語始見於 2005 年，意指員工自攜智能手機、手提電腦及平板電腦等私人設備到工作場所處理公務。Juniper Research 的調查顯示，「自攜裝置」會令機構得益，用家覺

得用自己的裝置會更得心應手，滿足感較大，效率自然也更高，而機構也可減省購買裝置的成本。

過去十年間，「自攜裝置」已蔚然成風。不過，它亦是雙面刃——這些可連接至企業網絡的個人裝置一旦落到別人手中，機密資料便有外洩風險。據 IBM 另一調查發現，每九部行動裝置便有一部被竊，而每十一部則有一部遺失。

也正因這樣，帶動了管理行動裝置的方案和配套應用程式的發展，谷歌最近不單收購了一家行動裝置管理軟件開發商，並提升了其遙控作業平台。

以智能手機為例，其中一項最新的應對方案，是給予同一部手機兩個號碼，分作公務和私人用途，各自按語音、數據和短訊使用量收費。這樣，僱員可隨意選擇公務或私人用途，而無需攜帶兩部手機。要是手機未能與網絡連繫超過預定時間，手機會自動刪除連繫賬戶。

4G 網絡高速發展，國際數據資訊估計，2014 年亞太區內已有一億五千五百萬部智能手機和四百萬部平板電腦是供自攜裝置用途。Juniper Research 則預計，到了 2018 年，自攜手機和平板電腦上班的人數將超過十億。自攜裝置風潮正革新公務連繫途徑，看來大家要準備接受新的挑戰了。

BYOD and Related Trends

While new smartphone models by the two digital giants were snapped up once they hit the market—Apple sold 10 million iPhone 6s just three days after the launch—Tim Cook, Apple’s CEO, anticipated that the new phones could spark a massive upgrade cycle from consumers.

With smartphones getting ‘smarter’, i.e., being able to perform more complex tasks, people can not only access e-mails, but also store, share and work on company documents. A study by IBM says that 82% of employees think that smartphones play a critical role in business, making it top on the list of devices on the BYOD list.

Coined in 2005, the term BYOD refers to bringing your own devices such as smartphones, laptops and tablets to the office and using them for business purposes. A report by Juniper Research found that BYOD has the potential to benefit organizations in terms of enhanced employee satisfaction and productivity as users are more comfortable with their personal devices.

Over the last decade, the BYOD trend has picked up significant momentum. However, BYOD also poses a security threat to the business network as company data accessible by personal devices is jeopardized if the device falls into someone else’s hand. According to a research by IBM, one in nine mobile devices gets stolen and one in 11 gets lost.

Such kind of concern triggered the drawing up of BYOD policy which led to the emergence of mobile device management software and applications. Google has recently bought a BYOD software developer, and also upgraded its existing remote device management platform.

Take smartphones for example, one of the latest management solutions is to deploy both a business number and a personal number for one smartphone, with separate billing for voice, data and messaging usage on each number. Employees thus can switch between business and personal profiles easily without carrying two phones. It can be set to delete an inactive account from a smartphone automatically if it has not been synced for a predetermined number of days.

Coupled with an explosion in 4G networks, the International Data Corporation expects that close to 155 million smartphones and four millions tablets will be used in the BYOD model across the Asia-Pacific region in 2014. Juniper Research has forecast that the number of employees using smartphones and personal tablets in the course of their work will exceed one billion by 2018. The growing trend of BYOD is redefining business connectivity, so be prepared for the challenge.



下午茶的高與低

The Highs and Lows of Afternoon Tea

享受英式下午茶，賣點通常是三層架上精巧得讓人不忍下口的美點甜食。鄭裕彤樓的 The Stage 最近推出的下午茶，卻讓茶當上了主角。侍應在呈上悅目點心之前，會先向客人解釋茶與每道食物的關係。糕點再嬌俏，也是為了輔助茶在味蕾上綻放恰到好處的魔力。

四個茶杯一字排開，餐廳經理建議依次挑選清新的茉莉花綠茶、香氣逼人的伯爵茶、酸甜的野莓果香茶，以及醇厚的英國早餐茶。茶味先淡後濃，茶點的享用也應先鹹後甜。先吃最低層的三文治、炸蝦和春卷，以綠茶搭配鹹食；司空鬆餅和瑪德蓮蛋糕質較乾，喝一口果茶，酸味刺激口腔生津，糕點更易入口；最後以頂層的慕絲和馬卡龍作終結，配伯爵或早餐茶，以中和甜味。

英式下午茶正統的叫法是「Afternoon Tea」，又可叫「Low Tea」，恰好與香港常說的「High Tea」相反，意思亦大異其趣。下午茶本是貴婦在下午三四點的消閒社交活動，一般會在矮身的茶几上擺放精美茶點，因而稱為「Low Tea」；相反，「High Tea」其實相當於勞工階層的晚飯，通常下午六點左右開始，以肉食、熱食為主，並在高身的飯桌上享用。下午茶的高與低，原來只視乎一張桌子，與身分地位無關。

Afternoon tea is usually associated with scones and sweets on a three-tier silver stand. Yet The Stage cafe of Cheng Yu Tung Building is launching an afternoon tea menu that highlights the key role of a good brew. Before being presented with the fine food, the customers will receive instructions in tea pairing, so that the dainty delights served can let the beverage work its magic on their taste buds.

For the four cups of tea, the restaurant manager suggests four varieties—jasmine, Earl Grey, wild berry, and English breakfast. As the tea goes from weak to strong, the snacks should go from savoury to sweet. Start with the sandwiches, fried shrimp and spring roll on the lowest tier—these are paired with green jasmine tea; next, the scones and madeleines, paired with berry tea, which works because it stimulates saliva flow to help buffer the drier texture of the baked items; lastly the mousse and macaron on the top tier, accompanied by Earl Grey or English breakfast, for the rich taste of the tea balances out the creaminess and sweetness.

The proper name of this English tradition is ‘afternoon tea’ or ‘low tea’, which is quite the opposite of ‘high tea’ commonly misused in Hong Kong. Historically, afternoon tea was a ladies’ social occasion that took place around 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Food and drinks were traditionally served on low tables, hence its name. High tea, on the other hand, was originally taken as a dinner substitute by the working class at around 6 pm on a high table, and consisted of heavier and hot dishes. The highs and lows of tea is actually not so much about social standing as about its serving stand.



Photo by ISO staff

利國偉中大金禧獎學金頒獎典禮

Lee Quo Wei CUHK Golden Jubilee Scholarship Presentation Ceremony

首屆「利國偉中大金禧獎學金」頒獎典禮於9月26日舉行，主禮嘉賓包括偉倫基金有限公司行政總裁梁祥彪先生（中）及中大副校長霍泰輝教授。霍教授衷心感謝利氏家族及偉倫基金對中大的長遠支持，慷慨捐資設立「利國偉中大金禧獎學金」，為中大金禧誌慶，同時成立更多獎學金，讓莘莘學子受惠。在諮詢委員會的監察和管理下，首批獎學金已於2013至14學年頒發予三十八位學生，當中包括法律學生、醫科生以及赴海外交流的優秀學生。

The first Lee Quo Wei CUHK Golden Jubilee Scholarship Presentation Ceremony was held on 26 September, officiated by Mr. Thomas C.B. Liang (centre), Chief Executive of the Wei Lun Foundation, and Prof. Fok Tai-fai, Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Professor Fok expressed his deepest gratitude to the Lee Family and the Wei Lun Foundation for their staunch support to the University for establishing the Lee Quo Wei CUHK Golden Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the University, and meeting the increasing demand for scholarships from a growing student population. Under the supervision of the Advisory Committee, the first batch of Lee Quo Wei CUHK Golden Jubilee Scholarships have been disbursed in 2013–14 to a total of 38 outstanding students, among which are law students, medical students, and students going on exchange.



諾獎得主論經濟增長與結構轉型

Nobel Laureate on Economic Growth and Structural Change



2010年諾貝爾經濟學獎得主克里斯托弗·皮薩里德斯教授（左）10月16日蒞臨中大主持傑出公開講座，題為「新中國標準：歐洲後工業化社會過渡的啟示」，吸引近三百五十人出席。

經濟增長源自技術改進，可分為兩種形式：一是於商品和服務的生產過程實行新技術和理

念；二是重新分配勞動力和資本到高生產效率活動裏。無論採用哪種模式，經濟增長一般會帶來結構性轉變。講座上，皮薩里德斯教授探討結構轉型和對國家的最佳政策。

歐洲於二十世紀經歷社會轉型，其社會和經濟政策及對經濟發展的影響，與現今狀況有密切關係，特別是弱勢社群的福利、社會不平等的處理及經濟聯盟的管理，都可從歐洲的經驗得到啟發。現在許多這類問題困擾着中國，皮薩里德斯教授重點討論從這些政策中可汲取的教訓和應採取的行動，以避免重蹈歐洲國家所犯的錯誤。

Prof. Sir Christopher A. Pissarides (left), 2010 Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences, spoke on 'The New Normal in China: Lessons from Europe in the Transition to a Post-Industrialized Society' on 16 October. The lecture drew a full house of close to 350.

Economic growth takes place through improvements in technology. This can take two forms, the implementation of new techniques and ideas in the production of goods and services, or the reallocation of labour and capital from low productivity activities to higher productivity ones. Whichever way it is achieved, growth brings with it a structural transformation to the economy. In the lecture, Professor Pissarides addressed questions related to the structural transformation and the policies that it requires to achieve most good for the country.

Europe went through a structural transformation during the 20th century. There are many lessons that can be learned from Europe's experience, especially as they relate to social and economic policies and their implications for economic development. These issues are especially relevant today when it comes to welfare support for disadvantaged groups, dealing with inequalities and managing an economic union. Many of these questions are now occupying China. Professor Pissarides highlighted the lessons that can be learned about such policies and the action that needs to be taken to avoid the mistakes made in many European countries.

入學資訊日五萬五千人參加

Orientation Day Draws 55,000

本科入學資訊日於10月18日舉行，吸引五萬五千人參加，包括中學生、家長和教師。入學及學生資助處處長王淑英教授在首場聯招申請入學講座致歡迎辭，為資訊日揭開序幕，並重點介紹2015年的招生新政策。

全校八個學院及各學系共舉辦近二百場入學講座和課程諮詢。多個教研設施，包括實驗室、圖書館和模擬法庭敞開大門，讓中學生探索在中大校園的多種可能。九所書院設講座、攤位，並引領訪客參觀宿舍、多媒體中心、體育及文娛設施，以感受中大獨特的書院生活。

CUHK held its Orientation Day for Undergraduate Admissions on 18 October, drawing 55,000 visitors to the campus, most of them secondary school students, parents and teachers. Prof. Wong Suk-ying, Director of Admissions and Financial Aid, delivered a welcoming speech at the first session of the JUPAS admission talk that featured new admission policies in 2015.

Almost 200 admission talks and Q&A sessions were given by the eight Faculties and various departments. Laboratories, libraries, and moot court opened their doors for prospective students to explore future possibilities on this campus. The nine Colleges set up booths and hosted open houses to give visitors a taste of the unique college life in CUHK.



第七十六屆大會典禮特別安排

Arrangement for the Seventy-sixth Congregation

大學第七十六屆大會（頒授學位典禮）將於11月20日（星期四）上午10時在林蔭大道舉行，由大學校董會主席鄭海泉博士主持，頒授碩士學位及學士學位，並由大學校長沈祖堯教授主持卓敏教授席就職典禮，並頒發傑出教學及研究獎。

同日下午，各書院將為所屬學士學位畢業生舉行畢業禮，詳情如下：

The Seventy-sixth Congregation for the Conferment of Degrees will be held at 10 am on 20 November at the University Mall. Dr. Vincent Cheng, Chairman of the Council, will confer first and master's degrees. Prof. Joseph Sung, Vice-Chancellor and President, will officiate at the Inauguration of the Choh-Ming Li Professorships and present awards for teaching and research excellence.

The graduation ceremonies held by the seven Colleges for first-degree graduates will take place in the afternoon of 20 November. The schedule of the ceremonies is as follows:

成員書院學士學位畢業典禮

First-degree Graduation Ceremonies Held by Seven Colleges

書院 College	時間 Time	地點 Venue	主禮嘉賓 Guest of Honour
聯合書院 United	12 nn- 2:15 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	馮永業先生（香港機場管理局企業發展執行總監） Mr. Wilson Fung Wing-yip Executive Director, Corporate Development, Hong Kong Airport Authority
晨興書院 Morningside	12 nn- 2:30 pm	晨興書院宴會廳 Dining Hall, Maurice R. Greenberg Building	莫理斯教授（晨興書院院長） Prof. Sir James Mirrlees Master, Morningside College
新亞書院 New Asia	1:30 pm- 3:15 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	葉永炬教授（台灣聯合大學系統副校長） Prof. Ip Wing Huen Vice Chancellor, University System of Taiwan
善衡書院 S.H. Ho	2:00 pm- 3:45 pm	何善衡館 Ho Sin Hang Hall	梁定邦博士（資深大律師） Dr. Anthony Francis Neoh, QC, SC
和聲書院 Lee Woo Sing	2:00 pm- 4:00 pm	和聲書院 Lee Woo Sing College	李和聲博士（和聲書院贊助人及大唐金融集團主席） Dr. Lee Woo-sing College Patron, Lee Woo Sing College and Chairman, Grand Finance Group
崇基學院 Chung Chi	2:00 pm- 4:30 pm	崇基禮拜堂 Chung Chi College Chapel	陳德霖先生（香港金融管理局總裁） Mr. Norman Chan Tak-lam, GBS, JP Chief Executive, Hong Kong Monetary Authority
逸夫書院 Shaw	3:30 pm- 5:45 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	王榮珍女士（創新科技署署長） Miss Janet Wong Commissioner for Innovation and Technology

碩士學位課程畢業典禮則於11月21日（星期五）及22日（星期六）按學院分八節舉行：

The master's degree graduation ceremonies will be held on 21 and 22 November in eight sessions:

碩士學位課程畢業典禮

Master's Degree Graduation Ceremonies

學院 Faculty	日期/時間 Date/Time	地點 Venue	主禮嘉賓 Guest of Honour
第一節（文學院） Session 1 (for Faculty of Arts)	21.11.2014 10 am-12 nn	林蔭大道 University Mall	黃桂林博士（殷視顧問有限公司董事長） Dr. Wong Kwai-lam Chairman, IncitAdv Consultants Ltd
第二節（理學院） Session 2 (for Faculty of Science)	21.11.2014 11 am-12 nn	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	張仁良教授（香港教育學院校長及公共政策講座教授） Prof. Stephen Cheung Yan-leung President and Chair Professor of Public Policy, The Hong Kong Institute of Education
第三節（工程學院） Session 3 (for Faculty of Engineering)	21.11.2014 2 pm-3:30 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	林宣亮先生（美德投資有限公司董事） Mr. Alfred Lin Director, Mitex (Holdings) Ltd
第四節（社會科學院） Session 4 (for Faculty of Social Science)	21.11.2014 3 pm-5:30 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	鄧偉江先生（香港特別行政區政府統計處處長） Mr. Tang Wai-kong Leslie Commissioner for Census and Statistics, HKSAR
第五節（教育學院） Session 5 (for Faculty of Education)	22.11.2014 10 am-11:30 am	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	鍾尚志教授（香港仁安醫院外科高級顧問醫生） Prof. Chung Sheung-chee Sydney Senior Consultant in Surgery, Union Hospital
第六節（工商管理學院） Session 6 (for Faculty of Business Administration)	22.11.2014 10 am-12:15 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	謝錦強先生（美國道富集團亞太區資深顧問及香港中文大學金融學系客座教授） Mr. Tse Kam-keung Senior Advisor, Asia Pacific State Street Bank and Trust Company and Adjunct Professor of the Department of Finance, CUHK
第七節（醫學院） Session 7 (for Faculty of Medicine)	22.11.2014 3 pm-4:45 pm	林蔭大道 University Mall	熊志添醫生（醫院管理局新界東醫院聯網總監） Dr. Hung Chi-tim Cluster Chief Executive, New Territories East Cluster, Hospital Authority
第八節（法律學院） Session 8 (for Faculty of Law)	22.11.2014 3 pm-4 pm	邵逸夫堂 Sir Run Run Shaw Hall	黃仁龍資深大律師 Mr. Wong Yan-lung, SC

泊車安排 Parking

邵逸夫堂對面之停車場因闢作畢業生座席，由11月1日至11月30日暫停開放，以便搭建帳篷。11月20日典禮當日，范克廉樓、富爾敦樓、大學行政樓、中國文化研究所及田家炳樓等停車場，皆保留予嘉賓及公務車輛專用。

The car park opposite Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, to be used as a seating area for graduates, will be temporarily closed from 1 to 30 November for the erection of a canopy for the ceremony. Car parks at the Benjamin Franklin Centre, John Fulton Centre, University Administration Building, Institute of Chinese Studies and Tin Ka Ping Building will be reserved for guests with special parking labels on 20 November.

停課

Suspension of Classes

11月20日典禮當日，全日制本科課程（醫科三至五年級除外）及研究院課程停課。

On 20 November, full-time undergraduate classes (except MB ChB Programme Years 3-5) and postgraduate programmes classes will be suspended.

范克廉樓學生餐廳暫停服務

Temporary Closure of BFC Canteen

范克廉樓學生餐廳於11月20日由上午7時30分至下午1時30分暫停服務，以便安排典禮後之茶會。

The Benjamin Franklin Centre student canteen will be closed on 20 November from 7:30 am to 1:30 pm for the tea reception after the congregation.

惡劣天氣應變措施

Wet Weather Contingency

典禮當日若遇暴雨等惡劣天氣，大學將啟動惡劣天氣應變程序，詳情將在港鐵大學站及林蔭大道廣播，並在大學各校門出入口，以及畢業禮網站 www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/cong 宣布。

In the event of heavy rain, the University will launch a wet weather contingency plan. Details will be broadcast at the University MTR Station and the University Mall, and announced at the entrances of the University and on the congregation website (www.cpr.cuhk.edu.hk/cong) on the day.

公積金計劃投資回報成績

Investment Returns of Staff Superannuation Scheme

基金 Fund	9.2014		1.10.2013-30.9.2014	
	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return	未經審核數據 Unaudited	指標回報 Benchmark Return
增長 Growth	-3.09%	-3.97%	9.54%	8.51%
平衡 Balanced	-2.67%	-3.67%	5.04%	6.88%
穩定 Stable	-2.13%	-3.40%	3.24%	2.88%
香港股票 HK Equity	-6.24%	-6.22%	4.80%	3.94%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	-6.88%	-6.93%	3.74%	4.44%
A50中國指數 ^Δ A50 China Tracker ^Δ	-0.54%	1.66%	-3.42%	1.87%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.12%	0.001%	1.39%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.29%	0.02%	1.46%	0.24%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	-6.13%	-6.72%	-3.28%	-5.50%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	-3.79%	-3.78%	-6.12%	-6.34%

強積金數據請參閱：www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/chi/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

For MPF Scheme performance, please refer to:

www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/public/payroll_benefits/mpf.html

Δ 根據受託人最近的決定，現時A50中國指數基金當中的投資組合，將由並非直接持有「A股」的「安碩A50」（股份代號：2823）轉到另一隻同樣追蹤「富時A50中國指數」但持有實股的「南方A50」（股份代號：2822）。財務處將會通過基金經理，由2014年5月開始，逐步將投資組合由「安碩A50」轉到「南方A50」，並於2014年12月完成。

累積回報是由2013年10月1日之後的十二個月之回報。實際投資回報數值包含由iShares安碩富時A50中國指數ETF（2823）的市場價格及單位資產淨值的差異而產生的溢價或折讓。在2014年9月該溢價減少了2.41%，而2013年10月至2014年9月之十二個月期間的累計減幅為2.85%。

Pursuant to the recent decision of the Board of Trustees, the existing A50 China Tracker Fund will be enhanced by switching the underlying investment from synthetic Exchanged Traded Fund (ETF) 2823.HK to physical ETF 2822.HK. The switching will be gradually performed by the Bursary through investment manager starting from May 2014 and will be completed in December 2014.

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 October 2013. The return data include a premium or a discount between the Market Price and the Net Asset Value of iShares FTSE A50 China Index ETF (2823). In September, there was a decrease in premium of 2.41% and for the twelve months from October 2013 to September 2014, the premium decreased by 2.85%.

* 實際與指標回報已包括有關期間內之匯率變動。

Both actual and benchmark returns include foreign currency exchange difference for the month.

電子工程二年級生

李逸

Li Yi

Year 2 Electronic Engineering Student

可以談一下你的成長經歷嗎？

我祖籍北京，在福建南平出生。父母分別在中國科學院和中國社會科學院任職。父母在我出生後不久就到美國工作，我留在福建，由外公外婆照顧，所以我跟他們感情非常深厚。到了兩歲半，父母把我接回北京讀書。我讀過國家發改委幼兒園、中古友誼小學。小學四年級的時候，班主任帶來了一張宣傳單，介紹北京八中的「少兒班」（「超常教育實驗班」），叫成績比較好的同學報考。我就去嘗試一下，經過三輪考試和一週試讀，沒想到就順利考上了。

據說「少兒班」用四年把八年的書讀完，怎樣做到的？

學校為我們設計了特別的課程，增強我們的學習能力：大量的體育活動磨練我們的意志，好像每週三次體育課，每天放學跑兩公里、十七公里遠足、自行車旅行等；經常走出校園，開闊我們的視野，例如下礦井、到訪油田、參觀外國名校；還有重視研究式學習，鼓勵我們在課餘結合學過的知識進行研究探索，培養獨立思考和刻苦鑽研的精神。

在「少兒班」學習，壓力大嗎？

壓力當然是有的，但主要不是學習的東西難，而是同學之間的競爭。但是老師經常激勵我們，改善我們的心態，而我喜歡彈鋼琴、打羽毛球放鬆自己。父母對我的學業沒有甚麼要求，他們比較關心我的學習習慣，例如我曾經偷玩電腦遊戲、不交作業，讓他們有些擔心。

你父母覺得你聰明嗎？你自己呢？

其實父母從來都不覺得我很聰明，反而覺得我有時候反應很慢。當時去考「少兒班」，他們估計我應該也考不上吧。我想所謂的「聰明」，還是因為我很專注，學習效率比較高。

為甚麼會來中文大學就讀？

高考可以考試前報志願學校，我詳細查閱了一些中大的資料，並向上一屆在中大學習的少兒班學長查詢，最後自己作出選擇。我希望到一個視野更開闊的環境中去認識世界，中大具有中西相容的文化和多元化特徵，能帶給我一個更為開放的環境和自由的思想。

對電子工程很有興趣？

報考中大時，我報了工程學院，預備專業選報數學與資訊技術。通過一年級的學習，我又把興趣轉向了電子工程，這個方向是數學、物理、電腦結合的學科。我希望大學四年能打下扎實的學術研究基礎，未來對電子資訊學科的理論發展和應用實踐作出貢獻，成為一個改善人類生活的發明家。

很多人讀書很出色，自理卻一團糟。你是這樣的嗎？

我才十五歲，而且第一次離開家這麼遠，生活經驗跟時間安排等方面的確比十八、九歲的同學差一些，尤其是在考試期間或死線接近時，我經常不記得按時洗衣服、收拾房間，甚至洗澡，但是後來書院安排一些學長跟我同住，教會我不少獨立生活的技能，通過一年的鍛鍊，我的獨立生活能力大大提高。

組織朋友可有困難？

上大學後我面臨兩個挑戰：一是如何融入當地文化，如何與本地同學相處，這是內地生來港後多多少少都會遇到的。另一個是如何與大我四、五歲同學交流。我的方法是：第一，多接觸，了解和學習他們的思想 and 表達。書院為我們搭建了一個很好的平台，我要善加運用；第二，忽略自己的年齡，在專業學習和共同經歷的生活中尋找相同的興趣。

中大畢業以後會留在香港、回國內，還是出國？

現在還沒有特別的規劃，只是有一點比較明確，就是為了實現我的科學家夢，未來還要繼續學習和深造，應該會出國或者留在香港。但我相信無論去哪裏，只要做好自己就會有好的成果。目前我只想更好地享受一下我的大學生活。



Photo by ISO staff

Please tell us about your childhood.

I am a native of Beijing but I was born in Nanping in Fujian Province. My father and mother worked in the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, respectively. Soon after my birth, my parents went to work in the US and left me in Fujian. My grandparents took good care of me. When I was about two years old, I moved back to Beijing with my parents. I went to a kindergarten under the National Development and Reform Commission, and then China-Cuba Friendship Primary School. In primary 4, my class teacher encouraged us to apply for the 'High Ability Class' of Beijing No. 8 High School. Fortunately, I was accepted after three rounds of exams and a week of trial classes.

In general, students in 'High Ability Class' complete an eight-year programme in four years. How did you do that?

The school designed a unique curriculum which greatly enhanced our learning. First, intensive physical training to temper our will power. For instance, three physical education lessons per week, a 2-km run everyday after school, and long distance cycling, etc. Second, extra curricular activities to broaden our horizons. In my case I visited a mine shaft, an oil field and famous colleges overseas. Last but not least, inquiry-based learning to cultivate independent and creative thought.

Did you get stressed out in the 'High Ability Class'?

Yes, sometimes. Not because of the curriculum but the competition among classmates. Fortunately, our teachers always encouraged us. I liked to play the piano and badminton to reduce stress. My parents were permissive about my grades but they really cared about my studying behaviour. I remember I used to play computer games without their permission and refused to do homework. It worried them.

Do your parents think you are intelligent? How would you rate yourself?

My parents never think that I am clever. In fact they think that I was very slow to react sometimes. They had no expectation when I applied for the 'High Ability Class'. I think I am able to concentrate on my studies, but people think that is intelligence.

Why did you choose CUHK?

We have an early admission scheme in China that allows us to make our choice before the National Higher Education Entrance Examination. I had done some research and talked to some 'High Ability Class' graduates who were studying at CUHK and finally came to a decision on my own. The cultural diversity at CUHK and in Hong Kong provides me with an ideal environment.

What attracted you to electronic engineering?

I studied mathematics and information technology in my first year in CUHK, then I switched to electronic engineering—an interdisciplinary subject which integrates knowledge of mathematics, physics, and computer science. I hope I can acquire knowledge and skills during my undergraduate studies, so that I can make contribution to theory and practice in the field, and eventually become an inventor who can change the way human beings are living.

There are a lot of people who are good at studying but weak in self-care skills. What about you?

This is my first time to leave my family. Being a 15-year-old, with no doubt I have less experience compared to classmates who are already adults. When exams and deadlines are coming, I admit that I sometimes forget to wash my clothes, tidy up my room, and shower. A year ago the College arranged some upperclassmen to live with me and teach me how to be independent. I think I am a grown man now.

Do you have any difficulty making new friends?

I have to face two challenges here: first, to adapt to the local environment and make friends with the locals—this is an issue many mainland students encounter; second, to interact with students older than me. I always try to interact with the local students, hoping that I can understand how they think and learn their ways of expression. The College is a great platform for meeting more friends. I also try to identify some common interests with my classmates, disregarding my young age.

What are your future plans?

I still have to figure it out, but I am sure I will follow my dream. I will continue my study overseas or in Hong Kong. I believe wherever I go, hard work is the only key to success. At present I just want to enjoy my life at CUHK. 📺



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