



P3

「褊永明樓多功能學習中心令走讀生和宿生均有落腳處，加強對書院的歸屬感。」

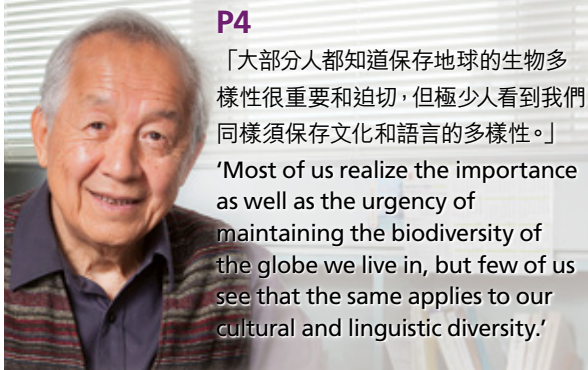
'The Huen Wing Ming Building Multi-Purpose Learning Centre offers students a cosy resting spot on the College campus which can enhance a sense of belonging.'



P4

「大部分人都知道保存地球的生物多樣性很重要和迫切，但極少人看到我們同樣須保存文化和語言的多樣性。」

'Most of us realize the importance as well as the urgency of maintaining the biodiversity of the globe we live in, but few of us see that the same applies to our cultural and linguistic diversity.'



P12

「教育和其他社會制度一樣，必須與時俱進，有所變化和改革。」

'Like every other social institution, education must change, progress and reform itself with the times.'



圓形廣場上的棒球魂

新亞圓形廣場在3月18日晚上放映《KANO》，為博群電影節掀開序幕。近千名師生觀看這部關於台灣棒球隊打進日本甲子園的電影。放映結束後，影評人馮家明主持映後座談會，《KANO》監製魏德聖與觀眾暢談電影與人生。（見第2頁）

Play Ball!

KANO, the opening film of the I-Care Film Festival, was screened on 18 March at the New Asia Amphitheatre. Around 1,000 teachers and students watched this movie about a ragtag baseball team from southern Taiwan making it to the finals of Japan's high school baseball championship. Wei Te-sheng, producer of the film, attended the post-screening discussion hosted by film critic Fung Ka-ming to share his views on life and movies with the audience. (Please read p. 2)

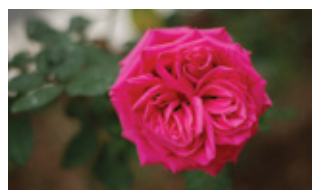
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看電影跟電影院的關係本是密不可分，惟時至今日，電影院愈建愈小，影屏也由大銀幕漸漸轉移到電視機、桌面電腦、板腦、以至電話。樂趣會否因機會變得唾手可得而減少，人言人殊。然而對九十後新生代的大學生而言，在一千四百多座的邵逸夫堂觀看膠卷電影，在露天新亞圓形廣場和伍宜孫書院中庭開着暖燈席地而坐，散場後再與導演、監製、影評人、校長、老師及同學討論交流，這種知性與感性交織的經驗，一生難有幾回。中大人得有博群電影節，何其幸運。

電影是綜合表述媒介，語言則是人類最基本的表述工具，演化系統複雜。中大新成立的語言與人類複雜系統聯合研究中心，將在**王士元**教授領導下，以多樣化的中國語言和方言為重點，探討人類的複雜性，本期〈洞明集〉淺說一二。

二十與二十一世紀之交，教育改革在香港高唱入雲，影響漸見其緒。前事不忘，後事之師，各種方案的實際成效，將成為後來者的參考。**張志強**教授是研究實證為本教育改革的專家，就請他為我們解說一下。

田家炳樓旁玫瑰怒放，赫見一朵三苞奇花。人傑地靈的校園，就連生物也多樣多姿。



Movie-watching was once synonymous with cinema-going. Nowadays, cinemas are shrinking in size, and the movie screen has moved from cinemas to television sets, PCs, tablets and even mobile phones. Will the level of movie enjoyment diminish with increased accessibility? It depends. For university students born in the 1990s, watching movies projected from reels of film in the 1,400-seat Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, enjoying late shows under the sky at the New Asia Amphitheatre and the central courtyard of Wu Yee Sun College, and engaging in enlightening discourse with film directors, producers, critics, the Vice-Chancellor, teachers and fellow students, is undoubtedly a once-in-a-lifetime experience that enriches both intellect and emotions. And this is thanks to the I•CARE Film Festival organized only at CUHK!

While film employs multiple media of expression, language is a fundamental instrument for human expression which involves a complex adaptive system. Under the leadership of Prof. **William S-Y. Wang**, the newly established Joint Research Centre for Language and Human Complexity at CUHK will examine human complexity with emphasis on various Chinese languages and dialects. 'In Plain View' in this issue briefs us on this.

Hong Kong has undergone rigorous education reforms at the turn of the 21st century, from which results have begun to appear. Experience is the best teacher. Prof. **Alan C.K. Cheung**, an expert in evidence-based education reform, tells us how research proven programmes with strong evidence of effectiveness inform practitioners and policy-makers on future policies.

The flowers by the side of Tin Ka Ping Building are in full bloom. Look closer and you will find a unique tri-bud rose. The fertile soil of our campus surely has nurtured diversity in every aspect.

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《KANO》監製魏德聖
Wei Te-sheng, producer of KANO



《乘着光影旅行》導演關本良
Kwan Pung-leung, director of Let the Wind Carry Me



《狂舞派》導演黃修平
Wong Sau-ping Adam, director of The Way We Dance



《達章天堂》、《女朋友男朋友》導演楊雅誌
Gillies Yang, director of A Lease to Paradise and Girlfriend, Boyfriend



博群四月·定格流金 Show and Tell, Come March and April

「博群電影節」網站 | I•CARE Film Festival website:
<https://www4.cuhk.edu.hk/icare/index.php/zh/projects/university-lecture-on-civility/70-icare-film-festival-2014>

香港每年的電影盛事——香港國際電影節，在三、四月舉行，是令影痴晨昏顛倒的季節。同樣盛事這個三、四月也在中大校園上演。

「博群電影節」的策劃人說他們在中大放電影，是希望在理想場地放映有質素的影像，這樣電影才有感染力。觀映後的座談會，對「成長」、「教育」、「志向」等議題無所不談，他們有信心在欣賞及討論的過程中，可以回應時代，為觀者帶來智慧與勇氣。

電影節選了《KANO》作為開幕電影，它要說的正是信念：到底我們活著為了甚麼？我們有甚麼堅持？《乘着光影旅行》說的是台灣著名電影攝影師**李屏實**的故事，導演之一的**關本良**本身也是攝影師，他為李屏實作傳，因為他受後者的成就鼓舞，同時亦體會他的困苦。影片其實是同道人的業藝觀摩和惺惺相惜。

電影節有幾部與校園和成長有關的，可歸類為校園電影。其中《暴雨驕陽》最為人熟悉，說的是一所私校的中學生受到一位教師非傳統教法的衝擊，在成長交叉路上看到主流以外的一些選擇，但卻又未敢把命運牢牢握在手裏。片中的拉丁警語 *carpe diem* (珍惜當下) 與 **Walt Whitman** 的詩，相信曾經撫潤過不少徬徨的心。《校緣心曲》的主角在一所博雅書院唸文學，畢業後在社會營營役役，一次偶然機會重返校園，邂逅比他年紀小一截的女大學生，浪漫與文學的大門好像再一次為他打開，但他卻在理想與世故之間猶豫不定。

在校園電影中，校園通常被描繪成理想國，一塊友情、浪漫、美善的沃土。《玻璃之城》部分在香港大學取景，主人翁在成人的世界身心俱疲，內心不免替大學時代的流金歲月添上浪漫的油彩。《少女失樂園》則是寫小鎮少女遇上感情騙子，天使墮落凡間，在考上牛津大學之前，先上了一節情感的課。

說起校園電影，八十年代的英國片 *Educating Rita* 雖不在這次放映之列，但也值得一提。初挑大樑的 **Julie Walters**，演一位髮型師為了充實自己報讀公開大學，她的導師是 **Michael Caine** 飾演的文學教授，家庭生活不如意，事業停滯不前，兼有酗酒習慣。影片描述髮型師一方面承受着自身階級的桎梏與壓力，一方面努力內化學苑文化。到影片結尾，髮型師學有所成，而文學教授亦在這位學生身上得到重拾生活信心的啟發。

花有了，書有了，電影也有了，大學生活好像不缺甚麼了。

The Hong Kong International Film Festival, into its 38th instalment this year, has been a much anticipated fixture on the calendar of local film buffs. Now film buffs of CUHK need not go far for some real treats.

The organizers of the I•CARE Film Festival say that they hope to show quality films on an ideal location so that the films would have maximum impact. Many of the screenings are followed by discussion forums on themes such as growing up, education and aspiration. They are confident that the festival would be a postcard from the time and bring wisdom and courage to its audience.

KANO, as the premiere film, is about belief: What do we live for? What do we stand by? *Let the Wind Carry Me* tells the story of the Taiwanese cinematographer **Mark Lee**. Its director **Kwan Pung-leung** is himself a cinematographer who was inspired by Mark Lee and knew about the hardships of film-making. The film is a tribute of one artist to another.

Several films on the schedule are about schools and growing up and can be generally categorized as campus films. In *Dead Poets Society*, a group of students in an elite school are jolted out of their comfort zone by the unorthodox approach of a teacher and open their eyes to more possibilities ahead of them. But not many dare to take matters into their own hands. The Latin aphorism *carpe diem* (seize the day) and quotes from **Walt Whitman's** poetry had inspired many of the film's followers. The protagonist in *Liberal Arts* read literature at a small liberal arts college. After graduation and

several years of working life, he found himself back in the college and met a female student there. Romance and literature beckon once again, but being a few years older and knowing himself a little better, he has to weigh his options carefully.

In campus films, the campus often appears utopian, a paradise where friendship, love, beauty and beneficence are aplenty. The protagonists in *City of Glass* have had their fair share of tear and wear. In their mind's eye their university days are tinted with a prelapsarian aura. *An Education* takes the opposite route to heaven. A sixteen-year-old girl from a provincial town is charmed and conned by a young man. She took a fall, a lesson in sentimental education, before packing off to study at Oxford University.

Though not listed in this festival, a British film from the early 1980s, *Educating Rita*, is a must-see campus film. In her debut role, **Julie Walters** plays a hairdresser who suddenly wants to have a real education and so she enrolls in the open university. Her academic adviser, played by **Michael Caine**, is a literature professor who's having problems in his family, his career and his drinking. The film is about how the hairdresser overcomes obstacles from her social class and peers to realize her dream. In the end, she made it and even the cantankerous professor has something to thank his student for showing how important it is to have a purpose and an aspiration in life.

After the books, the flowers, we have the films. Can one ask for more? 📺





接通世界的聚腳點—— 禰永明樓多功能學習中心

遠眺吐露港的逸夫書院禰永明樓多功能學習中心，啟用後即成為學生的聚腳熱點。「中心是書院和學生舉辦活動的理想地方，令走讀生和宿生均有落腳處，加強對書院的歸屬感。」剛卸任的逸夫書院學生會主席、社會學系三年級學生**盧勁揚**這樣形容。



盧勁揚
Lo King-yeung

中心的籌建緣於2008年，據書院輔導長**梁耀堅**教授說，當時很多學生向時任書院院長的**沈祖堯**教授反映，需要在書院有更多空間聚腳，促進學習交流。為回應學生訴求，加上要應付大學四年制後新增學生的需要，書院於2011年將其訪問學人單位「雅群樓」長翼改建，整項工程耗資約二千七百萬港元，除得到大學教育資助委員會資助，更蒙**禰永明伉儷**及其家人**禰駿遠伉儷**、**文本立伉儷**支持，故以「禰永明樓」命名。中心於2012年底啟用。

禰永明先生希望大樓成為學生之間建立友誼的地方，同時讓他們在繁忙的學習生活外稍作休息，讓內心平靜，肯定自己的信念和價值觀，達至「臻善存德」。

學習中心共有三層，總面積七百五十平方米，可容約三百五十人。中心大量採用落地玻璃，讓天然光線透到室內，環保之餘更添生氣。內裏設計簡約，以白為主要色調，配以「四君子」之一的竹為主題，與窗外綠樹環抱的自然景致渾然一體。一樓及地下均設有溫習座位、討論室及自由組合的沙發，氣氛舒適；地下一層更設半圓型台階作座位，牆上掛有大型投射屏幕，儼如小型討論廣場，方便舉辦各種活動。

隨時連接上網，實踐學習無疆界概念，是中心特點之一。以**梁耀堅**教授統籌的「攝影·人生」工作坊為例，教師授課時可即時上網使用各種資源，向學員展示短片、圖像等，豐富工作坊的內容。

曾在中心舉辦的活動包括讓學生與校長、院長及學長交流的各類「夜話」、請來經驗嘉賓與學生分享的「博雅茶聚」，以及「攝影·人生」工作坊等。**梁**教授說以往的「夜話」主要在書院的輔仁中心多用途活動室舉行，但那兒的桌椅整齊有序，擺設如課室，遠不及這裏輕鬆愜意。

盧勁揚亦為逸夫宿生，他說唸一年級時尚未有學習中心，在宿舍溫習實有不少引誘，較難專心，而書院文瀾堂自修室的座位又不多。現在有了中心，多了適合溫習的地方。工商管理學士綜合課程二年級**藍思詠**也說，學習中心多間小組討論室設有屏幕，可接上電腦播放影像，方便切磋討論，讀書更有氣氛。

逸夫書院院長**陳志輝**教授說，學習中心設計的三個重點為「人」、「網絡」及「兩者結合的力量」，他相信中心能鼓勵學生善用網絡資源，促進互動交流，孕育嶄新意念，改變世界。

Hot Spot Connected to the World: New Multi-purpose Learning Centre at Shaw

Located on Shaw campus, the Huen Wing Ming Building Multi-Purpose Learning Centre commands sweeping views of Tolo Harbour. Since its opening, it has quickly become a popular gathering spot of students. 'It is an ideal venue for activities held by the College and student bodies. It offers students a cosy resting spot on the College campus which can enhance a sense of belonging,' said **Lo King-yeung**, Year 3 student of sociology who just stepped down from the presidency of the Shaw Student Union.

According to Prof. **Freedom Y.K. Leung**, Dean of Students of Shaw College, the idea of building a centre originated in 2008. At that time, many students urged Prof. **Joseph J.Y. Sung**, the then College Head, to provide more room for gathering so as to facilitate academic exchange. In response to the request and to cater to the needs of the increased number of students under the new four-year curriculum, the College converted the long wing of its visiting scholar's flat Ya Qun Lodge in 2011. The plan was made possible with the generous donation from **Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Huen**, **Mr. and Mrs. Ian Huen**, **Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Man** as well as the support from University Grants Committee. The whole project involved about HK\$27 million and was completed in the end of 2012. It was named after Mr. Patrick Huen.



梁耀堅教授
Prof. Freedom Y.K. Leung

Mr. Huen hoped students can spend quality time with friends in the centre, and relax their body and mind. 'Only with a peaceful mind can one be clear about one's own beliefs and values. I wish all students could grow their wisdom, build lifelong friendships and strive to achieve excellence with soul.'

The three-storey, 750 m² centre has a capacity of about 350. With full height glazing, natural light can penetrate inside to create a green and refreshing ambience. Decked out with a bamboo pattern and a predominantly white palette, the simply designed space seems like an extension of the lush and verdant landscape outside. Chairs and desks, moveable couch and discussion rooms are available on the ground and first floors. On the ground floor, a large screen hanging on the wall faces a semi-circular bench, turning the zone into a small-scale theatre.

The centre, with Internet access, is equipped with up-to-date IT hardware and software to facilitate students' learning and knowledge exchange with people all over the world to promote the concept of learning without borders. Citing the example of the workshop 'Understanding Life through Photography', Professor Leung said the instructor can make good use of different online platforms to show videos and photos to enrich learning and discussion.

Events held at the centre included night gatherings between students and the Vice-Chancellor, College Head and outstanding alumni, experience sharing sessions and other whole-person education activities, as well as a workshop on photography. These activities used to be held in Fu Zung Centre, a multi-purpose room at the College. However, it was far less relaxing than the new centre.

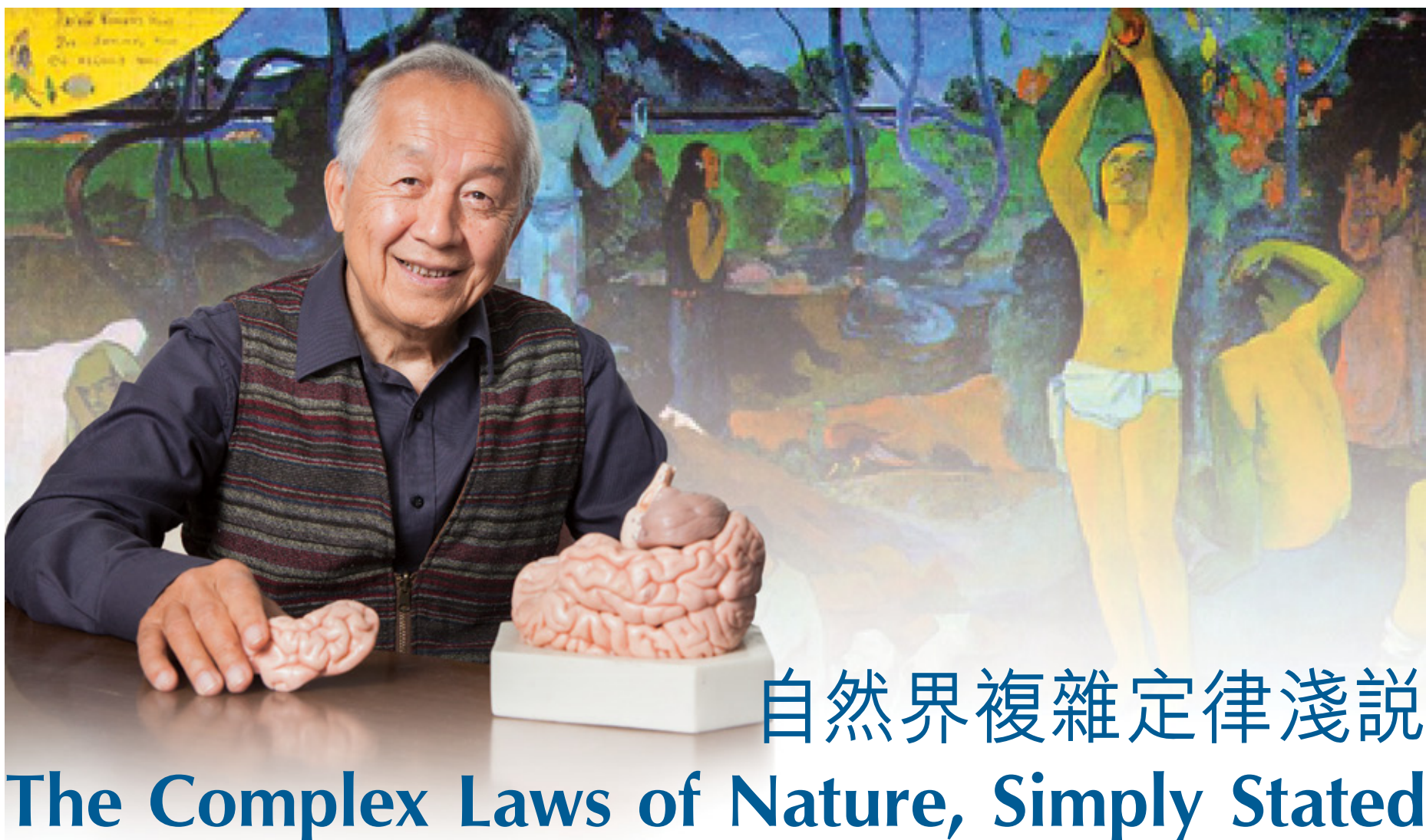


藍思詠
Candice Lam

As a resident student in the past years, King-yeung recalled days without the centre. He found it hard to study in the hostel because there were too many distractions. The number of seats in the study room in Wen Lan Tang was fewer than enough. Now the centre can provide an excellent place for study.

Candice Lam, Year 2 student of the Integrated Bachelor of Business Administration Programme, said the discussion rooms are equipped with screens which can connect to the computer and project the work for ease of discussion. She believed the pleasant environment can boost the study morale.

Prof. **Andrew C.F. Chan**, Head of Shaw College, introduced the three key concepts of the centre — 'H' for 'Human', 'W' for 'Worldwide Web', and 'M' for 'Magic' which means a combination of the former two elements. He said the centre would encourage students to make good use of Internet resources to connect and interact with the world, and to nurture innovativeness. 📖



現今學術界分工愈來愈細，學術文章往往只供同行閱讀，範圍專狹，用語相近。因此，大家不會預期一篇論文會同時引述中國人類學家費孝通和天體物理學家霍金，或者在一組講義投映中看到高更的畫和成人與嬰兒腦袋比較的照片，除非那是出自王士元教授之手。

王教授是中大電子工程學系研究教授，長期研究人類語言的演化，並與不同學科的學者合作，包括語言學、認知神經科學、遺傳學、人類學和計算機科學。似乎他從第一天做研究開始，便已針對宏大問題，並採用多學科的研究取向。

林林總總的人類語言，是王教授的研究重點。不論從演理理論還是複雜理論來說，人類語言對我們在公在私都十分重要。王教授視語言為表述世界的工具，是人類獨有的，人類在三百多萬年前直立起來，開始演化過程。隨着社會和自然環境愈來愈多樣化和複雜，這種演化過程急速加快。因此，語言不是靜態或封閉的系統，而是建立在許多生物和社會行為之上，並將它們吸納，尤其是呼吸、咀嚼、記憶和推理。語言是複雜適應系統，由諸多彼此互動的子系統構築而成，如語音、語法、語彙，每種都根據我們日常生活的變化，不斷適應和自我組織。其他複雜適應系統的例子包括股票市場、大腦和生態系統。

王教授到過世界許多地方做田野調查，包括中國一些偏遠地區，在那裏目睹中國的文化和語言種類之繁多。同時，在大規模都市化和全球化的情況下，他看到許多少數民族語言或方言有滅絕之虞。他說：「大部分人都知道保存地球的生物多樣性很重要和迫切，但極少人看到我們同樣須保存文化和語言的多樣性。」雲南省邀請他全面考察瀕危語言，並為該次訪查製作了半小時的影片 (<http://tiny.cc/b28j5w>)。

然而，有些微妙的適應變化似乎正在發生。王教授指出，

有些方言有復蘇跡象，而說也奇怪，這些都是拜現代媒體和通訊科技所賜。金宇澄的小說《繁花》描繪1960年代上海生活，把說上海方言變成很時髦的事情。王競的電影《萬箭穿心》描寫一名武漢婦人的磨難，電影令武漢方言變得熟悉和順耳。新媒體也有助保存瀕臨湮沒的語言。手機遊戲「瘋狂的方言」，以愈來愈艱深和少為人懂的中國方言來考驗玩家，大受歡迎。《中國日報》(2013年12月8日)引述王教授說：「保存語言主要是自發及由下至上的，借助多媒體也是有利和不可避免的。」語言自有其誕生、成長、衰落和滅亡的軌跡。

王教授是中大新成立的語言與人類複雜系統聯合研究中心 (<http://clhc.cuhk.edu.hk>) 主任。這個中心是中大、北京大學和台灣聯合大學系統共同合作的成果，目標是集合三校的專門知識和資源，有策略地研究語言這個複雜適應系統。王教授早就與北京大學的語言學家合作，在雲南做田野調查，又與台灣聯合大學系統的認知神經科學家合作，從事針對語言處理的實驗室實驗。這兩種語言學研究取向相輔相成，聯合研究中心的主要任務是融會這兩種取向的研究成果，並已在中大開設課程，講授語言的生物學基礎，吸引了幾所香港大學不同學科的學生。

人類複雜性的不同層面，如政治、人際關係、教育、醫療等，都是以語言為中介或者構成元素。但王教授警告，大多數關於人類行為和心理學的主流模型，都是歐洲中心概念的產物，亦即其事實和觀察樣本，偏向取自工業化、富裕而民主的西方社會中受過教育的人口，我們身處的世界當然複雜得多。聯合研究中心的目標之一，是以不同的中國語言和方言為重點，探討人類複雜性，特別關注歐洲語言和文化不常見的特點，包括聲調、豐富的量詞、相對簡單的構詞方式，以及數以千計的漢字。

隨着聯合研究中心的成立，王教授將繼續挑戰大問題，包括高更的：「我們來自何處？」「我們是甚麼？」和「我們往何處去？」他深信，語言是解答這三個問題的關鍵。

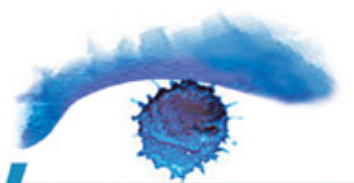
In the academic world where knowledge is increasingly compartmentalized, research papers are often written for one's peers within a narrow stretch of intellectual terrain who carry on the same business with the same technical vocabulary. One therefore does not expect to come across quotations from, say, the Chinese anthropologist Fei Xiaotong and the astrophysicist Stephen Hawking in one essay, or a painting by Paul Gauguin and a picture of the adult vs the newborn brain in the same set of presentation slides, that is, unless it was from Prof. William S-Y. Wang.

Professor Wang is research professor in the Department of Electronic Engineering at CUHK. He has devoted his long academic career to the studying of the emergence and evolution of human speech and collaborated with scholars from linguistics, cognitive neuroscience, genetics, anthropology and computer science, to name but a few. It is as if he has been taking aim at the big questions and adopting a multidisciplinary approach from the very first day of his research.

Human language in all its myriad forms is the linchpin of Professor Wang's research. It is important to our private and public communications, within the dual perspectives of evolution theory and complexity theory. To Professor Wang, language is a mental instrument for representing the world, unique to our species whose evolutionary trajectory began with erect posture over three million years ago. The trajectory accelerated sharply as our social and physical environments became increasingly diverse and complex. Thus language is not a static or closed system but rather builds upon and integrates many biological and social behaviours,

In Plain View

洞明集



especially respiration, mastication, remembering, and reasoning. Language is a complex adaptive system (CAS) with several interacting subsystems such as phonology, grammar, lexicon, etc., each constantly adapting and self-organizing to changes in our daily lives. Other examples of CAS include the stock market, the brain and the ecosystem.

Professor Wang's fieldwork has taken him to many parts of the world including some remote regions in China where he witnessed for himself the cultural and linguistic heterogeneity in China. At the same time, in the face of massive urbanization and globalization, he saw that many minority languages or dialects are under threat of dying out. He says, 'Most of us realize the importance as well as the urgency of maintaining the biodiversity of the globe we live in, but few of us see that the same applies to our cultural and linguistic diversity.' The Yunnan Province had invited him for a comprehensive tour of the endangered languages there, and made a half-hour film of the visit (<http://tiny.cc/b28j5w>).

However, all is not lost and some adaptive changes seem to be at work. Professor Wang acknowledges that some dialects are being revived or even popularized by, curiously enough, modern media and communication technology. **Jin Yucheng's** popular novel *Fan Hua*, which depicts Shanghainese life from the 1960s, has made speaking the Shanghai dialect something attractive and voguish. **Wang Jing's** film *Feng Shui*, depicting the trials and tribulations of a woman from Wuhan, has made the Wuhan dialect sound familiar and acceptable to hearers from outside that part of China. The new media have also helped to preserve vernaculars which are on



王士元教授探訪雲南普米族人，向一名婦人展示相片
Prof. William S-Y Wang shows a picture to a woman of Pumi ethnic minority

the verge of becoming extinct. The extremely popular mobile app game 'Crazy Dialects' challenges users to identify and decipher progressively arcane and little-known dialects spoken in China. Professor Wang was quoted in the *China Daily* (8 December 2013) as saying, 'Language preservation is largely a spontaneous bottom-up process. The multimedia are a healthy and inevitable step.' One simply has not seen enough of the birth, growth, decline and death of languages.

Professor Wang is the director of the newly established Joint Research Centre for Language and Human Complexity (JRCLHC) at CUHK (<http://clhc.cuhk.edu.hk>). It is a joint effort of three partnering institutions: CUHK, Peking University and the University System of Taiwan, with the objective to pool the expertise and resources of the three partners for strategic studies of language as a complex adaptive system. Professor

Wang has long collaborated with linguists at Peking University on fieldwork in Yunnan, and with cognitive neuroscientists at the University System of Taiwan on laboratory experiments on language processing. A central mission of JRCLHC is to interweave the research from these two symbiotic approaches in linguistic research. The three partners of JRCLHC are already offering a non-credit course at CUHK on the biological foundations of language, which is drawing students from various disciplines at several Hong Kong universities.

Various aspects of human complexity, e.g., politics, human relationship, education, health care, etc., are mediated by and constituted in language. But Professor Wang cautions that most prevailing models of human behaviour and psychology are products of a Eurocentric conception, that is, the samples of facts and observations are taken from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic (WEIRD) populations. Perhaps too obvious to state, our world or reality is more complex than that. One of the goals of JRCLHC is to examine human complexity with emphasis on various Chinese languages and dialects. Special attention will be paid to features not commonly found in European languages and culture, including the lexical use of tones, a rich system of classifiers, a relatively simple morphology, and writing in thousands of sinograms.

With the establishment of JRCLHC, Professor Wang will continue to take on the grand challenge of answering the questions once posed by Gauguin: 'Where did we come from?', 'What are we?', and 'Where are we going?'. He is convinced that language plays a pivotal role toward answering all three questions. 📖

The Galleria

博文貫珍



著名作家、教育家，人稱「小思」的盧瑋鑾教授，1964年畢業於中大新亞書院中文系，為中大首屆畢業生。

1962年，就讀二年級的盧教授與其他新亞同學響應中文系高級講師曾克崙先生「風窮詩倡和」的結集，用「風」字韻創作四十篇不同主題的詩。盧教授撰寫〈華夏篇〉，以史入詩，從清末列強入侵、辛亥革命爆發，寫到軍閥割據，描述近代中國跌宕起伏的命運，最後興起「民憂國難何時窮」的感嘆。詩

作經修改後刊載於《新亞生活》、《中國學生周報》及各大報章。這篇盧教授求學時期所撰的古詩習作手稿，現於大學展覽廳展出。

Renowned writer and educator Prof. Lo Wai-luen (alias Xiao Si) was one of CUHK's first batch of graduates who graduated from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of New Asia College in 1964.

In 1962, Professor Lo, who was a Year 2 student, and other students of New Asia College responded to senior lecturer Mr. Tseng Ke-tuan's call for submission of poetry by composing some 40 poems of different topics. In her poem 'Hua Xia' (China), Professor Lo depicts the vicissitudes of modern Chinese history, including the invasion by Western powers, the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, and the Warlord Era. At the end of the poem, she laments the fate of China. The edited poem was published in *New Asia Life*, *The Chinese Student Weekly*, and several newspapers.

The manuscript of the poem is now on display in the University Gallery.



瞄準肺癌

Taking Aim at Lung Cancer



新任李樹芬醫學基金腫瘤學教授的莫樹錦教授，在3月11日發表其就職演講，題目為「向肺癌宣戰」。

抗癌猶如打仗，可惜長久以來人類在肺癌戰場上一節節敗退。一切歸咎於1492年10月，哥倫布探險隊一位中尉吸食了第一口煙。香煙在1902年開始大量生產，加上廣告宣傳，吸煙蔚然成風。單在2011年，全球死於肺癌的人數已高達一百萬。惟到近年，有賴分子標靶治療的發展，我們才開始在這場慘烈的戰事中重奪陣地。有了新武器之後，現在的問題是該如何打贏這場戰爭。不妨借鑑古人的智慧，《孫子兵法》云：「知己知彼，百戰不殆。」過去數十年，我們把肺癌籠統分為小細胞肺癌和非小細胞肺癌，但這並非全部事實。現在我們能夠掌握個別癌細胞的分子圖譜，藉此針對該腫瘤，有的放矢。

莫教授在演講中解釋分子標靶治療的機理，藉着了解個別肺癌的分子圖譜，可以針對腫瘤對症下藥。最佳例子是發現了上皮因子受體突變這個致病因子，並研發出表皮因子酪胺酸酶抑制劑，再加上對於組織和血液樣本的高靈敏度和特異性分析，可用作有該類突變病人的第一線標準治療手段。這在ELM4-ALK易位變異病患者身上亦得到印證。有了特定的遺傳信息在手，莫教授就能進行臨床試驗，測試專門針對突變的藥物，結果令人振奮。莫教授盼望，憑着更精良的檢測，採用綜合療法策略，以及對付抗藥性問題，能為帶有已知致癌因子的病患提供更佳的治療。

孫子曰：「謀無術則成事難，術無謀則必敗。」毫無疑問，現時投放於肺癌研究的資源已不少，可惜更多精力擺在了滿足監管要求。在研究發現和治療策略方面，我們必須擺脫「人有我有」及「人有我優」的競爭觀念，檢討臨床試驗背後的理念，並重新審視監管指引，以令更多資源能用於研發新療法，這樣才能在抗癌研究方面有長足進步。

在這場與肺癌的抗戰中，醫生、病人、家人、倡導者、研究人員、製藥企業和政府等均參與其中，必須同心協力發展新的研究策略和治療。近年來，全球朝着這個目標的合作愈來愈多，唯有如此，我們才能贏取最終勝利，令病人得到更好的照顧。

Prof. Tony S.K. Mok, newly appointed Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation Professor of Clinical Oncology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, delivered his inaugural lecture entitled 'Declaration of War against Lung Cancer' on 11 March.

Fighting cancer is like fighting a war. Unfortunately we have been losing the battle against lung cancer for many years. It all started in October 1492 when tobacco was first smoked by a lieutenant on Columbus's expedition. Its popularity was fanned by the manufacturing of cigarettes in 1902 and the promulgation of the corresponding advertisements. In 2011, global casualties from lung cancer amounted to one million. Only in recent years, with the development of molecular targeted therapy, have we begun to gain some ground in this tough fight. We are equipped with new weapons but the question now is how we can win the war. Ancient wisdom from Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* provides guidance: 'If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles.' For

many decades we have wrongly addressed lung cancer as single entity illness: small cell lung cancer or non-small cell lung cancer. But that is not the full picture. By understanding the molecular profile of each individual lung cancer, we are capable of targeting the tumor successfully.

In the lecture, Professor Mok expounded the mechanism of molecular targeted therapy, which can be used to target the tumor by understanding the molecular profile of each individual lung cancer. The best example of this is the discovery of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) mutation as a driver oncogene, and the establishment of EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI). These discoveries, together with high sensitivity and specificity analysis of tissue and blood samples, could be used as the standard first line treatment for patients harbouring the mutation. The same concept is reconfirmed in patients with ELM4-ALK translocation mutation. With information of the specific genetic information, Professor Mok was able to conduct clinical trials with specific drug targeted for a mutation. The results have been encouraging. Professor Mok hopes to optimize treatment for patients with known driver oncogene by sophisticated detection, strategy on combination therapy and combating resistance.

Sun Tzu also taught that: 'Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory. Tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat.' There is little doubt that a lot of resources are being put into lung cancer research but even more are put into meeting regulatory requirements. Our progress could be greatly enhanced by reducing 'me too' and 'me better' discoveries and strategies, reviewing the philosophy behind clinical trials as well as revisiting regulatory guidelines so that more resources could be used in the discovery of novel treatment.

In this war against lung cancer, all parties with a stake in it including doctors, patients, families, advocates, researchers, pharmaceutical companies and governments must join hands and develop novel strategies in research and care delivery. In recent years, we have seen a lot more global collaboration towards this objective. Only with such an effort will we be able to take better care of our patients and come out as the victors.



左起：中大醫學院院長陳家亮教授、食物及衛生局局長高永文醫生、中大李樹芬醫學基金腫瘤學教授莫樹錦教授、李樹芬醫學基金會主席李維達醫生，以及中大校長沈祖堯教授

From left: Prof. Francis Chan, Dean of Medicine, CUHK; Dr. Ko Wing-man, Secretary for Food and Health, HKSAR; Prof. Tony S.K. Mok, Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation Professor of Clinical Oncology, CUHK; Dr. Walton Li, chairman, Board of Governors, Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation; and Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, Vice-Chancellor, CUHK



中大—烏德勒支大學語言、認知及大腦聯合研究中心成立 CUHK-UU Joint Centre for Language, Mind and Brain Established

中大與荷蘭烏德勒支大學在3月13日於中大校園舉行「中大—烏德勒支大學語言、認知及大腦聯合研究中心」成立典禮。該中心旨在提供一個國際平台，促進語言、認知及大腦的跨學科與多學科研究，並結合中大與烏德勒支大學兩校的科研優勢與實力，共同推動語言學習和發展的生物學基礎、認知神經科學，以及語言治療方面的創新研究。

中大校長沈祖堯教授、荷蘭駐港澳總領事Wilfred Mohr先生，以及歐盟駐港澳辦公室主任Vincent Piket先生為聯合研究中心主持開幕典禮。兩校同時展開一連兩天的首屆「語言與認知神經遺傳學研討會」，分別於中大校園及中大深圳研究院舉行，以慶祝聯合研究中心成立。

CUHK and Utrecht University (UU) in the Netherlands held the opening ceremony of the CUHK-UU Joint Centre for Language, Mind and Brain at CUHK on 13 March. The Joint Centre provides an international platform to promote interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research in language, mind and brain. It represents an innovative effort to synergize and combine the strengths of CUHK and UU in areas



involving the biological basis of language learning and development, cognitive neuroscience, and speech-language therapy.

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Wilfred Mohr, Consul-General, Netherlands Consulate General in Hong Kong and Macao; and Mr. Vincent Piket,

head of the European Union office to Hong Kong and Macau, officiated at the ceremony. The two universities also held the Symposium on the Neurogenetics of Language and Cognition on CUHK campus and at the Shenzhen Research Institute two days in a row to celebrate the launch of the Joint Centre.



社會科學院表揚優異師生 Faculty of Social Science Honours Outstanding Teachers and Students

社會科學院於3月8日舉行2013年模範教學獎暨院長榮譽錄頒獎典禮，由香港特區政府規劃署署長凌嘉勤先生（前排左四）主禮，頒授模範教學獎予社會工作學系陶兆銘教授（前排右二）、政治與行政學系李家翹博士（前排右三）及經濟學系莫啟聰教授（前排右四），同時頒發院長榮譽錄證書予學術成績優異的學生。

Three teachers in the Faculty of Social Science were honoured with the Faculty's Exemplary Teaching Award 2013 on 8 March. They were Prof. To Siu-ming (2nd right, front row) of the Department of Social Work, Dr. Nelson Lee (3rd right, front row) of the Department of Government and Public Administration and Prof. Wallace Mok (4th right, front row) of the Department of Economics. Mr. K.K. Ling (4th left, front row), Director of Planning of the HKSAR Government, was the guest of honour of the ceremony. On the same occasion, certificates were presented to students of the Faculty who made the Dean's List for excellent academic achievements.

國家教育部批准設立中大（深圳） Establishment of CUHK (Shenzhen) Approved

國家教育部最近正式批准設立香港中文大學（深圳）（中大〔深圳〕）。中大（深圳）下一步將積極推進各項重點工作，包括全球延聘優秀教員、學科發展規劃，以及2014年招生工作。

中大校長兼中大（深圳）理事會理事長沈祖堯教授表示，中大（深圳）正式獲國家教育部批准設立，是中大發展的重要里程碑。中大（深圳）將致力培養更多具有國際視野、專業知識、高尚品格及對社會有承擔的人才。

中大（深圳）校長徐揚生院士說，創建中大（深圳），對吸引和培養珠三角地區的高層次創新人才，研究和開發高科技成果，加強與世界先進國家和地區在高等教育方面的交流與合作，以及推進國家高等教育綜合改革試驗具有重要意義。

中大（深圳）位於深圳市龍崗區，佔地約一百萬平方米，將分期建設，其中校園內現有八幢建築樓宇的翻新改建及內部裝修工程已完成，足以讓中大（深圳）辦學初年進行教學、科研、行政等工作。校園第一期工程亦已展開，

包括興建主要教學大樓、圖書館、大學行政樓、會議中心、學生中心、書院及教職員宿舍等，預計逐步於2016至2017年落成。

The State Ministry of Education (MoE) has recently given its approval for the establishment of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen (CUHK(SZ)). With the approval, CUHK(SZ) will further implement faculty recruitment, planning and development of academic curriculum, student admission in 2014 and other key strategic plans.

Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor and chairman of the Governing Board of CUHK(SZ), said that the approval of the establishment of CUHK(SZ) by the MoE marks an important milestone in the development of CUHK. CUHK(SZ) will endeavour to train future generations of university graduates who are international in outlook, learned in the disciplines they follow, upright in character, and committed to serving the needs of society.

Prof. Xu Yangsheng, President of CUHK(SZ), said that

the establishment of CUHK(SZ) is of great significance in attracting and nurturing high-calibre innovative professionals in the Pearl River Delta region, in research and the exploitation of high-end technology, in enhancing academic exchange and collaboration with higher-education institutions in developed countries and regions, as well as in helping to push forward the comprehensive reform of higher education in China.

CUHK(SZ) is located in the Longgang District of Shenzhen, encompassing a campus area of around one million square metres, and will be constructed in phases. The renovation of the eight existing buildings on the site has been completed, which shall support the operational, teaching and learning activities of CUHK(SZ) in the initial years. Phase one campus development has also commenced, including the construction of major teaching blocks, the library, the university administration building, a conference centre, a student centre, colleges and staff quarters, and is expected to be completed in 2016 and 2017.

非洲文化節 African Week

學生事務處與CUHK Black International Community合辦非洲文化節，在3月18日於文化廣場舉行開幕典禮，安哥拉駐港總領事館副領事Augusta Bessa夫人（左）和尼日利亞駐港總領事Danjuma Nanpon Sheni先生均有出席。

沈祖堯校長在致辭時說：「我們與世界其他地方有許多聯繫。但過去我們說自己很全球化時，只把眼光放到北面的地界。我們有許多歐洲的夥伴，有許多北美洲的夥伴，但似乎忘卻還有許多人住在南半球，包括非洲和拉丁美洲。我們對於非洲的知識很貧乏，所以我很高興本校學生事務處舉行這次活動，擴闊我們對世界其他地方的眼界。」

嘉賓致辭後，學生表演歌唱和非洲時裝助慶。這次非洲文化節由3月18至21日舉行，活動包括講座、分享會和電影放映會。



The Office of Student Affairs and the CUHK Black International Community jointly organized the African Week. Mrs. Augusta Bessa (*left in top photo*), Vice Consul, Consulate General of the Republic of Angola in Hong Kong, and Mr. Danjuma Nanpon Sheni, Consul General, Consulate General of Nigeria, attended the opening ceremony on 18 March.

In his welcome speech, Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor, said, 'We have many connections with other parts of the world. But in the past when we say we are global, we actually only looked at the northern part of the globe. We have lots of partners from Europe, lots of partners from North America. But we seem to forget there are many people living in the South Hemisphere, including Africa and Latin America. We lack knowledge about our friends from Africa. I'm very glad that our Office of Student Affairs organizes this activity to widen our horizons to different parts of the world.'

The welcoming speeches by the officiating guests were followed by a singing performance and an African Fashion Show. The African Week ran from 18 to 21 March, featuring a talk, sharing sessions, and a movie screening.



伍宜孫學生展才華 Sunny Festival

伍宜孫書院在3月21日舉行第一屆Sunny Festival。院內各學生團體設立攤位介紹其活動，還有學生才藝表演，包括舞獅、歌唱、戲劇、嘻哈舞蹈和民族服裝表演。沈祖堯校長、書院院長李沛良教授和書院院監會成員伍步昌先生等出席支持。

Wu Yee Sun College held the first Sunny Festival on 21 March. Different student organizations set up booths at the event to showcase their achievements. The festival featured talent shows, including lion dance, singing, drama, hip-hop dance, and cultural fashion show. The event was attended by Prof. Joseph J.Y. Sung, CUHK Vice-Chancellor; Prof. Rance P.L. Lee, Master of the College; Mr. Albert P.C. Wu, member of the College's Committee of Overseers, etc.



中大隊於大專盃再奪三冠

CUHK Captures Three More Championships in Inter-universities Competitions

中大女子羽毛球隊在3月8日的大專女子羽毛球決賽中全力衛冕，對手是實力極強的香港大學，在第一、二局單打賽事中均先勝中大隊一比零，但中大兩名單打球員其後均反超前以二比一勝出。第三局雙打賽事，中大隊以二比零取勝，最終連勝三局衛冕。

另外，中大女子田徑隊於3月9日的大專田徑賽中獲得女子組團體季軍，當中隊員呂麗瑤（體育運動科學系一年級）更以三金一銀的成績（一百米欄、二百米和四乘一百米接力冠軍、四乘四百米接力亞軍）勇奪本年度大專田徑賽女子個人全場冠軍。



在大專活木球比賽中，上屆奪冠的中大男、女子活木球隊於3月15日初賽均以首名成績打入16日的決賽，女子隊更以大比數領前，最後輕鬆衛冕。男子隊雖然受香港城市大學緊迫，終於也能凱旋。

On 8 March, CUHK Women's Badminton Team, the defending champion, played against the University of Hong Kong in the final of the USFHK Women's Badminton Competition. CUHK players were beaten by their opponents in the first sets during both the first and the second matches. But with persistence, they finally defeated their tough opponents and defended their championship by 3-0.



On 9 March, CUHK athlete Miss Lui Lai-yiu (Sports Science and Physical Education, Year 1) captured the Overall Individual Champion title by winning three gold medals (100m hurdle, 200m and 4x100m relay) and one silver medal (4x400m relay) in the USFHK Annual Athletic Meet, helping the CUHK Women's Athletic Team to obtain the second runner-up title.

On 15 and 16 March, CUHK Men's and Women's Woodball Teams also strived to defend their champion titles. While the women's team won with ease, the men's Team was neck and neck with the Hong Kong City University (CityU) in the competition. Finally, the men's team managed to outshine the CityU team and bagged the championship.



Ins and Outs

人事動態



Information in this section can only be accessed with [CWEM password](#).

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請須輸入[中大校園電子郵件密碼](#)。

Announcements

宣布事項

1995公積金計劃內各項投資回報成績

Investment Returns on Designated Investment Funds of Staff Superannuation Scheme 1995

基金 Fund	2.2014		1.3.2013–28.2.2014	
	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	4.72%	3.88%	14.73%	11.38%
平衡 Balanced	2.96%	3.38%	6.89%	9.72%
穩定 Stable	2.08%	2.21%	3.34%	4.60%
香港股票 HK Equity	2.31%	3.02%	4.17%	0.79%
香港指數 HK Index-linked	3.84%	3.70%	2.10%	2.81%
A50中國指數 ^Δ A50 China Tracker ^Δ	-2.94%	-3.09%	-24.18%	-21.44%
港元銀行存款 HKD Bank Deposit	0.11%	0.001%	1.10%	0.01%
美元銀行存款* USD Bank Deposit*	0.05%	-0.04%	1.18%	0.18%
澳元銀行存款* AUD Bank Deposit*	2.75%	2.60%	-9.55%	-11.45%
歐元銀行存款* EUR Bank Deposit*	2.39%	2.37%	6.06%	5.74%

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 累積回報是由2013年3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2月該溢價減少了0.92%，而2013年3月至2014年2月之十二個月期間溢價的累計減幅為1.77%。

Cumulative returns are for the past twelve months from 1 March 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 February, there was a decrease in premium of 0.92% and for the twelve months from March 2013 to February 2014, the premium decreased by 1.77%.

* 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.

教職員公積金計劃 (1995)——投資簡報會

Staff Superannuation Scheme (1995)—Investment Forum

財務處安排於4月14及16日舉行投資簡報會。詳情如下：

Two investment forum sessions are scheduled for 14 and 16 April. Details are as follows:

14.4.2014 (星期一 Monday)	
12:30 pm–2:00 pm 李兆基樓4號演講廳 LT4, Lee Shau Kee Bldg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 增長基金 Growth Fund 香港股票基金 Hong Kong Equity Fund 香港指數基金 Hong Kong Index-linked Fund A50中國指數基金 A50 China Tracker Fund
16.4.2014 (星期三 Wednesday)	
12:30 pm–2:00 pm 李兆基樓3號演講廳 LT3, Lee Shau Kee Bldg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 平衡基金 Balanced Fund 穩定基金 Stable Fund

薄備簡餐。請各成員踴躍出席。參加表格可於財務處網頁 (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html) 下載。查詢請致電薪津及公積金組：3943 1559/7236。

Light lunch will be provided. Your attendance at the forum is highly recommended. Enrolment form can be downloaded from the Bursary website (www.cuhk.edu.hk/bursary/eng/index.html). For enquiries, please contact the Payroll & Superannuation Unit at 3943 1559 /7236.

「卓敏講座教授」及「傑出學人」榮銜

Awards of Choh-Ming Li Professorships and Outstanding Fellowships

為表揚在學術方面表現卓越的教學人員，大學分別設立「卓敏講座教授」及「傑出學人」（學院層面）兩項殊榮。

這兩項表揚計劃於2012年首度接受提名，最後一共頒發了十一個「卓敏講座教授」及九個「傑出學人」殊榮。前者於2013年卓敏教授席頒授典禮中頒發與獲獎者。

這兩項計劃現正再次接受學院院長提名。

In order to recognize academic staff with distinguished scholastic performance, the University has established the Choh-Ming Li Professorships and the Outstanding Fellowships (Faculty basis).

Both award schemes were first open to nominations in 2012. In that exercise, 11 and 9 awards of Choh-Ming Li Professorships and Outstanding Fellowships were made respectively and the former were presented to the awardees at the installation of the Choh-Ming Li Professorships in 2013.

The two schemes are now open again to nominations from Faculty Deans.

卞趙如蘭教授紀念展

An Exhibition in Memory of Prof. Rulan Chao Pian

為紀念2013年11月30日在美國劍橋家中辭世的卞趙如蘭教授，大學圖書館系統舉辦「卞趙如蘭教授紀念展」。展品包括卞教授的手稿、筆記、書信、相片、著作及有關卞教授的文章。

To commemorate Prof. Rulan Chao Pian, who passed away on 30 November 2013 at the age of 91 in her home in Cambridge, US, the University Library System organizes an Exhibition in Memory of Professor Rulan Chao Pian. Exhibits include Professor Pian's manuscripts, notes, correspondence, photos, publications and articles about her.

日期 Period	27.3.2014 – 2.6.2014
地點 Venue	崇基學院牟路思怡圖書館 Chung Chi College Elisabeth Luce Moore Library

中大網站連續兩年獲無障礙嘉許計劃金獎

CUHK Website Wins Gold in Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme Again

中文大學網頁連續第二年獲「無障礙網頁嘉許計劃」評選為金獎級別，而CUHK Mobile也贏得流動應用程式組別金獎。該計劃由政府資訊科技總監辦公室與平等機會委員會合辦，本年度增設「最喜愛網站」獎項，嘉許具備優秀無障礙網頁設計而又受大眾歡迎的網站。中大網站獲列入候選名單，公眾可於3月24至4月6日到網站www.webforall.gov.hk/vote投票選出自己最喜愛的網站。

For the second year in a row, the CUHK website has received the gold award of the Web Accessibility Recognition Scheme organized by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer and the Equal Opportunities Commission. CUHK Mobile also has won the gold award in the mobile application stream of the scheme. This year, the scheme introduces a new 'Most Favourite Websites' award to show recognition to exemplary and popular websites pursuing best practices in web accessibility. CUHK is one of the entrants eligible for the election. The public can visit the website www.webforall.gov.hk/vote to vote for their favourite website from 24 March to 6 April.

鋼琴音樂會

Piano Concert

音樂系將舉辦以下鋼琴音樂會，免費入座，歡迎參加。

The Department of Music will present a piano concert. All are welcome, free entrance.

演奏者 Performer	Sophia Yan
日期 Date	24.4.2014 (星期四 Thursday)
時間 Time	8:00 pm
地點 Venue	崇基學院利黃瑤壁樓利希慎音樂廳 Lee Hysan Concert Hall, Esther Lee Building, Chung Chi College

韓流小吃

Korea's Favourite Spicy Snack

自從稱為「韓流」的韓國影視文化在亞洲大行其道後，連帶韓國電視、電影中出現的韓國食物，也漸為韓國以外的人熟悉。最近韓劇《來自星星的你》大受歡迎，韓式炸雞配啤酒也跟着受人注目。不過，據說在韓劇中出鏡率最高的，是另外一種食物，連美國國務卿克里今年2月到訪南韓時也特地去品嚐，那就是辣炒年糕。

韓式年糕是韓國街頭小吃，做法不難，好不好吃就看食材和工夫。聯合書院思源館供應的泡菜炒年糕，用的年糕、泡菜和韓國辣椒醬都是廚師品嚐多款試驗後挑選。年糕炒之前先用滾水燙過，再泡冰水，經過這個步驟，吃起來特別有嚼勁，加入泡菜、洋蔥、椰菜和甘筍絲同炒，可說是本地化的變奏。但只要好吃，何必管正宗不正宗。

克里光顧那韓國炒年糕店後，店主說：「他一定很喜歡吃辣，因為他吃完後，沒有要求要喝杯水。」思源館的年糕，能不能吃辣也可以一試，只要告訴廚師，她就會按你的口味調較辣度。

Since *Hallyu*, the wave of South Korean entertainment and pop culture, has swept across Asia and the world, people outside Korea also have a growing appetite for Korean foods that appear in Korean movies and TV dramas. Recently, a TV drama called *My Love from the Star* became a massive hit, which sparked a craze for fried chicken with beer. However, the food appearing most frequently on screen is said to be another Korean snack. When US Secretary of State John Kerry visited Seoul in February, he was seen eating this local delicacy—tteokbokki, rice cakes with chili paste.

Tteokbokki is Korean street food, which is easy to make.



Whether it is delicious or not depends on the quality of its ingredients and their preparation. The chef at the United College Si Yuan Amenities Centre has tried different brands of rice cake, kimchi, and Korean chili paste before she found the right ones. Before being cooked with other ingredients, rice cakes are first blanched in hot water and then given an ice water bath. With this step, rice cakes have a tender yet firm texture. Here rice cakes are stir-fried with kimchi, onion, cabbage, and carrot. You may

say it is a local variation. As long as it tastes good, who cares if it is not the original recipe?

The owner of the small eatery where Kerry tasted tteokbokki said, 'He must enjoy eating spicy food because he didn't even ask for a glass of water.' At Si Yuan Amenities Centre, you may try tteokbokki whether you are a spicy food eater or not. Just tell your preference to the chef, she will adjust the level of spiciness that suits your palate best.

Arts and Leisure

藝文雅趣



《黑夜賜給我黑色的眼睛》

2013·水彩紙本·42 cm x 40 cm
梁景嵐·藝術系畢業生 (2013)

When the Night Adorns My Eyes

2013, water colour on paper, 42 cm x 40 cm

Leung King-nam Sirine, 2013 graduate of the Department of Fine Arts

何謂實證為本的教育改革？

教育和其他社會制度一樣，必須與時俱進，有所變化和改革。任何教育發展的新方向，都必須以實證為依據，研究人員、實踐者和政策制訂者都參與在內。為令政策制訂者在實行和改進教育計劃時，能作出明智決定，除了比較抽象的知識外，還必須以有組織的方式為他們提供確鑿證據。

甚麼是Success for All (SFA) 計劃？

SFA計劃由約翰霍普金斯大學的學者開發，是以研究為依據的改革模式。目的是從幼年時期開始提高美國學生的讀寫能力。計劃背後的思想是：閱讀技巧是兒童整體學業成就的主要基礎。我與約翰霍普金斯、威斯康辛大學麥迪遜分校、協和大學和英國約克大學的研究人員合作，探討此計劃成效。我們發現，藉着歷時數年的循序漸進讀寫能力教學，可以做到全面的學校層面改革，還能有針對地提高學生成績。

你還做了哪些相關工作？

我其後參與約翰霍普金斯大學Center for Data-Driven Reform in Education (CDDRE) 的工作，這個中心創造了地區層面的改革模式，為美國七個州內五十九個地區的地方領袖擔任顧問，教導他們如何有策略地運用數據，並選擇已證明有效的計劃。這項為期四年的大規模研究，證實以下變化模式是有幫助的：這種包括初期諮詢和實施基準評核的模式，可以促使學校領導採取有確鑿證據證明其有成效的計劃。另有發現顯示，學校若選擇有確鑿證據證明有效的閱讀計劃，學生的閱讀能力會優於沒採用這類計劃的學校。

你為何設立「效證最佳教育計劃大全」網站？

要實現實證為本的改革，有關教育介入手法和方案的研究結合也十分關鍵，並且對於政策愈來愈重要。由於我在SFA計劃和CDDRE做過相關研究，又對於實證為本的教育改革一直興趣甚深，我與約翰霍普金斯和約克大學的同事，在美國和英國設立了方便教育工作者使用的網站 (www.bestevidence.org; www.bestevidence.org.uk)，把經研究證明有效的計劃加以推廣，並方便實踐者和教育家獲取資訊。

為何想到把這個計劃搬到香港實行？

我想知道香港是否能實行相同的閱讀計劃，使學習英語的華人小學生受惠。因此我邀請約翰霍普金斯、香港浸會大學和香港城市大學的學者合作，實行為期一年的先導計劃，把計劃本地化，並評估其在香港的成效。

有何發現？

雖然先導計劃的學生樣本比較小，但已見到可觀的結果。SFA計劃本是為以英語為母語的學生設計，但結果顯示，經過「本地化」的計劃對於母語非英語的學生同樣有效。研究得出的數據證明，只要經過一些修改，這個計劃可以轉用於不同的文化和語言環境。先導計劃也奠下了基礎，有助日後進行質化和長期的縱觀研究，以使香港能採用經過本地化的同類計劃，像美國一樣享受節省成本的好處。

你認為該如何在香港推廣實證為本的教育改革？

許多人以為實證為本的做法只是學者的事。其實，為了令實證為本的改革能夠在香港實現，學者、業內和政策制訂者必須同心合力，利用嚴謹的研究方法檢視現有做法的成效，鼓勵開發嶄新的介入手段，並把經科學方法驗證的介入方法，廣泛應用於教室之中。

教育行政與政策學系 張志強教授**Alan C.K. Cheung****Department of Educational Administration and Policy****What is evidence-based education reform?**

Like every other social institution, education must change, progress and reform itself with the times. Any new direction in the development of education must be based on evidence involving the collective efforts of researchers, practitioners and policy-makers. To facilitate policy-makers to make informed decisions in implementing or enhancing educational programmes, concrete evidence, in addition to intangible know-how, must be made available in a structured manner.

What is the Success for All (SFA) programme?

The SFA programme is a research-based reform model developed by scholars at Johns Hopkins University. It was designed to improve the literacy capacity of students from an early age in the US. The thinking behind the programme is that reading skills provide a critical part of the foundation for children's overall academic success. I had collaborated with researchers at Johns Hopkins, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Concordia University and the University of York (UK) to study the effectiveness of the programme.

We found that comprehensive school-level reform and targeted student-level achievement could be obtained through a multi-year sequencing of literacy instruction.

What other related work did you do?

I then took part in the work at the Centre for Data-Driven Reform in Education (CDDRE) at Johns Hopkins which had created a district-level reform model providing consultation to district leaders in 59 districts in seven states of the US on strategic use of data and selection of proven programmes. This large-scale four-year longitudinal study supports a model of change in which initial consultation and implementation of benchmark assessments motivate school leaders to adopt programmes with good evidence of effectiveness. The findings also reveal that reading effects were larger for schools that selected reading programmes with good evidence of effectiveness than for those that did not.

Why did you create the Best-Evidence Encyclopedia website?

For evidence-based reform to work, syntheses of research on educational interventions and programmes are also critical and have taken on increasing policy importance. Based on my research on SFA and at CDDRE and my continuing interest in evidence-based education reform, my colleagues at Johns Hopkins and York and I created an educator-friendly website in both the US and the UK (www.bestevidence.org; www.bestevidence.org.uk) to promote the use of research proven programmes with strong evidence of effectiveness and to make the information more accessible to practitioners and educators.

Why would you want to replicate the programme in Hong Kong?

After my research in the US, I began to wonder if the same reading programme could be implemented in Hong Kong to benefit Chinese primary school students learning English. Therefore I invited my collaborators from Johns Hopkins, Hong Kong Baptist University and City University of Hong Kong to embark on a one-year pilot programme to localize the programme and evaluate its effectiveness in Hong Kong.

What did you find?

Although the pilot programme only involved a small sample of students it nevertheless produced significant results. While the SFA programme was designed for students whose mother-tongue was English, it was shown that the 'localized' programme worked equally well with students whose first language was not English. The data provided by the research proves that the programme can be transferred to different cultural and language contexts with some adaptations. The pilot project also paved the way for a more qualitative, longer term and longitudinal research so that Hong Kong can enjoy the same cost-saving benefits as the US through a localized similar programme.

As you see it, how evidence-based reform in education can be promoted in Hong Kong?

Many people believe that evidence-based practice is the concern of the academics only. However, in order to make evidence-based reform work in Hong Kong, academics, practitioners, and policy makers need to make a concerted effort to use rigorous research methods to examine the effectiveness of our current practices, to encourage the development of new innovative interventions, and to promote the use of scientifically proven interventions in our classrooms. 📖