



我與世界

wǒ

yǔ

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jìe

My world and me

I Wish to Find Utopia

IN Hui Ting Hin

I wish to find Utopia,
For I have my ideals.
They are not easy to fulfill,
But I will try hard still.

What if I find Utopia,
And I need no more ideals?
No more pleasing the teacher,
No worries about the future.

If I should live in Utopia,
I'd leave behind my ideals.
Forget about school grades,
And will not care if they fade.

Will I be happy then?
Or will I be bored then?
Why not just keep my ideals?
And say goodbye to Utopia!

Feedback from Mr. C Chan:

Pursuing Utopia may seem like a dream. Yet, we should never give up our dreams. A life without dreams is so meaningless. Keep looking for your Utopia. I hope your dream will come true one day.

What is Utopia?

1S Tse Yee Hon

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What is Utopia?

Is it a dream?

Is it ice cream?

Could we eat it?

Where is Utopia?

Is it in the washroom?

Is it in my classroom?

Can we go there?

How do we find Utopia?

Is it flying a plane?

Is it taking a train?

Please tell me about it!

Does anyone live there?

Maybe no one

But if there is someone,

Can you bring me there?

Feedback from Parent Advisor (1J Luke Martin's Father):

It is nice to try to learn by asking. I hope someone will give answers to your curiosity and I hope you will find your own Utopia one day.

Nature is Endangered

IS Pang Tsz Yan

Turtles crawl slowly,
But they are very patient.
They have heavy shells,
But they never give up.

Bees have sharp needles,
But they seldom attack.
They collect the sweet honey,
But they are not greedy.

Monkeys are acrobatic experts,
But they could be quite lazy.
They are very clever,
But they play tricks on others.

Nature is marvelous and stunning,
But now it is in danger.
If you want to see the animals in the future,
Please please please, protect our beautiful nature.

Feedback from 1J So Wing Lun:

Julia, I really like your poem and when I am reading it I can picture it in my mind. I don't want our nature to be damaged and ruined. I will do my best to save our beautiful Earth.

All things are beautiful

1S Tanaka Kayo

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Flowers are beautiful.

They are lovely.

They help us relax.

Butterflies are beautiful.

They have different colours on their wings.

They are carefree.

Bees are beautiful.

They know how to make honey.

They always work very hard.

People are beautiful.

They have handsome boyfriends.

They have gorgeous girlfriends.

All the things are beautiful.

They are made by God.

They are all unique.

Aren't you?

Feedback from 1J Chan See Ching:

This poem is well-written. Simple English is used. However, I don't agree with the third stanza and we don't need handsome boyfriends or gorgeous girlfriends in order to be beautiful. It would be better if the writer stresses the importance of inner beauty. I like the question asked at the end of the poem. It helps readers think more deeply about the issue.

What is beauty?

1S Yeung Hau Yi

I think beauty is a mysterious thing.
It is a chemical reaction in your brain.

Flowers are beautiful.
You can see the different colours.
You can smell the lovely scent.

Birds are beautiful.
You can listen to their wonderful tweets.
You can dream to fly like them.

Horses are beautiful.
You can ride on their backs.
You can hunt or go everywhere.

Children are beautiful.
You can hold them with your hands.
You can love them with your hearts.

I think beauty is an interesting thing.
It is a magic blessing our God bring.

Feedback from 1J Cheung Tsz Yan:

The rhythm and layout of this poem is of a high standard. The concept about beauty is very clear. It is good that Hau Yi has listed a lot of examples to define "beauty". However, I expect to hear more rhymes.

Film Review: “Somewhere in Time”

3V Chow Nga Yin

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“Somewhere in time” is a famous romance film. It has received a Saturn Award for Best Costume, Saturn Award for Best Music and Saturn Award for Best Fantasy Film. The film was also nominated for the Academy Award for Costume Design.

This movie is a love story between Richard Collier who is a playwright and Elise, an actress. The film begins in May 1972 when playwright Richard is approached by an elderly woman who places a pocket watch in his hand while pleading with him to “come back to me”. Eight years later, Richard stays at the Grand Hotel and becomes entranced by a strangely catpivating photograph of a mysterious, beautiful young woman. Through self-hypnosis, he traveled back in time to 1912 to find love with Elise.

Although this movie was well received during its previews, it was widely derided by critics upon its relase and became unsuccessful at the box office. Nevertheless, it has earned a large and loyal fan base following since its release on cable television and video. The movie is now regarded by many to be a cult classic.

I think this movie is very romantic not to be missed. Although it is an old film, I still strongly recommend it to you. If time is something that doesn't stop you from finding and giving love, then this movie is perfect for you.

Feedback from Ms T. Lam :

Though I have never seen "Somewhere in time", I would love to see it immediately after reading Renee's film review. It is quite true that some movies are not successful at the box office even though there are good actors, wonderful plots and amazing costumes, maybe the audience cannot accept the idea immediately and it takes time. However, some of them would become a classic after a period of time when more and more audience talk about it. It shows we do not need to feel bad when we are not appreciated, maybe it is still too early for others to know our strength. Renee, good try.

Dolphins

1J Li Pang Lam

Dolphins are marine mammals that are related to whales and porpoises. There are almost forty species of dolphins in seventeen genera. Dolphins are considered to be the most intelligent animals in the sea.

Dolphins are descendants of terrestrial mammals. Modern dolphins have 2 small, rod-shaped pelvic bones thought to be vestigial hind legs. Dolphins have a streamlined fusiform body, adapted for fast swimming. The tail fins of the dolphins are called the flukes which are used for propulsion.

Dolphins' heads contain the melons (the round organs) used for echolocation. Dolphins breathe through a blowhole located on the top of their heads, with the tracheas anterior to their brains. The dolphins' brains are large and highly complex which are different in structure from most of the land mammals. Unlike most mammals, dolphins don't have any hair, but they are born with a few hairs around the tip of their rostrum which they lose shortly after birth. The only exception to this is the Boto River Dolphins, which have some small hairs on the rostrum.

The reproduction organs are located on the underside of the dolphins' bodies. For the male dolphins, they have two slits, one concealing the penis and the other behind two anuses. On the other hand, the female dolphins only have one genital slit, housing the vagina and the anus. The mammary slit is positioned on either side of the female's genital slit.

Feedback from Mr. Wong:

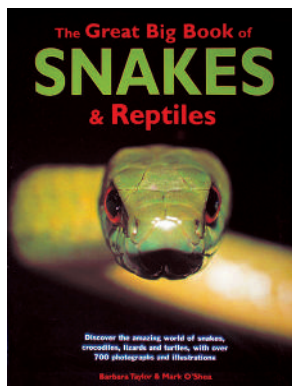
This passage mainly focuses on the body structures of dolphins. It has only a few explanations on the purpose of the design of the structures. To explore more about dolphins, I would ask how the dolphins can cope with different situations in the ocean. Prudence, can you tell us more on that?

The Great Big Book of Snakes & Reptiles

2S Wong Cheuk Yin

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This book tells you about the living styles of snakes and how snakes live their lives. It also shares some myths about snakes. They rarely attack people unless provoked. The snakes are very secretive and fear of all the reptiles. Inside of the snakes, their organs are arranged to fit the snake's long shape. All the snakes are cold-blooded.

About the snakes' senses, they rely more on their senses of smell, taste and touch more than on sight and sound. They don't have ears but they have a piece of ear bone joined at the jaw. The lower jaw picks up sound vibrations traveling through the ground.

I love this book very much. This book not only tells me about snakes, it also tells me about crocodiles and turtles. There are many interesting questions such as the living styles of snakes, how the snakes camouflage themselves? Why the snakes attack people? Actually, not all snakes are poisonous. The most intelligent reptiles are crocodiles. They are also the biggest reptile in the world!

Feedback from Ms Samantha:

There is much to discover about wild animals that never ceases to amaze and even surprises us. Books can open our eyes and minds about their world but we also begin to realize that we have yet to uncover more secrets about them.

For decades and centuries, the world has undergone many changes, revolutions and breakthroughs in technology, developing into what we are living in now - the industrialized world. One of the main factors that enables so is the management of energy resources. But have you ever wondered what too much usage of these resources may cause?

The use of energy resources, like fuel, coal, oil, gas, electrical energy, etc., has been a key in the development of the society by helping it to control and adapt to the environment and overcome limitations in the nature. Its development has become essential for many issues related to our daily lives, for instance, transportation, communication, information technology or even agriculture, that have become prerequisites of a developed society.

Apparently, the world's population continues to grow at a quarter of a million people per day while people in developing nations adopt more energy intensive lifestyles. Life in the 21st century requires an enormous amount of energy, too. Without them, living from day to day can be difficult. Since the Industrial Revolution and today's expeditious technological advancement, the use of energy resources increases bit by bit due to the ever-increasing demand or over-consumption. This not only contributes to air and water pollutions, but also other serious problems such as what we all have been concerned global warming, which present potentially grave risks to the world, and energy crisis.

I'm sure everyone knows what an energy crisis is - a situation of suffering from a shortage of natural resources, accompanied by rapidly increasing energy prices that threaten economic and national security. Yet, how is it caused? As mentioned, it may be due to our ever-increasing demand or over-consumption. But on the other hand, a crisis may be developed due to many other reasons as well, such as political events, like a monarchy which collapses or military occupation; industrial actions, like union organized strikes and government embargoes; ageing or destroyed infrastructures, or bottlenecks at oil refineries and port facilities restrict fuel supply, a possible outcome after a natural disaster. All these may lead to a shortage of natural resources with their prices increasing, which leads to an energy crisis.

“Are we in an energy crisis?” is what people are often debating nowadays. Energy resources like oil and natural gas, the most commonly used fuels for the generation of energy, are rapidly reaching their “Used By” dates. They are predicted to be completely depleted by the middle of this century. This probably shows that the world will soon experience a global energy crisis. Why? As mentioned, worldwide population growth, industrial expansion, technological advances, increased living standards, the list goes on.

When exactly will a global energy crisis start haunting all of us and the Earth’s natural resources being used up?

Meanwhile, what we have is soaring fuel prices, rumours of winter power cuts in UK, panic over the gas supply from Russia, abrupt changes to forecasts of crude output. It is also proven that 90% of the oil has already been found and it is a fact that we will soon run out of them. With the increasing demand, just imagine how long it can last us? Without these resources, what kind of disaster will it be? Are we all going to face this sinister fate?

Fortunately, there are a number of solutions to on-going or predicted energy crises. Of course, developing or finding sustainable energy alternatives would be a great solution. For example, the use of wind, hydro, solar, tidal, wave or nuclear power to generate electricity; the use of the heat underneath the earth crust or geothermic energy; increased usage of ethanol alcohol to power cars, the use of bio plastics to replace current wood and plastic, etc.

However, these technologies may take time and huge investment in cash to achieve immediate results. Unless given the very highest priority, it will soon be too late. Therefore, a combination of technology and social behavior will be the best solution. There are things we can do today. Measures that if adopted by one person may not matter, but if lead by examples, thousands of people will eventually do it and a significant effect will be seen.

We can conserve what is left and try to be energy efficient. For instance, we may try cutting down on the use of plastics as majority of them require massive amounts of oil to produce and buy goods made out of bio-degradable or recyclable materials instead of disposable items keeping in mind that about 30% of all the plastics goods are items that end up in the garbage within the first year of use. Also, be efficient in the use of electricity as well. Disconnect or turn off devices when you are not using. In conclusion, use exactly what we need to suit our needs and adopt a lifestyle where resources are not wasted. The impacts of such practices will definitely show up in nature and your pocket. Of course, these will make our world cleaner and less dependent on oil or other natural resources.

The solutions are in our hands. Protect the Earth. Protect our home. We can all help to make a difference and create a better future for ourselves and the next generations. Take action now!

Feedback from parent advisor (4N Cheuk Sze Wing's father - Dr. Cheuk Wai Hing)

The ideas presented were systematic and logical, starting from the use of fossil fuel, the occurrence of the Industrial Revolution, the advancement of modern industrial-commercial systems, the running out of fossil fuel, development of new forms of energy and then ways to conserve energy. The writer appeared to know the various factors that can produce an energy crisis very well, such as political reasons or production problems at an oil refinery. However, one key factor has not been covered sufficiently adequately was the use of internal combustion systems that have been built to consume oil or gas.

Ecotourism in New Zealand

4N Chu Wing Sze

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Many people misunderstand that ecotourism equals to ecology and tourism. Actually ecology is only one of the elements in ecotourism - True ecotourism is a responsible travel to the nature which brings financial benefits to conserve the environment and boost local economy. It is a nature-based tourism that raises people's environmental and cultural awareness so as to making our world ecologically sustainable.

New Zealand is an ideal place for ecotourism because it provides positive experiences for visitors and hosts. New Zealand's magnificent landscape together with many outdoor activities makes it a diverse, mature and cultural society. New Zealanders are kind, friendly and hospitable too!

I suggest you pay a visit to the Waitakere Ranges Regional Park (the largest regional park in Auckland), if you want to explore the nature. Walking through an area of Auckland's coastal rainforests where the ecotour guides explain the local flora and fauna of the area with its giant tree ferns growing alongside is surely an eye-widening experience.

Visiting the Rainbow Springs Nature Sanctuary which homes thousands of trout (鱒魚) is exciting too. You may also see kiwi, native birds and other wildlife in a bush setting. Rare opportunities of seeing sheep mustering by highly trained dogs and sheep shearing demonstration are found here too. Don't miss out on opportunities to milk a cow, feed young animals or taking photos with a huge bull. These are also once-in-a-lifetime experiences too!

There are lots of other attractions in New Zealand for ecotourism like dolphin-watching and the International Antarctic Centre awaiting you. Come to New Zealand and experience something different.

Feedback from Dr. Suen:

As a biologist, I do believe that ecotourism has played a great role to raise the awareness and understanding of environmental protection. How could ecotourism be introduced in secondary or even primary schools? How would it be structured in our curriculum? Ecotourism has aroused an interesting topic in education. Anyway, let's take action now! Join Ecotourism!

A Fast Way to Solve a Multiplication Question**1M Chong Szi Yong**

Do you have trouble doing multiplications quickly, like 83×87 or 56×54 ? If your answer is yes, then I will teach you a fast way to figure out the answer. The method contains the following three Criteria.

Criterion 1: It has to be a 2-digit number multiplication question.

Criterion 2: The sum (和) of the unit digit (個位數) of the two numbers is 10.

Criterion 3: The tens digit (十位數) of the two numbers has to be the same.

For example, to do this multiplication 62×68 , follow these steps:

Step 1: Take the tens digits of both numbers and multiply them together, but with one of them, you should add 1! Like this:

$$6 \times (6+1) = 6 \times 7 = 42$$

Step 2: Take the unit digit of both numbers and multiply them like this:

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

Step 3: Now put both answers together, (step 1 answer in front of step 2 answer like this)

$$42, 16 \Rightarrow 4216 \text{ and the answer of } 62 \times 68 = 4216$$

To confirm whether your answer is correct...

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 496 \\ + 3720 \\ \hline \underline{4216} \end{array}$$

Why could we use such a way to find out the solution? It's simple, it's because we use this method: $(x+a)(x+b)=x^2+(a+b)x+ab$ Then we change x to $10x$:

$$(10x+a)(10x+b) = (100x)(x+1)+ab$$

To prove it: when $x = 6$, $a = 2$, $b = 8$

$$(10x+a)(10x+b) = (100x)(x+1)+ab$$

$$[(10)(6)+2][(10)(6)+8] = (100 \times 6)(6+1)+2 \times 8$$

$$62 \times 68 = 600 \times 7 + 16$$

$$= 4200 + 16$$

$$= 4216$$

It's such a pity that this method could only be used with 3 conditions, but I hope this is helpful!!!

Feedback from Ms D. Cheung:

Szi Yong, it's great that you are discovering how to play with numbers and have fun with them. I'm sure your classmates will appreciate this faster method of doing multiplication. I hope you can find more different ways to do other kinds of operations.

Do you like to be a “Hacker”?

IN Lee Cheuk Hin, Mosses

In the world, there are a lot of hackers. They use their IT skills to invade some of the websites. Now, you will have a chance to simulate what they have done. If you want to take this challenge, you can enter <http://www.hackerskills.com/>

"Hackerskills" is the online hacker simulation. This website has 100 levels.



It requires different skills for someone to get to another level of the game. This new real-life simulation will help you to advance your security knowledge and also can improve your JavaScript, PHP, HTML and graphic concepts in a fun way.

Each level poses you a new and harder challenge. Only a few people have completed the test as it is actually a series of challenging tasks. If you welcome challenges, I am sure you will find it fun in HackerSkills. I will teach you how to go across the barrier.

First, we need to see the source code of the level 1 website and then analyze the source code. Just like a login game, you will see the code like `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>` and so on in the source code. The code will give instructions to the browser. Between `<html>` and `</html>` comes the content of an html file. It is always shown on the top or the bottom of the source code. Between `<body>` and `</body>` lies the main body of the website. Between `<head>` and `</head>`, it contains the information about the page such as the title, meta tags for proper search engine indexing. It contains style tags which determine the page layout. Sometimes, it contains JavaScript coding for special effects.

```

<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en-us">
<meta name="robots" content="index,nofollow">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=windows-1252">
<title>HackerSkills.com Game - Level 1</title>
</head>
<body>

.....
.....      {the main body}
.....
.....
</body>
</html>

```

Table 1: Sample code of a HTML file

Now, it is the time to open the level 1 website. The password dialog box is shown to ask for the password. Can you find the password? Let's find the clue from the JavaScript code below:

```

var a="null";
function check()
{
if (document.a.c.value == a)
{
document.location.href="http://hackerskills.com/"+document.
a.c.value+".htm";
}
else
{
alert ("Try again");
}
}
</font><font size="2"
face="Tahoma">Password:</font><form name="a"
action="javascript:check()">

```

Table 2: Hackerskills level 1 HTML file

Then we analyze that the clue is in `a="null"`. If we enter this password, null, to the form, the form will pass the password to variable **a**. Then the `check()` function will check the variable **a** to see whether the password is right or wrong.

As `a=null`, if we type the wrong password, it will go into **alert ("try again")** code. Then the browser will pop up a window on the right.



On the next level, also we need to look at the source code. In the source code, do you see the clue from the following codes?

```
pass=prompt("Please enter password!","");
if(pass=="I3l")
{window.location.href="http://www.hackerskills.com/"+pass+"
.htm";i=4;}
```

Table 3: Hackerskills level 2 HTML file



When I hack this website, I know more about the JavaScript, PHP and HTML. In addition, I have learnt a lot of things about the computer security inside.

Perhaps, you can go across all the barriers to become a professional web designer. I wish you can create the most secure website in the future!

Feedback from Mr. Ip:

Although Mosses is only a form 1 student, he shows the great enthusiasm of learning computer knowledge. He enjoys learning the new technology through the Internet. He is a friendly student and he likes to share his experience about computer with his classmates and teachers. I hope that Mosses will be a skillful hacker to help the society to fight against the computer crimes in the Internet world.

Energy and Easter

IV Charles Huang

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A Day during my Easter Holidays

On the first day of my Easter Holiday, I went to a sports stadium and played ping-pong. When we were playing ping-pong, I accidentally hit the ball hard, and it has made a very loud “pong” sound on the table. It bounced from the table and hit my sister's nose. Her nose bled at once and she couldn't stop running all around.

After that, we went to our mother's office where a cinema is nearby. She was still in a meeting so we watched a movie. A fat man in the front blocked our view. I was bored, so I used a rubber band and shot his neck. It hurt him a little. When he turned around to find out who did it, his PDA dropped into his cup of soda splashing all over the floor. It was really funny, and we laughed a lot. What's a great day!

Energy Conversion and Energy Converter identified and mentioned in the story:

1.	Energy Conversion Process: Hitting the ping-pong ball hard on sister's nose Energy Change: Chemical energy from my body → Kinetic energy of my hand → Sound energy of the ball Energy Converter: My body and the ping-pong ball
2.	Energy Conversion Process: Shooting the fat man Energy Change: Chemical energy from my body → Kinetic energy of my hand to pull the rubber band → Potential energy of the rubber band → Kinetic energy from the release of the rubber band Energy Converters: My body and the rubber band
3.	Energy Conversion Process: PDA dropping into the soda; and soda splashing all over Energy Change: Potential energy from the PDA → Kinetic energy of the PDA dropping into the soda → Sound energy from the soda splashing Energy Converter: PDA
4.	Energy Conversion Process: Laughing Energy Change: Chemical energy from our bodies → Sound energy from our laughing Energy Converter: My and my sister's body

Feedback from Mr. T Leung:

What an interesting and meaningful story on energy and life. Energy is actually everywhere, however, the story also reminded us to use it appropriately, especially using a rubber band to SHOOT THE OTHERS which is surely a wrong-doing !! Fortunately, after all, it's only a story.

The Olympic Torch



The 2008 Beijing Olympic Game is coming soon and the Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay has been continuing. The Olympic Flame was lit at ancient Olympia in Greece on 24th March, and arrived in China on 31st March. The Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay is the torch relay that covers the largest area, consists of the greatest numbers of people and has the longest distance among all the Olympic Games held in the past. It would last for 130 days and travel 137,000 kilometers.



The Olympic torch is a symbol of the Olympic Games. It shows strong Chinese characteristics. The torch is 72 centimeters high and weighs 985 grams. The torch arrived at Hong Kong on 2nd May which excited many Hong Kong people. It is the honor of Hong Kong to be one of the places for the Olympic Torch Relay to travel across.

As the symbol of 2008 Beijing Olympic Game, do you know what is inside the Beijing Olympic Torch? Actually, the torch is fueled entirely by propane, combined with the burning system from rocket science, which makes a dynamic difference from the forerunners, and has interested by many scientists.

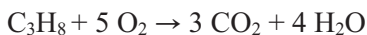


Propane is an alkane with a molecular formula C_3H_8 and a molecular

structure of $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | & | & | \\ \text{H} & \text{H} & \text{H} \end{array}$. It is a kind of hydrocarbon with a low

carbon content which is extracted from petroleum. Propane is a colorless and odorless gas at room temperature and pressure which has a boiling point of $-42\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a melting point of $-187\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. However, it can be easily liquefied under pressure. Meanwhile, it turns back readily into a gas once the pressure is released.

Propane is a clean fuel which combusts completely into carbon dioxide and water vapors only, unlike other fuel which will produce different pollutants such as carbon monoxide and soot. The equation for the complete combustion of propane is:



The fuel in the torch can keep burning for up to 15 minutes. Every Olympic torchbearer is responsible for about 200-400 meters and it will not take more than 10 minutes. Moreover, the Olympic torch of this year

weighs 985 grams only, which is lighter than that in the past so it is easy to carry. How can it be so successful? It is because the torches are made of aluminium alloy. Aluminium is a kind of metal with a low density, which is light-weighted but strong and also corrosion resistant. Hence, it suits the needs of the torch. In addition, the materials of the torches are recyclable and it is more environmental friendly.

The 2008 Beijing Olympic Game is leading to a period of green Olympic game which has tried to minimize the pollutions to our world, and being environmental friendly so as to protect our environment. Although there are still lots of challenges, I am sure that Beijing Olympic Game will be a great success and it can definitely show everyone in the world about the advancement of China. I look forward to seeing the 2008 Beijing Olympic Game which will be proud of Chinese accomplishment.

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http://www.bjreview.com/olympic/txt/2007-09/27/content_78028.htm

<http://torchrelay.beijing2008.cn/en/image/torchdesign/>

Feedback from 4N Cheuk Sze Wing:

The writer clearly introduces the key facts about the torch relay of the 2008 Olympic Games. The writing also clearly describes the kind of fuel used by the torch and the material that the torch is made of. The writing is informative, coherent and grammatically sound. I am also proud of our first-ever held Olympic Games in Beijing.

世界的，我們的，中國的

3V 伍穎瑜

我與世界

My world and me

在二零零一年七月，奧委會主席薩馬蘭奇宣佈中國成為二零零八年的奧運主辦國，宣佈的那一刻，我永遠不會忘記，電視機的畫面映在我面，照亮華人的心，傳遍世界。

這個當年被視為落後、無知、不堪一擊的中國，如今也像其他國家般受到尊重和厚愛，我們終於可放眼世界，張開雙臂，把中國推至世界，並向世界宣示：「奧運，世界的，我們的，中國的！」

我們被壓抑得太久了，奧運在一八九六年開始，一直都沒有受到邀請，至一九八四年才參賽，一直被看成落後，國家的自卑令我們跟「傳統」沾邊的東西都走避不及，甚至不惜把中國的東西拒諸門外。可是，沒有「傳統」，我們民族的根基又建於何處？

我們漸漸和「傳統」產生「代溝」，只知道崇拜韓風，追捧外國樂隊，拜倒日本動畫，卻對中國嗤之以鼻，中國在我們眼中，彷彿只是個不入流的國家，但大家都不見，中國貴於人力，重於智慧。

經過年年歲歲的智慧累積，不甘於現況的人民開始聚集力量，上下一心，推翻舊時迂腐落後，在大家的努力下，中國正以意想不到的速成長，在國家的爭取下，更成為二零零八年的奧運主辦國！

中國的智慧經歷千百萬年的鍛鍊，大風大雨，時間的沖洗，剩下的就是精華中的精華，這次的一個鳥巢運動場，充分表現出中國的創意，一個理念似妙手偶得，卻又精緻得讓人移不開視線，更被〈時代〉周刊評為二零零七年世界十大建築奇跡，幾個鑲玉的獎牌，美得眩目，令多少外國人讚嘆萬分。中國人的智慧各成就不僅是我們中國的驕傲，更值得世界驕傲。

長久以來，中國一直以文化大國自居，卻在日漸虛無縹緲的文化上掙扎求存，看着大堆文化瑰寶，卻不得不把他們擱置，為他們英雄無用武之婉息，可今天的中國自豪地以日漸濃厚的人民愛國之情，拾起文化的瑰寶，吐氣揚眉，抬頭驕傲回首。

外國人那副不屑的眼神早已換掉，對中國這泱泱大國改上一種欣賞，平等眼神，換上唐裝，踏起長城，學起普通話來了。

雖然短短十六天的奧運已曲中人散，但中國人對奧運的熱情、中國禮義之邦的泱泱氣度，以至中國的傳統文化和人文精神定將永留世人心。

我們繼承了祖先的黃皮膚，也繼承了上古至今的智慧，更揉合他國的精髓。我們已不再是從前那個懦弱無能的東方國家了，我們是邁向國際享負盛名的禮儀之邦——中國，我們是自豪的中國華人，所以我們傲然回首，含笑大呼：「世界的，我們的，中國的！」

溫剛老師評語：

穎瑜這篇是非一般的奧運文章。它往上緊扣中國近代疲弱的外交歷史，往下反思年輕一代不重視傳統文化的後果。中國人正在痛定思痛，尋找一條新世紀的強國之路。今天，鳥巢在國際舞臺上輝煌地奠下基礎，穎瑜以高度的智慧為我們指出，這是中國人重視我國傳統文化，同時放眼世界，融合和發展的成果。



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