傍邊,仍會保留現有的小徑,後門肯定

,則會是一道高高的鐵絲網,在這鐵網

要捨我們而去了。至於取代它的分界線 上。故此,四季都生氣盎然的一隅, 這建築物將座落於本校足球場邊的斜坡 施。現簡略地把這個計劃報告如下:的計劃,已定於本學期結束後的暑假實

據陳校長說,政府擴建旺角火車站

管理的那個園藝圃大概不能再存在了。

雖然政府曾承諾,謂仍會沿著小徑

方。屆時ORTICULTURAL GROUP

,其中包括一所鐵路局職員宿舍。 擴大整個火車站的面積,並增添新

覺「小型

將會採取何種措施以協助工程順利進學校到現時還未決定在工程進行中

被截去,原本已經「小型」的場地就更

切嗎?爲了建築馬路而足球場的部分

旁邊植樹,但它們能彌補我們所失去的

們又會帶來多少影響呢?相信大家都不份——相信這消息大家都知道,但對我

場也要被截去三公尺(九呎)闊度的地劃,不但南記園要拆遷,就是我校足球建成大約三十呎闊的馬路。要實踐這計接起來,政府又會將足球場後面斜路改

及後門附近的溫室,將要被截去一大部伊中足球塲邊那個光禿禿的山坡以

本校足球場命運將有改變

第十卷

第二期

風校中伊

麥淑儀

同學應把自己的財物放在安全的地方,隨便亂放,只會爲了防止這類事件的再發生,我們有兩個提議:○ 幹的 是校外人所爲,但絕大多數的案件,却肯定是校內同學等,多的則失去金錢和書籍。雖然有幾宗偷竊事件相信中受害的同學不計其數,少的失去運動衣、白鞋、校樓錢包,接着在課室偷同學的錢,最後更向老師下手。其

雜誌,

久的將來,

,只要同學時常自檢討

、班會主席在班內引起討論、領袖生多加注意,則在不

竊手法及大膽的程度,日益「進步」,先是在更衣室偷

從最近發生的偷竊事件中,值得我們注意的是其偷,而忽略了解決這個問題的辦法。

的

現時亡 學校中,部份 2000年 2000年

南記 生偷竊的 連串的偷竊案, 伊中「高手 若要在伊 情形已是幾年來的事了,同學們都好像見怪不 8 GB. 中選出 2// 4 出本年度的一,從此絕跡 將毫無疑問會居首位。其實在我校發 大事,相信在某月內發生

新 路 被裁去部份未来後门位置 0 3 83

學報專訪

爲了把擴建後的車站與主要公路連

校方會在來年新學期作公佈的。

能否在假期中完竣,若有新措施,相信 行,及保障學生安全。一切要視乎工

程

有則改之,無則加勉

新語言?新風格

本均未能如願實現。本學年得到校方撥款四百 開便決定了要向彩色冲晒進軍。由於這項新發 們便決定了要向彩色冲晒進軍。由於這項新發 們便決定了要向彩色冲晒進軍。由於這項新發 不多年來我們已有意在黑白冲晒技術外,另覓新 作了一次簡短之談話。摘錄如下:(許——會長;了深入了解該會近期之活動,我們特約了該會會長壁報板總釘着該會之宣傳海報及大型彩色相片。爲壁傳自拍活動彩色紀錄片及公開放映等活動,校內宣傳自拍活動彩色紀錄片及公開放映等活動,校內

許 溫 : : 學實習費四元。我們希望下學年能辦更多的彩。由於本學期是初辦,我們只開一班,每位同我們計劃開彩色班,教授基礎理論及沖晒實習 貴 算如何推廣伊中之彩色冲晒技術呢?

\$

傳該會開拓了伊利沙伯中學彩色冲晒紀元之後,最近攝影學會之宣傳攻勢可謂十分厲害。繼 又宣

許 溫

六至七毫;所以我們建議細相還是市面冲晒化費五、六角一張,而市面上用電腦機晒亦不過晒細相如甫士咭一類,我們自晒連相紙冲約需又如何?

,絕不遜於市面貨式! 而,自已冲晒時如肯耐心調校色差及曝光時間 面,自已冲晒時如肯耐心調校色差及曝光時間 質妥當。至於大相,以八乘十吋爲例,市價爲

除了伊中外,有多少學校有自晒彩色相設備呢 本會發展史新的一

於中學界方面,據我所知港大和中大兩所大學早已 大學早已有彩色冲晒器材,

自晒彩色相片比較起市面冲晒節省多少?質素此設備。

,只有聖瑪利書院有

活節假旅行

許溫:

溫: 祝來年攝影學會更進步; 有更多新嘗試, 新發非常多謝你解答了我們各項問題。在此我謹預

學報專訪

賣

者版出

學中伯沙利伊龍九

會員委輯編

非

計時器等,終於在下學期順利試晒成功,開始其他各樣所需器材如彩色用安全燈及電子自動們花了整個上學期作籌備工作:購入及裝置了難題;在本會負責老師李樂然先生指導下,我就題;在本會負責老師李樂然先生指導下,我而職置了一部彩色放大機,解決了我們最大的元購置了一部彩色放大機,解決了我們最大的

許 溫

雖然一般攝影已十分普通,但總動的進展情形如何?請你介紹,實會宣傳之另一項新紀元—— 動會的推 宣傳之另一項新紀元——「自拍電影使更多同學掌握彩色冲晒之技術。

聯社足球賽

體育聯會大賽

四部彩色紀錄片,包括

一天文學會露供機,開始了拍攝活動電影之嘗試。前後我們設法向外商借了一部手提錄影機及一批紀錄片,但又因經費問題而擱置起來。

在國際生動和有眞實感。攝影學會早兩年已有數量

一般攝影已十分普通,但總比不起活動電 ,後兩部電影在演講室公開放映

的新作品便出現了。 一些男同學的對話,總覺得有些不妥當。原來同學另立門戶,創造新招式,新 本語,以粗口幽默化為大前題,另創新語言,其中有諷刺性的比擬法,有數學 格調,以粗口幽默化為大前題,另創新語言,其中有諷刺性的比擬法,有數學 格調,以粗口幽默化為大前題,另創新語言,其中有諷刺性的比擬法,有數學 的新作品便出現了。 一隻『心七』便同花順了。「難道同學不知道中學生是不應該賭博的嗎?非也大戰了三日三夜,哈,結果我大殺三方,進帳丗多元。」「昨天眞不夠運,差或操場上,聽到同學正在口沫橫飛地訴說着假期的戰績:「我上星期和×××或操場上,聽到同學正在口沫橫飛地訴說着假期的戰績:「我上星期和×××減,竟也漸漸滲入伊中,在部份同學中大行其道。你可以在假期後的更衣室中氣,竟也漸漸滲入伊中,在部份同學中大行其道。你可以在假期後的更衣室中氣,竟也漸漸滲入 愛。同時也希望領袖生對同學多些關心,積極對付這個問題。。這些牽涉到同學們私生活的問題很難解決,只希望有此壞習慣的同學自己自 他們中有些是爲了炫耀,有些是爲了表示自己的成熟,但更多的是因爲無聊 其實,適合學生的雜誌小說不少,這裏,我們建議各班班會可以多訂這類1理,錯誤地引導人以爲暴力是解決問題的最好方法,後果是不堪設想的。這些書籍追意識很壞,全本皆充滿血腥味,容易做成一種崇拜暴力的不健現時任 學校中,部份中一的男同學很喜歡看「連環圖」,如「龍虎鬥」之 以上所提的是伊中風氣一些壞的傾向,問題不算十分嚴重,並非無法挽救,領袖生可以作爲他們的顧問,介紹更多生動有趣、益智的讀物給他們。

地點:整座伊中

時間: 五月二日最後兩堂

忽高忽低掃窗戶

水花四濺抹地板 偶然餘興小插曲

這就是我們的淸潔日!

內容:轟轟烈烈搬枱椅

你對我校老師知多少

爲了使同學們對老師們有更多的瞭解,我們於月前擬了一份問卷訪問我校老師, 間卷的內容主要分爲(一)老師的一般情况,如教齡,任教科目等。(二)老師對一些問題的 意見與看法,包括我校風氣、成績、課外活動、香港教育情况等。問卷用不記名的形 式,共發出了四十份,收回十四份,以下是問卷調查結果:

(一)老師的年齡:二十至三十歲(21%)三十至四十歲(21%)四十至五十歲(14%) 五十至六十歲(7%)六十歲以上(0%)不作答(37%)

(二)性别:男(64%)女(14%)不作答(22%)

三老師們的教齡由三年至二十年不等,平均教齡是11.6年。

四其中在伊中執教一年至十四年不等,平均在伊中任教7.25年。

(五現時的薪金:二仟至三仟元(14%)三仟至四仟元(7%)四仟至五仟元(7%) 五仟元以上(21%)不作答(51%)

(六對於現時的薪金感到:滿意(14%)頗滿意(14%)一般(0%)不滿意(7%) 不計較多少(7%)不作答(58%)。

(七)居住於:香港島(29%)九龍(29%)新界(14%)不作答(28%)。

(八)現在:已婚並有子女(50%)已婚尚無子女(14%)未婚(0%)不作答(36%) 仇興趣方面,則有讀書、敎學、運動、科學、拳擊、水球、羽毛球、戶外活動、座談

□畢業於:香港中文大學(14%)羅富國師範學院(14%)葛量洪師範學院(7%) 香港大學(29%)不作答(36%)

(土)在專上學院選修的科目與現時任教科目:相同(43%)不同(7%)不作答(50%)

(古) —星期中,空堂的數目由十三堂至廿七堂不等,平均有十九堂。 (古) 負責學會的數目:兩個(43%)零個(7%)很多個(7%)不作答(43%) 尚在課餘時候:校外進修(14%)兼職夜校(0%)替人補習(0%)其他:從事著 作(7%)不作答(79%)

(試於暑假,老師們常會:到外地旅遊(21%)進修(7%)兼職(7%)其他:自己 看書(7%)不作答(58%)

(共)當初投身教育事業,是根據自己的志願的(50%)因無其他合適工作(7%)不知

就裏(0%)不作答(43%) (司對目前的工作覺得:滿意(57%)正好一展所長(7%)一般(7%)不滿意(0 %)學非所用(0%)不作答(29%)

(大)伊中學生在責任心方面的表現:令人滿意(21%)不好(29%)一般(43%)不作

(九)老師們認爲伊中學生: 花在課外活動的時間太多(50%)少理會功課(7%)不關

心社會及時事(7%)普通常識不夠(29%)驕傲(7%)自私、不關心他人(14 %)太注重功課(0%)花在課外活動時間太少(0%)(此題可以選擇超過一個

⑤伊中學生的成績:普通很好(50%)一般(29%)很好,但十分參差(14%)不作 答(7%)

(三)伊中學生最弱科目是:英文(50%)英語會話(14%)中文(7%)禮貌(7%) 不作答22%)

□伊中學會的數目:太多(50%)合理(21%)太少(0%)不作答(29%)
 □接上題,合理的數目應該是:十個(14%)二十個(7%)
 □伊中學會的表現:普通ELO(29%)普通50%)不好(14%)有些不知所謂(14%)

甚差(0%)(此題可以選擇超過一個答案) 国伊中最優秀的學會是:天文(7%)不予置評(7%)不作答(86%)

服務同學(64%)不能講通校方與學生的關係(7%)不能夠服務同學(0%)徒 具形式(0%)只能行校方決定(0%)權力太大,所轄太多(0%)(此題可以 選擇超過一個答案)。

(記)理想的學校是:男女校(100%)男校或女校(0%)

有無間 壯所返 者足實以 我但然 位言前,利同歸,在益 次學改雖三勢不便事一,然次迫准頒 我懲 阿應 SIR 此阻 學礙 持有異議門學學業爲因

到 遲到的最佳藉口,但也有人乾脆說「果」。 務會議,往往過了預定開會時間二十最高峯會議——JOINT BODY的常遲到風氣更是嚴重,據聞全校學生的除了上課遲到外,開會、約會的 □預料到別人也會遲到,於是自己 □運到了不用被罰,嬉皮笑臉一番 便可打圓塲。 便可打圓塲。 有朝一日你爲了等待別人而心急 有朝一日你爲了等待別人而心急 有數一日你爲了等待別人而心急 可於時,可別後悔當初自己的遲 如焚時,可別後悔當初自己的遲 要反,

(云)在伊中, 教師與學生的關係: 很好(29%) 一般(71%)不好(0%)

完在伊中,教師間相處的情况是:融洽(71%) 一般(14%)不好(0%)不熟絡(0%) 不作答(15%)

(3)伊中五年來在校風方面的變化是:沒有多大 大的變化(21%)趨壞(50%)趨好(0%) 其他:學生上課時一般木然,如不懂的問題 ,也不懂得說し不懂] ,沒有禮貌(7%) 不作答(22%)

(三)伊中五年來在學業方面的變化是:沒有多大 變化(29%)有進步(7%)有退步(21%)(二薪金超過伍仟元的老師最多,這與他們的教 不作答(43%)

認為學生吸煙或賭博:無論如何是要不得(21%)嚴加警告(7%)要找出原因,加以 幫助(57%)不作答(15%)不在校內就可 以(0%)

⑤中學生在校內し談戀愛 〕:無論如何要不得 (7%)有好處(0%)是可以容忍的(43 %)不值得大驚小怪(0%)不好,並加以 勸告(29%)老師理不了這許多(7%)低 年級的不好,高年級則是正常(14%)

圖接上題,如果認爲し談戀愛] 不對,理由是 :學生心智未成熟(50%)影響功課(43%) 影響其他同學,尤其是低年級同學(14%) (此題可以選擇超過一個答案)

(氢理想中的好學生,應包括:成績優異(50%) 品行良好(79%)尊師重道(79%)能幹(43%)熱心校內課外活動(36%)活潑好動 (14%)關心社會問題(29%)對事物有獨 特見解(14%)(此題可以選擇超過一個答

(吴對於三年制學生:爲他們前途担心(14%) 希望盡量幫助他們(65%)無能爲力(14%) 根本沒有問題(7%)學額少,淘汰是必然 的(0%)

(記對於教育綠皮書的觀感是:很好(0%)大 致滿意(14%)有很多缺點(29%)有缺點 (7%)一般(36%)不作答(14%)

(忌)接上題,如果有缺點,應可改善的方面有: 初中會考(14%)高中學額方面(14%)教 育學院方面(7%)大學教育方面(7%) 工業教育方面(0%)

完中學生應否談政治:應該(0%)不應該(7%)應該關心,但不可參與(65%)思想 足夠成熟的就可以(43%)(此題可以選擇 超過一個答案)

四在目前課程緊迫的情况下,教師能否對學生 進行德育訓練:不能夠(7%)能夠(50%) 極] 能夠(7%)將會很吃力(36%)沒

(四)一個好老師應該是:幫助學生學業,使其在 考試中獲得良好成績(50%)與學生友善, 但仍保持教師應有尊嚴(57%)曉得做人道 理,以身作則(71%)積極協助課外活動(29%)談笑風生,與學生打成一片(14%) (此題可以選擇超過一個答案)。

巴教學生活特點:教學相長(7%)不作答(93%

門部份老師建議同學們在暑假可以多讀書、做 暑期工,以增加生活體驗,協助成績較差的 同學,作有系統性的工作等,亦有部份老師 認爲應根據同學的興趣、環境、年齡而決定 暑假可以做些甚麼。

在我們對這份問卷的結果作出分析之前, 先讓我們看看問卷的準確性:我們共發出了四 十份問卷,而有反應的有 35%, 仍不失為一 個很好的抽樣調查。其中男性老師佔64%,女

黃何志定

性老師佔14%,不表示的佔21%,反映出問卷 的結果,代表男老師的意見多於女老師的意見 。另外,他們年紀比較長,教齡比較長,尤其 是任教於伊中的時間亦比較長(平均7.25%) ,即問卷的結果比較能反映在伊中任教時間比

較長的老師,也就這點,問卷的結果頗能代表 一般對伊中較熟悉的老師的看法。

以下是我們對問卷結果所作的分析: 老師方面:

(一)畢業於大專的老師最多,其中又以畢業於香 港大學爲多。

齡較長有關

三大體上老師們對薪金及目前工作都感到滿意 四老師的平均教齡超過十一年,所以教學經驗 十分豐富。他們從事教育工作,大多是根據 自己的志願的,而且大能都教其所學。

老師對同學的意見或看法:

(一)對於伊中學生成績,一半老師都認爲普遍很 好,但最弱的科目是英文及英語會話,也有 兩位老師認爲最弱的科目是中文、禮貌 另外又有30%的老師認爲我們的普通常識不 夠,希望以後我們能在這些不足的方面有所 改進。

(二)老師們心目中的好學生,依重要次序排列, 普先應該是尊師重道和品行良好,其次是成 績優異,再其次才是能幹和熱心校內課外活 動,同學們可以檢查一下自己是否一個好學

(三)大多數老師認爲同學應該關心政治,但不可 參與,或認爲思想足夠成熟的就可以。

課外活動方面:

(一)一半老師認爲伊中學生花在課外活動的時間 太多,有50%的老師認為我校的學會太多, 有提議說學會合理的數目應該是十個或減三 份一。至於學會的表現,一半老師認爲只是 普通,30%則認爲普遍出色,但值得我們注 意的是,有14%認為有些學會不知所謂,學 會領導人應該留意,尤其是表現不很好的學 會,來年要加鞭趕上才是。

二老師普遍認爲領袖生能溝通校方與同學的關 係,並能服務同學,這是個好現象,各位領 袖生,你們受此鼓勵,當會更加努力服務同 學吧!

教育綠皮書:

一有一半老師認爲一般或是大致滿意,認爲有 缺點的佔36%,應當改善的地方是初中會考 及高中學額方面,亦有部份認為教育學院及 大學教育方面亦要改善。

(二)對於三年制的同學,大多數老師都希望儘量 幫助他們。

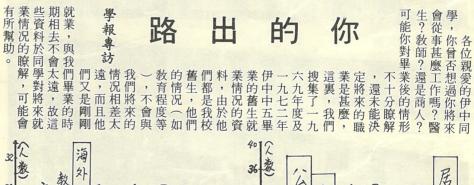
其他:

一調查顯示老師間的關係比老師與學生的關係 好,這點是正常的,但大多數老師認爲伊中 的師生關係只是一般*希望伊中同學能夠多 作主動,與我校的老師打交道

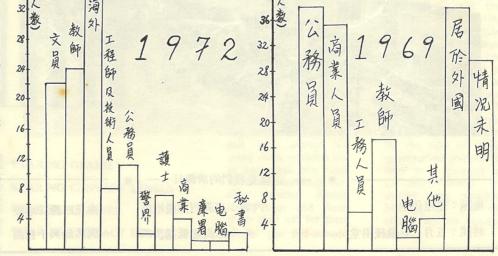
(二)對於我校風氣,有一半老師認爲五年來伊中 風氣趨壞,這點是非常危險的,我們應以嚴 肅的態度對待這個問題,詳細情形,同學們

可參閱本刊 | 伊中校風 | 一文 (三)老師們心目中好老師的標準,依重要次序排 列是: 曉得做人道理, 以身作則, 與學生友 善、但仍保持老師應有尊嚴、幫助學生學業 ,使其在考試中獲得良好成績,從此點我們 可知老師的教學態度,伊中有較好的校風, 較好的學業成績,與老師的功勞分不開呢!

校報採訪組



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# THEJESTER

Vol. X No.2

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#### **OPINIONS TOWARDS FLOATING CLASSES**

The editors of the Jester have carried out a project to ask a number of our fellow schoolmates how they feel about this floating class system and to what extent it affects them. Students of the same form have more or less the same point of view about this system. Their opinions are stated below: Form I

- I feel sorry for them as they are just like people escaping from war.
- It is a waste of time for the upper forms and it puts the whole school in chaos.
- We are frequently disturbed and distracted by the noise made by the floating classes.
- The upper forms sometimes make us wait for quite a long time outside.
- It is better to have a new building to accomodate the floating classes.
- People tend to sweat a lot when floating, especially in summer, so they have less concentration on their school work. (The upper forms may enjoy it as they in fact can get a fresh breeze of air.)

- A funny system, but

it is very troublesome to wait outside the classroom.

- Sometimes I find pieces of rubber or pencils on my desk left behind by students of the floating classes.
- Pupils of the floating classes are so selfish as to put their schoolbags at the back of the chairs and put ours onto the floor. I am extremely annoyed!
- I admit that it is very noisy when people float outside but it just serves as relaxation for me.
- The upper forms have a chance to look at others' composition books and notes.

#### Form III

- The upper forms are so mischievious as to use our pencils and erasers.
- They can talk a lot at the staircase causing traffic congestion and noise.
- It is difficult for them to run their class clubs.
- The monitors should act as traffic policemen to keep order.

#### Form IV

- How dull it is to remain in the same classroom all the time! Floating acts as a sort of change,

especially during double periods.

- The Lecture Room is our so-called classroom and we cannot stay there even for Form V a short while in the post-examination period, because every day it is booked. We have to end our class club meeting earlier every Tuesday as we are forced to leave. How nice it is because we can sit at random with our good friends when
- room. Sometimes we do not have enough time to copy the notes on the blackboard when we have to change our classroom.
- It would be excellent if we could choose any classroom to float to while the teachers would have to find us (like playing hide-and-seek). It is good to have the lessons (especially the dull ones) shortened a little.
- A good chance for thieves to steal.
- We very often tend to leave our belongings behind and it is quite difficult for us to find them again. (A good opportunity to train our memory?) It is very difficult to concentrate on our

#### lessons.

We can't make use of the time between lessons to have class club meeting.

- I enjoy seeing others suffer from floating as we don't have to float. It is comfortable to sit inside our classroom.
- Very often we are forced to leave our classroom by the floating classes.
- The staircase is too crowded.

#### we change our class- Lower VI

- It is very difficult to remember the 'classroom number' especially during triple periods.
- We are luckier than the F.4 students as we have our own lockers.
- We have no sense of belonging. We don't even have a board to pin up any posters or circulars. notices have to be during circulated lessons and they easily get lost.
- My schoolbag is too heavy!
- The floating class system is really perfect! (?)
- It is difficult to carry out any class club activity, e.g. we have to rehearse our play in the car park for the concert. We can't

#### have any decoration.

- I enjoy looking at the different boards of different classrooms while we don't have to prepare them ourselves. (How economical it is!) I find fun in examining others' textbooks, pencil cases and notes secretly. (Mischievious!)

#### Upper VI

- It is desirable that we can have a fixed room to study in.
- The system is not too bad but I wish that at least we could get a place as headquarters. Of course it would be the best if we didn't have to float.

From what has been mentioned above, the lower form students pity floating class the people a lot while most of the floating class students seem to treasure this chance of floating despite the inconvenience it brings. Most people suggest that only the F.2, 3 or 4 students should float. Of course the system brings a lot of trouble to all of us, but as the school must accomodate this number of pupils, we have to remain patient and try our best to float in good order.

#### HERE IS SOMETHING FOR YOU ... he...he...ha.... LAUGHTER !!

A professor of a certain university asked four students of four different nationalities to write an essay about cows. The title of the essay written by the German was, "The German was, "The Physical Structure of the Cow's Body". The one written by the American bore the title, "The New Uses of Cow Hide". The Chinese wrote, "The Methods of Cooking Beef", and the one by the Russian was, "How to Get the Application Form to Buy Beef".

It is a blessing to have a sore throat sometimes-people tend to believe what is whispered to them.

The teacher said, "Don't forget that it is impossible to be first all the time. Even great people may be second sometimes."

"How about President Washington?" One naughty student asked. "He was our FIRST president, the FIRST to Harvard." fight in the wars in America, the FIRST to put 'pacifying America' into practice and is thief was feeling for his always the most respected man among us Americans."



get that he married a widow!"

The manager said, "Why are you always reading magazines without performing your duty whenever I come into the office?"

The office boy said, "It is because you are wearing rubber shoes."

A writer in New York said in his will that after his death, he would like to have his body donated to Harvard University for scientific research. He explained, "My parents have always been trying to send me to Harvard. I am afraid it is the only way I can enter

Inside a bus, a gentleman discovered that a wallet. The gentleman then said in a humorous way, "Fellow, you are "Yes," said the clever late already. My wife is teacher, "but don't foreven quicker than you."

#### DO YOU WEAR GLASSES?

Recently, you may find that many of your short-sighted school-mates have stopped wearing spectacles. It is not because their eyes are now functioning properly, but because they have put on contact lenses.

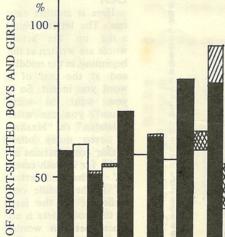
After carrying out a survey, the following statistical data were obtained: none of the form 1 and form 3 schoolmates wears contact lenses, and the form with most people wearing contact lenses is lower 6. On the whole, the ratio of boys wearing contact lenses is lower than that of the girls. May be girls like to make themselves prettier.

As for the ratio of students wearing glasses, it is, in general, increasing from the lower forms to the upper forms. As exceptions, the highest ratio of boys wearing glasses is not in form upper six, but in lower six and the lowest is in form two. On the other hand, the ratio of girls wearing



glasses does not follow any particular pattern. The ratio varies a lot from form one to upper

The ratio of shortsighted students in this school is quite high. Even in the form with least short-sighted people, the ratio is over 50%. The highest ratio found, in the lower six boys, is about 95%. Does this mean that they are very deligent? Is this a result of straining their eyes in television watching and reading? Nevertheless, we do hope that the ratio of short-sighted students may fall, since short-sightedness somehow a hindrance in



PERCENTA

BOYS:

GIRLS:

**FORM** 

KEY:

WEARING GLASSES

WEARING CONTACT LENSES WEARING GLASSES

WEARING CONTACT LENSES

As there are so many clubs and societies in our school, lots of meetings are held every day both at lunch-time and after school. In many cases, students are so busy that they have to attend meetings one after another during lunch hour and there is no time left for their meals. The five-minute

interval between the ringing of the bell and the arrival of the teacher is the lunch time for these students. Like performing miracles, they swallow a lunch box or some, bread and soft drinks within that precious moment. This practice has been going on for years and it is accepted as 'normal' by our schoolmates. Therefore, it is not surprising that many of our schoolmates suffer from stomachache.

It is now time for students to stop this abnormal way of having their meals for the sake of attending meetings. Though taking up responsibilities is vital to a person's success, he should, first of all, take care of his health. It is indeed very stupid to sacrifice one's health for the sake of taking up numerous responsibilities as a member of so many clubs. We should keep ourselves healthy, so that we could achieve greater goals.



Q.E.S.=Quick-eating

Students?

## THE JOINT SCHOOL ASTRONOMY EXHIBITION '78

After a long preparation of about one year, the second Joint School Astronomy Exhibition is going to be held from 22nd to 25th July in the Hall of our school.

This exhibition is a joint project of thirteen schools, all of which are members of the Joint School Astronomy Society. Compared with the last exhibition, this exhibition is more wellplanned and it will display more models. The content includes a wide variety of topics, such as Space Exploration, Cosmology, U.F.O. (Unidentified Flying Object), Astro-Photography and Variable Stars. Films and lectures will also be presented. All the materials needed, such as photos, information etc., are obtained from abroad mainly. Emphasis is put on both theory and practical work. A collection of apparatus and models will be put on show.

Probably the greatest difficulty encountered is finance. Such a large exhibition certainly causes large expenditures. The committee of the J.S.A.S. has to write letters canvassing for financial support from various organizations.

The Mobil Oil Corporation has promised to sponsor the financial expenses of the exhibition and about \$9,000 has been raised. The sum will be spent mainly on publicity. Posters are published and are to be put up both inside and outside the school, along Sai Yee Street and in the Mongkok district. Pamphlets are also published for distribution on the days of exhibition. So propaganda is being carried out on a large scale.

After all, 15,000 people are expected to come to the exbibition. Therefore, ventilation in the Hall is another problem to be solved.

On preparing this large-scale exhibition, the committee finds it difficult for its members to co-operate and communicate among themselves. But it cannot be denied that more people will be available for doing the time-consuming work if the project is undertaken by joint schools.

Nevertheless, all of them are making their efforts unanimously for an aim—to bring astronomy to the public. So here we wish them success.

#### **Something About Codes**

People have studied ways of writing secrets for thousands of years. Such a study is called

CRYPTOGRAPHY.
The following are some of the ways secret messages have been written.

FORWARD AND BACK-WARD

Here is a simple way to write secret messages. Can you read this?

Uijt pof jt fbtz jt ju opu?

The letter which follows the actual one has always been written to replace the letter itself. So, B is written for A, C is written for B and so on.

Another way is to replace the actual letter by the preceding one. So, instead of A, write Z; instead of B, write A. You will find this easy to read.

Dcfzq Zkkzm Ond vqnsd sgd Fnkc Atf SQUARES AND TRI-ANGLES

Here is another way. You will be able to learn the new alphabets easily. Just study how the letters are made. You have to put down the lines and dots as shown in the following









Then put the letters into the empty as shown.

A.DG BE.H JM.P KNQ LOR





Finally, isolate the regions in the initial patterns. The regions and the letters they represent respectively are as follows:

a R S T U V W X Y Z
E C V < A > V & A >

Now try to read this message:

לאם אשע חרב אם חרם בר אשע בנסא

MORE SQUARES AND TRIANGLES

A still easier one is very similar to the one you have just learned. It has been used for hundreds of years. Perhaps you can remember it more easily.

A B C D E F G H I



N. O. P. Q. R. S T. U. V



#### RETURN TO THE MOTHERLAND

Ten years was not a

He got on the train and remained in his seat ever since. He looked out of the window but he could not see anything. The electric train was running too fast. Perhaps, the only thing that he could see was the reddish-brown colour. Everything had changed save the maple trees of the valley. For how many times had this colour appeared in his dreams in the past years? Every night, he nad the same dream. He could see only the outlines of many figures which he was unable to They all identify. appeared in a mess of the intimate and familiar colour. He had a strong desire to get off the train and sleep on the ground covered by the fallen maple leaves. He wished to touch his motherland, the return to which he had longed

for ten years.

short period. It occupied one-third of his life. He knew that he could not erase these ten years from his memory even if he attempted to do so. Every now and then, when he closed his eyes, he could see the roaring fighters, the blood, the falling bombs, his dying comrades, the barbed wire of the concentration camp and the screaming and moaning sound followed him like a ghost all the way From the very moment he sat down on the train, his mind did not have a minute of peace. Even he himself could not describe his feelings. It seemed that he had got used to the past scene. He dare not think about his mother and sister whom he would meet two hours later. In fact, he did not think about his future since it was impossible for a

soldier and a prisoner of a concentration camp to foretell his future. Future was just like a blank sheet to him though he was only thirty years old.

He did not know why he could still survive. He should have died when he was injured by four bullets. Perhaps, it would have been a relief to him if he had been killed. He only lost one arm. After three unsuccessful escapes, he lost one leg. Since then he had no more desire to struggle for his life. Strange enough, he was still alive, after leading a hell-like life for three years. He met many people who, though had a strong desire to live, died in the concentration camp. He was lucky, wasn't he?

The train passed through the Maple Valley. Tall and strange buildings appeared. He still sat there, just like a statue.

FIRST, MIDDLE AND LAST

Here is another easy

one. The letters which make up the actual words are written at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of a word you invent. So if you want to write "man", you can write "Melabin" or "Mxakn" of even many other similar combinations instead, for in both cases, 'M' is the first letter, 'A' is the middle one while 'N' is the last. In this code there is no space between words. The one who reads the message must figure out where one word ends and the next begins. Now you can read this message:

Rxeba dotth imkstac azbirpete fuuyl ly TURN THEM AROUND

This one is an easy code to remember. Two boys at school invented it and had used it for a long time while the others could not figure it out. See if you can read it. If you fail to

do so, look at the key given after the secret message.

PIKSE EHTE TSALE SRETTELE DNAE DA-ERE EHTE SDROWE SDRAWKCABE

The boys just wrote all the words backwards and added an E at the end of every word. You can read the message by taking off the last 'E' and writing the letters from right to left. DICTIONARY CODE

If you and your friend have a pair of identical dictionaries, secret messages can be written so that words are replaced by numbers. the tenth word in the second line on page 37 of your particular dictionary. Actually any pair of identical books can serve this purpose. A variation of the method is that the word preceding or succeeding that represented by the above number should be the actual word.

TYPEWRITER CODE
This is the arrangement of the keyboard

on a typewriter:

Q W E R T Y U I

O P A S D F G

H J K L Z X

C V B N M

In the typewriter code, you let Q stand for A, W for B, E for C and so on. See if you can read this secret message:

AD O FGZ O

LDQKZ ZNHOLZ
The following message
in codes might have
been sent by an
American general to the
American President. Can
you read it?

HANNAVASE, AGE. CEDE. 20, 1864

TNEDISERPE MAHAR-

BAE NLOCNILE:
IE GEBE OTE
TNESERPE UOYE SAE
AE SAMTSIRHCE TFIGE EHTE YTICE FOE
HANNAVASE, HTIWE
150 YVAEHE SNUGE
DNAE YTNELPE FOE
NOITINUMMAE DNAE
OSLAE TUOBAE 25000
SELABE FOE NOT-

LARENEGE MAIL-LIWE TE. NAMREHSE