

我們喜歡在課堂上嬉戲、胡鬧，甚至無懼老師的責備。

我們處事衝動，總是一鼓起勇氣的嘗試新事物而不顧後果。

我們經常遇到挫折，但永不放棄。

這些熟悉的片段，不只是每一個青少年的成長經驗，而且在培僑這個大家庭中上演了60年。

今年，適逢我校60周年校慶，就讓我們一起看看一群曾就讀培僑的老師，他們曾在母校的一點一滴。

1. 你在那一屆畢業？在培僑讀了多久？
2. 你就讀培僑時最深刻的事是什麼？
3. 當年你最喜歡的科目是什麼？
4. 為什麼你會選擇回來母校任教？
5. 當時老師與你現在的教學方法有什麼不同？
6. 在求學時期，你有沒有遇到什麼挫折，你又是怎樣重拾信心呢？
7. 你認為培僑中學與其他學校最不同之處是什麼？

培僑中學60週年校慶特輯 不停步的培僑人

跨越

盧富球副校長

- 教育是生命。學生都應懂得自己學校的歷史，愛國愛校，並對事物有追求的心。
1. 我是第23屆畢業生，在培僑共渡過了六年。因當時預科只讀一年。
 2. 當時最深刻的是由當中二紀律部學長開始，直至中三參選學生會會長，並做了3年，與一起合作的同學有相當深厚的感情。
 3. 沒有特別的科目。
 4. 當時學校正是急需發展的時期，需要大量老師加入，剛畢業便回校擔任了體育老師和籃球隊教練。加上教育是對社會很有貢獻的工作，故我便回到母校，參加教師工作。
 5. 那時公開試的重要性比現在低，而不用中學畢業也會到社會工作，故教學上比較著重培養自我成長方面。
 6. 當時讀書的氣氛很濃厚，而且老師都有更多時間與學生溝通，比起現在要兼顧公開考試的情況很不同。
 7. 我校提倡愛國教育，亦十分關心學生在個人成長上的發展，所以訓導是重要的一環。

曾為學業而奮鬥，為了滿足好奇心而嘗試，為了一時之氣而闖禍，甚為自己的將來徬徨過。

培僑人的故事從來都不停步地上演著，為了支持下一代的新力軍而不斷奮鬥著。校慶又來了，除了是讓我們為母校的誕生而慶祝及紀念外，更是一個好機會給我們了解前人為我們造就的每一次預備，每一處機遇。60年來走過的路真的並不搖搖。

梁國偉助理校長

1. 我在第33屆畢業，在培僑讀了6年。
2. 當時我們很頑皮，但都講求「科學化」。我們把硫化鐵與鹽酸混合，在圖書館放硫化氫。最後當然被老師罵，後來都感到後悔及知錯了。
3. 其實並沒有什麼特別傾向，但數理科的同學皆很勤力，所以自己也受感染。
4. 中大修讀生物學畢業後，要找工作：做研究、教書...始終對母校的環境較熟悉及對師長有親切感。雖然當時培僑教師薪金較外面低，但始終返回母校服務。
5. 同學的特點變化了。以往的教學方法較單向及傳統，著重聽課及講課，加上資料及其他設施協助缺乏，同學都較自律及主動。故老師們的字一定要寫得漂亮，才可以在黑板上清晰展示。現在老師都提供大量輔助資料，講求的是大家互相配合，時代不同了。
6. 成績未如理想，需要自我反思找方法改善，參照其他同學的讀書方法。
7. 培僑歷史悠久，又有教學佳境，老師經驗豐富。對教學十分有利，但同時亦令我們少了創新，少了變化，不竟時代變了。以前的學生較自立、單純。現在的學生則見識多，視野廣。再加

在培僑讀書是福氣，培僑像一個家庭，是我們成長的地方，「學校發展有賴你們來接班了。」

蘇雪清老師

1. 我在第42屆畢業，在培僑讀了6年。
2. 最深刻的是經歷過六四事件。
3. 最喜歡中文及文學科，亦選了此科目作教學。
4. 上一任校長邀請回校教書。
5. 以往老師都照書本教，不講究任何教法，以老師為主，互動性較低。現在學生為主，課程上講求有趣味，而且特定的課程，既要配合教學法跟從課程，又要有輔導配合。
6. 成績退步是我求學時的一大挫折，曾試過名列榜尾，故要比其他人用更多時間讀書。
7. 未有試過教別的學校，所以不

現在的同學應定好個人目標，亦注重道德上的培養，尊師重道。

伍煥杰老師

1. 我是第49屆畢業生，在培僑讀了5年。

2. 最難忘是1997年七一慶祝回歸時，我們一群學生會幹事在學生會通宵慶祝，十分深刻。

3. 通識科，因為前任葉祖賢校長講課十分吸引。
4. 因為自己對母校特別有親切感，在這裏工作很舒服。
5. 隨時代不同，學生的特性不同，教學方法亦相對改變。以往學生自律性較好，而現在老師則需利用適當的技巧去吸引學生上課。
6. 中六成績差，經過一輪深思反省後，最終重新找到目標並努力達到。

想從沒有想過放棄，想從沒有想過失敗，想從沒有想過成功。



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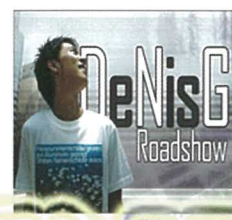
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INDEPENDENT MUSICIANS

What will spring up to your mind if we mention "the singers in Hong Kong"? Joey? Justin or Janice Vidal (Wai Lan)? Besides those celebrated ones, we seldom noticed there are rafts of independent music enthusiasts who are eager to share other tuneless music with us.

In recent years, musicians like The Pancakes, Pong Nan and Pixel Toy have set the trend developing as the individuals. What they are striving for is to produce good music in order to save the ailing music industry in Hong Kong. Since many music producers sighed for the recessive situation contemporarily, there is no doubt people are sincerely pursuing a place where euphonious melody existed. And that's why the fad of being an independent singer is currently scattering.



The Pancakes appears the most successful in this field. It is actually a one-girl band set up by a girl called "Dejay." She was first invited to perform in the concert "Collected Monsters II" in January 2000. Then the girl established her own studio "Rewind" for the recording jobs. In completing a CD, Dejay covered all the details including vocals, guitar, keyboard and drum programming.

In early 2000, she released her debut album "Les Bonbons Sont Bons." Since mid-2001, the Pancakes has become a full-time band. The 17-year-old earns her living by releasing and selling the records, organizing concerts and participating in other irregular projects like TV commercials and movies. Meanwhile, a record company "Elefant" has also signed a contract with her. The CDs were extensively sold to other European Countries, which driven her an eminent independent singer

"How we like to try, how I try to try, this is my simple mind..." This song, named "a", perhaps is the most impressive one to the Hongkong ers. It got adopted for an advertisement by the Kowloon Motor Bus. "A" was awarded the best use of music under 2000 4As Creative Awards. Another song used by a credit card company HSBC was "Patronage" from "Pancakes can panick" in mid-2000. Later, she helped with a film "McDull, prince de la bun" writing and performing the song "Gumgumgum." and has won the 24th Hong Kong Film Awards' "Best Original Film Song" in 2004. Up until 2005, The Pancakes has already released 6 albums in Hong Kong.

Another gifted independent musician, Nan Yik Pong, earnestly desires to produce good music to all of us. He initially sent his demos and forwarded his own mp3.com page to the record labels. Then his current producer Sony offered him a contract as a songwriter and composer. Now Pong is working as a songwriter, lyricist as well as vocalist. Previously he worked as a project manager at an advertising agency and an account executive at a public relations firm. Staging his first singing performance at Times Square, was a milestone for his career. After sending demos to the companies, he happened to have an opportunity to perform again inside a shopping mall - Harbor City. Its program, entitled "Music in the City", has given a platform to the talents to hone their skills in music, and, to show respect for musicians. This is how he became notable then.



Pong has ever composed works for Joey Yung, Sandy Lam, Jacky Cheung, Eason Chan and other numerous artists in Hong Kong, Taiwan and China. He has released 3 albums which were "Pong Nan", "Almost Happy I?" and "Almost Happy II?" respectively. The former one was a self-titled debut album. It is highly appreciated by loads of people as he arranged all the recording jobs by himself. Not only were the songs written by Pong himself, he also played the guitar to accompany his mellow voice. Since he often possesses an attitude hoping for a brighter future in the world, the lyrics would usually bear such prospect; with his unique music style, he has made his debut more fascinating and captivating. His music is enormously acclaimed among local audiences as well. Apart from the two central individual-developers, the less noted ones including a 2-people band Pixel Toy; Ahhy, Choi Man Ka and Denis, Ng Tung. Pixel Toy remains the more outstanding one. Highly recommended by the music veteran, Anthony, Wong Yau Ming, they appeared in the market in 2005. The band featured playing the electronic music, and supervised the recording jobs for various singers, such as At 17, who were also recommended by Wong before. With their passionate interest in music, the duo has composed numerous songs which immediately shot them to fame. People were tempted and they flocked to their concerts then.



“你博客了嗎？”

今天，博客被認為是繼 E-mail、ICQ、MSN 等等之後的另一種網絡交往方式，也一貫被視為是“普通網民”表達觀點的陣地。

目前網絡上盛行的各種各樣的博服務有：文字博客、圖片博客、電影博客、職業博客等等。其中，以網上寫作、閱讀的形式最為普遍。

可以說，博客已成為許多人生活中的一部分。有人視在博客抒發己見為一種習慣；有人則視瀏覽別人的博客為一種習慣。總之，博客已漸漸成為人們每日的必做之事。

那麼，人們是以何種心態看待博客的呢？對於發表者來說，他們會不斷更新內容，不斷地引入另類私人東西如照片等等以滿足瀏覽者，並希望瀏覽者作出回應。而瀏覽者則因心懷“想尋求偷窺”的心態，進而繼續鎖定別人的博客而滿足自己偷窺的快感。

在一個博客裏，“地主”只有一個，而且任何人都可做“主角”。其他人都只可以評論，而不能發表新主題。任何有關日常趣事、時政、影評、社會焦點等等個人關注的重點都可以作為話題，發表後可以與別人分享，收到別人的回應時還可以與之討論。

對於學生來說，他們可以在自己的博客裏對於一些現象發表看法，之後可以在課堂裏與其他同學們分享；對於作家來說，他們可以在博客里發表他們最新的文章，讓讀者們先睹為快，或提供一場地讓讀者們回饋他們的感受。

近來，越來越多名人都加入了博客的圈子。最為人知的是才女徐靜蕾。在她的博客裏，她的文筆流暢且語言親切，而且很生活化。想寫就寫，想說就說，盡情地利用博客與其他博客們分享，你不妨也試試！

通勝

提到《通勝》，不少年青人會認為這是老一輩的玩意，只用來選擇吉日良辰一類傳統的東西。但若你向長輩借來一看，你會發現其實它就如一本小百科書。

《通勝》原名《通書》，因為「書」與「輸」同音，為了忌諱，人們便將通書改名為「通勝」。由「通輸」改為「通勝」，以此取吉利之意。在二百多年前，《通勝》由欽天監編訂，是曆法的一種，相當於現今的日曆，主要包括預測未來一年的節氣，日蝕，月蝕，星宿交會以及年月日的干支等內容。而選擇吉日良辰這一部份是後來才被加上去的。

中國傳統社會以農立國，中國人著重天氣的觀測，因天氣對於農民的農作物收成有著重要的影響。《通勝》的內容方便了農民在耕作上作安排，是他們相信的權威。

其中春牛圖，就是天氣預測的一種。傳統的《通勝》內頁都有一幅春牛圖，通常會在通勝開頭和結尾的一頁，在《通勝》開始一頁的春牛圖是該年的寓意，而在結尾的則是翌年的寓意。春牛圖是根據當年廿四個節氣的干支來預測天氣與景氣，綜合各種陰陽五行對該年的影響編製而成的。透過春牛圖，我們可以知道該年的天氣、干支、五行、農作物收成等資料。這是為了讓目不識丁的農民可通過看圖也能清楚知道來年的天氣情況。春牛圖左右兩旁有八句七言的春牛詩詩句，這些詩句是預測當年的天氣及農作物收成，而春牛圖下方有地母經和春牛圖原文。春牛圖除了主要景物外，春牛圖每年也會有所不同，春牛的身高、身體各部份都有不同意思，而牛的不同部份於不同年份會有五種不同顏色，所表示的也各有不同。

八字命理學或八字推命術，是以一個人的出生年月日時的天干地支，來推算人的命運。而且在舊日社會裡，人們利用八字來判斷人的性格，認為這樣就能先了解人與人之間的配合程度，從而應用在婚姻關係上。

「稱骨歌」和「軒轅黃帝四季詩曰」都分別屬於《通勝》中占卜的一種。人們主要依照自己的農曆出生日期及時辰在《通勝》中找出相對的詩句，古時的人相信這樣便可知道一生之命運、榮富。

乙酉年春牛圖

年來辛苦在田夫，早晚西疇續驅。
爭奈甘霖調不盡，致令紫稻豐堪虞。

蠶娘即使桑嫌少，織婦還欣繭亦粗。
吾將乙酉來相告，莫謂牛郎或矯誣。

春牛圖

冬秋清春至社明社

日母地經母地

另外，「問名」，今稱「合八字」，其目的有二：一是防止同姓近親婚姻；另外是利用「問名」得來的生辰年月日，占卜當事人的婚姻是否適宜。「問名」、「納吉」，今稱「過文定」、「過大禮」，這些婚嫁的步驟都利用《通勝》擇定良辰吉日，以確保所有過程順利進行。古時的中國人相信，通過這種「人為」方式可以使兩個個性相配合的人結成夫妻，且可以達到「婚姻美滿」的效果。

《通勝》很真實地反映出人的中國的文化——重人的思想。重視天氣，因天氣會影響到農民的收成；入學、動土、嫁娶等人生大事要擇吉日良時；「合八字」，以更佳地配合人與人之間的關係；這一切所表現出的都是「重人」。從《通勝》中，我們看到看到中國人的智慧，憑著對天文科學及曆法的認識，最終達到與大自然共存的目的。

When you travel to Paris

When you travel to Paris, which place will you go first? The famous landmark of the Eiffel Tower? the Louvre, the world's most impressive museum? The geographical and spiritual heart of the country, majestic Cathedral of Notre-Dame? I, on the other hand, prefer wandering around on the simple, unsophisticated and, at the same time, elegant like a vintage's old, narrow and irregular street. And truly and most heartedly, you have to look through the hours, minutes and seconds, forget the motto saying, "Time is priceless", then, really and frankly, you can feel like you are in Paris.

The Grounds: (1)

Most of the grounds in the urban district in Paris are paved in big stones for 600 years. Under the surface, it comes to a stratum of sands which can advantage drainage. Also, if you simply close your eyes, you can still know which of the streets you are walking, judging by the fact of sizes of the under-foot stones. People do notice even in such a trivial detail. Shouldn't doubt why Paris is always be so attractive to visitors.

Shade Trees: (2)

Paris has planted 90,000 maples and oaks in the roadsides. On the basic color of dark green, there are also two more colors in autumn. One will change its color to orange red, and the other will change to yellowish orange, painting Paris to have two more natural colors. In winter, you can see numerous Christmas ornaments dangled on every tree, embellishing Paris to be more cheerful.

Display windows: (3)

People say the display windows in Paris are just like mini cinemas. Because the colors are very provoking, being so violently vivid and, the bold designs are pregnant with messages and humorous, in addition, it also utilizes the digital materials to help promote, and some display windows almost make changes in the design once a week, giving us a sense of freshness and surging inspirations indirectly.

Street lamps: (4)

In Paris, it doesn't have any bright lamps around and has a long distance between one lamp to another, so one lamp can only shadow the nearby place and the rest of the street will faint in the veil of darkness, only have a few rays of weak light casting on the parasol tree in the roadside. When the curtain of night has finally hung down, you can see pairs of lovers meandering under the obscure yellowish orange classical street lamp.

Public facilities: (5)

The facilities in Paris have three main features, unitized, historic and artistic, which, like garages, telephone booths, garbage, toilet, roadside chairs are all schematized in a perfectly fine way; like the cross-century water cooler, has been maintained since 1840; like sculptures, fountains and gardens, can all be appreciated as fine arts. Also, Paris is a very clean city. You will feel very comfortable in the broad streets, because you hardly find any slightest trashes or stains in the streets. There is a farces mover in every intersection, and everywhere you see, have some tank-like cleaning rides and motorcycles that are patrolling to see if any irresponsible people let their own pet dirt the street.

Apartments: (6)

The remaining style of George-Eugene Haussman's buildings, which built in the period of Napoleon III after the downfall of Rome Empire, still have six to seven storey, zinc-made roofs in cornflower blue and the outside always outlined by austere lines, sometimes the elegant balcony are blatant to be seen, which all come to the way of typical classic.

Bookstores: (7)

The bookstores in Paris are an enchanting reading paradise, like Shakespeare Company, and Palasis De Tokyo. Unlike any other meretricious bookstores, Paris's bookstores are a place of enjoying the most true life, coming to the things that make it distinctive are that the variety of books are so many, so many that the books are all piled up to the ceiling. Also, there are free drinks with café most often. If the men of letters write an autobiography, they can hospitably be lodged in the attic's room with several bookshelves filled with valuable ancient books for nights.

Cafés: (8)

Drinking coffee in Paris is the entire people's leisure activity. The fascinated features of Paris's cafes are that not only do the people get used to the sweet-smelling and mellow black instant-coffee granules (Expresso) and blended-with-milk coffee (Au Lait) for different people's taste, but also think highly of the atmosphere and environment around. Most of the coffee shops in Paris are at the street corner, so each of the cafes has its own sunshading awning. Also, each of the shop has been sited an open-air round tables and cane chairs. You can stay there from day to night with a cup of coffee without any urges to ask you to leave ruthlessly, which is a tradition being followed till now.

Folks: (9)

The people in Paris are very human, with all the mixed of sense and sensibility. I had once heard a French said, "All human beings begin with crying, but end with happiness. Though we are pursuing a rational, free and a society with individuality, it doesn't mean that we have to act like an icy, cold-hearted person." Therefore, striving for social justice and protesting for tyrannical behavior is the most general view in Paris. Shouldn't doubt that people always say street is the power of politics and society's battling stage. On the other perspective, citizens in Paris love to smile, so don't feel absurd when some strangers smile on you.

Entertainments: (10)

The street-corner skits in Paris are very common. Some of them disguise themselves as ballet-dancer on the music box, while some of them bring their instruments in the street and play it at will, furthermore, some artists perform a mute or ironic dance. Nearly whole of the Paris immerses in every touch and breath in the ocean of arts, even if you are in a subway carriage, you can still have a chance to come across with someone performing piano accordion, whispering to you so tenderly that the miracle of this coincident meeting.



CROSSWORD VS SUDOKU

其實填字遊戲與數獨最好玩及引人入勝之處，就在於其推敲的過程，以及解答出來的成就感。它到底有多大的魅力呢？有人說這類智力遊戲的盛行，是都市人為了舒緩壓力，放鬆情緒的一種方法。無論大家相信與否、以甚麼心態看待，都應該了解清楚周圍與我們有切身關係的事物。那怕是一個小遊戲，也許會為你的生活加添一點驚喜。

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | | | 7 | | | | |
| 6 | | | | 1 | 9 | 5 | | |
| | 9 | 8 | | | | | 6 | |
| 8 | | | | 6 | | | | 3 |
| 4 | | | | 8 | | 3 | | 1 |
| 7 | | | | 2 | | | | 6 |
| | 6 | | | | | 2 | 8 | |
| | | | | 4 | 1 | 9 | | 5 |
| | | | | 8 | | | 7 | 9 |

This is a puzzling world
We can observe a black and white puzzle which is posted on the "City" page of the South China Morning Post everyday. However, have you ever tried to find the way out of the maze of the word?

The crossword puzzles are said to be the most popular and widespread word game in the world, despite of its short history. The first crossword puzzles appeared in England during the 19th century. They were of an elementary kind, apparently derived from the word square, a group of words arranged so the letters read alike vertically and horizontally. These games were printed in children's puzzle books and various periodicals.

The first well-known published crossword puzzle was created by a journalist named Arthur Wynne from Liverpool, and he is also credited as the inventor of the popular word game. December 21, 1913 was the date it appeared in a Sunday newspaper, the New York World. Wynne's puzzles (see below) were different from today's crosswords as they were diamond shaped and contained no internal black squares. During the early 1920's, another newspaper started up a column of crossroad and within a decade it featured in almost all American newspapers. It was the beginning of crosswords to assume their familiar form.

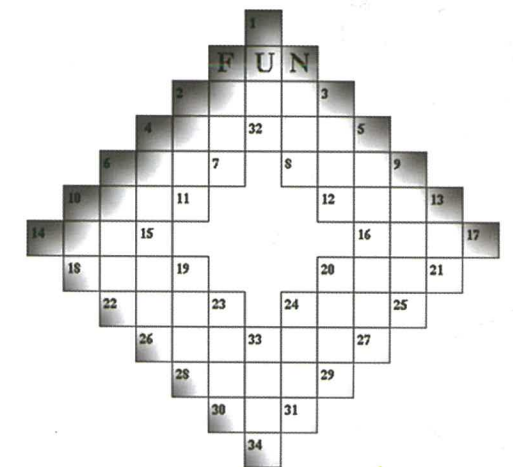
The first appearance of a crossword in a British publication was in the Pearson's Magazine in February 1922, and the first Times crossword appeared on 1 February 1930. British puzzles quickly developed their own style, being considerably more difficult than the American version. In particular the cryptic crossword became established and rapidly gained popularity.

Once you have tried the pleasure of the western wisdom, you will fall in love with the intelligence and passion of the west.

相信大家對數獨這個名詞並不陌生，但你對它的真正認識又有幾多？

這種風靡日本及歐美的「數獨sudoku」，據說原創者是一位18世紀的瑞士人，但在當時並沒有得到別人注目。直到20多年前，數獨終於被美國人重新挖掘出它的魅力。一個日本雜誌出版商於八十年代末期在一本美國雜誌上看到這個遊戲，帶回日本後，便增加了它的遊戲難度，並命名為「數獨sudoku」。「數獨」這種益智遊戲，才逐漸受到日本人的注意。日本坊間書局便開始出版了許多「數獨」的書，並迅速受到國際的注視。

紐西蘭裔英籍退休法官韋恩·古德 (Wayne Gould) 1997年旅遊日本時，買了一本數獨遊戲書，從此就迷上了，進而開始研究電腦程式，並從去年開始供稿給全球十幾家報社。這種廣泛流傳的新玩意立即受到讀者的熱烈回響，而邀他供稿的媒體還正不斷增加中；據說，「數獨」還成為英國報紙銷售量的法寶，連美國紐約時報也無法阻擋它的魅力，開始定期登載。1994年5月30日起，台灣的中國時報也取得古德的授權，每天都刊出一則數獨謎題，讓這個新玩意第一次出現在台灣的大眾媒體上，也是全球第一家引入數獨遊戲的中文報紙。時至今日，數獨早已風魔了全球。不論男女老少都把「玩數獨」變成生活的一部份，你有興趣進身其行列嗎？



- | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| 2-3. | What bargain hunters enjoy. | 4-26. | A day dream. |
| 4-5. | A written acknowledgment. | 6-22. | What we all should be. |
| 6-7. | Such and nothing more. | 2-11. | A talon. |
| 10-11. | A bird. | 19-28. | A pigeon. |
| 14-15. | Opposed to less. | F-7. | Part of your head. |
| 18-19. | What this puzzle is. | 23-30. | A river in Russia. |
| 22-23. | An animal of prey. | 1-32. | To govern. |
| 26-27. | The close of a day. | 33-34. | An aromatic plant. |
| 28-29. | To elude. | N-8. | A fist. |
| 30-31. | The plural of is. | 24-31. | To agree with. |
| 8-9. | To cultivate. | 3-12. | Part of a ship. |
| 12-13. | A bar of wood or iron. | 20-29. | One. |
| 16-17. | What artists learn to do. | 5-27. | Exchanging. |
| 20-21. | Fastened. | 9-25. | To sink in mud. |
| 24-25. | Found on the seashore. | 13-21. | A boy. |
| 10-18. | The fibre of the gomuti palm. | | |

DISNEY

HUNTER

"Waken the conscience of Mickey Mouse". This was the yelling slogan of hundreds of undergraduates outside Disneyland. For hundreds of years, Disneyland had only brought laughter and miracle. But in the Eastern World where the code of ethics is totally different, the lash of culture agreements are created without precedent in history. No wonder, a group of undergraduates marched in procession to the Disneyland. They organized demonstration, did researches and put up advertisement in order to show another face of Mickey. Is that Disneyland truly a utopia for Hong Kong? Could our dream come true?

The nightmare of the environment
"It is a dead sea at last," Chan said. His weather-beaten face tightened as he was interviewed. Chan, a local resident, is a fisherman whose life and future are all dependent on the sea. Dredging the sea to reclaiming land cost the government HK\$14.1 billion. Disney theme park has disrupted the occupation of fishing in the territory. Polluted water from the city and the Pearl River Delta has greatly reduced the fish stocks in Hong Kong. And now the Disneyland is another fatal shot of the water quality. Many people have quit this island for the city and given up the hopes of saving the environment. But the Disney project is going to strike another blow to our environment as soon as the expansion of the park resumes again.

The abacus of government did not work
The Hong Kong government has touted the Disneyland as the most vital boost for tourism in the future. It invested HK\$224 million to develop the paradise and the cost of the conveyance system was not included. For the indemnification of fishermen, the government provided support with \$33.8 million to encourage them to cost their nets farther a field. Another HK\$2.91 million will be allocated to fish farmers who have opted to give up their farms. Two other schemes are in place to help those who have chosen to continue their business. Another HK\$14.5 million is arranged to clean up the scrap and waste material of the development. Even for the road signs, the government needs to invest HK\$900,000 in the construction and consulting of the citizens.

Nevertheless, the government continues to monitor the problems resulting from the project to make sure that everything is in line with the environmental impact study conducted earlier. They have assured us they are taking the case seriously. So what about our revenue? Are we willing to pay for the paint of the road sign?

Culture shock, unfavorable omens

Most of us are looking forward to the opening of the park. We have never considered the impact of the cultural influence brought by the American. Walt Disney, the dream-maker of Disneyland and his famous character Mickey, created a concept of making a "world", not just a "land". In this fantasy world, the unsightly elements do not appear. He just created a totally unrealistic world for dreamers. All experts and staff from other theme park put not so much expectation on that concept because it had not included the element of excitement. Notwithstanding the bad command he created a great mass favor and marked the legend come true.

But in the Eastern world the remaining tiger, Hong Kong, an international cosmopolitan, still cannot accept it without hesitation. The complaints of services, grumbles of the facilities, and lots of incorporation customers, indicated that the Western formation is not working in here, whereas Hong Kong is not a nation at all. Yet, it added some Chinese concept in its design phase to emphasize the characteristic of China. We are waiting to see whether the coming expansions can make the magpies sing or not.

大排檔起源自香港，是指開設在街邊提供飲食的熟食檔口。早於20至70年代在香港盛行，是市民主要的飲食地方。大排檔價格相宜，食物選擇又多，因此甚受普羅大眾歡迎，更是香港文化的一部分。



早時大排檔叫做「大牌檔」，起源於早期香港政府發給大牌檔經營的牌照，面積很大，並需懸掛在當眼地方。於是，擁有這個大牌照的檔，有時檔口招牌比檔口還大，就被稱為「大牌檔」。大牌檔又有「大排檔」之稱，這是因為一排排的食檔搭建在馬路旁，故名為「大排檔」。

在食物方面，大排檔獨特的街頭食品，是香港人的珍饈，當中以其氣香濃郁的絲襪奶茶、咖啡、鴛鴦最為馳名。而食物的種類也十分多，中西兼備，中式有小菜、炒粉麵飯、魚蛋粉麵、白粥油條等，西式的有多士、三文治等，亦有紅豆沙、芝麻糊等中式甜品。

受地理位置的影響，大牌檔一般開在橫街或巷內，在路邊搭起檔口，並在傍邊擺設檯凳供食客坐下，在露天地方，一般採用火水爐煮食，爐火可以較猛，因此大牌檔小菜以夠鑊氣著名。大牌檔的另一特色，是光顧了一家檔口，仍可以同時在隔鄰多家檔口叫其他種類的食物。最後，部份大牌檔是在晚上才營業，直至深夜才開鋪，這正是大牌檔的一大特色。

分佈

早年在申上環一帶有不少大牌檔，包括咸魚街、禧利街及吉士笠街等。而位於油麻地的廟街可說是香港的平民俱樂部，有不少街頭食肆營業至深夜，是目前最多傳統大排檔的地方。

大排檔的轉變

光顧大牌檔，一般須坐在街邊進食，沒有冷氣，也可能沒有上蓋，雖然甚有風味，但準備中的食物與用過的碗碟都只能擺放在街上，衛生環境比較差。設有大牌檔的街道也令車輛很難通過，為途人帶來不便。所以在80年代，政府認為大牌檔的衛生環境欠佳，容易引發傳染病，於是開始不再發新的牌照。舊牌照在持牌人及其配偶逝世後，不能由親屬承繼。政府亦以現金收回牌照，及鼓勵在街邊經營的大牌檔上樓，遷到位於市政大廈內的熟食市場。但由於熟食市場位於樓上，出入較為不便，加上欠缺傳統風味，令不少大牌檔搬遷後生意大不如前。現在部分大牌檔則漸漸演變成茶餐廳，繼續成為不少香港人光顧的食肆。

大排檔香港印證



雞蛋仔

五十年代，香港已經有雞蛋仔的蹤跡。當年小販都用炭爐，手持兩塊重重的生鐵，夾著蛋漿燒。近年的燒雞蛋仔已轉用石油氣爐，鐵夾也輕了。雞蛋仔的香味，以及其外觀都十分吸引，每粒雞蛋仔都像是金黃色的小球，且散發著陣陣蛋香及奶香。而最特別的地方是每粒雞蛋仔有半邊是空心，半邊實心，因此吃的時候鬆脆可口，口感特別佳。剛焗好的雞蛋仔要立刻風乾，以令它的外層鬆脆可口，但內裡仍然保持柔軟。

砵仔糕

傳統的砵仔糕是以台山的瓦硃製造的一種四邑地道糯米糕點。瓦硃直徑只有兩吋，容量小，受熱均勻，使砵仔糕不會出現因碗太大而導致的火力不均的情況，造成邊硬中間軟的現象。現時在香港所見的大多是用小瓷碗製造，呈半圓形，用竹籤串著，吃起來爽口滑溜，別具老式香港小食情懷。而且瓦硃煮得愈多愈吸味，用舊瓦硃煮出來的砵仔糕，會特別香一些。

碗仔翅

碗仔翅雖不是真魚翅，但起源卻真的來自魚翅。四、五十年代在廟街榕樹頭一帶，當時街道兩旁的攤檔用酒家剩下的碎魚翅，加上用豆粉開的水、味精、豉油等做成的碗仔翅售賣。碗仔翅盛行於八十年代的廟街，當時貧富差距較遠，小販以碎肉、香菇絲及醬油等材料做成像魚翅羹的碗仔翅，這是當時一般平民滿足口腹之欲的方法之一。今日的碗仔翅當然已由食店自己煮和調校，沒有魚翅，卻用了粉絲代替，入口滑膩，湯味也很鮮。很多人都愛把碗仔翅配上魚肉一起享用，成為街頭小食經典配搭。

煎釀三寶

煎釀三寶是香港極受歡迎的街頭小食之一，通常是在魚肉釀茄子、尖椒、圓椒或豆腐中任選三種，自由配搭，是街頭小食必吃之選。一般人以為魚肉愈多愈好，其實做得好吃也要講作料的比例，一分魚肉三分菜的比例產生最佳口感。魚肉以要手打、入口彈牙為之好。

蛋撻

蛋撻是香港七八十年代社會的集體回憶，是最叫人懷念的傳統。連皮帶餡地啖一口，那觸嘴即雪花紛飛的口感實叫人回味無窮。蛋撻的餡料是以雞蛋、淡奶、水和砂糖混合而成的，必須恰到好處，太甜、太結、太稀，都不像話了，再以烘蛋的方式焗成黃色軟蛋心，加上一層脆皮底，是為蛋撻。脆皮也是香港地道食品，分為酥皮和硬皮兩種。後又經混合轉化，加進不同物料而構成各種種的款式，包括葡式、椰汁等。味道各異，但始終如一的是：蛋撻，一定要熱辣辣食的。

中國有句俗語：「民以食為天」，香港人特別懂得享受。香港擁有各式各樣的美食。在傳統事物被不斷取代的同時，街頭特色小食仍然能在這個美食天堂佔一席位，可見它們有多大的吸引力！可能香港人喜歡的還有它們所帶來的那份懷舊的情懷吧。魚蛋、雞蛋仔、砵仔糕、蛋撻等香港的傳統小食，全部歷史悠久，但仍然廣受大眾歡迎。街頭小食更是飲食文化的一大特色。

香港街頭特色小食