



荃灣官立工業中學校友會專刊 歡迎會員投稿 稿件請寄本刊編輯部  
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### 荃工校友會第七次會員周年大會成功召開

幹事會秘書 崔偉誠

今年 4 月 25 日舉行的第七次會員周年大會，當晚共有 133 人出席，當中包括老師湯啓康、區志鵬、胡李淑齡、朱永成及周德崧等、內地助學計劃成員和荃官校友會代表。

會議由楊燕君(77)擔任司儀。首先，上一次周年大會的會議紀錄，由梁廣就(77)動議、佘世芬(77)和議及在沒有反對下通過了。主席范英明接續匯報幹事會過去一年的活動，他說校友會幹事委員會去年一致通



主席范英明匯報幹事會活動



楊燕君擔任大會司儀，表現親切可人。

過嚮應湯啓康老師的呼籲，捐出了一萬元予紅十字會作為幫助四川汶川賑災之用。關於校友會網頁方面，亦作出了重大改善，以往的會議紀錄、活動通告、活動照片、「荃情」和內地助學計劃的刊物都可在校友會網頁內瀏覽。



內地助學計劃小組主席陳捷偉，深刻體會了任重道遠的意思。

內地助學計劃小組主席陳捷偉，自接任了小組主席，深刻體會了任重道遠 的意思。他衷心感謝各方的支持，包括胡李淑齡老師、來自非校友的義工朋友李旭權先生、校友陳伯祥師兄的太太李美好，和幾位新近加入的校友，令小組的活力大大增加，也直接令助學計劃跨進不少。



還記得當年“A-Sharp”樂隊，樂隊成員之一黃振中，  
周年大會當晚即席演唱助慶。

司庫趙儉勤報告已審核截至 2008 年 12 月 31 日的財政。幹事會收支尚算健康。財政報告獲得易文清(69)動議，鍾國耀(78)和議，無反對下一致通過。

當晚的會員周年大會有不少的創新，首次請來樂隊演奏助慶，樂隊輕彈淺唱，唱出昔日與我們一起成長的金曲，老師及同學們亦聞歌起舞，彷彿已回到我們中學時代的黃金歲月。最後，幹事會更以歌代酒，向出席的老師和校友致謝。

周年大會，已是第七屆了，亦逐漸成為了老師及各級別同學的聚會平台。希望能獲得更多校友的支持，令校友會可以服務更多校友，可以繼續尋找更多、更新的助學目標，為內地山區貧困兒童帶來幸福和希望。



湯啓康老師也來一曲 Desperado



現場音樂下，老師、同學翩翩起舞。



胡李淑齡老師及周嘉德同學合唱的『鳳閣恩仇未了情』。



幹事會以歌代酒，向出席的老師和校友致謝。





周年大會，也是老師及各級別同學的聚會的平台。

## What is Fireworks?

By Pamela Shair , graduated in 1977

Firework is an art. It is a painting in the sky.

### The Origin of Fireworks

The Chinese had long sought immortality and they put much effort into the discovery of that elusive goal. Taoist Sages believed that humans were earthly deities; that they could cultivate their spirit, mind and bodies by Qiang (氣囊). This 'inner cultivation', could create supernatural beings that would bring about long life or ever immortality.

Coupled with this pursuit was an early stage of chemistry called Alchemy. The alchemists thought they could "refine the sand and base ore into gold and other magical medicine that would never rot." The 'outer refining' techniques of these alchemists sought to find the elixir of life.

Through these alchemical experiments came the discovery of gunpowder. Since its invention, gunpowder has been widely used in fields ranging from medicine to defense to entertainment.

### **Invention of the Firecracker**

In the Han Dynasty (206-220 BC) it is said that people roasted bamboo to produce a loud sound intended to dispel ghosts and apparitions. In the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-581 AD) this kind of sound was not only used to scatter evil but also to pray for happiness and prosperity.

At the end of the Northern Song Dynasty, the first paper tube crackers, filled with gunpowder, were produced. Crackers strung together by hemp rope, known as 'hundred-break' crackers, appeared at the end of the Southern Dynasty (fifth Century AD).

### **The Development of the Firecracker**

At the end of the Sui Dynasty (581-618 AD), the famous alchemist and medicine man Sun Si Miao (孫思邈) refined ore in a cave near Liuyang, Hunan (瀏陽, 湖南). He developed crackers and fireworks. His tools and workbench have been preserved to this day.

At the end of the Northern Song and the beginning of the Southern Song dynasties, firecrackers made rapid progress along side of the development of social, economic and chemical sciences. In the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 AD) firecrackers were presented to the palace as articles of tribute and were greatly enjoyed by the dignitaries of the court.

### **Fireworks Exports from China**

Export began with Paozhuang (炮庄), a private trading company. In the mid-1800's, Paozhuang began to deal in fireworks, trading by land and sea, throughout Asia and as far as Europe.

Fireworks were sold to Southeast Asia in the Guangxu Period (1875-1908 AD) of the Qing Dynasty, mainly through ports in southern China. During the Xuantong Period (1909-1911 AD) fireworks were sold in twenty countries worldwide.

In the 1930's, economic development was hampered by turbulent international politics and persisting warfare. Over time, the firework industry declined as the product range shrank. Sales were poor and many firework factories went bankrupt.

After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, the fireworks industry began to recover. When the Open Door Policy came into effect in 1980, worldwide trade began to flourish. At present, only a few countries do not import Chinese made fireworks.

Currently there are 5 main bases of fireworks production in China for export: Liuyang (瀏陽) in Hunan, suburbs of Beihai (北海) in Guangxi, Pingxiang (萍鄉) and Wanzai (萬載) in Jiangxi and Jianhu (建湖) in Jiangsu.

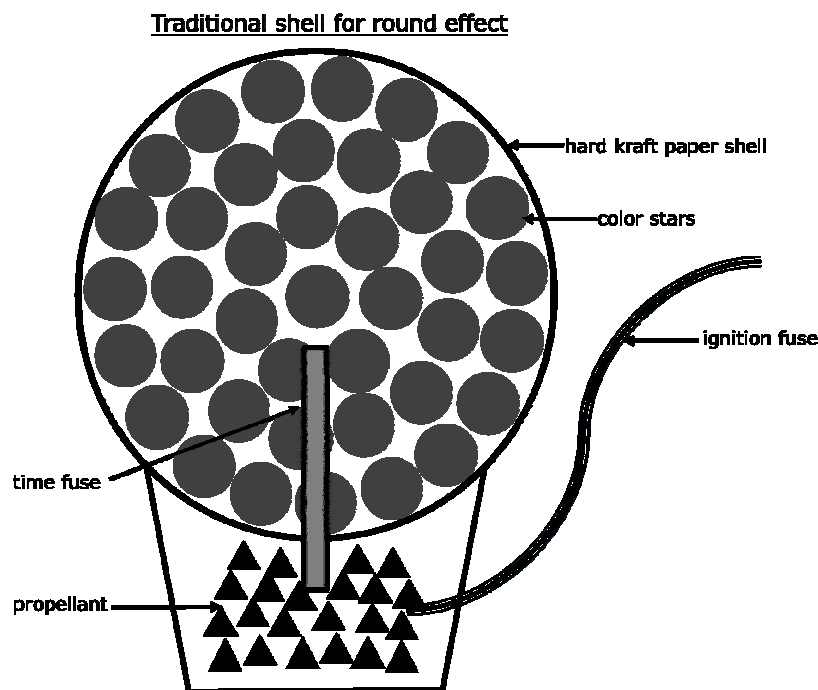
## Fireworks Factories

In most of people's mind, fireworks are dangerous. It is true. They are explosive. There is a popular saying amongst the fireworks factories in China - "Explosion is unavoidable; damages can be limited". In the past decade, the Chinese government, especially in Hunan, has implemented very strict regulations for manufacturing and transportation. Factories are built with some differences according to its location and the landscape. However, there are 2 things in common. (1) The roof of all buildings is the weakest part. In case, there is an accident, it will explode upwards. (2) The "rainy corridor" (風雨走廊) – during the production processes, workers have to move the fireworks from one workshop to another. When you walk along the corridor, you will see most of the production processes. Besides preventing the fireworks from getting wet when it rains, this corridor can be used as direction for someone new to the factory.

## Fireworks Groups

Fireworks can be categorized into 2 groups: display fireworks for professional use and consumer fireworks for public use.

The fireworks displayed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of Chinese New Year and other occasions in Hong Kong are the professional

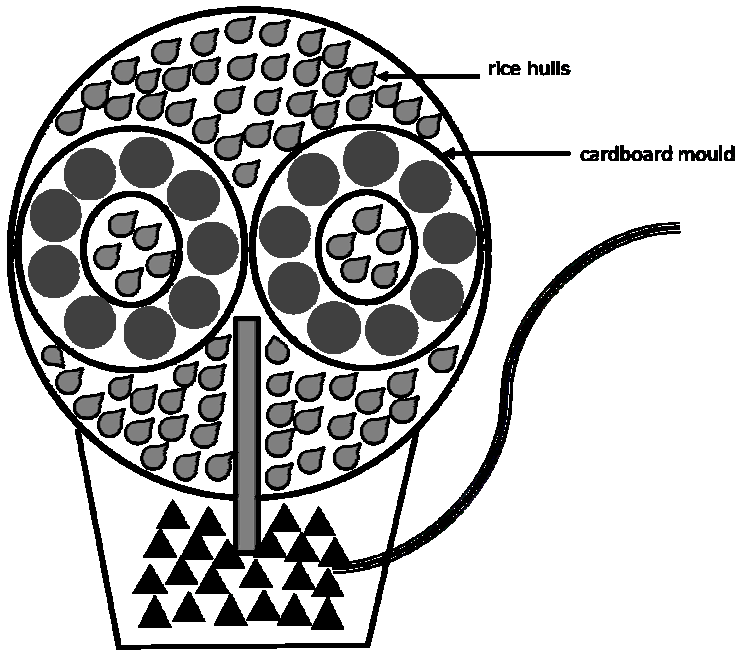


ones. I am sure many of you find the color and the patterns amazing. How do factories make all these shapes and patterns in the sky? Here is a diagram that may give you some idea about the construction of a display shell.

The shell must be fully loaded, sealed tightly and pasted with 10 to 20, or more, layers of kraft paper. The number of layers is determined by the diameter of the shell.

Usually factories use rice hulls coated with

black powder to fill the gaps inside the shell. Flash powder is used to explode the shell. After seeing the above diagram, can you imagine how a pattern is formed in the sky? It is the technique of how and where you place the color stars inside the shell. For instance, a pattern of the number 8 or double rings can be arranged like this:



Consumer fireworks can be purchased in many cities in China during Chinese New Year. There are also some irresponsible dealers who sell professional fireworks to the public, i.e. display shells with diameter of 75mm, 100mm or even larger. These shells are commonly referred to as 'coconut head' amongst the dealers. They are as dangerous as bombs when handled by an untrained person. Therefore, I strongly recommend you to use consumer fireworks only if you want to experience the excitement of shooting fireworks safely. Here are some safety tips for using consumer fireworks:

- Use fireworks outdoors only.
- If fireworks are not legal where you live, do not use them.
- Choose the fireworks that are sturdy; the base should be at least 1/3 of the item height for stability.
- Place the fireworks on a level hard surface for shooting.
- Always have water handy (a hose or buckets of water).
- Never carry fireworks in your pocket.
- Never give fireworks to children.
- Only use fireworks as intended. Do not try to alter them or combine them.
- Read and follow the cautionary label on the item.
- Keep an arm's length away from the fireworks when igniting the fuse.
- Never have any part of your body over the fireworks.
- Never re-light a 'dud' firework.
- Use common sense when using fireworks. Spectators should keep a safe distance from the shooter and the fireworks.
- Alcohol and fireworks do not mix.

Fireworks bring joy and laughter to people when they are used properly. I hope you will enjoy the fireworks more when you see a display show next time.



## 大師兄聊天室 - 熟語繫心間

鄭幹生老師

常常喜歡與同年代同地域長大的朋友談天說地，一句句大家熟悉的歌詞往往能代替千言萬語。朋友的新居令我讚嘆不已，深深欣賞他的品味，更暗暗妒忌他充裕的經濟條件，友人看透了我心事，彈出了一句：「不用羨慕，一人有一個夢想吧了」。對，黎瑞恩的名曲。

與同事或友人之間如有衝突，我都會心念一轉地想到：「是非有公理，慎言莫冒犯別人，…笑罵由人，灑脫地做人，…



繼續行，灑脫地做人，…抹淚痕，輕快笑著行。」

女兒每每遇到難題便很想放棄，妻總會跟她長篇大論地說道理，心想，何不說一句：「每一串汗水換每一個成就」，這句至理名言呢！而且：「誰負誰勝出天知曉？」

那年很傷感香港的年輕影星歌星和幾位音樂人一個跟一個辭世，亦有一兩位同事也身患絕症而歿，英年早逝，能不愧嘆人生無常，大有「人在網中獨回望，世間悲歡盡疑幻」之感，但「情若真，不必驚怕聚散，變化轉眼也應見慣」之嘆！

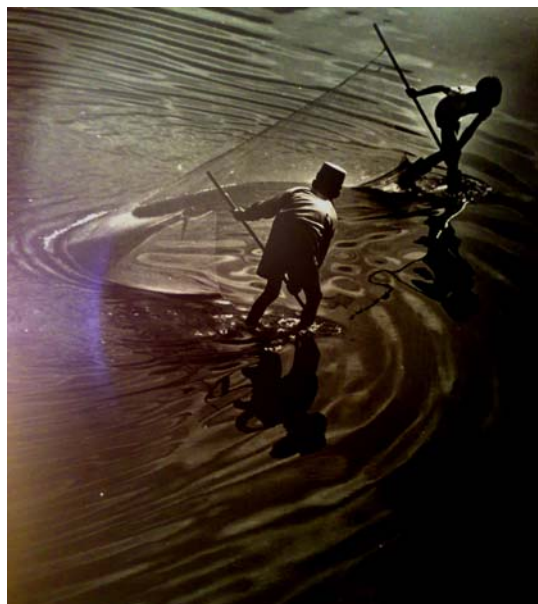
眼見年輕的一代都相繼成家立室，找到了心儀的另一半，很替他們高興，要知道「不必怕多變幻，風雨同路見真心，月缺一樣星星襯」，且「路上有你不曾絕望，路上有你信念更剛，路上有你歡笑在浮蕩，滿山小草都芬芳」。小鳳姐的歌曲中總洋溢著人間有情，古人有刀劍若夢，今日的天若有情，「兜兜轉轉，化作段段塵緣」，但「情海有風有浪，找不到真正堤岸」，只要是手中有劍眼前有您，那怕是「天荒愛亦未應老」，正是「誰給我真心不變，只要我一息尚存，也忘不了您…」，「讓我的這一生，有著明天」，因「總會找到你鼓勵」。

直至現在我仍然很喜歡林子祥的『生命之曲』。生命這好傢伙確實賜給我很多東西：光陰和靈魂，天空和浮雲，知己和良朋，當然少不了最令人動心的雙親和情人；使我「或是逃避昨日積壓的重擔，或是爲了他朝要闖一番，倦極仍在眺望未知的空間，路或是循環，仍傾出一生再去探」。這些身邊的人「燃亮了我，從未變過，就算我隨年月成熟一點，明理一點，都不減暖意」。「人生總會碰著悲哀苦惱爲何淚淚看，幸運不稀罕，熱淚不輕淌，願做真正的硬漢」，因我「信世間，始終會美」，「到底哭聲笑聲本來都只一瞬間」，「明天回望這天一切」，會是「笑著還是痛哭」不重要，「到底這宵，便要去珍惜」。

## 張震東攝影集

校友會現正籌劃爲張震東老師出版攝影集，集結老師數十年攝影作品心得，透過鏡頭，在課堂外，展現張老師對生活點滴的另一種體會。

此項目由陳國賁校友發起，會先行向香港藝術發展局申請出版資助，餘數由熱心校友贊助並由校友會一力承擔。



張震東老師攝影作品



張震東老師與太太最新近照片，攝於今年6月22日張老師家。

歡迎預訂認購，請與校友會幹事聯繫或電郵 [info@twtsaa.org.hk](mailto:info@twtsaa.org.hk)



張震東老師攝影作品

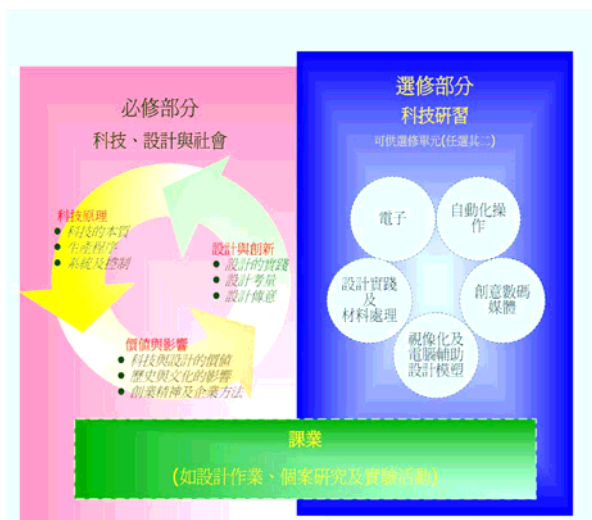
同時，我們歡迎及接受校友們對這項目的任何形式贊助或捐獻；有興趣參與籌劃工作的校友，也請與我們聯繫。謝謝！

# 科技教育(二) – 香港中學文憑(3+3+4) 課程介紹:「設計與應用科技」科

鄧永康(1975)

教育局(原教統籌局)於2005年發表報告書,公布三年高中學制將於2009年9月在中四級實施,並以一個富彈性、連貫及多元化的高中課程配合,俾便照顧學生的不同興趣、需要和能力。在香港的學校課程中,科技教育著重人類如何解決日常生活問題,以及如何將此解難過程更新及轉移,以解決日新月異的問題。科技教育對每個香港學生來說都是需要的。踏入二十一世紀,科技已融入我們的日常生活中,成為我們生活中不可或缺的一部分。生活在今天的科技世界裡,我們除了需要具備基本的閱讀、寫作、運算能力外,亦應明白科技帶來的影響。因此,年青人亦應該裝備自己,靈活並有效地善用科技,並以正面的態度來解決在家庭、社會、世界上日常遇到的問題,尋求新的解決方案、創造新產品、改善服務,提升人類的生活質素。透過修讀科技教育學習領域下的相關科目,可以幫助學生作好更充分的準備,迎接在本地以至全球因社會、經濟、生態、科學、科技等方面的改變與發展所帶來的不明朗情況和挑戰;同時,可以幫助學生成年時,保持健康生活方式以及在建立關顧及和諧社會方面有所貢獻。

建基於科技教育的優勢,並顧及社會、經濟及科技的發展,我們設計了『設計與應用科技課程』為科技教育學習領域五個高中選修科目之一。設計與科技架構設定學生在高中階段須掌握的重要知識、技能、價值觀和態度;課程揉合了上文提到的新工藝課程,將科技概論、設計與科技、電子與電學及圖象傳意等科目進一步整合如下:



設計與應用科技課程的組織圖

必修部分: 科技、設計與社會

學習範疇一 設計與創新

- ◆ 設計的實踐
- ◆ 設計考量
- ◆ 設計傳意

學習範疇二 科技原理

- ◆ 科技的本質
- ◆ 系統及控制
- ◆ 生產程序

學習範疇三 價值與影響

- ◆ 科技與設計的價值
- ◆ 歷史與文化的影響
- ◆ 創業精神及企業方法

選修部分: 科技研習(學生選修兩單元)

- 單元一 自動化操作
- 單元二 創意數碼媒體
- 單元三 設計實踐及材料處理
- 單元四 電子
- 單元五 視像化及電腦輔助設計(CAD)模型



## 志當「許誠毅第二」 中學生3D動畫賽奪冠

電腦動畫不是荷里活的專利,黃大仙區中華基督教會扶輪中學的四名中六生,花了半年時間製作「二一〇八太空運動會」為題的動畫,憑「星球飛躍、星球射擊」等創意構思,勇奪香港青少年3D動畫創作大賽高中組冠軍。他們更立志將來加入美國的波思動畫製作室,以成為「許誠毅第二」為目標。

### 打書釘背程式

「全球暖化日益嚴重,一百年後地球將被凍,運動會出要在宇宙進行……」扶輪中學的四名中六生製作的超時空運動會動畫,展示運動員在土星環賽跑,在其他星球進行射擊、格鬥比賽等項目。繼如「星球大戰」,贏得高中組冠軍。組員鄧志豪憶述,由於學校及家中的電腦速度不夠快,處理每個動畫效果均十分費時,「三十秒的效果,電腦要處理十一個小時」。因此這兩分鐘的短片,他們花了半年才完成。

### 崇拜「史力加之父」

他嬉指,參賽令他改變電腦動畫遙不可及的印象,視「史力加之父」許誠毅為偶像的他,更立志將來加入波思動畫製作室。今年有逾五百名中小學生參與該比賽,學生須利用大會提供的電腦軟件創作,優勝者下月更有機會接受進階培訓。天水圍聖約翰堂會堂中學的中三生梁錦俊及董祖恩,獲得初中組冠軍;小學組冠軍由聖公會天水圍靈愛堂小學的小六生劉曉明奪得。記者 黃佩英

作者試辦創意數碼媒體課程的意外回報(冠軍及季軍)  
(17/11/2008 星島日報報導)

作者簡介:

- 鄧永康(1975)
- 應屆委員
- 中華基督教會扶輪中學副校長
- 香港科技大學文學碩士(通識研究)
- 新高中「設計與應用科技科」聯合委員會主席
- 課程發展議會「科技教育委員會」前委員(1999-2006)
- 行政長官卓越教學獎 2008-2009 獲獎人(科技教育)



作者試辦設計與應用科技課程的意外回報 – WRO 國際奧林匹克機械人競賽 2008 (日本橫濱) 獲高中創意組優異獎(全球第八名)