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編者的話

Foreword

Nowadays, people are using social networking and it has become popular in our daily lives. In this issue, we are going to talk about social networking and we will find out the habits of KYC students' and teachers' using social media on the Internet. Finally, we will give some suggestions on Internet etiquette. We hope you enjoy our sharing!



救 恩 書 院 二〇一七至一八年度編輯委員會合照



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Internet Slang & Jokes

1. Pun (n.)

A shorter word for "paronomasia" It stands for a play on words by using a different meaning of the same word or few similar-sounding words, usually for satire or making people laugh.

"Do you wanna hear a pun?"

"OK."

"Would you like to eat the ice-cream in the fridge?"

"But that's too cold."

"Then would you like to eat the ice-cream in the kitchen?"



2. ppl (plural n.)

This is a short form of "people".

"There are so many ppl on the Skype call."

Let's have a look.

3. 000

An alternative of "only joking". Often said when people tell a joke which is not serious but may offend others. It has the same meaning with "no offense":

Teenagers nowadays are called "the Net Generation", who are "bathed in bits". This means they are affected a lot by the Internet culture. Some of the forerunners of the Internet

culture are forums and social media. Now, we have social networking online as well. There are interesting slang and hilarious jokes on forums

and social media, while it is a world that seems

to ignore many grammatical rules sometimes.

"Tomorrow I will go shopping with Ryan."

"Wow! Congratulations! You are going to have a boyfriend! ojoj.:)"

"SHUT UP!"

We would like to share the latest Internet joke, the "SOMEBODY TOUCHED MY SPAGHETTI" Internet meme. The meme originated from a video on YouTube which was uploaded on 1st January, 2018. This clip was from a British cartoon called Goldilocks and the Three Bears. A huge bear comes in a house with a middle-sized bear and a small bear. All these bears make a mess with everything in the house. When Goldilocks returns and sees his spaghetti on the table, he shouts "SOMEBODY TOUCHED MY SPAGHETTI!" in an Italian accent. Consequently, this meme inspires many derivative works such as animated GIFs and online games.



The popular online most game that students play on their smartphone is King of Glory while the most popular game on their laptops is PUBG. Most of the students who play this game think that this game is really exciting and they enjoy the moment of winning the competition. Players can learn about the spirit of teamwork too because they need to play this game with a group of people. In this regard, playing online games can train our minds and build friendships with others.

There are so many types of social networks. Most students like online games. You can play with people in other countries. Also you can make friends with them.





In daily life, we always use our smartphone, laptop, personal computer or other electronic products for us to use social networking.

Those two games are very popular. Most students spend lots of time and money on them. Playing online games is good for relaxation but we need to stop playing them when we do something important, such as homework and revision. Surely we need to control ourselves from indulging in online games.

Survey

A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors, sets of dyadic ties and other social interactions between actors.

In the survey, a total of 30 students and 4 teachers in KYC gave their opinions about social media.

The first and the second questions were about what kind of social media they had heard of and what kind of social media they used. About 90% of our KYC schoolmates chose Instagram, Facebook and Snapchat, while more than a half of the students said they knew Line, Wechat and Twitter. However, only very few students knew Tumblr and Deviant Art.

The third question is why they used these social media. Most of them thought they were easy to use and they enabled them to keep in touch with their friends and family, especially when they were overseas. Some of our schoolmates used them as a way to make new friends.

The last question is how often they used these social media. Almost all of our respondents said they used them daily or even hourly.

From these questions, we can see that KYC students primarily use the most popular ones, and there is not much diversity. Most respondents use them because they can communicate with their family and friends and make new friends, and they usually use them quite frequently.

The next part includes the opinions collected from 4 teachers at KYC. Teacher A knows and uses Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat because he can share his daily life with friends and he uses them daily.

Teacher B knows Facebook, Twitter and Instagram but she only uses Facebook. The reason is very special; she uses it for teaching and sometimes uses it hourly.

Teacher C knows and uses Twitter, Instagram and Facebook, and he has also heard of a platform called Edmundo. He uses the platforms to communicate with friends and family, especially those living overseas. He also states that he uses it hourly.

Teacher D only uses Facebook but he knows Twitter, Instagram and Snapchat. He uses Facebook due to peer pressure, but he uses it daily so he knows what is going on around him.

From these findings, we can see that Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat are the most popular forms of social media among many KYC students and teachers. Also, it is not rare for someone to use them daily, as it is a method of communication with family and friends. Not only that, social media provide good platforms for sharing and news updates for everyone.





We think the social network apps bring a lot of entertainment to us and enable us to chat with friends. However, many Hong Kong teenagers spend too much time using these social network apps and ignore their school work and even their family.

Therefore we think KYC students must be smart teenagers and manage their time using social network apps.

What about you? Let's be smart users right away!

Internet Etiquette

Nowadays, the Internet occupies an important place in our lives. We even spend more time communicating with others on the Internet rather than through face-to-face communication. Emoji is very popular today, but it can derive a variety of problems. Abuse of emoji is one of the problems of today's social networking life. Most people do not know the actual meaning of the emoji so they will use a lot of emoji that may not be related to the dialogue. Also, some people will misrepresent the meaning of the emoji, resulting in misunderstanding of the meaning they want to express. For example, some people will mix up 'a face with tears of joy' and 'a face with a loud cry' and that can make people feel confused. So when we want to use emoji, we must be careful and use it correctly for its purposes.

Words can be good medicine for bonding, but they can also be poison. Before posting anything on the Internet, think twice and make sure that your words will not hurt others.



Etiquette and privacy are all important in real life, including Internet communication and sharing. Sometimes we may lose our privacy on the Internet because we are not careful when we produce our personal information such as address and phone number on the social platforms. Therefore, when we use social networking sites, we must protect ourselves and not share our personal information easily, especially with people we don't know.

Besides protecting our privacy, we also need to respect each other on the Internet. We need to say no to cyberbullying and control our words on the Internet. Although users on the Internet are usually anonymous, we must be cautious of our own words and must not create any misunderstandings or verbal attacks because we can hurt others.





自家製品:如手工

卡片、自製食品



你曾為送禮感到煩惱嗎?

你曾為犯了送禮禁忌而尷尬嗎?

救恩編委會早前向全校師生作問卷調查,收回同學的有效問卷共595份,男生 有265人,女生330人;老師的問卷34份,男老師有14人,女老師有20人。 透過這些問卷,了解大家收禮、送禮的偏好送和習慣,以及對送禮禁忌的了解程 度等等,從而探討大家的價值觀。





個人化商品:商家按 照顧客的要求,在產 品上加設個人特色, 如名字、照片等。

最受師生歡迎的禮物是?

保健品





根據圖表顯示,無論男女同學,最多人喜歡收現金作禮物,佔 總人數72%。

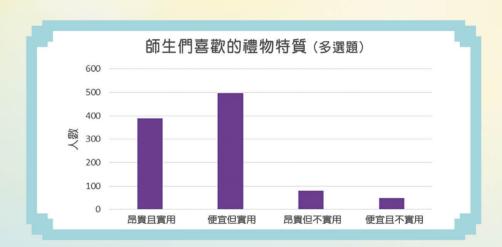
男同學其次喜愛的禮物類型是電競設備,佔男同學總人數的 63%:再其次是個人化商品,佔34%。

女同學則是個人化商品較受歡迎,佔女同學總人數的45%。隨 後的是明星偶像商品,約33%。

從收禮喜好看價值觀

從以上可見,不論老師或同學都喜歡收現金,可能因這可以 自己去買自己想要的禮物,不怕收到不符合心意的,比較方 便實際。至於保健品、明星偶像商品和電競設備,在老師和 同學之間的受歡迎程度懸殊。老師比較注重養生,關顧身體 健康,故比較喜愛保健品。同學們則著重娛樂,較為喜愛收 到與自己興趣相關的禮物。

最受老師歡迎的禮物同樣是現金,佔總人數的59%。其次則 為保健品和個人化商品,各佔投票人數的41%和32%。



另外,85%的人認為禮物價格高低並非與心意成正比,而且 大部分人都希望收到實用的禮物。

較多人喜歡便宜又實用的禮物,大概佔總人數的79%,不 過亦有不少人選擇昂貴且實用的禮物,都有約佔總人數的



大家在購買禮物時會優先考慮什麼因素呢?看看以下排名榜便一清二楚。



同學

排名	因素	百分比
第1位	收禮者喜好	75%
第2位	價格	57%
第3位	實用	51%
第4位	美觀	48%
第5位	個人喜好	43%
第6位	準備時間	33%

老師

排名	因素	百分比
第1位	收禮者喜好	78%
第2位	實用	75%
第3位	價格	63%
第4位	美觀	52%
第5位	個人喜好	45%
第6位	準備時間	37%

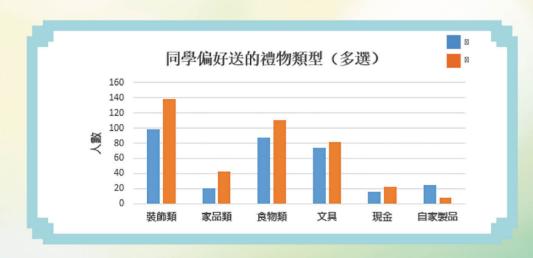


從排行榜可見,大家都會將收禮者的喜好放在挑選禮物的條件第一位,相信原因都是大家對收禮者的尊重,希望從收禮者的角度去想,讓收禮者擁有一份他滿意的禮物。此外,大家最後才會考慮的條件就是準備禮物的時間,相信是因各位送禮都是本乎心意,如果只希望準備的時間越短越好,那就相當沒誠意了。

置禮的方式又切何?

隨著科技的進步,網購也越來越普及,很多人會透過網購平台購買不同的東西:日用品、衣服、食物,甚至家具或電子產品等等,但在問卷中發現,即使網購日趨普及,大家仍是會選擇於實體店購買禮物,同學就有83%,老師更達94%。當中有43%同學認為實體店的選擇較多;有38%則是因為實體店方便。老師方面,認為實體店購物方便的有44%,另有28%認為實體店選擇較多。可見在救恩書院,師生們的購物模式仍是較傳統,網購仍是不敵實體店。

老師和同學們喜歡送什麼類型的禮物給他人呢?



男女同學的偏好相近,喜歡送裝飾類禮物的同學最多,男同學有37%,女同學則有42%。其次的是食物類,男同學當中有33%選擇,女同學就有34%。隨後文具類都有不少人選擇,男同學有28%,在同學有25%。

老師們較多偏好送食物類的禮物,有47%;家品類和自家製品都有不少,分別有32%和24%。



顕

送禮禁忌知多少???

根據數據顯示,同學有五成人不會考慮送禮的禁忌,因為他們當中再有一半人認為現今的人不迷信,根本沒有必要去考慮,情況 頗為兩極化。顯而易見,送禮禁忌在不少年輕一代眼中只是迷信的產物,會有人相信,亦有人認為百無禁忌而不去在乎。儘管如 此,卻有三成五同學在收到傳統寓意不祥的禮物時會感到不滿。

至於老師們,在選擇禮物時大多會考慮到送禮的禁忌,當中有超過七成都是因為擔心收禮者的 感受。有趣的是,在另一邊廂,老師在收到傳統寓意不祥的禮物時,有超過八成都不會介 意。可見,他們不是因為同學眼中所認為的迷信才影響送禮選擇,而是考慮到收禮 者的感受,即使自己本身根本不相信這些送禮禁忌。老師與同學的差別,或 因在年長一輩眼中,送禮禁忌是為了不冒犯別人的一種禮貌,他們很多人

傘,因為諧音「散」,故不宜送禮。



小編認為,送禮最重要的就是心意和別人收到禮物的感受,我們不一定相信這些傳統禁忌,但我們仍 可為對方多想一步,考慮到他人的感受而不去觸碰這些禁忌。事實上,中國傳統送禮禁忌中,並不是認 為這些禮物可令人遭受厄運,只是因諧音或一些生活習慣,令收到這些禮物的人會感到尷尬或誤會,才成為 禁忌。比如說廣為人知的送鐘,並不是因為鐘真的有令別人死亡的魔力,而是與「送終」同音,若給人送鐘, 就有如咒詛受禮者死亡。

除了送鐘外,西 瓜、蜜瓜等瓜類亦 是送禮禁忌之一。 因為廣東話「瓜」 有死亡的意思。

總括而言,在香港,傳統送禮禁忌由出於禮貌的考慮,慢慢轉變成迷信的產物,香港年輕-代在送禮時亦不像上一代謹慎。在各種不同送禮禁忌中,香港人比較熟悉的還是諧音、容易 理解的禁忌,對於像送蠟燭這樣的禁忌,關係到中國文化的層面,認識的人便少了很多。

其他國家的送禮禁忌

從問卷數據可見,救恩師生普遍沒關注其他國家的送禮禁忌。分別只有一成的同學和老師知道在阿拉伯國家不能送繪有女性形象的 工藝品。至於送法國人禮物不能送帶有仙鶴圖案這一項禁忌,則有約兩成的同學和一成的老師知道。為何阿拉伯國家和法國會有這 兩項送禮禁忌?



娃娃「芙拉」便是玩具 公司以穆斯林女性為形 象製作出來的洋娃娃。 芙拉身著黑色的阿巴雅 長袍並佩帶頭巾,且不 像芭比有男朋友。

雖不相信這些禁忌,但仍會考慮到別人的感受。

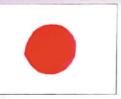
阿拉伯國家如巴基斯坦和伊朗,其主要宗教為伊斯蘭教,主流教徒認為女性是罪的一 種,故阿拉伯人不喜歡接受繪有女性形象的工藝品,如畫像,因為他們不願在客廳中展 示以女性為主的裝飾品。

在沙特阿拉伯送洋娃娃也是一個禁忌,因為洋娃娃(如芭比)的衣著「暴露」,會為當 地女性帶來不良的影響。因此,在中東國家出售的娃娃必須符合穆斯林的價值觀。



法國人不喜歡仙鶴, 因法語的 仙鶴同時亦可以解作「愚蠢」 和「蕩婦」,於是仙鶴成了在 法國的送禮禁忌之一。

送鮮花給烏克蘭和俄羅斯人時,鮮花支數應是雙 數,因他們只有在喪禮的時候才會贈單數的花束。 在中國,贈送碗和杯也需要雙數,因為好事成雙, 以及單數有孤單的意味。



日本人常飲綠茶,但在日本不能送綠茶作禮物,因為日本人在喪禮 上通常會送綠茶給大家,其他場合則不會。因字面意思令人聯想到不 好寓意的還有手帕和梳子。手帕的漢字「手巾」,在日文中會令人聯 想到絕交。梳子的日文諧音是受難與死亡,在日本並不是送禮的好選 擇。在中國送梳子也要格外留神,因梳子在傳統寓意上有著與情人一生

一世的意味,容易令人誤解。

除了禮物的挑選,送禮的方式亦大有學問。日本人的處事方式向來以細緻嚴謹見稱,即 使是包裝禮物,亦十分講究。與香港相同,黑白兩色皆會令人聯想到「喪事」,故送禮 時不應用這兩種顏色的包裝紙。除此之外,綠色在日本帶有不祥的意味,不宜用綠色的 包裝紙包裝禮物。帶有花色的包裝紙是最佳的選擇。

不過,隨著時代變遷,人們多較理性, 大家對這些沒有科學根據的禁忌已不大 如前的關注。況且物件寓意多樣,如上 文所提及的仙鶴,雖有不祥的寓意,但 亦同時可以是「夢見仙鶴會有幸福事情 發生」。根據問卷調查的結果,無論是 同學或老師,表示自己不介意收到傳統 寓意不祥的禮物仍佔大多數,他們多因 自己並不迷信,又或認為對方未必了解 寓意。確實,送禮禁忌只是「信則有, 不信則無」的概念,比起送禮禁忌,還 是收禮人的喜好更為重要。

總結



送禮再送什麽?這是勻很多人苦腦的問題。其實,送禮最重要的並不是禮物本 身,而是送禮者在準備期間的那份心意。送禮禁忌的源頭,正正就是出於對對方 的關心,才會擔心禮物會否令對方產生誤解,甚至有些「杞人憂天」。其實只要 是用心準備的,那怕禮物不符合收禮者的喜好,相信對方也必定會欣賞和感激。

找找看

請找出下列兩張圖片的十個不同之處。





心理測驗

你的生日禮物如何,你們的關係也如何?

你的朋友生日快到了,你打算送他什麼禮物呢?從你為他,我你可以看可以看可以看到你們兩個的關係哦!請在下面的物品中挑選一份最合的禮物,送給你心中所想的禮物,送給你心中所想的朋友。

A.杯子

B.書籍/雜誌

C.食品/消耗品

D.衣物/配飾

E.帶他去選禮物

選擇口的

你們的相識肯定時間比較久了,對彼此都十分瞭解,尤其是個性方面,感覺關係更像是手足呢! 有一種不用說就能明白的默契。





選擇一的人

想送他杯子,說明你是個注重生活的人,也很細心,很會照料他人,在大家眼中是個可愛而迷人的存在。這個人想必也是個你很關心的人。

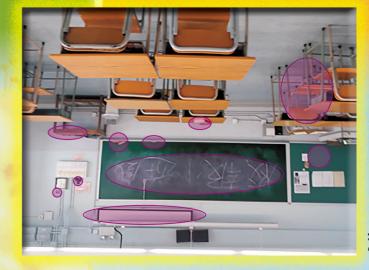
想送書說明你是個重視知識的人,這有兩種情況:樣一,你認為這個人也是一樣和說的,你們是志切的朋友,不時會喜歡切磋一些想法和觀點,你們是可避免一些想法和觀點,你們是有思想交流的兩個人;第度不夠,需要多多加強。

選擇 的人

你們肯定是老朋友了!以至於不用搞那些虚偽的東西和過場的禮節,實實在在的就最好,吃到肚子裡大家都開心就行了。

選擇一的人

這是你蓄謀已久的一次行動,不是嗎?只 為讓他開心,看來他在你心中是個十分重 要的人哦!



畢業班感言

如果有神仙出現並指明要你為救恩書 院許下一個願望,你會許什麼願望?

希望可以建多些教學大 樓:一棟獨立的圖書 館大樓、一棟獨立的實 驗大樓,最重的是有一 樵男女生宿舍,讓物理 班的同學不必擔心太晚 回家。

6A 馬君度



·60

天幕夏天有冷氣,

冬天有暖氣。

我希望救恩書院增加娛樂 設施,讓老師和同學可以 放鬆心情,例如鞦韆,迷 你k房等等······

6A 李維詩



希望學校的學生水平 愈來愈高,在各方 面的成績愈來愈卓 越:各校隊獲得更好 的佳績;同學在學 業上亦能更上一層

6E 腳梓淇

DUUU

希望救恩書院長存,成為 一所所有人都欣賞並希望 就讀的學校。

6D 李美菔

時間。



型健身室。

6B 曾明月

WWW

在午飯後設有午睡

6D 鄭啟謙

希望本校的中國舞蹈 校隊遇強越強, 在校 際舞蹈節的成績能一 年比一年好。

6E 陳亭妤

讓畢業了的同學朋 友,仍可偶然在學 校相聚。

6D 周雅雯



希望基正小學成為物 理科的宿舍,增設大

6A 劉裕聰



我希望所有人都能邁過 人生中所有難關,不會 為自己所作出過的選擇 後梅。



6A 鄧浩霖



ผมผม

開放更大的言論

自由,使學生能

自由表達任何意

6B 12 李俊偉

我希望教恩書院能 成為流通的管子, 令救恩的同學明白 救恩的意義,認識 這份福音。

6E 部上恩

希望救恩書院繼續有 熟誠的老師駐守, 教 出一班好學生,為校 爭光。

6A 黄金富

願水風漏早日 裝妥。

6C 冼詠珊



我希望教恩書院的各位能 找到自己的目標:老師們 能實踐自己的數學理念, 救恩的學生能找到自己的 人生方向,在救恩找到自 己的夢想。

6A 胡晉軒





願救恩書院的風氣能傳承下去,大家 互相守望,同學能和睦共處,老師能 更多關懷同學,保持這種榮神益人的 精神。 6C 劉浚謙