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寶安商會王少清中學定期通訊/通告，2002年創刊，逢每月10、20及30日派發。



中三級同學參觀立法會 議員為本校學生親自主持模擬立法會活動

通識科組老師於11月帶領中三級同學參觀立法會，在導賞的帶領下，了解立法會組成、選舉及投票制度、立法會發展歷史，並在公眾席隔著玻璃俯瞰立法會會議的過程，親身感受會議氣氛。本校學生參觀時均有獲安排與議員會面，有些議員甚至親自主持模擬立法會會議活動，剖析議題，引導學生以獨立思考闡釋個人觀點，活用通識所重視的思辨能力。



朱凱迪議員向學生講解立法會運作



田北辰議員為學生主持模擬立法會會議

中三通識課程包括香港政治制度簡介，同學在參觀前已學習相關內容，故參觀時更感親切投入，並能印證課本知識，教學內容與參觀的主題互相配合，亦賦予學生全方位學習體驗，加深學習印象，令學生獲益甚豐。



鄭松泰議員講解立法會政治特色

寶安商會王少清中學 整體發揮出色

辯題：港府注資10億元予「電影發展基金」能有效挽救本地電影業
正方學校：寶安商會王少清中學
正方同學：鄭咏桐（主辯）
李翠山（第一副辯）
孫樂彤（第二副辯）
反方學校：元朗公立中學
反方同學：陳栢威（主辯）
林恩雋（第一副辯）
吳加晴（第二副辯）
最佳辯論員：最佳交互答問辯論員



■寶安商會王少清中學三位辯員的發揮較平均，取得出線權。

助。三，香港電影業面對拍攝場地不足、上映戲院少，薪酬待遇差導致人才流失等問題，非一個基金及注資十億可以全部解決。

基調相似 交鋒較多

進入交互答問環節，正方追問如港府不注資十億，如何改善電影基金？反方主辯回應指應改善電影基金的資助標準，拉近與其他東南亞地區的距離。

評判讚賞賽事精采，雙方基調相似，交鋒較多，惟戰場仍欠準確。反方主辯的演繹雖佳，但正方三位辯員的闡述和回應較平均，獲准晉級。

本校辯論隊成員每位獨當一面，實力平均，於星島第三十四屆全港校際辯論比賽初賽報捷，捷訊獲及致勝因素獲傳媒報道。

家長教師會「親子秋季旅行：

迪欣湖、大澳、東方威尼斯水鄉海鮮餐親子樂悠遊」

由家長教師會主辦的「親子秋季旅行」已於 2018 年 12 月 2 日(星期日)順利舉行。當天參與者超過 100 人，包括家長、老師及學生，十分熱鬧，於大嶼山度過愉快的周日。

行程：

8:50 於學校停車場集合

9:45 大嶼山欣澳著名之迪欣湖大自然活動中心，參觀園內湖內噴泉、溪流瀑布、植物園及湖心島等。

12:00 到達大澳(東方威尼斯) 著名海鮮酒家，享用漁村風味海鮮宴、抽獎活動

13:15 餐後遊覽大澳感受水鄉風情、觀賞水上棚屋之特色及紅樹林生態，選購本土特產作手信等。

15:15 乘旅遊巴經東涌返回學校後解散。



海上遊-遊棚屋、紅樹林、港珠澳大橋



大澳風味午膳



抽獎



家長教師會：家長義工歡樂迎聖誕派對

家長教師會將舉辦家長義工聖誕派對！本會希望透過聖誕派對，讓各位家長義工互相交流，分享義工服務經驗、教導子女心得、甚至閒話家常！詳情如下：

日期：2018年12月22日(星期六)

時間：中午12時至下午3時

地點：本校

費用：全免

截止報名日期為 2018 年 12 月 10 日，屆時將有豐富美食招待。名額有限，先到先得。無論是資深家長義工、新生家長義工或者未登記而又有興趣加入成為義工的家長，均歡迎參與！

如有查詢，請致電本校(2414-0157)與鄺啓德老師聯絡。



2018-2019 年學生個人意外保險修訂條款

校方於 11 月中旬收到保險公司通知「學生個人意外保險」條款修訂如下：

保障項目	保障額(港幣)
3. 意外醫療費用(包括跌打和針灸醫療費用，每次最高償額為港幣\$2,000)	\$5,000

其他條款維持不變，詳情請見第 399 期清旬。

學生文章分享

補習

4B 沈梓凌

一般的學生在考試後會做什麼呢？通常都是看電影、拍拖、打，甚至有些人會撕爛所有書本，但絕對不會做一件事——補習，我就偏偏要參加補習，但不是「被補」，而是「幫人補」。

助師弟妹補習

在我的中學王少清中學考試過後，另一所學校——我的母校荃灣官立小學又開始考試了。我的小學老師羅老師突然急召我回母校，希望我能參加功課輔導班，幫助一眾師弟妹補習。

我在考試過後，我和朋友在短時間內吃過午餐，然後模仿電影中的「閃電俠」飛奔到母校，希望在母校放學前兩個小時趕到。

到達母校，我才知道原來事情是多麼惡劣。當時場面十分混亂，有十多個學生是未完成功課的，而且下個星期就要考試，他們有大部分是未曾溫習過，雖然小學只有 4 科，但是中文要記生字，做練習；英文要做閱讀理解，練習語法；數學要做練習；常識有 9 個課題。我是過來人，當然明白小學生的壓力也不少。

補習「重頭戲」

剛開始時，我坐在課室中間的位置，而同學就圍着我坐，接着我逐一解答他們功課上的疑難。他們其實資質也不錯，也看得出他們上課時很留心聽書，只是沒有下苦功，有時做功課又不夠用功，而且懶惰不溫習，才會令成績不夠理想。

完成功課後，來到「重頭戲」。面對一眾師弟妹們有大量課本還未溫習，在面對他們的人多勢眾下，我決定幫他們「一次過溫習」，我先給他們朗讀一次課本，使他們從朗讀中吸收書本知識，當他們有了基本的印象後，又來一次問答比賽，使他們可以熱身，將吸收到的知識運用出來。

時間過去，補習班差不多完結，我希望他們能取得好成績。

望着他們的背影，我想起了自己以前都像他們一樣，那樣純真、善良，為考試拚搏。

(以上文章摘錄自 2018 年 12 月 1 日《信報》)

Should Organ trading be legalized?

6E Kwok Oi Lam

The advent of organ transplantation has ushered in a new era in the medical field. Many diseases which could not be cured in the past can now be combated by transplanting a healthy organ. Yet, because of the low donation rate, only a minority of patients are lucky enough to receive the treatment while the others die when waiting for a suitable organ. Some people yearn for the legalization of organ trading such that more patients can be cured. I agree that such a measure can definitely mount the supply, but it may create a number of problems.

Advocates claimed that organ transplants could save hundreds and thousands and patients' lives if there is sufficient organ supply. Indeed, organ transplant can rescue people's valuable lives. Yet, only the well-fed class can enjoy the benefits of technology and be cured while the disadvantaged groups are exploited and become the supply of organs. Who will sacrifice their invaluable health and organs for money? Undoubtedly, the people living under the poverty line, especially those living in underdeveloped countries, have no choice but to sell their organs in hopes of buying food, water and other necessities. Without education, many of them do not know the possible consequences of selling organs can do on their bodies. They may be deceived by selling organs at an unreasonable price. On the other hand, when they need organs to save their lives, they cannot afford the costly organs and the horrendously expensive medical treatment fee. It can be conjectured that organ trading is only beneficial to the upper class.

Apart from being criticized as 'exploitation', organ trading also comes under fire for being immoral and distorting people's values. Organs donation is often recognized as an act of selfless devotion to society. Nonetheless, when we use money to attract donations, it will unavoidably become a trade. Our organs are now packaged as "goods" and wait for buyers in the market. They can be bought by money and sold for money. Organ trading bears a close resemblance to human trading, in which people sell themselves in both cases. Besides, the purpose of donation becomes earning money rather than helping the needy patients. Altruism fades while materialism rises. People will become more and more selfish and refuse to lend a helping hand to others if they cannot gain any benefits. They may even believe that money can buy anything including health. Their values will be distorted if organ donation is legalized.

Lastly, is organ transplantation really a cure? Live organ donation can be risky and cannot solve the problem. In my opinion taking the organs from the donors to replace the defective one in the patients' bodies is just transferring the pain from the patient to the donors. Recent research has shown that people who donate one of their kidneys are more likely to suffer from different diseases. Whenever a patient is cured, a donor may lose their health.

To conclude, organ trading should not be legalized. The only people who benefit from it are the traders and the ride patients. The lower strata of the society receive litter money at the expense of their health in this unfair trade. It undoubtedly falls into the category of "exploitation" and "immorality". No one's organs and health should be treated as goods to be sold in the market. There are still some ways to increase the organ supply other than organ trading. People can be encouraged to donate their organs after death or money can be used to invest in the research of artificial organs. These alternative methods are better than legalizing organ trading.