



Dreams Come True

Her Football Dream

Interview with our PE Teacher, *Miss Chan*

Have you noticed that there are successful people around you? Our dearest PE teacher, Miss Chan Shuk Chi is surely one of them. We had an interview with her. Let's find out how she became a football player and her keys to success.

Interested in football since young

Miss Chan found herself interested in playing football when she was small, maybe in Primary 3 or 4. Her brother was so addicted to football at that time that he wasn't willing to go home for dinner. Therefore, her mum sent her to bring him home but she joined her brother instead. After that, she developed keen interest in playing football.

Miss Chan first received formal training at 19. She joined the Hong Kong Women National Football Team and started receiving regular formal training. Because of her positive attitude, she became the captain of the team just a year later.

However, being a football player was not the goal of Miss Chan when she was young. In fact, she was a choir member and basketball player at school. These roles were not really related to football and she admitted that she had never thought of becoming a football player at that time.

Her keys to success

Miss Chan has lots of achievements and is one of the most successful female football players in Hong Kong. When being asked about her keys to success, she said strong sense of responsibility and perseverance count most. Women have to work a lot harder than men do so as to convince the others of their abilities. Besides, support from others is vital. She is grateful that Shun Lee has given her lots of chances to do what she wants to do. Also, her husband is very supportive. Moreover, she believes that having a good role model is crucial and she admires Mr. Kwok Ka Ming and Mr. Lai Sun Cheung for their success in the field and she hopes that she can be like them.

Miss Chan pointed out that men always looked down on women, especially in the football field. Thus, she has to work harder to gain their respect and recognition. Being a FIFA instructor, she needs to work in many countries such as Romania, Czech Republic, Russia and Australia. Sometimes she has to go alone. Therefore, she has to be very independent. Moreover, she believes that God arranges everything for her so she usually faces hardships positively.

Have faith and believe in yourself

She believes that both studies and interest are crucial. 'Of course it will be the best if you can strike a balance between them but in some special cases, you need to seize the chance and forgo something. To achieve success is by no means easy but you can never give up,' said Miss Chan. She encouraged students to keep going because they can learn a lot in the face of adversity. Students should try their best even in the worst situation and think of all the possible solutions to a problem. 'Most importantly, have faith and believe in yourself,' added Miss Chan.



Profile of Miss Chan

- 1981** Joined the Hong Kong Women National Football Team
- 1982** Became the captain of the Hong Kong Women National Football Team
- 1999** Established the girls soccer team in Shun Lee Catholic Secondary School
- 2001** Received Community Coach Recognition Awards
- 2006** Was appointed as AFC and FIFA Instructor



Shunique p.1

Feature Story

His Confectionery Dream

An Interview with a Shun Lee Alumnus, *Loong Chi Chung*

This young man, Loong Tsz Chung is an alumnus of our school. He and three of his friends started their business and opened a cake shop because they are interested in making cakes. Two months ago, editors of Shunique had the pleasure to visit his shop and had an interview with him.

Shunique: Why did you open a cake shop?

Loong: It's mainly because I'm interested in cooking, especially making cakes. I'm also lucky that I can open a cake shop with my friends who share the same interest. I have supportive parents as well.

Shunique: When did you realize that you have interest in cooking?

Loong: We all had Home Economics lessons in secondary school. At that time, I enjoyed the lessons a lot. My Home Economics teacher always praised me for my good performance during the lessons. Also, when the Christmas party came, I loved to bake cakes for my classmates and teachers because they were happy with what I had prepared and liked my cakes very much.

Shunique: What difficulties did you face as you decided to devote yourself to your interest?

Loong: The biggest difficulty I faced was time-management. I had a full-time job and at the same time I had to take care of the business like making cakes and thinking about new marketing strategies. It was also very challenging for me to get along with my customers and promote our cakes. Once, my partner was sick and I needed to tackle all the problems all by myself. That is the hardest time I have ever had.

Shunique: Do you enjoy your life now?

Loong: Of course! Cooking is my interest. I didn't have excellent academic results but fortunately, I can find my own path in life and fulfill my aspiration.

Shunique: Which one is more important, studies or interest?

Loong: Both are important. You should study hard since the knowledge acquired in school can be very useful in the future. The better your academic results are, the more likely you can get a better job. On the other hand, you should also explore your interest but never indulge in it. All in all, it is important to strike a balance between them.

Shunique: Do you think you are successful now?

Loong: Ummm... Not really. I can only say that I've taken one step forward to success. Now I share the shop with three partners but my target is to have my own cake shop. Furthermore, running a shop with profit is much harder than opening a shop so I can hardly say that I am successful now.

Shunique: What do you think 'real success' is?

Loong: It's hard to define. If you want to be successful, set a goal and try your best to achieve it. If you do, you succeed.

Shunique: Is there anything you'd like to say to Shun Lee students?

Loong: Treasure your time in Shun Lee. Shun Lee is a warm family that cares and helps all students. Also, put more effort into your studies first. However, if you are interested in anything, pursue it to see if it can be your career in the future. Set a goal and strive for it.

The success stories of Miss Chan and Loong Chi Chung show us what contribute to success. Most importantly, success can never be achieved in a short period of time without hard work. Life is a long journey. If you try your best in doing everything in your life, the door of success will be opened for you.



Do you have dreams?

Message from Principal

Recently, a TV commercial reminded me once again the great work of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. In his famous speech "I Have a Dream", he filled the Americans with hope for a better future. "...Let us not wallow in the valley of despair, I say to you today, my friends. And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream..." After ten years of devotion to civil rights movement, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a landmark piece of legislation that outlawed racial segregation in public accommodations, was eventually signed in the United States of America. Perseverance had energized his big dream to come true. The TV commercial also reminded me once again that people must have dreams. Students, do you have dreams?

Of course I don't mean daydreaming during classes. By the word 'dream', I mean the possession of deep aspiration. Though not everyone dreams to change the world, dreams are often considered too impractical and remote. But it is the greatness of dream that endows dreamers with passion and develops their abilities to the full. Perhaps you may say that you are still young and do not have any idea of what you would like to pursue yet. Sometimes, you may think that your parents have already made all the decisions for you, including the forming of your "dreams"; or your parents may set out different rules to narrow down what you should or should not "dream of". Yet, nothing should hinder you from having your own dreams, a vision for your own future, especially when you are still young. In the process of

forming your dream, you will think about the future, plan for the future and gear yourself up towards it. Dreams drive you towards a better future. Without dreams, a lot of great inventions and discoveries would not have been made and the world simply would not have developed as rapidly as what it is now.

While big dreams usually will not be realized overnight, today is a great day for you to start working towards yours. I have to congratulate you if you already have your own dreams in your mind. Nonetheless, it will never be too late even if you don't have one yet as long as you are willing to make a start now. Even if you feel that there are too many uncertainties and are wondering whether you are on the right track, don't worry! Remember, you are in the driver's seat and everything is under your control; just keep going and eventually you will find your way. And, when you find yourself stuck in a tough spot, don't forget that you are not alone! Your family and friends, the values the school shares with you, the experience you have gained and the books you have read... all these together can help you move on to chase your dream. Do I have a dream? I dream that each of us can make a positive difference to our own lives and the lives of others. If each of us manages to make a contribution, even if it is just a minor one, I believe that the world will move one step forward.

Students, don't belittle yourself and sit back. Always look ahead and think about your next step.

Constructed Beauty how popular is it?

Plastic surgery is a medical specialty concerned with the correction or restoration of form and function. While famous for aesthetic surgery, plastic surgery also includes two main fields: body modification and reconstructive surgery. The word "plastic" derives from the Greek "plastikos" meaning to mould or to shape. Its use here is not connected with the synthetic polymer material known as plastic.

South Korea is in the grip of a beauty craze. South Korean women have a reputation as the most striking in Asia and they are having plastic surgery at an alarming rate.

'Beauty equals everything'

The mass media, which 'brainwash' people through various means such as magazines and the Internet, have always been the biggest influence in shaping women's idea of beauty and getting them to turn to plastic surgery.

25% of Korean mothers who have daughters between 12 and 16 suggested plastic surgery to their daughters, which means family is also another important influence that leads to the boom in plastic surgery.

The inducements to get them undergo plastic surgery

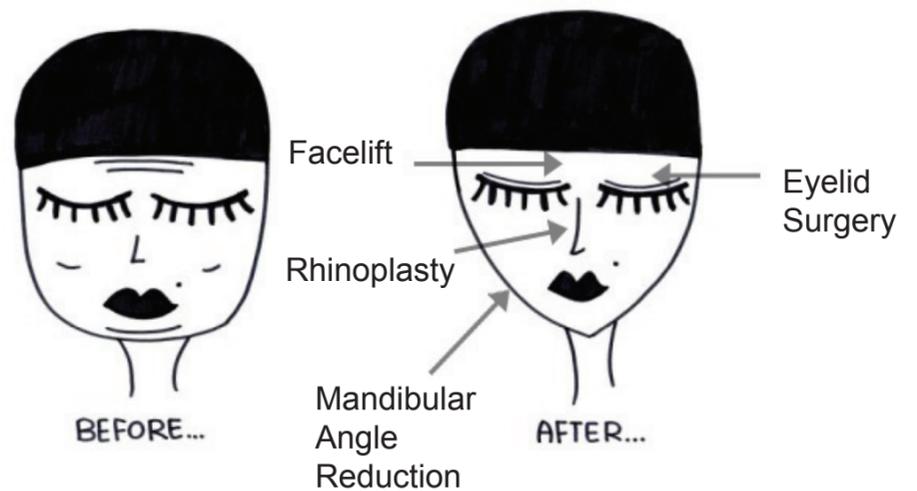
On the other hand, they believe that they will get a well-paid job if they look pretty. 27.4% of Korean college graduate job seekers thought they did not fare well in the interview because of their looks. 28.5% of job seekers have already undergone plastic surgery or have planned it in order to be competitive in the job market.

Women of marriageable age are under intense pressure to look their best at all times. A woman's magazine recently advised its readers to spend 30%

of their incomes on looking good. The reason is, you will end up with a better and richer husband and that is a sensible investment.

What about the situation in Hong Kong? Plastic surgery is actually getting more popular as more clinics have been set up. The concept of true beauty has been twisted. Undergoing plastic surgery is becoming more like of a general practice that people would do everything for their own good. Does beauty really equal everything? People put so much effort into beautifying themselves but is it the most important thing in their life? Will you try it?

Source from: <http://english.chosun.com-From2007>



Surgery for their faces, what about their hearts?

The Sixth Sense

(1999)

Movie type: Horror movie

Ranking: 3.5 stars

Have you imagined one day when you open your eyes, there's a spooky ghost with blood all over her white dress, caressing your face slowly? It would be a creepy experience. However, Cole Sear (Haley Joel Osment), an eight-year-old child, has to experience it every day since he could see ghosts. It's a nightmare for him. Then, he meets a doctor, Malcolm Crowe (Bruce Willis), who tells Cole not to fear the ghosts but try to be friendly and communicate with them. It really works and Cole gets along with them well. However, in the last 10 minutes of the movie,



there's a dramatic twist in the plot ...what's the twist? Check it out by yourself.

About the cast, Haley Joel Osment acts very naturally. That's awesome for an eight-year-old kid. With his superb act, the audience can really immerse themselves in the movie.

Since it was made in 1999, when filming technology was not as well developed as it is now, the ghosts in the film do not look realistic at all. Moreover, I don't think that the movie is frightening. If you are expecting an extremely ghostly movie, try others! However, the dramatic twist at the end is a brilliant attempt. It is this ending that makes the movie become an attractive one. No wonder it was the number one at the box office in 4 consecutive weeks at that time.



Culture and the City

New Words Today

Have you ever found English a boring language? So now a lot of new and interesting expressions, which will definitely change your attitude, will be introduced. These are the words that are officially established in dictionary.

As it is the Information Age, the flow of information is very important and computers have become an essential part of our daily life. Thus, lots of new words related to computer usage have been created.

Mouse Potato

Meaning: It's a person who spends a great deal of leisure time in front of the computer.

Origin: This activity tends to be accompanied by snacking. A recent survey by the American Snack Food Association found that 85% of Web surfers snack at the computer. It has been observed that this habitual nibbling and relative inactivity can lead to development of a characteristic potato-like body form.



Example: The mouse potato locked himself in a dark room with only his computer to keep him company, and didn't come out for 2 days.

Slumdog

Meaning: A slum dweller or a person who lives in a poor makeshift locality in extremely dirty conditions like a stray dog.

Origin: Popularized by the Oscar-winning movie named "Slumdog Millionaire".

Example: Every Slumdog dreams of becoming a millionaire; but destiny chose just one out of millions.

Mobama

Meaning and Origin: People who want more Obama in every aspect of their lives, bringing up Obama in most conversations, memorizing long passages of his books, and actually considering buying the commercial souvenirs of Obama's election victory like decorative plates, are victims to "mobama" syndrome, which is also what these people say to express their desire for "more Obama".



Example: I think Andre kisses the Hope poster hanging over his bed before he goes to sleep. He's all mobama.

Phelpsian

Meaning: An adjective describing total and utter dominance in a certain area.

Origin: Derived from Michael Phelps' dominance in the 2008 Summer Olympics in which he set a record for winning 8 gold medals.

Example: Wow. John can only be described as Phelpsian. He beats everyone at everything!

Lady GaGa The Fame Monster

Let's say Lady GaGa is more of fashion than style. Fashion changes seasonally while style lasts longer. Lady GaGa's second album released on 23th November is a pretty astonishing piece of work. It lyrically and conceptually gives a definite feel of things moving in a new direction. She departs from her fame obsession and moves on to the darker side of pop music on 'The Fame Monster'. The catchy pop track with a super creative music video came out on 10th November, 'Bad Romance' is definitely one of the most potential singles. 'Alejandro' is a Spanish-sound dance track which is unlike any other songs from either 'The Fame' or 'The Fame Monster'. Overall, you cannot miss these right new tracks.

"I wrote every piece on the road – no songs about money, no songs about fame. I wrote it for my fans, so I wrote everything in between. -Lady GaGa"



Shunique Publication Team

順誌中文版顧問老師

鄭佳晶老師
廖佩珊老師
黃運英老師

English Teacher Consultants

Ms. Carman Chan
Mrs. Kwok Lim LL

Mathematics Teacher Consultants

Mr. Yip Pak Hang
Ms. Chan Ching Yee

順誌中文版學生編輯

林雅靜 6A
龐凱峰 6A
林詠雯 6B
林明康 6B
胡雪婷 6B
高瑞琪 4D

Editors

Mr. Kwok Wai Lun
Mr. Suen Kin
Ms. Sybil Wong
Li Ah Sze 6A
Cheung Yan Yee 4B
Leung Pui Sze 4B
Law Yan Ching 3E

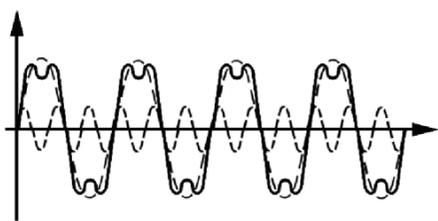
當數學遇上物理

葉伯恆老師

I. 物理篇

當發聲體因震動而發出聲音時，聲音一般可以分解為許多單純的正弦波，也就是說所有的自然聲音基本上都是由許多不同頻率的正弦波所組成。其中頻率最低的正弦波被稱為基頻（Fundamental Tone），而其他頻率較高的正弦波則被稱為諧音（Harmonic）。

頻率（Frequency）是發聲體每秒震動的次數，單位為赫茲（Hz）。舉例說：一弦線長10厘米，當被拉扯並彈撥時，每秒震動440次，則頻率為440Hz。在音樂演奏或歌唱中，旋律就是基頻，反之樂器或人聲的音色就是諧音。而當我們取一物體來定音律時（如竹管、絲弦），則它的長度與頻率成反比例；同時頻率愈高，則聲音愈高。如剛才例子中，若弦線長度減至5厘米，則頻率為880Hz，聽起來便有升高八度（Octave）的效果。



圖中實線部份是自然聲音
虛線部份是不同的正弦波

II. 西方音樂之音律篇

所謂「單音不成曲」，音樂是音與音的合成物。理論上，不同音之間有特定的規律，稱為音律。而西方有關音律的研究可追溯至古希臘時代。然而在19世紀前，人類並沒有在標準化音律上下過很大苦功，直至1953年國際標準化組織ISO才訂立國際標準中央C上之A音符發出的頻率為440Hz。



中央C在88鍵鋼琴之位置圖

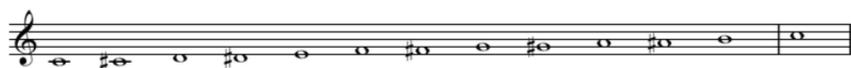
另外，早在公元前6世紀古希臘哲學家、科學家畢達哥拉斯（Pythagoras）及其學派就提出了「五度相生律」，因此，五度相生律又被稱為「畢達哥拉斯律」。他們認為宇宙和諧的基礎是完美的數的比例，音樂與宇宙天體存在類似的情況，故此弦長比例分別為2：1或3：2時發出相隔純八度、純五度（Perfect Fifth）的音程定為完美的協和音程；並同時將純五度作為產生音律的要素，由此產生「五度相生律」。假如以A（=440Hz）為基音：

$$A = 440\text{Hz}$$

$$E' = 440\text{Hz} \times \frac{3}{2} = 660\text{Hz} \Rightarrow E = 660\text{Hz} \times \frac{1}{2} = 330\text{Hz} \text{ (調低八度)}$$

$$B = 330\text{Hz} \times \frac{3}{2} = 495\text{Hz}$$

按照五度相生原理向上可順次序生出E、B、F#、C#等十二音律。



然而，當第十二個音律再繼續運算時，並不能如期般重回基音A，而出現了一些偏差（=446Hz），故往後衍生了「十二平均律」（Equal Temperament）等理論，以調節各個音律的距離。十二平均律概念源於要在基音與升八度之間等分十二份，若能同時令相鄰音律的比例相同時，便能解決上述問題。這個方法是：兩個相接鄰的音律頻率比為 $\sqrt[12]{2}$ ，大約為1.05946。假如以A（=440Hz）為基音：

$$A^{\#} = 440\text{Hz} \times \sqrt[12]{2} = 466\text{Hz} \Rightarrow B = 440\text{Hz} \times (\sqrt[12]{2})^2 = 494\text{Hz} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A' = 440\text{Hz} \times (\sqrt[12]{2})^{12} = 880\text{Hz}$$

西方偉大音樂家巴哈（Bach）更為此創作了一套《平均律鍵盤曲集》（Well-Tempered Clavier）。

III. 中國音樂之音律篇

大約在春秋戰國期間，古人已確立了用數學方法來計算五聲音階中各音的弦長比例的科學理論，稱為「三分損益法」。春秋齊國管仲《管子·地員篇》記述：

「凡將起五音，先主一而三之，四開以合九九，以是生黃鐘小素之首，以成宮；三分而益之以一，為百有八，為徵（音子）；不無有三分而去其乘，適足以是生商；有三分而覆於其所，以是生羽；有三分而去其乘，適足以是成角。」

意思是取一根竹管來定音，長為81單位，定為「宮音」的音律。算式如下：

宮	$(1 \times 3)^4 = 81$	
徵	$81 \times (1 + \frac{1}{3}) = 108$	（三分益一）
商	$108 \times (1 - \frac{1}{3}) = 72$	（三分損一）
羽	$72 \times (1 + \frac{1}{3}) = 96$	（三分益一）
角	$96 \times (1 - \frac{1}{3}) = 64$	（三分損一）

若按各音的相對高度排列，設宮為西方音樂之中央C，即不謀而合地出現以下情況：

$$\text{宮} = C, \quad \text{商} \approx D, \quad \text{角} \approx E, \quad \text{徵} \approx G, \quad \text{羽} \approx A$$

事實上，若再按此方法繼續運算，所得到的十二音律竟與西方音樂之十二平均律頻率相差不足1.3%！「宮、商、角、徵、羽」這五個音構成中國音樂的基本骨幹，故此不會唱歌的人才會被取笑為「五音不全」。而往後的音律發展，因篇幅所限，未能在此盡錄。

IV. 卡拉OK篇

當其他人唱歌的時候，你有否想過為他們當和聲伴唱呢？怎樣才會有最佳效果？

先假設和唱時是不會走音的：根據前文「畢達哥拉斯律」，保持純八度、純五度等應該是最完美的協和音程。然而在現實環境中，這種和唱會因為「過份和諧」而變得空洞乏味。在和聲學理論中，這種效果分別被稱為「平行八度」及「平行五度」，是創作和聲的大忌！退而求其次的選擇，是保持三度的協和音程，例如：

主音	d'	s	l	s	f	m	f	r	m	d
和聲1	l	m	f	m	r	d	r	t	d	l
和聲2	m'	t	d'	t	l	s	l	f	s	m

作為和聲學入門，效果是頗令人滿意的，大家不妨多加練習吧！

參考資料：夏野（1989）。《中國古代音樂史簡篇》。上海：上海音樂出版社。

William Lovelock (1959). First Year Harmony. London: Hammond Textbooks.

維基百科 <http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-tw/>

特別鳴謝：呂俊秀老師、丘石峰老師

Mathesis

Mathematics Module 1 and 2 in NSS

Ms Chan Ching Yee

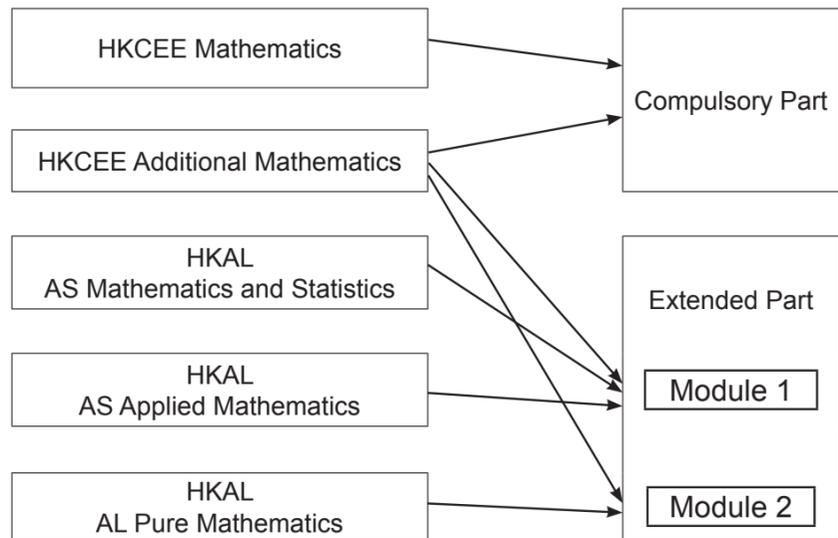
Mathematics is a core subject in the senior secondary education for each secondary student to take.

As there is a wide range of post-secondary pathways, including tertiary education, vocational training and employment, besides the Core Part, the senior Mathematics curriculum also consists of an Extended Part.

Module 1 (Calculus and Statistics) of the Extended Part focuses on statistics and the applications of mathematics, and is designed for students who will be involved in study and work which demand a wider range of knowledge and deeper understanding of the application of mathematics.

Module 2 (Algebra and Calculus) of the Extended Part focuses on mathematics in depth and aims to cater for the students who will be involved in a mathematics-related discipline or career.

The following diagram illustrates the relation between the different Mathematics syllabuses under the current HKCEE and HKAL systems and the NSS structure :



The following table lists the Math requirements of different university programmes.

University	Faculty / School /Programme	Math Requirements
<i>Poly U</i>	Applied Science / Construction & Land Use / Engineering / Medical Lab Science / Biomedical Engineering / Radiography	Math M1 or M2 preferred
<i>CUHK</i>	Mathematics and Information Engineering / Information Engineering / Electronic Engineering / Mechanical and Automation Engineering / Computer Engineering / Computer Sci / Systems Engineering and Engineering Management / Mathematics / Risk Management	Math M1 or M2 required
	Physics	Math M2 preferred
<i>HKU</i>	Engineering / BA (Information Systems) / Actuarial Science / Bioinformatics	Math M1 or M2 required
	Science	Math M1 or M2 required for Math & Phy stream
<i>HKUST</i>	Physical Sciences / Insurance, Financial and Actuarial Analysis / Engineering	Math M1 or M2 required
	Quantitative Finance	Math M2 required

Divisibility Rules

Mr. Kwok Wai Lun



Nowadays, more and more students rely on their calculators. They usually claim that they can't survive in some Mathematics topics, such as checking the divisibility of certain numbers without calculators.

However, smart mathematicians have already discovered some methods to deal with this issue, so try to learn it with Shunique now!

Divisibility by 2:

All even numbers are divisible by 2.

Divisibility by 3:

We add all the digits together. If the sum is divisible by 3, so is the number.

e.g. 25671: $2+5+6+7+1 = 21$, which is a multiple of 3. Therefore, 25671 is divisible by 3.

Divisibility by 4:

Just look at the unit digit and the tens digit. If they are divisible by 4, so is the number.

e.g. 12348: as 48 is a multiple of 4, 12348 is divisible by 4.

Divisibility by 5:

If the last digit is 5 or 0, the number is divisible by 5.

Divisibility by 6:

If the number is both divisible by 2 and 3, it is divisible by 6.

Divisibility by 7:

Take the last digit and double it. Then subtract it from the rest of the number.

If the answer is divisible by 7 (including 0), so is the number.

If the number is still large after the first subtraction, we can repeat the procedure again to get a smaller number to check the divisibility.

e.g. 161: $16 - 1 \times 2 = 14$, which is a multiple of 7. Therefore 161 is divisible by 7.

e.g. 6244: $624 - 4 \times 2 = 616$, $61 - 6 \times 2 = 49$. Therefore, 6244 is divisible by 7.

Is it easy enough? In fact, there are methods to check for the multiple of larger numbers such as 23. If you are interested, you can search it on the internet or check it from the books in the library.

Don't get addicted to the calculator, okay?

猜猜是誰？



01



04



07



09



02



05



10



03



06



08



11

01. 李詠欣老師 02. 廖佩珊老師 03. 郭偉慈老師 04. 梁筠怡老師 05. 陳曉亮老師 06. 梁錦超副校長
07. 梁婁惠容老師 08. 袁潔儀老師 09. 林美琴老師 10. 胡淑清老師 11. 成少蘭老師

問題

兩	情	若	是	久	長	時	間	相	處
柔	情	雖	難	擋	貴	在	乎	還	珠
道	愛	相	敬	如	賓	天	堂	于	聯
是	愛	當	悅	果	然	願	作	歸	璧
無	明	念	戶	寬	人	為	胡	之	合
晴	天	媒	廉	對	約	比	說	喜	作
卻	放	灼	正	忍	黃	翼	黃	八	道
有	假	之	好	娶	昏	鳥	語	花	香
晴	朗	言	人	然	後	最	紅	豆	瘦

尋

寶

圖

根據以下提示，在表中圈出答案。

直 1 「東邊日出西邊雨」的下一句 2 古代男女要有父母之命和甚麼才能結婚 3 歐陽修《生查子》中，「月上柳梢頭」的下一句 4 「在地願為連理枝」的上一句 5 形容女兒出嫁的四字詞 6 比喻人才或美好的事物相匹配或同時薈集。常用作祝賀新婚的頌辭	橫 一 「又豈在朝朝暮暮」的上一句 二 形容夫婦間相處融洽，互相尊敬如對待賓客的成語 三 王維《相思》「此物最相思」中的此物指的是
斜 甲 男女兩者互相傾慕對方 乙 經過公開儀式的正式婚姻，指符合婚姻法規定的合法婚姻	

橫 一 「又豈在朝朝暮暮」的上一句 二 形容夫婦間相處融洽，互相尊敬如對待賓客的成語 三 王維《相思》「此物最相思」中的此物指的是 紅豆	斜 甲 男女兩者互相傾慕對方 乙 經過公開儀式的正式婚姻，指符合婚姻法規定的合法婚姻 兩情相悅 明媒正娶
直 1 「東邊日出西邊雨」的下一句 2 古代男女要有父母之命和甚麼才能結婚 3 歐陽修《生查子》中，「月上柳梢頭」的下一句 4 「在地願為連理枝」的上一句 5 形容女兒出嫁的四字詞 6 比喻人才或美好的事物相匹配或同時薈集。常用作祝賀新婚的頌辭 珠聯璧合	斜 甲 男女兩者互相傾慕對方 乙 經過公開儀式的正式婚姻，指符合婚姻法規定的合法婚姻 兩情相悅 明媒正娶

晴	明	言	人	然	後	最	紅	豆	瘦
有	假	之	好	娶	昏	鳥	語	花	香
卻	放	灼	正	忍	黃	翼	黃	八	道
晴	天	媒	廉	對	約	比	說	喜	作
無	明	念	戶	寬	人	為	胡	之	合
是	愛	當	悅	果	然	願	作	歸	璧
道	愛	相	敬	如	賓	天	堂	于	聯
柔	情	雖	難	擋	貴	在	乎	還	珠
兩	情	若	是	久	長	時	間	相	處

參考答案

西方的婚姻觀

「我如今鄭重承認你作我的妻子（或丈夫），並許諾從今以後，無論環境順逆，疾病健康，我將永遠愛慕尊重你，終生不渝。」



“I take you to be my wife, to have and to hold from this day forward; for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish till death us do part.”

不論在香港的紅棉路婚姻登記處，或是遠至美國的「賭城」拉斯維加斯，一對新人在證婚人面前總會宣讀誓言，許下一生中重要的承諾。雖然有著同樣的誓詞，但中外兩地文化始終存有差異，導致中外婚姻觀念上的不同。

西方崇尚個人主義的獨立性，故他們的婚姻愛情觀亦受此價值觀所影響。

愛情為重 滿足個人

西方的婚姻著重個人意願的選擇，個人的意願可以建立、改變或破壞婚姻和家庭，婚姻只是個形式，沒有永久性。

這種婚姻的結合是被愛情所驅使。當一對戀人熱戀時，他們便會墮入愛河而不能自拔。結婚的目的是為了滿足不可分離的戀愛，這樣的家庭建立在愛情基礎上，一旦感情破裂，雙方即會分手，導至西方不少婚姻破裂，家庭不再存在。

從西方的角度來看，愛情似乎是個人追求幸福的最高境界，為了追求真正浪漫的愛情，個人的幸福高於一切，父母、朋友、社會都不能阻止。他們更認為真正的浪漫愛情是不講理性的，不是你選擇愛情，而是愛情選擇你。



張玉祈老師(Mr Matthew Chang)的婚姻觀

Mr.Matthew自幼在美國長大，在求學期間，週遭不少同學已開始約會，但他認為教會、朋友、學業、運動等比感情來得重要，所以直至大學後期才開始約會。

面對社會價值觀的轉變，Mr.Matthew認為維持一段感情不是容易的事，環顧高中時期同學的約會情況十分普遍，但分手的情況亦同樣普遍，能夠一直維繫感情至後來成為夫婦的，只有極少數人。他更認為婚姻是一段感情的最後階段，必須經過非常慎重的考慮，才可以作出決定。

身為基督徒的Mr.Matthew，坦言希望將來的婚禮是依照基督教的儀式舉行，能夠在神的見證下與另一半共諧連理。他更希望能邀請親人及各方好友出席自己的婚禮，一起分享自己的喜悅。

『凡事包容，凡事相信，凡事盼望，
凡事忍耐，愛永存不朽。』

格林多前書13章7-8節



十二月新娘 · 林健霞老師

喜事將近的林健霞老師，為了避免傳統婚禮的繁文縟節，並配合她追求簡約的性格，故此她決定不會大排筵席，只會邀請一眾親友到場觀禮，分享她的喜悅時刻。

她認為擺喜酒的意義在於讓親朋好友一同見證新人的喜悅，而邀請親友觀禮也有相同的效果，更比擺喜酒來得簡單。她更表示結婚不只是兩人之間的事，因此不論中西式的婚禮，最重要的是尊重雙方家長的意願，使喜事更為圓滿。



『死生契闊，
與子成說。
執子之手，
與子偕老。』

《詩經·邶風·擊鼓》

現代婚姻觀

探究過古代婚姻觀，我們來看看時下現代人的婚姻觀。自從1971年香港政府宣佈實施一夫一妻制後，維持一輩子的婚姻成為忠誠的象徵，男性再不能三妻四妾，應該忠於一段婚姻。而婚姻儀式更是中西合璧，就如結婚當天，一對新人會在白天穿著禮服和婚紗到教堂行禮，晚上則穿上傳統服裝往酒樓設宴。

受到西方文化的日漸薰陶，現今社會的婚姻偏向崇尚浪漫主義，以「愛」為一段婚姻的基礎，「愛」情內包含熱情、激情和浪漫。愛情是短暫的，來不可擋，離不可挽。正因現代人強烈追求有愛情的婚姻，故此不少人對婚姻所抱的態度是「合則來，不合則去」的觀念，造就了時下有增無減的離婚率。現今的法例准許一對夫婦在協議分居期一年過後便可以正式離婚，令人有「聚散匆匆，世事無常」的感覺。由於現時的人大多數只尋求一時共處的滿足，「宜合則合，宜分則分」，故此不少夫婦長相廝守的承諾成了婚姻盟誓中的謊言，白頭到老成了不切實際的要求。為了追求刺激和快感，婚外情在現代社會更是普遍不過。在一個嚮往愛情而非感情的世代，從一而終的婚姻觀念漸漸褪色。

另外，有不少人為了滿足個人意慾而結婚，但又不願受生兒育女的責任束縛，組織家庭不再是一段婚姻的終極寄託。有些人也因為現代婚姻關係的脆弱，恐懼於離異之後，自己的前途可能被子女所限制，故此以人工方式節育，若不慎懷孕即進

行墮胎，更甚的莫如施行人工絕育手術，拒成家立室，沒有了傳宗接代的觀念。夫婦只求自由自在的過二人生活。部份人更選擇以「同居」代替婚姻，選擇同居而又不結婚的情侶當中不少視婚姻為一個社會的約束和負擔，縱使這些「同居」情侶維持著穩定關係，但他們始終對於結婚這舉動提不起勁，也避開婚姻為一對情人在法律上認定的身份，某程度上這是一種對婚姻缺乏信心和勇氣表現。

隨著時代變遷，現代的婚姻觀有了截然不同的轉變，由於現代人嚮往獨立和自由主義，故此人們也主張自由婚姻，不論是透過「相睇」，婚姻介紹所或是各方聯誼會與未來結婚對象邂逅，總之自己的結婚對象再不會是由父母選擇，也再不會有盲婚啞嫁的婚姻。除此之外，在提倡平等的社會制度下，法律不再容許有性別歧視的觀念，每人也該一視同仁，男女平等。男尊女卑的觀念就此被取替，「男主外，女主內」的婚姻已不流行，男性可以在家中打理家務，女性也可在外工作而不被視為拋頭露面，男女雙方在一段婚姻中也該被受尊重，而男女雙方也有權為一段婚姻作出任何決定。總括而言，時下的婚姻觀都較講求個人主義。



校長專訪

順：作為天主教徒，校長你是怎樣看待婚姻的？

校：天主祝福他們說：「你們要生育繁殖，充滿大地，治理大地，管理海中的魚、天空的飛鳥、各種在地上爬行的生物！」(創:1:27) 這是天主對婚姻的祝福，天主對每段婚姻都許下祝福，祂希望一對夫婦因愛而結合，並因結合而組織家庭，生育繁殖，培育世世代代，好好管理大地，做個好管家。婚姻是一個生命的分享，無論歡樂或是創傷也該與身邊最親近的生命伴侶分享或分擔。一對男女在婚姻上的結合是神聖而永久，夫妻亦被視為一體，互相接納。

順：請問教會是如何看待今日的離婚問題？

校：「天主所結合的，人不可拆散」(谷:10:9) 每段婚姻的誕生，都應先經男女互相認清結婚的動機，從而慎重地展開一段婚姻。所謂的動機，包括雙方有了愛的基礎或是雙方希望與對方分享生命，建立未來等；婚姻也應在男女雙方心態上作好準備而建立。眼見時下的離婚率持續上升，只能嘆息離婚的夫婦沒法再履行管理大地的責任，白費了天主的祝福。一段婚姻應該要用心好好培養安穩的感情，夫妻也應同甘共苦，共度患難，特別是有兒女的夫妻，也應該致力於建立一個美滿家庭，為下一代帶來一個健康的成長環境。

順：我想請教校長有何維繫婚姻的方法？

校：尋找生命的伴侶有如砌拼圖一樣，只要找對方向，找到合適的，便沒有任何理由被分拆。維繫一段婚姻也需努力和用心，展開一段婚姻前應作好準備，仔細考慮清楚結婚和婚後有機會遇到的種種問題，如經濟能力和子女管教等。兩人相處遇到意見不合的情況是無可避免的，夫妻間應採用適當的方法去處理問題，在爭吵時更應注意自己的情緒控制，不要縱容自己無理取鬧，傷害雙方感情，亦應避免超越對方可忍受的底線，也可多作祈禱讓天主加強自己的信念和穩定心神。

夫妻二人始終來自不同背景，不應事事勉強，兩人相處會找到值得對方欣賞的地方，但也會找到其缺點，故此互相體諒、互相明白、互相尊重和互相磨合是夫妻間相處不可缺少的元素。

開展婚姻和組織家庭是快樂的事，也是一段具反思性的心路歷程。最後我會以本校的校訓總結一段成功婚姻的要素：包括愛(Love)、互相尊重(Mutual Respect) 和責任(Responsibility)。



順誌

二零一零年
一月號

中國傳統的婚姻觀念

中國傳統的倫理道德建基於「三綱六紀」和「五常」之上。君臣、父子、夫婦、兄弟和朋友是為五倫，而五倫之中夫婦是其中重要的一倫。夫婦是家庭內部的主要關係，由於家庭為人提供了感情和精神的依托，因此「家」和人建立了不可分割的關係，家是人的「根」，婚姻是家的「源」。傳統中國人著重家庭觀念，而婚姻嫁娶是一個家庭的開始，所以中國人自古對此也十分講究。從「一拜天地，二拜高堂，夫妻交拜，齊入洞房」中可窺探其義。

盲婚啞嫁

自古時開始，一段婚姻的萌生並不只關乎新郎新娘二人之事，而是涉及兩個家族的一件大事。一對新人在拜堂時需奉茶予長輩，從而令一段婚姻得肯定。正所謂「竹門對竹門，木門對木門」，古時的父母均認為一段婚姻需由兩個來自相似的家庭背景的男女組成，在父母眼中，一對男女要「登對」才能結婚，特別是富貴人家，他們希望下一代能繼承和發揚其家族的地位權勢和財富家產，故此，在古時的父母眼中，愛不是婚姻要素，最重要的是該段婚姻的誕生能為家族帶來利益。而子女的婚姻則應由他們決定，「盲婚啞嫁」四字正好為傳統中國婚姻作為總結。男方在成婚前可能連一眼也沒見過未來妻子，女方只能啞從父母之命、媒妁之言，沒權掌管自己的婚姻大事，尤如瞎子啞巴。普遍而言，婚姻只是生子傳嗣當中一個過程，並不是建基於愛情的。

男尊女卑

中國傳統婚嫁文化下，男性在家庭處於主導地位，可支配家庭收支，決定婚嫁和財產繼承權。中國人的婚姻觀深受「男尊女卑」的性別歧見影響，孔子曾曰：「唯女子與小人難養也」。中國罷黜百家，獨尊儒術，間接確立了男性在社會上不被動搖的地位。

在社會上，中國女姓由古至今都負上了傳宗接代的重責。儒家經典著作《禮記》曰：「婚姻者，合二姓之好，上以事宗廟，而下以繼後世也。」就是說婚姻最重要的目的在於生育，為男方宗廟繼後香燈，使後代綿延不絕，若結婚後女方無法生育孩子，將會受到很大的譴責。

總的來說，傳統家庭以父子為中心，因此與之相應的原則和規範（儒家思想），便受到社會的高度重視和倡導，當中婚姻觀亦難免有所偏倚。此外，以農起家的中國需要大量勞動力，婚姻不再只涉及兩人的結合，也是為了家族祖業著想，故人們看待婚姻時自然把愛情放得輕，甚至不予關注。



古今嫁娶儀式之不同

中國嫁娶文化源遠流長，經過時間的洗禮，香港人的婚禮儀式亦逐漸簡化，唯獨男女締結婚姻的祝福：「二姓合婚天地久，花鳥情融百年長」屹立不搖。

基本上，傳統婚禮大約分為婚前禮、正婚禮、婚後禮三個階段。而香港的中式婚禮則簡化為六個程序。

婚前禮

婚前禮指的是婚禮籌備的細節，包括我們常聽到的六禮（納采、問名、納吉、納徵、請期、正婚禮的親迎）。

1. 納采（即提親）是男方向女方向正式求婚的第一步，男家的媒使會把贄見禮物如羔羊、白鵝等送到女家，待得到女方家長同意後就離開。
2. 問名（即夾八字）是男方向女方向探問姓名及出生時辰，以卜吉兆。
3. 納吉與問名相關，當問名的結果是吉兆，男方會為女方向致送薄禮。
4. 納徵就是現今的過大禮，男方會奉送禮金、禮餅、禮物及祭品等給女方向，以表誠意及對婚禮的重視。
5. 請期就是現今的「擇日」，由男方向請算命先生找出良辰吉日。
6. 親迎指的是男方乘禮車到女家迎接新娘。

現代人普遍保留過大禮及搬嫁妝的程序，而省略其他禮節。過大禮後父母會為女兒準備嫁妝，主要包括首飾、四季衣裳、龍鳳被、龍鳳茶具等，然後送到男家，祈願女兒豐衣足食，子孫興旺。

正婚禮

正婚禮即成婚的禮儀，這個過程最為繁縟隆重。男方在迎娶新娘前要先拜祭祖先，以表孝意。其後，迎親隊伍來到女家後，女家會在門口潑一盆水，寓意女兒是潑出去的水。花轎抵達男家後，新娘雙腳不能觸地，因為古人認為此舉會觸犯地神，故需要女家親戚抱新娘下轎。及後便是大家比較熟悉的拜堂，主婚人會說「一拜天地，二拜高堂，夫妻交拜，送入洞房。」

由於科技進步，香港人以汽車代替花轎，因而省略了潑水等過程。但現代人仍保留了安床、上頭這些習俗。安床儀式在婚禮前進行，一般會依照男女雙方的八字來決定床的安放位置，但新人在結婚進房前皆不得觸碰新床。在新婚之日，會有小孩在床上吃喜果，代表百子千孫。

大妯姐替新娘上頭時會說：「一梳梳到尾，二梳梳到白髮齊眉，三梳梳到兒孫滿地，四梳梳到四條銀筍盡標齊。」上頭其實是人生中的成人禮，儀式過後男女都要負起繁衍子孫，興旺家族的責任。

婚後禮

三朝回門是婚後禮的儀式，亦是其中一個保留至今的儀式。成婚後第三天，新娘要在丈夫的陪同下帶同禮品回娘家祭祖，但必須在日落前趕回家，以免令娘家倒楣。

現代社會的進步使部分嫁娶儀式逐漸簡化或消失，但婚禮的意義：讓男女締結婚盟，卻是永恆不變。

參考資料：

1. 港式婚嫁六禮：http://www.chinesewedding.com.hk/lang_trad/gift.php?o=multi&cnt=gethtm&file=wedding1.htm,p-p1
2. 中國婚俗：<http://ronnierontripod.com/weddingindex.htm>