

News Buddy

優化「打卡點」

議員倡三「主動」

原文

摘錄自4月7日香港《文匯報》：打卡拍照上傳社交平台、CityWalk 漫遊街頭巷尾，是時下的旅遊風尚，香港正積極打造「無處不旅遊」的旅遊友善環境，吸引各地長短途旅客。

記者日前在香港多個網紅打卡點和熱門遊玩地現場直擊，發現部分打卡位存在較為嚴重的交通隱患。運輸署指，有關地區的步行環境優化措施，將於本年中至第三季內完成，部分工程將於暑期旅客高峰期進行。

有區議員認為，須就有關情況提前告知旅客，並給出其他打卡點建議，一方面可利用機會主動推介，另一方面亦可避免讓旅客失望而歸。亦有立法會議員建議特區政府和旅遊業可進一步調整思維，主動發現、主動管理、主動規劃熱門打卡區域，主動引導打造香港旅遊新亮點。

清明節當日（4日）下午1時左右，記者在堅尼地城石牆樹現場所見，雖然警方已放置錐形路標在行人路上，並用橙色警示帶以劃分行人路與車道，但大部分遊客還是集中在車道打卡。現場記錄車輛車速較快，準備在路口轉彎的車輛則會適當減速，但遇上有人在路上打卡，有司機會按喇叭作提示。

值得注意的是，該打卡處附近停放的小巴有機會造成行駛車輛司機視線盲區，有車輛幾乎擦身駛過拍照的遊客。行人過馬路處站了很多遊客，故過馬路的市民亦會打斜過，或找其他位置過。



●圖為打卡遊客與行駛中的車輛擦身而過。資料圖片

最高峰現場同時聚集約70位遊客停留打卡。來自深圳的肖小姐比較謹慎，她在石牆樹一側車道拍了幾張照片，但擔心身側來車，不時用餘光或轉頭向旁邊留意小巴後面的車況。「感覺還是有點危險，不會超出小巴停放的區域。」若未來能把行人路加寬，她認為會便利大家打卡。

科士街是不少居民的必經之路，香港市民蘇同學表示，不介意遊客打卡，認為是宣傳當區特色的好事，但走出馬路就不太理想，若政府擴闊行人路都是合適的安排。香港市民黎先生表示，歡迎遊客來玩，建議政府可以安排人員在此處溫馨提示遊客如何安全打卡。

中西區區議員表示，區內重視遊客打卡體驗，並建議警方等部門需要有系統化、常態化的跨部門聯合行動，增加宣傳和溫馨提示遊客安全隱患，特別是在內地假期前作預案、提前部署。



●隨着旅客消費和休閒模式的轉變，特區政府要盡快適應轉變，相關部門要對熱門打卡區域做到主動發現、主動管理、主動規劃，平衡好旅客體驗、市民生活和自然生態。資料圖片

對於工程期間的遊客體驗，她認為必須就此做好前期宣傳、現場告示等配套措施，而修路期間可透過提示宣傳當區其他特色，讓旅客不會失望而回。

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譬如，區議員可以發現最新的熱點打卡位，當區民政處就可以聯絡有關的部門一齊作短中長期的規劃。如果遊客喜歡到各個民生區、自

然區打卡，有關部門可以率先在旅客多的時候，派人手到現場做秩序管理和安全提示，再進一步在民生區做些改善小工程，自然區可以實行每日預約，主動控制人數，達至雙贏局面。

為改善科士街的步行環境，運輸署已安排相關部門擴闊科士街石牆樹下的部分行人路，預計工程可於本年第三季內完成。因應水務署正在科士街進行的水管工程，及減低對附近校巴服務的影響，行人路擴闊工作將安排於暑假期間進行。

Enhancing Hotspots to Boost Tourism

譯文

Snap photos uploaded to social media platforms, CityWalk roaming the streets and alleys is the current travel trend; Hong Kong is actively creating a "tourism-everywhere" travel-friendly environment to attract long and short-haul travellers worldwide.

Recently, journalists have conducted on-site visits to several popular tourist spots and tourist attractions in Hong Kong and found that some places have more serious traffic hazards. The Transport Department (TD) has pointed out that the measures to enhance the pedestrian environment in the districts concerned will be completed in the middle or third quarter of this year, and some of the work will be carried out during the peak period of tourists in the summer.

Some DC members consider it necessary to inform travellers in advance of the situation and give suggestions on alternative pick-up points so that they can use the opportunity to make proactive recommendations on the one hand and avoid disappointing travellers on the other. Some LegCo Members also suggested that the SAR Government and the tourism industry could adjust their mindset by proactively identifying, managing and planning for popular tourist spots and proactively guiding the development of new tourist attractions in Hong Kong.

At around 1 pm on the day of the Ching Ming Festival (4th), reporters at the Kennedy

Town Stonewall Tree site saw that although the police had placed cones on the footpaths and used orange warning strips to demarcate the pedestrian paths from the traffic lanes, most tourists were still concentrating on the traffic lanes to beat the traffic. Vehicles recorded at the scene were travelling at a relatively high speed, and cars preparing to turn at the intersection would slow down appropriately. Still, drivers would honk their horns as a reminder when there are photo-takers on the road.

Notably, minibuses parked near hotspots may cause blind spots for drivers of vehicles travelling on the road. Some of the cars almost brushed past the tourists taking photographs. Many tourists were standing at the pedestrian crossing point, so people crossing the road would also cross at an angle or find another place to cross.

At the peak hours, about 70 tourists stopped at the scene to take photos simultaneously. Ms. Xiao from Shenzhen was more cautious. She took a few pictures in the lane on the side of the stone wall tree but was worried about the cars coming from her side, and from time to time, she kept her eyes or turned her head to the side to pay attention to the vehicles behind the minibuses. "I felt that it was still a bit dangerous and would not go beyond the area where the minibus was parked." If the footpath can be widened, she thinks it will be more convenient for people to clock in.

Forbes Street is a necessary route for many residents; Hong Kong citizen Mr. So said, do not mind tourists; that is a good thing to publicize the characteristics of the district, but walking out of the road is not ideal, if the Government to widen the pavement are appropriate arrangements. Mr. Lai, a member of the Hong Kong public, said that tourists are welcome to come and play and suggested that the Government should arrange for staff to give tourists warm tips on how to take photo safely at this place.

Members of the Central and Western District Council said that the district attaches importance to the experience of tourists clocking in and suggested that the police and other departments need to have systematic and regular inter-departmental joint actions to increase publicity and warm reminders to tourists about potential safety hazards, especially in advance of the Mainland holidays to make preparations and advance deployment.

Regarding visitors' experience during the construction period, she considers that supporting measures such as advance publicity and on-site notices must be appropriately carried out in this regard, and other features of the district can be publicized through reminders during the road construction period so that visitors will not be disappointed and return home.

With the changes in tourists' consumption and leisure patterns, the SAR Government should adapt to the changes as soon as possible.

sible. The relevant departments should proactively identify, manage, and plan for popular tourist spots to balance the experience of tourists, the life of the public, and the natural ecology.

For example, if District Council members can identify the latest hot spots, the local District Office can contact the relevant departments for short, medium, and long-term planning. Suppose tourists like to visit various livelihood and natural areas. In that case, the relevant departments can take the lead in deploying manpower to do order management and safety reminders on the spot when there are a lot of tourists and then further carry out minor improvement works in the livelihood areas. At the same time, the natural areas can implement daily booking to actively control the number of people and achieve a win-win situation.

To improve the walking environment at Forbes Street, the Transport Department has arranged for the relevant departments to widen part of the footpath under the stone wall trees. The works are expected to be completed within the third quarter of this year. Given the water mains work being carried out by the Water Supplies Department (WSD) at Forbes Street and to minimize the impact on the school bus services in the vicinity, the footpath widening works will be arranged during the summer holidays.

●琬琰

實地考察文學地景 激發創作靈感

恒大清思

近年人工智能（AI）愈趨普及，對教育產生了不少衝擊。傳統以單向講授，強調教師向學生灌輸教學內容的講解式教學（Expository Teaching），已逐漸變得不合時宜。相較之下，注重通過學生自我探索、感受，從親身經驗獲得知識的體驗式學習（Experiential Learning），逐漸成為教學主流。

根據大衛·庫伯、唐納德·舍恩等教育家提出的理論，學生光靠記憶背誦靜態資料、數據無法領略有用的知識，真正的教育應是取自生活經驗，並提供反思的機會。而對於香港的文學教育而言，注重學生體驗的教學活動早已有之，其中以盧瑋鑾教授（小思）提倡的「香港文學散步」堪為代表。

文學散步是結合文學、歷史與地景分析的教學活動，旨在通過實地考察，讓學生更深入理解地景與文學作品的關係，進而認識香港的文學與文化歷史。

早在1987年，盧教授已在報刊上發表一系列介紹香港文學地景的文章，其後更結集成書。到了2000年以後，文學散步活動更廣泛融入中學的文學教育。老師帶領學生走訪香港各處與文學相關的地點，讓學生了解文學作品中的地景書寫。

相較一般課堂教學，通過實地考察，可增強學生對文學的真切感受。重要的是作

為教學法，文學散步活動不但有助引領學生閱讀文學作品，它更可與寫作教學相互結合。學生走訪各處地區，體會其中的歷史與文化淵源，藉此引發創作靈感，提升他們的寫作能力。

成果呈現方式仍待探索

以「香港文學散步」作為文學教育的橋樑，無疑有不少優點。不過，與此同時，文學散步活動也有一些限制。例如過往這類活動多採自願參與性質，參加者對文學或歷史普遍感興趣，方會參與其中。

然而，若將香港文學散步推廣至必修課程，部分學生或對文學散步的題材缺乏熱情，投入感未必太高。

此外，文學散步的學習成果主要以寫作方式呈現，但除了提升寫作能力以外，文學散步的學習成果能否以其他方式呈現？同樣值得教師積極探索。

有見及此，有院校於近年嘗試在香港文學散步的基礎上，加入服務學習元素，讓即使非語文主修、或對文學創作興趣不大的學生也可參與其中，提升他們的文學素養。但其中究竟如何運作，由於篇幅所限，留待下期續談。

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軛式搭配雖奇妙 用對文法更重要

貼地英文

此前本欄介紹過，英語中一個單詞可以有多個解釋，例如打棒球的棒是bat，而蝙蝠也是bat；甚至一個詞本身可有相反的意思，例如dust可以是抹去灰塵，也可以是撒糖粉。今天我們繼續延展下一詞多義的情況。

在看例句之前，先介紹兩個詞：freediving（不使用呼吸設備的憋氣潛水）以及weight plates（槓鈴片）。

The freediver holds his breath and the weight plates. Then, he dives, 自由潛水員屏住呼吸並拿着槓鈴片潛入水裏。有趣的地方是，holds the weight plates是用手拿著，而holds his breath是憋氣，並不是一個用手去做的動作。

再來一個例子，Mary breaks her car and her heart, 瑪麗的車子和心都碎了。車子碎了是物理的景況，心碎是指難過，當然不是物理上的「碎」。

這兩例的句式叫Zeugma，根據劍橋詞典（Cambridge Dictionary），軛式搭配法（Zeugma）指一個多義詞在句子的某一部分使用該詞的一個意思，而在句子的另一部分使用該詞的另一個意思，從而達到幽默的效果。以一個動詞帶動兩個賓語的軛式搭配法比較易明，對創作者也比較簡單，動詞就如一個火車頭。當主語變成兩個時，情況又更有趣，來看看珍·奧斯汀（Jane Austen）是怎麼運用的。

在《傲慢與偏見》（Pride and Prejudice）中有這樣一句，Yet time and her aunt moved slowly—and her patience and her ideas were nearly worn out before the tete-a-tete was over；然而，時間和她的姨媽移動得很慢——她的耐性和想法幾乎在促膝談心結束前就已耗盡了。把時間和姨媽一併作為主語，令

場面十分立體。

在馬克·吐溫（Mark Twain）的《湯姆歷險記》（The Adventures of Tom Sawyer）裏，打架可能是美國孩子成長的必經旅程。

"In an instant both boys were rolling and tumbling in the dirt, gripped together like cats; and for the space of a minute they tugged and tore at each other's hair and clothes, punched and scratched each other's nose, and covered themselves with dust and glory."

子句一對對出現，有時是名詞，有時是動詞，把拳來拳往的動作場景描寫出來，最後一對單詞dust和glory是全段的精髓，同時對表裏兩個角度都進行了描寫，滿身泥塵（cover with dust）的壞男孩，卻是為了尊嚴（cover with glory）而戰。當然，這是文學討論，同學們不要用打架來解決問題。

Passing the forest, the sun and the barbeque set, 經過樹林，剛在日落之時，準備的燒烤食物和用具已放在眼前，生活何等愜意。然而，這之中其實存在一個錯誤，燒烤（barbeque）食物和用具如僕人等待你的指示，即便是使用了擬人手法，可是這句的另外部分是「行過樹林」，仍然解釋不通。

正確寫法應該是：Passing the forest, we see the sun and the barbeque set. 這種錯誤叫英文文法懸垂分詞（Dangling Participle），日後再談，在此嘗試新學句法是值得鼓勵的，不過要把握好文法的關。

一位受人尊重的前輩要退休，When he leaves, he takes his pride, fedora, overcoat and the long awaiting vacation, 除了軛式搭配法，還加入平行結構（Parallelism），當他離開時，他帶着他的驕傲、費拉帽、大衣並去享受等待已久的假期。

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