

News Buddy

無人機科學園起飛

5分鐘「美食天降」

原文

摘錄自6月7日香港《文匯報》：深圳的無人機送餐令不少港人及外國遊客感到新鮮，隨着香港低空經濟應用逐步落地，在香港用無人機送餐今日也成真。美團旗下 Keeta Drone 宣布，在香港低空經濟監管沙盒框架下，公司首條常規航線正式投入營運。新航線設在「跨海+公園」場景，無人機將由科學園起飛，並降落在馬鞍山海濱長廊，目前已接入服務的本港商戶包括麥當勞及必勝客。其中必勝客宣布率先試行無人機配送服務，推出獨家飛行套餐，提供科學園至馬鞍山公園海濱長廊的配送服務，約5分鐘便送到起降點。

美團副總裁兼無人機業務負責人出席啟動儀式時表示，Keeta Drone 於去年11月香港低空經濟監管沙盒發布後，第一時間提交申請，並針對無人機配送的安全能力、調度能力、私隱保護、通訊能力等提交了詳細的運行方案、測試報告和第三方檢驗證明，最終獲選納入第一批沙盒項目。

在沙盒試行期間，公司全力配合監管方要求持續開展安全、私隱、訊號等測試，確保服務顧及安全、操作和技術等相關要求。

首條航線選擇「跨海+公園」場景，負責人指，公司認為這是香港的典型場景。香港有很多山地、海洋等複雜地形，同時也存在許多自然景區、封閉園區等路面配送困難的場景。類似複雜場景下，無人機不受地形阻礙等優勢將非常明顯，可以解決過往很多配送不便的需



●圖為顧客正在使用無人機空投櫃。資料圖片

求。負責人認為，無人機配送在香港有望成為現有步行、騎單車等多種配送方式的重要補充方式，能承接更多因時間或地理空間限制而難以完成的訂單。以首條航線為例，從起飛點附近商家至降落地點的路面距離約7.8公里，而無人機飛行距離為1.8公里，將原本30分鐘的陸路配送時間縮短至5分鐘的跨海飛行，為配送方案提供更多可能性。

談及後續發展，負責人表示，Keeta Drone 會以香港科學園為起點，逐步開通至馬鞍山居民小區等 M-port（自動空投櫃）航線，推動更多應用場景落地，不斷拓展服務範圍，提升服務質量，為香港市民帶來更加便捷的無人機配送服務。

特區政府財政司副司長兼發展低空經濟工作



●無人機來往香港科學園及馬鞍山海濱長廊，跨海飛行約5分鐘。圖為無人機配送演示。

資料圖片

組組長黃偉綸在出席 Keeta Drone 航線啟動儀式時表示，這是香港第一個無人機商業配送項目，亦是科技的突破，包括精準定位及導航等技術，也要克服水體距離、風速等挑戰。他認為，一個商業項目應由市場主導，政府未來會努力拆牆鬆綁，盡快完成修訂相關附屬法例，讓民航處有相應權力審批例如 eVTOL（電動垂直起降飛行器）進行試飛，並於明年上半年

進行下一階段「監管沙盒」試點項目計劃。

黃偉綸同時預告，投資推廣署將於本月27日舉辦一個有關推動低空經濟發展的論壇，邀請業界、學者、投資者等參加。

他強調，政府盼望能與各界攜手，推動低空經濟在各方面的發展，包括如何更好地滿足企業集資的需要，充分發揮香港作為領先國際金融中心的優勢。

Drone Food Delivery Takes Off at Science Park

譯文

Food delivery by drone in Shenzhen is still a novelty for many Hong Kong residents and international tourists. With Hong Kong gradually rolling out low-altitude economy initiatives, drone food delivery has now become a reality in the city. Keeta Drone, a subsidiary of Meituan, announced that its first regular flight route is now officially in operation under Hong Kong's low-altitude economy regulatory sandbox. The route follows a "cross-harbour + park" model, with drones taking off from the Science Park and landing at the Ma On Shan waterfront promenade. Several Hong Kong businesses have already joined the service, including McDonald's and Pizza Hut. Pizza Hut was the first to adopt the technology, launching an exclusive flight package that delivers food from the Science Park to the Ma On Shan promenade in approximately five minutes.

Speaking at the launch ceremony, the Vice President and Head of Drone Business at Meituan said that Keeta Drone was among the first to apply for inclusion in Hong Kong's Low Altitude Economy regulatory sandbox following its rollout in November last year. The company submitted comprehensive operational plans, test reports, and

third-party certifications covering safety, scheduling, privacy, and communication capabilities. These efforts led to Keeta being selected as part of the sandbox's first batch of approved projects. Throughout the trial period, the company has strictly adhered to regulatory requirements—conducting ongoing tests to ensure its drone delivery service meets the necessary safety, privacy, and technical standards.

The first route was designed as a "cross-harbour + park" scenario, which the project leader described as a typical use case for Hong Kong. Given the city's complex terrain—ranging from mountains and coastlines to remote natural areas and enclosed parks where road access is limited—traditional delivery methods often face logistical challenges. In such environments, the terrain-free advantage of drones becomes particularly clear, offering an effective solution to delivery difficulties that were previously hard to overcome.

He believes that drone delivery has the potential to become a valuable complement to existing methods such as walking and cycling. It can help handle orders that are otherwise difficult to fulfil due to time constraints or geographical challenges. For exam-

ple, on the first operational route, the road distance from the business near the take-off point to the landing site is approximately 7.8 kilometres. In contrast, the drone covers the same journey in just 1.8 kilometres by air, cutting delivery time from around 30 minutes by land to just 5 minutes by air—opening up new possibilities for more efficient delivery solutions.

Discussing future developments, he said that Keeta Drone plans to use Hong Kong Science Park as its starting hub and gradually expand its M-port (automated drop-off container) routes to residential areas such as Ma On Shan. The company aims to introduce more real-life application scenarios, continuously broaden its service coverage, and enhance service quality—ultimately providing Hong Kong residents with a more convenient and efficient drone delivery experience.

At the launch ceremony of the Keeta Drone route, Michael Wong Wai Lun, Deputy Financial Secretary of the HKSAR Government and Head of the Working Group on Low Altitude Economy, remarked that this marks Hong Kong's first commercial drone delivery project and represents a significant technological milestone. The project in-

corporates advanced technologies such as precision positioning and navigation while also addressing environmental challenges like water crossings and wind conditions. He emphasised that commercial ventures should be market-driven and noted that the Government will work proactively to eliminate regulatory barriers. This includes expediting amendments to relevant subsidiary legislation, which will empower the Civil Aviation Department to approve test flights for emerging technologies such as eVTOL (electric vertical take-off and landing aircraft). Wong added that the next phase of the "Regulatory Sandbox" pilot programme is expected to roll out in the first half of next year.

Wong also announced that Invest Hong Kong will host a forum on the development of the low-altitude economy on the 27th of this month, bringing together industry leaders, academics, and investors. He emphasised the Government's commitment to collaborating with all sectors to advance the low-altitude economy on multiple fronts—particularly in supporting enterprises with capital-raising needs and leveraging Hong Kong's strengths as a premier international financial hub.

●琬玢

甲骨文流傳後世 靠學者生病發現

不知為何，YouTube 推送了一個甲骨文基礎教程的影片給我。讀中文系的基本上都會對漢字的起源及演變感興趣，於是我就看了那個教程的部分影片。

看完那個甲骨文基礎教程第一集之後，我學習了幾個甲骨文的文字，分別是：

吉

吉 吉字像一根小火箭插在地上。

卜

卜 卜字可以往左邊寫，也可以往右邊寫。在那個時候，沒有那麼嚴格的書寫規範。

貞

貞 貞字的甲骨文像貓的耳朵。

占

占 一個方框內，有一把口看這卜兆說出他的判斷，就是占。

王

王 這個像我們今天的「立」字的甲骨文原來是王字。

以前讀書時曾聽老師說過，甲骨文的發現是一段歷史的偶然。據說是清光緒二十五年（1899年），清朝金石學家王懿榮發現的。他有次患病，派人前往藥店抓藥，由於略通醫術，服藥時每味藥材都會親自查看。偶然中，他發現其中一味稱作龍骨的藥上刻有文字，於是將藥店的龍骨全都買下，並通過其他渠道廣泛收集。經研究之後，他最終確定龍骨是中國殷商時期的占卜用骨，而龍骨上所刻畫的文字應是在篆籀之間。

完整卜辭有四部分

如果甲骨上的文字主要是殷商時期的古

人占卜結束後於龜甲或獸骨上所留下的記錄，那它都寫了些什麼呢？原來一條完整的卜辭包含前辭、命辭、占辭和驗辭四部分。前辭告訴我們古人在哪一天占卜，由誰來負責占卜或進行占卜的地方，即記載文的時、地、人。

一般來說，負責占卜的是專職的大巫師，他們被稱為「貞人」——在古代漢語中，「貞」也有占卜的意思。第二部分「命辭」就介紹古人為什麼事情而占卜。第三部分「占辭」就是巫師或商王對占兆的判斷。第四部分「驗辭」則是事情過後，對占卜結果的驗證。有趣的是，甲骨文中有多占卜「不靈」的記載。而且，就目前所見，四辭俱備的甲骨卜辭其實不多，多數都是有所省略的。

以一條有完整的四個部分的卜辭——龜腹甲卜辭《丙》0247為例。這條卜辭是商王武丁時期，即商代晚期的甲骨卜辭，內容是武丁關心妻子婦好分娩的情況：

甲申卜，殼，貞婦好娩，嘉？王占曰：「其惟丁娩，嘉；其惟庚娩，引吉。」三旬又一日甲寅娩，不嘉，惟女。

敘辭記錄，占卜的日期為甲申，負責占卜的貞人叫殼。命辭是貞問商王武丁即將臨盆的妻子婦好會否生下男孩？占辭從「王占曰」三個字之後開始，即商王武丁檢視了卜兆後判斷：「若在丁日分娩，會生男孩，而若在庚日分娩，則會非常吉利。」然後，從「三旬又一日」開始為驗辭，表示婦好最後在這次占卜之後的一個月分娩，生了一個女兒，所以是「不嘉」。



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●楊景杰

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運用交錯配列法 讓文章更靈動

貼地英文

學生在寫作時，無論詞彙多麼豐富，文字有時仍似「原地踏步」。

本文介紹一種為文字增添動感的寫作技巧——「Chi」。Chi 是希臘字母 χ，其形態與英文字母 X 的小寫相似，書寫時筆畫需從左上移至右下，再從右上返回左下。由這個字母引申出的句式稱為「交錯配列法」（Chiasmus）。當我們討論交錯結構（chiasmic structure）時，會將其重複出現的部分依次標記為 A、B、C 等。

先以大仲馬《三劍客》（The Three Musketeers）中的座右銘（motto）為例，分析其句子結構，再解讀其含義。「All for one. One for all」（人人為我，我為人人）。我們將這種句式稱為 ABBA。其字面含義是「全體為一人，一人為全體」。雖然這只是一個短語，甚至不是一個完整的句子，但這個口號寓意深刻，首先它展示了如何強化文字表達：「All」指代三位劍客，「for one」象徵團結一心；而這份團結能讓每位成員安心。心安之後，成員便能全情投入地執行任務。其中隱含着團結一致（solidarity 和 unity）的深意。

另一個 ABBA 的例子來自甘迺迪總統的就職演說：「My fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country」（我的美國同胞們：不要問國家能為你們做些什麼，而要問你們能為國家做些什麼）。其用意是呼籲民眾不要被動等待，而應主動承擔起共同建設國家的責任。這個例子通過角色互換，實現了從被動到主動的轉變效果。

朋友在觀看一部五幕歌劇（Opera in Five Acts）的尾聲時，不禁脫口而出：「好了，終於結束了。」然而他的女友告訴他：「It's not the beginning of the end, it's the end of the beginning」（這不是終結的開始，而是開始的終結）。原來即將結束的只是第一部分，幸好中間有小小休（intermission）可以稍作放鬆。這是一個局面反轉的用法。

這種句式不僅能實現方向轉換，也能在同一方向上深化表達。例如：「The old lady remembers her

miserable past. Her loved ones were forgotten by the old lady」（老太太憶起她悲慘的過往。她的至親卻被老太太遺忘了）。

敘事中的運用

巴別塔的故事是運用交錯配列法的絕佳範例，因此我節錄了《聖經·創世記》第十一章一至九節：

Now the whole world had one language and a common speech. As people moved eastward, they found a plain in Shinar and settled there.

They said to each other, "Come, let's make bricks and bake them thoroughly." They used brick instead of stone, and tar for mortar. Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves; otherwise we will be scattered over the face of the whole earth."

But the Lord came down to see the city and the tower the people were building. The Lord said, "If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other."

So the Lord scattered them from there over all the earth, and they stopped building the city. That is why it was called Babel—because there the Lord confused the language of the whole world. From there the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole earth.

讓我們簡要梳理故事的進展：起初，人們使用同一種語言，說一樣的話。他們向東遷徙，計劃建造一座城和一座通天塔，以此為自己揚名，以免分散到世界各地。後來，神降臨，打亂了他們的語言，使他們無法溝通，並將他們分散到各地，迫使建城工程停止。有一種說法是，這座尚未正式命名的塔，被人們稱為「巴別塔」（Babel），意為「神之門」。

每一層出現的要素，均有對應的相反要素，能令故事變得更精彩，這種寫作方法值得參考。

●康源 專業英語導師

恒大清思