

敬悼一生愛國求知愛大公報的查良鏞先生（下）

中英社評

查先生一生愛國，是真正的熱愛國家民族，和愛家鄉、愛文化。這裏面，還包括了愛「大公」。

九七香港回歸，儘管那時的查先生並不是活躍的愛國陣營人士，但是面對洗脫百年民族恥辱、面對國家恢復行使主權這大是大非的歷史轉折，他毫不猶疑地接受邀請，擔任基本法起草委員會委員，而且以其法學背景，與其「同鄉同宗」兄長查濟民先生一起提出了一個關於特區政制的「雙查方案」。方案有些地方，如全民普選立法會、中央委派特首等建議，由於當時不具可行性而未獲接納。但其堅持中央對港權力的立場是正確和值得肯定的，也具有「先見之明」。

查先生晚年退休後，全世界那個地方不可以住？邀請他去講學的大學也在「排隊」。但他選擇了結廬西湖畔、西泠印社邊，選出任浙江大學文學院院長，而且不是「掛名」，是結結實實的給研究生講課。到後期行動不方便，講學不去了，自己斥資建造的精舍房子也送給了政府。

而最能說明查先生愛國心的，是其終生不渝的愛大公，愛這一份愛國立場鮮明不變的報紙。

二〇〇九年四月間，在相隔十多年之後查先生重訪了大公報。在參觀、座談之後，查先生欣然命筆，題下了「評論自由 事實神聖」這句新聞學名言，



▲二〇〇九年四月間，查良鏞先生重訪大公報。在參觀、座談之後，查先生題下了「評論自由 事實神聖」這句新聞學名言。

而更令人「震撼」的是，當時已年屆八旬高齡、名滿中外的查先生，一筆一畫地在下款寫上「金庸敬贈舊主人大公報」這句話。

大公報是查先生年輕時工作過的地方，前後約十年時間，其「成名作」《書劍恩仇錄》也是首發於同系的新晚報。但是，一句「敬贈舊主人」，並不是因為大公報曾經給他薪水，更不是因為大公報讓他踏上武俠小說宗師的青雲路，而是因為大公報百年如一日的堅持愛

國，令他由衷的敬佩和感動，更以自己曾終身為「大公公」一分子而感到欣慰與自豪。「敬贈舊主人」這句話，不是無故的謙卑，而是發自內心的、歷經數十年不變的一份愛國深情。

二〇〇五年，查先生八十一歲，還遠赴英國劍橋大學攻讀碩士、博士學位，天天如個大學生般揹着背囊去上課，到學生飯堂午膳。而在此之前，劍橋大學已經向他頒授榮譽博士學位。

查先生一生，名利雙收，也喜佳餚

美酒、享受生活，但面對只是衝着其名氣而來、對文化學術毫無認識與不尊重，以為只要有錢就任何人都可以請得動的中外應酬邀約以至「加官晉爵」，他是一概不假以顏色和不為所動的，中國知識分子的風骨，在這位「大俠」身上是閃耀着光芒的。

查良鏞先生安息，大公公永遠懷念你。

（完）
2018-10-31

Deeply mourning Mr. Louis Cha Leung-yung, a patriot seeking knowledge and loving Ta Kung Pao in his whole lifetime (Part II)

Mr. Cha was a patriot in his whole lifetime, truly loving his country and nation, loving his home town and loving culture, and – from this perspective – also including loving Ta Kung Pao.

During Hong Kong's return to the Motherland in 1997, despite Mr. Cha was not an active member of the patriotic camp at the time, but in face of such a great historical turn for our country to **wash away** the century-long national shame and resume exercising sovereignty [over Hong Kong], he had no hesitation in accepting the invitation to work as a member of the Basic Law Drafting Committee. With his legal background, he together with his senior fellow townsman and kinsman Mr. Cha Chi-ming had proposed a "Cha-duo proposal" for the SAR's political system. Some suggestions in the proposal, such as the Legislative Council to be formed through elections by direct universal suffrage and the Chief Executive to be appointed by the Central Government, were not accepted at the time as they were deemed not feasible. But his position to uphold the Central Government's powers over Hong Kong was correct and praise-worthy, and also showed his foresight.

After his retirement, which place in this globe could he not have moved to live in? Universities were also **queueing up for** inviting him to teach. Yet he preferred to have his house built by the West Lake near the Xiling Seal Club and live there. He also took up the post as Dean of Zhejiang University's College of Liberal Arts, and not just in title only but practically gave lectures to graduate students. Later on when it was not convenient for him to **move around**, he ceased going there to lecture and he also donated to the government the house built with his own funds.

What best showed Mr. Cha's patriotism was his lifelong love for *Ta Kung Pao*, for this newspaper with a clear-cut, unswerving stance of patriotism.

In April 2009, Mr. Cha visited Ta Kung Pao again after more than one decade. Having made a tour and held talks, Mr. Cha gladly **put pen to paper**, writing down a journalistic moto: "Comments can be made freely but Facts must be revered as sacred". What was more "shocking" was that, an over-80-year-old, internationally-recognised Mr. Cha wrote down one stroke after another such a complementary close: "Respectfully presented by Jin Yong to his former boss Ta Kung Pao".

Ta Kung Pao was a place where a young Mr. Cha had worked for about a decade. His debut novel that established his fame, *The Book and the Sword*, was first published in the *New Evening Post*, a sister publication of *Ta Kung Pao*. But the words "respectfully presented to his former boss" were not out of modesty for no reason, but from the deep patriotic affections in his heart that had never changed in several decades.

In 2005, Mr. Cha, then 81, still traveled afar to Britain to study for a master's degree and a doctorate at Cambridge University, where he went to classrooms with a backpack like other students and had his meals in student canteens. This was despite previously Cambridge University had already awarded him a honorary doctorate.

Mr. Cha gained both fame and wealth in his lifetime, and he also loved fine food and wine and enjoyed life. But regarding entertainments, invitations from home and abroad and even offers of "promotion in rank or an official post" by those who were ignorant of and did not respect culture and learning but thought they could call in anyone with money, he never **gave face** to them and remained unmoved. The moral integrity of Chinese intellectuals shone with brilliant light in this "chivalrous swordsman".

Mr. Louis Cha, may you rest in peace. Ta Kung people cherish the memory of you forever.

(End)

31 October 2018

[譯文中的Ta Kung Pao有的用斜體，指報紙本身；有的不用斜體，表示報社或公司。我的理解兩者有別。—譯者註]

教師多不滿考評方式 評分準則惹爭議

示不理想，認為理想的只有42.6%，不滿意率接近六成，值得考評局反思。認為考評方式不理想方面，最多老師不滿的是「評分準則不準確／不合理／不穩定」（72.6%）和「不同屆題型變化太大」（64.5%）。

對沒參與評卷學校不公平

就教育現場觀察，現時公開試評分準則有其「潛規則」，其內容不可以從考評局公開的資訊中得知，這些規則多由一小撮相關人士設定，只有參與閱卷的老師有機會知悉，既欠缺透明度，也容易以訛傳訛，對沒有參與評卷的學校不公平，師生自然有所不滿。

新高中學制下，學生學習差異極大

，一般學生的基本能力跟昔日應考高補通識科的預科生不可同日而語。再者，現時通識公開試以長問題的寫作為主，變相考核語文能力，而且通識考評在卷一以資料運用為主，所需知識有限，於是不少老師加強訓練寫作能力，採用作答框架／大綱以教導同學答題的情況普遍，所以不少教師認同現時公開試「考核過於着重語文表達能力」（50%）和「學生作答格式化，過於依賴作答框架」（53.5人）。

當年制訂新高中課程的共識是短答題和長問答題並重，所以考評局在2009至2010年間公布的示範試卷，不但設有相當數量的短答題，而且學生只須寫上兩至三行，精簡地指出答案，就可取得

一定分數。然而，經過數年的轉變，通識科公開考試卷一逐漸過渡至「長問答題為主」和「分題數目太多」，考評局展示的考生答案每多長篇大論，令通識考試變成「速寫比拼」，跟語文科的能力大幅度重疊。此外，公開考試以長問答題為主，大大加強「惡性操練寫作」的誘因，作答框架應運而生。作為教學的鷹架，框架本來無可厚非，但現時演變為「應試套路」的教學法，部分閱卷員以框架作為私下的評分準則，排斥不同形式的思考和作答方式，通識科還能否培訓獨立思考和多角度思考呢？

（通識老師看通識科變革·四之三）
香港通識教育會副會長 黃家樑



防災減災

「山竹」警示居安思危 學校防災教育須加強

超強颱風「山竹」九月襲港的破壞力，人們記憶猶新。但一項調查顯示，近半受訪港人的防風對策就是在玻璃窗貼膠紙，近四成受訪者甚至什麼也不做。結果，「山竹」橫掃香港後，四萬用戶停電，位處鯉魚門低窪處的杏花邨成重災區，最少八座樓宇停水停電多日，部分電梯足足五十天才修理好。

調查由香港賽馬會災難防護應變教研中心在「山竹」襲港後進行，以電話訪問千餘名市民。結果發現，只得百分之一受訪者會就停電和停水有所預備，例如儲備食水，預備電筒和電池等，同時，近兩成受訪者跑去超市搶購凍食或即食麵等。然而搶購的食水畢竟有限，無電，凍食如何烹調？假如像古澳鴨洲等偏遠地區斷水斷電半個月，怎麼辦？去年「天鴿」，今年「山竹」，所謂廿年一遇的天災，來了又來，「大安主義」已經行不通。

切勿三分鐘熱度

身為重災區杏花邨居民的袁漢榮說，住臨海那一座最高層，他沒有在窗口貼膠紙，玻璃窗也沒有損壞，但「山竹」威力確實強勁，水淹家居，連續四天停電停水。他住杏花邨22年，打風時海水倒灌已是司空見慣。街坊在「山竹」來襲前一晚堆的沙包不堪一擊，海上塑膠垃圾冲上岸以至杏花邨商場被淹，滿目瘡痍，幾乎讓這個著名住宅區變成二、三十年前內地的落後城市模樣。災後景象和恢復生活秩序所花人力物力，使許多人打消「打風可以放假」的心態。

無疑，「山竹」襲港喚醒了市民危機意識，杏花邨居民主動清垃圾，也有義工入邨幫忙收拾，將軍澳居民更發起互助自助行動。不過，賽馬會災難防護應變教研中心總監林楚釗關注，港人慣於「三分鐘熱度」，年前的南丫海難和去年「天鴿」襲港後，一度多了市民關注有關防災資訊，但很快就遺忘。本港學校又缺乏防災教育，她認為應該有系統地加強學校教育，將防災成為恆常個人習慣及於社區系統化，包括要有「颱風緊急包」，例如預備好使用電池的收音機，這是停電下接收風暴信息的有效工具。同時可借鏡日本及台灣等天災頻繁地區的運作模式，加強社區防災協作。

另一方面，賽馬會災難防護應變教研中心推出名為「識者生存」的一站式防災資訊平台 www.choosetosurvive.org.hk，介紹地震、打風和重大交通事故下的對策，提供趣味遊戲教材供公眾下載。