



主席的話 Chairman's words

CEA26 何他翹

12年的免費教育,令在香港土生土長的我們覺得能接受教育是理所當然的。十幾年來習以為常的上課下課,曰以繼夜的學習,就是一件再普通不過的事。可是,伴隨著學習的壓力和忙碌,卻讓我們感到疲憊不堪,甚至開始對學習產生了厭倦。然而,就在這個世界的另一個角落,學習卻是個夢寐以求的奢望。這些孩子並沒有我們那麼的幸運,當家庭環境和生活條件讓他們沒法接受教育,他們只能放棄學習。 2020年是特別的一年,也是我們香港大學學生會中國教育小組第二十六屆的十二位幹事最難忘的一年。雖然我們面對很多的困難、挑戰、磨難和未知,但我們堅持初心不變、團結一心,一起跨過面前的難關。我們亦乗承著「生命燃亮生命」的信念,堅信我們在燃亮他們的生命的同時,他們也在讓我們閃閃發光。因此,即使路再崎嶇,再艱辛,我們也會繼續努力實現他們對學習這個遙不可及的夢想,讓他們能夠擁有接受平等教育的機會,更希望他們能通過學習和知識,改善他們的生活,改變他們的命運。

With 12 years of free education, we, who are born and raised in Hong Kong, often take education for granted. For more than ten years, we have been accustomed to daily classes and studying around the clock. However, along with the pressure and busyness of studying, we feel exhausted and even start to feel tired of studying. Meanwhile, in another corner of this world, the opportunity to receive proper education is unreachable. These children are not as lucky as we are. Their family environment and living conditions leave them with no choice but only to give up studying. 2020 has been a special and memorable year for the twelve executive members of the 26th China Education Association, HKUSU. Although we faced a lot of difficulties and challenges, tribulations and unknowns, we persevered to execute our aspirations and united as one to overcome the difficulties together. We also uphold the belief that "life enlightens life" and firmly believe that while we shed light on others' lives, they also make ours brighter. Therefore, in spite of the tough journey, we will continue to work hard to achieve their dream of learning, so that they can have the opportunity to receive equal education, so as to alter their living and be empowered to change their destiny.

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新生註冊日 REGISTRATION DAY



本年度的新生註冊曰為期5天,於8月26曰晚圓滿落幕。小組幹事精心製作了宣傳海報及影片來吸引新生們進入小組的會議室做進一步的了解。很多與小組幹事交流過的同學對小組理念表示認同,並對後續活動表示期待而註冊成為了會員。我們期待在接下來的一年中與小組會員們攜手,繼續秉持著「生命燃亮生命」的理念,為改善中國農村教育資源出一份力。

This year's Registration Day lasted for 5 days and successfully ended on 26th October 2020. With the well-designed promotional materials, ample freshmen were attracted to enter our zoom meeting for further information. After interacting with us, many students expressed their support towards the association's aspiration and upcoming events, thus registered as our members. We look forward to adhering to our motto "Life enlightens life", and devoting our effort to improve education resources in Chinese rural areas together with our members in the coming year.



迎新茶聚 TEA GATHERING

在九月上旬,為迎接大學新生的到來以及宣傳小組活動,小組舉辦了新學年以來第一個迎新活動—「迎新茶聚」。 今年因為疫情的原因,活動改為以線上的形式進行。小組幹事介紹了小組的四大計劃,並藉著自己上團義教的親身經歷、感動瞬間和有趣細節,詮釋了小組「生命燃亮生命」的信念。即使隔著屏幕,參加者與小組幹事們仍然熱情不減。活動結束後更有不少新生詢問小組幹事活動詳情,展現出他們對小組活動有極大的與趣。一番談笑風生後,是次迎新茶聚在大家的溫馨告別後完美落幕。

In early September, CEA held its first orientation activity of the new academic year — tea gathering. It aimed at welcoming our lovely freshmen and promoting our following activities. This year, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, tea gathering was shifted online. We introduced CEA's four major schemes and gave participants a hint of the upcoming activities, and explained our motto of "life enlightens life" by sharing our moving and fun experiences in joining last year's winter expedition programme. Even though we were set apart, the whole course was still filled with enthusiasm and laughter. Some freshmen even stayed and inquired about our upcoming activities, showing great interest in CEA's work. The 2020 online tea gathering was perfectly wrapped up in our warm farewell.

迎新日ORIENTATION DAY

本年度的迎新日於9月5日圓滿結束。是次活動以認識小組歷史及工作、了解農村教育情況為主題。由於疫情關係,本年度的迎新日改由線上形式進行。當中包括了:農村知識問答、小組背景簡介、小組幹事分享、「你畫我猜」等環節。迎新日除了能夠讓參加者了解內地的教育狀況,亦能讓新生們在網上教學的情況下能放鬆身心,結交新朋友。

The Orientation Day of CEA has been successfully held on 5th September 2020. The event aims at acknowledging participants about the history and work of CEA, and the education situation of rural China. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the event was held online. There were numerous activities, including a Kahoot session to test participants' knowledge about rural China, the introduction of CEA, sharing from executives committee members, and also an online drawing game session. Through the event, participants could learn more about the rural education situation in a relaxing environment, and to make new friends.









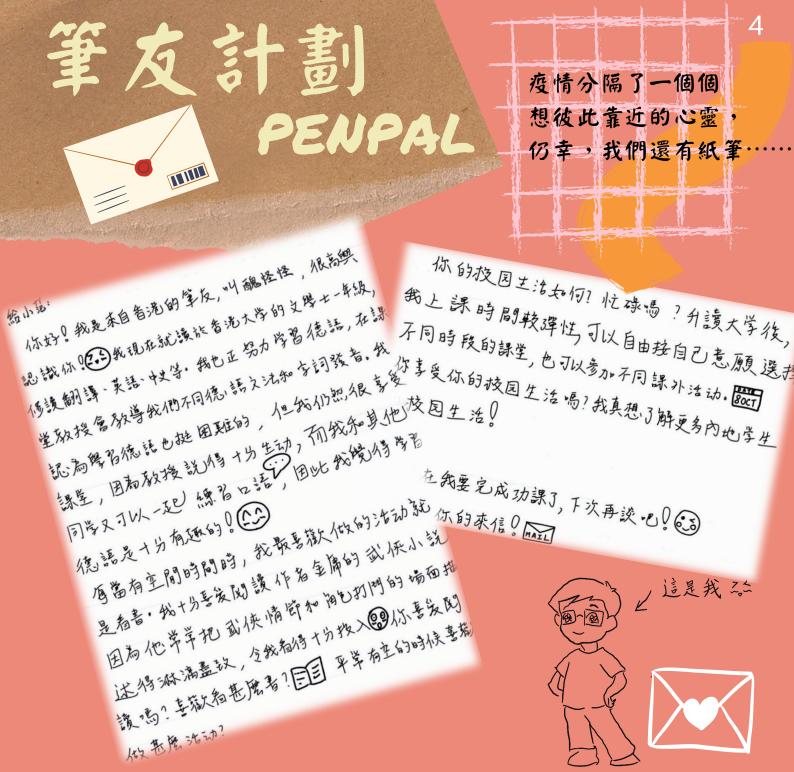
愛心英語課堂

ONLINE VOLUNTARY TEACHING

中國教育小組自7月初開始與「鋪路石」合作,舉辦了Online愛心英 語課堂活動。這是小組因應疫情影響而舉辦的一個全新活動。活動 是透過遠程溝通平台來運作。現在,總共有20位同學參加了此次的 活動,教授流動兒童英文。我們非常高與此次活動能夠成功。它借 助科技的力量充分發揮了同學的能力。我們亦借藉著這次的經驗改 善一些執行上的不足之,比如:當孩子們和參加者只能通過網絡交 流的時候,我們應該如何促進他們的溝通,務求令活動發揮最大的 效能和盡善盡美。

Since July, CEA has been conducting the Online Voluntary Teaching program with Stepping Stone. This is a novel program inspired both by the growingly popular remote communication technology, and the demand for online teaching during Covid-19. Currently, 20 volunteers participated in this program to teach migrant children oral English. It's an exciting pilot activity for both CEA and participants. We are glad to see that our passionate volunteers' full potential can be unleashed. However, there are still areas for improvements, such as

how to facilitate the communication between volunteers and children when only online communication is available.



Dear Xiao Fan,

Greetings! This is Chou Guaiguai, your Hong Kong penpal. Nice to meet you! I am now a HKU year 1 student pursuing my degree in Bachelor of Arts. I am currently studying translation, English, and Chinese. Besides, I am learning German as well! I learn simple German grammar and pronunciation in class. Even though German is pretty difficult, I find the lessons very interesting. Practicing oral with my classmates is very fun!

During my pastime, I enjoy reading. Jin Yung's martial art novels are my favorite. The author is good at depicting exciting fights. Do you like reading? What books are you interested in? Besides, how do you usually spare your leisure time?

How's school going now? Are you busy? I find my lesson time more flexible after I enter university. Not only can I arrange my lectures according to my preferences, but also can I join a lot more extra-curricular activities. Do you enjoy your school life? I would like to learn more about that as well!

I have to work on my assignments now. Looking forward to hearing from you!!

Cheers, Chou Guaiguai

疫情之下中國貧困地區

的教育問題

對於很多人來說,2020年是 極不平凡的一年。年初的一場突如 其來的疫情打亂了人們的生活節奏, 引發了諸如企業停工、學校停課、餐飲停

17 级 J 稍如坐来厅工、字仪厅部、农队厅

業等現象。為了盡快恢復社會正常秩序,線上

辦公、線上教學應運而生,這也是當今信息化時代的

正常應變。對於中國貧困地區的孩子們而言,理論上線上教學

能有效解決農村地區經濟文化較為落後的問題,讓農村孩子們也能享受到優秀的教育資源。

然而,基於貧困地區本身設備落後、教育觀念良莠不齊的情況,貧困地區的教育仍然遇到了許多問題。

硬件問題-線上學習參與度不高

在貧困地區,學生面對著有線網絡幅蓋率低和電子設備較為落後的問題。

首先是網絡條件,據調查,僅有43.8%的農村家庭處於有線網絡幅蓋的地方,這比例只是相當於縣城學生家庭的一半。此外,農村落後的網絡基礎設施建設也不足以支撑網上學習。從而影響了學生的學習質素和效率。在縣城,僅有5.6%的學生使用手機流量進行學習,但在農村,51.8%的學生要靠手機流量進行網絡學習。

同時,在貧困農村地區,往往沒有豐富且方便的電子設備以供選擇。超過85%的農村學生平時使用手機進行線上學習。 線上學習設備仍處於較缺乏的狀態,設備使用也不夠方便;且手機的大量使用並不十分適合長期的學習,容易出現學生 分心,影響視力等問題。

由此可見,農村學生面對著種種設備上的問題,會大大減低了他們的學習參與度和積極性。

家庭問題—

對線上學習的認知度與重視度不高

在疫情期間,學生大多在家中進行線上學習,因此家人是否支持和配合,對他們的學習質素至關重要。

對於貧困農村地區而言,由於本身外出打工的父母較多,家中長輩多為「爺爺奶奶」等隔代親屬;且農村家庭本身文化程度

不高,普遍對教育的重要性的認識度不高。因此,在疫情期間,「家長不重視不配合」、「爺爺奶奶不會操作設

備」等因素成為了貧困農村地區某些學生線上學習的極大阻礙。 據調查,疫情期間,農村地區大約

有10%的學生父母雙方不在家,21%只有父母一方在家。其中,在農村僅有38.2%

學習效果— 線上學習時間偏短,學習效率不高

的家長會主動輔導學生的功課,有20.8%的父母則

從不輔導學生的功課,同時有25.9%的農村學生表示父母

對自己的學習沒有任何幫助,甚至拖

了後腿。與縣城學生相比,

差距斐然。

由於上述種種軟硬件方面的問題,貧困農村地區的學生學習效果並非理想。

首先是學習時間的問題。總體上農村學生每天信息化學習時間偏短,學習時間少於1小時的比

例是縣城學生的3倍。城鄉學習時間的差距直接會導致學習效果的差距,極有可能對農村貧困地區學生的成

續學習效果產生負面影響。

在線上教學對學習效率的影響方面,據調查,在農村地區高達49.2%的學生認為線上學習降低了學習效率,甚至有10.4%的學生認為線上學習完全沒有效率。同時在農村的初高中畢業班,由於感到線上學習效率的低下,有相當大比例的學生對升學考試具有更大的焦慮感。這反映出了對於貧困農村地區而言,絕大部分的學生並未準備好去接受線上教育,且未能保質保量完成學習。這樣的線上學習效果屬實不盡理想。

不能否認的是,線上學習的確也給農村孩子們帶來了好處,比如說減少上下學路程時間、促進家校至動、家庭餐飲得以保障等。然而,除了上述問題之外,對於中國貧困農村地區而言,線上學習還存在著許多的弊端。雖然目前中國內地疫情已經得到了控制,並且也恢復了線下教學秩序,線上教學暫時告一段落,但諸如農村軟硬件教育資源較為缺乏、學習效果不理想的問題仍然存在,並不會隨著復學而消失。如何紓緩線上學習的問題,乃至如何縮小城鄉在不同情況下的教育差距,成為了我們需要思考的事情。而我們所能做的,就是盡自己的所能,通過各種形式為改善貧困農村教育出一份力。

(數據來源:新浪財經)



Education in the Underdeveloped Areas in China under the Pandemic

2020 is undoubtedly an abnormal year. The outbreak of coronavirus has disrupted ordinary people's lives, when ample business, school, and many other Industries are paralyzed. In response to the pandemic, the development of online teaching accelerates and witnesses remarkable growth, especially in the education sector. In poor areas of China, online teaching is expected to mitigate the disadvantages of rural students under economic and cultural backwardness. However, due to the problems of backward equipment and uneven educational awareness, education in those poor areas still encounters many emerging problems.

Hardware shortage - Low participation in online learning

Poor rural areas in China often lack widespread broadband networks and abundant electronic devices.

Regarding the access to broadband networks, a recent survey revealed that only 43.8% of rural households own broadband or other web infrastructure. This accounts for only half of the student households in rural areas.

Besides, rural students can only use their mobile devices for online lessons, as most of them do not own a personal computer. In cities, only 5.6% of students use mobile phones for online learning, but in rural areas, the number surges to 51.8%. Most importantly, the heavy reliance on mobile phones is not suitable for long-term learning, since it will lead to problems like distraction and vision impairments.

The underdeveloped network infrastructure in poor rural areas is detrimental to student's learning efficiency, especially when most teachings are carried out online during the pandemic. Not only will it severely hinder students' learning performance, but also will it lower their learning enthusiasm.

Family issues - Low awareness and emphasis on online learning

During the epidemic, students usually take online lessons at home. Therefore, the support and cooperation of family members affect students' learning performance significantly.

In poor rural areas, many students' parents choose to work outside the countryside, so most of them usually stay with their grandparents or other intergenerational relatives. Since rural families generally are not highly educated, they are less aware of the importance of education. Therefore, problems such as "incorporative parents" and "grandparents do not know how to manipulate electronic devices" are very common. This adversely impacted students' online learning experience. According to the survey, during the epidemic, about 10% of students in rural areas stay home alone, and 21% had only one parent at home. Besides, only 38.2% of the parents of rural students will actively tutor their children's homework, while 20.8% of parents never do so. 25.9% of the rural students said their parents had never assisted them in their studies or even interfere with them. Compared with students in the city, the disparity in parents' educational assistance is growingly striking.

Learning outcome - Insufficient learning hours and relatively low efficiency

Due to the above-mentioned problems, the learning effect of students in rural and underdeveloped areas is far from satisfactory. The prominent issue is about the learning time. On the whole, rural students have relatively short daily online learning duration, with the proportion of students studying for less than one hour being three times that of county students. The disparity in learning time between urban and rural would is very likely to have a negative impact on the learning outcomes of students in poor rural areas.

In terms of online learning efficiency, according to surveys, up to 49.2% of students in rural areas believe that online learning reduces learning efficiency, and even 10.4% of students think online learning is completely inefficient. What's worse, the low efficiency also leads to greater anxiety of students in junior and senior high school graduating grades about the coming entrance examinations. All of these reflect that a vast majority of students in rural areas are obviously not well prepared to welcome online education as a normalized learning method.

It's undeniable that online learning is beneficial to rural children, such as reducing the commuting time to school, promoting home-school interaction, and ensuring regular meals. However, in addition to the aforementioned problems, online learning still encounters ample challenges, especially in poor areas in China. Although the current health situation in mainland China has been brought under control and offline teaching is resumed, it's foreseeable that online teaching and learning would be a prevalent trend in the long-term. Thus these problems have to be solved. How to alleviate the shortcomings of online learning, and narrow the educational disparity between urban and rural areas remains to be profound topics for us to investigate.

【助人為快樂之本,助學為……】

「貴州省受助學生生活窘迫,金錢對其援助眇 乎小哉,實在不足掛齒。但願這繁星點點能燃 起學子的鬥志,讓其在求學路上發光發熱,為 人生的畫筆蘸上色彩。」

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助學者司徒先生

「我自己一直都有在內地資助學生上學·對於小組的捐款計劃蠻感興趣……雖然金錢上的心意不算大·但希望自己能盡力改變貧困農村學生的經濟狀況·讓他們得到上學的機會。」

Please kindly mail this form to the following address:

"China Education Association HKUSU,

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助學者 范小姐

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