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韓國 歷史民生科技 探索團



計劃撮要：

2012年11月24至27日，本校中史及世史科師生一行三十三人前往韓國首爾進行實地考察。是次計劃獲保良局優質教育基金、關愛基金及賽馬會課外活動津貼資助，乃一項跨學科的學習歷程，以韓國首爾為探究平台，透過一系列活動，如簡介會、知識增潤講座、考察交流、專題研習、設計攤位遊戲、製作成果展及小冊子等，讓新高中學生從歷史、文化、教育、民生、科技等不同層面，加深對韓國過去、現況及未來的認識，擴闊知識領域，提升共通能力，並培養正確的學習態度。

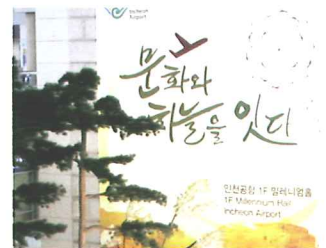
計劃目的：

- ◆ 讓學生體驗韓國傳統藝術，包括建築、飲食、服飾、手工藝等，探討中國對韓國文化的影響；
- ◆ 進行韓國科技考察，探討韓國高科技產業的成就，分析其電子產品的競爭優勢；
- ◆ 考察南北韓交界，了解當地歷史，認識戰爭時期的艱辛，讓學生明白南北對峙對全球局勢的影響，教導學生和平的重要；
- ◆ 參觀韓國著名學府，讓學生感受當地教育環境及求學態度，了解兩地教育的異同，並進行自我反思；
- ◆ 透過專題研習、設計攤位遊戲等活動，加強學生的共通能力。

離港 Departur



第一天 從香港飛往韓國首爾，參觀首爾38敏感線地帶、南北韓地底戰略通道：第三地道、臨津閣、自由橋、都羅火車站及其展望台、戰爭博物館，進行韓戰實地考察



行程安排：

第二天 參觀景福宮、韓屋村、國立民俗博物館、青瓦臺舍廊房及東大門，了解中韓文化交流及現今韓國的政經發展

第三天 參觀三星電子館、Digital Pavilion科技館、梨花女子大學校園及仁寺洞，增加對韓國高科技產業及教育概況的了解



第四天 參觀清溪川、韓國文化體驗館（自製泡菜及試穿韓服）、貨幣金融博物館及明洞，之後從仁川國際機場抵返香港





“Air forces, Tanks, Pistols and Blood”

– Comparison of the military forces between South Korea and North Korea during the Korean War

Ma Ting Kwong (5E) & Ng Tik Lun (5F)

The Korean War, also alternatively known as the 625 upheaval or the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (25 June 1950 – 27 July 1953) was one of the most significant wars between the communist and capitalist blocs during the Cold War. It was fought between the Republic of Korea (backed by the United Nations, especially the US) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (backed by the communist bloc, especially People's Republic of China).

At the very beginning of the Korean War, North Korea had well-equipped and advanced armaments on a very still and firm military development and foundation which was relatively far stronger than the South. As what we noticed in the video played in the museum of the DMZ, North Korean forces owned 210 fighter planes and 280 tanks subjected to scheduled objectives. Armament included 274 T-34-85 tanks, 150 Yak fighters, 110 attack bombers, 200 artillery pieces, 78 Yak trainers, and 35 reconnaissance aircrafts. On the contrary, the information board at the concourse of 3rd runway showed that South Korea had only 98,000 soldiers (65,000 combat, 33,000 supports), no tanks, and a 22-piece air force comprising 12 liaison-type and 10 AT6 advanced-trainer airplanes. Before the invasion, armor of North to South was 2:1 and air forces were even 6:1. The strengths of two sides were in great disparity.

North Korea implemented the tactic of Blitzkrieg, in the hope of capturing South Korea within a very short time and preventing a long-lasting total war. The North Korean Force captured Daejeon and Jinju, and marched towards the defensive circular zone of Busan. Tactics of South Korea was based on self-defense and relied solely on the western democratic powers. Afterwards, Truman, president of the US, determined to send forces to battlefield which led to a great enhancement on the South Korean troops. The newly-built PRC announced a militaristic aid for North Korea, approximately over 1 million PLA troops marched across the Yalu River. The aid provided by the PRC helped the North Korean force resist against the international joint army and made a balance of both sides along the 38th parallel.

From the exhibition of modern weapons in the Korean War, we could know wide range of weapons in both sides especially the United States, for instance, Browning M2HB heavy machine gun, M36 tank destroyer, Heavy Tank M26 Pershing, Douglas AD-1 Skyraider, Grumman F7F-3N Tigercat, Boeing B-29 Superfortress, Curtiss-Wright C-46 Commando, etc. Also, we noticed that over 60 types of American aircrafts joined the Korean War, which was far more than that of Chinese or Soviet aircrafts. We could see there were over one hundred types of military equipment exhibited in the War Memorial of Korea and over 2/3 of them were manufactured by the USSR, the USA and the Commonwealth. Despite the enormous strength of the US army, the Chinese tactics against the US (the human wave tactics and guerrilla warfare) were very efficient and successful.



Ng Tik Lun & Ma Ting Kwong

The Korean War finally ended in 1953 with huge casualties of over 2,000,000. The war has prolonging and profound effect on the international relationships and the situation of the North-eastern Asia. In Dorasan Station, we can feel that the threat of war is still hovering over the border. Effort must be made to prevent any war in future.

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"Miracle on the Han River"

-The economic growth of South Korea

Choy Chin Yung (4A) & Lam Tsz Yui (4C)

South Korea has become a developed country with huge economic strength and advanced technology. To the South Koreans, the highly accelerated economic growth is regarded as the "Miracle on the Han River". Why is South Korea given such a name? We have to understand the history of the economic development of Korea.

In early 1950s, the Korean War between communist North and non-communist South broke out. Though there was the armistice in 1953, the economy of the country was in a mess. In early 1960s, Park Jung Hee, the president who took office in 1961, emphasized greatly on the importance of economic development. Therefore, a variety of economic projects started. In the 1970s, Korea began to develop heavy industry. Some of the most famous transnational corporations in Korea were established and had great improvement in the same period, for example the well-known electronics brands: Samsung, LG and Hyundai Motor Corporation.

In our 4-day trip in Seoul, we went to visit Samsung D'light, where we could see the latest and most advanced products of Samsung which were sold worldwide. Not only electrical products, vehicles and residences also belong to Samsung. Apart from that, the electrical appliances that we mainly use personally, like the mobile phones of LG or electrical appliances used at home or offices, like the air-conditioner of Hyundai are also made in Korea. These help to increase the income of South Korea.

Due to its popularity among foreigners and local people, Kimchi-making becomes one of the most important economic activities in South Korea. As we paid a visit to a Kimchi School, we experienced the way to make it by ourselves. We used the vegetables called cabbage, and then chili paste was added for preservation. Kimchi will be exported to the whole world and sold

in local market at the same time; some of them may be packed more beautifully, and are sold in the duty-free shops as souvenirs.

Tourism of Korea started to develop significantly since the 1990s and had brought huge income to the country. As South Korea is also known as the "Shoppers' Paradise" just like Hong Kong, more tourists especially female ones are greatly attracted. In our trip, we visited the popular shopping areas such as DongDaeMun, MyeongDong and Sinchon, where we bought lots of trendy clothing on bargaining prices. It was extremely enjoyable experience!

Tourism has developed well in South Korea because the Korean tradition is well-preserved and it co-exists with the rapid growth of economy. Namsangol Hanok Village, where we paid a visit to see the old architecture and houses and knew more about the life of Korean villagers in the past, is an example of good combination of tourism and cultural preservation. In South Korea, some historical buildings are often seen on the street, along with the modern buildings. Balancing cultural preservation and economic development is the most important thing that is worth appreciating.

Korea is definitely a diversified country. Relying on heavy industries and tertiary industries, South Korea has a rapid economic development and this is the most important factor leading to its great success.

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Lam Tsz Yui & Choi Chin Yung





細說 故宮與景福宮之異同

陳泓嘉 (4D) 及 盧羲晉 (5F)

中國，自古以來就是中外聞名的泱泱大國。它的名字，歷經千百年的文化交流和傳播，震古鑠今；它的文化，被偉大的黃河與長江孕育以後，源遠流長。中韓文化交流早在三千多年前就悄然展開。明朝時，韓國就成為中國的藩國，中國文化進一步為韓國所臨摹。至今，在芸芸韓國歷史古蹟之中，我們隨處可見極具中國建築風格的建築物。我們有幸參觀的景福宮，正是其中的佼佼者。

朝鮮五大宮殿之中首屈一指的景福宮和我國舉世矚目的北京紫禁城，不論在外形、結構或建築風格等方面，皆十分相似。先從命名觀察，紫禁城這個名稱跟中國古哲學與天文學有關。「紫」是指古代天文學中三垣中的紫微星垣，意思是正中央，代表紫禁城位處中國乃至世界的中央地位。景福宮的宮名取自《詩經·大雅·既醉》：「既醉以酒，既飽以德，君子萬年，介爾景福」。可見，中國文化對朝鮮文化影響深遠。

再從歷史觀之，故宮位於北京中軸線的中心，是明清兩朝的皇宮。從1406年開始，明成祖朱棣下令營建，迄至1420年落成。故宮經過五百多年的洗禮，現在已搖身一變，成為故宮博物院，繼續向世人將五百多年的滄桑娓娓道來。至於景福宮，位於今韓國首爾市，乃朝鮮太祖李成桂於1394年所創建。景福宮是朝鮮王朝的正宮，仿照紫禁城的雄偉修建而成，其「中軸心」的左右對稱佈局，顯示大韓民族亦受「天圓地方」觀念影響。

若從建築群來分類，北京故宮可分為兩大建築群，前面為「外朝」，是皇帝平日臨朝聽政和處理政務的地方，後面為「內廷」，是皇帝與後宮三千居住、遊樂的地方。這種「內廷外朝」、「前朝後廷」的中國建築特色也被朝鮮沿襲。由景福宮正門「光化門」開始，穿過勤政門、思政殿，直到字庫之前，都是君主辦理政事的地方，是為「前朝」；而從康寧殿出發，經過交泰殿、泰元殿，直至乾清宮，則是國王、王后與一眾後宮的起居生活地方，是為「後廷」。

雖然景福宮處處流露紫禁城的痕跡，但宮中細微處，最能體現韓國人的大智慧。為了適應韓國的特殊氣候，景福宮設計了暖炕等保暖設施，揉合了韓國本土文化特色。景福宮內凹凸不平的石地，不但有天然疏水防滑的作用，更能營造「步步驚心」的效果；大臣朝覲時不得不留意地面，以免摔倒，於是不能、亦不敢抬頭一睹龍顏。皇帝朝會和辦事之地「思政殿」，又剛好位於整座宮殿的正中央。可見無論小如地面，大如宮殿的設計上，都有「君尊臣卑」，鞏固皇權的妙用。

此外，韓國宮廷建築與中國一樣，講究風水格局，主張左青龍，右白虎，前朱雀，後玄武，背山向南。考察時，我們近距離觀察景福宮，亦找到韓國建築的獨特之處：望向宮殿瓦頂，看到的竟不是中國傳統的龍鳳騰雲，而是十二生肖！另一方面，宮內興建了優美的莊園，還有波平如鏡的湖泊，令我們心曠神怡。經過詢問，才知韓國人一如中國，注重人與自然的和諧，把莊嚴的宮殿與典雅的庭園互相融合，不但沒有格格不入的感覺，反而妙如天成，真是絕配！

景福宮體現了中國文化與朝鮮文化的融合。時至今日，景福宮與紫禁城的功能已有所轉變。它們成為了著名的旅遊景點，為兩國旅遊業帶來可觀的收益，亦肩負着文物古蹟所應盡的歷史責任和義務，成為教育大眾的活生生的教具。它們把兩國獨有的、珍貴的歷史文化價值傳承下去，澤被後世，絕對是「功在當代，利在千秋」的壯舉。

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能、亦不敢抬頭一睹龍顏。皇帝朝會和辦事之地「思政殿」，又剛好位於整座宮殿的正中央。可見無論小如地面，大如宮殿的設計上，都有「君尊臣卑」，鞏固皇權的妙用。



盧羲晉及陳泓嘉



披錦衣繡 斑斕色彩

——韓服

王栩矜 (5E)

鮮艷奪目，色彩斑斕，既華麗又精緻，既優雅又不失派場。豈有如此之物？正是韓服。若說歷史文化是地方的靈魂，衣著便是當地文化最真實的寫照——昔日文化百般薈萃，正從眼前的韓服若隱若現地顯露出來，無形間把我們撥回數千年前，引領我們回到朝鮮——這個特別的國家。

這次韓國之旅，我們有幸披錦衣繡，一嘗穿著韓服的滋味。初試韓服，如披嫁衣，尤為緊張；穿上後，站在鏡前不禁沾沾自喜——因我們身上所穿是古代朝鮮娘娘、尚宮的韓服，比起百姓的設計更為華麗美觀。可是，「美麗需要付出代價」，這句話著實不假。雖然那長裙擺的設計，使人移動、步行略有不便，動輒踏在裙擺上，要自然行走，可謂大費工夫；但換上韓服後，令人頓生的榮譽感勝於一切！那飄飄裙擺，造就了韓國古典女性婀娜多姿的優雅步態。

細看眼前錦繡，令人頓生似曾相識之感。仔細一想，才發現韓服與中國服飾略有一二相似——同在寬衣闊袖；異在前者浮華卻有系統、規定，後者樸素而無特定規限。早於中國的元朝時期，朝鮮曾一度成為中國領土，於是當時中國的傳統文化，包括服飾等，自然地傳及朝鮮，這便成為韓服的設計藍圖。隨著年月逝去，經過兩地文化不斷的相互揉合，終於形成了獨一無二的韓服。

韓服設計有一套獨特的規限，不同級別的人必須穿著特定的服飾設計及顏色，以示階級、身份之別，顏色越斑斕就代表穿衣者的地位越崇高，正如我們所穿的尚宮服飾，正是包含著大紅色與寶藍色，十分美艷奪目。此外，根據季節，韓服的材料和色彩會有所變化；這與自由設計顏色、款式的中國唐裝略有不同。中國唐裝相對而言設計較自由，材料則因應該戶人家的經濟狀況而定，富裕人家大多選用絲綢，普通人家或用綿、布等等。顏色方面，百姓除了不可穿著黃色的服裝外，其餘顏色大多任由自行搭配，比較自由開放。異中有同，同中存異，這正是韓服最別樹一格之處。

女性的傳統韓服包括了窄短的上衣和寬長的裙子，饒有趣味；下身的長裙擺與上身的短上衣相映成趣，看上去甚為典

雅；而男性有寬袍褲、短上衣、背心、馬甲等，顯示出獨特的品位。在男女唐裝的款式上，均多為闊袍大袖，一方面增加其飄逸的美感，另一方面以便收藏物品。其實，不論男女老少，韓服的最大特色就是「鮮艷」二字，正因朝鮮人相信穿著顏色鮮艷的衣服能帶來福氣。韓服精緻的設計尤如藝術品一般，顏色五花八門，惹人驚歎——韓服的繽紛色彩，亦正正反映了韓國多姿多彩的文化精神。穿上了如錦似繡的韓服後，我們的行為舉止都不由得小心奕奕起來，仿佛我們便是古朝鮮的娘娘似的！

在美輪美奐的韓服背後，正正反映著朝鮮數千年來多元化、繽紛多彩的文化特色。若要將韓服與唐裝一決高下，兩者必定不相伯仲、平分秋色，只因兩者皆各具特色。在這如花似畫的美麗韓服背後，蘊藏著多少文化薈萃呢？

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王栩矜





Korea Brings Us to the Galaxy:

Amazing Technological Development of South Korea

Chan Nok Yan (4B) & Lam Ka Yu (4C)



On the third day of our trip in Seoul, we visited places related to Korean technological development.

In the morning, we went to Nuritkum Square Digital Pavilion. In the Imagination Hall, our home will be much different in the future as there will be a system that helps us manage and control the electronic devices in the house. If we want to celebrate the birthdays of family members, we can turn on the Party Mode. We can adjust the light, prepare the food, buy the presents and put on a firework show on the window screen with the system. The most interesting function is that we can change the views of window by the system and watch TV at the same time on the window. It provides the users a more comfortable living environment of their own favors.

When we are sick, we can communicate with our doctor through the Smart Prescription. After collecting the required data, the device will send it to our doctor. Then, we can see the doctor through the webcam. He will give suggestions and prescriptions according to our health condition. With the Smart Prescription, patients can recover in a better way since they don't need to go out to see the doctor and then take a rest at home afterwards.

The experiences in Nuritkum Square Digital Pavilion help us know more about the current IT research work and development

in Korea. Hopefully, the technology will be applied to our daily life soon. From that time onwards, our lives will be much more convenient as we can make use of the devices and finish the tasks with our own ID cards.

After the visit to Nuritkum Square Digital Pavilion, we went to Samsung d'light. In the Global Gallery, there are some special exhibitions. Media Wall, a display window, shows the great development of technology of Samsung. We were attracted by the display kiosk near the Media Wall. One of the models is very special. It is a transparent glass which combines the functions of computer and TV onto a window. We can change its view by pressing a button. We can also surf the internet and watch the TV through the window. It combines three modes. When it is morning, we can turn the transparent window black in order to have a better environment for taking a rest.

One of the reasons why Samsung becomes the most popular products in the world is that the Koreans support the products made by the local brands of their country. Many Koreans use Samsung mobile phones and other products, and nearly everyone has a Galaxy smart phone in hand, even our Korean tour guide and schoolmates have them as well. As the Koreans are nationalistic and supportive to local Samsung goods, it makes Samsung create and produce more high-quality products so that Samsung products can compete successfully against the brands of foreign countries e.g. Apple. Samsung products become part of our daily lives, especially its Galaxy smart phone series, which is popular among smart phone users all over the world.

The visit to Nuritkum Square Digital Pavilion and Samsung d'light enables us to have a better understanding of the newest technological development of Korea: how it has developed since the Second World War, how successful it is now and what will be applied in the future.



Chan Nok Yan & Lam Ka Yu



第一天 感想

四天韓國之旅在同學的歡樂聲和凜冽的寒風中，完滿地劃上句號。日子雖短，但所見所聞讓我感受到戰爭的殘酷、大韓民族的驕傲及其對民族統一的渴求。

只因政治理念迥異，同根的人民被迫分隔兩地，相互對立。從導遊的眼神語氣，我感到韓國人談及此事的憂傷無奈。在南北韓三八線敏感地帶，那僅僅數公里非軍事化區域，那短短的百多米，那只需十多秒的奔跑距離，對於南北韓人民而言，卻是多麼的遙不可及！一「線」之差，將高麗民族南北兩地分隔半個世紀。也許，對於朝鮮民族來說，世界上最遙遠的距離，不是南北兩極，而是這條無情的三八線。

在多處歷史景點，我看見許多象徵南北韓統一的雕像及圖畫，例如三號地道外樹立了一個銅像——兩群人正在把一分為二的地球合體，代表了南北韓統一的願望。在韓國最北端的都羅山火車站，南韓人建設了一條鐵道，計劃的終點竟是北韓平壤。那一刻，我和大部份南韓人一樣，期待終有一天，通往平壤的火車會開出。

原來，即使經歷了上世紀韓戰災難性的悲痛，南韓人民仍打從心底渴望與北韓不分你我地重新結合。韓國人民這種崇高的民族情操，對民族統一性的堅持，深深地打動了我。在中港矛盾劇烈的今天，實在值得我們深思。



5D 廖俊華



5D 劉愛玲

今次考察讓我對韓國的風土人情、戰爭歷史和未來發展有更深刻的體會，彷彿是一條打開文化國度的鑰匙，引領我從嶄新的角度去觀看這個文明古國。

行程中，我們參觀了首爾三八敏感地帶。從設計現代化的瞭望台，遠眺那荒蕪的北韓國土，我不禁思考著：為甚麼本是同一民族，卻要因政權不合而分隔兩地？南韓的先進富庶與北韓的封閉貧窮，形成強烈對比。那片寸草不生的北韓土地，彷彿在吶喊，在哭泣。吃午飯時，南韓導遊不斷叫我們多吃一點，不能浪費食物，因北韓小孩就沒有這麼幸運，要我們懂得珍惜。

戰爭博物館也讓我反思了戰爭的意義。韓戰時美國和南韓軍隊使用的戰機、坦克車、導彈等，莊嚴地矗立在空曠的草地上。站在巨大無比的武器前，我深深體會到人類的渺小和戰爭的殘酷。任何強壯的肉體在那些冰冷的金屬面前，都是不堪一擊。戰爭帶來無數傷亡，多少當權者能不顧自身利益，去保障人民的安全？家庭團圓、民族重聚、國土統一的願望，何時可成？那個美國士兵和南韓人民擁抱在一起的銅像，是多麼的諷刺！

大韓民族自二十世紀開始屢遭劫難，一次又一次戰爭洗禮，卻使這個堅強民族如浴火重生的鳳凰般茁壯成長，在二十一世紀大放異彩。這次考察是一個窺視大韓民族歷史文化與科技發展的窗口，讓我可一睹「隱士之國」的風采。



第二天 感想



4D 馮熙然

我們一行三十多人在香港國際機場登上飛機，展開一連四天旅程，體驗韓國的傳統文化和現代繁華，興奮得難以形容！

傳統方面，我們參觀了韓屋村。古代民居的設計非常獨特，擁有墨黑色屋頂，屋內呈弧形，中央有片空地，房間分佈在兩則，十分通風。夏天定必清爽涼快。在韓屋村，我學會玩韓國傳統的陀螺，原來不是想像中那麼容易啊！我們爭相轉動陀螺，彷彿變成韓國土生土長的兒童呢！

韓國，除了是一個充滿文化氣息的國家外，也是一個購物的好地方。東大門、明洞、新村等，都是遊客必到的購物熱點。這裏簡直是愛美女士的天堂！琳琅滿目的化妝品、新潮可愛的衣飾、滋味好吃的街頭小食，多得令你無從入手。吃著一串串燒雞，拿著一袋袋戰利品，真是痛快！

穿梭於傳統與現代之間，欣賞韓國的怡人風景，感受韓國的真情美意，實在令人不捨。感謝校方提供這次遊歷機會，這是我第一次與老師、同學一起到海外考察，美好回憶永遠留在心坎中。

身處韓國，不感光陰飛逝，驀然回首，驚覺時間匆匆。這四天內，我們走遍韓國大地，對此含蓄而美麗的國度產生無限敬仰。

在景福宮，我們驚異地發現中國與韓國文化的親密關係。甫進宮中，我們便有莫名的熟悉感，彷彿置身北京故宮。宮殿以青石鋪面，凹凸不平，正是模仿明清建築，加強君威。然而，這個文明古國在吸收中華五千年文明的同時，不忘反哺出大韓特色，在傳統宮廷風格內加入本土元素，如把《西遊記》唐僧師徒作為簷獸。同中求異，大韓民族確有自己的獨特之處。

參觀富有本土特色的民間建築——韓屋時，我們對其佈局格調更是讚嘆不已。韓屋背山臨水，為了與大自然並存，採用泥石為牆，瓦片為頂，夏天透出清涼，冬天保有暖意，與現今混凝土樓宇的冬冷夏炎真不可同日而語！此外，韓屋以木為柱，地板懸空。居住者既不怕冬天地面寒冷，又不用受夏天潮濕之苦。這種風格與日本「榻榻米」相近，反而有別於中國傳統的「木樑石地」格局。韓屋最特別的是擁有寬敞過廳的結構。以木板連接韓屋內各個房間，且在天花板上設有氣窗，形成良好的通風系統。與中式建築相同，每個韓式家庭必定備有暖炕。暖炕除可當作暖爐外，還可在上面煮食。韓國人樸實不華，將每一項物件的「理」都發揮得淋漓盡致，令人佩服。

行程雖已完結，但韓國精神長存心中。韓國的宮殿和民間建築與中國大異其趣，「物盡其用」精神卻與中國如出一轍，在這片土地上傳承下去。



5F 顏爾良





第三天 感想

通過戰爭博物館一幅又一幅照片，我了解到韓戰期間人民的生活、社會的狀況以及雙方的戰略運用。同時，我看見戰爭的可怕，帶給世界的動盪與不安——百姓痛哭流涕，軍人疲憊不堪，戰場血流成河。我們一直是「身在福中不知福」，生於香港，不用參軍，無憂無慮，相比其他飽受戰火摧殘的人民，我們幸福得多，必須懂得珍惜。

韓國不但擁有悠久的歷史，還展現出一日千里的科技成果。走訪三星電子館和科技館，從一件又一件超乎想像的新穎產品，我看見韓國超卓的科技發展，令人讚嘆不已！在嶄新的未來背後，是源遠流長的文化傳統。韓國文化體驗館正反映韓國政府在文化保育方面的堅持與創意。遊客可以從製作泡菜的過程中，體會韓國獨特的飲食文化；在穿着傳統韓服時，發現韓國傳統服飾的美感，使人彷彿變身為真正的韓國人。

在發展科技的同時，能兼顧歷史文化的承傳，正是韓國的優點；與此相比，卻揭露了香港的不足。香港總以經濟發展為優先考慮，歷史建築與文物保育永遠是被犧牲的一群。這是何等悲哀！歷史文化不及經濟重要嗎？一處又一處文物古跡從社會上消失，一項又一項集體回憶從緬懷中褪去，這就是香港人想看見的最終結果嗎？同是亞洲四小龍，香港應以韓國為榜樣，在加速經濟與保留歷史文化之間，盡量取得平衡。



5D 黃敏君



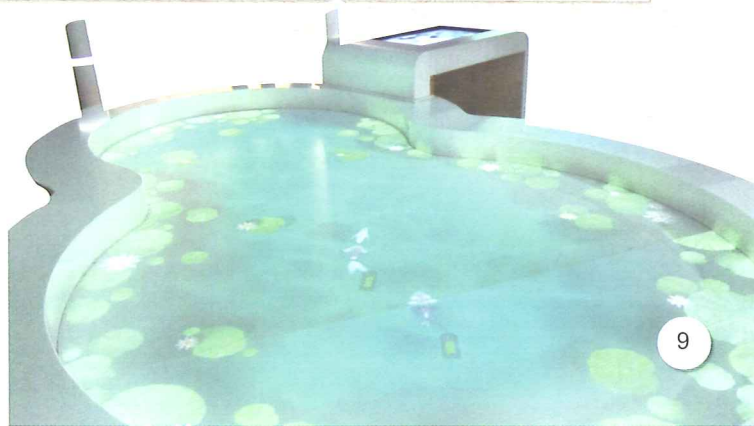
4C 樊嘉蕙

在11月24日至27日，我們在韓國留下不少足印：考察三八敏感線地帶，遊覽風景如畫的景福宮，參觀散發濃厚朝鮮風味的韓屋村，還進入韓國文化體驗館學習醃製泡菜及穿著韓服，一嚐當大長今的滋味！

而令我印象最深刻的是到訪三星（Samsung）電子館及Digital Pavilion科技館。三星電子館內放滿各式各樣電子產品，令人目不暇及。電子館的中央放著一塊落地螢幕，甫踏進去，便可搖身一變，成為荷里活明星，模擬拍攝電影。這些高科技玩意令人驚歎，大家都玩得興高采烈，樂不思蜀。

在Digital Pavilion科技館內，則有電子醫生為遊客作簡單的身體檢查，還會提供健康餐單。在館內一隅，有一間特別的咖啡室：只要在觸控式螢幕上按一下，點餐、上網、聽音樂可說是「盡在一指中」，感覺新奇有趣。我們還可利用熱感、觸感等技術操控家電，甚至在家中擺放虛擬魚池呢！韓國科技日新月異，令人歎為觀止，韓國人的無限創意實在令人佩服。

所謂「讀萬卷書不如行萬里路」，這次韓國之旅令我對韓國的歷史文化、科技發展、風土人情等加深認識，這些知識將深印在腦海裏，歷久常新。



第四天 感想



4B 呂泳彤

今次四日三夜的韓國歷史民生科技探索團，不但讓我認識韓國的發展歷程，還加深了我和同學之間的友誼。而最令我印象深刻和驚訝的是，韓國這個高度發展的繁華城市，空氣遠比香港清新，環境遠較香港清潔。

我們所參觀的清溪川，正是韓國環保成功的明證。她有助降低首爾的氣溫，提高風速，使空氣變得清新。清溪川是一條人工河流，本是為了疏導河水，解決漢江泛濫的問題，但隨著工業發展，清溪川逐漸變成一條充滿惡臭的河流。幸好韓國政府積極擴充排污水管線和紓洪渠道，令清溪川重新活過來，更成為韓國著名的旅遊景點。

韓國政府的環保政策固然應記一功，但韓國人注意健康、重視守禮等民族特性，也提高了環保政策的可行性。其實，從韓國多菜少肉的飲食習慣中，我們已可窺見韓國人是一種十分著重健康的民族。韓國人熱情有禮，懂得遵守規則，垃圾箱不多，街道卻清潔無垢，原來韓國人會把垃圾分類回收。

清溪川是一個好例子。她既是歷史遺跡，又具環保和經濟功能，完全體現了可持續發展的理念。相反地，香港多為發展經濟，而拆毀歷史建築，犧牲自然生態。地區雖重新規劃，名店林立，但街道面貌變得千篇一律，失去本身特色。這種人工化的城市變遷，令人擔憂。韓國政府的處理方法，值得香港借鏡。

People are crazy about Korea right now because of the widely known K-pop and advanced technologies of mobile phones. However, what impresses me the most is the rapid economic development of modern Korea.

Economic development in Korea has changed a lot in the past century. Her economy is easily affected by internal factor (the Korean War) and external factor (the American aid). Nonetheless, Korean economy has been growing better and more mature nowadays.

During the Korean Trip, we visited the Bank of Korea Museum. There is a demonstration of ancient and modern Korean currencies including Korean coins and paper money in different periods of time. Besides understanding the economic development of Korea, we learn the significance and development of Korean banks. By watching videos, making models and playing games, we know more about the background and history of National Bank's system as well as the definition of currency, interests and commodity prices, national economy, and the importance of commodity prices stability. The most important thing is we could see how the banks in Korea affected her economy. Korean banks are always playing a far-reaching role. If the banks face difficulties, it would definitely bring a great influence to the economic development.

In the past, Korea suffered from wars and conflicts. With constant effort, within a short time, South Korea becomes one of the most modernized and democratic countries in the Far East. I greatly appreciate the Koreans and their essence of perseverance.



5F Chung Yuk Sau



活動 花絮

第一天



第三地道外師生大合照



世史科師生



中史科師生

第二天



坐在傳統韓屋內



終於登上總統寶座



後排右二就是我們的導遊姐姐

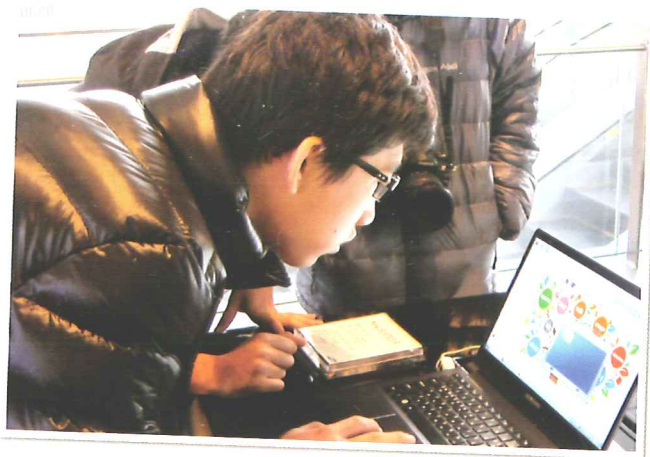


街頭小食真美味

第三天



女孩的梦想在三星實現



探索軟件秘密



男孩的足球夢在此延續



與首爾居民合照

第四天



與貨幣互相輝映



黨爭從這裏開始



我們自製泡菜



原來博物館內也有銀河