

1

Starting a discussion

開始討論

1.1 題型簡介

在小組討論的部分中，考生須就題目所提供的資料及討論提示作討論。提供的資料體裁可以有很多不同變化，如：文章 (article)、新聞摘要 (short news report) 等等。

討論題目多數是時事或一些跟日常生活有關的事物，因此考生應多看報章，留意時事，從而令自己更熟悉相關內容及詞彙。

在討論的過程中，考生被評核的不單是討論內容質素，還有與其他考生的互動性。因此在討論過程中考生應緊記要跟其他考生有交流，切忌「自說自話」。

1.2 試題資訊

- ▶ 在文憑試中，小組討論部分有 10 分鐘時間作準備，三人討論時間為 6 分鐘，四人討論時間為 8 分鐘。
- ▶ 每份題目均分為三部分：資料、討論主題及討論提示。



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1.3 帶頭開始討論的注意事項

雖然帶頭開始討論不會有額外得分，但若考生表現良好便可留下較佳印象，因此考生不妨主動爭取帶頭開始討論。

- ▶ 要為討論作一個好的開始，必須做到以下五點：
 - (a) 向其他組員問好
 - (b) 解釋進行討論的目的
 - (c) 敘述第一個討論點
 - (d) 表達你對該討論點的意見，並加以闡釋
 - (e) 邀請其他組員表達意見
- ▶ 若同學擔心不能成為首位發言者，可以在適當時機嘗試用身體語言去吸引其他人注意，如：在計時器起動時揚一揚手，以達到取得發言權的目的。
- ▶ 若同學與其他考生同一時間開始發言，可以微笑及禮貌地詢問：‘May I go first?’

1.4 帶頭開始討論時的實用短句

1. 向其他組員問好
 - Hello, everybody. Let's get started.
 - Hi everyone. Shall we start now?
 - Hello. I think we should start now.

2. 解釋進行討論的目的

- Today, we are meeting to talk about ...
- The main purpose of today's meeting is ...

3. 敘述第一個討論點

- First of all, shall we talk about the topic of ...
- To begin with, let's focus on the topic of ...
- The first thing on our agenda (議程) is ...

4. 表達你對該討論點的意見，並加以闡釋

- I think this is a sensible (明智的) idea because ...
- I think this is not feasible / workable (可行的) because ...
- We should examine the issue from the point of view of ... as ...

5. 邀請其他組員表達意見

- Do you think so?
- Do you agree with my opinion?
- What do you think?

Worked example (應試示例)

以下三個範例示範如何帶頭開始討論。

Example 1 範例一

Your group is preparing for a project on teenage drug addiction in Hong Kong. Discuss with your group which areas about drug addiction to cover in the project. You may want to cover:

- the current situation of teenage drug addiction in Hong Kong
- whether the measures taken by the government and schools to fight drug addiction are effective
- what further measures should be taken to fight teenage drug addiction
- anything else you think is important

討論主題：

香港青少年的濫藥問題

討論提示：

- 闡釋香港青少年濫藥的現象
- 討論政府及學校的打擊濫藥措施是否有效
- 就制定打擊濫藥的額外措施給予建議
- 其他你認為重要的事項

討論內容：

Hello, everybody.

向其他組員問好

Today, we are going to talk about teenage drug addiction in Hong Kong.

解釋進行討論的目的

The first thing we have to cover is the current situation of teenage drug addiction in Hong Kong.

敘述第一個討論點

More and more teenagers take drugs for recreational purposes. In fact, the number of young drug abusers has been increasing steadily in the past few years. The most popular drug used is Ketamine. Drug use is actually harmful to our lives and our future may be jeopardized.

表達你對該討論點的意見，並加以闡釋

Do you all think that drug addiction in Hong Kong is serious?

邀請其他組員表達意見

Worked example (應試示例)

以下範例示範如何回應他人。

Example 範例

Below is a newspaper report about paparazzi.

Paparazzi is an Italian term used to refer to photographers who pursue and take photographs of celebrities, such as singers, athletes and politicians. In the West, they tend to be independent contractors. In Hong Kong, paparazzi journalism started after the introduction of the *Next Media*. These photographers and journalists dig up dirty secrets of pop stars and even politicians. Some celebrities complain about the unacceptable annoyance created.

Your group has to do a project about paparazzi. Discuss with your group what to include in your project. You may want to talk about:

- Why paparazzi exist
- The benefits of having paparazzi
- The downsides of having paparazzi
- Anything else you think is important

討論主題：

「狗仔隊」問題

討論提示：

- 為何「狗仔隊」存在？
- 「狗仔隊」的優點
- 「狗仔隊」的缺點
- 其他你認為重要的事項

討論內容：

考生		分析
A	Hello, everybody. Today we have to talk about our project about paparazzi. First of all, shall we talk about why paparazzi exist? Personally, I think that it is a global trend. Media in Hong Kong follow what the others in the West do.	開始討論
B	Yes, I agree with you. In Hong Kong, people are curious about the lives of others. They want to know if their idols are really perfect. (dead air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ 過分使用，沒有新意 ✗ 沒有回應考生 A 的論點 ✗ 沒有要求其他考生作回應，令討論出現死寂氣氛
C	I am impressed by what you said. <u>As you have mentioned</u> , I think Western influence is an important cause. <u>Let me put it this way</u> . Western magazines like to follow celebrities. <u>Let me share a real example with all of you</u> . Last week, I was visiting a bookstore and I found every British magazine was reporting Kate Middleton's pregnancy. Being a royal family member is really a difficult task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 良好溝通技巧 ✓ 由他人的論點引申出自己的論點 ✓ 提出個人例子

考生		分析
C	<p>Also, people's curiosity is another crucial factor. <u>For example, from the article we have been given to read</u>, it is shown that the <i>Next Media</i> adopted paparazzi journalism and everyone else followed.</p> <p>Are you with me?</p>	<p>✓ 引用題目提供的文章</p> <p>✓ 尋找其他考生的反應</p>
D	<p>We are all with you. So shall we turn to the good points of having paparazzi? I believe that the paparazzi can help monitor the government. For example, in the recent saga about our Chief Executive, the paparazzi helped the investigation of illegal structures and the fairness of government departments. It is crucial to our rule of law in Hong Kong. Do you agree?</p>	<p>✓ 不帶個人立場的回應，作為過渡</p>
B	<p>You are wrong!</p> <p>Paparazzi only help dig up dirty secrets. It makes the pop stars feel uneasy when they go out.</p>	<p>✗ 語氣不禮貌</p>
C	<p>I think both of you are right. In fact, we can cover both the advantages and disadvantages of having paparazzi. We don't have to be one-sided and we can be more objective.</p>	<p>✓ 提出合理理由，緩和衝突</p>

Hot vocabulary 熱門詞彙

(Theme 主題：Media 傳媒)

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Accessibility (n)	易接近的程度	Innovation (n)	革新
Advertising (n)	廣告	Literate (adj / n)	能讀寫的 / 有文化的人
Branding (v)	加上商標	Modernization (n)	現代化
Broadcast (v/n)	播放 / 廣播	Multimedia (n)	多媒體
Communicate (v)	溝通	Print media (n phr)	平面媒體
Deliver (v)	發表 / 宣佈	Revolution (n)	革命
Digital (adj)	數碼	Social impact (n phr)	對社會的影響
Educated (adj)	受過教育的	Social networking (n phr)	社交網絡
Electronic device (n phr)	電子設備	Sponsor (v/n)	贊助 / 贊助商
Endorsement (n)	贊同 / 支持	Telecommunication (n)	電訊
Gesture (v/n)	(打)手勢	Transmission (n)	傳輸
Identity fraud (n phr)	以虛構身份欺詐	Vocalization (n)	發聲

9

Basic skills

基本技巧

9.1 題型簡介

- ▶ 在聆聽卷中，考生會被假定一個身份，需要參與學會或機構活動或工作。
- ▶ 在 Task 1 的錄音播放前，你會有兩分鐘預備時間去翻閱 Question-Answer Book。

9.2 試題資訊

- ▶ 在兩分鐘預備時間內，你應該仔細閱讀 Question-Answer Book，並嘗試把容易令人混淆的部分圈起來，以提示自己。
- ▶ 嘗試猜想錄音中可能會出現的字詞及答案。



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9.3 注意事項

各類題型須注意的部分：

題型	須注意的部分
Maps (地圖)	有陰影或漏空的部分
Tables and graphs (圖表)	標題及趨勢
Pictures (圖片)	標題
Forms (表格)	每一欄目代表的東西
Blank-filling (填充問題)	答案的詞性 (part of speech)
Tone (語調問題)	如果有選項，先留意各選項的語調是正面或負面
Level of importance (重要程度的問題)	留意 '1' 是最重要或是最不重要

9.4 參考題目

根據 2012 年文憑試卷 (三) A 部分改寫

處境：

ABC College is going to upgrade its online services, including the school website. You are going to hear three recordings of students and staff from the college talking about this.

在閱讀上述處境後，你應圈起下列資料：

- 你的名字 (如有提供)
- 機構的名稱
- 處境的主題

在上述情況，題目沒有提供名字，但考生在文憑試中亦不可使用自己的真名。

機構的名稱是 ABC College。

處境的主題是關於網上服務，例如網站，以及其他相關資料，例如電子郵件網上系統。

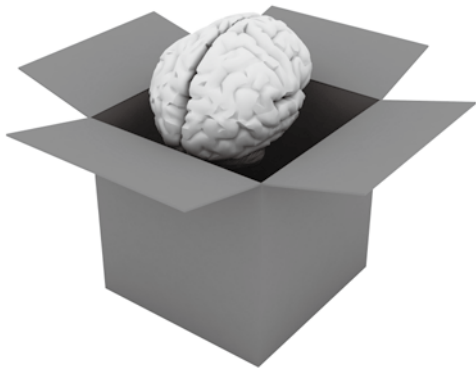
Worked example (應試示例)**Situation 處境**

ABC College is planning to enhance the creativity of its students. You are going to hear four recordings of students and staff from the college talking about this.

Task 1

You will listen to a meeting at ABC College where people are discussing the creativity workshops. Listen to the meeting and fill in the missing information in the spaces provided in the note sheet.

You will have 30 seconds to study the task. At the end of the task you will have one minute to tidy up your answers.



Meeting about the creativity workshops

預備時間內須注意的事項

Date of meeting:

(1) _____ 12th May

你需要填寫一週內的某一天，如 'Monday' 或 'Tuesday'.

Present:

Leo Cheung

(2) _____

問題 (2) 需要填寫一個職位

(3) _____ Brain Club President

問題 (3) 需要填寫一個人名，緊記要以大寫開始

Workshop programmes:

- Define what creativity is
- (4) _____
- Case study

問題 (4) 應是一項活動的名稱，要留意是否複數

Hot vocabulary 熱門詞彙

(Theme 主題 : Creative thinking 創意思維)

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
Association (n)	協會	Intimation (n)	暗示
Business studies (n phr)	商業研究	Invention (n)	發明
Composition (n)	組成	Mental health (n phr)	心理健康
Creative thinking skill (n phr)	創意思考能力	Motivation (n)	動機
Education (n)	教育	Original (adj)	原本的
Elaborate (v)	闡述	Philosophy (n)	哲學
Everyday object (n phr)	日常物品	Preparation (n)	準備
Expertise (n)	專門知識	Psychology (n)	心理學
Fluent (adj)	流利	Sociology (n)	社會學
Insight (n)	眼光	Technology (n)	技術
Intelligence (n)	智能	Unusual use (n phr)	不尋常的用途
Internalization (n)	內在化	Verification (n)	驗證