



# 晉身「澳大人」第一關： 解密澳大入學考試

## Admission Process Up Close

文 Text | 鄧曉炯 Joe Tang

圖 Photo | 譚金榮 Eric Tam



今年參加澳門大學學士學位課程入學考試人數錄得歷年之冠的4,155人！考生從報名、考試，再到得知錄取與否，看似簡單，實際涉及不少繁複、不容有失的工序，有賴各部門及工作人員的配合及支持。這次我們將解密澳大招生考試的每一環節，了解相關師生職員背後付出的辛勞。

### 出卷 → 開考

每年澳大註冊處會與委任的校內教員籌組編製各科試卷，每科由一名主考員負責命題以及兩至三名教學人員協助出卷，另外，校方亦會委任一批教員負責審核，確保試卷符合標準。這批為數約三、四十人的團隊負責各科試卷編寫與多次反覆的評閱及訂定。註冊處則扮演「協調人」的角色，統籌編訂製作試卷時間表、運送及協調各科試卷的印製，務必確保試卷準時付梓。其後，註冊處同事會駐印刷房約三週時間，安排印刷、校對、包裝、記錄及覆檢等工作，以確保試卷的印刷效果、數量及釘裝正確無誤。

「今年（印試卷）就用了292,547張（A4紙），」註冊處鄔嘉慧處長介紹，因地方有限，考卷這段時間全堆放在她的辦公室內，「我出入都要鎖門，此外有一名負責協調考卷事宜的同事也會持有鑰匙，有親友參加考試的同事會避嫌，負責同事更需簽署聲明書。」

### 評卷 → 錄取

萬事俱備，就進入鄔處長所言「最艱鉅」的工作階段——安排監考。一連串數字，或許能說明「最艱鉅」的概念：今年考生達13,129人次、考試課室300房次（澳大全校的課室數量僅約100左右）、主監考（通常由澳大各學術單位行政職員及註冊處同事出任）300人次、副監考

（通常由研究生出任）465人次。「為保持專業水準，我們每年都會在考試前舉辦兩次說明會，向擔任監考的人員解釋監考方式、操守等，我們還製作了監考員手冊，因為他們是考生見到的第一批澳大人，代表了澳大的形象。」

考試結束後，所有考卷立即分發給主考老師，為數近百人的評卷團隊馬上開始緊張的作業，在各科主考老師帶領下，其團隊須在兩週內完成批改逾13,000份考卷，再把分數交回註冊處。由於部分課程需在5月上旬面試，

註冊處須在5月初完成登分、覆檢考生名單及抽查分數，杜絕技術失誤，以提供合資格考生名單、與學術單位安排面試。5月下旬，澳大教務委員會屬下的常設委員會召開會議，通過當年的招生分數線。目前入學考試網上報名系統已電腦化，考生可在網上查閱成績、錄取結果，下載錄取通知書及其他相關文件。據鄔處長透露，目前澳大的入學考試考生的入學率大致在四取一左右，她寄望搬入新校園後，空間調配可更靈活，就能更高效地處理好入學考試工作。

This year, a record number of 4,155 students participated in UM's admission exam. The seemingly simple admission process which includes only three steps for students—application, examination, and acceptance—actually involves a lot more work on the part of UM staff that can't allow any mistake. This issue of *My UM* gives you an up-close look at the admission process.

### Preparation of Exam Papers

Every year, the Registry works together with internal academic staff in the preparation of exam papers. The exam paper for each subject is prepared by one chief examiner, with the assistance of two to three examiners. The university appoints another group of academic staff to review the exam papers to make sure that they comply with the relevant examination syllabus. So a team of between 30 and 40 people are responsible for preparing and reviewing all the admission exam papers. The Registry plays the role as a coordinator and needs to make sure that everything happens on schedule. After the exam papers are ready, Registry colleagues will be stationed in the printing room for about three weeks to make arrangements concerning printing, proofreading, packaging, recording and

double-checking to make sure that printing results, quantity and stapling of the exam papers are exactly as expected.

“This year 292,547 pieces of A4 paper were used for printing.” Vu Ka Wai, head of Registry, explains that due to space limitations, all the exam papers were stored in her office. “I locked the door whenever I left my office. One of my colleagues, who was responsible for coordinating exam papers, also had the key. We only give keys to those who don't have friends or relatives sitting for the exam to avoid conflict of interests. All colleagues with access to the exam papers also need to sign a declaration of confidentiality.”

### Grading of Exam Papers → Admission

After the exam papers are ready comes the most difficult part—making invigilation arrangements. Take this year for example, if all the exams take place at once, it would require 300 classrooms, 300 chief invigilators (usually administrative staff from academic units and Registry colleagues), and 465 assistant invigilators (usually postgraduate students), and would involve 13,129 attendances, but there are only around 100 classrooms on the current campus. “Invigilators represent the image of UM since they are the first to meet the students. To present a professional image, every year we would organise two briefing sessions before the exam to explain invigilation rules and code of ethics. We would also distribute instructions for invigilators,” says Vu.

The end of the admission exam doesn't mean Registry colleagues' job is over—all exam papers need to be delivered to the chief examiners immediately after the admission exam is over. Chief examiners would then work with their team members to grade the papers. Nearly 100 staff need to finish grading the over 13,000 papers and send the papers back to the Registry within two weeks. And because of the need to conduct interviews in early May for some subjects, the Registry needs to record marks, double-check the attendance list for each subject, and check the marks on a random basis to eliminate any possible technical errors. These jobs need to be completed by early May so that the name list of interview candidates can be finalised and interview arrangements can be coordinated with the relevant academic units as soon as possible. Sometime during the last ten days of May, the standing committee under the Senate would hold a meeting to approve the proposed admission marks, which signals the near-end of the admission exam period. But it doesn't mean Registry colleagues can breathe a sigh of relief. They need to input the marks into the online application system so that students can check their exam marks and acceptance status, and download the acceptance letter and other admission-related documents. According to Vu, UM's current acceptance rate is somewhere around 25 per cent. She hopes that the greater flexibility in exam venue allocation enabled by the greater space on the new campus will make the admission process more efficient.

### 澳大入學考試流程 Admission Exam Process

時間	活動
1至3月中 January to mid-March	編製試卷 Preparation of exam papers
1月下旬至2月下旬 Late January to late February	考生報名 Application by students
3月中 Mid-March	印製試卷 Printing of exam papers
4月第二週 Week 2 of April	入學考試 Admission exam
4月中至下旬 Mid-April to late April	批改試卷 Grading of exam papers
5月上旬 Early May	安排面試 Interview arrangements
6月初 Early June	公佈結果 Announcement of exam results

# 校園裡的武林大師

## Breathe Slowly with UM's Martial Arts Master

文 Text | 校園記者吳中天 UM Reporter Dayday Wu

圖 Photo | 張愛華 Ella Cheong

他在朋友眼中是一個癡迷中國傳統文化的「武林大師」——穿著太極服穿梭校園、在澳大珍禧書院開班教書法和武功、舉辦書法展、代表澳大武術隊奪取多個武術比賽獎項……陳勝彪同學獨特的個人風格充滿了「穿越」感，為摩登的澳大校園帶來一股古樸氣息。

### 我是在「悶」裡面長大的

就讀澳大中文系本科二年級的陳勝彪，外表成熟穩重，說話沉穩簡潔，平日總是一身古著。那麼，毛筆字、太極拳這些被一般視為「老人家愛好」究竟是如何成為這位年輕人生活的一部分呢？

陳勝彪於1991年出生，是家中獨子。童年時父母管教甚嚴，要求他專心讀書，幾乎沒有玩樂時間。偶然的一次機會，小勝彪愛上練毛筆字，這個「跟學習有關」的愛好當時沒有遭到父母阻撓，之後便成為他單調學習歲月裡的舒壓窗口。「傳統文化看似挺悶的，但後來我發現重複做一件事，比如練一個筆劃，可以創造出不同效果，樂趣就在這裡。」

書法愛好讓勝彪從寫字全班倒數第一名，到進入每天除吃飯睡覺即使是沒人指導也獨自練字的瘋狂狀態。然而，即便如此，在重視考試成績的教育環境中，他還是多次被警告「不要練字，多寫作文」。後來，他又迷上了傳統武術。六歲時，白鶴派掌門曾向當印刷廠廠長的陳爸爸提議「交換兒子」——他教勝彪武術，自己的兒子學印刷。陳爸爸怕兒子學曉功夫後去打架，當場一口拒絕。但小勝彪無法抗拒武術的魅力，偷偷在成人眼皮底下練氣功，廣泛閱讀相關書籍。雖然如此，他也常遭身邊人提出「練這些有什麼用」的質疑。

### 讓全世界都學會慢慢呼吸

練武術和毛筆字有什麼用？勝彪不假思索地回答：「修心」。在不斷摸索中，勝彪發現中國傳統文化各部分其實是相通的，其中一個重要核心是感悟人和事的內在靈魂。然而在快速的現代社會，很多人（尤其是年輕人）並不願花太多時間思考。「我在武當山修煉時，聽到不少師兄弟說『趕快學完，下山掙錢養家』。師傅說其實他們什麼都沒學會。我在澳大開氣功班，創立書法協會，只是想提供一個機會讓同學們靜下心來。」

這兩年，他獨自旅行、修煉，學會直面困難。有一次在去武當山途中被騙了手機，和武館失去聯繫。正是

靠著平穩的呼吸，跑了十幾公里最終到達目的地。「只要你靜下心來，事情總會解決。所以我希望全世界的人都學會慢慢地呼吸，這樣就會少一些矛盾和衝突。」

陳勝彪17歲從內地移居澳門，21歲被保送到澳大中文系，「讀中文系可以認識更多中國傳統文化，而且來到澳大讀書和住進珍禧書院後，我獲得更多策劃、組織活動的實幹機會，把自己的想法傳達給身邊人。」

展望未來，勝彪最希望能在文化武術方面做研究和推廣工作。同時，他也打算畢業後繼續升學、教書或考入警察學校成為武術教官。想法多多的他強調「澳門只是自己人生的起點。」這位年輕的「武林大師」不打算做一個超凡脫俗的大師，他更樂於在生活經歷中尋找感悟，與人分享，展現另一種青春的力量。

If you ever see a young man in flowing white robes walking around our campus or practicing *qi gong*, or *Taiji*, or calligraphy in front of the tiny tortoise pond or under a blooming tree with a concentrated expression on his face, do not be alarmed and think that you have somehow time-travelled into the ancient times. This young man who is crazy about traditional Chinese martial arts and calligraphy is Chen Sheng Biao, a second-year undergraduate student from the Department of Chinese. He has opened calligraphy and martial arts classes at Pearl Jubilee College (PJC), and organised exhibitions for his calligraphy works. He has won prizes at numerous martial arts competitions. Among his friends, he is affectionately referred to as "our martial arts master".

"Growing up, I had a boring life," Chen opens the story about how he stumbled upon his interest in calligraphy with this unexpected comment. Chen is the only child in the family, and his parents believed in strict discipline. As a result, he spent most of his childhood time studying, knowing that any non-study-related hobby would be frowned upon by his parents. A chance encounter with a Chinese writing brush, however, made him fall in love with calligraphy, and perhaps because the hobby was considered study-related, it survived the parental ban, and became his only childhood playground. He would practice writing for hours, feigning deaf to his parents' nagging protest that, "Less brushing, more essay writing," and totally fascinated by how the repetition of a same stroke could achieve so many different effects.

His introduction to martial arts came after an unsuccessful "son exchange programme" proposed by a friend of his father's. When he was six years old, his father's friend, who was the master of the White Crane Martial Arts Faction, suggested to Chen's father, who was the manager of a



printing factory, that he teach Chen martial arts and Chen's father teach his son printing techniques in return, to which Chen's father emphatically declined for fear that his son might graduate from martial arts learning to become a street thug. Unable to resist the charm of martial arts, little Chen began to engage in a series of undercover martial arts training activities, which included extensive reading of related books and practicing, stubbornly ignoring the frequent voices of doubt, "What's the point of practicing martial arts?"

Seriously, what's the point—of practicing martial arts or calligraphy? Chen answered, "They make you breathe slowly. They help to quiet your mind. They let you enter a state where it's easier to get in touch with your inner self and the core of this world. And these will do you enormous good, physically and emotionally, especially in this fast-paced world. In fact I honestly believe if the whole world could learn to breathe more slowly, there would be fewer conflicts."

Chen immigrated to Macao at age 17. At 21 he was recommended for direct admission to the Department of Chinese at UM, which suited him perfectly, because studying a Chinese major has allowed him to know more about traditional Chinese culture. Asked about his plans for the future, Chen says he hopes to study and promote martial arts and traditional Chinese culture but he doesn't want to become a modern martial arts master living a cloistered life. He is open to different possibilities: he wants to pursue further studies; he thinks he would like teaching; he is also interested in attending a police college and training to be a martial arts coach. He's not in a hurry to decide though. Like he said, "Quiet your mind, and the answer you have been seeking might surface automatically."



陳勝彪練武術多年，甚有功架。（此圖由受訪者提供）  
Years of practice behind this simple pose (Picture courtesy of Chen Sheng Biao)



陳勝彪應邀為《澳大人》讀者揮墨「道法自然」四字以共勉

"Tao follows nature", written by Chen, at My UM's invitation.

焦點新聞  
News at a Glance

澳大2012/2013學年大學議庭及校董會聯席會議於5月6日舉行。根據澳門特別行政區行政長官、澳大校監崔世安在會上表示，澳大今年將逐步遷入新校區，期望大學的領導團隊充分發揮新校區的優勢，帶領澳大穩步向前，發展成為一所有特色、高水準的世界級大學。

UM held the Joint Meeting of the University Assembly and the University Council for the 2012/2013 academic year on 6 May. Chui Sai On, chancellor of UM and chief executive of Macao SAR, said at the meeting that UM will move to the new campus in stages this year. He expressed his hope that the university's management team continues to lead UM to progress steadily and makes use of the advantages of the new campus to develop UM into a world-class university.

澳大社會科學及人文學院歷史系研究教授Robert J. Anthony與加拿大英屬哥倫比亞大學Sebastian Prange教授聯合編輯《早期現代史期刊》第16期及第17期特別號——《亞洲海域之海盜行為》。該期刊為SSCI收錄期刊，在國際上享有極高的學術聲譽，是最權威的歷史學學術期刊之一。

Robert J. Anthony, a research professor of Asian history in the Department of History, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FSH), UM, recently co-edited two special issues (issue 16 and issue 17), of the *Journal of Early Modern History*, on "Piracy in Asian Waters", with Prof. Sebastian Prange from the University of British Columbia. The *Journal of Early Modern History* is internationally recognised as one of the premier scholarly journals in world history.

由澳大法學院碩士生袁星星、鄭佳佳、尹青思、唐妍彥及社會科學及人文學院碩士生王瑜娜組成的隊伍參與有「國際法學界奧林匹克競賽」之稱的「2013年傑賽普國際法模擬法庭全球總決賽」，代表隊伍雖首次出賽，憑出色的表現贏得最佳新人隊獎。

Five UM master's students, four from the Faculty of Law and one from FSH, namely Yuan Xingxing, Zheng Jiajia, Yin Qingsi, Tang Yanyan and Wang Yuna, received the Best New Team Award at the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

澳大亞太經濟與管理研究所正式運作，並於4月17日舉行開幕儀式，研究所擁有來自學術界及商業界的強大師資和顧問團隊，當中包括三位諾貝爾經濟學獎得主，將為本地及亞太地區培育更多具有國際競爭力的人才。

The Opening Ceremony and Gala Dinner for the Asia-Pacific Academy of Economics and Management (APAEM), UM, was held on 17 April, signalling the official start of the operation of APAEM. With a strong teaching and advisory team comprised of well-known scholars and business leaders, including three Nobel Prize laureates, APAEM is committed to nurturing more internationally competitive future leaders for Macao and the Asia-Pacific region.

為加強校方與全體澳大人的溝通，澳大於5月13日及5月14日為教職員及學生分別舉辦兩場校政座談會，向教職員和學生講解新校園及大學發展的最新情況，與及交流討論最新的校政安排。

To enhance the communication between the university and UM members, UM held two Town Hall Meetings for staff and two for students on 13 May and 14 May. UM's top management attended the meetings to provide the latest information about the new campus and the development plan of the university, as well as to discuss university affairs with UM staff and students.

# 澳大人畢業留言 Graduation Messages

趁著畢業季，《澳大人》特別舉辦畢業留言活動，在校園設置許願架供澳大人留下對畢業生的祝福或對學弟妹的寄語。

Knowing that it's time for graduating students to say goodbye to their alma mater and to start a new chapter in their lives, the editorial team of *My UM* earlier set up a wishing rack on campus to let students leave messages for the graduating students.



## 校園一角 Corner of the Campus

### 澳大人畢業照「致青春」

考試剛結束，即將畢業的澳大人馬不停蹄準備各項畢業活動，首推便是拍攝畢業照。今年該項活動在5月11及12日舉行：拍攝當天，畢業生頭戴四方帽、身穿醒神畢業袍，與前來致賀的老師和親友把握機會在校園各處留影。現場歡笑聲、祝福聲不絕，為畢業生又添一筆難忘回憶。

### Goodbye Alma Mater, Hello Tomorrow

On 11 May and 12 May, many graduating students, dressed in graduation gowns, with flowers and gifts in hand, returned to the campus with their family and friends to take graduation photos. The excitement about graduation and the prospect of starting a new chapter in life were written all over their faces.



# 新校園將逐步遷入

## Relocation to Happen in Stages

文 Text | 張愛華 Ella Cheong

根據澳門特別行政區行政長官、澳大校監崔世安的最新指示，隨著新校園建設工程的完工驗收，澳大將逐步遷入新校園。按現計劃，中華醫藥研究院、兩個國家重點實驗室將於2013/2014新學年第一學期率先遷往新校園，2,000多名師生亦將於暑假期間陸續遷入住宿區。此外，部分碩士、學位後、通識及體育課程的教學活動也將於新學年開始在新校園進行，約半數校級行政及學術支援部門亦將提前進駐，以便提供支援服務。上述教學、研究、行政及住宿按序分批進駐，目的是使龐大而複雜的遷校行動對大學教研工作以及師生校園

生活的影響減至最低程度。因此，新學年第一學期的大部分課程活動仍會於現校園進行，並依照逐步遷入的方針，於寒假期間陸續遷入新校園，並爭取第二學期全面於新校園上課。

According to the latest instructions from Chui Sai On, chief executive of Macao SAR and chancellor of UM, UM will move to the new campus in stages. According to the current plan, the Institute of Chinese Medical Sciences and the two state key labs will be the first to move to the new

campus during the first semester of the 2013/2014 academic year. Approximately 2,000 staff and students will move to the residential areas of the new campus in stages during the summer break. Some of the master's degree courses, postgraduate certificate courses, general education courses and physical education courses will be conducted on the new campus starting the next academic year. About half of the university-level administrative units and academic support units will move as well to provide support. The purpose of moving to the new campus in batches is to minimise the impact on teaching and research activities as well as on the staff and students' life. Therefore, during the first semester of the next academic year, teaching of most of the courses will still be conducted on the current campus. The remaining departments and units will move to the new campus in batches during the winter break. It is hoped that all teaching activities can take place on the new campus starting the second semester of the next academic year.

# 從數字看搬遷準備工作

## Numbers You Need to Know about Relocation

文 Text | 張愛華 Ella Cheong

圖 Photo | 吳景洪 Kidonis Ng

新校園啟用後，澳大隨即進場展開後續工作，為逐步遷入新校園的教學和研究工作做好準備。遷校工作千頭萬緒，搬遷物品及設備也非常龐大，究竟我們在搬遷前需要做哪些籌備工作？有哪些物品要搬？數量有幾多？今期將透過「數字」來為大家逐一介紹。

從表內數據可見，是次涉及萬餘名師生的各項籌備工作繁雜龐大，因此，如何確保教學、研究、行政及住宿可逐步遷入新校園，除了校方做好事先的規劃和風險管理工作外，還有賴全校的參與和支持。只要澳大人上下一心，不畏艱難和挑戰，一定可以順利、有序地完成搬遷工作。

### 搬遷前的準備工作

新校園能夠暢順投入運作，需要確保四大原則：一、盡可能減少對教學及科研的影響；二、確保師生員工的健康與安全；三、平穩有序、實事求是；四、有效節約。在搬遷前，大學須進入新校園開展後續工程，包括裝修實驗室、各單體建築大堂、餐廳和廚房；安裝測試校園電腦網絡及資訊設備；鋪設WiFi網絡、電話系統、水、電、天然氣計量錶；安裝課室及會議室的影音設備、分體冷氣機、住宅單位的廚櫃等設備；購置家具以及交通、醫療、安保及衛生的安排等。有關詳細的準備及搬遷工作項目，可參見以下列表：

Numbers speak louder than words. In this issue of "New Campus Updates", let's look at some relocation-related numbers so we can get some idea about the challenges of the preparations for the relocation within a relatively short time frame.

### Pre-relocation Preparations

Throughout the relocation process, the university will follow four principles—(1) minimise the impact on teaching and research activities of the university, (2) ensure the health and safety of the staff and students, (3) be practical, and carry out the relocation in an orderly manner, and (4) be efficient and cost-effective. Before the relocation, the university needs to enter the new campus to complete a series of post-delivery works, including outfitting labs, lobbies of the various buildings, restaurants and



新校區在投入運作前需要進行大量的後續工程  
A lot of post-delivery work needs to be done before the new campus can be put into use

kitchens; installation and testing of campus computer networks and information equipment; installation of WiFi network, telephone system, water, electricity and natural gas metres; installation of AV systems and split-type air conditioners in classrooms and meeting rooms; installation of kitchen cabinets in residential units; procurement of furniture; as well as transportation, medical, security and cleaning arrangements. Refer to the tables below for details.

The tables below give us a glimpse of the challenges of the preparation for the relocation. Apart from good planning and risk management on the part of the university, it also requires the participation and support of all UM members to make sure that the relocation proceeds in a smooth and orderly manner.

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My UM aims to cover stories about ordinary UM members we work or study with. If you happen to know such stories, please feel free to share with us.

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準備工作 Preparations	
籌建書院 Residential colleges	8所 8
書院飯堂 Residential college dining halls	5個 5
餐廳 Restaurants	5間 5
商舖 Shops	10間 10
校園網絡 Campus network interfaces	共60,000個網絡接口 60,000
無線區域網絡設備 (WiFi) Wireless hotspots	3,800個點 3,800
影音設備 Classrooms and meeting rooms requiring AV systems	約350個課室及會議室 ≈350
購買家具 Furniture to be procured (pcs)	10多萬件 >100,000
安裝廚櫃及爐具 Residential units to be outfitted with kitchen cabinets and other appliances.	400多個住宿單位 >400
安裝分體冷氣機 Split-type air conditioners	1,500部 1,500

搬遷工作 To Be Moved	
學院 Faculties	8個 8
師生 Staff and students	10,000多名 >10,000
圖書 Books	約65萬冊 (相等於30,000箱物品) ≈650,000 copies (≈30,000 boxes)
實驗室 Labs	110多個 >110
電腦 Computers	2,500台 2,500
辦公室物品 Office supplies	約50,000箱 ≈50,000 boxes
學生宿舍 Student dormitories	約1,500名宿生及約15,000箱物品 ≈1,500 students & ≈15,000 boxes of items
教職員宿舍 Staff quarters	約60個單位 ≈60 units