



習近平勉勵澳門也有益港人

▼ 家副主席習近平結束對澳門特區的兩天考 ▼ 察訪問,已於昨日返回北京。

图近平副主席去年七月京奧開幕前曾經訪港,視察港協辦京奧馬術賽事的籌備情況,並會見了各界人士,又探訪了民居,平易近人、實事求是的作風給予各界人士和市民留下了好印象;此次〇九新年伊始、牛年新歲將臨,習副主席考察澳門特區,雖然沒有再度蒞港,但港人對其行程、活動仍然感到關注,特別是習副主席有關澳門適度多元發展經濟、官民同心同德迎戰金融海嘯以及維護澳門社會穩定、反對外力干預等談話,港人更有感同身受之感。

今年二〇〇九年,是澳門回歸祖國、特區成立 十周年的日子,又適逢特首選舉、立法會換屆兩件 大事。習近平在晚宴致詞及與澳門各界人士的談話 中,對澳門回歸九年以來經濟發展、民生改善、社 會安定,包括妥善處理政制發展問題和基本法第二 十三條立法,及時採取有力有效措施應對國際金融 海嘯的衝擊,都給予了充分的肯定和高度評價。

事實是,習近平副主席一行今天看到的澳門,和回歸前的澳門,無論是政治、經濟、文化各方面的實力和應變能力,完全不可同日而語。澳門特首何厚鏵去年十一月發表的施政報告中就提到,儘管澳門經濟受到國際金融危機衝擊,二〇一〇年新一屆特區政府接任時,仍會有七百到八百億的儲備。而去年及前年,澳門特區政府兩次向市民派發五千元現金券,加上免費醫療、免費教育等福利,亦令到不少香港市民稱羨。去年底,二十三條立法在澳門成功進行諮詢及提交立法會審議通過,亦顯示了澳門政府處理「一國兩制」重大原則問題的能力,更顯示了澳門政府處理「一國兩制」重大原則問題的能力,更顯示了澳門社會民衆的明智和團結。

當前,正如習近平副主席所指出,適度多元發展經濟,是澳門特區面對的主要問題。娛樂博彩業的「一花獨放」在今次金融海嘯衝擊下暴露了「單一化」的深層次危機,一旦博彩業「傷風」,整個澳門經濟就會「重感冒」。

正因如此,中央年前已開始向澳門特區政府作



出了適度多元發展經濟的提醒,而且出台了一系列相關的政策和措施,全面推動香港、澳門兩個特區和廣東省整個珠江三角洲地區的進一步融合和整體發展,二〇〇六年初發表的國家第十一個五年規劃已明確有此思路,日前剛公布的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(二〇〇八至二〇二〇年)》更把粤港澳合作進一步納入「規劃」之內,就推動重大基礎設施對接、加強產業合作、共建優質生活圈以及創新合作方式四方面提出了多項具體、切實而又可行的措施,包括醞釀已久的港珠澳大橋將於今

年內動工,中央首次直接爲一項地方基建工程注入 五十億的資本全。

完全可以肯定,本港和澳門兩個特區,未來在經濟上是否可以跨越眼前金融海嘯難關,以及取得進一步發展,加強與粤省珠三角地區的進一步融合和整體化發展,將是無可抗拒的、也是得天獨厚的必由之路。在這一大方向上,本港和澳門兩個特區可以說是利益相通、禍福與共,兩地之間需要有更密切的配合與溝通。

2009/01/12 大公報社評



Xi's encouragement to Macao also benefits Hong Kong

Vice President Xi Jinping returned to Beijing yesterday after a two-day inspection tour of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR).

In July last year, before the opening of the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympic Games, Vice President Xi had also visited Hong Kong to inspect preparations for co-hosting the equestrian events of the Beijing Olympics, during which he also met personages from various sectors and visited a family. He left a favourable impression on people of various sectors and citizens in general with his amiable and down-to-earth work-style. This time, right after New Year's Day, 2009, and before the beginning of the Year of the Ox, Vice President Xi inspected Macao. Although he did not come to Hong Kong, people here were still concerned about his itinerary and activities. In particular, Hong Kong people appreciated and shared Vice President Xi's remarks that Macao should make appropriate diversification in its development, that the (Macao) government and people should be of one heart and one mind to tackle the financial crisis, safeguard Macao's social stability and oppose foreign intervention.

This year, 2009, will mark the 10th anniversary of Macao's return to the Motherland and the establishment of the Macao SAR. It also happens that two major events, the elections of the Chief Executive of Macao SAR and its Legislative Council, will also be held this year. In his speech at a dinner reception and talks with personages from various sectors in Macao, Xi Jinping fully affirmed and greatly appreciated Macao's economic development, improvement in people's livelihood and social stability in the past nine years since its return to the Motherland, as well as Macao's legislation on Basic Law Article 23 and its effective measures to tackle the negative effects by the global financial crisis.

In fact, the Macao as seen by Vice President Xi Jinping and his entourage and the Macao before its return to the Motherland cannot be mentioned in the same breath, either in its political, economic and cultural strengths or in its capability to deal with

emergencies. Macao Chief Executive Edmund Ho Hau-wah said in his policy address in November that although Macao was under assault by the global financial crisis, there would still be some 70 billion to 80 billion patacas (one pataca is equal to one Hong Kong dollar) left to the new SAR Government in 2010. Macao SAR Government granted 5, 000-pataca to each citizen in 2008 and the year before. In addition, Macao citizens now enjoy benefits such as free medical care and education, to the admiration of many Hong Kong citizens. At the end of last year, Macao successfully conducted a public consultation on legislation for the Basic Law's Article 23 and a bill is now before the Legislative Council for consideration and passage. This is not only a manifestation of Macao SAR Government's capability in dealing with issues concerning the major principle of "one country two systems", but, more importantly, a manifestation of the wisdom and solidarity of Macao people as well.

At present, as Vice President Xin Jinping pointed out, how to appropriately diversify its economic development is a major issue facing the Macao SAR. The "one flower blooming" of the entertainment and gaming industry exposes an underlying crisis of reliance on a single sector. If the gaming industry has a "sniffle", the whole economy of Macao suffers a "heavy flu".

It is because of this that last year the Central Government already began to remind the Macao SAR Government of the need for appropriate diversification and launched a series of relevant measures and policies to further integrate the two SARs of Hong Kong and Macao with the whole Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province, and to boost the overall development of the region. This idea was embodied in the nation's 11th Five—Year Plan unveiled in early 2006. The Outlines for the Reform and Development Plan for the Pearl River Delta Region (2008–2020) unveiled days ago included further cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in the Plan. The Plan puts

forward concrete, practical and feasible measures to facilitate cross-border infrastructure projects, to strengthen industrial cooperation, to jointly build a quality living circle and to renovate the cooperation mode, including starting construction of the long-discussed Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao bridge this year with the Central Government injecting five billion yuan into it. This is the first time the Central Government has made any direct capital injection into a regional infrastructure project.

It can be safely predicted that, to strengthen their further integration and integrated development with Guangdong's Pearl River Delta will be an irresistible, inevitable and exceptionally advantageous road for the two SARs, Hong Kong and Macao, to take in order to ride out the current difficulties brought on by the global financial crisis and for future development. Following this general orientation, Hong Kong and Macao share common interests and have to go through thick and thin together, hence the two SARs need closer coordination and communication.

12 January 2009

Idiom:

Mention in the same breath — To compare a thing or a person with another that is quite different.

Examples:

- 1. They are so different that they should not be mentioned in the same breath.
- 2. It's unusual to hear "promotions" mentioned in the same breath as "layoffs."
- 3. This is help. This cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the conduct of bureaucrats in the government.
- 4. Mechanical energy and formation energy cannot be mentioned in the same breath.
- 5. How can you mention our football team and theirs in the same breath?

Kong and Macao in the Plan. The Plan puts

習近平 博士學歷領導人

生於1953年6月1日的習近平,爲陝西富平人,爲中共元老習仲勳幼子。他於淸華大學人文社會學院馬克思主義理論與思想政治教育專業畢業,法學博士。1974年1月加入中國共產黨,是中共第十五屆中央候補委員;十六屆中央委員;第十七屆中共中央政治局常委、中央書記處書記。現任中華人民共和國副主席,中共中央黨校校長。

習近平2008年3月上任國家副主席後,曾於同

年7月到訪香港。由曾慶紅手上接管港澳工作的習近平,於7月6日訪問香港3日,包括實地了解香港籌備2008年奧運會和殘奧會馬術比賽的情況,以及視察香港的近況。臨離港前,習近平訓勉香港行政長官及政府高官,表示要「通情達理、團結高效、精誠合作,行政立法司法要互相理解,互相支持」,又要求曾蔭權「強政勵治、穩健施政、高效施政」。而中聯辦副主任彭清華罕有地對習近平訪

港作總結,他強調習近平此行有三個主題:奧運、 賑災、經濟民生。

習近平在去年6月底在四川巡察地震災情期間,會見澳門行政長官何厚鏵時,已答應親自到澳門訪問。今年1月10日,習近平訪問澳門兩日。旋風式的訪問,澳門當局爲習近平安排了共計9場公開採訪活動,又參觀大三巴等多個著名景點,以及考察澳門經濟的發展情況。

中文基本功

講史在求眞 名字要準確

學生寫記敘文,名字、時間、地點、數目必須準確,被稱爲「四大要素」。如果傳媒人士講歷史,對此要求更加嚴格。去年十二月十四日晚上收聽香港電台《中華五千年》節目,聽到講一九三八年廣州淪陷於日寇時,頗有名不副實之處。

廣州淪陷後,老前輩會記得民衆 諷刺「守土有責」的第四戰區副司令 長官余漢謀和廣東省政府主席吳鐵 城,譏爲「余漢無謀,吳鐵失城」;還有兩句,是諷刺第一五一師師長莫 希德和廣州市長曾養甫,那是「莫希 唔得(德),曾養有譜(甫)」。港 台講者有講這段插曲,只是把「莫希 唔得」變成「希德唔得」,既欠姓氏,又有重音(得德同音),破壞了

四句民謠在用字命意上的統一風格

港台講者,也把余漢謀當時所指揮的第十二集團軍誤爲第十二軍,這犯了兩項錯誤:一是這個集團軍統轄第六十二軍、第六十三軍和第六十五軍,不是「孤軍」;二是當時廣東並無第十二軍在境內。把整個集團軍「濃縮」爲一個軍,給讀者以當時「我軍寡不敵衆」的錯覺。

香港電台講史節目,經常出錯, 以上所說,不過是一個節目一次廣播 時出現兩錯例子;兩錯都不算輕微。 這個節目是引導青少年聽衆認識祖國 歷史的,本來意義重大,有關製作人 等,是不是要認真一點呢?

容 若



調校思維 才能學好英文

黑 楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com)





在網上討論區,看到有網友問哪間補習社的英文老師好,這問題很快就得到一些粗略回應,說哪間怎樣,另一間又怎樣。當時我想,這位提問的網友結果有沒有找到理想的英文老師呢?

看中國和希臘的哲學史,都可見 好老師在社會上有地位。他們採取的 方法是現代術語所謂的小班教學,因 材施教,甚至個別教授,與時下先有 課程才有學生的程式完全兩樣。

上述那網友在提問時,若能比較 清楚的指出他想問的是哪位老師的教 學方法好或哪位老師的課程好,回應 的網友就可能會比較具針對性的指出 一些教學方法的特點或課程的特點, 然後講出自己的感受。

另外,那提問的網友最好能說出 自己要找補習老師的原因。例如就讀 學校是全民補習,於是人有我有;還 是知道自己在某方面不足,要補一 補。

從那網友提問的方法,可以想像 他有以下的特點:1)有研究的精神, 在決定前先作好準備;2)思想並不精 密;3)目標也不明確。有這些特點的 人想學好第二語言,而這第二語言是 英語,容不容易呢?不容易,因爲英 文的文法比中文精密,有時甚至是到 了近乎不必要的精密程度。這是香港 學生要面對的問題,很多學生常投訴 英文文法難,其實是因爲思維上中英 不同,學生無法把想法調校。

舉一個簡單有趣的例子:寫一個中文字時把筆劃次序調亂,還是可以寫出很美觀甚至端正的字;寫一個英文字(word)時,把字母的先後調亂來寫,感受就很不同了。英文字的串法,雖不是完全合乎拼音原則,但一般也相距不遠,把字母調亂先後來寫,也就等於在腦裡把字翻轉來讀。

或者同學會問:用電腦寫文章, 輸入英文字時不是可以先輸入其中有 的字母,再填上缺少了的字母嗎?有 時電腦的程式還會自動填充,校正英 文字呢!

對!但這也是使學生較難學好英 語的原因之一。

(哪個英文補習老師好・上)



旅業收復失地 需靠發揮特色

香港、澳門兩地的相關旅遊發展單位公布2008年旅遊業業績。雖在金融海嘯衝擊下,兩地的旅客人數不跌反升,澳門更創出旅客數目新高,去年入境旅客總數是3019萬人次,比2007年上升11%;香港的入境旅客總數比澳門少,總數為2951萬人次,比2007年升4.7%,以旅發局上升8%的目標,還是相差超過3個百分點。

內地訪澳旅客的數目有極大升幅,爲1750萬人次,較2007年增加17.7%;反之,內地訪港旅客只有1680萬人次,較2007年增加只爲

9%,增幅只爲澳門的一半。 在全球金融海嘯的陰霾下,香港 旅發局預計今年訪港旅客只有2900萬 人次,較去年大約少1.6%;其中短途 客將減7.4%,長途客更會進一步減少 12.4%

澳門旅遊業迎頭趕上,除靠博彩業之外,其多元化旅遊發展以及文化遺產景點的保育,都比香港更具吸引力。香港要收復失地,必須對症下藥,將香港的特色加以發揮,譬如「松林炮台生態歷史徑」,就以殖民地戰爭及歷史遺跡,輔以自然生態作賣點;此外,鹿頸或西貢白腊村的客家圍村文化等等,只要加以發揮,皆是香港吸引旅客之處。

香港旅遊業發展空間仍然很大, 當然購物、美食往往是主打,倘能添加文化生態、會展、歷史遺跡方面的 色彩,將大大提升旅客對香港的興趣!

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康