

大學生內地就業應端正心態

本港大學畢業生北上就業，是金融海嘯下催生的社會新議題之一，值得各方探討和關注。

本港青年北上就學或就業，今日說來似乎是一件新鮮事，因為過去二、三十年，本港經濟發展迅速，就業形勢良好，大學生號稱「天之驕子」，基本不愁出路，尤其是近年金融業大事擴張，一些大學財院系的「尖子」，未畢業便已有「大行」招手，聘書三、四份，年薪百萬，都是優薪高職。相比之下，又怎會有人想到內地就業呢？然而，眼前一場金融海嘯，本港就業市場大幅萎縮，金融業更成「重災區」，裁員之聲不絕如響，連論再高薪請新人了。應屆大學生不可避免要嘗到「畢業即失業」的滋味。在此情況下，特區政府千方百計「保就業」，港生在港或往內地就業，可獲得資助。

所謂「化危為機」或「危中有機」，上述措施一旦落實，對本港大學畢業生來說，其實不僅不是什麼「危」，而是一個非常難得的機遇。

內地近年改革開放進一步深入發展，不少外資紛紛進軍中國市場，港資企業更是「近水樓台」，紛紛回內地設廠，因而創造了一批「外向型」的新型就業職位，一些年輕人得風氣之先，到這些外資或合資企業中任職，幾年下來發展都相當理想，成為專業職系或管理層骨幹，不少且在內地成家立室，買了房子，娶了漂亮老婆。而他們對在內地生活、工作的經驗都是愉快和正面的。

因此，眼前有特區政府協助聯繫和提供工資補助，應屆大學畢業生如選擇到內地就業，條件是比過去更優勝了。內地此次雖然也受到金融海嘯衝擊，不少企業面臨困境，大學生就業同樣「打崩頭」，但在中央一再出台有力措施支持下，整體經濟局面還是比較樂觀的，如果本港大學生能夠充分發揮自己中英文語文、國際視野以及



受金融海嘯影響，本港大學畢業生北上就業成為新議題。圖為青年民建聯委員張思晉（中）呼籲學生參加內地實習計劃。（本報攝）

頭腦靈活的優勢，在就業市場上與內地大學生相較，還是具有一定競爭力的。

但是，真要與內地人才比較，本港大學生更必須看到自己的「弱項」，包括普通話「麻麻地」以及對國情、歷史的認識不足，在工作責任感和上進心方面也未必如內地大學生般強。

因此，港生要到內地就業和發展，首先必須有一個正確的認識和謙虛的態度，內地市場是一個廣闊天地，國家建設發展如日中天，年輕人如能投身到這個大事業中去，只要努力不懈，肯定可以有一番作為，不僅有助推動國家現代化建設，個人才能、抱負也會有機會得到實踐和施展

，前景是充滿挑戰性和未可限量的。

不過，近日一些團體的調查顯示，部分應屆大學生對前往內地工作的心態似乎不是那麼可取，有人表示只會在本港「找不到工作才會考慮到內地發展，有人關注的只是薪金多寡，要求月薪一萬、政府補貼五千，還只想往上海等大城市。當然，年輕人可以有自己的想法，但想法必須實際，即使不談什麼理想和奉獻，毫無工作經驗、開口就一萬，最少也是對內地就業市場不了解和自我評估過高，想法是不切實際和必須調整的。

2009/02/23 大公报社評

中文基本功

孫局長不受歪音干擾

一月十七日上午十一時，收看有線電視新聞，得知教育局長孫明揚把糾正一詞讀成斗正，有別於傳媒一窩蜂讀成「九正」。這是孫局長繼一月十一日把擴大讀成抗大，有別於傳媒一窩蜂讀成「確大」，都是不受鋪天蓋地的歪音干擾，堅持了粵語的實際讀音之顯例。

去年我已說過，糾正、糾察、糾紛的糾，古時讀橋，從《詩經》、《說文解字》到《集韻》都得到證明；自明代開始改讀斗，有張自烈的《正字通》為證。儘管張氏不贊同，可是四百年來，尤其是在粵語，一直這麼讀，早已約定俗成。

當時我也提到，黃錫凌也反對讀斗。他在《粵音韻彙》強調：「糾從斗得聲，讀如九」。不過，就粵語來說，從斗得聲，正是讀橋而非讀九，因為矯糾同音而九與矯、糾不同音

，不容混淆。我並舉了叫喊的叫字為例，誰敢說叫字讀九讀教？這類字還有趣，在粵語來說也是古時讀橋，今天讀斗。

我也提到，把糾字誤讀九，由於《大明正韻》的編者以其鄉音橋九同音，便以筆畫少的九字代替筆畫多的矯字來註音，黃錫凌迷信《正韻》，港英時期「正音」人士又迷信黃錫凌，才會鬧出糾誤讀九造成混亂之惡例！

這些話，相信不少《大公报》讀者記憶猶新。今天重抄這些內容，是支持孫明揚局長讀正音，揭露那些「正音」人士「頭重腳輕根底淺，嘴尖皮厚腹中空」！

四百年來廣東人一直堅持這麼讀就得尊重，怎麼要用非粵語的音調來冒充粵語的實際讀音以造成混亂呢？

容若

五星級英文



作文刺激思想新陳代謝

一個英文老師，可否像一個教練那樣，使整班學生有團隊精神，一起學好英文？我有兩個不同個案。

有次去代課，剛遇上學校舉辦全校徵文比賽，分初中組和高中組，於是我乘機向學生推銷作文技巧。最願意一試的竟是一班中一學生。大概他們初入中學，對學校一切活動都抱着躍躍欲試的心態，加上我說：「You are Form one students. If you win the competition, you will prove that you are as good as Form two and Form three students. This is very difficult and very challenging。」

運動員都知道，要贏一個比賽，最重要的往往不是技巧，而是落場時的鬥志。

我問：「Do you want to try and win the competition?」全班竟有大部分同學舉手。我等了一會，讓沒有舉手的同學也有機會再想一想。結果，全班都舉起手來。之後，每堂英文堂，學生都要求學作文或練習作文，以進行越級挑戰。

在訓練期間，有同學上課時大聲

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講話，不用我出馬，自然有其他同學勸喻他們。因為我向他們灌輸了一個想法：只要班中其中一個同學贏得比賽，都是表示越級挑戰成功。

當時我也教中二。有次在中午碰上中二班的班主任，她說她給學生功課時，學生講價，要她少給一些。她問原因，原來學生忙着做英文作文。她說：「學生說一星期要作幾篇文。」

我說：「學生沒向我投訴，也沒有講價。我以為他們應付得了。」

訓練運動員的其中一個恆久不變的方法就是不停操練。要作文作得好，除了要認識技巧外，也要運用技巧，不停的嘗試。學生沒有向我投訴，其中一個原因是以往從沒有人教過他們作文技巧。我讓他們看到，作文其實也不盡是打天才波，有些本來被作文嚇怕了的人，忽然發覺自己也是「作家」，自然愈作愈有興趣。

習慣了運動的人都知道，運動是幫助新陳代謝，但很少人意識到，作文是刺激思想上的新陳代謝。作文好的學生，其他科的成績也會好。

(教練·下)

社經「數」描

「兩會」為法治和諧奠基

每年三月，全國焦點皆在一年一度在北京召開的「兩會」，分別為「全國人民代表大會」，簡稱人大，以及「中國人民政治協商會議」，簡稱政協。

兩會本周開幕

第十一屆港澳地區的全國人大代表共有48名，香港特區佔36名，至於政協的港澳全國代表則有236名。

人大和政協是中國獨有的政治架構，與西方的有差異。中國是行單一制民主共和國；人大是最高權力機構，擁有立法權、決定權和監督權，跟西方國家的三權分立不同。人民政府、兩院包括法院和人民檢察院以及軍委皆要向人大負責。中央人民政府擁有最高的行使權力，各省、市、自治區、特區權力則來自中央政府授權。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

Editorial

Practical thinking needed in seeking Mainland jobs

Hong Kong's university graduates going north to take up occupations is one of the new social issues brought up by the global financial tsunami, which is worth attention and discussion.

Hong Kong youths going north to study or work seems to be a novel thing today. In past 20 or 30 years, fast growing Hong Kong economy has provided ample job opportunities. It has been quite easy for university graduates, known as "Heaven's favoured children", to find jobs. Particularly in recent year, with the fast expansion of the financial industry, some outstanding students in financial and business schools, before their graduation, were already pursued by big firms with job contracts offering high-ranking posts with annual salary as high as more than \$1 million each. Under such a circumstance, who would have ever thought of going to work on the Mainland? However, under assaults of the financial tsunami, Hong Kong's job market is declining dramatically with the financial industry becoming the most heavily hit sector. Layoffs are daily talks without new job offers let alone high-pay ones. It is inevitable for this year's university graduates to taste the bitterness of "graduation being meant jobless". It is under such circumstances that the SAR Government is making every effort to secure "employment", providing subsidies for Hong Kong graduates to take jobs in Hong Kong or on the Mainland.

As the sayings have it that "crisis can be turned into opportunity" or "in every crisis there is opportunity", if the above-mentioned measure is implemented, the current "crisis" facing Hong Kong graduates could become an opportunity that is hard to come by.

With the Mainland further deepening its reform and opening up in recent years, many foreign investors have marched into the Chinese market. Hong Kong enterprises have exploited the advantage of being in a favoured position and gone north, one after another, to set up factories, creating a new type of "overseas oriented" job opportunities. Some Hong Kong youths became the early birds to take up jobs in such foreign-owned or Sino-foreign joint

venture enterprises. After years of development, their careers have flourished and many have become professional or management backbones. Many have settled down on the Mainland, bought their own homes and married to pretty local girls. Their experiences of living and working on the Mainland in general are happy and positive.

Now with assistance and subsidies offered by the SAR Government, this year's university graduates are in a better position (than their predecessors) to seek jobs on the Mainland if they choose to do so. The Mainland is also being assaulted by the financial tsunami this time with plenty of enterprise facing difficulties, and as such it is also more difficult for Mainland university graduates to find employment. Nevertheless, with powerful measures launched by the Central Government to support the economy, the overall situation is relatively optimistic. Hong Kong students have the advantages such as being bilingual in Chinese and English, quick-witted and having a wider international vision. If they could bring their advantages into full play, Hong Kong graduates would be more competitive than their Mainland counterparts in the job market.

However, to really compete with Mainland talents, Hong Kong university students must be aware of their own weaknesses, including their tongue-tied Putonghua and their inadequate knowledge of the national circumstances and history. In addition, they may not as good as Mainland students in the awareness of responsibility and the urge for self-improvement.

Therefore, any Hong Kong student who intends to take up a job for career development on the Mainland must first of all have a correct orientation of thinking and a modest attitude. Mainland market is a place with broad prospects, and our country's reconstruction is just "like the sun at high noon". Throwing themselves into this great undertaking, young people are bound to make achievements if they keep working hard. Not only can they help push forward the modernization of the nation, but also they will have the opportunities to demonstrate their personal capabilities and satisfy their personal aspirations. The future is full of challenges and yet very promising.

However, as a recent survey by some organisations show, some of this year's university graduates' intentions to work on the Mainland are not quite recommendable. Some said they would "consider taking up jobs on the Mainland only if they cannot find employment in Hong Kong." Some others only cared about incomes, asking for a monthly salary of \$10,000 plus a government subsidy of \$5,000, and were only willing to work in big cities like Shanghai. Of course, young people can have their own thinking. But any thinking must be practical. Even not to mention ideal and sacrifice, a person without work experience asking for \$10,000 as start salary at least shows how little he or she knows about the job market on the Mainland and their over-estimation of themselves. Such thinking is impractical and thus must be adjusted.

23 February 2009

Idiom : let alone (someone or something) - Not to mention or think of someone or something; not even to take someone or something into account; much less. Examples : 1. He is not interested in singing, let alone dancing. 2. Do I have a dollar? I don't even have a dime, let alone a dollar. 3. I wouldn't speak to him, let alone trust him or lend him money. 4. She didn't even apologise, let alone offer to pay for the damages. 5. Their ancestors had been dirt-poor and never saw royalty, let alone hung around with them.

通識記憶體

每年20萬港人赴內地就業

金融海嘯爆發，本港各大型銀行2008年11月起相繼傳出裁員消息，包括滙豐裁員450人、星展裁走600名本地員工、花旗裁100名前線銷售人員，及摩根士丹利全球裁走1000名員工。全球各地都出現裁員潮。

根據香港統計處的資料顯示，1995年至2005年10年間，香港到內地就業的人數由12.2萬人上升至23.7萬多人，增加近1倍。即使近兩年人數有

所回落，也維持在20萬左右，佔香港平均總就業人數的7.2%。

往內地就業人數隨着金融海嘯有上升的趨勢，據最新一期香港八所大學聯校就業資料庫數字顯示，2008年9月至11月大學生畢業生就業空缺，比前一年勁減30%。香港今年有1.5萬名應屆大學畢業生，估計轉往內地工作的學生亦會增加。全球經濟陷入寒冬，內地經濟市場亦受影響。

今年農曆年前後，廣東東莞、深圳、廣州三地，估計多達9000間工廠倒閉、270萬名工人失業。與此同時，內地逾600萬名應屆大學畢業生，也面臨畢業即失業的命運。中國公務員考試2008年10月底截止，根據統計，報考的人數突破100萬人，除了熱門職位出現「爭崩頭」的情況，連昔日的冷門職位也成大熱門，如重慶市地震局，2008年便出現2272人爭一職位的罕見現象。