

漢

中文基本功

彼字讀比頌字讀班 讀鄙讀攀兩皆音誤

八月廿八日上午，不止一人打電話來，訴說他們收聽電台報告新聞時，聽得有人將彼此的彼讀成鄙，又將頌發的頌讀成攀，問「是否可以」？

我的答案：彼此的彼讀比，頌發的頌讀班，才是正確的；將彼字讀成鄙，將頌字讀成攀，都是音誤。

致誤的情況，是將不送氣的彼、頌兩音讀成送氣，這可能同香港的音譯有關。拿英文字母表示，這兩個中文字的聲母，照理彼字和頌字都要用「B」，但香港習慣用「P」。香港一般人受環境影響，不知不覺犯了重英輕中的弊病，有些人就在這種影響下，把彼讀成鄙，把頌讀成攀；而他們又不知不覺地影響了別人。所以，香港就有不少人（尤其是青少年）不知不覺地替彼、頌兩個字更換聲母，將彼

(B)讀成鄙(P)，將頌(B)讀成攀(P)了。

寫到這裡，要特別聲明，彼讀比/鄙和頌讀班/攀這一組，同我在本月六日所講的構讀究/扣一組的情況有別，甚至相反。因為，彼和班一組，自古及今，讀法一直是不送氣的，你讀成送氣就錯了；而構字的一組，古時也是不送氣的，但老早已讀成送氣，今天一般人已不讀究而讀扣(像香港電台《解構經典》主持人那樣)了。復古讀究的不多，與讀扣的不成比例。讀扣已成構字的實際讀音了。

順便一提：構是去聲字，同組還有平聲字溝(就常用字而言)。這溝字也由不送氣讀成送氣。就是「正音」的人想復古，也未有膽量。原來，一旦恢復不送氣的讀法，就與尻字同音，恐怕引起誤會呢！ 容若



五星級英文



Dinosaurs Part 5

黑楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com)

When I worked as a journalist, I met editors who asked me to talk to as many people as possible and put their points of view in the story, so that the story would not be one-sided. This is more important if one is presenting an argument. Because at the beginning, I wrote to lend or not to lend, the story is a kind of argument. But there are other arguments in the story as well.

Among others on the casualty list for this exhibition are the fossil of a giant dragonfly that has been broken into three, and the claw of a dinosaur that apparently fell apart. "Fortunately, the most valuable ones, the feather dinosaurs, are intact because they're flat slabs about a metre long," says Liang. "They're found only in China. Only about 200 have been unearthed. A replica of the first feathered dinosaur has been included to shed light on how dinosaurs became birds."

Discovered in the early 1990s, the feathered dinosaurs attracted worldwide attention because they provide strong evidence of an evolutionary link between dinosaurs and birds. Most belong to the group of dinosaurs called dromeosaurs - small, fast-moving creatures such as the Velociraptors in the film Jurassic Park. Dromeosaurs belong to the larger group known as theropods: two-legged meat-eaters (including Tyrannosaurus rex) that walked the planet between 230 million and 66.4 million years ago. Other highlights include Microraptor gui and Jinfengopteryx elegans.

世「數」社經

中國民航客貨運 60 年增萬倍



中國航空企業亮相第十三屆北京國際航空展覽會。圖為國產大型飛機 C919 的模型

新中國民航史大約分兩個階段，第一階段是 1949 年建國至 1979 年，這個階段中國航空是由人民革命軍委下設的民用航空局管轄，由空軍領導，1950 年期間，中國民航只有 30 餘架小型飛機，年載量只是 1 萬噸，總飛行為 157 萬公里而已。到了 1957 年，飛機拓展到有 118 架，大多是蘇製，在 57 至 58 年間，民航機場陸續興建，包括北京首都機場、武漢南湖機場、天津張貴莊機場等等，至此中國民航終於擁有較為完備的基地。

離軍隊領導，改由國務院直接管理，再下放到各地區民航事務管理局，當時，中國民航共有 140 架飛機，載客量 100 人以上的大中型飛機只有 17 架；全年載客量為 343 萬噸，總飛行里數為 4 億公里。到了 1995 年，中國民用飛機總數達 825 架；2002 年，載客量為 8500 萬噸；2004 年，中國民航總飛行里程達 230 億公里，在國際民航組織的 188 個締約國中名列第 3 位，2008 年國家共有 152 個機場，載客量為 4 億 600 萬人次；貨運與客量在 60 年來增加以萬倍計，成為民航大國。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

通識新世代

放眼天下

A celebration above all celebrations

As the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC) approaches, celebratory activities in Hong Kong are coming to a climax. Yesterday, celebrations kicked off with 14,000 people participating in an early morning charity walk along the Island Eastern Corridor to raise \$10 million. In the afternoon, 60 dragons and lions danced in Central, and later there were a sea land and sky parade at the Golden Bauhinia Square on the Wan Chai waterfront and a carnival-like parade at Victoria Park. At all these events, performers and spectators alike at the scene kept chanting slogans such as "Happy birthday to our Motherland", "Come on, China". The whole city was filled with a joyful atmosphere.

Amid the city-wide festive fervour over the National Day, the composition of the Hong Kong delegation, with representatives from various sectors, for the gala activities in Beijing has become "a celebration atop celebrations", "a joy atop joys". As early as over a month ago, quite a few personages including known business people and celebrities had already begun to inquire about the "list" of the delegation. Whoever knew he was on the list, and especially upon receipt of the formal invitation, would jump and shout for joy. Some of the invited delegates even joked that they would keep photos taken on the visitors' stands at Tiananmen for their grandchildren: "How great was your grandparent, who attended Beijing's grand celebrations for the 60th National Day."

Needless to say, those who are not invited are greatly disappointed. But since the number of delegates is so limited it is inevitable that not all deserving individuals could be invited.

Invited by the Central Government and organised by the SAR Government, the Hong Kong delegation attending celebrations of the 60th National Day in Beijing will set off on 30 September and return on 2 October. In Beijing, the delegates will participate in major events such as reviewing military parade, the float parade and evening fireworks at Tiananmen. The delegation has drawn wide attention. First, this has to do with "face". To be invited clearly is a manifestation of one's social status. But more importantly, this shows patriotism has already become the irreversible mainstream of Hong Kong society, given the unprecedented upsurge of Hong Kong people's patriotic sentiments with the elevated standing of our country. It is still fresh in memory that in the early days when the new China was founded, similar celebratory activities were also held in Tiananmen. But noted personages in Hong Kong were in a dilemma upon receiving an invitation. For, if they attended the celebrations in Beijing, the consequences could be that they would have never been invited by the (British) Hong Kong government any more, or even that they could have been denied entry visa to the United States as well as business orders. As a result, most of them could only politely turn down Beijing's invitation. The few individuals who accepted the invitation and attended celebrations in Beijing asked that no photos of them be taken or their names reported in the media. In those days being Chinese could mean being deprived of the right to attend the National Day celebrations. But today, people compete fiercely for an invitation to attend celebrations in Beijing. What a world of difference!

Grand celebrations of the 60th birthday of PRC at Tiananmen certainly won't go without the participation of the Hong Kong delegation. Every period of reconstruction of the Motherland in the

past 60 years has seen the enthusiastic support and participation of Hong Kong compatriots, passionately and painstakingly. In the nomination of Hong Kong delegates this year, some "veteran patriots" who have devoted their lifetime efforts to patriotic undertakings have certainly not been forgotten. Some elites currently active in finance, economy and other sectors have naturally been chosen as representatives of Hong Kong society. The delegation also includes representatives of womenfolk - "the other half of the sky", elite athletes who have won honours for Hong Kong, and representatives of young students - the future pillars of society. Whether some members of the "pan-democratic" camp have been invited, it has drawn keen attention.

In regard to this issue, it must be pointed out that the very mission of the delegation is to attend activities celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of PRC. Hence, through participation in such activities, to jointly celebrate the great achievements made by the Motherland, to hail the growing prosperity and strength of the Motherland, to share the glory of being a Chinese today, to better understand the pride and responsibility of being a Chinese today, should be the consensus and obligation of all members of the Hong Kong delegation. Other issues, such as general suffrage in the SAR, are not on the agenda of the National Day celebrations in Beijing. Nor is it a proper occasion to discuss such issues.

The head of the Hong Kong delegation, Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, already left Hong Kong for Beijing yesterday. The main body of the delegation will set off on Wednesday. Here we wish the Hong Kong delegation a happy journey. It is also our wish that our delegates will applaud more enthusiastically on behalf of us when they stand on the visitors' stands at Tiananmen on 1 October.

28 September 2009

WORDS AND USAGE:

- 1 Climax (noun) - The most exciting or important moment in a story, event or situation, usually near the end. Examples: 1. The concert reached a climax with a dazzling performance from the superstar. 2. The rioting came to a climax when the mob overthrew a police car.
2 On (at) the scene (idiom) - Available or present where something is happening or where something has happened. Examples: 1. I wasn't at the scene when it happened. 2. The paramedics will be at the scene within a few minutes.
3 Fervour (noun) - Very strong feeling or enthusiasm. Examples: 1. They play with fervour, vigor and expertise. 2. Today Christmas is celebrated with less religious fervour.
4 Atop (preposition) - At the top of something. Examples: 1. The picture shows us atop a high hill. 2. A tuft of grass atop the wall sways right and left in the wind.
5 Set off (phrasal verb) - To start a journey or start going in a particular direction. Examples: 1. They plan to set off early the next morning. 2. Before we set off, we'd better talk with the members of the previous expedition to see what the topography is like.

社評

港各界國慶赴京觀禮團「慶中之慶」

祖國六十華誕臨近，港人慶祝活動進入高潮，昨日，上午「國慶千萬行」萬人步過東區走廊，下午六十條龍獅舞動中環，還有灣仔金紫荊廣場的海陸空聯合大匯演以及銀禧繽紛嘉年華巡遊，沿途表演者和民眾不斷高呼「祖國生日快樂」、「中國加油」等口號，全城洋溢歡樂氣氛。

而在這一片全城共迎國慶的熱潮中，香港各界人士國慶赴京觀禮團的組成，更成了「慶中之慶」、「熱中之熱」；不少人士，包括紳商名流，早在個多月前便已開始四出打聽「名單」，當獲悉自己「榜上有名」及接到確切的邀請通知後，無不喜出望外、雀躍萬分。一些獲選者更笑言，自己在天安門觀禮台上的照片日後要留給孫仔看：「阿爺當年有份去北京參加六十周年國慶慶典，幾威！」

當然，未獲邀請者不免感到失望，但觀禮團到底名單有限，滄海遺珠，在所難免。香港各界人士六十周年國慶赴京觀禮團，由中央人民政府發出邀請、香港特區政府統籌辦理，本月三十日出發、十月二日回港，在京將出席天安門大閱兵、花車巡遊、煙花晚會等主要活動；而觀禮團之所以受到各方如此高度重視，一來當然是面子攸關，獲選不啻是個人身份地位的一種反映，但更重要的是，是今日國家地位和港人的愛國熱誠空前高漲，愛國在港人社會已成不可逆轉的主流。猶記新中國成立之初，天安門也有舉辦慶祝活動，但接到觀禮禮柬的本港知名人士卻感到十分為難，因為赴京觀禮的「後果」可能是今後不再獲得香港政府的邀請，甚至連赴美旅



9月27日，(前排左至右)中總會長蔡冠深、中聯辦副主任周俊明、行政長官曾蔭權伉儷等在維園為「國慶六十周年千萬行」開步禮剪綵

遊簽證和貿易訂單都會變得困難，只好婉言相拒，個別人士就是接受邀請出席，也要求照片名字不要見報。這種連作為中國人國慶觀禮權利都不能享受的日子，和今日全城爭說赴京觀禮的熱烈情況相比，相去何止天壤之別！

建國六十周年天安門盛大慶典，當然少不了香港特區代表團的份兒。六十年來，祖國建設發展的每一個時期，都有香港同胞的熱情支持和重大參與，都傾注和凝聚了香港同胞的心血。今次各界人士觀禮團的組成，一些為愛國事業長期貢獻畢生精力的「老愛國」當然不會被忘記，一些目前活躍在金融、經濟和各業界的精英自然是港人社會的代表人物，還有「半邊天」的婦女、曾經為港爭光的精英運動員以及社會未來棟樑的青年學生代表，也獲邀參與盛會。而其中，是否有「泛民」政黨成員出現在觀禮團邀請之列，連日備受各方關注。

就有關問題，必須看到，觀禮團活動不是別的，名正言順就是慶祝中華人民共和國成立六十周年的慶典活動。在這一盛會中，共慶祖國偉大成就、共賀祖國繁榮富強、共祝祖國前景更加輝煌，分享今日作為一個中國人的光榮，深入體會今日作為一個中國人的自豪感和責任感，應是觀禮團每一位成員的共識和義務。至於一些其他議題，如特區普選等，並不在這次慶典活動日程之內，亦不是適當的討論場合。

觀禮團團長、特區行政長官曾蔭權已於昨日提前出發赴京，大隊人馬將於本週三成行，在此預祝香港各界人士國慶赴京觀禮團有一個愉快的行程，十月一日那天在天安門城樓觀禮台上為我們港人多拍幾下手掌！ 大公报社評 2009/09/28

今年國慶活動持續4個月

為慶祝新中國成立60周年，自7月起香港各界已開始舉辦慶祝酒會、晚宴、聯歡。踏入9月，活動更加頻密，工商界、文藝界、宗教界、醫學界、婦女界、公務員團體、專業及資深行政人員協會、在港內地學生等都陸續舉辦類似的慶祝活動。《香港與共和國同行》為首部系統地反映香港與新中國歷史的大型文史著作，國慶前夕在港發行。全書600頁、40萬字、1000多幅珍貴歷史圖片，勾勒出香港與新中國的發展歷程及血脈親情，被讚為「獻給祖國母親的生日厚禮」。

港人愛國熱情空前高漲是有目共睹的事實，最具代表性的是由行政長官曾蔭權擔任團長、約200名社會知名人士組成的國慶觀禮團，抵達北京後，觀禮團亦參加多項重大活動：國慶晚宴、國慶閱兵及國慶晚會。愛國熱潮不僅局限於國慶觀禮，日常各種交流活動亦可顯現港人愛國情懷。9月4日舉行的千人井岡山之旅，9月9日福建社團聯合108名「好漢」組團到北京，分別拜會了國務院僑辦、港澳辦、全國僑聯、台辦、全國政協、中央統戰部等多個部門。

通識記憶體

