

漢

中文基本功

第266期

通識新世代

## 曹操死後翌日入殮月內下葬 推斷曹墓巨大忽略這頁歷史

廿三日我提到：形勢劇變逼使曹操在瀾留時放棄營造大墓。也許有人仍不相信當時形勢會很惡劣，以為曹操的兒子、臣下一定會完成他在建安二十三年六月的願望。這又要讀一讀建安二十五年正月到二月短短不夠一個月的歷史了。

依正史記載，曹操在建安二十五年正月庚子日去世，辛丑日入殮，靈柩由洛陽運往鄴城，二月丁卯日下葬。這就是說，曹操今天死，明天即入殮；到下葬，僅二十七天。換句話說，由死亡經長途運柩下葬，花時不足一個月。

原來，曹操死時，「軍中騷動」，群僚「恐天下有變，欲不發喪」，主持喪禮的賈逵堅持「不可秘」，採取了既發喪又將時間縮到最短的措施：曹操死後第二天，即在洛陽一殿內匆匆舉行；禮畢，文武百官全部返回崗位，不得異動。夏侯尚將靈柩護送到鄴城下葬後，也依曹操遺令，「將兵屯戍者，皆不得離屯」以及「有司各率所

職」。顯然，這些都是非常時期的戒嚴措施。

有一件事，也許大家想不到：曹操死後，太子曹芳尚在鄴城處理魏諷造反等事的善後，而其次弟曹彰，卻是奉了亡父遺命，從長安（在今陝西）趕到洛陽質問「先王靈綬所在」，幸而賈逵應付過了，不致發生宮廷政變；但已多添一番緊張了。

同時，又有人要把非譙縣、沛縣籍的將領全部撤換，幸而徐宣制止了這種分裂行動，否則魏國不待吳、蜀進攻，已亡於內鬥。

其他亂局，不必細表，已顯示曹操死後二十多天內魏國形勢險惡，怎麼能繼續完成曹操在建安二十三年六月要依漢制建造有「陪陵」的規模宏大的墳墓呢？今天有考古家推斷曹操墳墓「規模宏大」，是不是只讀建安二十三年一頁歷史，而少讀建安二十五年一頁只有不足一個月的歷史呢？

容若

放眼天下

五星級英文



## My Father's New Clothes (6)

黑楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com)

Are you fishermen? I asked people at City Fish.

No, cannot go in a boat, get sea sick. It's a very hard job, fishing, one of them said. Later I learnt that he was called Justin, and the other two David and Babs.

At that time I could not imagined that a few weeks later, when I was at City Fish, they would come up to me.

You have been studying everything in this market. I have never seen someone so curious, said Justin.

Perhaps the one monitoring the CCTV in the city centre might also wonder what this Hong Kong woman is doing in the Norwich open market, I said.

Why are you so interested in our crabs. Don't you have crabs in China? David said. The only one so interested in seafood is you, Justin. And you're working here. Look at her, the way she watches you dress the crabs.

It's different. It is caught in the sea in Cromer, Justin said.

These crabs are not farmed? I asked.

A "dressed crab" made me think of a crab in a dress, a long and soft one, sapphire blue in colour, sleeveless so that the crab could put its claws out and hold the dress upright. At City Fish, the crabs were sold in envelope-like transparent bags. Without their shells, the crabs looked naked.

English is my second language and some words always give me another dimension of life, another sense of humour. Looking back at Cantonese, my first language, I can then spot the absurdities. For example, we have a particular kind of crab farmed in the lakes near Shanghai – the "Big Gate Crab". Its name is also a term we use for certain players in the stock market – those who buy shares at high prices but fail to get rid of what they hold when the market plummets. They are said to be tied up, like the crabs for sale.

世「數」社經

## 四川達州 亞洲最大硫磺基地

地球能源愈見緊絀，石油也有用完的一天；幸好科技一日千里，能源開發隨之應運而生；譬如天然氣、生物能源等等，是支援經濟發展的因素之一。

香港的能源如煤氣供應，部分已改用天然氣。天然氣的主要成分是甲烷，其化合物組成1個碳原子及4個氫原子，是數百萬年前曾經活着的植物和動物有機材料，困在地底或海洋的岩石下。地質學家、科學家和工程師會因應地區探究以及通過研究岩石樣本來決定鑽探岩石層下的天然氣。

天然氣和石油通常並存於同層的岩石層，也會在煤礦及其他岩層、地壓鹽水和結構緊密的砂岩中

發現，只不過開採天然氣成本高，相關技術發展較慢。

現時世界各地的天然氣總儲量為179.53億立方米，以俄羅斯擁有的儲量為最高。而中國四川東部的達州，位於川渝鄂陝四省市的接合點（渝是重慶，鄂為湖北，陝為陝西），剛好形成資源富集，為國家西部推動及建設能源匯集的地方；潛力巨大，天然氣資源總量為3.8萬億立方米，探明儲量為6600億立方米，達州有中國的「氣都」之稱。

達州今年的天然氣淨化附產的硫磺也達到400萬噸，成為亞洲最大的硫磺基地。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

## Three consensus points clearly reached on political reform

The three-month public consultation on revised methods for selecting the Chief Executive and forming the Legislative Council (Legco) in 2012 will come to an end tomorrow (Friday).

Before relevant authorities of the SAR Government make thorough induction, analysis and summarisation, it remains unclear how fruitful the consultation is and how it will affect the government's finalization of its proposed plan. Nevertheless, it can be said that three mainstream positions have been clearly outlined by opinions voiced by various social sectors in past three months, which are worth **being taken into consideration** by the SAR Government when it finalises its plan for the political reform. The three mainstream positions are **as follows**.

First, few people want to see political development in the SAR become stuck **in a rut** again. This is a view unanimously expressed in nearly all public consultations or discussions.

There are strong reasons for the public not to want to see political development remain stagnant. Hong Kong's return to the Motherland in 1997 put the 150-year British colonial rule to a termination. Adopting the policy of "one country two systems" and "Hong Kong people running Hong Kong" with high-degree autonomy, the Central Government has set up the Hong Kong SAR and enacted the Basic Law. All these have provided a historical opportunity and necessary conditions for Hong Kong's political system to move toward full democracy ultimately. In 2005, in order to promote political development, the SAR Government proposed to increase the Legco seats and expand the CE Election Committee. The proposal was also affirmed by the Central Government. However, the government was defeated in the Legco as its proposal was vetoed by the "combined voting" of the opposition camp. The proposed political reform was killed in pregnancy. An opportunity for the SAR political system to take a step closer to the goal of universal suffrage was lost. For this, vast majority of citizens felt disappointed and dissatisfied. Because of this, this time when the SAR Government launched the public consultation on the revised methods for selecting the CE and forming the Legco in 2012, the first and perhaps the strongest reaction from the public has been that the historical error must not be repeated and the tracks of an overthrown chariot not be followed again. The consultation must be fruitful and political reform must take a step forward. This can be said an overwhelming consensus. A waste of time is never a habit of Hong Kong society. "Discussion without a decision" is something not welcome in Hong Kong society.

The second mainstream position is that few people want to see antagonism be stirred up in Hong Kong society before of political reform. This point is also very clear. Since Hong Kong's return to the Motherland, the opposition camp has tried, **at every turn**, to stir up antagonism, attack the government and divide society. Having suffered a lot from such activities, citizens now **get tired of** them. Because of this, this time, when the Civic Party and League of Social Democrats rushed to go against the government's proposed political reform as soon as it was unveiled for public consultation, putting forward "resignation in five geographical constituencies for a de facto referendum" and openly advocating an "uprising", they have not only scared off some opposition activists who do not want to "stick out" but also put themselves on the opposite side to the vast majority of citizens. In this way they become isolated, pleasing neither others nor themselves. This is because the Civic Party and the League of Social Democrats

## 政改諮詢三點共識已經清晰

—— 〇一二年特首及立法會兩個產生辦法的修改諮詢，經過三個月的廣徵民意後，將於今日（二月十九日 星期一）結束。

有關諮詢工作，到底具體收穫如何，對政府提出的修改方案有何影響，有待特區政府有關部門詳細歸納、分析和總結；但從過去三個月社會各方面發出的聲音看來，有三點取向應該說已是十分清楚和明確的，值得特區政府在進一步制訂方案時予以參考和採納。三點取向是：

第一，不希望看到特區政制發展再原地踏步。這一點，幾乎在所有的諮詢或討論中都是眾口一詞的。

民衆不希望看到政制發展再原地踏步，背後是有深刻原因的。九七回歸，香港結束一個半世紀的殖民管治，中央對港實施「一國兩制」、「港人治港」、高度自治方針，成立香港特別行政區，制訂基本法，這一切，都為特區政制最終走向民主化提供了歷史機遇和必要條件。二〇〇五年，特區政府為推動政制向前發展，按照基本法有關規定，提出了擴大立法會議席和特首選舉委員會組成人數的建議，也獲得了中央的首肯，然而在反對派議員的「捆綁投票」反對下，政府在立法會鐵羽而歸，政改方案胎死腹中，特區政制也失去了朝向普選目標前進一步的機會。對此，廣大民衆是失望和不滿的。因此，特區政府此次就修改兩個產生辦法再提出方案進行公眾諮詢，民衆第一個反應或最強烈的反應就一定是不能夠再歷史重演、重蹈覆轍，諮詢必須要有成果，政制必須開步向前走，這可說已是壓倒一切的共識。蹉跎歲月從來都不是港人社會的習慣，「議而不決」更不會為港人社會所願見。

第二點共識：不願見港人社會再度為政改而陷入爭拗，取向同樣也是明確的。回歸以來，反對派動輒挑起爭拗、攻擊政府、分化社會，市民為此已吃過不少苦頭，也已深感厭倦。因此，此次政府甫提出修改諮詢方案，「公民黨」和「社民連」便急不及待立即跳出來反對，提出要「五區總辭變相公投」，還公然鼓吹什麼「起義」，如此不僅令部分不想「走得太前」的反對派人士卻步，更令他們自己站到了大部分市民的對立面，陷入了「豬八戒照鏡子裡外不是人」的孤立境地。這是「公」、「社」兩黨完

## 政改諮詢收逾4萬份意見書

為期3個月的《2012年行政長官及立法會產生辦法》公眾諮詢期在2010年2月19日結束。政府統計顯示，官員先後出席立法會及18個區議會會議，政務司司長唐英年和政制及內地事務局局長林瑞麟先後會見了民建聯、民主黨、工聯會、社民連和公民黨等多個政黨及政團，以至「政制向前走大聯盟」和「終極普選聯盟」等新成立組織。

有關官員參與超過60個會議、論壇及研討會，向各界別介紹2012年政改諮詢方針。特區政府舉辦2場公開論壇和4場地區論壇，聽取市民及地區人士意見。政制及內地事務局表示，諮詢期

have miscalculated and misjudged the situation, completely failing to see that the mainstream public opinions and people's strong wishes in today's Hong Kong society are to seek social stability, develop economy and improve people's livelihood. Antagonism enjoys no popular support and division is a dead end. They indeed have read a wrong "fortune telling" book.

The third and the most important mainstream position is that the Central Government's policies and measures – especially its long-lasting true love, care and support for Hong Kong, and its authoritative image of keeping promises and doing things in accordance with the law, have become deeply and firmly rooted in the hearts of Hong Kong people. How is it possible that this could be easily shaken by the so-called "referendum", "uprising" and a handful of clowns?

Moreover, to promote political development in a step-by-step and orderly approach is in the interest of Hong Kong society's fundamental interests. "Reaching the sky in a single bound" and having overall universal suffrage overnight right now is not a popular wish of Hong Kong society. So why is there any need to strive for it with strong antagonist activities in a "life-or-death" manner?

With such three points in consensus that political reform must go ahead, society must remain stable and the Central Government truly has Hong Kong in its mind, the consultation on political reform in 2012 cannot but be fruitful on a logical, reasonable and lawful basis.

19 February 2010

### WORDS AND USAGE

① **Take sth into consideration** (idiom) – Think about and include something when you are forming an opinion or making a decision.

Examples: 1. The used car may be cheap to buy, but you've got to take into consideration the money you'll have to spend on repairs. 2. Taking everything into consideration, the event was a success.

② **As follows** (idiom) – Said to introduce a list of things.

Examples: 1. The witnesses are as follows – Tom, Sally and Adam. 2. His arguments are as follows.

③ **In a rut** (idiom) – In a situation where it is impossible to make progress; fixed in one particular type of job, activity, method, etc.

Examples: 1. It's clear the economy is still stuck in a rut. 2. I've got to change jobs – after 15 years here I feel I'm stuck in a rut.

④ **At every turn** (idiom) – Everywhere or every time you try to do something.

Examples: 1. I keep meeting old friends at every turn. 2. His plans always seem to go wrong at every turn.

⑤ **Be/get tired of sth/doing sth** (idiom) – Become bored or annoyed with something/doing something.

Examples: 1. I'm tired of the same old breakfast every morning. 2. You'll soon get tired of traveling abroad.

社評



全打錯了算盤、錯估了形勢，更完全沒有看到要求社會安定、發展經濟、改善民生才是今日港人社會的主流民意和強烈願望。對抗不得人心，分化沒有出路，他們確實是「錯翻黃曆」了。

第三點、也是最重要的一點，就是中央有關特區政制發展的一系列方針和政策，特別是中央長期對港的真關心、真愛護、真支持，以及中央依法辦事、「說一不二」的權威形象，在港已經深入人心、牢不可破，豈是什麼「公投」、「起義」和三五個跳樑小丑所能衝擊得了的。

更何況，循序漸進、按部就班推動政制民主化發展，合乎港人社會根本利益，「一步登天」、明天就立刻全面直選並非港人社會的普遍意願，如此又有什麼需要激烈對抗、「要死要活」的呢？

政制要向前、社會不可亂、中央真為港，有此三點共識，二〇一二政制發展諮詢一定可以在合情合理合法的基礎上取得豐碩成果。

2010/02/19 大公報社評

通識記憶體



內收到超過4萬份文件，不同團體則遞交約160萬個市民簽名，其中簽名表和網上簽名分別佔113萬多個及幾十萬個。當局正總結收集到的4萬多份書面意見，爭取在今年立法會休會前，能將《基本法》附件一及附件二的修訂向立法會提交並審議和表決，使局方可以在今年秋季開始處理《行政長官選舉條例》及《立法會條例》的修訂。

另外，綜合中文大學和香港大學等機構的民意調查顯示，近60%受訪市民支持、接受在2017年普選行政長官及在2020年普選立法會。