



總理看好港管治能力與民眾智慧



中英社評

北京「兩會」圓滿閉幕，國務院總理李克強依照慣例在人民大會堂舉行招待會，回答中外記者的提問，通常記者會上的回應會比較輕鬆和直接，也更能看出中央對相關問題的看法。

會上，有電視台女記者提出，內地不少人都在問「香港怎麼了」，這個問題該如何回答？李克強簡單、有力地回應說：我們相信，特區政府有能力、香港民眾有智慧，可以處理香港遇到的各種複雜問題和局面，「我對香港的前景看好。」

事實是，「香港到底怎麼了」這個問題，並不是兩會期間內地有人提出，在經歷了「佔中」、旺角暴亂之後的港人社會同樣是不少人心中的疑問；李克強的回答未必能馬上解開疑竇，但已經指明了出路和方向：當前港人社會面對的各種「奇難雜症」，只能由特區政府和港人齊心合力去解決，關鍵是政府要更有效履行管治權責，市民則要有分清是非黑白之心和大力

支持政府依法施政，堅決抵制和唾棄一切不符「一國兩制」和違反基本法的錯誤言行，只有這樣，特區經濟才能發展、民生才能改善，社會也才能重建和諧與希望。

強調政府管治能力和民眾智慧，顯示中央對香港前景仍充滿信心，而兩個信念的提出並非偶然。早在回歸過渡期間，中央就是靠這兩個信念制定「一國兩制」、「港人治港」、高度自治方針和政策的，包括鄧公生前就不止一次說過，不相信香港的中國人就管不好香港，非要由外國人來管才行。經歷過一百五十年殖民管治的港人應該比任何人更懂得珍惜來之不易的當家作主地位，有「一國兩制」方針和基本法作為指引，特區政府的施政應該有充分的權威和自信。

因此，在眼前特區經歷「佔中」和暴亂之後，在一些人開始擔心「香港往何處去」、「香港怎麼了」之際，中央重申對特區政府管治能力和港人智慧的信心，實



◀北京「兩會」圓滿閉幕，國務院總理李克強依照慣例在人民大會堂舉行招待會，回答中外記者的提問

資料圖片

際上就是從根本上為特區政府和港人社會提振信心和撐腰打氣；香港不是抗中亂港者的「天堂」，更不是什麼「本土主義」和「港獨建國」的「烏托邦」，只要特區政府堅決依照基本法有效施政、市民拿出維護自身福祉的應有智慧，更重要的是抓緊當前國家「十三五」規劃和「一帶一路」戰略帶來的機遇，集中精力發展經濟、改善民生，各種複雜的問題和局面就是可以解決的。

眼前，特區政府管治能力的最大障礙，是來自立法會反對派議員的「逢會必拉

」，點人數時間長過開會，眼前會期已所剩無幾，但還有財政預算案臨時撥款和一大堆基建、醫療、社福撥款在排隊等候審批。如何解決施政被嚴重「拖後腿」的問題，是政府當務之急，今年九月新一屆立法會選舉，激進勢力如進一步抬頭，局面將會更為嚴峻。

而「一票何投」，是「保送」更多楊岳橋之流進入立法會「亂會亂港」，還是以選票把激進分子拒諸架橋門外，則確實是要考驗港人的智慧了。

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WORDS AND USAGE

As usual (idiom)

● In a way that often happens and is expected. (想往常一樣，照例，照常)

Examples:

- 1.As usual, she was wearing jeans.
- 2.As usual, I slept late that Saturday morning.

Concerted (adj.)

● Planned or done together for a shared purpose; combined. (協同的，協力一致的，有計劃的)

Examples:

- 1.We made a concerted effort to solve the problem.
- 2.The richer countries of the world should take concerted action to help the poorer countries.

Wonder about sb/sth (phrasal verb)

● To be curious or in doubt about someone or something. (對……感到疑惑/好奇，想知道)

Examples:

- 1.Do you ever wonder about the decision you made to quit school?
- 2.Her performance record made me wonder about her chances for success.

Head toward sth (phrasal verb)

● To be developing into something; to be moving toward a specific result. (向……進發、發展)

Examples:

- 1.I believe that you are heading toward severe health problems if you don't stop smoking.
- 2.The firm will head toward bankruptcy unless a new manager is elected.

Pep sb/sth up (phrasal verb)

● To make someone or something more vigorous. (激勵，打氣)

Examples:

- 1.We could use a good comedian to pep this party up!
- 2.I drank coffee to pep myself up as the night wore on.

Premier thinks highly of SAR Government's administrative ability and Hong Kong people's wisdom

Lianghui (the two annual sessions of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)) in Beijing came to a successful conclusion yesterday. **As usual**, Premier Li Keqiang gave a press conference in the Great Hall of the People to answer questions by reporters from home and abroad. At such a press conference, normally, questioned are raised and answers given in a more relaxed and direct way, and the answers better reflect the central authority's views on concerned issues.

At the press conference, a female reporter from a certain TV station asked how to answer the question "What's wrong with Hong Kong?" that is raised by many people on the Mainland? Li responded straightforwardly and forcefully: We believe that the Hong Kong SAR government has the ability and Hong Kong people have the wisdom to properly handle the complex issues in Hong Kong. "I have confidence in a bright future for Hong Kong," he said.

As a matter of fact, "What's wrong with Hong Kong?" is not just a question raised by some Mainlanders during Lianghui, but also a doubt in the minds of many Hongkongers after the Mong Kok riot. Li's answer may not necessarily be able to immediately dissolve the doubt, but it clearly points out the way out: all sorts of complex issues facing Hong Kong society can only be solved by the SAR Government and Hong Kong people with **concerted** efforts. The crux of the matter lies in that the government must fulfil its administrative duties more effectively and citizens must be able to tell the right from wrong and staunchly support the government's administration in accordance with the law, firmly resist and reject all wrong words and deeds that are against the principle of "one country two systems" and the Basic Law. Only in this way, can the economy in the SAR develop, people's livelihood be improved, and harmony and hope be re-built up in society.

(Li's) emphasis on SAR Government's administrative ability and Hong Kong people's wisdom shows the central authority is still full of confidence in Hong Kong's future, and the two faiths here are not entertained accidentally. As early as during the transition period, the central authority relied on these two faiths to work out the policy principles of "one country two systems", "Hong Kong people running Hong Kong" with a high degree of autonomy. Among others, before his passing away, Deng Xiaoping had more than once said that he did not believe

Chinese people in Hong Kong could no run Hong Kong well and Hong Kong could only be run well by foreigners. Having gone through 150 years of colonial rule, Hong Kong people should cherish more than anyone else the hard-earned status of being master of their own destiny. With the guidance of the principle of "one country two systems" and the Basic Law, the SAR Government ought to have full authority and confidence in its administration.

Now, in a time when some people begin to **wonder about** "where Hong Kong is **heading toward**" and "what's wrong with Hong Kong" after the SAR experienced Occupy Central and the riot, the central authority's reiteration of its confidence in the SAR Government's ability to govern and Hong Kong people's wisdom in fact is to fundamentally boost the SAR Government's and Hong Kong society's confidence and to bolster and **pep them up**. Hong Kong is not a "paradise" for those who resist China and make trouble in Hong Kong, let alone a "Utopia" for "localists" and "Hong Kong independence" activists. As long as the SAR Government firmly follow the Basic Law to govern effectively and citizens use their due wisdom of safeguarding their own wellbeing, and more importantly, as long as the opportunities offered by the national 13th Five-Year Plan and the "one belt one road" strategy are firmly grabbed, to concentrate on economic development and improving people's livelihood, all complex issues can be solved.

At present, the biggest obstacle to the SAR Government's administrative ability comes from the indiscriminate "filibustering" in the Legislative Council (Legco) by opposition lawmakers. The Legco has spent more time for head counting than for meetings. Now little time is left for its current session, but there are provisional appropriation in the Budget and a lot of other appropriations for infrastructure projects, health and social welfare waiting to be considered and approved. How to deal with the problem of administration being seriously bogged down is an urgent task for the government. The situation would become even tougher if radical elements further rise in the Legco election in September.

So how to cast their votes in hand, whether to send more persons like Alvin Yeung Ngok-kui or his ilk into Legco to make trouble in the legislature and Hong Kong or to bar them from entering the establishment, poses a real test to the wisdom of Hong Kong people.

17 March 2016

人工智能發展的一大飛躍



時事英語

近日，舉世矚目的一則新聞是電腦程式 AlphaGo 與韓國圍棋大師 (Go grandmaster) 李世石 (Lee Sedol) 對弈的「人機大戰」。3月13日，在五局三輪敗局已定的情況下，李世石仍然力戰扳回一局；可惜3月15日還是輸了最後一局。這是電腦首次戰勝人類世界級圍棋高手。

AlphaGo在內地被戲稱為「阿法狗」

，是由Google在英國的子公司DeepMind (深度思維) 研發的、用於圍棋對弈的人工智能程序。人工智能 (artificial intelligence, AI) 這一術語由美國科學家 John McCarthy (1927-2011) 在1955年首次提出，並定義為「製造智慧機器的科技 (the science and engineering of making intelligent machines)」。

現在，人工智能也通常指一部電腦 (computer) 或電腦軟件 (software)，它可以感知外部環境 (perceives its environment) 並相應採取最有利機會成功的行動 (takes actions that maximize its chances of success)。

過去25年間人工智能的研發 (research and development) 突飛猛進，在各種智力遊戲，如跳棋 (checkers)、黑白棋 (Othello)、英文拼詞遊戲 (Scrabble) 乃至國際象棋 (chess) 的比賽中，接二連三打敗人類高手 (top human players)。但在AlphaGo問世之前，幾乎無人相信電腦可以戰勝圍棋高手，因為圍棋不僅需要邏輯思維，更依賴直覺 (intuition)、創造性和策略性思維 (creative and strategic thinking)。從技術層

面看，圍棋棋盤由19×19條線組成，而國際象棋只有8×8個格，圍棋的下法更變化多端，據說，國際象棋每一步可以有20種下法 (possible options)，而圍棋則有200種下法，其複雜性有數量級差別。

正因如此，AlphaGo打敗李世石標誌著人工智能發展的一大飛躍 (a great leap)，有科學家認為人工智能從此將取得長足發展。

圍棋英文叫做Go，這可能來自日語的圍棋術語「劫」(ko)，如「劫材」(ko threats) 和「劫爭」(ko fights) 等都是圍棋下法。圍棋的Go用大寫，以免與動詞go混淆。

亦然

科學園辦親子科學活動



快訊

香港科學園公司將於3月25至28日，在香港科學園第三期，舉辦「動感科學園地——鬥智復活城」親子活動。

「動感科學園地——鬥智復活城」內大部分活動均以STEM (科學、科技、工程及數學) 為設計藍本，讓小朋友從科學遊戲、科學比賽、不同主題的科學工作坊以及實驗，於簡單輕鬆的環境下增進科學知識，以智慧、科學及科技締造未來。其中，「科學密室」，需要參加者透過數學科學知識、觀察力以及團體合作，解開科學之門；七個不同主題的科學「工作坊」，讓小朋友邊玩邊啟發創意思維；還有「機械人工作室」、「我的智能課室」創建比賽、「科學講座」。日期：2016年3月25日至28日 (星期五至星期一)

時間：下午一時至六時
地點：香港科學園第三期12W大樓地下，一樓及大展覽廳
門票：少量門票於活動當日於香港科學園發售，中午12時開售，售完即止
詳情：<http://www.hkstp.org/zh-HK/News-Media-Events/Events-Seminars/2016/Vibrant-Science-Academy-Smart-Easter-City.aspx>

杭州于謙故居

文物。

于謙故居呈長方形，分三個院落，這裏是于謙出生、成長、學習、成婚的地方。第一院落牆上有書法名家沙孟海 (1900-1992年) 所書的《石灰吟》詩：「千錘萬擊出深山，烈火焚燒若等閒。粉骨碎身全不惜，要留清白在人間。」這是不為瓦全之志。他寫得出，確實也做得到，詩所反映的就是他一生的寫照。第二院落以「

忠肅堂」為主體，「忠肅」是于謙的諡號。堂內有于謙畫像，兩旁有對聯：「公論久而後定，何處更得此人。」為清林則徐所撰。堂西有房舍，書房桌上有于謙書寫的《文信國公像贊》，應為仿製。文信國公就是文天祥，房中也有他的畫像。古賢人皆有見賢思齊之志，因此于謙效法文天祥，林則徐也思齊於文于兩人。院內還有「于氏古井」一口。第三院落有一小花園，園中有水池，傍池而立的是「思賢亭」

，池邊牆上有成於清光緒年間之于謙遺像石碑。于謙故居不大，展品也不多，但能感受到室內的浩然正氣。

明英宗時，蒙古瓦剌部南侵，英宗受宦官王振慫恿而親征，結果兵敗土木堡，英宗被俘。朝臣主張遷都，于謙反對，在他的領導下，明軍擊退來犯北京的瓦剌軍。最後新君景帝即位，以絕瓦剌刺以英宗挾明廷之企圖。瓦剌無奈，放還英宗。其後宦官曹吉祥等擁立英宗復位，史稱奪門之變。英宗復位後，于謙被誣以謀逆罪被殺。如欲輕鬆了解于謙和土木堡之變的歷史，可閱讀梁羽生的武俠小說《萍蹤俠影錄》。嶺大社區學院高級講師 梁勇



◀清末林則徐以對聯推崇于謙

梁勇攝

走出校園

岳飛抗金，文天祥抗元，兩者的英雄形象深入人心。抵抗蒙古瓦剌的于謙，卻為大多數人遺忘。在杭州的觀光鬧市中，隱藏一座毫不顯眼的明代建築，他的舊主人大有來頭，就是明代兵部尚書于謙 (1398-1457年) 的故居，現為杭州市重點