



# 梁游休想重誓 建制發力建功

## 中英社評

立法會昨日開會，主席梁君彥批准上周宣誓就任時不符要求及出言辱國的四名議員再次宣誓，全體建制派議員在梁頌恆、游蕙禎、劉小麗三人準備重誓時集體離場，會議因未達法定人數而流會，三人無法進行重誓。

拉隊離場製造「流會」，本是反對派議員阻撓政府施政慣用招數，但這回建制派議員「化腐朽為神奇」，巧妙、恰當地以「流會」遏止了梁游重誓，有力地維護了法治和議會尊嚴，令人鼓掌叫好、人心大快！

事實是，就在重誓前夕，特區政府已經由特首和律政司為代表入稟高等法院，就重誓一事申請司法覆核和要求頒下「禁制令」，但立會主席梁君彥堅持一己之見，讓梁游重誓。在這種情形下，建制派集體離場，不僅是對梁游惡行有力懲罰，同時也是「救」了議會一命、幫了主席梁君彥一個大忙。否則，任由梁游再誓，兩人重施故伎將是再次公開辱國，兩人要是虛情假意照誓則是縱容蒙混過關，兩種做法和後果，梁主席都是要「吃不了兜着走」、「裏外不是人」。

因此，建制派議員在緊要關頭毅然集體離場「流會」，是有智慧、有承擔和力量，值得全港市民給予一讚。事件也說明，今後在立法會事務和行政、立法關係上，建制派議員都應該秉持今



▲建制派議員在緊要關頭毅然集體離場「流會」，阻止梁游兩人宣誓，是有智慧、有承擔和有力量，值得全港市民給予一讚

次團結、有為精神，對正確的敢於堅持，對錯誤敢於「頂住」，只有這樣，才能在議會中真正發揮愛國建港力量，也才會在社會上得到市民大眾尊重和支持。

同樣，特首梁振英和律政司司長袁國強，代表特區政府入稟高院申請覆核和禁制令，也是堅持「一國兩制」、維護基本法和法治的有力、漂亮一擊，打得反對派和梁游兩人「啞了火」、目瞪口呆，也贏得了所有愛國愛港人士和廣大市民叫好和支持。

梁游兩人，膽敢在宣誓就任時口稱

「支那」、惡罵Fxxking，膽敢挑戰特區法治和中央不容「港獨」「底線」，如果梁振英對此只敢「不痛不癢」的批評幾句，那麼，以後特區政府就不要再講「一國兩制」和基本法，梁振英也不要再踏足立法會了，答問大會和宣讀「施政報告」時，反對派還會把特首當人看待嗎？

事實是，眼前，對梁頌恆、游蕙禎二人而言，已經不再存在什麼可爭論或商榷餘地，而是只有三個後果：一是絕不能給予機會重誓、二是立即取消候任資格、三是考慮作出刑事檢控，如此而

已，豈有他哉！

至於說，在特首和律政司入稟之後，有人驚呼什麼行政和司法「干預」立法，破壞「三權分立」等，只能說不是無知、就是一派胡言。特區是中國特區，特首是代表中央在港執行和落實基本法的人，面對梁游拒誓和辱國，特首不問誰問？特首不管誰管？如果真讓「港獨」勢力和辱國分子混進議事機關，在立法會內公然反中播「獨」，則「一國」「震動」、「兩制」難存，什麼「三權」、「四權」都只能是一句空話而已。

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## WORDS AND USAGE

### Stock-in-trade (noun)

● Something that someone or something does or makes very well and often. (典型行為，慣用手法)

Examples:

1. Collecting evidence, difficult in others' eyes, is just the stock-in-trade of private detectives.
2. The song was perfect for the soft vocals that are her stock-in-trade.

### Render sth to sb (phrasal verb)

● To give something to someone. (給予，提供)

Examples:

1. You must render your taxes to the government.
2. She would render assistance to those she thought were in need.

### Get by (phrasal verb)

● To proceed without being discovered, criticized, or punished. (侥幸/勉強混過關)

Examples:

1. I have no formal clothes for the occasion. Perhaps I can get by in a dark suit?
2. The boy got by without answering the teacher's question.

### More than on bargained for (idiom)

● An unexpected outcome, especially an unfavorable one; more than one expected. (出乎意料之外(的後果))

Examples:

1. When Betsy brought home the sweet little puppy for a companion, she got more than she bargained for. That animal has cost her hundreds of dollars in bills.
2. Serving on the board this year has involved more work than I bargained for.

### Sneak in(to some place) (phrasal verb)

● To enter a place quietly and in secret, perhaps without a ticket or permission. (潛入，混進，偷偷進入)

Examples:

1. Never try to sneak in. Sometimes they arrest you for trespassing.
2. The kids tried to sneak into the rock concert, but they were stopped by the guards.

## 走出校園

### 林覺民與冰心故居

今天福州三坊七巷中有一座大宅，門前寫着「林覺民故居」和「冰心故居」。約100年前，林覺民是黃花崗起義犧牲的愛國青年，而冰心（原名謝婉瑩）是文才橫溢作家，兩人有一共同點，就是充滿「愛」。前者是視死如歸愛國青年，後者是充滿童心愛助人作家，他們都曾居於三坊七巷楊橋巷17號。

這是一座典型的福州民宅，大宅院分為三進，第一進與第二進之間有長廊，長廊兩旁種有竹子，第三進大廳兩旁各有廂房，廂房旁有院落，內有水井。這大宅原是《與妻書》的作者林覺民之家，也是林覺民祖輩七房人家，包括堂兄林長民（林徽因父）聚居處。可見，這屋除了留下著名政治家林長民與中國第一位女建築師林徽因的足跡外，更是林覺民無法忘懷的家。

林覺民在廣州起義前，在香港寫下《與妻書》，記述了這座大宅：「回憶後街之屋，入門穿廊，過前後廳，又三四折有小廳，廳旁一室為吾與汝雙棲之所。初婚三四個月，適冬之望日前後，窗外疏梅節月影，依稀掩映，吾與汝並肩攜手，低低切切，何事不語，何情不訴！」他23歲就義後，林家為逃避牽連搬到光祿坊，在這偏僻小屋內，其妻陳意映為他誕下一子。

後來，這座大宅轉讓給冰心祖父謝靈恩。由於冰心父親謝葆璋是海軍軍官，故她在福州出生後七個月，父母便帶他到上海及煙台，直到11歲才回到這大宅，居住了一年。冰心與家人回福州故鄉路上，正值辛亥革命爆發，她為了慰勞起義軍，把儲蓄的10塊壓歲錢送到上海《申報》，她還保留報社給她的收條，以作紀念。

冰心離開看海的日子，回到福州大宅後，起了不少變化。她有一首詩形容道：「清曉的江頭，白霧濛濛；是江南天氣，雨兒來了。我只知道有蔚藍的海，卻原來還有碧綠的江。這是我父母之鄉！」冰心雖發現江南湖光山色的美，但她仍喜歡看海的日子，以海形容母親的愛，以燈塔形容父親的關懷，三位弟弟則形容為三顆光明喜樂的星星，其後她在《晨報》「兒童世界」中自稱「海的女兒」（部分文章收入《寄小讀者》）。冰心回到這座福州大宅後，一向喜愛男裝的她，第一次和堂姐妹接觸，換上女孩子的服飾，學會女孩子的姿態。她在自序中記道：「這調脂弄粉，添香焚麝的生活，也曾使我驚異沉迷。」這年，冰心進入福州女子師範學校預科，三個學期後，又因父親的海軍任務，告別故鄉和好友，北上重回海的懷抱。

100多年後的今天，這座老宅仍屹立不倒。儘管時移事遷，這大宅永遠印記着他們的悲歡離合。

(名人故居·六)

職業訓練局語文講師 謝惠芝

## No chance for Leung and Yau to retake their oaths as pro-establishment legislators has made contribution to thwart their attempt

The Legislative Council (Legco) convened a meeting yesterday. As approved by Legco President Andrew Leung Kwan-yuen, four legislator-elect who had failed to take their oaths as required or swore to insult the nation last week were to take their oaths again at the meeting. When Sixtus Baggio Leung Chung-hang, Yau Wai-ching and Lau Siu Lai were about to retake their oaths, all pro-establishment legislators staged a collective walkout to force an adjournment of the meeting. As a result, the trio were unable to retake their oaths.

Staging a walkout to force an adjournment of a meeting is the opposition legislators' **stock-in-trade**, but this time the pro-establishment legislators "has turned something that is rotten into something miraculous" to handily and appropriately stop Leung and Yau from retaking their oaths by causing an adjournment of yesterday's meeting. In this way, they have effectively safeguarded the dignity of the rule of law and the legislature, which is really to the great satisfaction and hearty applause of the people!

As a matter of fact, on the eve of the oath-retaking, the Chief Executive and Justice Secretary, on behalf of the SAR Government, had already filed applications to the High Court for a judicial review on the oath-retaking and an interim injunction to bar the Youngspiration pair from retaking their oaths. However, Legco President Andrew Leung had a will of his own insisting on allowing the Leung and Yau to retake their oaths. Under such circumstances, pro-establishment legislators' collective walkout has not only effectively punished Leung and Yau's evil behaviour, but also "saved" the legislature and **rendered a great help to President Andrew Leung**. Otherwise, had the pair been given the chance to retake their oaths and if they repeated their old tricks, then the nation would have been insulted once again. Or if they hypocritically read the Oath as it is then they would have been tolerated to **get by** under false pretences. Either of these two alternatives and the consequences would have given President Andrew Leung **more than he bargained for**, making him a loser on both sides.

Therefore, the pro-establishment legislators resolutely walking out collectively to force an adjournment of the meeting at such a crucial moment shows their wisdom, commitment and strength. This is worthy of praise by all Hong Kong citizens. This also illustrates that in future in regard to legislative affairs and relations between the administration and legislature, pro-establishment legislators should also uphold the spirit of solidarity and being promising as shown this time, daring to stick to what is right and resist what is wrong. Only in

this way, can they truly bring into full display the nation- and Hong Kong-loving strength, and win respect and support of the people.

Likewise, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying and Secretary for Justice Rimsky Yuen Kwok-keung on behalf of the SAR Government applying to the High Court for a judicial review and interim injunction is also a powerful and beautiful strike to uphold "one country two systems", safeguard the Basic Law and the rule of law. It has dealt such a blow to the opposition and the Leung-Yau pair that they became dumber and crestfallen, and won applause and support from all national- and Hong Kong-loving personages and vast majority of citizens.

The pair of Leung and Yau dared to pronounce "Shina" and swore with the foul word of Fxxking when taking their oaths to challenge the rule of law in the SAR and the Central Government's bottom line of tolerating no "independence for Hong Kong". Had Leung Chun-ying dared to do nothing more than just uttering some superficial criticism, then the SAR Government could no longer talk about "one country two systems" and the Basic Law, and Leung Chun-ying could longer step foot in the Legco. For, would the opposition still treat the CE as a human being in the his Q&A sessions or when he deliver his Policy Address?

Right now, in fact, in regard to the Leung-Yau pair, there is no room for controversy or discussion. For them, there are only three consequences: one is not to give any chance for them to retake their oaths, the second is to immediately disqualify them as legislators-elect, and the third is to consider criminally prosecute them. That's all and nothing else!

As for the fact that, following the CE and Secretary for Justice's applications to the High Court, some individuals have cried in alarm that the administration and judiciary's "intervention" in the legislature jeopardised the "separation of the three powers". These people are either ignorant or simply talk nonsense. The SAR is a special administrative region of China, the CE is the person who implements and carries out the Basic Law in Hong Kong on behalf of the Central Government. So in the case of Leung and Yau's refusal to take their oaths in accordance with the law and their insults of the nation, if the CE would not deal with it, who else would? If "Hong Kong independence" influence and nation-insulting elements could find their way to **sneak into the legislature** and openly oppose China and advocate "independence for Hong Kong" in the Legco, then "one country" would be shaken and "two systems" could hardly be preserved. Then whatever "three powers" or "four powers" would be nothing but empty talks.

20 October 2016

## 諾貝爾文學獎惹爭議

創造性或知識性成就而得獎人士)。」

某一學科的諾貝爾獎英文用in加上學科名來表示，如諾貝爾物理獎是the Nobel Prize in Physics、化學獎為the Nobel Prize in Chemistry。頒發自然科學諾貝爾獎項一般很少引起爭議，學界多認為得獎者實至名歸，但諾貝爾文學獎（the Nobel Prize in Literature）和和平獎（the Nobel Peace Prize）卻不時引發爭議。

負責評審和頒發諾貝爾文學獎的瑞典學院（Swedish Academy）不久前宣布將2016年文學獎「爆冷」授予美國樂壇

傳奇人物卜戴倫（Bob Dylan，1941-）。這是有史以來首次由填詞唱作人摘取諾貝爾文學獎桂冠，而這一決定也隨即引發何為文學爭議（controversy）。一些批評者（critics）認為，今年文學諾獎頒給了一位樂手（musician）而非作家（prose writer），更有人認為瑞典學院此一決定是「pissing on literature..... from a great height（從一個很高的高度……來褻瀆文學）」原文中的piss on（someone or something）是一個動詞短語（phrasal verb），本意是「對……撒尿」，那當然就是對某人或某事大為

不敬了。

不過瑞典學院認為卜戴倫是一位偉大的詩人（a great poet），瑞典學院常任秘書Sara Danius說：「這是我們頒獎給他的理由」，並說他所寫的是「給耳朵（聽）的詩」（Dylan writes poetry for the ear）。Sara Danius甚至將卜戴倫與古希臘吟唱詩人荷馬（Homer）和莎孚（Sappho）類比，說：「他們寫的詩文也旨在用於表演，卜戴倫也一樣。我們今天還在閱讀荷馬和莎孚的作品，而且樂在其中（They wrote poetic texts which were meant to be performed, and it's the same way for Bob Dylan. We still read Homer and Sappho, and we enjoy it.）」

亦然

## 時事英語

一年一度頒發的諾貝爾獎（Nobel Prize）都引起世界傳媒關注。諾貝爾獎得主英文當然可以說是a Nobel Prize winner，不過更正式的說法是a Nobel laureate。按牛津詞典解釋，laureate意思是「A person who is honoured with an award for outstanding creative or intellectual achievement（因取得傑出的