

# 中國深化改革擴大開放助增全球信心

## 中英社評

國家主席習近平日前在第十三屆全國人民代表大會第一次會議上發表重要講話，強調要以更大的力度、更實的措施全面深化改革、擴大對外開放，貫徹新發展理念，推動經濟高質量發展，建設現代化經濟體系。由此顯示中國會堅定不移進一步推進改革開放，釋放更多增長動能，增強全球對中國以至世界經濟前景的信心。

事實上，當前貿易戰陰霾密布，環球金融市場起伏不定，其中港股昨日先升後跌，恒指從全日最高位急跌逾五百點，反映市場憂慮全球經濟回暖良好勢頭面臨挑戰。此時中國深化改革與擴大開放顯得十分重要，包括多方面放寬市場准入與增加商品進口，藉此推動服務業發展、開拓經濟新亮點之餘，更可為貿易全球化發展注入正能量，抗衡不斷升溫的貿易保護主義思潮。

過去五年，中國經濟結構調整與產業升級轉型取得一定進展，經濟增長實現從投資、出口拉動轉向消費、投資與出口等三頭馬車協同拉動，其中去年消費對經濟增長貢獻率達到百分之五十八點八，消費已連續四年成為中國經濟增長第一引擎。

不過，正如國務院總理李克強在政府工作報告中指出，經濟增長內生動力還不夠足、創新能力還不夠強、發展品質和效益不夠高。因此，中國需繼續進行去庫存、去產能與去槓桿等結構性改



▲中共十九屆三中全會審議通過的《深化黨和國家機構改革方案》於二十一日對外公布 資料圖片

革，加快創新發展的步伐，並且通過機構改革，強化部門職能與效率，配合社會與經濟發展需要。同時，進一步降低進口商品的總體稅率、放寬市場准入與資本市場有序開放，從而產生經濟新增動能。

政府工作報告設定今年中國經濟增長目標為百分之六點五左右，比去年百分之六點九的實際增速為低，但這並不代表經濟發展呈現失速問題，只是反映中國經濟進入高質量發展階段，追求增長品質與防風險比增長速度更加重要

，為主動調控的結果。

一個較為平實的增長目標，有助中國經濟保持穩中向好勢態，不但為進一步結構調整、產業升級提供更有利的客觀環境，還可避免地方政府為追求增長速度而過度舉債。事實上，全球寬鬆貨幣政策逆轉，中國需加強防金融風險。

過去五年，中國貧困人口減少六千八百多萬，而居民收入年均增長百分之七點四，高於經濟增速，成為世界上最多中等收入人口的國家，估計高達四億

多人。中國中等收入人口還會持續增加，有序擴大進口與開放市場是大勢所趨，消費對中國經濟增長拉動作用將不斷加大，同時也為世界帶來重重機遇。

中美擴大經貿合作、推動互利共贏是唯一正確之路。隨著經濟轉型，中國逐步加大服務業、製造業等對外開放的力度，而美國也應放寬高技術、高附加值產品的出口限制，中美之間貿易將趨向平衡，美國動不動推出損人不利己的貿易保護主義措施，無疑是下下之策。

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## WORDS AND USAGE

### Lay emphasis/stress on sth (idiom)

● To emphasize something because you believe it is very important. (強調，把重點放在...)

Examples:

1. When you present this explanation, lay emphasis on the matter of personal responsibility.
2. She said that her interview had laid stress on personal circumstances rather than experience and qualifications.

### Heat up (phrasal verb)

● To grow more animated or combative. (升溫，變得激烈)

Examples:

1. The debate began to heat up near the end.
2. Their argument was heating up, and I was afraid there would be fighting.

### Troika (noun)

● Any group of three; originally a Russian word meaning a vehicle drawn by a specially trained team of three horses abreast.

Examples:

1. She is a member of the president's troika of close advisers.
2. A troika of countries signed the agreement.

### Carry on sth/doing sth (phrasal verb)

● To continue doing something. (繼續)

Examples:

1. If you carry on spending money like that, you'll end up in debt.
2. Carry on. You're doing fine.

### Deleverage (noun)

● [For an organisation] to reduce the ratio of debt capital to equity capital. (去槓桿，即還債以減少債務對資產的比例)

Examples:

1. Companies in the US may have deleveraged but, for the economy as a whole, attitudes towards debt haven't changed.
2. Their balance sheet significantly improved after they deleveraged.

## China's deepening reform and expanding opening up helps boost global confidence

In an important speech delivered at the first annual session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) earlier, President Xi Jinping **laid stress on** comprehensively deepening reform and expanding opening up with greater strength and more concrete measures to put new development ideals into practice, so as to push forward high-quality economic growth and build a modernised economic system. This shows China will unwaveringly further advance reform and opening up to release greater momentum of growth and strengthen the world's confidence in the outlook of the Chinese economy and even of the world economy.

As a matter of fact, right now the dark clouds of a trade war gather overhead to cause fluctuations in global financial market. Among others, Hong Kong shares rose first and then fell yesterday with the Hang Seng index sharply dropped over 500 points from its highest position on the day. This reflects market worries that the good tendency of global economic recovery now faces challenges. At this moment, it highlights the great importance of China's deepening reform and expanding opening up, including easing restrictions on market access and increasing imports of goods in various ways which would not only help promote development of services and cultivate new bright spots in economic growth, but also inject positive energy into trade globalisation to counter the increasingly **heating up** trade protectionism.

In the past five years, China's economic restructuring and industrial upgrading has made certain progress, successfully changing its economic growth pattern from being pulled forward by investment and exports to jointly pulled forward by a **troika** of consumption, investment and exports. Last year, consumption's contribution to economic growth reached 58.8 per cent, remaining the leading engine for Chinese economic growth for the fourth consecutive year.

However, as Premier Li Keqiang pointed out in his Government Work Report, the internal forces powering economic growth are not yet sufficient, China's ability to innovate needs to be stronger, and the quality and performance of development need to be improved. Therefore, China must **carry on structural reforms** such as to reduce inventory, to cut overcapacity and to **deleverage**, must speed up innovative development and improve government departments' functions and efficiency through institutional reform in coordination with the needs for

social and economic development. At the same time, China needs to further reduce its overall import tariff rate, ease restrictions on market access and orderly open its capital market, so as to generate new dynamic energy for economic growth.

The Government Work Report sets the growth target for China's economy this year as about 6.5 per cent, a little bit lower than last year's actual growth rate of 6.9 per cent. But this is not meant a loss of speed in economic development, but rather reflects the fact that China's economic growth has entered the stage of high-quality growth - it is more important to seek quality of growth and prevent and control risks than to pursue growth speed. Hence it is a result of proactive adjustment and control.

A more plain and practical growth target is helpful for China to maintain the healthy trend toward stable growth. This will not only provide a more favourable environment for economic restructuring and industrial upgrading, but also avoid over borrowing by local governments in order to pursue growth speed. In fact, in face of a reversal of easy monetary policy worldwide, China must enhance its prevention and control of financial risks.

In the past five years, China has reduced its poverty population by 68 million, while people's incomes grew 7.4 per cent annually on average - higher than economic growth. And China has become a country with the largest middle-income population in the world, which is estimated to reach over 400 million. China's middle-income population will continue to grow, hence orderly expanding imports and opening market becomes an irresistible trend. The power of consumption to pull forward China's economic growth will keep increasing, which at the same time also bring about opportunities for the world.

It is the only right way for China and the United States to expand economic and trade cooperation and promote mutual benefits and win-win. As its economic transformation progresses, China will gradually accelerate opening up its services and manufacturing industries. The United States on the other hand should also ease restrictions on exports of high-tech and high-value-added products. In this way, trade between China and the United States will tend to reach a balance. It is the worst strategy for Washington to wantonly launch trade protectionist measures that harm others without benefiting itself. 22 March 2018

## 時事英語

2月23日，台灣島內居民開始搶購廁紙，西方各大媒體紛紛做出報道。日前，美國大報《洛杉磯時報》(Los Angeles Times)更發表了其駐台北記者所寫的一篇總結性(wrap-up)分析報道。這裏主要介紹該文描述「搶購」的不同英文詞語。

該文的標題是：Taiwan goes on a panic-buying spree - for toilet paper，其中panic-buying是「恐慌性購買」即「

## 「搶購」的各種英文表述

搶購」的意思，而spree是指持續一段時間的無節制的狂熱行為，a panic-buying spree就是「搶購潮」的意思。因此，標題可譯為：台灣掀起廁紙搶購潮。

報道正文開頭說：Taiwan is no stranger to panic buying，其中no stranger to是英語成語，意思是「對...不陌生/很熟悉」。此句可譯為：台灣對搶購並不陌生。報道接着說：台灣人曾因擔心價格上漲排隊搶購汽油(have lined up for)汽油，也曾搶購(made a run for)農產品。這裏作者用了不同的詞語——line up for (something)和make a run for (something)——來表達

「搶購」。To line up (for something)是一個動詞短語，意思是(為得到某物而)「排隊」，而make a run for something本意是爭先恐後搶奪某物的意思。這兩個詞語都是表述「搶購」的動作，用作動詞。

至於表述「搶購」的名詞，這篇報道在不同的上下文中選用了a run on toilet paper、the toilet paper frenzy和the rush for toilet paper等表述。A run on something是成語，意思是很多人同時爭搶購買某物。但a bank run的意思是「擠提」，即大批存戶因害怕銀行倒閉湧進銀行取款，年紀大一點的香港人都見過銀行擠提。不過，現在銀行業監管嚴

格又有存款保障，再發生銀行擠提的機會不大。

而frenzy一詞，按《牛津英文詞典》的解釋是：A state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour (失控的激動或瘋狂行為，或此類行為持續的期間)因此，buying frenzy與buying spree大致同義，但程度較強。Rush for something來自成語make a rush for something(搶先得到某物或到達某地)，在語境很清楚的情況下，a/the rush for something也就是搶購某物的意思。

寫作時盡可能避免反覆使用同一個詞語，可使文章更生動可讀，這篇報道就是一個例子。亦然

## 走出校園

### 佳視劇集 珍貴傳媒「史料」

1975年9月至1978年8月間是香港電視史上的鼎盛時代。當時無綫、麗的(1982年改稱亞洲電視)和佳藝電視(簡稱佳視)三台鼎立，與今天的情況相比實在不可同日而語。佳視的電視劇集隱沒了近40年，現在終於在無綫電視的收費平台中重見天日，該平台收佳視劇集11部，是了解香港傳媒史的珍貴「史料」，值得觀賞甚至研究。本文評析的是1977年的《萍蹤俠影錄》。

佳視是全球最先把中文武俠小說改編為電視劇的電視台，改編對象包括金庸、梁羽生、古龍、臥龍生等的作品。《萍蹤俠影錄》是梁羽生本人最滿意的作品，全書共31回，曾五次改編為電視劇，其中香港佔兩版，內地佔三版；另外還有香港電台改編的廣播劇，其膾炙人口可見一斑。

梁羽生本人及其作品《萍蹤俠影錄》與《大公报》的關係極為密切，在此先作介紹。梁羽生本名陳文統(1924—2009年)，1949年畢業於廣州嶺南大學經濟系(入學時是化學系)，由嶺大校長陳序經推薦到香港《大公报》擔任英文翻譯，後轉任編輯。1954年，《大公报》的附屬報《新晚報》開始連載梁羽生的處女作《龍虎門京華》，使梁成為「新派武俠小說」的開山祖。梁羽生在大學先唸化學後修經濟，畢生成就卻在文學。《萍蹤俠影錄》1959至60年間首先在《大公报》連載。

話說回來，佳視拍攝的《萍蹤俠影錄》是首部改編自同名小說的電視劇，距今約40年，全劇32集，每集43至46分鐘不等。筆者在小學時看過，至今仍有一鱗半爪的印象。今天重看，除畫質稍遜和廠景較多外，整體上可謂瑕不掩瑜，吸引力依舊，下期詳加評析。(滄海遺珠：評佳視劇集·一)

大專講師 梁勇



▲一九七七年佳視版本《萍蹤俠影錄》，右為楊盼盼飾演的雲蕾，左為演員陳強飾演的張丹楓。