



中英社評



中共二十大開啟全面建設社會主義現代化強國的新征程，也開啟香港發展的新時代。特區政府新一份施政報告在二十大期間發表，就是香港發展新階段和國家發展新征程歷史性交匯的生動反映。行政長官李家超接受大公文匯傳媒集團媒體聯合訪問，闡述自己的施政理念，強調要將二十大的重要論述作為推動香港發展的重要行動指南，為市民謀幸福，為香港謀發展，為中華民族偉大復興作出更大的貢獻。

中共二十大報告有大量篇幅論及香港。大會並決定，把全面準確、堅定不移貫徹「一個國家、兩種制度」的方針寫入黨章。這一切反映中央對香港特區的重視，對香港市民的關愛，為「一國兩制」實踐行穩致遠提供了根本保障。李家超的首份施政報告以習近平對香港提出的「四個必須」、「四個希望」為施政大方向，出台了一系列發展經濟、改善民生的措施，描繪了香港的發展藍圖，契合了二十大報告對香港的有關論述，找準了國家對香港的定位，這是施政報告最大的亮點，備受各界肯定。

李家超指出，破解社會深層次矛盾，需要提高治理水平。他會從治理體系、治理能力和治理效能三方面着手，從不同領域進行提升，這就抓住了「牛鼻子」。「要帶領香港向前發展，公務員是關鍵」，施政報告提出優化公務員管理制度，強化賞罰制度，目的是激勵公務員在工作中投入更大的熱情服務市民，並以創新方式解決問題，整個團隊齊心協力，心往一塊想，力往一處使，才能更有效地破解社會矛盾。

即將成立的「融入國家發展大局督導組」，是今次施政報告的一項創舉，也是大勢所趨。背靠祖國、聯通世界，這是香港最大的優勢，香港要充分發揮這一優勢，就必須主動對接粵港澳大灣區、「一帶一路」等國家發展戰略，以己所長，貢獻國家所需，只有這樣才能為香港發展開拓廣闊的空間，提供不竭的動能。特別是，世界面臨百年未有之大變局，國際形勢異常複雜，香港勢必遇到各種風險和嚴峻挑戰，香港只有緊緊依靠國家，才能在疾風暴雨甚至驚濤駭浪下劈波斬浪，奮勇前行。

對於破解深層次矛盾過程中可能遇到的困難，李家超沒有低估，他相信只要以服務市民的福祉為依歸，便可以確保循序推進。對於反對意見，會作出具體分析，並努力做出成果，減少反對聲音，如果碰到困難就止步不前，香港的問題將永遠得不到解決。這體現李家超的謙卑和務實作風，以及迎難而上，破難而進，以結果為目標的決心。

不可否認，香港存在的問題千頭萬緒，有些並非短時間可以解決，所以要先易後難，逐步推進。譬如在房屋問題上，特區政府以提速、提效、提量、提質為目標，一方面精簡流程，縮短建屋時間；另一方面推出「簡約公屋」以及提前上樓計劃，有望在四年內將上樓時間由現時的六年減至四年半，這是了不起的目標。儘管「簡約公屋」的居住環境不如標準公屋，但比劃房好得多，許多居劃房人士對「簡約公屋」翹首以待，證明這一措施切實可行。

道阻且長，行則將至。新一屆特區政府上任以來，無論是推動社會復常，還是發展經濟、改善民生，都做了大量的工作，成績有目共睹。特區政府依據施政報告制定的藍圖向前推進，香港必將大有作為。

主動對接國家需要 提升香港發展動能

Proactively dovetailing with national strategies to enhance Hong Kong's growth impetus

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) marks the start of a new journey toward building a modern socialist country in all respects and also opens a new era for Hong Kong's development. The fact that the latest Chief Executive's Policy Address was delivered during the 20th National Congress of the CPC is a vivid reflection of the historical convergence of Hong Kong's new stage in development with the nation's new journey in development. In a joint interview by media outlets of the Hong Kong Ta Kung Wen Wei Media Group (HKTkWW), Chief Executive John Lee Ka-chiu expounds his governance ideas, stressing on taking the important remarks made by the 20th National Congress of the CPC as the guides to action, so as to seek happiness for citizens, seek development for Hong Kong and make greater contribution to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The report of the 20th National Congress of the CPC contains lengthy remarks on Hong Kong. The Congress has also decided to include in the Party Constitution a statement on fully, faithfully, and resolutely implementing the policy of "one country, two systems". All this shows that the Central Government attaches importance to Hong Kong and it cares for Hong Kong citizens, which provides the fundamental guarantee for the steady and successful practice of the "one country, two systems" principle. John Lee's first Policy Address regards the "four musts" and "four expectations" put forward by Xi Jinping for Hong Kong as the general orientation for his administration, unveils a series of measures for developing the economy and improving people's livelihood and draws a blue print for Hong Kong's development. **Tallying with** remarks on Hong Kong by the 20th National Congress of the CPS and identifying and recognising our country's positioning for Hong Kong, this is the brightest spot in the Policy Address that is appreciated by various sectors.

John Lee points out that governance must be improved in order to resolve deeply rooted conflicts in society. He will improve governance in various domains, starting from three aspects: governance systems, governance capability and governance efficacy. In this way he **catches hold of** the key link. "To lead Hong Kong in moving ahead...the civil service is the key", the Policy Address proposes to improve the civil service management system and strengthen the reward and punishment system. The aim is to encourage civil servants to put in greater enthusiasm in their works of serving citizens and to solve problems in innovative ways. Only when the whole team are of one heart and one mind with all of its members' thoughts and efforts directed toward the same goals, can social conflicts be resolved more effectively.

A pioneering move proposed in the Policy Address is to establish the Steering Group on Integration into National Development, which is also dictated by the general trend. Enjoying strong support of the Motherland and being closely connected to the world is Hong Kong's greatest advantage. To bring this advantage into full play, Hong Kong must proactively **dovetail with** national strategies such as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) and the Belt and Road Initiative, and **capitalise on** Hong Kong's strengths to serve the country's needs. Only in this way, can Hong Kong have greater prospects and rooms for development and gain constant impetus for development. In particular, as the world is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century, the international situation becomes extraordinarily complex and Hong Kong is bound to meet all kinds of risks and serious challenges. Only by firmly relying on our country, can Hong Kong cleave through the waves in the stormy sea and forge ahead.

John Lee does not underestimate difficulties possibly arising in resolving deeply rooted conflicts.

He believes that as long as the government acts in the best interests of citizens, it can carry out this task step by step. As for dissenting opinions, the government will analyse case by case and strive to produce positive results and minimise objections. If the government comes to a halt whenever some difficulty crops up, problems facing Hong Kong can never be solved. This demonstrates John Lee's modest and practical style, as well as

his determination to **grasp the nettle** with his result-oriented approach.

There is no denying that problems facing Hong Kong are complicated and difficult to tackle and some of them cannot be solved in a short time. Therefore, the government will take an "easy-first-and-difficult-later" approach to deal with them and make progress step by step. Taking the housing problem for example, the SAR Government's goal is to enhance quantity, speed, efficiency and quality. On the one hand, development control will be streamlined to shorten construction schedules; while on the other hand, the new Light Public Housing (LPH) scheme and the Public Rental Housing (PRH) Advance Allocation Scheme will be launched. Hopefully, the Composite Waiting Time for Subsidised Rental Housing could be reduced from 6 years at present to about 4.5 years in four years' time. This is an amazing target. Although in terms of living environment, LPH may not be as fine as PRH but certainly is far better than sub-divided flats. Many residents living in sub-divided flats are looking forward to moving into LPH, which is evident that the measure is feasible and practical.

The road is obstacle-packed and long, but one will get through if one keeps walking along. Since its taking office, the new-term government has done a lot, either in pushing society to restore normalcy or in developing the economy and improving people's livelihood. What it has accomplished is before everyone's eyes. Led by the SAR Government to forge ahead following the blueprint unveiled in the Policy Address, Hong Kong surely has bright prospects.

WORDS AND USAGE

• **Tally with (sth)** (phrasal verb) – To match, agree with, or correspond to something else. (與……相符合)

Examples:

1. Her account of the events doesn't tally with the phone company's record of his cell phone usage on that night.
2. What you just said doesn't tally with what you told me before.

• **Catch hold of (sth/sb)** (idiom) – To grasp or grip something. (抓住，握住)

Examples:

1. See if you can catch hold of the rope as it swings back and forth.
2. I tried to catch hold of her before she fell off the step, but it happened too fast.

• **Dovetail with sth** (phrasal verb) – If one thing dovetails with another, the two things fit together neatly or have some common characteristics. (與……接合，與……相融合)

Examples:

1. Your story doesn't dovetail with mine very well.
2. New mail-handling systems dovetail with the Post Office's push for efficiency.

• **Capitalise on sth** (phrasal verb) – To use an event or a situation to help you to achieve something or to get an advantage. (利用……獲益)

Examples:

1. He is trying to capitalise on popular discontent with the government.
2. The island has capitalised on its natural beauty to attract tourists.

• **Grasp the nettle** (idiom) – To force yourself to be brave and do something unpleasant quickly and in a determined way. (迎難而上，果斷處理(棘手問題))

Examples:

1. We've got to grasp the nettle of prison reform.
2. You've been putting off making that phone call for days – I think it's about time you grasped the nettle!

破解迷暈陣——第一回

近日不約而同地有學生提出一些含糊不清的句式及詞彙 (ambiguous phrases or sentences)，不清晰的寫作實在令人有莫名其妙的感覺。其實，一些不清晰的句子有時是修辭手法的一種，尤其是在文學作品上經常遇見。用得恰當可以增添閱讀的樂趣，如果用得不恰當便會產生很多誤會。而我們日常跟別人溝通的語文應該是以清晰為主。

我們大致可以把含糊不清的寫作分為兩類：

詞彙不清晰 (lexical ambiguity) 意思就是說，一個單詞之中會有兩個或以上的可能性意思。

句法或結構的不清晰 (syntactic ambiguity) 就是說一個詞彙或句子當中會有兩個或以上的意思。

今集先討論一些一字多義的單詞。

1) Bi-weekly/Bi-monthly

Everybody is going to attend the bi-weekly meeting

Bi-weekly可以是一星期發生兩次的事情又或是兩個星期才發生一次的事情，同樣地，Bi-monthly可以

是一個月發生兩次或是兩個月才發生一次的事情。

如果我們主持會議應該一切以清晰為主，建議把真實會議的日子放上。比較清晰的例子：

Everybody is going to attend the meeting on 11 November 2022.

2) Bank

A fisherman went to the bank yesterday.



Bank除了指銀行之外，也可是河邊的兩岸 (river bank)。

相對比較清晰的例子：

The fisherman went to the bank to make a cash deposit yesterday.

漁夫到銀行存款。

3) a match



A match作名詞使用有以下不同解釋：

一場比賽

一根火柴

一個旗鼓相當的人

一個相配的物品

相配的兩個人

比較清晰的寫作，例如：Peter is looking for a match to build a campfire.

彼得正在尋找一根火柴來生起營火。

下集繼續



續FUN英語