



大公社評英譯

立會「建言有為」 香港「實幹有成」

LegCo Advice with Impact, H.K. Actions with Results

第七屆立法會會期本周五完結，立法會主席梁君彥昨日在記者會上表示，今屆立法會扭轉了過去多年內耗的困局，重回理性務實，並以「志不求易，事不避難，建言有為、實幹有成」形容今屆議員的工作成果。事實勝於雄辯，本屆立法會盡職履責發揮了強大作用，高質量通過了大量議案，交出了亮麗的成績單，展現了「愛國者治港」的新風貌，為推動香港由治及興作出了重要貢獻。

本屆立法會沒有「拉布」，沒有「流會」，沒有為問而問，議員們表現專業，辯論質素顯著提高。例如在討論北部都會區發展策略時，不同界別議員從環保、交通、產業規劃等多角度建言獻策，促成政策優化；又如在爭議頗大的《同性伴侶關係登記框架條例草案》審議中，議員提出許多意見，令致草案二讀辯論中止，議員積極為民發聲，彰顯立法會不是橡皮圖章。

統計數字顯示，特區政府根據本屆議員的建設性意見，就各項草案提出了超過1800項修正案，可見只要議政的出發點是以香港根本利益和長遠利益為依歸，即使對政府施政提出批評，要求官員問責，同樣會受到尊重和接納。真正的言論自由，不在於口號激烈與否，而在於能否推動問題的解決，本屆立法會正是以務實、理性、建設性的辯論，實現了高質量的民主。在「愛國者治港」原則下，議政空間沒有削弱，反而脫離了政治對抗的泥沼，回歸到理性高效、聚焦民生經濟的正軌，回歸到香港在行政主導下行政與立法互相配合又相互制衡的初衷，印證新選舉制度是符合香港實際的好制度。

第七屆立法會完成使命，第八屆立法會提名期即將展開。包括梁君彥在內的不少現任議員表態不再爭取連任，將來在其他崗位以其他方式繼續服務香港和市民。人事有代謝，往來成古今。通過立法會換屆實現新舊交替，是民主政治的常態。部分資深議員的退出，將鼓勵更多愛國愛港、有才能、有志服務香港的新血積極參選。百年變局加速演進，香港面對的挑戰和風險有增無減，而因應科技變革推動經濟轉型，也需要更多具備新知識結構、新思維理念的人才加入立法會，這有助香港進一步推動由治及興。

立法會選舉關乎香港經濟發展和民生改善，關乎每一位市民的切身利益，關乎香港的未來。相信特區政府一定會全力以赴，組織好舉辦好今次選舉，確保選舉公平、公正、誠實、安全有序進行。社會各界也會以主人翁的精神，積極參與選舉活動，為將香港家園建設得更好投下神聖一票，選出歷史上最高水平的一屆立法會。

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The seventh term of Hong Kong's Legislative Council (LegCo) is coming to an end this week. According to LegCo President Andrew Leung, this term has successfully **moved away from** years of internal conflict and returned to a rational and **pragmatic** approach. He described the Council's performance with the motto: "not seeking ease, not avoiding difficulties, advice with impact, actions with results." Indeed, **the results speak for themselves**. This term's LegCo has worked with great dedication and efficiency, passing a large number of high-quality bills. It has showcased the new spirit of "patriots administering Hong Kong", contributing significantly to the city's transition from stability to **prosperity**.

Unlike in the past, this LegCo has seen no filibustering, no boycotts, and no meaningless questioning. Members have shown professionalism, and the quality of debate has improved noticeably. For example, during discussions on the Northern Metropolis development strategy, members from different sectors offered constructive ideas from various perspectives — such as environmental protection, transport, and industrial planning — leading to policy improvement. In the debate on the controversial Registration of Same-sex Partnerships Bill, members voiced their opinions openly, which led to the suspension of the second reading. These examples show that LegCo is no longer a "rubber stamp", but an active platform for representing public interests.

Statistics reveal that, based on legislators' constructive input, the government proposed over 1,800 amendments to bills this term. This demonstrates that when discussions focus on Hong Kong's fundamental and long-term interests, even criticism and **accountability** demands from lawmakers can be respected and accepted. True freedom of speech is not about how loud or radical one's slogans are, but about whether discussions help solve real problems. Through rational and pragmatic debate, this LegCo has achieved a high-quality form of democracy. Under the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong", the space for political discussion has not been narrowed. Instead, it has moved away from political

confrontation and returned to a rational, efficient, and results-oriented path — one that focuses on people's livelihoods and economic development. This shows that Hong Kong's improved electoral system suits the city's actual circumstances, enabling the executive and legislative branches to cooperate while maintaining mutual checks and balances.

As the seventh term completes its mission, the nomination period for the eighth LegCo will soon commence. Many current members, including President Leung, have announced they will not seek re-election, choosing instead to continue serving Hong Kong in other ways. The natural process of renewal in the legislature allows fresh, patriotic, and capable individuals to join and bring in new perspectives.

With rapid global changes, Hong Kong faces increasing challenges and risks. To adapt to technological transformation and drive economic reform, more talent with modern knowledge and innovative thinking is needed in LegCo. This will further strengthen Hong Kong's path from good governance to renewed prosperity.

The LegCo election is closely linked to Hong Kong's economic growth, the well-being of its people, and the city's long-term future. The government is expected to make every effort to ensure that the election is fair, honest, and orderly. Citizens from all walks of life are encouraged to take part with a sense of civic responsibility, casting their votes to help build a better Hong Kong and to elect the most capable legislature in the city's history.

▼第七屆立法會為推動香港由治及興作出了重要貢獻。

常用詞彙

● **pragmatic (務實的 adj.)**

意思：based on practical judgments rather than principles.

例句：The government adopted a pragmatic approach to solving housing problems.

● **prosperity (繁榮、昌盛 n.)**

意思：the flourishing, thriving, good fortune and successful social status.

例句：Education plays a vital role in the city's long-term prosperity.

● **accountability (問責、責任制 n.)**

意思：the fact of being responsible for what you do and able to give a satisfactory reason for it, or the degree to which this happens.

例句：Leaders must uphold a high level of accountability to ensure the public trusts their decisions.

片語

● **move away from [擺脫、走出 (負面狀況)]**

這個短語在寫作中可用於描述從某個不理想的狀況或過去的問題中脫離，並轉向更積極或建設性的路徑。這個短語非常適合用於討論 改革、改變、進步或過渡的主題。

*同義表達：shift away from / break away from

● **the results speak for themselves [事實勝於雄辯]**

這個短語在寫作中可以用來強調，結果或事實比任何口頭辯論或解釋更具說服力。這個短語常用於描述成功或成就，強調不需要過多言辭，因為成果本身已經充分表明了問題的答案或情況。

適用主題

教育改革

可以用來描述教育體系需要擺脫陳舊的教學方法或過時的觀念，轉向更加現代化和以學生為中心的學習方式。
例句：Schools should move away from rote memorization and adopt more interactive and critical thinking-based teaching methods.
(學校應該擺脫死記硬背的教學方式，採用更具互動性和批判性思維的教學方法。)

環境與可持續發展

討論如何改變對環境有害的行為或政策，並轉向更加環保和可持續的發展模式。
例句：To combat climate change, we must move away from fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy sources.
(為了應對氣候變化，我們必須擺脫對化石燃料的依賴，並投資於可再生能源。)

經濟發展與轉型

用於描述經濟或產業的結構轉型，強調如何從過去的依賴型經濟模式轉向更加創新和多樣化的發展方向。
例句：The region is working hard to move away from an industrial-based economy to one focused on technology and innovation.
(該地區正努力從以工業為基礎的經濟模式轉向以科技和創新為主的經濟。)

社會變遷

在談論社會變革時，這個短語可以用來強調從過時的觀念或制度中解放出來，向更現代化或公平的狀態過渡。
例句：We need to move away from traditional gender roles and promote equality in the workplace.
(我們需要擺脫傳統的性別角色，推動職場中的性別平等。)

政治改革

在討論政府或政治改革時，可以使用 "move away from..."來表達社會或政治體系需要擺脫過去的負面因素，進入新的、更加正面的方向。
例句：The country must move away from corruption and work towards a more transparent government system.
(該國必須擺脫腐敗，朝着更加透明的政府體系邁進。)

適用主題

教育成果

當討論一項教育改革或計劃的成功時，可以使用這個短語來強調改革帶來的具體結果。
例句：The improved test scores of students speak for themselves, showing the effectiveness of the new curriculum.
(學生的考試成績顯示了新課程的效果，這本身就是最有力的證據。)

科學研究結果

在科學或學術研究的討論中，這個短語可以用來強調實驗或研究結果的明確性。
例句：The positive results from the clinical trials speak for themselves, offering hope for new treatments.
(臨床試驗中的正面結果本身就是最有力的證據，為新的治療方法帶來希望。)

企業成功與績效

用來表達一家公司成功的證據，強調財務數據或市場表現。
例句：The company's record profits last quarter speak for themselves, proving that our new strategy is working.
(公司上季度創下的創紀錄利潤本身就是最有力的證明，證明我們的新策略有效。)

社會問題的解決

在討論如何成功解決某些社會問題時，使用此短語來強調成果超越了理論或口頭上的討論。
例句：The drop in crime rates speaks for itself, indicating that the new policing measures have been effective.
(犯罪率的下降本身就是證明，表明新的警務措施已經有效。)

政治改革與成就

在政治或政府改革中使用此短語，強調改變所帶來的正面結果。
例句：The improvements in public health statistics speak for themselves, showcasing the success of the healthcare reform.
(公共衛生統計的改善本身就是證據，展示了醫療改革的成功。)