



通過每天碰面 改變學生看法

蕭澤頤：讓大學生了解警察如何保衛香港社會

在本期《容來熙往》節目中，我們邀請到警務處處長蕭澤頤向我們介紹香港警察的一些警務工作以及其對如何改善警民關係的看法。



掃碼睇片

主持：I know that the Police Force has different kinds of programs to attract university students to join the Force. However, after the 2019 unrest, I'm sure that such works have been challenged. What will the police do about this?

我知道警隊有不同類型的培養計劃來吸引大學生加入警隊。然而在2019年的黑暴之後，我敢肯定這些工作都受到一定程度的挑戰，警方對此將採取什麼措施？

嘉賓：In fact, you are right that we have a lot of different programs for students, maybe I can talk about two of them. One of them is called PMP, the Police Mentorship Program, and the other one is the AUS, Auxiliary Undergraduate Scheme (AUS). These two programs, in fact, are for the university students. If they want to know more about the HKPF, if there is a possibility that they may join the Police Force, after their graduation, then these programs will be suitable for them.

對，我們有很多針對學生培訓的項目，我可以談談其中的兩個。其中一個叫「警隊學長計劃」，而另一個叫作「輔警大學生計劃」，這兩個計劃事實上都是為大學的學生準備的，如果他們想了解更多關於香港警察的信息，如果他們畢業後想要加入警隊，那這些計劃就很適合他們。

Say, for the PMP, throughout the year, we have officers who were graduates of the same university act as a mentor, and they would arrange different sort of activities program for the university students of the same university. At the same time, during the summertime, we also have opportunities for the university students to join the summer job attachment to different units of the Force. What they need to do is to help organize activities or help to do some sort of research, etc. So on a daily basis, they will need to work, and we actually give them salary for that. This is the PMP, Police Mentorship Program.

通過「警隊學長計劃」，在項目的一整年裏，我

們會讓從同一間大學畢業的警官作為導師，為來自該所大學的學員安排各種活動項目。同時，在暑假期間，我們也為大學生提供機會，讓他們參加暑期工作實習，到警隊的不同單位工作。他們需要做的是幫助組織活動或幫助做一些研究等。日常來講，他們需要完成相應的工作，我們也會付給他們工資，這就是PMP「警隊學長計劃」。

For AUS, we do provide opportunity for them. Even before their graduation, they can join as an auxiliary police officer. We have been running these two major programs for the university students for many years already. I can recall that we did have some challenge, say 2015, after the Occupy Central Movement (OCM), at that time in fact I was the Chief Superintendent, responsible for the human resources management, and I was actually also responsible for these two programs. At that time, the number of applications for the both programs have been significantly affected. We got much less applications after the OCM, but there were still some university students applying at the time.

至於「輔警大學生計劃」，我們會為大學生提供機會，在畢業之前就可以加入輔警的行列，這兩個為大學生提供機會的項目我們已經開展了很多年。在過程中，我們確實遇到了一些挑戰，比如2015年違法「佔中」之後，當時我是總警司，負責人力資源管理的工作，也負責這兩個項目。當時這兩個項目的申請數量受到很大影響，我們收到的申請少了很多，但還是有一些大學生申請。

I talked to the students who participated in the program. One of them, a girl told me when I talked to them, she told me that, "Oh so in fact before I actually join this program, although I do not hate police, I do not particularly like police. But after the Summer Job Attachment, I have a very different impression on the police." Because during the Summer Job Attachment, she had the chance to meet our officers every day. Through daily encoun-



◆蕭澤頤（右）解釋「警隊學長計劃」和「輔警大學生計劃」都是為大學生準備的。

視頻截圖

ter of our officers, she had completely changed her mindset about police. Previously after the OCM, she has heard a lot of fake news or something bad on us, talking about the police from her classmates, or even from the media and the newspaper, etc. But she has completely changed. She said if there is opportunity, we should create more opportunities for them to join the program and to join the Summer Job Attachment. And this is something that I did after listening to her.

我同當時參加這個項目的學生交流過，其中一個女生告訴我說：「其實在我參加這個項目之前，儘管我並不討厭警察，也不是特別喜歡他們，但在參加暑期實習項目之後，我對警察的印象有了很大的改變。」因為在暑期工作實習期間，她每天都見到我們的警官，通過每天的碰面，她完全改變了對警察的看法。因為在「佔中」之後，她聽到了很多關於警察的假新聞，或是她的同學在說警察的壞話，又或者是從媒體、報紙等處聽到，但是她後來完全改變了看法。她說如果有機會，我們應該為他們創造更多機會去參加這個項目，加入暑期實習計劃。聽完她說的，我也作出了行動。

Nowadays we have about 200 Summer Job At-

tachment opportunities for the students. And talking about back to the past two years, in fact, the number of applications again, for both programs the AUS and the PMP, has dropped notably in 2020 because of the black turmoil. But that said, in 2021, I'm very pleased to see that it has increased significantly. The number of applications for both programs have increased by over 50 percent in 2021.

現在我們有大約200個暑期實習機會提供給學生，而說到過去兩年的情況，2020年AUS和PMP兩個項目的申請數量，因為當年的黑暴而顯著減少。儘管如此，我很高興地看到這個數字在2021年已大幅增加，申請數目在2021年增加了50%以上。

We need to do more, so that the youngsters, in particular the university students, can know more about who are the police, what are the police doing in order to safeguard the HK society.

我們還需要做更多，讓年輕人，特別是大學生們，了解警隊更多，了解警察是如何保衛香港社會。

◆點新聞英文節目《Eye On U 容來熙往》，由立法會議員容海恩及梁熙主持，邀請香港社會各界包括政界、商界及專業人士，分享及討論社會熱話。

求人幫助 要有禮貌

貼地英文

隔星期四見報

老師會對學生說 read the book、do your homework；父母要求子女 clean your room、wash the dishes。這種句式稱為命令或指引片語，通常由父母或老師對我們說，又或在考試、見工與閱讀指引時才會見到。不信？可看一看即食麵包裝袋的煮食步驟。

留意音調與內容

想把指令句變成有禮貌的請求語，其實有一套「萬用錦囊」，但在此之前，有兩大禁忌我們必先要知道。首先是音調，如有人問：「How are you?」回應的人卻大聲逐個字讀出「I am fine!」那這個人一定不 fine。其次是內容，沒人喜歡被侮辱，又或被查隱私，無論語氣有多斯文，問一位女士的年齡都是不對的。可是教科書必定有曾教過「How old are you?」這固然是知識，但實際上不是天天都在用的。

在英美的文化，個人取向有很重的地位，當一個人向另一個人求助時，求助者仍須請求來幫忙的人的同意。舉個例子，室友吃完東西沒有洗碗，仍須要這樣說：「Would you wash your dish please?」如我兩手已拿着滿滿的東西，遇上一位「同路人」站在門了的門前，我仍然要作出請求，「Could you open the door for me?」也可用更客氣的「Would you mind ...」句式。使用這套路，明明是老師決定在堂上來個小休，也看似請求同意，「Why don't we take a break?」

雖然把 please 加在指令句的前或後，已算是比較有禮，但詢問式更貼近英美的日常對話，有了這習慣，寫書信時也有幫助，例如提議一

起做一個行動，可用 shall we。

另外也有進階版的 if-would 配對片語。當進入外國人的家，我們應先脫鞋後入屋。如我們不懂這文化，也許屋主仍會溫馨提示：「If you won't mind to take off your shoes, it would be great.」在中午下課後，每個同學必定會食午餐，美國人仍舊會講：「How about we get something to eat?」

雖然已決定 還是先知會

在使用 may 或 can 之時，要行動的人早已有了決定，但為表尊重，仍先知會別人。例如你想坐下有人正離開的枱，禮貌上也會說句：「May I?」另一例子是來自多年前的律師行肥皂劇，女主角在酒吧慶祝生日，而男朋友遲遲未到，女主角沒趣得想走，但是協助神秘安排的同事要她留下來，去意已決的女主角說：「Can you all just let me go?」隨即男朋友從黑暗中出現，還高歌一曲，這位男朋友就是日後演鐵甲俠 (IRON MAN) 的小唐尼 (Robert John Downey Jr.)。

上面提到開門的例子，如果是用 can，則是問朋友有沒有開這道門的能力，而不是求助。若然「這朋友」是一位年紀很小的孩子，又或是這門真的十分之重，用 can 也是對的。

用問題回答 可能很傲慢

還有一個例外，用問題作回答也可以十分放慢，例如父親見到女兒第一次帶回來見面的男朋友時，問句：「What is this?」解作這個是什麼東西？暗示這父親很不滿意，根本不把對方當一個正常人來看待；又或是某某給一份文件或功課的評語是「What is this?」就表示這東西離合格很遠，簡直是垃圾。

●康源（專業英語導師）

赤道無風船難行 停滯不前陷困局

英語世界

隔星期四見報

地球中央沿赤道線附近的地方恒常受陽光照射，終年受熱，空氣膨脹上升，導致近地面的氣壓降低，這區域稱為赤道低氣壓帶，而由於這區域氣壓差小，風力微弱，因此亦稱為赤道無風帶，英文是 Equatorial belt of calms。

赤道無風帶的海面沒有風，不利御風前進的船隻航行，船隻進入這區域，不時因無風而停航，滯留海上，不能前進，故此這無風帶亦稱為 doldrum。據說 doldrum 來自古字 dold，意思是 dull，即是遲鈍、呆滯、不動的意思。帆船進入了無風帶，長時間停滯不前，船員感到沉悶憂鬱，因而稱這區域為 doldrum。現在 in the doldrums 成為了慣用語，用於形容事或人。

用於事，in the doldrums 指某些事情或狀況有如停在無風帶的船隻，沒有取得成果，停滯不前，原地不動，沒有進展，處於低沉狀態。當走出困局，可以繼續前進，就可以用 out of the doldrums 形容。

His career was in the doldrums and so he decided to further his studies. 他的事業停滯不前，因此他決定再進修學業。

After being in the doldrums in the past two years, the company is finally making some progress. 公司業務在過去兩年陷於停頓，現在終於有些起色，有進展了。

The economy is slowly getting out of the doldrums caused by the epidemic. 經濟正慢慢走出疫情導致的低迷困局。

用於人，in the doldrums 形容這個人有如進入了無風帶的船員，處於低沉狀態，沮喪鬱結，沒有精神和動力，呆滯消沉。想強調一下語氣，可以說 down in the doldrums，凸顯消沉的意思。

She is in the doldrums recently. Let's talk to her later when she feels better.

她最近狀態低沉，待她情況好轉後，我們再找她談談。

Social and economic uncertainties in that region put people in the doldrums. 那個地區的社會和經濟狀況存在眾多不明朗因素，令人們意志消沉。

He has been down in the doldrums since he lost the tournament last year. 自從去年失落錦標賽後，他便一沉不起。

模糊不清 心事重重

聽上去 down in the doldrums 跟另一用語 down in the dumps 相似，原來意思亦相若，dumps 說的是一種抑鬱憂愁的狀態，所以 down in the dumps 亦是形容一些人鬱鬱寡歡、悶悶不樂。有人說 dumps 來自 Dumpos，一位因為憂鬱悲傷而死的埃及皇帝，但比較可信的應該是 dumps 來自古荷蘭字 domp，意思是薄霧，引申至指模糊不清、陰鬱的狀態。所以 down in the dumps 多用來描寫人的心理和感覺，說人心事重重、萎靡不振，不過亦可描述事情，例如市面蕭條和不景氣的狀況。

He was down in the dumps when he was laid off by the company. 他被公司裁撤後，便顯得落寞寡歡，萎靡不振。

Knowing that there is no flights back home, she felt down in the dumps. 得悉沒有航班回家後，她的情緒十分低落。

Businesses are down in the dumps now and people are worrying about the future. 當前商業活動沉寂不起，人們正在擔心將來。

語文涉及地理歷史等多方面知識，常常借用各種現象和典故表達某些意思，in the doldrums、down in the dumps 便是其中一些例子。學習語文亦可增加知識，明白了更能靈活運用。

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