摘錄自3月13日香港《文匯 報》:國際高等教育機構QS3月 12日發布2025年世界大學學科排 名,香港在多項指標取得顯著進

步,學術聲譽及研究影響力均表現卓越,彰顯 了香港在教育科研方面的強勁實力。特區政府 和教育界在持續鞏固學科成績,強化科研實力 的同時,要加快深化國際人才合作和推進粵港 澳大灣區深度融合,促使創科成果產業化和市 場化,為香港高質量發展提供強大動力。

根據QS發布的最新學科排名,香港在全球 高等教育領域的競爭力持續攀升,總共有6個 學科打入全球十大,打入全球50強的學科數 目多達100個,展示了香港高等教育的整體實 力。與2024年排名相比,香港整體進步率高 達63%,居全球之首。

值得注意的是,香港不僅在傳統的優勢學科 如醫學、法學、商業管理等領域繼續保持領先 地位,而且在大數據與人工智能等新興學科領 域同樣表現出色。多個學科躋身每篇論文引用 次數前十名,這一數據證明了香港科研質量卓 越,顯示出在科技創新方面的強大潛力和競爭 力。

香港作為全國最國際化、現代化的城市之 一,其在高等教育和科研方面的優勢是顯而易

然而,如何將這些優勢轉化為實際的生產 力,推動經濟的持續發展,是香港當前面臨的 重要課題。特區政府除了繼續重視學科建設及 人才培育,更需要提供政策支持及豐富應用場 景,吸引企業參與推動相關產品進入市場,動 員市場力量去參與創新,形成創新鏈、產業 鏈、資金鏈、人才鏈「四鏈」深度融合的創新 生態體系,以促進科研成果商業化。

教育正是香港深化國際合作的重要依託。香 港「背靠祖國、聯通世界」,具備優越的條件 吸引國際高端人才來港進行各類型科研項目 全力在全球推廣「留學香港」品牌,主動引進 有助新質生產力發展的科研領軍人才來港發 展,將建設國際專上教育樞紐與提升創科實力 有機結合起來。

與此同時,香港必須用好粵港澳大灣區一體 化發展的優勢。大灣區建設是新時代國家改革 開放下的重大發展戰略,香港應積極發揮其在

○加快深化國際人才合作和推進粵港澳大灣區深度 融合,可促使創科成果產業化、市場化。圖為北部 都會區,其中規劃有「大學城」用地。 資料圖片 AT TOP THE

創科研發方面的優勢,與大灣區內地城市實現 。香港可以依託其強大的科研實力和 創新資源,為大灣區內地城市的先進製造業提 供技術支持和解決方案;同時,利用大灣區內 地城市的完善產業鏈和超大市場,加快香港科 研成果的產品化和市場化進程。

香港立足改革創新,走發展新質生產力的新 路,把建設國際專上教育樞紐和打造國際創科 中心及鞏固提升金融、航運、貿易三大國際中 心緊密結合起來,同時對接粵港澳大灣區攜手 建設現代產業體系,未來在大灣區融合發展的 大格局中必能彰顯香港新作為。

Showcasing Strength in Rankings, Driving Development through Innovation



Hong Kong, according to the QS World University Rankings by Subject 2025 released by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) on 12

March, has made significant progress across multiple metrics, with outstanding performance in academic reputation and research impact, demonstrating its robust strength in educational and scientific research. While the Government and education sector continue to consolidate academic achievements and enhance research capabilities, there is a pressing need to accelerate international talent collaboration, deepen integration within the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA), and facilitate the industrialisation and marketisation of innovation and technology achievements, thus providing strong impetus for Hong Kong's high-quality development.

According to QS World University Rankings by Subject, Hong Kong's competitiveness in global higher education continues to rise. A total of six subjects have secured a place in the global top ten, and as many as 100 subjects rank within the global top 50, underscoring the overall strength of Hong Kong's higher education sector. Compared to the 2024 rankings, Hong Kong has achieved an impressive overall improvement rate of 63%, the highest globally.

Notably, Hong Kong not only maintains its leading position in traditional strongholds such as medicine, law, and business administration but also excels in emerging fields like big data

and artificial intelligence. Several subjects rank among the top ten globally for citations per paper, a metric that underscores the exceptional quality of Hong Kong's research and highlights its immense potential and competitiveness in technological innovation.

As one of the most internationalised and modernised cities in China, Hong Kong's advantages in higher education and research are evident. However, translating these strengths into tangible productivity to sustain economic growth remains a critical challenge. Beyond continuing to prioritise academic development and talent nurturing, the Government must provide policy support and enrich application scenarios to attract enterprises to participate in bringing related products to market, and to mobilise market forces to engage in innovation, so as to form an innovative ecosystem with a deep fusion of the "four chains" —— the innovation chain, the industry chain, the capital chain and the talent chain - and to facilitate the commercialisation of scientific research results.

Education serves as a vital foundation for deepening Hong Kong's international cooperation. With the unique advantages of "One country, two systems" principle, Hong Kong is well-placed to attract top global talent for various research projects, and the Government should make every effort to establish the "Study in Hong Kong" brand and take the initiative to attract leading scientific research talent who are conducive to the development of new quality

productive forces to Hong Kong, so as to seamlessly integrate the development of an international post-secondary education hub with the enhancement of its innovation and technology (I&T) capabilities.

At the same time, Hong Kong must leverage the advantages of integrated development within the Greater Bay Area. The GBA initiative is a major development strategy under the nation's reform and opening-up in the new era, and Hong Kong should actively harness its strengths in innovation and technology development to complement the industries of Mainland cities in the GBA.

Relying on its strong scientific research strength and innovative resources, Hong Kong can provide technical support and solutions to the advanced manufacturing sectors in the Mainland cities of the GBA. At the same time, Hong Kong can make use of the well-developed industrial chains and mega-markets in the Mainland cities of the GBA to speed up the process of productisation and marketisation of Hong Kong's scientific research results.

Rooted in reform and innovation, Hong Kong is forging a new path toward developing new quality productive forces. By integrating the building of an international post-secondary education hub, the creation of an international innovation and technology hub, and the strengthening and enhancing of three major international centres of finance, shipping and trade, and by aligning with the GBA to jointly

build a modern industrial system, Hong Kong is poised to showcase new achievements within the broader framework of GBA integrated development in the future.

Tiffany



Are the following statements ture ,false or not given(NG) according to the information in the passage above?

(1) According to the QS World University Rankings by Subject 2025, Hong Kong has achieved a significant improvement in its global competitiveness in higher education, with a total of six disciplines entering the global top ten and 100 disciplines ranking within the global top 50. (True / False / NG)

(2) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government has prioritized the commercialization of research outcomes over the cultivation of academic disciplines and talent development. (True / False / NG)

(3) Hong Kong's performance in emerging fields such as big data and artificial intelligence has surpassed its achievements in traditional disciplines like medicine and law.

(True / False / NG)

(1)L: (5)E: (3)NC

英譯版《哪吒2》「打油詩」貼切富創意

《哪吒2》不僅憑藉其熱度帶動了票房,還將中 國傳統文化推向了國際舞台。而電影的翻譯,亦能 在海外文化傳播時起到如虎添翼的作用。這一系列 的翻譯並非簡單的字面轉換,而是融合了多種技 巧,展現出鮮明的特色:

文化創新 迎合當地審美

開篇就不得不提這句咒語「急急如律令」。有網 友戲稱為「fast fast biu biu」,令人忍俊不禁。在 《哪吒之魔童降世》的海外放映中,這句話被譯成 「Be quick to obey my command」, 意思清楚卻略 顯平實。而到了《哪吒之魔童鬧海》(《哪吒 2) 》,譯文進化為「swift and uplift」,不僅語感 更流暢,還帶有一絲振奮人心的意象。這種文化元 素的適配創新,用簡練詞彙傳遞咒語的急迫與力 量,迎合英語觀眾的審美,保留了神秘感。

哪吒不僅戰力超群,還喜歡在除妖前吟詩壯志。 與土撥鼠對決時曾詠詩,而這首詩作的英文版通過 韻律再造,將中文詩歌的豪情轉化為英語的文學形 式,展現了譯者的語言功底與創意。

我乃哪吒三太子,

能降妖來會作詩。

今日到此除奸惡,

爾等妖孽快受死。 I am Ne Zha, the Third Prince bold.

Today I come to rid the evil's breath. I slay the demons, I write in rhythms untold.

You wicked fiends, prepare for death!

譯文不僅保留了原詩的意境,還通過押韻與節奏 展現了哪吒的豪邁風采。

具體而言,譯者巧妙運用尾韻 (end rhyme): 第一行「bold」與第三行「untold」押韻,第二行 「breath」與第四行「death」形成另一組韻腳,構 成ABAB的押韻模式。這在英語詩歌中頗為常見, 增強了節奏感與記憶點。「bold」和「untold」凸 顯哪吒的勇猛與才華,「breath」和「death」則以 短促音節烘托決戰氛圍。這種押韻設計讓譯文在傳 達語義之餘,增添聽覺美感,既朗朗上口,又保留 了原作的霸氣,實現了文化與藝術的雙重再現。

■ ②歡迎反饋。敎育版電郵: edu@tkww.com.hk



●圖為《哪吒2》劇照。

網上圖片

影片中的「兵器庫」同樣吸睛,直譯與意譯靈活 切換。例如,「風火輪」「Wind Fire Wheels」採 用直譯為基底,既直白又傳神;「火尖槍」則成為 「Fire-tipped Spear」,簡明扼要。而「混天綾」被 譯為「Red Armillary Sash」,尤為精妙——「armillary」源自渾天儀的英文,暗喻其形狀,同時又 暗示手環般的靈活,完美契合這件武器的特性,將 「混天綾」的文化意涵與視覺特徵融合,展現了譯 者對中西文化的雙重理解。

影片對白中也不乏精準還原語氣與情緒的亮點。 例如,「我活不活無所謂,我只要你死」被譯為 Whether I live or die means nothing. All that matters... is your defeat!」這句話通過斷句與語序變化, 凸顯了哪吒的果敢。以省略號製造懸念,強化情感 張力,讓觀眾更易共鳴。又如,「哪吒,你戰力非 凡,定可蕩平龍宮」譯成「Ne Zha, your strength is unmatched. You will bring Dragon Palace to its knees!」這裏借用「to its knees」這一習語,渲染出 摧毀敵方的震撼畫面。

總體來看,《哪吒》系列的翻譯以意譯為核心, 注重文化傳播與藝術性的結合,將中國神話的精髓 融入英語語境,既保留了原作的文化底蕴,又確保 了海外觀眾的接受度,堪稱跨文化翻譯的佳例。



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靴子喻職業「掛靴」象徵退役

的足球員身價甚

高,不過他們的職業生命並不長久,往往壯 年就要「掛靴」,即是退役、不再參加職業 賽事。「掛靴」來自英文hang up one's boots 掛起球靴。球員踢完比賽,很多時會把球靴 掛起,後來「掛靴」就代表運動員退役、終 止職業生涯。

這用語當中的 boots 也可用與其他職業有 關的物品代替,例如,拳手退下來,可以説 hang up one's gloves掛起拳套,網球員或羽 毛球員退役,可以説 hang up one's racquet 掛起球拍,又或者護士退休,可以說 hang up one's uniform掛起制服。一般通用説法, 無須太具體,都可以用 hang up one's boots 表示退休,離開崗位,停止工作。

He has been in the company for nearly forty years and now he is hanging up his boots. 他在公司工作了近四十年,現在要退休 了。

The pair is not ready to hang up their boots. They want to win a few more trophies. 這對拍檔無意退役。他們還想多拿幾個獎

She has decided to hang up her boots to take better care of her family.

她決定退下來,專心把家庭照料得更好。 球靴代表了足球場上的工作和崗位,遇上 有球員生病、受傷或其他原因不能上陣,需 要其他的球員填補他的位置、代他出賽,亦 會以球靴比喻,説step into someone's boots 穿上某個人的靴子,即是接替了他的位置, 代替他上陣,之後亦由球場引申到其他方 面。如果把工作做得跟前任的人一樣好,或 者更好,接棒成功,就可以說fill someone's boots 填滿了某人的靴子,亦即是成功繼承 了他的工作, 勝任了職位。不用 boots, 也 可以用shoes鞋子代替。

The dancer for the title role had an injury and the director boldly asked a freshman to step into her boots.

飾演主角的舞者受傷了,導演毅然要求一 名新人接替她的位置擔綱演出。

The president is going to retire. It'll be really difficult to fill his boots. He has been doing his job so well.

主席快退休了。接他的棒真不容易,他在 任內做得太好了。

No one can fill your boots. We won't be able to finish the project without you.

你是不可取代的。沒有你,我們不可能完 成狺倜項目。

一些人非常喜歡工作或非常盡忠職守,工 作至最後一分鐘,戰鬥到底,可以說 die with one's boots on 穿着靴子死去。穿着靴子 代表正在工作當中,不過説的並不是球員或 者運動員,據説這用語源於軍隊,士兵服役 時戰死沙場,腳上仍穿着靴子;亦有説此語 有關西部牛仔,他們穿着靴子,在戰鬥時死 去。後來引申指一些人一直努力工作,緊守 崗位、至死方休,強調一些人堅持到底,沒 有因為年老、體弱、病痛而停下來。

She had an accident during work and died with her boots on.

她工作時遇上意外,因公殉職。

He won't quit or give up. He'd rather die with his boots on.

他不會退出或放棄,執意繼續努力,堅持 到底。

The chairman has served the committee for a long time. He is not going to die with his boots on. A successor will be elected soon.

主席為這個委員會服務已有很長時間,但 是他不會終身擔任這職位,很快便會選出接

由球場到戰場,穿上了靴子就代表正在執 勤工作, 這些英文的用語用了 boots 靴子比 喻工作和崗位,用在平日生活上,hang up one's boots 就是從崗位退下來, fill someone's boots 就是繼承了前人的職位, die with one's boots on 就是在位努力到最後、鞠

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