



EDITORIAL

大公社評

中文基本功

Good prospects for China's economy benefit HK development

At the opening of the National People's Congress (NPC) annual session yesterday, Premier Wen Jiabao routinely delivered his Government Work Report, outlining policy principles and major measures for this year's government work and economic development.

For this year's economic development, the government has set the general line: "Stabilising growth, controlling prices, pursuing restructuring, benefiting people's livelihood, undertaking reforms and promoting harmony".

This year's goal for gross domestic product (GDP) growth is set at 7.5%, lower than 8% for the first time in eight years. Inflation will be kept under 4%. The growth target is perhaps at the low end.

On the whole, although the Chinese economy has internal and external troubles facing domestic and foreign obstacles to development and problems to be tackled, the general situation at present and for some time to come remains good.

comparative decline of the West under assault by one crisis after another. It must not let this opportunity slip by. Prosperity of the Motherland naturally provides good conditions for Hong Kong's growth and development, not to mention that the Motherland cares for Hong Kong very much, always giving its full support to Hong Kong's development.

From all these, it can be seen that the Central Government's support for Hong Kong is relevant and effective, comprehensive and concrete. As long as both sides join efforts wholeheartedly, important achievements can definitely be attained.

06 March 2012

WORDS AND USAGE:

- 1 Focus on (phrasal verb) - To give all your attention, effort, etc. to a particular issue or person. (專注於, 全力以赴)
2 Guard against sth (phrasal verb) - To protect yourself from something. (防止, 預防)
3 Go wrong (idiom) - To make a mistake or a wrong move. (出錯, 出問題)
4 On the whole (idiom) - Everything considered; in general. (總體上)
5 Slip by (phrasal verb) - If an opportunity, etc. slips by, it passes and you did not use it. (溜走, 消失)

成語改得好如點鐵成金 改歪了有甚於點金成鐵

二月廿三日晚,有電話來問:「你可說過成語不盡是一成不變,改得好可以除舊換新?」

我回應:「改得好還可以說是點鐵成金,改歪了則有甚於點金成鐵!」

我告訴他:像「克勤克儉」這樣的成語不少,起碼有「先知先覺」、「有為有守」、「見仁見智」、「盡善盡美」、「一心一德」、「美輪美奐」、「予取予求」、「不仁不義」、「作威作福」等等。

不過我也告訴他:並非絕不能改。「予取予求」改成「予取予攜」,

「一心一德」改成「一心一意」,還不是大行其道?因為掌握了規律而改,即使改得好不過原語,也不致改歪。

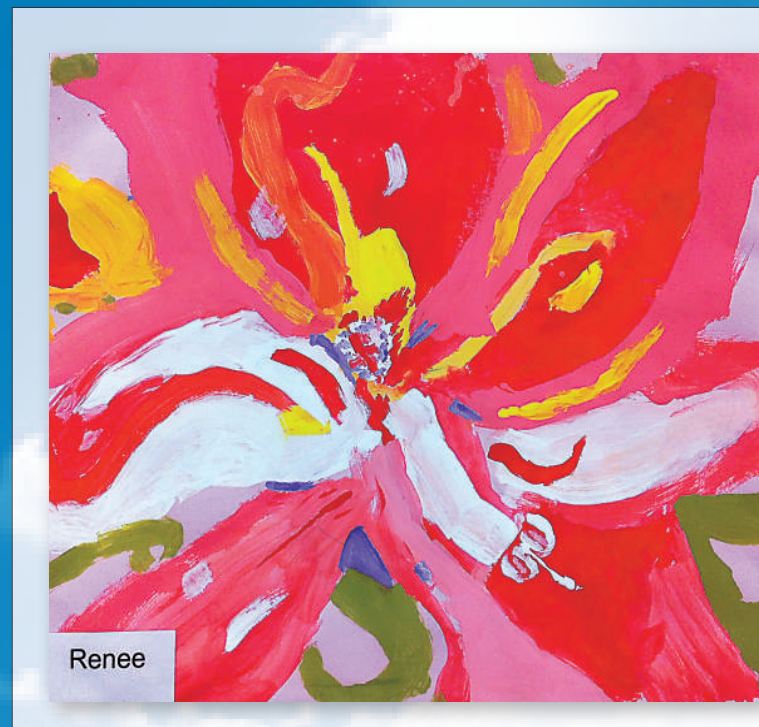
「克勤克儉」語出《尚書·大禹謨》。兩句話原意表示為國事操勞,為私用節省,公私都做到兩全其美。

大詩人如張九齡和蘇軾大都十分尊重成語,不輕易動其一字,因為要考慮到傳統習慣和大家接受程度。

容若

觸景立畫

微觀下的鮮花



Renee

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SOHO DIARY



A Left-hander

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A few days ago I read on the website of a Hong Kong newspaper that The King's Speech (電影《皇上無話兒》) had been chosen as the best foreign film in a Japanese film festival.

For a few seconds I wondered why the website did not use the old Chinese title as it had been used in Hong Kong before. After all, the visitors of the website are mainly local Chinese and it is easier for them to recognize the old Chinese title.

was indeed not a good one. Perhaps that's why the writer or editor of the website chose to give it another Chinese title.

The choice of the Japanese film festival did not come as a surprise for many people, me included. The film has got many awards in the West and it is a worthy production.

In the story, the King has difficulty with his speech partly because he was being suppressed when he was young. He was a born left-hander, but he was disallowed to use his left hand to write and work.

中國經濟前景好 有利香港促發展

全國人大會議昨日開幕,溫總如常作了政府工作報告,勾勒了今年的經濟施政大方向及重點措施。

今年經濟工作將以「穩增長、控物價、調結構、惠民生、抓改革、促和諧」為主方向。

今年GDP增長將以百分之七點五為目標,乃八年來的首次調低至八下,通脹率則要控制在百分四。



▲十一屆全國人大五次會議8日在北京舉行第二次全體會議

支持本港發展。溫總的報告中,便明言支持香港在應對國際經濟風險,和維持金融穩定及長期繁榮上的努力。

由上述可見,中央對本港發展的支持既具針對性及有效性,又全面而具體,只要雙方同心合力,必可取得顯著成果。

從根本上鞏固經濟的良好基調。必須牢記鄧公「發展是硬道理」,和「不改革開放是死路一條」的重要遺訓。

總體來看,中國經濟雖有「內憂外患」,面對着各種國內外發展障礙及待解難題,但目前及今後的大形勢還是良好的。

直至2011年,有報道指中國90%以上的地下水受到污染,118個大中城市地下水已普遍遭到污染。

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通識記憶體

中國8年來首次調低經濟增長目標

國務院總理溫家寶在第11屆全國人大五次會議上宣布2012年國內生產總值(GDP)增長目標為7.5%,是8年來首次調低經濟增長目標。

過去7年國家均將GDP增長目標定在8%,即使在金融海嘯翌年2009年惡劣的全球經濟環境下,溫總理仍宣布堅持「保八」。

國家確立「保八」目標最初是為保障就業、維護政治和社會穩定。面對每年大批新增勞動力,如果經濟總量不保持一定的增長速度,就會造成失業;8%的GDP增幅可保證每年約1000萬

Table with 2 columns: Year (年份), GDP Growth (GDP增幅). Rows show data from 2005 to 2011.

的就業機會。不過,為保增幅而犧牲環境資源的做法卻為中國經濟埋下諸多危機。

早在2004年,「兩會」代表說過追求GDP會為世界及本國帶來害處。當時中國貢獻世界經濟總量不到4%,材料的消耗卻佔全球總量的三分之一。

直至2011年,有報道指中國90%以上的地下水受到污染,118個大中城市地下水已普遍遭到污染。

通脹惡化更是「保八」的代價之一,過去兩年,通脹率(CPI)分別為3.3%及5.5%。