

# 全港市民怒斥立法會最醜惡一天！（下）



## 中英社評 >>>

作為「一國兩制」下不同於內地社會主義一制的資本主義香港，講的一向是文明、是法治、是高質，令到不少內地同胞都為之讚美和恭維不已；然而，近年特區社會的守法精神和文明質素，已有如江河日下，令到內地同胞側目和不解，昨日新一屆立法會開會的亂局，則更加雪上加霜，進一步自毀形象。今後香港市民不要再譏笑內地同胞什麼「蝗蟲」、「大媽」了，連堂堂「尊貴議員」宣誓就任也語無倫次，大講英語粗口、半分鐘才吐一個字，這樣的議員實是法治之差、港人之恥，港人還有什麼好自豪的？

更有甚者，香港素有國際都會級城市和「法治之都」的美譽，又是國際金融中心、貿易中心、物流中心和旅遊「盛事之都」，在外國人眼中一向是一個薈萃東西方文化的好地方，但自年前「佔中」、「佔銅」、「佔旺」到大年初一晚的旺角暴亂，以至昨日立法會開會首日的大混亂，文明褪色、法治不保、人才低落，外國投資者和遊客有其他地方可去的，為什麼還要來香港？還要投資、投入這個亂局？

事實是，從昨日的宣誓和首日會議情況看來，未來四年的立法會，議事質素和進度絕對不能叫人樂觀；大量政府條例草案將會被進一步「拉布」和阻撓、擱置，政府施政将更加寸步難行，整個特區的政治、經濟、民生和社會發展



▲新屆立法會上周三舉行首日會議，反對派又搞事

有可能陷入一事無成以至大幅倒退的嚴峻境地，「一國兩制」和基本法的貫徹落實執行也會遭到更大阻力，重啟政改、落實普選也將會成為一句空話。

面對這一嚴峻局面，所有曾經把選票投給反對派候選人，把梁頌恆、游蕙

禎等人送進立法會去的選民應該作出反思，你們到底是在建港還是禍港？是在幫自己還是害自己？這樣低質素的議員、這樣混亂的立法會，除了希望香港更亂和「一國兩制」失色的反華敵對勢力，還會對誰有好處？梁頌恆等三人，一

日不依法完成宣誓，不但不能就任議員之位，不能參加任何會議，而且必須立即離開立法會大樓，不能再繼續佔用公共資源和浪費公帑，納稅人不養這些無法無天的「垃圾議員」。

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## WORDS AND USAGE

### Civility (noun)

- Polite, reasonable, and respectful behaviour. (文明舉止，有禮貌)

Examples:

1. Even if you disagree with the views of others, treat them with civility and agree to differ.
2. I want civility and respect to triumph over anti-social behaviour.

### Add insult to injury (idiom)

- To make a bad situation worse; to hurt the feelings of a person who has already been hurt. (雪上加霜，在傷口上撒鹽)

Examples:

1. They told me I was too old for the job, and then to add insult to injury, they refused to pay my expenses!
2. First, the basement flooded, and then, to add insult to injury, a pipe burst in the kitchen.

### Fade out (phrasal verb)

- To gradually disappear or become inaudible. (漸漸消退、減弱)

Examples:

1. He thought her campaign would probably fade out soon in any case.
2. He let the final chord fade out completely before he played the next movement.

### Self-reflection (noun)

- Careful thought about your own behavior and beliefs. (自我反思，反省)

Examples:

1. Without self-reflection, a man will become stagnant.
2. Humans are the only capable beings (at least on this planet) that are able to alter their actions based on self-reflection and contemplation.

### Provide for sb (phrasal verb)

- To give someone the things they need to live. (供養)

Examples:

1. Former prisoners must learn to provide for themselves once they get out of jail.
2. She's struggling to provide for her family and pay her bills.

## All Hong Kong people indignantly rebuke the ugliest day in Legislative Council ! (Part II)

Hong Kong, which distinguishes itself from the socialist system on the Mainland by practising capitalism, has always upheld **civility**, the rule of law and high quality, which used to be envied and praised by many Mainland compatriots. However, the spirit of law-abiding and quality of civility in the SAR in recent years are deteriorating day by day, which Mainland compatriots find disgraceful and hard to understand. The chaotic scenes at the opening meeting of the sixth Legislative Council (Legco) yesterday adds **insult to injury**, further damaging Hong Kong's own image. From now on, Hong Kong people should no longer ridicule Mainland compatriots by calling them "locusts" or "dama", since some of our "honourable legislators" could even ramble incoherently when taking their oaths to be sworn in, or speak foul English or utter one word in half a minute. Such legislators are really a shame for the rule of law and a shame for Hong Kong people, so how could Hong Kong people still feel proud of themselves?

Moreover, Hong Kong has enjoyed the good reputation as an international metropolis and a city with rule of law, and also remained an international financial hub, trade centre, hub of logistics and the Events Capital of Asia for tourism. In the eyes of foreigners, Hong Kong has been a good meeting place for Eastern and Western cultures. But with the occurrence of Occupy Central, Occupy Causeway Bay and Occupy Mong Kok two years ago, the Mong Kok riot on the Lunar New Year night, and now the big chaos at the opening meeting of the sixth Legco, civility is **fading out**, the rule of law is being shaken, and talents are feeling depressed. Foreign investors and tourists have other places to go to, so why would they still want to come to Hong Kong? To invest in Hong Kong, in such a chaotic situation?

As a matter of fact, given what happened in the swearing-in ceremony and at the opening meeting of the new-term Legco, one can hardly be optimistic about the Legco's quality of deliberating issues and the rate of progress in this regard. A large number of bills presented by the government will likely be further filibustered, obstructed and shelved. It will be more difficult for the government to govern. There may even appear a severe situation in the SAT in which nothing is likely to be done regarding political and economic affairs, people's livelihood and social development, and serious setbacks could even be expected. The implementation of "one country two systems" and the Basic Law will likely meet greater resistance, and restarting political reform to pursue universal suffrage will likely become empty talk.

In face of such a serious situation, all those who had cast their votes to opposition candidates to send people like Sixtus "Baggio" Leung Chung-hang and Yau Wai-ching into the Legco must make **self-reflection**. Are you helping build up Hong Kong or make trouble in Hong Kong? Are you helping yourselves or doing harm to yourselves? Who else could benefit from such inferior-quality legislators and such a chaotic legislature, apart from those hostile, anti-China elements who hope Hong Kong to become even more chaotic and "one country two systems" become invalid? As long as the trio including Leung Chung-hang do not take their oaths in accordance with the law, they not only cannot take seats at the Legco and attend any Legco meeting, but must also leave the Legco complex and stop using public resources and wasting taxpayers' money. Taxpayers won't **provide for** such "rubbish legislators" who defy laws human and divine.

(The End)

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## 網上購物

一些二手貨品 (Second Hand Product) 或較稀有 (Rare) 的產品，例如模型 (Figure)、唱片 (Album) 等等的物品。不過，買家就要競投 (Bid) 才能買得心頭好。後來各種各樣的購物網站陸續出現，買家可以透過網站直接購買貨品 (Good/Product)，例如書籍等，或是一些服務 (Service)，例如訂酒店 (Hotel) 等，總之足不出戶便可購買到你所需的物品。

網上購物之所以能大行其道，因網上出售的貨品包羅萬有，而且又容易得到 (Easily Accessible) 是重要因素，但

要留意網上購物要收取運費 (Shipping Fee)，有時運費較貨品的價值還要高，而近年物流 (Logistics) 較以前有效率 (Efficient)，加上大量運輸，運費得以調低，部分網站以免運費作招徠。

現時網購「平咗又快咗」，支出 (Overhead) 低，完全是沒有煩惱 (Hassle-free)，所以愈來愈多「着數」、誘因 (Incentive) 使用網上購物，當一般人開始享受這種購物模式，慢慢便會成為我們購物主要途徑。

關於「着數」，很多人以為「着數」的英文就是「Jetso」，而「Jetso」經

常被廣泛應用。不過，原來這個字並非英語，若要表示有優惠、有着數，就要用「Incentive」。另外，我們常用「Trouble」形容「麻煩」，其實，還可以「too much hassle」形容「太麻煩」的意思。至於要形容「手頭上太多麻煩事情要辦」，則用「I have too much on the plate」。

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## 緣起香江 >>>

## 談林則徐（五）

林則徐奉命到廣東禁煙，矛頭直指英國商人。當時的英駐華商務總監義律雖然反對鴉片貿易，礙於英國政治形勢以及廣東外商競爭的壓力，仍維持向華輸入鴉片，對清廷的禁煙令未予理會。未料林則徐以雷厲手法處理，不是味兒的義律則事事強硬回應，最終由商務糾紛提升至軍事衝突。

由於香港自古已為廣州的外港，是海外商客來華必經之地，因此清英的鴉片糾紛在珠江口一帶爆發衝突並不稀奇。當林則徐將英商驅離廣州及澳門時，他們轉而到尖沙咀洋面暫居，水手登岸補給，醉酒鬧事，更擊斃村民林維喜。義律以「領事裁判權」為由拒絕交出兇手，更自行判決了事。此事導致雙方交惡，將局勢推向戰爭的關鍵，林則徐命令沿岸居民不得提供補給，水盡糧絕的義律逼得向九龍的守軍發難，掀起鴉片戰爭前期的七次軍事衝突。除了澳門關關之戰外，其餘的九龍、官涌、長沙灣、磨刀洋、礮石洋（深圳礮石灣），均在香港周邊發生。

隨著林則徐最終被降職調處，清廷戰情亦急轉直下，最終戰敗收場，英人更強迫將香港島割讓，喪權辱國。但失敗的責任明顯不在林則徐身上，綜觀其領導禁煙過程，處處維護國體和民生，稱其為民族英雄確是實至名歸。

在香港，因曾屬英國領地，對林則徐的評述自然輕輕帶過。回歸以來，學校歷史科因襲舊制，而本地學者也普遍承襲「荒涼小漁村」的史觀論述，對開埠前的社會情態甚少探究，然則對林則徐在香港歷史的意義也沒有深究，自然也未得到應有的評價。

站在香港歷史發展而言，鴉片戰爭的影響不僅於「開闢自由港」，而是由中古史步入近現代史，以至由國族史轉入國際史的關鍵，在國族史或是香港史都具有極為特殊的歷史意義。可是，無論是國史和本地史的論述，既未有深入探討林則徐在香港史進程的關係，對於當年的史事遺蹟更未見考察發掘。

我認為，香港學者不單要專門探究林則徐的事跡，也要積極推動相關文獻整理和田野調查，而政府亦可借鑒「孫中山史蹟徑」的經驗，在遺蹟處豎立紀念牌介紹相關史事，讓市民以至海外旅客認知尖沙咀不單單是購物熱點，亦是歷史深遠的遺址現場。

可惜的是，至今未聞香港有關於林則徐的專項研究，要設立紀念碑更是遙遙無期。只可說，這座只講求經濟效益的都市，對那段歷史交了白卷，對林則徐欠了一個公允的評價，也埋沒了後人正確認知歷史的機會。

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## 英語節拍 >>>

相信不少人都有網上購物 (Online Shopping) 的經驗，由於在網上可以買到各式各樣的物品，甚至一些已經絕版 (Out of Stock) 的產品，都可以在網上找到，因此網上購物已經成為我們生活的一部分。

網上購物最初是流行網上拍賣 (Online Auction)，部分人透過網站購買