

# 敬悼一生愛國求知愛大公報的查良鏞先生（上）

## 中英社評

著名作家、報人查良鏞先生昨日在港逝世，終年九十四歲，各方聞訊深表哀悼，從不同角度對這位一代文壇泰斗的一生都給予了極高評價。

查先生筆名金庸，金庸和他的武俠小說，可能是近代全球華人社會流行最廣、影響力最大的一位人物和文學作品。金庸武俠小說的廣受歡迎，原因在於內容以歷史為背景，人物生動、情節豐富，而且文筆通暢易讀，一些視閱讀為畏途的人，只要一本《天龍八部》上手，會看得連吃飯也捨不得放下。

查先生一生，著作等身、名滿天下，其最大成就應在於兩方面：一是開創現代新派武俠小說先河，二是為中國文化傳播作出貢獻。

在查先生和另一位已故武俠小說名家陳文統先生（筆名梁羽生）之前，現代武俠小說在中國文學作品中只屬通俗消閒讀物，內容無非什麼上山學法、放飛劍之類，難登大雅之堂。而查、陳兩位先生的作品，不僅有武有俠、有情有愛，而且融入了豐富的中國歷史文化和詩詞書畫知識，令讀者在為別出心裁的武打招式、兵器 and 門派恩怨情仇吸引之餘，還能體會到國家民族大義以至處世為人的哲理，大大提升了武俠小說的層次和地位。今天，金庸和梁羽生作品不僅早已進入文學殿堂，成為銷量最大、圖書館借閱紀錄最高的作品，而且還赫



▲金庸的武俠小說，可能是近代全球華人社會流行最廣、影響力最大的文學作品。圖為香港「金庸館」舉行開幕典禮

然成了一門「顯學」，以研究金庸作品或「金學」拿到文學博士學位的大有人在。

而在文化傳播方面，莫過於當年的香港留學生，行李中什麼中文書都不要帶，就要一部《射鵰英雄傳》，到了外國還要家中不斷郵寄金庸和梁羽生的武俠小說。中國文化可以有各種傳播渠道，金庸作品中的大量描述，包括名山大川、武術流派、親情人倫以至服飾、飲

食方面，可說都是中國傳統文化的「普及版」，要求年輕人讀中國歷史、地理和詩詞，他們可能「不屑一顧」，但他們卻能對什麼華山論劍、光明頂武林大會以至藏在養心殿「正大光明」牌匾後康熙「傳位十四王子」的密詔等「秘史」如數家珍，儘管情節難免渲染，但最少中國歷史地理的一些人名、地名和事件是「入腦」了，金庸作品起到了正統史書和典籍所不能起到的作用。

一代武俠小說宗師、推動中國傳統文化傳播，是查良鏞先生一生貢獻之所在；然而，這位受到千千萬萬讀者擁戴的「大俠」，一生最值得尊敬和肯定的地方，更在於他是一位愛國和終生追求學問知識、正直不阿的真正文人和知識分子。

（未完待續）  
2018-10-31

## Deeply mourning Mr. Louis Cha Leung-yung, a patriot seeking knowledge and loving Ta Kung Pao in his whole lifetime (Part I)

Mr. Louis Cha Leung-yung, a renowned writer and newsman, died at the age of 94 in Hong Kong yesterday. Tributes from various sectors have since been pouring in, giving the life of this literary giant extremely high evaluations from different perspectives.

Mr. Cha's penname is Jin Yong. Jin Yong and his wuxia (martial arts) novels are probably the most popular and influential man and literary works among contemporary Chinese communities all over the world. The great popularity of Jin Yong's wuxia novels lies in that they depict characters vividly against historical backdrops, are rich in plot and written with ease and grace. Even some of those who are afraid of reading would be reluctant to put it down at mealtimes once they have **gotten hold of** a copy of The Demi-Gods and Semi-Devils.

With many works **to his credit**, Mr. Cha's fame is widespread globally. His greatest achievement should have been in two aspects. One was to have created the new-style wuxia novels in modern times, and the second to have made contributions to the spread of Chinese culture.

Before Mr. Cha and another late master wuxia novelist Mr. Chen Wentong (pennamed Liang Yusheng), modern wuxia novels had remained just as demotic leisure-time readings. Their contents were limited to learning martial arts in mountains or throwing flying swords, and hence they could hardly have had an appeal to refined taste. But in the works of Mr. Cha and Mr. Chen, there are not only martial arts and chivalrous swordsmen/women, affections and loves, but also blended-in Chinese history and cultures as well as knowledges of [Chinese] poems and paintings. So much so that they enable readers to comprehend the overall national interests and even the philosophy of how to well **bear oneself**, and as such they have greatly upgraded the level and status of wuxia novels. Today, the works of Jin Yong and Liang Yusheng have not only entered the palace hall of literature becoming books of the best-selling [in market] and the most borrowed from libraries, but also

become a "subject of study" **per se**. There are quite a few people who have obtained their doctorate degrees by studying Jin Yong works of in the "Jin studies".

In the spread of Chinese culture, a best example is that years ago when Hong Kong students going to study abroad, they would put no other Chinese-language books but a copy of The Legend of The Condor Heroes in their luggage. Having arrived in their destinations, they would keep asking their families to mail them wuxia novels by Jin Yong and Liang Yusheng. There are many channels to spread Chinese culture. A large number of descriptions in Jin Yong works, including those about China's famous mountains and great waters, schools of martial arts, family affections and human relations and even clothes, food and drinks, could be said as "popularised versions" of traditional Chinese culture. Young people might likely shrug it off when asked to read Chinese history, geography and poems, yet they could talk with great familiarity about the sword duel on top of Huashan Mountain, the general assembly of Kung Fu masters at the Bright Summit and even the "secret in history" about a secret instruction naming his 14th son as his successor by Emperor Kangxi hidden behind the "Open and Aboveboard" plaque in the Palace of the Soul. Such episodes [in the novels] are inevitably played up, but at least certain names of people and places as well as the events have been **driven home** [to the young people]. Jin Yong works have produced the effects orthodox history books and classics cannot produce.

As a wuxia novel master to promote the spread of traditional Chinese culture was Mr. Louis Cha Leung-yung's contribution in his lifetime. Nevertheless, what is the most respect- and praise-worthy in the whole lifetime of this "great chivalrous swordsman" hailed by millions of readers more lies in that he was a genuine man of letters and intellectual who was a patriot, pursued learning and knowledge in his whole lifetime and was upright and straightforward.

(To be continued)  
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## 美軍要組建「轉基因昆蟲部隊」

武器（chemical weapon）和生物武器（biological weapon）大多（若非全部）起源於美國。

日前，美國《華盛頓郵報》（The Washington Post）報道美國正研究能否利用昆蟲散布基因改造過的病毒（genetically engineered viruses）來保護農作物不受旱災（drought）、自然疾病（natural blight）和生物武器攻擊的傷害。該報道的標題可圈可點：The Pentagon Wants to Create a Bioengineered Insect Army to "Protect Crops"（五角大樓想創建一支轉基因昆蟲部隊來「保護農作物」），副標題是：Critics fear it could become a bio-weapon（批評者擔心這會成為生物武器）。

標題中的pentagon一詞原意是「五邊形」，美國國防部的大樓是一棟五邊形的建築物，所以美國人常用the Pentagon（大寫）來指國防部。Bioengineered指經過「生物工程改造過的」，與「基因改造過的」同義，中文常用「轉基因」來表述。

由美國國防部屬下的「國防高等研究計劃署」（the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency，DARPA）資助的這項研究計劃命名為「昆蟲盟軍」（Insect Allies），其設想是在遇到危機時，利用昆蟲散布病毒來立即改變當造農作物的基因（making genetic modifications），使其免受傷害。

《郵報》說，該計劃的一些批評者

認為此事令人「不寒而慄」（creepy）。一班科學家和法律學者聯名在《科學》雜誌（Science）發表文章說，「昆蟲盟軍」計劃打開了一個「潘多拉盒子」（Pandora's box），而且所涉及的技術「會被廣泛認為可開發一些用於敵對目的的生物製劑（biological agents）及其運載手段（their means of delivery）」由反對者設立的網站更直截了當地指出：「這項計劃可被輕易武器化（weaponized）。」

說來也是，有關農作物的事美國農業部不管，卻要靠國防部組建「昆蟲盟軍」來介入，這真是「此地無銀三百兩」（far too much pretension）了。

亦 然

## WORDS AND USAGE

### Get hold of sth (idiom)

- To start holding something with your hands.（得到，拿在手）

Examples:

1. Here, get hold of this for a minute.
2. Do you know where I can get hold of a copy of his new novel?

### To one's credit (idiom)

- A phrase acknowledging that one deserves credit or recognition for something positive.（歸功於…，值得讚揚、肯定）

Examples:

1. To his credit, he has donated consistently without requesting anything in return.
2. The home players certainly did not throw in the towel, to their credit.

### Bear oneself (idiom)

- To behave and conduct oneself in such a manner that others will give one respect.（舉止，為人處世）

Examples:

1. I need to bear myself bravely if I want to overcome this fear.
2. He always bore himself like a gentleman.

### Per se (adverb)

- A Latin phrase meaning "by itself or of itself".（（拉丁語）本身，自身）

Examples:

1. It is not the money per se that makes them unhappy, but the single-minded pursuit of that money.
2. There is no indication that just having a degree per se improves your chance of getting a job.

### Drive sth home (idiom)

- To make something clearly and fully understood.（使人理解，令人明白）

Examples:

1. This is an effective way of driving home to young people the importance of honesty and security in the community.
2. The speaker really drove his message home, repeating his main point several times.

## 走出校園

## 淺談「動車組」

今天中國高速鐵路的總里程已達到二萬五千里，佔全球高鐵線路的六成以上，最新開通的是廣深港高鐵。在高速鐵路上行走的火車稱為「動車組」列車，不少人常聞此詞，卻不解其義，不知道它和傳統火車有何分別，今藉本文簡析之。

要了解動車組的原理，就要先明白傳統火車的運行方式。傳統火車的各節車廂均不能產生動力，只有「機車」（俗稱火車頭）才能產生動力，由機車牽引車廂，全列火車才能在鐵道上運行。最早出現的是蒸汽機車，後來演進到內燃機車（又稱柴油機車），最後發展到電力機車，這是科技發展的結果。無論採用哪種產生動力的方式，火車車廂必須由機車牽引才能在鐵道上奔馳。直到動車組的誕生，才徹底改變火車的運行方式。

所謂動車組，是指一列火車由若干節能產生動力的車廂（稱為動車）和沒有動力的車廂（稱為拖車）合組而成，也有全列均由動車編組的列車。由於動車組列車的多節車廂均帶動力，因此能大大提高列車的速度。動車組進站或離停，均能較快減速或加速，不像機車牽引的列車般需要較長的減速和加速時間。由於列車不需機車牽引，因此駕駛室設於首尾兩節車廂，同時也是載客車廂。

目前內地的高速鐵路均由電力動車組列車運行，包括和諧號和復興號，時速在250公里以下的為普通動車組，其車次編號以「D」（漢語拼音Dong（動））開首；時速在300公里以上的為高速動車組，車次編號以「G」（漢語拼音Gao（高））開首。廣深港高鐵列車在廣深段以時速300公里運行，行駛期間的是高速動車組，包括港鐵的動感號。

動車組並非專指高速列車，常見的地鐵列車也是動車組，雖然不能發揮高速的特點，但列車在地底頻密停站，非採用有較快減速和加速功能的動車組不可。其實，許多港人每天均乘坐港鐵的動車組上班、上學，只是不使用這詞罷了。

大專講師 梁勇



▲廣深港高鐵列車在廣深段以時速300公里運行，行駛其間的是高速動車組，包括港鐵的動感號