

000 Introduction - Hong Kong in History

引言 —— 香港的历史

Introduction 介绍

Hong Kong in History 香港历史

On January 25, 1841, a British naval 海军的 party 一行人；团队 landed (v.) and raised the British flag on the northern shore 海岸；滨 of Hong Kong, a small island located 位于 in the *Pearl 珍珠 River* Delta 三角洲 in southern China.

The next day, the commander 指挥官；司令官 of the British expeditionary (a.)远征的；探险的 force 军队；部队 **took formal 正式的 possession** 占有；拥有 of the island in the name of the British Crown 王室；王国.

Except for 除了，除去 three and a half years during World War II when Hong Kong was part of the short-lived 短暂的；短命的 Japanese Empire 帝国, the British occupation 占领；占据 would last (v.) until midnight 午夜 on July 1, 1997, whereupon 随即；紧接着 Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region 行政区 of the People's Republic of China.

As 主 newspapers *throughout 遍及；遍布 China* 谓 proudly declared (v.) 宣布；宣称, Hong Kong was "home at last."

Example 1. 案例

On January 25, 1841, a British naval party landed and raised the British flag on the northern shore of Hong Kong, a small island located in the Pearl River Delta in southern China. The next day, the commander of the British expeditionary force took formal possession of the island in the name of the British Crown. Except for three and a half years during World War II when Hong Kong was part of the short-lived Japanese Empire, the British occupation would last until midnight on July 1, 1997, whereupon Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. As newspapers throughout China proudly declared, Hong Kong was "home at last."

1841年1月25日，一支英国海军舰队登陆香港，并在香港北岸升起了英国国旗。香港位于中国南部珠江三角洲，是一座小岛。次日，英国远征军指挥官以英国王室的名义正式占领了香港。除二战期间香港曾短暂沦为日本帝国的三年半时间外，英国对香港的占领一直持续到1997年7月1日午夜，香港正式成为中华人民共和国的特别行政区。正如中国各地报纸所自豪地宣称的那样，香港“终于回家了”。

Technically speaking, the name "Hong Kong" (which means "Fragrant (a.)芳香的；愉快的 Harbor" in Chinese) refers to 描述；涉及；与...相关,指的是 Hong Kong Island, **ceded** 割让（领土）；转让 by the Qing dynasty 朝代 **to** Great Britain "in perpetuity (n.)永久；永恒" in 1842 under the Treaty 条约；协定 of Nanking.

Located about 80 miles southeast of *the city of Canton* (known today as Guangzhou), this tiny island is only 11 miles *from east to west* /and 2 to 5 miles *from north to south*. The name "Hong Kong," however, is generally used to cover a larger area with three main parts: *Hong Kong Island*, *Kowloon Peninsula* 半岛, consisting of 8 square miles /and ceded to Britain in 1860 under the Convention 公约；协定 of Peking; and *the New Territories* 新界, an area of 365 square miles leased (v.)租赁；租用 to Britain for ninety-

nine years in 1898 that includes approximately 大约；大概 230 outlying 偏远的；边远的 islands.

Although Hong Kong has no natural resources 自然资源 to speak of 值得一提的；称得上, its harbor, deep and **sheltered** 遮蔽；庇护 by steep 陡峭的；险峻的 granite 花岗岩 hills, is one of the best in the world.

With a population of around seven million and very little good land for building, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated (a.)人口稠密的 places on earth.

Hot and humid 潮湿的；湿热的 for much of the year, it is hardly surprising that some early British colonists 殖民者 wondered why their government ever took Hong Kong Island in the first place 首先；起初.

Example 2. 案例

Technically speaking, the name "Hong Kong" (which means "Fragrant Harbor" in Chinese) refers to Hong Kong Island, ceded by the Qing dynasty to Great Britain "in perpetuity" in 1842 under the Treaty of Nanking. Located about 80 miles southeast of the city of Canton (known today as Guangzhou), this tiny island is only 11 miles from east to west and 2 to 5 miles from north to south. The name "Hong Kong," however, is generally used to cover a larger area with three main parts: Hong Kong Island; Kowloon Peninsula, consisting of 8 square miles and ceded to Britain in 1860 under the Convention of Peking; and the New Territories, an area of 365 square miles leased to Britain for ninety-nine years in 1898 that includes approximately 230 outlying islands. Although Hong Kong has no natural resources to speak of, its harbor, deep and sheltered by steep granite hills, is one of the best in the world. With a population of around seven million and very little good land for building, Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated places on earth. Hot and humid for much of the year, it is hardly surprising that some early British colonists wondered why their government ever took Hong Kong Island in the first place.

严格来说，“香港”（中文意为“香港”）指的是香港岛，清朝于1842年根据《南京条约》将香港岛“永久”割让给英国。这座小岛位于广州（今广州市）东南约80英里处，东西长仅11英里，南北宽2至5英里。然而，“香港”一词通常指代更大的区域，该区域主要由三部分组成：香港岛；九龙半岛，面积8平方英里，于1860年根据《北京条约》割让给英国；以及新界，面积365平方英里，于1898年租借给英国99年，其中包括约230个离岛。尽管香港本身并无丰富的自然资源，但其海港深邃，四周环绕着陡峭的花岗岩山丘，是世界上最好的海港之一。香港人口约七百万，而适宜建造房屋的土地却寥寥无几，是世界上人口密度最高的地区之一。香港一年中大部分时间气候炎热潮湿，难怪一些早期的英国殖民者会质疑英国政府当初为何要占领香港岛。

Over time 随着时间的流逝, Hong Kong would become a booming 繁荣的；飞速发展的 port 港口 and thriving 繁荣的；兴盛的；蓬勃发展的 metropolis 大都市.

Until recently, however, historians 历史学家 paid little attention to Hong Kong.

Scholars 学者 of British colonialism 殖民主义 **concentrated** 集中（注意力）；聚精会神 **mainly on** Africa and India, while a handful of 少数；几个 locally based (a.)在...居住（或工作）；基地（或总部）在 British historians **focused primarily on** Hong Kong's colonial administration 管理；行政；行政管理 — especially the roles 作用；角色 后定说明 played by various British governors 总督 and civil servants 公务员；文职人员 — practically overlooking 忽略；忽视 the Chinese who comprised 构成；组成 around 98 percent of the colony's 殖民地 population 人口.

And until the years **leading up to** 在（某事）之前发生，临近；即将到来 the transfer 转移；移交 to Chinese sovereignty 主权 in 1997, mainland Chinese historians **all but** 几乎，非常接近 ignored 忽视；忽略 Hong Kong.

Only one university 大学 in China had a research institute 研究所；研究机构 dedicated to 致力于；专门从事 studying Hong Kong.

Even for the few scholars on the mainland who studied Hong Kong, the colony 殖民地

had little intrinsic 内在的；本质的；固有的 importance 重要性 **beyond** its significance 意义；重要性 **as** the fruit 成果；产物 of British imperialism 帝国主义 and colonialism 殖民主义，殖民政策 **and as** a base 基地；据点 for the Western imperialists' invasion 入侵；侵略 of China in the 1800s.

Example 3. 案例

Over time, Hong Kong would become a booming port and thriving metropolis. Until recently, however, historians paid little attention to Hong Kong. Scholars of British colonialism concentrated mainly on Africa and India, while a handful of locally based British historians focused primarily on Hong Kong's colonial administration—especially the roles played by various British governors and civil servants—practically overlooking the Chinese who comprised around 98 percent of the colony's population. And until the years leading up to the transfer to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, mainland Chinese historians all but ignored Hong Kong. Only one university in China had a research institute dedicated to studying Hong Kong. Even for the few scholars on the mainland who studied Hong Kong, the colony had little intrinsic importance beyond its significance as the fruit of British imperialism and colonialism and as a base for the Western imperialists' invasion of China in the 1800s.

随着时间的推移，香港发展成为一个繁荣的港口和繁华的大都市。然而，直到最近，历史学家对香港的关注仍然寥寥无几。研究英国殖民主义的学者主要集中于非洲和印度，而少数在香港的英国历史学家则主要关注香港的殖民统治——尤其是历任英国总督和公务员所扮演的角色——几乎完全忽略了占香港人口约98%的华人。在1997年香港回归中国之前的几年里，中国大陆的历史学家也几乎完全忽视了香港。当时，中国只有一所大学设有专门研究香港的研究所。即使对于少数研究香港的大陆学者而言，除了作为英国帝国主义和殖民主义的产物，以及19世纪西方帝国主义入侵中国的基地之外，香港本身并没有太多内在价值。

In the past twenty years, scholars —mostly based in Hong Kong— have reconstructed a much more complex and nuanced 微妙的；有细微差别的 history that considers (v.) (尤指为作出决定而) 仔细考虑，细想 **both** Hong Kong's colonial 殖民的 features **and** the **contributions** of local Chinese 后定说明 **to** its historical development.

Why have historians outside of Hong Kong 谓 taken so long **to take Hong Kong seriously** 認真考慮；鄭重對待? The answer says **less** 与其说.....不如说 about Hong Kong than **about** the way historians approach (v.)着手处理；对待 their subjects.

In the United States, 主 the call (n.)要求；请求；呼吁 for a China-centered history of China 谓 has led to a tendency 趋势；倾向 to downplay (v.)贬低；低估；对.....轻描淡写 the international aspects 方面 of China's history.

In China, 主 one reason for this neglect 忽视；忽略 系 is the bias 偏见；偏心 against **acknowledging** (v.)承认；认可 **foreign influences**, except for negative ones 除了负面影响之外.

Another reason is the shame of colonization 殖民统治；殖民化 and Hong Kong's commercial success 商业成功: like Taiwan, capitalist 资本主义的 Hong Kong until recently **served as** an embarrassing 令人尴尬的；使人难堪的 counterpoint 对比；对照物；对立面 to Communist 共产主义的 China. The traditional Chinese disdain (v.)鄙视；蔑视 for emigrants 移民；侨民, who were often seen as **either** criminals 罪犯 **or** unfilial 不孝的 scoundrels 恶棍；无赖；流氓 for **leaving the motherland** and **abandoning** 抛弃；遗弃 **their families**, is another reason.

Finally, people in northern China, where political power has traditionally been centered (集中；居中) 在传统上政治权力集中的地方, have often **looked down on** 轻视；看不起 southern China and its inhabitants 居民；住户.

Example 4. 案例

The traditional Chinese disdain (v.) 鄙视；蔑视 for emigrants

disdain : [VN] to think that sb/sth is not good enough to deserve your respect 鄙视；蔑视；鄙弃
→ dis-, 不，非，使相反。-dain, 同-dign, 尊贵，词源同dignity, decent.即使不尊贵，蔑视。

who were often seen as **either** criminals **or** unfilial 不孝的 scoundrels

filial: (a.) [usually before noun] (formal) connected with the way children behave towards their parents 子女（对父母）的

→ 来自拉丁语filius, 儿子, filia, 女儿, 来自拉丁词根fe, 吮吸, 喂奶, 词源同fetal, fecund.

The answer says **less** about Hong Kong **than** about the way historians approach (v.) their subjects.

less than 是一个常见的比较结构，用来强调“与其说……不如说……”或“……少，……多”。

Less about A than about B : 意思是“关于A的内容少，关于B的内容多”。

翻译过来就是：“与其说是关于A，不如说是关于B”。

直译：这个答案“关于香港的内容”，比“关于历史学家研究方式的内容”要少。

意译：这个答案，与其说是关于香港的，不如说是关于历史学家如何研究他们的课题的。

例：

- He is **less** a teacher **than** a friend. (与其说他是老师，不如说他是朋友。)
- It was **less** a meeting **than** a party. (与其说那是个会议，不如说那是个派对。)

Example 5. 案例

In the past twenty years, scholars—mostly based in Hong Kong—have reconstructed a much more complex and nuanced history that considers both Hong Kong’s colonial features and the contributions of local Chinese to its historical development. Why have historians outside of Hong Kong taken so long to take Hong Kong seriously? "The answer says less about Hong Kong than about the way historians approach their subjects. "In the United States, the call for a China-centered history of China has led to a tendency to downplay the international aspects of China’s history. In China, one reason for this neglect is the bias against acknowledging foreign influences, except for negative ones. Another reason is the shame of colonization and Hong Kong’s commercial success: like Taiwan, capitalist Hong Kong until recently served as an embarrassing counterpoint to Communist China. The traditional Chinese disdain for emigrants, who were often seen as either criminals or unfilial scoundrels for leaving the motherland and abandoning their families, is another reason. Finally, people in northern China, where political power has traditionally been centered, have often looked down on southern China and its inhabitants.

过去二十年间，学者们——其中大部分身处香港——重构了一部更为复杂细致的历史，既考察了香港的殖民特征，也关注了本土华人对其历史发展的贡献。为何香港以外的历史学家迟迟未能认真对待香港？答案与其说是香港本身的问题，不如说是历史学家研究课题的方式的问题。在美国，“以中国为中心的中国史研究方法”导致了一种倾向，即淡化中国历史的国际层面。在中国，造成这种忽视的原因之一是人们倾向于不承认外国影响，除非是负面影响。另一个原因是殖民历史的耻辱感以及香港的商业成功：与台湾一样，资本主义的香港直到最近都被视为共产主义中国的尴尬对立面。此外，中国人传统上对移民的蔑视——他们往往被视为罪犯或不孝之徒，因为他们背井离乡，抛弃了家人——也是造成这种现象的原因之一。最后，政治权力历来集中在中国北方的人们，常常瞧不起中国南方及其居民。

Compared to cities such as Beijing, China’s capital, Hong Kong may seem politically peripheral (a.)边缘的；次要的；外围的。

Example 6. 案例

peripheral

(n.) the outer edge of a particular area 边缘；周围；外围

(n.) the less important part of sth, for example of a particular activity or of a social or political group 次要部分；次要活动；边缘

→ peri-, 在周围，-pher, 带来，词源同 bring, pheromone.引申词义外围，边缘。

前缀peri表“周围，环绕”，可以用同前缀单词 period (周期) 助记，“周期”就是环绕一圈的时间嘛；词根

pher, 体会它的发音和词根 fer 相同, 它们是一个词根, 表“拿、带”。所以整个单词的字面意思是“传到周围”。可以和 circumference 类比串记。

Compared to cities such as Shanghai, the bustling 繁忙的; 熙熙攘攘的 metropolis 大都市; 大都会 once considered the “Paris of the Orient 东方 (尤指中国和日本),” Hong Kong may seem commercially 商业上, 从商业角度看 peripheral 边缘的; 次要的; 外围的。

Hong Kong was arguably 可以说; 可论证地 the most important place in China for more than 150 years, however, precisely 精确地; 恰好 because it was not politically part of China.

Sun Yat-sen 孙逸仙, 孙中山, the man who led the revolution 革命 that toppled 推翻; 颠覆 the last Chinese dynasty in 1911, was educated in colonial 殖民的; 殖民地的 Hong Kong. The father of modern Chinese law, Wu Tingfang, was raised 抚养; 养育; 培养 and educated in Hong Kong, where he was better known as Ng Choy.

From its early colonial 殖民的; 殖民地的 days, Hong Kong served as a haven 避难所; 避风港 for Chinese refugees 难民; 避难者: during the Taiping Rebellion 叛乱; 暴动 (1851–1864), after the republican 共和政体的 revolution of 1911 and throughout the turbulent 动荡的; 混乱的 1920s, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and after the Communist revolution of 1949.

Example 7. 案例

the man who led the revolution that toppled 推翻; 颠覆 the last Chinese dynasty in 1911

topple:

[+ adv./prep.] to become unsteady and fall down; to make sth do this (使) 失去平衡而坠落, 倒塌, 倒下

[VN] to make sb lose their position of power or authority 打倒; 推翻; 颠覆

→ 来自 top, 顶端, 头部, -le, 表反复。特殊用法或比喻用法, 引申词义从顶部摔下, 倒塌等。

Wu Ting-fang

伍廷芳 (1842 年 7 月 30 日 - 1922 年 6 月 23 日) 是一位中国外交家、律师、政治家和作家, 在中华民国初期, 曾担任外交部长, 和短暂的代理总理。他也被称为伍才或伍阿才。

Hong Kong served as a haven 避难所; 避风港 for Chinese refugees

haven

(n.) a place that is safe and peaceful where people or animals are protected 安全的地方; 保护区; 避难所

→ 来自古英语 haefen, Proto-Germanic *hafno, 港口, 词源同 Copenhagen, hafnium. 可能来自 PIE *kap, 抓住, 握住, 词源同 capable, have. 引申词义保护, 港口。

Example 8. 案例

Compared to cities such as Beijing, China's capital, Hong Kong may seem politically peripheral. Compared to cities such as Shanghai, the bustling metropolis once considered the “Paris of the Orient,” Hong Kong may seem commercially peripheral.

Hong Kong was arguably the most important place in China for more than 150 years, however, precisely because it was not politically part of China.

Sun Yat-sen, the man who led the revolution that toppled the last Chinese dynasty in 1911, was educated in colonial Hong Kong.

The father of modern Chinese law, Wu Tingfang, was raised and educated in Hong Kong, where he was better known as Ng Choy.

From its early colonial days, Hong Kong served as a haven for Chinese refugees: during the Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864), after the republican revolution of 1911 and throughout the turbulent 1920s, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and after the Communist revolution of 1949.

与中国首都北京等城市相比，香港在政治上似乎处于边缘地位。与曾被誉为“东方巴黎”的繁华大都市上海相比，香港在商业上似乎也处于边缘地位。然而，香港在长达150多年的时间里，恰恰因为其政治地位并非中国的一部分，而成为中国最重要的地区之一。领导辛亥革命推翻1911年中国最后一个王朝的孙中山先生，正是在殖民地时期的香港接受教育。中国现代法学之父吴廷璩也在香港长大并接受教育，当时他更为人们熟知的名字是吴财。从早期的殖民时期起，香港就一直是中国的难民避难所：在太平天国运动（1851-1864年）期间，在1911年的共和革命之后和整个动荡的20世纪20年代，在1937年的中日战争爆发之后，以及在1949年的共产党革命之后。

Hong Kong has been China's most critical 至关重要的；决定性的 link 联系；纽带 to the rest of the world since the Silk Road and the Mongols 蒙古人,蒙古帝国.

Until recent decades, about 90 percent of all Chinese emigrants 移民；移居国外的人 went through 经由；通过 Hong Kong.

From the 1960s until the 1980s, Hong Kong exported 出口；输出 goods throughout 遍及，到处 the world.

More recently, it has attained 获得；得到 worldwide acclaim 称赞；赞扬 for its innovative 革新的；创新的 cinema.

To people in China, Hong Kong is even more significant 重要的；意义重大的 for its imports 进口；进口商品.

The Chinese who returned to China from North America or Southeast Asia almost always came through 经由；通过 Hong Kong.

Money from overseas Chinese was remitted 汇款；汇寄 through Hong Kong.

After the Communist 共产主义的 revolution of 1949, capitalist 资本主义的 Hong Kong played an important and ironic 具有讽刺意味的；出乎意料的 role 作用；角色 in building China's Socialist 社会主义的 economy: as a window to the outside world, as a center for remittances (n.) 汇款；汇寄款项 from overseas Chinese that provided valuable 宝贵的；有价值的 foreign exchange 外汇, and as a base 基地；基础 for importing 进口 goods that China could not produce.

Hong Kong was *of particular 特别的；独特的 use* to the Chinese during the Korean War, as scarce 稀缺的；不足的 goods such as gas, kerosene 煤油, and penicillin 青霉素 **were smuggled (v.)走私；偷运 in** during the American and United Nations embargoes 禁运；贸易禁令.

Hong Kong investors 投资者 were also partly responsible for 对.....部分负责 China's dramatic 巨大的；急剧的；引人注目的 economic transformation 转型；改革；转变 that began in the late 1970s and **continues to** this day.

Example 9. 案例

Money from overseas Chinese was remitted 汇款；汇寄 through Hong Kong.

remit:

(v.) ~ sth (to sb) :to send money, etc. to a person or place 汇付；汇款

→ 词根词缀：re-回,向后 + -mit-送,派

scarce 稀缺的；不足的 goods such as gas, kerosene 煤油

kerosene → 由19世纪加拿大地质学家Abraham Gesner根据希腊语创造出来的一个词，来自希腊语keros, 蜡，蜂蜡，词源同 cere, ceraceous, cerumen.-ene,化学名词后缀。

► gemini:

Kerosene (煤油) 是一种透明、略带淡黄色的液体燃料，它是从石油中提炼出来的“中间分子”。

如果你把石油想象成一棵大树，汽油就像是顶端轻盈的小树枝，柴油是接近底部的粗壮树根，而煤油则是中间那段树干。

它们最本质的区别在于分子的重量（碳链长度）和挥发性。我们可以用“火焰的性格”来比喻：

特性	汽油 (Gasoline)	煤油 (Kerosene)	柴油 (Diesel)
性格比喻	急性子：见火就着，极其活跃	稳重派：燃烧平稳，不易爆炸	慢性子：性格沉稳，力气巨大
挥发性	极高（哪怕在低温下也容易变气体）	中等（挥发较慢，相对安全）	低（很难自然挥发）
主要用途	家用轿车、割草机	航空燃料（喷气飞机）、取暖	卡车、轮船、重型机械
点火方式	火花塞点火（一碰就燃）	雾化喷射燃烧	压燃（靠高压挤压产生的热量）

在原油精炼的过程中，它们是按沸点被“分家”的：
原油加热 → 汽油（最先气化飘走）→ 煤油（中间层）→ 柴油（较重的一层）→ 沥青（剩下的渣子）

- 汽油就像“酒精”：你还没靠近，就能闻到浓浓的味道。它非常敏感，哪怕一个小火花，它就会瞬间“嘭”地炸开。所以它适合需要快速反应、轻便灵活的小汽车。
- 煤油就像“蜡烛”：你把火柴靠近液态蜡，它不会立刻爆燃，但如果你给它一根灯芯（或者把它喷成雾状），它就能提供非常持久、稳定的火焰。这就是为什么飞机发动机（喷气发动机）偏爱煤油，因为它在高空低温下依然性能稳定，且不像汽油那样容易在高压下提前“乱炸”。
现在煤油最主要的舞台，不是在厨房的灯笼里，而是在万米高空。现代喷气式飞机使用的 Jet A-1 燃料，本质上就是经过高度提纯的煤油。因为它在极低温度下（高空 -40℃ 甚至更低）不容易结冰，且能量密度高，能支撑飞机长途飞行。
- 柴油就像“粗木头”：你很难用火柴直接点燃一根粗木头。但一旦你用巨大的压力把它“压”到极热，它释放出的能量比细枝末节大得多。所以重型卡车和坦克这种“干重活”的家伙都选柴油。

Example 10. 案例

Hong Kong has been China’s most critical link to the rest of the world since the Silk Road and the Mongols.
Until recent decades, about 90 percent of all Chinese emigrants went through Hong Kong.
From the 1960s until the 1980s, Hong Kong exported goods throughout the world.
More recently, it has attained worldwide acclaim for its innovative cinema.
To people in China, Hong Kong is even more significant for its imports.
The Chinese who returned to China from North America or Southeast Asia almost always came through Hong Kong.
Money from overseas Chinese was remitted through Hong Kong.
After the Communist revolution of 1949, capitalist Hong Kong played an important and ironic role in building China’s Socialist economy: as a window to the outside world, as a center for remittances from overseas Chinese that provided valuable foreign exchange, and as a base for importing goods that China could not produce.
Hong Kong was of particular use to the Chinese during the Korean War, as scarce goods such as gas, kerosene, and penicillin were smuggled in during the American and United Nations embargoes.
Hong Kong investors were also partly responsible for China’s dramatic economic transformation that began in the late 1970s and continues to this day.
自丝绸之路和蒙古帝国以来，香港一直是连接中国与世界其他地区最重要的纽带。直到近几十年，约90%的中国移民都经由香港。从20世纪60年代到80年代，香港向世界各地出口商品。近年来，香港凭借其创新电影享誉全球。对中国民众而言，香港的进口意义更为重大。从北美或东南亚返回中国的华人几乎都经由香港。海外华人的汇款也通过香港汇回国内。1949年共产党革命后，资本主义的香港在建设中国社会主义经济的过程中扮演了重要而又讽刺的角色：它既是通往外部世界的窗口，又是海外华人汇款的中心，提供了宝贵的外汇，同时也是进口中国无法生产的商品的基地。在朝鲜战争期间，香港对中国来说尤为重要，因为在美方和联合国实施禁运期间，汽油、煤油和青霉素等稀缺物资都是通过香港走私进入中国的。香港投资者也对始于20世纪70年代末并延续至今的中国经济转型做出了部分贡献。

Especially because Hong Kong has **reverted** 恢复（到原来状态、情况或做法）；回归；（财产、权力、金钱等）归还 recently **to** Chinese sovereignty 主权；统治权, scholars 学者 today usually emphasize 强调；着重指出 the Chineseness 中华性 of Hong Kong.

To be sure 诚然；固然, Hong Kong's geographical 地理的；地理学的 location meant that /its history was affected primarily 主要地；根本上 by events in China, especially in Guangdong province just across 在.....对面；朝，向 the border 边界；边境.

Hong Kong's population was always overwhelmingly 压倒性地；绝大多数地 Chinese, while 而，然而（表示对比）主 the proximity （时间、空间、关系的）靠近，亲近 to China 谓 meant that /Chinese affairs 事务；事情 **mattered (v.) more than British affairs** to most residents 居民.

But Hong Kong had a particularly 特别；尤其 complex 复杂的 relationship with mainland China.

As a popular Chinese saying 谚语，格言，警句 went 正如一句中国谚语所说, "when there's trouble in Hong Kong, go to China; when there's trouble in China, go back to Hong Kong." For most of Hong Kong's colonial 殖民的 history, however, the trouble was almost always in China, which meant that Hong Kong was often at the receiving end 承受方；接收方 of a massive 大量的；大规模的 wave 浪潮；一波 of immigrants 移民 from China.

Hong Kong depended on these immigrants for their labor 劳动力 and capital 资本；资金, yet colonial Hong Kong contributed 贡献；捐献 **so** much to China's nation-building 国家建设 **that** many observers 观察者；评论者 in the early 1990s predicted 预测；预言 that Hong Kong would **continue to change China** after the handover 移交；交接 in 1997, rather than 而不是 **vice versa** 反之亦然；反过来也一样.

Example 11. 案例

Especially because Hong Kong has reverted recently to Chinese sovereignty, scholars today usually emphasize the Chineseness of Hong Kong.

To be sure, Hong Kong's geographical location meant that its history was affected primarily by events in China, especially in Guangdong province just across the border.

Hong Kong's population was always overwhelmingly Chinese, while the proximity to China meant that Chinese affairs mattered more than British affairs to most residents.

But Hong Kong had a particularly complex relationship with mainland China.

As a popular Chinese saying went, "when there's trouble in Hong Kong, go to China; when there's trouble in China, go back to Hong Kong." For most of Hong Kong's colonial history, however, the trouble was almost always in China, which meant that Hong Kong was often at the receiving end of a massive wave of immigrants from China.

Hong Kong depended on these immigrants for their labor and capital, yet colonial Hong Kong contributed so much to China's nation-building that many observers in the early 1990s predicted that Hong Kong would continue to change China after the handover in 1997, rather than vice versa.

尤其因为香港近期回归中国，学者们如今通常强调香港的“中国性”。诚然，香港的地理位置决定了其历史主要受中国大陆，特别是毗邻的广东省的事件影响。香港人口始终以华人为主，而与中国大陆的地理位置也意味着，对大多数居民而言，中国事务比英国事务更为重要。但香港与中国大陆的关系却异常复杂。正如一句中国谚语所说：“港内有事，回中；中内有事，回港。”然而，在香港的大部分殖民历史时期，麻烦几乎总是发生在中国大陆，这意味着香港经常成为来自中国大陆的大规模移民潮的接收地。香港依靠这些移民的劳动力和资本，但殖民时期的香港对中国的建国做出了巨大贡献，以至于 20 世纪 90 年代初许多观察家预测，香港在 1997 年回归后将继续改变中国，而不是反过来。

Not only is Hong Kong *an important part* of modern Chinese history, it is **also** part of British colonial 殖民的；殖民地的 history.

Despite Hong Kong's Chinese influences, we should not underestimate 低估；轻视 the

effect of British colonial rule.

Colonialism 殖民主义 transformed (v.)使改变形态；使改观；使转变 Hong Kong's historical development, shaped 塑造；使形成；影响 *the form of the encounters* 相遇；邂逅；冲突 between the Chinese and British, and determined 决定；形成；支配；影响 power relations 权力关系 between them.

Simply put 简单地说；简言之, Hong Kong would not have become the place it did /had it not been a British colony for over 150 years.

Chinese criminals 罪犯 were often transported 流放；运送；(用交通工具)运输，运送 to other British colonies, such as the Straits Settlements (定居点，殖民地) 海峡殖民地 in Malaya 马来亚 and the island of Labuan 纳闽岛 (在马来西亚) off the coast of Borneo 婆罗洲.

British colonists 殖民者 always **kept abreast (adv.)**并排，并肩，并列 of 与.....并驾齐驱；了解；掌握 (最新情况) affairs 事务；事态 in other colonies, particularly in India where many had *family ties* 家庭纽带,亲属关系；家庭联系 or business relations.

Especially in the mid-1800s 19世纪中期, Hong Kong was tightly connected to India — through 以；凭借；因为；由于 trade, primarily 主要地；根本上 cotton and opium 鸦片, and by a regular *passenger ship* 客轮 service 定期客轮航线 between the two colonies.

In the early days, troops 军队；部队 in the British garrison 卫戍部队；要塞；驻防军 were paid in rupees 卢比, which were widely used in the colony until the 1860s.

Until the establishment 建立；设立；创立 of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in 1864, most of the Western banks in Hong Kong and China were *branch offices* 分行；分支机构 of Anglo-Indian 英印的 banks.

Indigenous 本土的；当地的；土著的 Chinese architecture 建筑；建筑风格；建筑设计 was the norm 常态；标准；规范 in rural areas 农村地区；乡村区域 of the region until the twentieth century, but 主 **the ubiquitous (a.)**无处不在的；普遍存在的 “Chinese”

architectural style 建筑风格 that characterized 以.....为特征；描绘.....的特性 early urban Hong Kong —the shop with *living quarters* (住处；住所)；居住区 *upstairs* and *a verandah* (走廊；阳台；游廊) 楼上有客厅和阳台的商店 — 谓 **was imported** 进口；引进；输入 to Hong Kong from another British colony, Singapore, which in turn 反过来；转而；依次 was affected by older colonial cities in India, such as Bombay 孟买, Calcutta 加尔各答, and Madras 马德拉斯.

Example 12. 案例

British colonists 殖民者 always **kept abreast (adv.)**并排，并肩，并列 of 与.....并驾齐驱；了解；掌握 (最新情况) affairs 事务；事态 in other colonies

abreast

adv. 并肩地；并列 adj. 并排的；肩并肩的

结构分析：abreast = a (处于) + breast (乳房) → 乳房所处状态 → 并排的。

the ubiquitous 无处不在的；普遍存在的 “Chinese” architectural style 建筑风格 that characterized 以.....为特征；描绘.....的特性 early urban Hong Kong

ubiquitous

(a.) (formal) (humorous) seeming to be everywhere or in several places at the same time; very common 似乎无所不在的；十分普遍的

•the ubiquitous (a.) bicycles of university towns 大学城里处处可见的自行车

•the ubiquitous movie star, Tom Hanks 尽人皆知的影星汤姆·汉克斯


→ ubi,哪里, -quit,任意。即无处不在的。

→ quit :来自拉丁语quietus,安静的,平和的, 词源同 quite.引申词义免于干扰,免于麻烦,后用于指自由

的，释放的，结清债务的。并引申动词词义离开，离职等。比较acquit, requite.
the shop with living quarters upstairs and a verandah

- with *living quarters upstairs*：楼上带有居住区
living quarters 是“生活区域”、“住所”。这意味着店主或家人，居住在店铺的二楼。
- and a verandah：以及一个阳台/外廊
verandah 是一种有顶的长廊，通常位于建筑外侧，用于纳凉、休息或观景。它可以是二楼的一部分，也可能连接一楼和二楼。

布局：一楼是开门做生意的店铺，二楼是家庭生活的居住空间。

Header 1	Header 2
Verandah 这个词, 实际上有两个同样正确、广泛使用的拼写：	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veranda (更常见, 尤其在美国英语中, 辞典里能查到) → 来自印度语 varanda,走廊, 来自西班牙语 baranda,栏杆, 词源同 bar,杆, 栏。• Verandah (以“h”结尾, 是另一种传统拼法, 在英国英语和受英式影响地区更常见, 也更具“异域风情”. 辞典里查不到)
► veranda:	<p>1.(especially BrE) (NAMe usually also porch) a platform with an open front and a roof, built onto the side of a house on the ground floor (房屋底层有顶半敞的) 走廊, 游廊 •After dinner, we sat talking on the veranda.饭后我们坐在游廊上交谈。</p> <p>2.(AustralENZE) a roof over the part of the street where people walk in front of a shop/store (店铺面街上方的) 遮檐</p> 



Example 13. 案例

Not only is Hong Kong an important part of modern Chinese history, it is also part of British colonial history.

Despite Hong Kong's Chinese influences, we should not underestimate the effect of British colonial rule.

Colonialism transformed Hong Kong's historical development, shaped the form of the encounters between the Chinese and British, and determined power relations between them.

Simply put, Hong Kong would not have become the place it did had it not been a British colony for over 150 years.

Chinese criminals were often transported to other British colonies, such as the Straits Settlements in Malaya and the island of Labuan off the coast of Borneo.

British colonists always kept abreast of affairs in other colonies, particularly in India where many had family ties or business relations.

Especially in the mid-1800s, Hong Kong was tightly connected to India—through trade, primarily cotton and opium, and by a regular passenger ship service between the two colonies.

In the early days, troops in the British garrison were paid in rupees, which were widely used in the colony until the 1860s.

Until the establishment of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in 1864, most of the Western banks in Hong Kong and China were branch offices of Anglo-Indian banks.

Indigenous Chinese architecture was the norm in rural areas of the region until the twentieth century, but the ubiquitous “Chinese” architectural style that characterized early urban Hong Kong—the shop with living quarters upstairs and a verandah—was imported to Hong Kong from another British colony, Singapore, which in turn was affected by older colonial cities in India, such as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

香港不仅是近代史的重要组成部分，也是英国殖民史的一部分。尽管香港深受中国文化影响，但我们不应低估英国殖民统治的影响。殖民主义改变了香港的历史发展，塑造了中英关系的模式，并决定了双方的权力关系。简而言之，如果没有长达150多年的英国殖民统治，香港就不会成为今天的样子。中国罪犯经常被流放到其他英国殖民地，例如马来亚的海峡殖民地和婆罗洲沿岸的纳闽岛。英国殖民者始终密切关注其他殖民地的动态，尤其是在印度，因为许多人与印度有着家族或商业联系。尤其是在19世纪中期，香港与印度的联系非常紧密——主要通过棉花和鸦片等贸易，以及往返于两地之间的定期客运服务。早期，驻港英军的薪饷以卢比支付，卢比在殖民地广泛流通至19世纪60年代。1864年香港上海汇丰银行成立之前，香港和中国的大多数西方银行都是英印银行的分支机构。20世纪之前，中国本土建筑风格在香港农村地区盛行，但早期香港城市普遍存在的“中国式”建筑风格——楼上是店铺，楼下是起居室，楼上是走廊——是从另一个英国殖民地新加坡传入香港的，而新加坡的建筑风格又受到印度一些更古老的殖民城市（如孟买、加尔各答和马德拉斯）的影响。

Hong Kong's history was also greatly influenced by its colonial 殖民的 administrators 管理者；行政官员.

Until the early 1970s, governors 主管，机构负责人;总督；州长 were selected from the British colonial service 殖民机构 and had served 任职；服务 in other colonies 殖民地 before coming to Hong Kong.

Alexander Grantham, governor from 1947 to 1957, had worked for the Hong Kong government in the 1920s and 1930s and had served in Bermuda 百慕大群岛, Jamaica, Nigeria, Fiji, and the South Pacific before returning to Hong Kong.

These governors' experiences in other colonies often shaped 塑造；影响 their attitudes toward Hong Kong.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Hong Kong received a group of *colonial "retreads,"* (翻新轮胎, (非正式)培训后再就业者, 重服兵役者) 经改编后再用的人；调任的资深官员 second-generation 第二代的 colonial servants (公司或机构的) 雇员, 职员 transferred 调任；转移 from the recently *independent British colonies and dependencies* 附属地；属地 in Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East.

From top to bottom 从上到下；彻头彻尾, Hong Kong's government was a colonial one. For example, as late as 直到；晚至 the 1960s, the Hong Kong police force 警察部队；警方 was organized along *traditional colonial lines* ((行进的) 方向, 路线;方法；方式) 按照传统殖民模式.

Most of its senior 高级的；资深的 officers were expatriate (a.n.) 移居国外的；侨居的

veterans 老手；资深人员 from Africa, Malaya, and Palestine 巴勒斯坦, while junior 初级的；下级的 officers were generally Chinese.

Example 14. 案例

Hong Kong received a group of colonial "retreads,"

retread

(n.)

1. a tyre 轮胎；轮箍 made by **putting** a new rubber surface **on** an old tyre 翻新的旧轮胎

2. (NAMÉ disapproving) a book, film/movie, song, etc. that contains ideas that have been used before (书籍、电影、歌曲等的) 翻版

→ **re-**, 再, 重新, **tread**, 踩踏, 鞋面, 轮胎胎面。引申词义翻新, 翻版。

Example 15. 案例

Hong Kong's history was also greatly influenced by its colonial administrators.

Until the early 1970s, governors were selected from the British colonial service and had served in other colonies before coming to Hong Kong.

Alexander Grantham, governor from 1947 to 1957, had worked for the Hong Kong government in the 1920s and 1930s and had served in Bermuda, Jamaica, Nigeria, Fiji, and the South Pacific before returning to Hong Kong.

These governors' experiences in other colonies often shaped their attitudes toward Hong Kong.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Hong Kong received a group of colonial "retreads," second-generation colonial servants transferred from the recently independent British colonies and dependencies in Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East.

From top to bottom, Hong Kong's government was a colonial one.

For example, as late as the 1960s, the Hong Kong police force was organized along traditional colonial lines.

Most of its senior officers were expatriate veterans from Africa, Malaya, and Palestine, while junior officers were generally Chinese.

香港的历史也深受其殖民地官员的影响。直到20世纪70年代初,香港总督均从英国殖民地官员中选拔,他们此前曾在其他殖民地任职。1947年至1957年担任香港总督的亚历山大·格兰瑟姆,曾在20世纪20年代和30年代为香港政府效力,并在返回香港之前先后在百慕大、牙买加、尼日利亚、斐济和南太平洋地区任职。这些总督在其他殖民地的经历往往影响了他们对香港的态度。20世纪50年代和60年代,香港迎来了一批“殖民地老手”,他们是第二代殖民地官员,从非洲、南亚和中东等新近独立的英国殖民地和属地调任而来。从上到下,香港政府都带有浓厚的殖民地色彩。例如,直到20世纪60年代,香港警队的组织架构仍然沿袭着传统的殖民地模式。该部队的大多数高级军官是来自非洲、马来亚和巴勒斯坦的退伍老兵,而初级军官则多为中国人。

Hong Kong is also important for understanding comparative 比较的 colonial 殖民的 history.

Many scholars argue that /much of the world is still colonial, or neo-colonial 新殖民主义的, **in that** 因为；由于；就在于 **主** the Euro-American 欧美 nations 谓 have historically **derived** (从...中) 获得；得到；衍生 much of their wealth and power **at the expense of** 以.....为代价 the *less fortunate* 幸运的 African, Asian, and Latin American nations.

Much of Africa, carved up 瓜分；分割 by the European powers in the late 1800s, remains impoverished 贫困的；赤贫的 and torn by ethnic 种族的 violence.

India, once Britain's "Jewel 宝石 in the Crown 皇冠上的明珠；最珍贵的事物" and now **second** in population **only to** 仅次于 China, is also plagued 困扰；使受煎熬:瘟疫 by poverty and by religious 宗教的 and ethnic violence 种族暴力.

But **主** any generalizations 概括；归纳；泛论 about colonialism 谓 must consider how Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States—all formerly British settler 移民；定居者 colonies—enjoy a higher standard of living 生活水平 than Britain (although

主 *living standards* for much of these nations' *indigenous* 本土的；土著的；当地的 *populations* 谓 remain very low).

Living standards in Hong Kong and Singapore, also once a British colony, are also generally higher than in Britain, just as 与.....同样；程度相等；就像 *living conditions* in Taiwan and South Korea, both formerly Japanese colonies, are also very high.

Indian, Pakistani, and West Indian teams frequently beat (v.) the British at cricket 板球运动, a sport 后定说明 bequeathed 遗赠；遗留；把.....传给 to them by the British, while Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans often defeat them in rugby 橄榄球运动, another British legacy 遗产；遗留物；传统.

Example 16. 案例
rugby

橄榄球运动



Example 17. 案例

Hong Kong is also important for understanding comparative colonial history.

Many scholars argue that much of the world is still colonial, or neo-colonial, in that the Euro-American nations have historically derived much of their wealth and power at the expense of the less fortunate African, Asian, and Latin American nations.

Much of Africa, carved up by the European powers in the late 1800s, remains impoverished and torn by ethnic violence.

India, once Britain's "Jewel in the Crown" and now second in population only to China, is also plagued by poverty and by religious and ethnic violence.

But any generalizations about colonialism must consider how Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States—all formerly British settler colonies—enjoy a higher standard of living than Britain (although living standards for much of these nations' indigenous populations remain very low).

Living standards in Hong Kong and Singapore, also once a British colony, are also generally higher than in Britain, just as living conditions in Taiwan and South Korea, both formerly Japanese colonies, are also very high.

Indian, Pakistani, and West Indian teams frequently beat the British at cricket, a sport bequeathed to them by the British, while Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans often defeat them in rugby, another British legacy.

香港对于理解比较殖民史也至关重要。许多学者认为，世界大部分地区至今仍处于殖民或新殖民状态，因为欧美国家历史上大多以牺牲非洲、亚洲和拉丁美洲等弱势国家的利益为代价，攫取了其财富和权力。19世纪末被欧洲列强瓜分的非洲大部分地区至今仍贫困不堪，饱受种族冲突的蹂躏。印度曾是英国的“皇冠上的明珠”，如今人口仅次于中国，同样饱受贫困以及宗教和种族暴力的困扰。然而，任何关于殖民主义的概括都必须考虑到，澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰和美国——这些曾经的英国殖民地——的生活水平普遍高于英国（尽管这些国家的大部分原住民的生活水平仍然很低）。香港和新加坡——同样曾是英国殖民地——的生活水平也普遍高于英国，正如台湾和韩国——这两个曾经的日本殖民地——的生活水平也很高一样。印度、巴基斯坦和西印度群岛的球队经常在板球比赛中击败英国队，板球是英国人留给他们的运动；而澳大利亚人、新西兰人和南非人经常在橄榄球比赛中击败他们，橄榄球也是英国人留下的另一项遗产。

Whereas historians used to 过去常常，习惯于 **focus mainly on** 主要关注 **either** 要么...要么，不是...就是 the beneficial 有益的，有利的；<法律>（与）权益（有关）的，有财产使用权的 **or** the damaging aspects of colonialism 殖民主义, today they offer a much more nuanced 微妙的；有细微差别的 view.

We **realize**, for example, **that** precolonial 殖民前的 societies were not always the peaceful

and harmonious 和谐的；融洽的 societies that anticolonial 反殖民主义的 nationalists 民族主义者 have often **made them out** 把.....描绘成 to be 将（某人/某事）描绘成、说成是（某种形象）。

Example 18. 案例

precolonial 殖民前的 societies were not always the peaceful and harmonious 和谐的；融洽的 societies that anticolonial 反殖民主义的 nationalists 民族主义者 have often **made them out** 把.....描绘成、形成观点或想法 to be 将（某人/某事）描绘成、说成是（某种形象）。

殖民前的社会，并不总是像反殖民民族主义者常常描绘的那样和平与和谐。

- make out 形成观点或想法，把.....描绘成
- **to make out 在这里** ≈ **to represent, to portray**, to claim (often with a hint of misrepresentation)
- **sb/sth to be...** 是补语，说明被描绘成的形象。

所以“**make them out /to be + 形容词/名词**”=“把他们说成是.....的样子”，常含有“但实际上可能并非完全如此”的言外之意。

We understand that /**colonialism 殖民主义，殖民政策** **was made possible** with collaboration 合作；协作 from local peoples, as 像.....一样 it was throughout 自始至终，贯穿整个时期 Hong Kong's colonial history.

Whereas（表示对比）但是，然而 colonialism **was once seen as** a traumatic 令人痛苦的；创伤性的 experience for native peoples, it is now understood more as a layer 层；层次 of encounters 相遇；邂逅；接触, some **based on** bewilderment 困惑；迷惘 but others **based on** mutual 相互的；彼此的 understanding.

Example 19. 案例

- Whereas colonialism **was once seen as** a traumatic experience for native peoples...
“尽管殖民主义，曾被视为对原住民的创伤性经历.....”
- it is now understood more as a layer of encounters, some based on bewilderment /but others based on mutual understanding.
现在人们更倾向于将其理解为一层层复杂的遭遇，其中一些基于困惑，但另一些也基于相互理解。
 - a. a layer of encounters：它不是单一事件，而是由许多不同性质的“遭遇”叠加、交织而成。
 - b. some based on bewilderment 困惑，迷惘：其中一部分遭遇源于文化冲击、误解和困惑（双方都感到陌生和难以理解对方）。
 - c. others based on mutual understanding：但也有一部分遭遇，包含了一定程度的相互理解和适应（例如，贸易合作、知识交换、文化融合，甚至个人间的协作或情感联结）。

bewilder

(v.)使迷惑，使糊涂

→ **be- + wilder** (使迷路，使迷途；使困惑，使迷惑；令走向歧途)

Repressive 压制的；专制的 and racist 种族主义的 **as 虽然，尽管 it was**, colonialism in Hong Kong was not always confusing 令人费解的，令人迷惑的 or disruptive 扰乱的；破坏的；引起混乱的 for the local Chinese population.

Example 20. 案例

尽管香港的殖民统治，具有压迫性与种族主义色彩，但它对当地华人而言，并不总是令人困惑或造成混乱的。

Repressive 压制的；专制的 and racist 种族主义的 as it was

形容词 / 副词 / 名词 + as + 主语 + 系动词 / 助动词

= 让步状语从句: **Although** + 主语 + 系动词 + 形容词 / 副词 / 名词

所以: **Repressive and racist as it was**

= **Although** it was repressive and racist

= 尽管它（殖民统治）是压迫且带有种族主义的

► as:

used to say that in spite of sth being true, what follows is also true 尽管；虽然；即使 SYN though

• Happy **as they were**, there was something missing. 尽管他们很快乐，但总缺少点什么。

• Try **as he might** (= however hard he tried), he couldn't open the door. 他想尽了办法也没能打开门。

主 ① **Mutual** 共同的；相互的，彼此的 **fear** of the chaos 混乱；紊乱 **that engulfed** 吞没；包围；使陷入 **China** for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries ② **as well as** 和，以及，还有 **shared (a.) commitment** 承诺；献身；投入 to economic freedom and political stability 稳定；稳固 谓 **often provided** an idiom 习语；表达方式；共同语言 that 主 **both** the British colonialists 殖民主义者 **and** their Chinese subjects 臣民；子民 谓 could understand.

Example 21. 案例

对 19 世纪和 20 世纪大部分时间里席卷中国的混乱的共同恐惧，以及对经济自由与政治稳定的共同承诺，常常提供了一种英国殖民者与其华人臣民都能理解的语言。

这句的主干是：

A **as well as** B 谓 provided C.

= A 和 B 提供了 C。

共同恐惧 + 共同信念 = 双方都懂的语言

Colonialism in Hong Kong **was** thus 因此 **based as much on** **similarities** 相似性；共同点 **and affinities** 喜好；喜爱；亲近感；类同；密切关系 **as on** **otherness** 差异性；他性 **and difference**.

Example 22. 案例

因此，香港的殖民主义，既建立在“相似性与亲和性”之上，也同样建立在“差异性与不同”之上。

- 被动语态：was based on
- as much ... as ... 同级比较结构 → 表示“两者程度相同”

as much on X / as on Y

= 在 X 上的程度，与 在 Y 上的程度 一样多

这里：

X = similarities and affinities 相似性与亲和性

Y = otherness and difference 差异性与不同

所以：

based as much on X as on Y

= 既建立在 X 之上，也同样建立在 Y 之上

= 建立在 X 与 Y 同等程度之上

affinity

(n.)

1. ~ (for/with sb/sth) | ~ (between A and B): a strong feeling that you understand sb/sth and like them or it 喜好；喜爱

SYN rapport

•Sam was born in the country /and **had a deep affinity with nature**. 萨姆在乡下出生，特别喜爱大自然。

2.~ (with sb/sth) |~ (between A and B) : a close relationship between two people or things that have similar qualities, structures or features 密切的关系；类同

•**There is a close affinity** between Italian and Spanish. 意大利语和西班牙语关系密切。

→ 前缀af-同ad-, 去, 往。词根fin, 范围, 见finish. 原指结为亲家, 纳入亲人范围, 后指喜爱。

发音释义: [ə'finəti] n. 密切关系; 吸引力; 亲和力; 姻亲关系; 类同 结构分析: affinity = af (=ad, 去) + fini (边界) + ty (名词后缀) → 边界相接 → 结成亲家 → 密切关系、吸引力 词源解释: fini ← 拉丁语finis (边界) 背景知识: affinity的本意是“姻亲”, 即通过婚姻而形成的亲戚关系。同源词: fine (罚款 ← 解除责任), final (最后), finish (完成 ← 走到头), infinite (无限), define (定义 ← 给出边界), confine (限制 ← 约束在边界内)

otherness

(n.)[U] (formal) the quality of being different or strange 相异; 奇特性; 特别

•the otherness of an alien culture 异域文化的不同情调

Example 23. 案例

Whereas historians used to focus mainly on either the beneficial or the damaging aspects of colonialism, today they offer a much more nuanced view.

We realize, for example, that precolonial societies were not always the peaceful and harmonious societies that anticolonial nationalists have often made them out to be.

We understand that colonialism was made possible with collaboration from local peoples, as it was throughout Hong Kong's colonial history.

Whereas colonialism was once seen as a traumatic experience for native peoples, it is now understood more as a layer of encounters, some based on bewilderment but others based on mutual understanding.

Repressive and racist as it was, colonialism in Hong Kong was not always confusing or disruptive for the local Chinese population.

Mutual fear of the chaos that engulfed China for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as well as shared commitment to economic freedom and political stability often provided an idiom that both the British colonialists and their Chinese subjects could understand.

Colonialism in Hong Kong was thus based as much on similarities and affinities as on otherness and difference.

历史学家过去主要关注殖民主义的利弊, 而如今他们则提出了更为细致入微的观点。例如, 我们意识到, 前殖民时期的社会并非总是像反殖民民族主义者经常描绘的那样和平和谐。我们理解, 殖民主义的实现离不开当地人民的合作, 香港的殖民历史便是如此。殖民主义曾被视为原住民的创伤性经历, 而如今人们更多地将其理解为一系列相互接触的过程, 其中一些基于困惑, 另一些则基于相互理解。尽管香港的殖民主义充满压迫和种族歧视, 但它并非总是令当地华人感到困惑或动荡。对十九世纪和二十世纪席卷中国的动荡局势的共同恐惧, 以及对经济自由和政治稳定的共同追求, 常常构成了一种英国殖民者和其中国臣民都能理解的语言。因此, 香港的殖民主义既建立在相似性和亲缘性之上, 也建立在差异性和不一致性之上。

Historians rarely pay much attention 非常关注 to this aspect of **either** Hong Kong history **or** American history, but America has also had a special interest in Hong Kong 美国对香港也有特殊的兴趣 since the early 1800s.

American opium 鸦片 traders 交易者; 商人 **had a significant 重要的; 显著的 presence 存在; 势力** in early colonial 殖民的 Hong Kong, and the colony 殖民地 was a major terminus 终点; 终点站 for America's *transpacific 跨太平洋的 trade* in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, **importing (v.)进口 goods** such as ginseng 人参, flour 面粉, lumber 木材; 木料, and kerosene 煤油 /and **exporting (v.)出口 commodities 商品; 货物** such as silk, tea, rattan 藤条; 藤料(茎干多用于做家具), and human labor 劳动力.

Example 24. 案例 rattan



Although many Americans, especially during and after World War II, viewed the idea of empire 帝国 with distaste 厌恶；反感，不喜欢, they became less critical 批判的；挑剔的 during the Cold War, when colonialism 殖民主义 appeared **preferable** 更可取的；更好的 **to** the spread of Communism 共产主义.

Example 25. 案例
preferable

(a.) ~ **(to sth/to doing sth)** | ~ **(to do sth)** : more attractive or more suitable; to be preferred to sth
较适合；更可取

- Anything was **preferable (a.) to** the tense atmosphere at home. 什么都比家里的紧张气氛好。
- He finds (v.) country life **infinitely** 无限地；极其 **preferable (a.) to** living in the city. 他觉得乡村生活，比都市生活称心得多。
- It would be **preferable to** employ two people, not one. 雇请两个人比雇请一个更好。

Hong Kong thus became of great use 非常有用 to the United States as a listening post 监听站；情报观察所 on China, a base 基地 for anti-Communist propaganda 宣传；鼓吹, and a popular destination 目的地 for rest and recreation 娱乐；消遣 for American servicemen 军人；士兵 during the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

After the Korean War, Hong Kong supplied the American consumer market 消费市场 with **manufactured** 制造的，已制成的 **goods** 制成品 such as clothing 服装, plastic flowers 塑料花, and wigs 假发, many produced in factories funded 资助；提供资金 by American capital 资本；资金.

主 The establishment of the U.S. **Chamber** 房间，室；会议厅,议院 **of Commerce** 商会 in 1969 谓 demonstrated 证明；显示 America's increasing involvement 参与；介入 in Hong Kong's economy, and by the late 1970s /the number of Americans in Hong Kong had begun to surpass 超过；胜过 the number of British expatriates 侨民；移居国外者；被流放者.

Even though the economic reforms 经济改革 in mainland China have enabled 使能够；使成为可能 American firms 公司；企业 to expand 扩大；扩展 their operations 经营；业务 there, many of these firms still have a large presence in Hong Kong, while the American government is determined 坚决的；下定决心的 **to ensure** 确保；保证 **that** the Chinese government keeps its promise 承诺；诺言 to abide by 遵守；恪守 **the one country, two systems** 一国两制 **model** that has governed 统治；管理；治理 Hong Kong since its reversion 回归；归还 to Chinese sovereignty 主权 in 1997.

主 Hong Kong's reputation 名声；名誉 as a **free port** 自由港 with low taxes 税收；税款 and minimal 最小的；极少的 government intervention 干预；介入 in its economy 谓 has also drawn 吸引；获得 the praise 赞扬；称赞 of free-market 自由市场的 economists 经济学家 and conservatives 保守主义者 such as noted 著名的；知名的 economist Milton Friedman.

Example 26. 案例

Historians rarely pay much attention to this aspect of either Hong Kong history or American history, but America has also had a special interest in Hong Kong since the early 1800s.

American opium traders had a significant presence in early colonial Hong Kong, and the colony was a major terminus for America's transpacific trade in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, importing goods such as ginseng, flour, lumber, and kerosene and exporting commodities such as silk, tea, rattan, and human labor.

Although many Americans, especially during and after World War II, viewed the idea of empire with distaste, they became less critical during the Cold War, when colonialism appeared preferable to the spread of Communism.

Hong Kong thus became of great use to the United States as a listening post on China, a base for anti-Communist propaganda, and a popular destination for rest and recreation for American servicemen during the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

After the Korean War, Hong Kong supplied the American consumer market with manufactured goods such as clothing, plastic flowers, and wigs, many produced in factories funded by American capital.

The establishment of the U.S.

Chamber of Commerce in 1969 demonstrated America's increasing involvement in Hong Kong's economy, and by the late 1970s the number of Americans in Hong Kong had begun to surpass the number of British expatriates.

Even though the economic reforms in mainland China have enabled American firms to expand their operations there, many of these firms still have a large presence in Hong Kong, while the American government is determined to ensure that the Chinese government keeps its promise to abide by the one country, two systems model that has governed Hong Kong since its reversion to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Hong Kong's reputation as a free port with low taxes and minimal government intervention in its economy has also drawn the praise of free-market economists and conservatives such as noted economist Milton Friedman.

历史学家很少关注香港史或美国史的这一方面，但自19世纪初以来，美国就对香港抱有特殊的兴趣。早期殖民地时期，美国鸦片商人在香港拥有举足轻重的地位，而香港在19世纪和20世纪是美国跨太平洋贸易的重要枢纽，进口人参、面粉、木材和煤油等商品，出口丝绸、茶叶、藤条和劳动力等。尽管许多美国人，尤其是在二战期间及战后，对帝国主义持反感态度，但在冷战时期，随着殖民主义似乎比共产主义的扩张更具吸引力，他们对帝国主义的批判态度有所减弱。因此，香港对美国而言变得至关重要，它既是美国监听中国动向的据点，也是反共宣传的基地，更是朝鲜战争和越南战争期间美国军人休养的热门目的地。朝鲜战争后，香港向美国消费市场供应服装、塑料花、假发等制成品，其中许多产自美国资本投资的工厂。1969年美国商会的成立标志着美国对香港经济的参与度日益提高，到20世纪70年代末，在港美国人的数量已开始超过英国侨民的数量。尽管中国大陆的经济改革使美国公司得以扩大在中国大陆的业务，但其中许多公司仍然在香港拥有大量业务，而美国政府决心确保中国政府信守承诺，遵守自1997年香港回归中国以来一直沿用的“一国两制”模式。香港作为自由港，税收低廉，政府对经济干预极少，其声誉也赢得了自由市场经济学家和保守派人士（如著名经济学家米尔顿·弗里德曼）的赞誉。

Lying at the strategic 战略的；关键的 intersection 交叉点；十字路口 of Chinese and British imperial 帝国的；皇帝的 history, Hong Kong also has its own history and identity, **replete (a.)** 充满的；装满的 **with** contradictions 矛盾；对立, problems, and idiosyncrasies (个人/群体的) 个性，特质；独特习性 that have shaped its present.

Some of the contradictions 矛盾 and problems are endemic (a.) 地方性的；风土的；(某地/某群体) 特有的；流行的 to any capitalist 资本主义的 society.

Example 27. 案例 endemic

(a.) ~ **(in/to...)** : regularly found in a particular place or among a particular group of people and difficult to get rid of 地方性的；(某地或某集体中) 特有的，流行的，难摆脱的

- Malaria is endemic (a.) in many hot countries. 疟疾是许多气候炎热国家的流行病。
- **Corruption is endemic** (a.) in the system. 腐败在这种制度下普遍存在。

•an attitude 后定说明 endemic (a.) among senior members of the profession 此行业中的资深者普遍持有的看法

→ en-, 进入, 使。-demic, 人民, 区域, 词源同demotic, democracy.

For example, although Hong Kong has some extraordinarily 极其; 非常 rich people, they make up 组成; 构成 a tiny 极小的; 微小的 percentage of the population.

Other contradictions 矛盾 are legacies 遗产; 遗留问题 of colonialism 殖民主义.

Despite a relatively 相对地 high degree of personal freedom, for example, until the late 1980s and early 1990s /Hong Kong had no political representation 政治代表权; 代议制 or political parties.

主 Some of the idiosyncrasies (n.)独特之处、特质 谓 **result from** 由.....造成; 起因于 Hong Kong /as 作为、以..... 的身份,形式 an encounter 相遇; 接触; 交汇 between China and Britain, 结果状 creating what is arguably 可论证地; 可以说 *the most cosmopolitan (a.)*世界性的; 国际大都会的 city in Asia.

Example 28. 案例

香港的一些独特特质, 源于它作为中英文化交汇之地的身份, 也因此造就了这座堪称亚洲最具国际化气质的城市。

cosmopolitan

(a.)containing people of different types or from different countries, and influenced by their culture 世界性的; 全球各国的; 有各国人的; 受各国文化影响的

(a.)having or showing a wide experience of people and things from many different countries 接触过许多国家的人(或事物)的; 见过世面的; 见识广的

→ cosm, 宇宙。-polit, 城市, 词源同police, metropolitan.

(Some would say (虚拟语气) that the honor 荣誉; 殊荣 goes to 属于; 授予 Shanghai, as it would have in the 1920s and 1930s.) Small Chinese shops sit (v.) comfortably on streets named after 以.....命名 British royalty 王室; 皇族 and colonial administrators 殖民地官员; 管理者, while 表示对比,同时发生 British law, Christianity 基督教, and modern Western medicine 医学 coexist (v.)共存; 共处 happily with ① traditional Chinese medicine, ② several hundred Chinese temples 寺庙; 神殿, ③ a plethora 大量; 过多 of religious festivals 宗教节日 and ceremonies 仪式; 典礼, ④ and a fervent 强烈的; 热诚的 belief 信仰; 信念 in feng shui (geomancy 风水; 泥土占卜(根据地面所呈图迹占卜)), or the balance 平衡 between humans and nature 即风水学, 或人与自然的平衡) 后定说明 applied 应用; 运用 in even the most modern Western-style buildings and in the new Disneyland 迪斯尼乐园 that opened in 2005.

Example 29. 案例

(有人会说, 这份荣誉当属上海, 就像 20 世纪二三十年代时那样。)中式小商铺安逸地坐落在以英国王室和殖民官员命名的街道上; 而英国法律、基督教与现代西医, 又与中医、数百座中式庙宇、众多宗教节仪式, 以及对风水(堪舆, 即人与自然的平衡)的笃信和谐共存——这种风水理念, 甚至被运用在最现代的西式建筑中, 也体现在 2005 年开业的全新迪士尼乐园里。

主句 1: Small Chinese shops (主语) sit (谓语) comfortably (状语) on streets (地点状语)

└─ 修饰 streets: named after British royalty and colonial administrators (过去分词作定语)

连接词: while (表示对比)

主句 2: British law, Christianity, and modern Western medicine (主语) coexist (谓语) happily (状语) with... (状语)
└ with 的宾语: traditional Chinese medicine, several hundred Chinese temples, a plethora of religious
└ 修饰 belief: applied in even the most modern Western-style buildings and in the new Disneyland
└ 修饰 Disneyland: that opened in 2005 (定语从句)
└ 修饰 feng shui: (geomancy, or the balance between humans and nature) (同位语)

and a fervent 强烈的; 热诚的 belief 信仰; 信念 in feng shui 后定说明 applied 应用; 运用 in even the most modern Western-style buildings and in the new Disneyland 迪斯尼乐园 that opened in 2005.

applied (a.) in... 的逻辑主语, 是前面的 a fervent belief in feng shui (对风水的狂热信仰)。

plethora

(n.)[sing.] (formal) an amount that is greater than is needed or can be used 过多; 过量; 过剩
→ 来自希腊语 plethein, 使装满, 来自 PIE *ple, 装满, 填满, 词源同 fill, full. 引申词义 过多, 过量, 充血症。 - ora, 名词后缀。

主 Especially noticeable (a.) 显而易见的; 显著的 in a region with so little open space 空地; 开阔地带 系 is another British legacy /and Hong Kong's most popular pastime (n.) 消遣; 娱乐活动: horse racing 赛马 in ① Happy Valley 欢乐谷 on Hong Kong Island and ② Sha Tin 沙田区 (香港地名) in the New Territories, eagerly 急切地; 渴望地; 热心地 embraced (v.) 欣然接受; 信奉 by the local population /and protected (v.) under the one country, two systems 一国两制 model.

Example 30. 案例

Lying at the strategic intersection of Chinese and British imperial history, Hong Kong also has its own history and identity, replete with contradictions, problems, and idiosyncrasies that have shaped its present.

Some of the contradictions and problems are endemic to any capitalist society.

For example, although Hong Kong has some extraordinarily rich people, they make up a tiny percentage of the population.

Other contradictions are legacies of colonialism.

Despite a relatively high degree of personal freedom, for example, until the late 1980s and early 1990s Hong Kong had no political representation or political parties.

Some of the idiosyncrasies result from Hong Kong as an encounter between China and Britain, creating what is arguably the most cosmopolitan city in Asia.

(Some would say that the honor goes to Shanghai, as it would have in the 1920s and 1930s.) Small Chinese shops sit comfortably on streets named after British royalty and colonial administrators, while British law, Christianity, and modern Western medicine coexist happily with traditional Chinese medicine, several hundred Chinese temples, a plethora of religious festivals and ceremonies, and a fervent belief in feng shui (geomancy, or the balance between humans and nature) applied in even the most modern Western-style buildings and in the new Disneyland that opened in 2005.

Especially noticeable in a region with so little open space is another British legacy and Hong Kong's most popular pastime: horse racing in Happy Valley on Hong Kong Island and Sha Tin in the New Territories, eagerly embraced by the local population and protected under the one country, two systems model.

香港地处中英帝国历史的战略交汇点, 拥有其独特的历史和身份认同, 其中充满了矛盾、问题和特质, 塑造了其今日的面貌。有些矛盾和问题是任何资本主义社会都固有的。例如, 尽管香港有一些极其富有的人, 但他们只占总人口的一小部分。另一些矛盾则是殖民主义的遗留产物。例如, 尽管香港享有相对较高的个人自由, 但在20世纪80年代末90年代初之前, 香港一直没有政治代表或政党。香港的一些特质源于其作为中英两国交汇点的历史, 造就了这座堪称亚洲最具国际化都市的城市。(有人会说, 这份殊荣应该属于上海, 就像它在20世纪二三十年那样。)小小的中国商店舒适地坐落在以英国皇室成员和殖民地官员命名的街道上, 而英国法律、基督教和现代西医与传统中医、数百座中国寺庙、众多宗教节日和仪式以及对风水(风水学, 即人与自然之间的平衡)的虔诚信仰和谐共存。风水甚至被应用于最现代的西式建筑以及2005年开业的新迪士尼乐园中。在这个开放空间如此稀少的地区, 另一项英国遗产——香港最受欢迎的消遣活动——尤为引人注目: "香港岛跑马地"和"新界沙田"的赛马, 深受当地居民的喜爱, 并受到"一国两制"模式的保护。

Hong Kong's historical relationship with China and Britain also has its human legacies 遗产；遗留问题；遗留文化。

This relationship produced a community 社区，社会 of Chinese residents who have often **distinguished** (v.)使杰出；使表现突出 themselves **as** a special group of Chinese **and as** different from their counterparts 对应的人；同类人 on the mainland.

Example 31. 案例

distinguish (v.) themselves as ... and as ...

这里用了 and 连接两个 as 介词短语，作宾语补足语，说明“把自己标榜成什么样”：

- as a special group of Chinese 作为一个特殊的华人群体
- as different from their counterparts on the mainland 不同于他们在大陆的同行 / 同胞

这种关系造就了一批华人居民群体，他们常常将自己界定为一个特殊的华人群体，与大陆的同胞有所区别。

distinguish

[VN] ~ **yourself (as sth)** : to do sth **so** well / **that** people notice and admire you 使出众；使著名；使受人青睐

• She has already **distinguished (v.) herself as** an athlete. 作为运动员她已享有盛名。

Although many scholars 学者 **have seen** this sense of Hong Kong identity 身份；认同感 **as** a relatively recent phenomenon 近期现象, it took root 生根；扎根；深入人心 in the late 1800s /when 主 the Chinese in Hong Kong 谓 **contrasted** 对比；对照 **the order 秩序 and prosperity** 繁荣；兴旺 there **against** **the political chaos 混乱；动荡 and economic backwardness** 落后；不发达 of China.

主 **The Chinese** and **expatriate** 移居国外的；侨民的 **communities** of Hong Kong 谓 still live (v.) largely 很大程度上 **separate lives** 分居生活 **as 正如，如同 they have** for more than 150 years, 伴随状 **with** most expatriates **rarely bothering** (v.)费心；（使）烦恼 **to learn** how to speak Chinese.

Example 32. 案例

香港的华人群体与外籍群体，至今仍在很大程度上过着彼此分隔的生活，一如 150 多年来的状态，而大多数外籍人士，很少费心去学说中文。

The Chinese and expatriate communities of Hong Kong 谓 still live (v.) largely **separate lives /as they have** for more than 150 years, 伴随状 **with** 主 most expatriates 谓 **rarely bothering to learn (v.) how to speak Chinese.**

- separate lives 各自独立的生活
- as : 这里 =in the way that, 表示“正如、以……的方式”
- **with** most expatriates **rarely bothering** to learn how to speak Chinese
这是英语非常高频的 with + 宾语 + 现在分词 结构，表伴随状态 / 原因。
- bothering (v.) to do : 费心做……

All expatriates 外籍人士、外派人员 **come into frequent contact (n.) with** 经常与...接触, 频繁接触 Chinese people at work 在工作中, but **it is still not uncommon** 并非不寻常, 即很常见 for Chinese **to have never met** 到目前为止从未见过 **any Westerners** 任何西方人, **to** whom /they frequently **refer** 称呼；指称 **as** “foreign devils 魔鬼；恶魔。”

Example 33. 案例

所有外籍人士在工作中,都会频繁接触中国人,但中国人从未见过任何西方人的情况,仍很常见,而他们常把这些西方人称作“洋鬼子”。

but it is still not uncommon /for Chinese to have never met (v.) any Westerners

- **not uncommon** = 双重否定表肯定 = **common** 很常见
- **to have never met** (v.) 表示“到目前为止从未见过”(强调从过去持续到现在的结果)

直译:但中国人从未见过任何西方人,这种情况仍然很常见。

to whom /they frequently refer 称呼;指称 as “foreign devils 魔鬼;恶魔。

介词 to 来自固定搭配: **refer to A as B** → 把 A 称作 B

正常语序: they frequently **refer to** Westerners **as** “foreign devils”

Example 34. 案例

Hong Kong's historical relationship with China and Britain also has its human legacies. This relationship produced a community of Chinese residents who have often distinguished themselves as a special group of Chinese and as different from their counterparts on the mainland. Although many scholars have seen this sense of Hong Kong identity as a relatively recent phenomenon, it took root in the late 1800s when the Chinese in Hong Kong contrasted the order and prosperity there against the political chaos and economic backwardness of China. The Chinese and expatriate communities of Hong Kong still live largely separate lives as they have for more than 150 years, with most expatriates rarely bothering to learn how to speak Chinese. All expatriates come into frequent contact with Chinese people at work, but it is still not uncommon for Chinese to have never met any Westerners, to whom they frequently refer as “foreign devils.”

香港与中国和英国的历史关系也留下了人文遗产。这种关系造就了一个华人居民群体,他们常常将自己视为一个特殊的群体,与大陆的华人有所区别。尽管许多学者认为这种香港身份认同感是相对较新的现象,但它实际上早在19世纪末就已形成。当时,香港的华人将香港的秩序和繁荣与中国大陆的政治混乱和经济落后进行了对比。150多年来,香港的华人社区和外籍人士社区仍然过着相对独立的生活方式,大多数外籍人士很少费心学习中文。所有外籍人士在工作中都会频繁接触到华人,但华人从未见过任何西方人的情况仍然并不少见,他们常常称西方人为“外国魔鬼”。

Just as 主 Hong Kong's history between China and Britain 谓 had its own unique 独特的 characteristics 特征;特点, **so did** its decolonization 非殖民化 in 1997.

正如香港在中英之间的历史,有其独特之处一样,1997年香港的非殖民化,也有其独特之处。

Hardly 几乎不,几乎没有 a colonial 殖民的 embarrassment 尴尬;难堪;令人尴尬的事, the region had become more economically advanced 先进的;发达的 than most independent 独立的 countries.

Apart from 除了.....之外 being a major 主要的;重要的 financial 金融的;财务的 center, by the end of British rule 统治 /Hong Kong held the world's seventh-largest foreign reserves 外汇储备 and was the world's third-largest exporter 出口商;出口国 of clothing —**no mean** 平庸的、低劣的、一般的 feat (功绩、壮举、技艺) 绝非易事;了不起的成就 given 考虑到 the region's small size.

Example 35. 案例

no mean feat 了不起的成就,绝非易事

- no: 并非,绝不是。

- mean : 在这里是形容词，意为 "平庸的、低劣的、一般的"。这是一个比较古老或文学性的用法，常见于 no mean...这个固定搭配中。
- feat : 名词，意为 "功绩、壮举、技艺"。

所以，直译是："绝非平庸的功绩"。即，"并非易事" 或 "绝非轻而易举的事"。

这个短语用 双重否定 (no+ 带负面意义的 mean) 来构成强烈的肯定，强调某事 非常困难、需要高超技能或巨大努力才能完成，是一项了不起的成就。

- Building a company from scratch is **no mean feat**. (白手起家创建一家公司, 绝非易事。)

It had the second-highest *per capita* 人均的 *gross domestic product* 国内生产总值 (GDP) in Asia (after Japan), having passed (数量上) 超过 , 突破 that of Australia, Britain, and Canada.

Rather than 而不是 being granted (v.)授予 , 给予 ; 承认 independence 独立, Hong Kong **was turned over to** 移交给,转让给 a considerably 相当大地,在很大程度上 more authoritarian 独裁的,专制的 government **than** *the colonial* 殖民地的 *one* that had ruled for so long, a point **that became glaringly** 显眼地,极其明显地 **obvious** after the brutal 残酷的,野蛮的 crackdown 镇压,打击行动 in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

香港并没有被赋予独立地位，而是被移交给了一个比"统治香港长久的殖民政府"更为专制的政府；在1989年6月北京天安门广场的残酷镇压之后，这一点变得极其显而易见。

Nor 也不 **did** 主 the Communist government of China, **dedicated** 努力的；专心致志的 **though it was** to ending imperialism 帝国主义 around the globe, 谓 **ever try to liberate** 解放 Hong Kong.

中国共产党政府虽然致力于结束全球的帝国主义，但也从未试图解放香港。

Example 36. 案例

这句种, 有两个倒装存在:

Header 1	Header 2
<p>Nor 也不 did 主 the Communist government of China,</p>	<p>Nor 置于句首 → 部分倒装</p> <p>Nor did + 主语 + 动词原形...</p> <p>这是一个否定倒装句</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 倒装后：Nor did ... ever try to liberate (v.) Hong Kong. 主干还原（不倒装）： • The Communist government of China 谓 did not ever try to liberate Hong Kong. 中国共产党政府从未试图解放香港。 <p>Nor + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词原形：表示：..... 也不.....</p>
<p>dedicated 努力的；专心致志的 though it was to ending imperialism 帝国主义 around the globe</p>	<p>though 引导的让步倒装</p> <p>形容词 + though + 主语 + 系动词 = although + 主语 + 系动词 + 形容词</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 正常语序：though it was dedicated (a.) 专心致志的，献身的 to ending (v.) imperialism around the globe 虽然它致力于在全球终结帝国主义

Header 1	Header 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 倒装形式（书面、正式）： 形容词 + though + 主语 + 系动词 dedicated though it was ... <p>这种结构 = although it was dedicated ... 作用：强调让步，语气更强、更正式。</p> <p>例：Tired though he was = Although he was tired</p>

主 The main cause for *the termination 终止；结束 of colonial 殖民的 rule 系* was also very different than in most colonies.

The impetus 动力；推动力 was **neither** internal 内部的 demand (far from it 远非如此, for most Hong Kong residents 居民 **preferred** 更喜爱，宁可 British colonial rule **to** Chinese rule) **nor** international 国际的 pressure.

Rather（提出不同或相反的观点）相反，反而，而是, the decision **came from** the Chinese government, which in 1972 had declared 声称，宣称 Hong Kong's future *a purely internal Chinese matter* 后定说明 to be resolved 解决；决定 when the government decided the time was right.

Example 37. 案例

其实，这一决定来自中国政府。中国政府早在 1972 年就已宣布，香港前途纯属中国内部事务，将在政府认为时机成熟时予以解决。

Table 1. Rather, the decision came from *the Chinese government, which in 1972 had declared Hong Kong's future a purely internal Chinese matter to be resolved when the government decided the time was right.*

Header 1	Header 2
Rather	作用：转折 / 修正，表示“相反地；其实；而是” 常用于纠正前面的说法：不是 A，而是 B。
the Chinese government, <i>which</i> in 1972 had declared ...	which ... (修饰前面的 Chinese government)
which had declared + 宾语 + 宾语补足语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 宾语：Hong Kong's future 宾补：a purely internal Chinese matter (名词短语作宾补) <p>相当于：which had declared that Hong Kong's future was a purely internal Chinese matter.</p>
which in 1972 had declared (v.) Hong Kong's future <i>a purely internal Chinese matter</i> 后定说明 to be resolved when the government decided the time was right.	to be resolved 作后置定语，修饰前面的 matter. a matter to be resolved：一个有待解决的问题
when the government decided <i>the time was right</i> .	当政府认为时机成熟时。

By the time 主 *the Sino-British 中英的 Joint Declaration* 联合声明 on Hong Kong's future 谓 was signed in 1984, 主 *the British Empire*, over which **the sun never set** (落 (下)) 太阳永不落, 谓 *had long faded* 逐渐消失; 衰退 into the imperial 帝国的 sunset 日落, 傍晚; 晚霞, 落日余晖.
China, however, was **on its way** to becoming a world power.

Example 38. 案例

Just as Hong Kong's history between China and Britain had its own unique characteristics, so did its decolonization in 1997.

Hardly a colonial embarrassment, the region had become more economically advanced than most independent countries.

Apart from being a major financial center, by the end of British rule Hong Kong held the world's seventh-largest foreign reserves and was the world's third-largest exporter of clothing—no mean feat given the region's small size.

It had the second-highest per capita gross domestic product in Asia (after Japan), having passed that of Australia, Britain, and Canada.

Rather than being granted independence, Hong Kong was turned over to a considerably more authoritarian government than the colonial one that had ruled for so long, a point that became glaringly obvious after the brutal crackdown in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

Nor did the Communist government of China, dedicated though it was to ending imperialism around the globe, ever try to liberate Hong Kong.

The main cause for the termination of colonial rule was also very different than in most colonies.

The impetus was neither internal demand (far from it, for most Hong Kong residents preferred British colonial rule to Chinese rule) nor international pressure.

Rather, the decision came from the Chinese government, which in 1972 had declared Hong Kong's future a purely internal Chinese matter to be resolved when the government decided the time was right.

By the time the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future was signed in 1984, the British Empire, over which the sun never set, had long faded into the imperial sunset.

China, however, was on its way to becoming a world power.

正如香港与中国和英国的历史有着其独特的特征一样, 其1997年的非殖民化也同样如此。香港并非殖民时代的耻辱, 其经济发展水平甚至超过了大多数独立国家。除了是重要的金融中心之外, 到英国统治结束时, 香港拥有世界第七大外汇储备, 并且是世界第三大服装出口地——考虑到香港的面积, 这绝非易事。香港的人均国内生产总值在亚洲排名第二 (仅次于日本), 超过了澳大利亚、英国和加拿大。然而, 香港并没有获得独立, 而是被移交给了一个比长期统治香港的殖民政府更加专制的政府, 这一点在1989年6月北京天安门广场的残酷镇压之后变得尤为明显。尽管中国共产党政府致力于在全球范围内结束帝国主义, 但它从未试图解放香港。香港结束殖民统治的主要原因也与大多数殖民地截然不同。推动香港摆脱殖民统治的既非内部诉求 (恰恰相反, 大多数香港居民更倾向于英国殖民统治而非中国统治), 也非国际压力。相反, 这一决定来自中国政府。早在1972年, 中国政府就宣布香港的未来纯属中国内政, 待时机成熟时再行解决。到1984年《中英香港联合声明》签署之时, 曾经的“日不落帝国”——大英帝国——早已落下帷幕。而中国, 则正朝着世界强国的方向迈进。