002-03 Chinese 中国人

1. Chinese 中国人

Because ± so much of our knowledge of working- and middle-class Chinese 谓 comes from colonial records 记录；档案, ± even the most thoughtful 深思熟虑的；体贴的 studies (n.) of early Hong Kong society 谓 have been unable to reveal (v.) *much*, for example, *about* family life or material culture 物质文化.

Most of the Chinese who came to Hong Kong in the early years 系 were from the lower classes, such as laborers, artisans 工匠；手艺人, Tanka 蛋家 outcasts 被排斥者；被抛弃者, prostitutes 妓女, wanderers 流浪者；漫游者, and smugglers 走私者；走私犯.

± That these people violated (v.) *orders* from authorities 当局；官方 in Canton 后定说明 *against working with foreigners* 谓 suggests **both** *the dismal (a.)忧郁的，阴沉的,凄凉的；令人沮丧的 conditions* in China **and** *the opportunities* that British colonial rule 殖民统治 offered.

这些人违反了广东当局禁止与外国人一起工作的命令，这既表明了中国的恶劣环境，也表明了英国殖民统治提供的机会。

Example 1. 案例

That these people violated (v.) *orders* from authorities in Canton *against working with foreigners*

这是一个由 That引导的主语从句，充当整个句子的主语。 其核心是 these people violated orders。

- from authorities in Canton是 orders的后置定语。

- a gainst working with foreigners是 orders的另一个后置定语，解释命令的内容是 "反对/禁止与外国人合作"。

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against + doing 表示 "反对 / 禁止做某事"

- against working with foreigners 禁止与外国人合作

- He is against smoking. 他反对吸烟。

- The rule is against driving after drinking. 这条规定,禁止酒后驾车。

Even after the influx (n.)大量涌入；流入 of wealthy Chinese families during the Taiping Rebellion, ± most Chinese in Hong Kong 系 were men who left their families in China. In the mid-1850s, only one-fourth to one-third of Hong Kong's population was female.

Given 考虑到 the colonial government's concerns (n.) about **maintaining (v.) order** among its Chinese subjects 国民；臣民, we have a better idea of how Chinese society in early Hong Kong was organized, and these organizations **in turn** shed (v.) light on 阐明；使……清楚地显出 the opportunities and problems facing the Chinese population.

鉴于殖民政府担心在其华人臣民中维持秩序，我们便能更好地了解早期香港华人社会的组织方式，而这些组织反过来 又揭示了华人群体所面临的机遇与问题。

One important feature of the Chinese social structure in early Hong Kong 系 was temples 寺庙；神殿 such as the *Man Mo Temple* 文武庙, which was dedicated to 致力于；专门用于 the worship (n.)崇拜；礼拜 of the gods of literature 文学 and war.

Another early temple, the *Kwong Fook 广福 Yee Chee* 义祠, was a place where Chinese could worship (v.)崇拜；祭拜 their ancestors.

Example 2. 案例
Kwong Fook 广福 Yee Chee 义祠

DeepSeek: "义祠" 特指一种慈善性质的祠堂，其主要功能并非供奉特定神祇，而是为那些在海外去世后无人祭拜、或无亲无故的华人先侨提供集体灵位，进行祭祀，使其灵魂有所归依，不至成为孤魂野鬼。

gemini: "义" 指义务、公益；"祠" 指祠堂或供奉先人的地方。合起来就是由社会公义集资兴建、专门供奉无后,或客死异乡者灵位的祠堂。

这座建筑位于上环太平山街（Tai Ping Shan Street），它在 19 世纪的香港扮演了三个令人唏嘘的角色：

- 供奉祖先的家庙：**早年来港谋生的华人, 大多是单身男性，如果死在香港且没有后人祭奠，灵魂就会变成"孤魂野鬼"。"广福义祠"允许他们在这里安放灵位（神主牌），让同乡代为祭祀。**

- 病人的终点站：由于当时华人居住区极度拥挤且缺乏医疗，**许多身患重病（如肺结核或瘟疫）的华工会被赶出宿舍。广福义祠成了他们的临时收容所(临终关怀医院)。许多人在祠堂阴暗的角落里躺着等死**，因此它在当时也被称为"百姓庙"。

- 东华医院的起源：1869年，**港英政府官员和欧洲居民发现"广福义祠"内尸体与病人混杂、卫生条件极其恐怖（震惊了当时的英国社区）。这一丑闻直接促使了华人领袖集资兴建了==香港第一所现代中医医院——东华医院（Tung Wah Hospital）。==**

東華三院"廣福祠"正式列作法定古蹟 ——傳承歷史文脈，彰顯慈善精神

廣福祠約於1856年落成，**原為供奉"客死香港的華人"靈位，其後逐漸成為病重者暫居之所。1869年，該祠的衛生情況引起政府關注，從而促成了"東華醫院"的創立，**成為香港華人慈善醫療服務的重要起點。自東華三院成立以來，廣福祠一直由該院負責管理及修繕，並於2024年獲評為一級歷史建築。

Example 3. 案例

Because so much of our knowledge of working- and middle-class Chinese comes from colonial records, even the most thoughtful studies of early Hong Kong society have been unable to reveal much, for example, about family life or material culture.
Most of the Chinese who came to Hong Kong in the early years were from the lower classes, such as laborers, artisans, Tanka outcasts, prostitutes, wanderers, and smugglers. That these people violated orders from authorities in Canton against working with foreigners suggests both the dismal conditions in China and the opportunities that British colonial rule offered.
Even after the influx of wealthy Chinese families during the Taiping Rebellion, most Chinese in Hong Kong were men who left their families in China.
In the mid-1850s, only one-fourth to one-third of Hong Kong's population was female.
Given the colonial government's concerns about maintaining order among its Chinese subjects, we have a better idea of how Chinese society in early Hong Kong was organized, and these organizations in turn shed light on the opportunities and problems facing the Chinese population.
One important feature of the Chinese social structure in early Hong Kong was temples such as the Man Mo Temple, which was dedicated to the worship of the gods of literature and war.
Another early temple, the Kwong Fook Yee Chee, was a place where Chinese could worship their ancestors. 由于我们对中国工人阶级和中产阶级的了解大多来自殖民时期的记录，即使是对早期香港社会最深入的研究也难以揭示太多信息，例如家庭生活或物质文化。早期来到香港的华人大多来自社会底层，例如劳工、工匠、弃儿、妓女、流浪者和走私者。这些人违反广州当局禁止与外国人共事的命令，既反映了当时中国的社会状况十分糟糕，也体现了英国殖民统治所带来的机遇。即使在太平天国运动期间大量富裕华人家庭涌入之后，香港的华人也大多是男性，他们把家人留在了中国。19世纪50年代中期，香港人口中只有四分之一到三分之一是女性。鉴于殖民政府对维护其华人臣民秩序的重视，我们对早期香港华人社会的组织结构有了更清晰的认识，而这些组织结构反过来又揭示了华人所面临的机遇和挑战。早期香港华人社会结构的一个重要特征是寺庙，例如文武庙，它供奉着文武神。另一座早期寺庙广福益池寺，则是华人祭祀祖先的地方。

Hong Kong's early history is replete (a.)充满的；遍布的 with examples of how working-class Chinese learned (v.) to organize to protect their interests.

Workers, artisans 工匠；手艺人, and shopkeepers 店主，店铺老板 often **went on strike** 举行罢工 to protest (v.)（公开）反对，抗议 ordinances 法令；条例 后定说明 to regulate (v.) or license 给……发许可证；批准 their trades.

工人、工匠和店主经常举行罢工，抗议"对他们的行业进行管理,或颁发许可证"的法令。

Although these strikes rarely achieved (v.) their goals, they are evidence of *a growing sense* of collective 集体的；共同的 action.

In 1891, for example, carpenters 木匠 **went on strike** for better wages, while *rattan (n.) 藤；藤条 chair makers* **struck** (v.) for *shorter work hours*.

The coopers' 制桶工人 guild 行会；同业公会 **went on strike** four times from 1894 to 1895 /after some of its members were dismissed 解雇；免职 and replaced by outsiders.

主 Whether these examples of collective action 谓 were motivated 激励；激发；使产生动机 by *hatred (n.)憎恨；憎恶；仇恨 for the British* or by *economic concern* 系 is hard to determine 确定；查明；判定.

Some historians have tried to demonstrate 证明；证实；论证 that /these actions were **either** examples of a nascent (a.)新生的；萌芽的 Chinese patriotism 爱国主义；爱国精神 **or** acts of economic self-interest, but **realities 现实 are never so neat** 简单的；整洁的；有条不紊的.

While some strikes had anti-British overtones (n.)暗示；弦外之音；言外之意, others **were based primarily 主要地；首要地 on** protecting livelihoods 生计；谋生手段, and still others 系 were mainly resistance (n.)抵抗；反抗；反对 to British efforts to control (v.) and regulate (v.) the Chinese population.

Consider the anti-French strike 罢工 of 1884.

In the late 1850s and early 1860s, France sent forces to Vietnam supposedly 据说；据称 to protect Catholic 天主教的 missionaries 传教士 and their converts 皈依者；信徒.

After France forced (v.) Vietnam to sign a treaty in 1874, Vietnam (historically a Chinese dependency 附属国；附庸国) **asked China for help** in resisting 抵抗；抵御 French incursions 入侵；侵犯.

By the early 1880s, Chinese and French troops were fighting *sporadic (a.)零星的；分散的; 偶尔发生的 battles* along the border between China and Vietnam.

Example 5. 案例

sporadic

(a.) happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular 偶尔发生的；间或出现的；阵发性的；断断续续的
• sporadic (a.) fighting/gunfire/violence, etc. 零星的战斗、一阵一阵的炮火、间或发生的暴力事件等
• *sporadic (a.) outbreaks* of the disease 那种疾病的偶尔爆发

→ 来自 spore,孢子，-adic,形容词后缀。即孢子状的，引申词义间发性的，断断续续的等。
→ 来自希腊语 spora,种子，播种，来自 speirein,播种，来自 PIE*sper,播洒，播种，词源同

When French forces attacked Taiwan and the coastal 沿海的；海岸的 city of Puzhou in August 1884, Chinese in southern China attacked Europeans and burned down their churches.

In Hong Kong, the Chinese press 新闻界；媒体 helped foster 培养；促进；助长 national awareness 民族意识；国家意识 by publishing news about the conflict with France /and about the attacks on Taiwan and Fuzhou.

Tensions escalated (v.)逐步升级；加剧 in mid-September 1884 when the colonial government, ignoring (v.) a petition 请愿书；请愿 from Chinese merchants not to do so, permitted (v.) French naval vessels to use (v.) Hong Kong's harbor for supplies 物资；供应品 and repairs.

Example 6. 案例

Consider the anti-French strike of 1884.
In the late 1850s and early 1860s, France sent forces to Vietnam supposedly to protect Catholic missionaries and their converts.
After France forced Vietnam to sign a treaty in 1874, Vietnam (historically a Chinese dependency) asked China for help in resisting French incursions.
By the early 1880s, Chinese and French troops were fighting sporadic battles along the

border between China and Vietnam.
When French forces attacked Taiwan and the coastal city of Puzhou in August 1884, Chinese in southern China attacked Europeans and burned down their churches.
In Hong Kong, the Chinese press helped foster national awareness by publishing news about the conflict with France and about the attacks on Taiwan and Fuzhou.
Tensions escalated in mid-September 1884 when the colonial government, ignoring a petition from Chinese merchants not to do so, permitted French naval vessels to use Hong Kong's harbor for supplies and repairs. 回顾1884年的反法运动。19世纪50年代末至60年代初，法国以保护天主教传教士及其信徒为名，向越南派遣军队。1874年，法国强迫越南签署条约后，越南（历史上曾是中国的属地）请求中国帮助抵抗法国的入侵。到了19世纪80年代初，中法军队在中越边境地区爆发零星冲突。1884年8月，法军进攻台湾和沿海城市浦州，中国南方民众随即袭击欧洲人并焚毁教堂。在香港，中文报刊刊登有关中法冲突以及台湾和福州遭袭的新闻，从而增强了民众的民族意识。1884年9月中旬，紧张局势进一步升级，殖民政府无视中国商人的请愿，允许法国海军舰艇使用香港港口进行补给和维修。

==Whereas （用以比较或对比两个事实）然而，但是，尽管 the strikers== avoided (v.) *reckless 鲁莽的；不顾后果的；粗心大意的 looting* 抢劫；劫掠 and **restricted** (v.)限制；限定 their attention **mainly to** foreigners and Chinese who appeared to help the French, ==the colonial government== **made the situation worse** by fining (v.)罚款；处以罚金 workers who **refused to work for** the French /and **prosecuting** (v.)起诉；检举 editors of local Chinese newspapers **for** publishing (v.) the anti-French proclamations 宣言；声明 from Chinese authorities.

尽管罢工者避免了鲁莽的抢掠，其矛头主要指向外国人和"那些似乎在帮助法国人 的中国人"，而殖民政府对"拒绝为法国人工作的工人"进行罚款，并起诉当地中文报纸的编辑（因其刊登了中国当局发布的反法宣言），使得局势愈发恶化。

> Example 7. 案例
> loot
>
> (v.) [alsoV] to steal things from shops/stores or buildings after a riot , fire, etc.（暴乱、火灾等后）打劫，抢劫，劫掠
>
> → 来自梵语loptram,lotram,打劫，偷来的物品，==来自PIE*reup,抓，抢，词源同 rip（（使）撕裂), rob (抢劫，盗取).==后引申词义战利品。印欧语字母r在与梵语l发生了音变关系，如light对应梵语词rocate,照耀，照明。

When the colonial magistrate 地方行政官；治安法官 **fined** (v.)罚钱 Chinese cargo 货物 workers **for** refusing to load (v.)装载；装上 French ships, *the target of the strike* expanded (v.) to include (v.) the colonial government.

After Indian policemen **opened fire** on crowds 后定说明 that were attacking British officers and other foreigners, strikes and riots 暴乱；骚乱 lasted (v.) until October.

> Example 8. 案例
>
> Whereas the strikers avoided reckless looting and restricted their attention mainly to foreigners and Chinese who appeared to help the French, the colonial government made the situation worse by fining workers who refused to work for the French and prosecuting editors of local Chinese newspapers for publishing the anti-French proclamations from Chinese authorities.
> When the colonial magistrate fined Chinese cargo workers for refusing to load French ships, the target of the strike expanded to include the colonial government.
> After Indian policemen opened fire on crowds that were attacking British officers and

other foreigners, strikes and riots lasted until October. 罢工者避免了肆意抢劫，主要针对那些看似帮助法国人的外国人和中国人。然而，殖民政府却火上浇油，对拒绝为法国人工作的工人处以罚款，并起诉刊登中国当局反法声明的当地中文报纸编辑。当殖民官员因中国货运工人拒绝装载法国船只而对其处以罚款时，罢工的目标扩大到殖民政府本身。印度警察向袭击英国官员和其他外国人的人群开枪后，罢工和骚乱一直持续到十月。

Although the anti-French strike **was partly based on** Chinese nationalism 民族主义, it was considerably (adv.)非常；相当多地；十分 more complex.

Officials in Beijing were anxious (a.) *that the situation not get out of control*.

Example 9. 案例

that the situation **not** get out of control

这里是虚拟语气，省略了 should.
完整形式：(should) not get

be anxious that + *主语 + (should) do / (should) not do*

在表示情绪、态度的形容词后（如：anxious, worried, concerned, eager, adamant 等），that 从句要用虚拟语气：(should) + 动词原形. 只不过 should 常被省略。

- She was worried (a.) that *we (should) miss the train*. 她担心我们会错过火车。
- They are eager (a.) that *the problem (should) be solved soon*. 他们迫切希望问题尽快得到解决。

They **relied on** loans 贷款 from Hong Kong banks to finance (v.)为...提供资金；资助 the war /and **depended on** weapons and munitions 军火；弹药 后定说明 imported (v.)进口 through the colony, and they did not want to risk (v.) Britain **teaming up with** 与...合作；与...联手 France.

But authorities 当局；官方 in Canton had issued (v.) proclamations 公告；宣言 forbidding (v.) Chinese to work for the French, **offering** rewards of official titles 官衔；官职 **to** anyone *who killed French troops* or *destroyed (v.) French munitions* 军火；弹药 /and threatening (v.)威胁 *to execute 处决；处死 traitors* 叛徒 and *to punish (v.) their relatives* 亲属；亲戚.

Example 10. 案例

But 【转折连词】
└── authorities in Canton 【主语：名词短语】
  had issued 【谓语：过去完成时】
  proclamations 【宾语】
      ┌── forbidding (v.) Chinese to work for the French
      │   【现在分词短语作伴随状语1】
      ├── offering (v.) rewards of official titles to anyone who killed French troops /or destroyed
      │   【现在分词短语作伴随状语2】
      └── threatening (v.) to execute traitors /and to punish their relatives
          【现在分词短语作伴随状语3】

主句说完 "发布公告"，后面用 三个现在分词短语 并列，说明公告里三件事：forbidding... /offering... /threatening...
它们都是现在分词作伴随状语，逻辑主语是 authorities（当局）。

The strike shows that /although the Chinese workforce was often divided (a.)分裂的；有分歧的, it could come together 团结起来；联合起来 when threatened (v.) by outsiders 外人；外来者.

However, the strike also shows that /labor solidarity (n.) and nationalism 民族主义 were limited, for activists 激进分子；活动家 often **had to use (v.) force** 武力；暴力 to coerce (v.)强迫；胁迫 reluctant workers **to participate (v.) in** the strike.

When Chinese authorities **tried to get** triads 三合会；黑社会团伙 and secret societies **involved** /by offering (v.) them monetary (a.)货币的；金钱的 rewards, 主 these groups 谓 **helped** lead (v.) the riots 暴乱；骚乱 and **intimidated (v.)恐吓；威胁 workers** who did not strike.

当中国当局试图通过提供金钱奖励, 让三合会和秘密社团参与其中时，这些组织协助煽动骚乱，并恐吓那些没有罢工的工人。

Example 11. 案例

└── 主句
　├─ these groups　　　　　→ 主句主语（这些组织）
　├─ helped (v.) lead the riots　→ 谓语1（协助煽动骚乱）
　├─ and　　　　　　　　→ 并列连词
　├─ intimidated (v.) workers　→ 谓语2（恐吓工人）

intimidate

[VN] **~ sb (into sth/into doing sth)** : to frighten or threaten sb so that they will do what you want 恐吓；威胁
•They **were accused of** intimidating (v.) people into voting for them. 他们被控胁迫选民投他们的票。
•She refused to be intimidated (v.) by their threats. 她没有被他们的威胁吓倒。

→ in-,进入，使，timid,胆小的，害怕的。即使害怕，恐吓，威胁。

Striking (a.)罢工的 workers, many of whom **were afraid of** recrimination 反诉；反控:报复；追责 against their relatives 亲属；亲戚 in Guangdong, **coerced** (v.)强迫；胁迫 others **into** joining (v.) the strike.

Example 12. 案例
recrimination

[usually pl.U] an angry statement that sb makes accusing sb else of sth, especially in response to a similar statement from them 指责；反诉；反控 (一种愤怒的言辞，指某人指控另一个人做了某事，尤其是为了回应对方类似的指控)
•bitter recriminations 激烈的反诉
•We spent the rest of the evening *in mutual recrimination*. 我们后来一晚上都在相互指责。

coerce

(v.)[VN to inf] **~ sb (into sth/into doing sth)** (formal) to force sb to do sth by using threats 强迫；胁迫；迫使
[VN]
•They **were coerced (v.) into** negotiating a settlement. 他们被迫通过谈判解决。

Example 13. 案例

Although the anti-French strike was partly based on Chinese nationalism, it was considerably more complex.
Officials in Beijing were anxious that the situation not get out of control.
They relied on loans from Hong Kong banks to finance the war and depended on weapons and munitions imported through the colony, and they did not want to risk Britain teaming up with France.
But authorities in Canton had issued proclamations forbidding Chinese to work for the French, offering rewards of official titles to anyone who killed French troops or destroyed French munitions and threatening to execute traitors and to punish their relatives.
The strike shows that although the Chinese workforce was often divided, it could come together when threatened by outsiders.
However, the strike also shows that labor solidarity and nationalism were limited, for activists often had to use force to coerce reluctant workers to participate in the strike.
When Chinese authorities tried to get triads and secret societies involved by offering them monetary rewards, these groups helped lead the riots and intimidated workers who did not strike.
Striking workers, many of whom were afraid of recrimination against their relatives in Guangdong, coerced others into joining the strike. 尽管反法罢工部分源于中国民族主义，但其背景远比这复杂得多。北京官员担心局势失控。他们依靠香港银行的贷款来资助战争，依赖经由香港进口的武器弹药，不愿冒英国与法国结盟的风险。然而，广州当局却颁布公告，禁止中国人为法国人工作，并悬赏官职奖励任何杀害法军或摧毁法军弹药的人，同时威胁要处决叛徒并惩罚其亲属。这次罢工表明，尽管中国工人阶级内部常常存在分歧，但在受到外来威胁时，他们也能团结起来。然而，罢工也暴露出劳工团结和民族主义的局限性，因为活动人士常常不得不使用武力来胁迫不愿参与罢工的工人。当中国当局试图通过提供金钱奖励来拉拢黑社会和秘密社团时，这些组织反而助长了骚乱，并恐吓那些没有参与罢工的工人。许多罢工工人担心广东的亲属会遭到报复，于是强迫其他人加入罢工。

We **know considerably (adv.)非常；很；相当多地 more about** the Chinese elites 精英；上层人士 of Hong Kong **than** about the middle and working classes, mainly because they **appear (v.) more often** in government records /and because they **formed (v.) various 各种各样的；各种不同的 organizations** that have left (v.) written records 文字记录.

Barred (v.)被禁止；不准；被阻挡 from the colonial political machinery 机构；体制；机制, these elites **used (v.) a wide range of 广泛的；各种各样的 resources** to enhance (v.) their status and power.

Starting with neighborhood (a.) committees, Chinese merchants in Hong Kong soon developed *an extensive 广阔的；广大的；广泛的 network* of voluntary 自愿的；志愿的；无偿的 associations 协会；社团；联合 that established (v.) them as the leaders of the local Chinese community.

Example 14. 案例

We know considerably more about the Chinese elites of Hong Kong than about the middle and working classes, mainly because they appear more often in government records and because they formed various organizations that have left written records.
Barred from the colonial political machinery, these elites used a wide range of resources to enhance their status and power.

> Starting with neighborhood committees, Chinese merchants in Hong Kong soon developed an extensive network of voluntary associations that established them as the leaders of the local Chinese community. 我们对香港华人精英阶层的了解远多于对中产阶级和工人阶级的了解，这主要是因为他们在政府记录中出现的频率更高，而且他们组建的各种组织也留下了书面记录。由于被排除在殖民政治机器之外，这些精英利用各种资源来提升自身地位和权力。香港华人商人最初从邻里委员会做起，很快便发展出一个庞大的志愿社团网络，从而确立了自身在当地华人社区的领导地位。

Although these organizations were similar (a.) to those found (v.) in China and among overseas Chinese communities, they were also particular (a.) to Hong Kong's geographical 地理的；地理学的 and political situation.

With a government 后定说明 determined (a.)下定决心的，坚决的 to run (v.) its colony **as cheaply as possible** /and **taking so little interest** in its Chinese subjects 臣民；国民, these people had to **rely on** themselves and personal networks /and to foster 培养；促进；助长 their own leadership to represent (v.) their needs and interests.

Example 15. 案例	
Header 1	**Header 2**
With a government determined (a.) to run its colony... ==我问: 这里的 determined 是做谓语, 还是做后置定语？==	这是一个由 with 引导的独立主格结构，表示伴随状况或原因. 在这个句子中，determined是形容词, 意思是"坚决的，下定决心的，有决心的"。 为什么是 determined 而不是 determining？ • ==**determined (adj.)：表示"已经下定决心的"，强调一种既定的、坚决的状态。**==政府已经做出了"低成本运营"的决定，并且态度坚决。 • ==**determining (v-ing)：表示"正在做决定"，强调动作正在进行。**==如果这里用 determining，意思就变成了"一个正在做决定的政府"，这显然不符合逻辑，因为原文强调的是政府"已经决定"并"坚持"这种政策。 determined 在这里是形容词，作后置定语，修饰前面的名词 government。它描述的是"政府"所具有的"坚决的、铁了心的"状态，而不是一个被动的动作。
==我继续问: 如果 determined做后置定语, government 就没有谓语存在了呀?==	► DeepSeek: government 确实没有谓语动词。==**因为 With 引导的是独立主格结构.**== 整个句子主干是： These people (主语) had to rely (谓语动词) on themselves... 而 "With a government determined to run..." 这一整部分，并不是一个完整的句子，而是一个由介词 With 引导的独立主格结构（或称为"介词复合结构"）。 • 功能：==**这种结构在句子中充当状语，用于说明主句动作发生的背景、原因或伴随状况。它本身不包含谓语动词，**==其核心是一个"名词/代词 + 修饰成分"的组合。 • ==**公式：With + 名词 + 修饰成分（分词、形容词、介词短语等）**==

Header 1	Header 2
	government并不是这个状语结构的主语，它只是介词 With的宾语。**这个结构的目的是把"一个决心以最低成本运行其殖民地的政府"这个名词性概念，作为背景信息引入，而不是陈述"政府做了某事"这个动作。**主句的主语和谓语 (These people had to rely) 才是句子的核心。

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如果 government需要谓语，句子会怎么写？
如果想让 government 做主语并拥有谓语，原句需要彻底改写，例如：

- 写成两个分句： The government **was determined**(v.) to run its colony as cheaply as possible, so these people had to rely on themselves...
（政府决心...，因此这些人不得不...）

- 写成定语从句： With a government 后定说明 *that was determined(v.) to run its colony...*, these people had to rely...
（一个决心...的政府）

▶ gemini 回答:

determined 在这里是后置定语（形容词化的过去分词），表状态，而非被动动作。

这是一个由 With 引导的伴随状语（或原因状语）开头的句子。

状语部分： With a government [determined to...] and [taking...]
主句主语： these people
主句谓语： had to rely

所以，government 在这里并不是主句的主语，它只是介词 with 的宾语。 既然它不是主语，那么跟在它后面的 determined 自然就不可能是谓语了。

为什么用 determined 而不是 determining？
这涉及到了"动作"与"状态"的区别。

- **Determining (正在决定/起决定作用的)： 现在分词 (Active)，强调"动作正在进行"或"主动导致某结果"。**

- **Determined (下定决心的/坚决的)： 过去分词/形容词 (State)，强调"已经下定决心"，描述主语的心理状态或性质。**

在这个句子里，政府不是"正在做决定"，而是"抱有一种坚决的初衷/态度"去统治殖民地。所以，determined 在这里几乎已经变成了一个形容词，意思是"意志坚定的"、"下定决心的"。

- 如果你用了 determining： 听起来像是这个政府**正在做"运行殖民地"这个实验，**或者它正在起到某种决定性作用。

- 使用了 determined： 刻画的是一个"顽固、铁了心要省钱"的政府形象。

"A man **determined** to win." (一个志在必得的人) → **强调他内心的坚决。**
"A man **determining** the winner." (一个决定胜负的人) → **强调他在行使权力的动作。**

Header 1	Header 2
	在英语中，很多描写心理状态的词，习惯用过去分词形式来表达 **"处于某种状态中"**。 例如： • interested (感兴趣的) → 不是被别人感兴趣，而是自己处于 "感兴趣" 的状态。 • worried (担心的) → 处于 "担心" 的状态。 • determined (下定决心的) → 处于 "决心已定" 的状态。 **我们可以套用一个简单的公式来理解这种 With 复合结构：** **With + 宾语 (n.) + 宾语补足语 (adj./participle)** 在这个句子中： 宾语是 a government。 它有两个补足语： • determined to run... (形容词短语，**表心态/性质**) • taking so little interest... (现在分词短语，**表伴随动作/行为**) **这里作者用了一个 ed 和一个 ing，**其实非常高级： • 用 determin**ed 交代政府的执政方针（状态）。** • 用 tak**ing 描写政府的具体表现（动作）。**

```
[ 全句 ]
   → With 复合结构（原因状语）
      → government
         → determined (v.) to run its colony as cheaply as possible（过去分词定语）
         → and taking (v.) so little interest in its Chinese subjects（现在分词定语）
   → 主句
      → these people（主语）
         → had to rely on themselves and personal networks（谓语+宾语1）
         → and to foster (v.) their own leadership（并列不定式谓语+宾语2）
            → to represent their needs and interests（目的状语）
```

Whereas in China 主 the avenue 途径；手段；大道,林荫道 to social success 系 was through *the civil service examination* 公务员考试；科举考试, no such system existed (v.) in Hong Kong.

Chinese businessmen thus had to find other ways of transferring (v.)转移；转让；传递 their wealth and prestige 声望；威望；威信 among the local Chinese community.

This they did by **assuming (v.)承担；担任；呈现 the role** 后定说明 traditionally played by the local gentry <英，旧>上流人士，贵族;绅士阶层 in *China, 后定说明 where (修饰前面的 China) historically* people had preferred (v.) **to rely on** extralegal (a.)法律之外的；超出法律权限的 authorities **such as** village elders or local elites **to resolve (v.) disputes**.
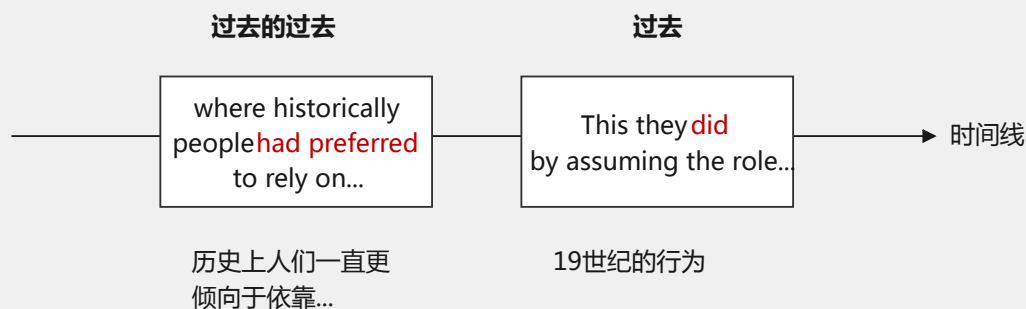
Example 16. 案例
This they did

This：宾语（为了强调，提前到句首）
即 正常语序是：They did this.

where historically people **had preferred (v.) to rely on** extralegal authorities *such as village elders or local elites* to resolve disputes.

我问: 这里为什么用了 had preferred, 而不是直接用 preferred？

Finally, Hong Kong's close proximity 接近；临近 to China meant that the turbulent 动荡的；混乱的；狂暴的 conditions in China could benefit 有益于；对...有利 merchants 商人；批发商 in Hong Kong.

Example 17. 案例

Although these organizations were similar to those found in China and among overseas Chinese communities, they were also particular to Hong Kong's geographical and political situation.
With a government determined to run its colony as cheaply as possible and taking so little interest in its Chinese subjects, these people had to rely on themselves and personal networks and to foster their own leadership to represent their needs and interests.
Whereas in China the avenue to social success was through the civil service examination, no such system existed in Hong Kong.
Chinese businessmen thus had to find other ways of transferring their wealth and prestige among the local Chinese community.
This they did by assuming the role traditionally played by the local gentry in China, where historically people had preferred to rely on extralegal authorities such as village elders or local elites to resolve disputes.
Finally, Hong Kong's close proximity to China meant that the turbulent conditions in China could benefit merchants in Hong Kong. 尽管这些组织与中国大陆及海外华人社区的组织类似，但它们也具有香港特有的地理和政治特点。由于政府决心尽可能降低殖民地的运营成本，且对香港华人漠不关心，这些人不得不依靠自身的力量和人脉关系，并培养自己的领导力量来代表他们的需求和利益。在中国，科举制度是通往社会成功的途径，但在香港却并不存在。因此，华人商人必须另辟蹊径，在当地华人社区中传播财富和声望。他们通过扮演传统上由中国地方士绅扮演的角色来实现这一点。历史上，人们更倾向于依靠村中长老或地方精英等法外权威来解决纠纷。最后，香港与中国大陆的地理位置接近，这意味着中国大陆的动荡局势反而可能使香港的商人受益。

The earliest of these Chinese voluntary (a.)自愿的；志愿的 organizations 系 was the Man Mo Temple, founded (v.) in 1847 by Loo Aqui and 'lam Achoy (whom we met in chapter 1).

Although its ostensible 表面的；假装的 purpose 系 was **to worship** (v.) *the gods of literature and war* and **to observe** (v.)庆祝；遵守 religious festivals, the temple served (v.) other important functions.

It soon became the main *social center* for Hong Kong's Chinese population, **regardless of** their regional or occupational 职业的 affiliations（与政党、宗教等的）隶属关系,从属关系；联系.

The temple also evolved (v.)（使）逐渐形成；（有机体或生物特征）进化 into *the self-managed (a.), informal government* of the Chinese community, with the merchants electing a committee 委员会 to deliberate (v.)仔细考虑；商议 disputes.

Thus, **between** the Man Mo Temple **and** the smaller neighborhood committees, the Chinese community soon developed mechanisms 机制；体制 for managing (v.) its own affairs.

Although the European community often eyed (v.) the temple suspiciously 怀疑地；猜疑地 for **clandestinely (adv.)秘密地；暗中地 controlling** (v.) "native affairs," the colonial government was happy with the arrangement /since it **fit with** 符合；适合 the government's policy of ruling (v.) the Chinese *on the cheap* 以最小的费用，便宜地.

Example 18. 案例

The earliest of these Chinese voluntary organizations was the Man Mo Temple, founded in 1847 by Loo Aqui and 'lam Achoy (whom we met in chapter 1).
Although its ostensible purpose was to worship the gods of literature and war and to observe religious festivals, the temple served other important functions.
It soon became the main social center for Hong Kong's Chinese population, regardless of their regional or occupational affiliations.
The temple also evolved into the self-managed, informal government of the Chinese community, with the merchants electing a committee to deliberate disputes.
Thus, between the Man Mo Temple and the smaller neighborhood committees, the Chinese community soon developed mechanisms for managing its own affairs.
Although the European community often eyed the temple suspiciously for clandestinely controlling "native affairs," the colonial government was happy with the arrangement since it fit with the government's policy of ruling the Chinese on the cheap. 这些华人志愿组织中最早的是文武庙，由卢亚奎和林亚翠（我们在第一章中提到过）于1847年创立。虽然其表面上的目的是祭祀文武之神和宗教节日，但文武庙还承担着其他重要职能。它很快成为香港华人的主要社交中心，无论他们来自哪个地区或从事何种职业。文武庙也逐渐发展成为华人社区的非正式自治机构，商户们选举委员会来处理纠纷。因此，在文武庙和较小的邻里委员会的共同作用下，华人社区很快发展出管理自身事务的机制。尽管欧洲殖民者常常怀疑文武庙暗中控制着"本地事务"，但殖民政府却乐见其成，因为这符合政府以低成本统治华人的政策。

The establishment of the District Watch Force 地区警戒队 in 1866 谓 **enabled (v.) possible** the leaders of the Chinese business community **to deal with** the colonial government's inability to control (v.) crime 犯罪行为.

One of the defining (a.)最典型的；起决定性作用的 themes 主题 of colonial rhetoric 修辞；言辞；华而不实的言论 was that /colonialism 殖民主义 ensured (v.) peace and order, but

early Hong Kong was **riddled (a.) with** 充满；充斥（多指坏事） crime and piracy 海盗行为；海上劫掠.

Chinese and European merchants **frequently complained about** the inefficiency and corruption of the police force, **composed mainly of** Indians and discharged (a.)被解雇的；退伍的 European sailors.

Both the European and Chinese business communities 谓 learned **to rely on** Chinese guards, watchmen 看守人；警卫员, and street detectives 街头侦探 for security.

In early 1866, amid 在...之中 rumors 谣言；传闻 that Chinese in Canton planned to burn (v.) and loot 抢劫；劫掠 Hong Kong, several *neighborhood committee* leaders, including Tam and *prominent (a.) merchant and landowner* Ho Asik, **asked** Governor 总督 Richard MacDonnell **for** permission **to form (v.) a group of guards and watchmen** to protect (v.) their property.

As 由于 the group **was to be funded** 资助；提供资金 completely by the Chinese community, the government **saw** (v.) the establishment of *the District Watch Force* **as** evidence of the growth of *civic duty* 公民责任；公民义务 among the wealthier Chinese.

Example 19. 案例
As the group **was to be funded completely** by the Chinese community

▶ gemini:

be to do 结构:
在这个特定的句子中，它是 be to do 的过去式（was to）和被动语态（be funded）的结合。

- **was to (be to 的过去式)：表示从过去某个时间点看，"计划"、"打算"或"注定"要发生的事情。**

- **be funded (被动语态)：表示"被资助"。**

- **合在一起 was to be funded：意为"（在当时看来）将被资助"或"（按规定）是要被资助的"。**

be to do，在不同的语境下有不同的含义。我们可以用"契约感"来理解它——它通常表示一种已经定好的、不随个人意志轻易更改的状态。

Header 1	Header 2
① 表示"计划或安排" (Arrangement) —— 本句最接近的含义	这是最常见的用法，常用于官方新闻或正式协议，表示某种"既定的安排"。 • **The meeting is to take place** tomorrow.（会议明天举行。——这是定好的日程。） • 本句理解：既然这个团体（District Watch Force）的经费来源已经定好了是由华人社区承担，这是一种"既定方案"。
② 表示"命令或职责" (Duty/Command)	这种用法语气比较生硬，像上级对下级说话。 • **You are to complete your homework** before dinner.（你必须在晚饭前完成作业。）

Header 1	Header 2
③ 表示"意图或目的" (Intention)	常用于 if 引导的条件句中，表示"如果要...的话"。 • **If you are to succeed**, you must work hard. （如果你想要成功，就必须努力。）
④ 表示"注定的命运"（Destiny）	**通常用过去式 was/were to，表示后来发生的事，带有一种"宿命论"色彩。** • They said goodbye, **never were to meet again**.（他们告别了，从此再未相见。——冥冥之中注定的。）

为什么这里要用 was to be funded 而不用 was funded？

• ...as the group **was funded**... 因为这个团体得到了资助（<mark>强调事实已经发生</mark>）。

• ...as the group **was to be funded**... 因为这个团体**（按计划/按规定）是要**由华人社区资助的（<mark>强调一种预设的安排和性质</mark>）。

作者使用 was to be funded 是为了强调："资助这笔钱"这件事，从一开始就是作为一种"制度安排"或"共同意向"定下来的。正是因为有了这个"必须由华人自己出钱"的前提，政府才由此推断出：这证明了华人富商们有了更强的"公民责任感"。

► DeepSeek:

was to be funded 属于 "be + to do" 结构的"被动语态"形式。它在这里主要表达了 "计划、安排或注定要发生" 的含义。

<mark>在这个句子中，was to be funded 表示 "（当时）计划/安排由...来资助" 或 "（根据当时的安排）注定要由...来资助"。</mark>

为什么不用其他表达？

• vs. would be funded：<mark>would be 更多表示"将来"或"推测"，而 was to be 强调"计划/安排"。</mark>

• vs. was funded：was funded 只表示"过去被资助了"这个事实，而 was to be funded 强调了在"建立"这个动作发生之前，"资助"这件事就已经被计划好了。

<mark>be + to do 结构（包括其被动形式 be + to be done）通常表达以下几种含义，</mark>具体取决于上下文：

Header 1	Header 2
预先的计划或安排（≈ be scheduled/arranged to）	• The delegation **was to arrive** at 3 p.m., but their flight was delayed.（代表团原定下午3点到达，但航班延误了。） • The new hospital **is to be built** next year.（新医院计划于明年建成。） • As per the agreement, the funds **are to be transferred** within five working days.（根据协议，资金将在五个工作日内完成划转。） • As the group was **to be funded completely** by the Chinese community, the government saw the establishment... as evidence... 这里 was to be funded 结合了 "计划安排" 和轻微的 "必要性/注定" 含义。

Header 1	Header 2
命令、指示或规定（≈ must/should）	• You are **to report to** the manager immediately. （你必须立即向经理报到。） • No one is **to leave the room** without permission. （未经允许，任何人不得离开房间。） • The instructions state that the medication is **to be taken** twice daily. （说明书规定此药需每日服用两次。）
可能性或注定（常与过去时连用）（≈ be destined to, be likely to）	• Little did they know that /this discovery was **to change science** forever. （他们当时并不知道，这一发现将永远改变科学。） • He was **never to see** his homeland again. （他注定再也见不到他的祖国了。） • The meeting which was **to prove so important** took place in June. （后来被证明是如此重要的那次会议, 发生在六月。）
目的（常用于条件从句）（≈ in order to）	• If you are **to succeed**, you must work harder. （你若想成功，就必须更加努力。） • A stronger alliance is **to be forged** if both parties are to benefit. （若要双方获益，就必须建立更强大的联盟。）

Example 20. 案例

The establishment of the District Watch Force in 1866 enabled the leaders of the Chinese business community to deal with the colonial government's inability to control crime.
One of the defining themes of colonial rhetoric was that colonialism ensured peace and order, but early Hong Kong was riddled with crime and piracy.
Chinese and European merchants frequently complained about the inefficiency and corruption of the police force, composed mainly of Indians and discharged European sailors.
Both the European and Chinese business communities learned to rely on Chinese guards, watchmen, and street detectives for security.
In early 1866, amid rumors that Chinese in Canton planned to burn and loot Hong Kong, several neighborhood committee leaders, including Tam and prominent merchant and landowner Ho Asik, asked Governor Richard MacDonnell for permission to form a group of guards and watchmen to protect their property.
As the group was to be funded completely by the Chinese community, the government saw the establishment of the District Watch Force as evidence of the growth of civic duty among the wealthier Chinese. 1866年，香港华人商界领袖成立了区治安队，以此应对殖民政府无力控制犯罪的局面。殖民主义的一大宣传口号是殖民统治确保了和平与秩序，但早期的香港却犯罪猖獗，海盗横行。华人商界人士经常抱怨警力效率低下、腐败不堪，而这支警队主要由印度人和被开除的欧洲水手组成。华人商界人士逐渐学会依靠华人保镖、巡林人和街头侦探来维护治安。
1866年初，坊间传闻广州华人计划烧杀抢掠香港，包括谭先生和著名商人兼地主何亚植在内的几位邻里委员会领袖请求总督麦唐奈允许他们组建一支保镖队伍来保护自己的财产。由于这支队伍将完全由华人社区出资，政府将区治安队的成立视为富裕华人公民责任感日益增强的体现。

Another important Chinese organization was *the Nam Pak Hong Kung So* 南北行公所, established in 1868.

Originally founded (v.) as *a mutual assistance 互助 association* for the Nam Pak Hong (the various 各种各样的 Chinese import-export 进出口 firms), this became the largest commercial 商业的；贸易的 and occupational 职业的 group in the colony.

Apart from managing (v.) *guild 行会；同业公会 activities* and providing (v.) banking and insurance services, this organization ran (v.) *a uniformed 穿制服的 neighborhood watch 社区巡逻队 force* and *a fire brigade* ((军队的)旅；队，派，帮) 消防队.

As in other Chinese communities 后定说明 inside and outside of China, these efforts were **both** neighborhood services **and** concerns (n.)关注；关切 for the safety of corporate 公司的；企业的 holdings 财产；资产.

就像在中国境内外的其他华人社区一样，这些努力既是社区服务，也是对企业资产安全的关注。

They represented (v.) an expansion of *Chinese participation* in the *local public sphere*, showing ① the *community spirit* 社区精神,社群精神, ② urban consciousness 城市意识, ③ and commitment 承诺；投入；奉献 to *collective (a.)集体的 civic 公民的；市民的 betterment* (n.)改善；改进 that colonial officials hoped (v.) **to draw 获取；得出；推断出；从...中获取；利用 from** their Chinese subjects 臣民；子民.

他们代表了华人参与当地公共领域的扩大，展示了社区精神、城市意识,和对集体公民改善的承诺，这些都是殖民地官员希望从他们的华人臣民身上汲取的。

Example 21. 案例

Another important Chinese organization was the Nam Pak Hong Kung So, established in 1868.
Originally founded as a mutual assistance association for the Nam Pak Hong (the various Chinese import-export firms), this became the largest commercial and occupational group in the colony.
Apart from managing guild activities and providing banking and insurance services, this organization ran a uniformed neighborhood watch force and a fire brigade.
As in other Chinese communities inside and outside of China, these efforts were both neighborhood services and concerns for the safety of corporate holdings.
They represented an expansion of Chinese participation in the local public sphere, showing the community spirit, urban consciousness, and commitment to collective civic betterment that colonial officials hoped to draw from their Chinese subjects. 另一个重要的华人组织是成立于1868年的南白行公社。该组织最初是为南白行（即各家华人进出口公司）设立的互助会, 后来发展成为殖民地最大的商业和职业团体。除了管理行会活动、提供银行和保险服务外，该组织还运营着一支身着制服的社区巡逻队和一支消防队。与中国境内外的其他华人社区一样，这些举措既服务于社区，也关乎企业财产的安全。它们体现了华人参与地方公共事务的程度不断提高，展现了殖民官员希望从华人臣民身上汲取的社区精神、城市意识以及对集体公民福祉的奉献精神。

The most important Chinese voluntary 志愿的；无偿的 organization in Hong Kong 系 was the *Tung Wah Hospital* 东华医院, established in 1869.

Example 22. 案例
Tung Wah Hospital

> The Tung Wah Group of Hospitals (Chinese: 東華三院), 成立于 1870 年，是香港历史最悠久、规模最大的慈善机构。
>
> The Chinese name of *Tung Wah Group of Hospitals* (東華三院) ,literally translated, means (v.) three hospitals of Eastern China. The three hospitals are *Tung Wah Hospital* (1890), *Kwong Wah Hospital* (1911) and *Tung Wah Eastern Hospital* (1929), all were founded by local Chinese. They formed a group in 1931, *the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals*.
>
> ==东华三院的中文名称，直译为"中国东部的三家医院"。== 这三家医院分别是东华医院（1890年）、广华医院（1911年）和东华东医院（1929年），均由当地华人创办。==1931 年，三家医院合并，成立了东华三院。==
>
> 虽然"东华三院"如今是一个纯粹的慈善机构，但它最初是殖民时期早期汇聚香港最有影响力的华人巨头的组织。东华三院也负责管理文武庙，该庙宇曾是殖民时期香港重要的文化中心。

The founding of the hospital 谓 says much about 表明了很多关于……的信息或特征，揭示了……的本质或真相 ① *the abilities and resources* of the Chinese elite, ② *the history* of medicine in Hong Kong, ③ *and the government's and European community's attitudes* (n.) toward the local Chinese population.

Although disease had plagued (v.)困扰；折磨 Hong Kong from its early days, the colonial government was **concerned (a.)担心的；忧虑的 primarily 主要地；根本上 about** *the health of* Hong Kong's European population /and *of* the European and Indian troops in the colonial garrison 卫戍部队；要塞.

The Chinese population's prejudice (n.)偏见；成见 against Western medicine 谓 meant that /very few Chinese sought (v.)寻求；谋求 treatment from the government's limited medical facilities 设施；设备.

In April 1869, an investigation revealed (v.) corpses 尸体；死尸 and dying patients 宾补 **lying next to each other** in the *Kwong Fook Yee Chee* ancestral 祖先的；祖传的 hall.

> Example 23. 案例
> 我问: lying next to each other 为什么用的是 lying (即 doing) 的形式?
>
> ► DeepSeek:
>
> lying 在这里不是作定语（不是"正在躺的"尸体和病人），而是作"补语"，和谓语动词 revealed 一起，构成了一个完整的意思："揭露了……（正）躺在一起"。
>
> | Header 1 | Header 2 |
> | --- | --- |
> | ==分词作宾补：强调动作的"一部分"，或"进行"状态。== | • I saw him **crossing the street**. (我看见他时，他正在过马路。) |

Header 1	Header 2
	• I found my keys **lying on the table**. (我发现我的钥匙时，它们正在桌上。)
<mark>不定式作宾补：强调动作的"全过程",或"未来发生"。</mark>	• I saw him **cross the street**. (我看见他过了马路。) • I want you **to lie down**. (我想要你躺下。**这是一个要求，动作尚未发生。**)

<mark>在您的原句中，调查"揭露"的是一个已经存在且持续着的状态，因此必须用现在分词 lying.</mark>

1869年4月，一项调查揭露，在广福义祠里，尸体与垂死的病人（正）并排躺在一起。

► gemini:

这里的 lying 是现在分词（Present Participle），在句中充当"宾语补足语"（Object Complement）。

它之所以用 -ing 形式，主要有以下三个原因：

Header 1	Header 2
1.语法结构：Reveal + 宾语 + Doing	在英语中，<mark>一些表示"发现、看见、揭露"的动词（如 reveal, find, see, notice 等），经常接"宾语 + 现在分词"的结构，用来描述发现宾语时，宾语"正处于某种状态"或"正在进行某种动作"。</mark> • I found him **crying**.（我发现他正在哭。） • The police caught the thief **climbing the wall**.（警察撞见小偷正在爬墙。）
2. "现场快照"效应 (The Snapshot Effect)	<mark>使用 -ing 形式, 能给读者一种身临其境的画面感。它像是一张现场快照，捕捉到了调查人员推开门那一刻看到的视觉景象。</mark> • 如果是用 lying：强调的是当时的状态和情景。读者的脑海里会浮现出尸体和病人横七竖八躺在那里的惨状。 • **如果用定语从句 who lay：听起来更像是在陈述一个枯燥的历史事实，而不是在描述一个震撼的现场。** 想象你是一个摄影师，revealed ... lying 就是你按下一瞬间快门得到的照片；而普通的谓语动词更像是事后写的文字记录。
3. "Lie" 的特殊性质：只有主动，没有被动	你可能会想：尸体是被放在那里的，为什么不用被动形式（过去分词）？ **因为Lie (躺) 是一个不及物动词，它本身没有"被动语态"。无论是一个活人躺着，还是一个物体（或尸体）位于某处，在英语语境中，这都被视为一种"自动"的状态。** 即使是尸体，在描述其"躺在某处"这一位置状态时，英语也习惯用主动的 lying。

Both the colonial government and Chinese leaders were embarrassed and eager (a.) to control (v.) the situation.

Less than two months /after a group of Chinese merchants offered (v.) to build a Chinese hospital, 主 a hospital committee 委员会 后定说明 **composed (v.)组成；构成 of** about twenty of the more prominent 重要的；著名的 Chinese residents 谓 had been formed.

The committee chairman was Ho Asik; Leung On, another comprador 买办；代理人, also played an active role.

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</div>

Officially opened in 1872, the Tung Wah Hospital was founded **mainly to administer** (v.) 管理；施行；提供 Chinese medicine 药物，药剂；医疗，医学；内科.

As historian Elizabeth Sinn **writes** (v.), however, "its work pervaded (v.)遍及；弥漫；渗透于 **so** many aspects of society **that** it became inevitably 不可避免地；必然地 **caught up 卷入；陷入 in** *the most mundane (a.)平凡的；平淡无奇的；世俗的 **as well as** the most sensational 轰动的；耸人听闻的 matters*": ① **caring for** the destitute (a.)贫困的；赤贫的 people, ② **sending** corpses 尸体；遗体 and remains 遗骸；遗体 **back to** China for proper 适当的；合适的 burial (n.a.)埋葬；安葬, ③ repatriating (v.)遣返；送回 kidnapped 被绑架的 laborers and women, ④ and running (v.)经营；管理 an *insane (a.)疯癫的，精神失常的 asylum* (政治避难，政治庇护；<旧>精神病院) 精神病院；疯人院.

然而，正如历史学家伊丽莎白·辛恩（Elizabeth Sinn）所写的那样，"它的工作遍及社会的方方面面，不可避免地卷入了最平凡和最耸人听闻的事情"：照顾穷人，将尸体和遗骸运回中国妥善埋葬，遣返被绑架的劳工和妇女，以及经营精神病院。

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Example 25. 案例

└─ 冒号后并列同位语（解释 matters）
├─ 1. caring for the destitute
├─ 2. sending corpses and remains back to China for proper burial

</div>

```
├─ 3. repatriating (v.) kidnapped laborers and women
└─ 4. and running an insane asylum
```

mundane

(a.)(oftendisapproving) not interesting or exciting 单调的；平凡的
SYN dullordinary

•*a mundane (a.) task/job* 平凡的任务／职业
•I lead *a pretty mundane (a.) existence*. 我过着相当平淡的生活。
•*On a more mundane (a.) level*, can we talk about the timetable for next week? 说点儿实际的吧，我们能谈谈下周的时间安排吗？

→ 来自拉丁语 mundanus,世界的，世俗的，非神性的，来自mundus,宇宙，世界，秩序，整洁。引申词义单调的，平凡的。==该词基本词义为干净的，整洁的，==为拉丁学者为翻译希腊语kosmos 赋予的新词义。==可能来自PIE*meu,清洗，冲洗，词源同 emanate ,marine (海洋的),mere.== 词义演变比较 cosmos,cosmetic.

sensational

(a.)
1.causing great surprise, excitement, or interest 轰动的；引起哗然的
SYN thrilling
•The result was *a sensational (a.) 4–1 victory*. 比赛结果是轰动性的，以4:1狂胜对手。

2.(disapproving) (of a newspaper, etc.报章等) trying to get your interest by presenting facts or events as worse or more shocking than they really are 哗众取宠的；耸人听闻的

3.(informal) extremely good; wonderful极好的；绝妙的
SYN fantastic
•**You look sensational** (a.) in that dress! 你穿这件连衣裙漂亮极了！

→ 词根词缀：==-sens-感觉 + -==ation名词词尾 + -al

主 **Equally important as** the hospital's medical, social, and charitable 慈善的 services 系 were its community services.

> 与医院的医疗、社会和慈善服务 同样重要的是其社区服务。

The hospital became *the cultural and social center* of the Chinese community, a place where Chinese gathered (v.) to observe 庆祝；过（节日） religious occasions 仪式；场合；庆典.

Eager (a.) to avoid unfamiliar British law, with its courts 法院；法庭 and corrupt clerks 职员；办事员；书记员, many Chinese preferred **to have** civil disputes 民事纠纷；民事争议 **settled** (v.) by the hospital committee.

The hospital also **provided** invaluable 极有用的；极宝贵的 services **to** the colonial government by managing (v.) the Chinese population, especially as 主 emigration from Guangdong 谓 increased (v.) in the mid-nineteenth century.

> 该医院还通过管理华人人，口为殖民政府提供了宝贵的服务，特别是在19世纪中叶广东移民增加的情况下。

Example 26. 案例

Officially opened in 1872, the Tung Wah Hospital was founded mainly to administer Chinese medicine.
As historian Elizabeth Sinn writes, however, "its work pervaded so many aspects of society that it became inevitably caught up in the most mundane as well as the most

sensational matters": caring for the destitute, sending corpses and remains back to China for proper burial, repatriating kidnapped laborers and women, and running an insane asylum.4 Equally important as the hospital's medical, social, and charitable services were its community services.

The hospital became the cultural and social center of the Chinese community, a place where Chinese gathered to observe religious occasions.

Eager to avoid unfamiliar British law, with its courts and corrupt clerks, many Chinese preferred to have civil disputes settled by the hospital committee.

The hospital also provided invaluable services to the colonial government by managing the Chinese population, especially as emigration from Guangdong increased in the mid-nineteenth century. 东华医院于 1872 年正式成立，其主要目的是提供中医服务。然而，正如历史学家伊丽莎白·辛恩所写，"它的工作渗透到社会的方方面面，不可避免地卷入了最平凡也最轰动的事件"：照顾穷人、将尸体和遗骸送回中国妥善安葬、遣返被绑架的劳工和妇女，以及运营精神病院。 4.

与医院的医疗、社会和慈善服务同等重要的是其社区服务。医院成为华人社区的文化和社会中心，是华人聚集庆祝宗教节日的场所。由于不愿面对陌生的英国法律及其法院和腐败的办事员，许多华人更倾向于由医院委员会解决民事纠纷。此外，医院还为殖民政府提供了宝贵的服务，尤其是在 19 世纪中期广东华人移民人数激增的情况下，医院负责管理华人人口。