

2019 11.27 Wed.



## 周日那场选举，你注意到没？（下）

来源：The New York

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- 这场选举哪个特点起初最让人意想不到？
- 哪些争议人物在选举中落败？这些人有何背景？
- 特首如何看待这场失败？
- 这场选举从过程到结果，能传递出哪些信号？当前这里的困局应该怎么破？

## Hong Kong Election Results Give Democracy Backers Big Win

By Keith Bradsher, Austin Ramzy and Tiffany May

Nov. 24, 2019

Ahead of the election, the city's leadership was concerned that the vote would **be marred by** the chaos of recent months. Some of the most violent **clashes** yet between protesters and the police took place last week, turning two university campuses into battlegrounds.

But the city remained relatively calm on Sunday as voters turned out **in droves**. Long lines formed at polling centers in the morning, snaking around **skyscrapers** and past small shops. Riot police officers were deployed near polling stations on Sunday.

David Lee, a retired printer approaching his 90th birthday, was among the earliest voters on Hong Kong Island and said he had come because he wanted democracy.

听课笔记

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“This is important,” he said.

Some analysts had predicted that pro-democracy candidates would have difficulty making big gains. Pro-Beijing candidates are much better financed, and the district races have traditionally been won on purely local issues, not big questions like democracy, said Joseph Cheng, a retired professor at City University of Hong Kong.

But voter turnout soared to 71 percent, far **surpassing** expectations. Typically in district council elections, it is little more than 40 percent. Four years ago, after the 2014 **Umbrella** Movement increased public interest in politics, turnout climbed to 47 percent. This year, the number of registered voters hit a record.

On Sunday, several prominent pro-Beijing politicians lost their races, among them Michael Tien, a longtime establishment lawmaker. After his defeat, he said the increase in young voters signaled that they were becoming more politically engaged, adding that the government should listen to them.

In the district of Tuen Mun, about a hundred people celebrated with cheers and **champagne** the defeat of Junius Ho, a **controversial** lawmaker many protesters accused of supporting mob attacks against them.

The victory on Sunday **eclipsed** the pro-democracy camp’s last big win in these elections, when they won 198 seats, still short of a majority, following huge protests in 2003. Those demonstrations led the government to scrap a national security bill requested by Beijing that critics said would have endangered civil liberties in Hong Kong.

The government’s allies dominated the elections that followed, though. Beijing began investing heavily in **grass-roots** mobilization efforts, including busing large numbers of older Hong Kong citizens from retirement homes in mainland China to polling places in Hong Kong.

Instead of just focusing on local issues, many pro-democracy candidates ran on the broad themes of the protest movement, especially anger at **police brutality**, and the intensity of the demonstrations sometimes spilled into the race. Candidates on both sides were attacked while campaigning.

Mandy Lee, 53, a homemaker who voted at the **Kowloon Bay** neighborhood, showed up to vote for the pro-Beijing establishment and criticized the protests.

“It’s not that I have no sympathy toward young people, but I strongly believe that their efforts are futile,” she said. “We are a tiny island; it’s only a matter of time before China takes us over and integrates us.”

The outcome of the election could further complicate the position of Carrie Lam, Hong Kong’s **embattled** chief executive. Critics say that she has failed to engage with the community over the protests and many have demanded she **step down**.

On Monday, Mrs. Lam said in a statement that the government respected the results of the election. “Many have pointed out that the results reflect the public’s dissatisfaction with the social situation and **deep-seated** problems,” she said, adding that the government would “listen to the views of the public with an open mind and seriously reflect on them.”

## 词汇

**be marred by** 被……损毁

**clash** [klæʃ] n. 冲突

a short fight between two armies or groups – used in news reports

The plans put oil companies in a head-on clash with environmentalists.

**in droves** 成群结队, 陆陆续续

**skyscraper** ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)] n. 摩天大楼

a very tall modern city building

To this day the building has a remarkable power in a modern city of concrete skyscrapers and oppressive traffic.

**surpass** [sə'pɑ:s] vt. 超过

to be even better or greater than someone or something else

The number of multiple births has surpassed 100,000 for the first time.

**umbrella** [ʌm'brelə] n. 雨伞

an object that you use to protect yourself against rain or hot sun.

I spent the day on the beach, lying under a beach umbrella, reading.

**champagne** [ʃæm'peɪn] n. 香槟

a French white wine with a lot of bubbles, drunk on special occasions

Do not expect these wines to taste like champagne.

**controversial** [ˌkɒntroʊ'veɜ:ʃl] adj. 有争议的, 引起争议的

causing a lot of disagreement, because many people have strong opinions about the subject being discussed

He is a controversial figure in the art world.

**eclipse** [ɪ'klɪps] vt. 使黯然失色

to become more important, powerful, famous etc than someone or something else, so that they are no longer noticed

The economy had eclipsed the environment as an election issue.

**grass-roots** ['grɑ:s'ru:ts] adj. 基层的

the ordinary people in an organization, rather than the leaders

We are hoping for full participation at grass roots level.

**police brutality** 警察暴行

**Kowloon Bay** 九龙湾

**embattled** [ɪm'bætlɪd] adj. 严阵以待的

(only before noun) an embattled person, organization etc has many problems or difficulties

The embattled president had to resign.

**step down** [step daʊn] 退休, 辞职

**deep-seated** ['di:ps'i:tɪd] adj. 深层的, 根深蒂固的

a deep-seated attitude, feeling, or idea is strong and is very difficult to change

A growing number of industry experts say the industry itself is to blame for its deep-seated perception problems.

## 听课笔记

## 今日习题

**1. The word “mar” is closest in meaning to which of the following word?**

- A. march
- B. spoil
- C. smash

**2. What does the phrase “deploy” mean?**

- A. to wait until a later time to do something
- B. to disapprove of something very strongly and criticize it severely, especially publicly
- C. to organize or move soldiers, military equipment etc so that they are in the right place and ready to be used

**3. The victory on Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ the pro-democracy camp’s last big win in these elections, when they won 198 seats, still short of a majority, following huge protests in 2003.**

**4. What does the word “step down” mean?**

- A. decline
- B. retreat
- C. retire

**5. The outcome of the election could further complicate the position of Carrie Lam, Hong Kong’s \_\_\_\_\_ chief executive.**

听课笔记

今日习题答案: B; C; eclipsed; C; embattled

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