

2001 年 香港中學會考經濟科 (卷一) 問題 9(d) (篇章式參考答案 - 附圖式結構分析)

語體：概念解說

傳意功能：以相關的經濟概念來解釋某一經濟現象。

圖式結構：情景 ^ 指令 ^ 相關概念 ^ 解說序列 [1-n]

圖式結構	語篇	語言特色
相關概念	通脹的定義是一般物價水平持續地上升。	關係過程「是」帶出與本題有關的概念 - 通脹的定義，為其後的解說做好準備。
解說序列 1	因為香港大多數食品、日用品及工業原料都是進口貨，徵收進口稅會導致一般物價水平上升。但如果徵收進口稅只導致一般物價水平一次過地上升而非持續地上升，就不會導致通脹。	因果連詞「因為」帶出「徵收進口稅會導致一般物價水平上升」的原因。 關係過程「是」說明所列舉貨物的相關性質。 轉折連詞「但」表示與預期相反的意思，帶出物價上升沒有帶來通脹的原因。 條件連詞「如果」帶出就算徵收進口稅都不會引致通脹的前提條件。 因果連詞「就」、情態詞「不會」及物質過程「導致」帶出結果。

2001 HKCEE Economics (Paper I) Question 9(d) (Running answer text – with schematic structure)

Genre: Conceptual Explanation

Communicative Function: To explain an economics phenomenon based on relevant economics concepts.

Schematic Structure: Situation ^ Direction ^ Statement of Concept ^ Explanation Sequence [1-n]

Schematic Structure	Text	Linguistic Features
Statement of Concept	Inflation is defined as a persistent increase in the general price level.	Relational process ‘is defined’ in passive voice foregrounds the concept ‘inflation’ to be explained in the answer.
Explanation Sequence 1	As most foodstuffs, daily necessities and industrial raw materials in Hong Kong are imported goods, an introduction of import tax will lead to an increase in Hong Kong’s general price level. However, if the introduction of import tax only causes a once-and-for-all increase in Hong Kong’s general price level, then it will not result in inflation.	<p>Causal conjunction ‘As’ introduces the reason why an introduction of import tax will increase Hong Kong’s general price level.</p> <p>Relational process ‘are’ brings out the related attribute of the goods mentioned.</p> <p>Adversative conjunctive relation ‘However’ signals that inflation will not be caused as expected.</p> <p>Conditional conjunction ‘if’ brings out the conditional under which inflation will not be caused by the introduction of import tax.</p> <p>Material process ‘causes’, ‘result in’ and</p>

		modal word 'will not' bring out the result.
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Comparison

- Similarities regarding the question:

Similarity 1

The ways to illustrate the situation are similar in Chinese and English since they both make use of the declarative mood to impart information to students.

Conditional conjunction ‘假若’/‘if’ and modal words and material processes ‘會影響’/‘would affect’ and ‘不一定會導致’/‘would not lead to’ in ‘假若香港所有的進口都要徵收進口稅，這會影響香港的一般物價水平，但不一定會導致香港出現通脹’/‘**If** an import tax is introduced on all imports to Hong Kong, it **would affect** Hong Kong’s general price level but **would not** necessarily **lead to** inflation in Hong Kong’ show the economic phenomenon to be explained.

Similarity 2

In addition, the directions given to students are expressed in similar ways in Chinese and English. For example, the verbal process ‘解釋’/‘explain’ in imperative mood and the question word ‘為什麼’/‘why’ in ‘解釋為什麼這句子是正確的’/‘**Explain why** this statement is correct’ are used to indicate the requirement of the question.

- Similarities and differences regarding the answer:

Similarity 1

The use of conjunctions is similar in the Chinese and English texts. In order to specify the conditions that lead to the given phenomenon in the explanation sequences, conditional conjunctions ‘if...then’/‘如果...就...’ are used in the following two sentences: ‘However, **if** the introduction of import tax only causes a once-and-for-all increase in Hong Kong’s general price level, **then** it will not result in inflation.’ and ‘但**如果**徵收進口稅只導致一般物價水平一次過地上升而非持續地上升，**就**不會導致通脹’. Moreover, causal conjunction ‘因為’/‘As’ together with modal word ‘會’/‘will’ and material process ‘導致’/‘lead to’ are employed in ‘因為香港大多數食品、日用品及工業原料都是進口貨，徵收進口稅會導致一般物價水平上升’ and ‘**As** most foodstuffs, daily necessities and industrial raw materials in Hong Kong are imported goods, an introduction of import tax **will lead to** an increase in Hong Kong’s general price level’ to illustrate the result caused by the imposition of taxes on imports and the reason for that.

Difference 1

Nevertheless, the difference between Chinese and English in the written texts can be shown in the ways to present the statement of concept since the use of passive voice in Chinese is different from that in English. It is revealed from the English text that in English language, the sentences can often be expressed in passive voice, as in ‘*Inflation **is defined** as a persistent increase in the general price level*’. The passive voice used here functions to foreground the topic of concern ‘*Inflation*’. However, in Chinese language, to foreground the topic of concern, passive voice is not the device used and is seldom employed as in the counterpart of the above sentence in the Chinese text ‘*通脹的定義是一般物價水平持續地上升*’ (*Inflation is defined as a persistent increase in the general price level*). Although the voice is different in the two texts, in both sentences the related concept ‘*通脹*’/ ‘*Inflation*’ is foregrounded.