認識俄羅斯 Learn more about Russia

莫斯科
現今俄羅斯的 (1) _______ 和最大城市，亦是俄羅斯的政治、經濟能、科學、文化及交通中心。

Moscow
Moscow is Russia’s (1) _______ and largest city today. It is also the country’s political, economic, scientific, cultural and transport centre.

聖彼得堡
現今俄羅斯的第 (2) _______ 大城市，位於波羅的海沿岸。一七二二年，沙皇彼得一世把首都從莫斯科遷至聖彼得堡，自一七二二年至一九一七年成為俄羅斯的政治中心。

St. Petersburg
Located on the Baltic Sea, St. Petersburg is the (2) _______ largest city in Russia today. Peter I moved the country’s capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1712, and it remained the political centre of Russia from 1712 to 1917.

俄羅斯國旗知多少 Learn about Russia’s national flag

這面以白、藍、紅三色組成的旗幟，是一八九六年至一九一七年俄羅斯帝國的國旗。一九九一年蘇聯解體後，這面三色旗再度成為俄羅斯聯邦的國旗，並沿用至今。根據俄羅斯的傳統，白色代表貴族，藍色象徵誠實，紅色象徵勇氣和愛。

The white, blue and red tricolor was the national flag of the Russian Empire from 1896 to 1917. It was reinstated in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed, and it remains the national flag of the Russian Federation today. According to the Russian tradition, white color means nobility, blue color means honesty, red color means courage and love.
彼得一世是第一位採用「(3)______________」稱號的俄羅斯君主，在位期間推行改革成功帶領俄羅斯融入西方文明。

Peter I was the first Russian monarch to adopt the title of "(3)______________". He implemented major reforms in an attempt to transform Russia into a Western society.

葉卡捷琳娜二世在位期間積極對外擴張，帶領俄羅斯成為(4)______________強國之一。

During her reign, Catherine II expanded the borders of the Russian Empire and turned it into one of the great powers in (4)______________.

亞歷山大一世在位期間，成功擊退法國皇帝拿破崙·波拿巴的入侵，更率領多國聯軍反攻法國，迫使拿破崙退位，因而被稱為「歐洲的(5)______________」。

During his reign, Alexander I successfully repelled the invasion of Russia by the Emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte and then led allied armies to attack France, forcing Napoleon to abdicate. He therefore became known as the "(5)______________".

尼古拉二世是俄羅斯最後一位皇帝，由於俄國參與第(6)______________次世界大戰失利，間接導致一九一七年革命出現。尼古拉二世及後宣佈退位，俄羅斯帝制至此結束。

Nicholas II was the last emperor of Russia. The country's defeat in the (6)______________ World War indirectly paved way for the 1917 Revolution. Nicholas's subsequent abdication brought the rule of the Russian monarchy to an end.
7. Which Russian monarch and his/her family and court members used this four-seater carriage during his/her coronation?

A. Coronation of Alexander II
B. Coronation of Catherine I
C. Coronation of Nicholas I

你知道嗎？Do you know?

由於俄羅斯是政教合一的國家，俄羅斯君主是帝國和東正教的領袖。因此每位新俄羅斯君主都需要由聖彼得堡前往莫斯科克里姆林宮內的聖母升天大教堂進行加冕典禮，確認繼承者為俄羅斯帝國和俄羅斯東正教的領袖。

As Russia was a theocratic state, the monarch was the head of both the Russian Empire and the Russian Orthodox Church. Upon their accession to the throne, each new monarch had to travel from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be crowned in the Cathedral of the Dormition and thus to be confirmed as the new leader of the empire and of the church.
文物哪裏來 Where do the exhibits come from?

皇村作為歷任俄羅斯君主的住處，當然亦接待過不少外國使節和接愛過來自各地君主贈送的外交禮物。
As the residence of the Russian monarchs, Tsarskoye Selo welcomed many foreign envoys, bringing gifts from rulers of other parts of the world.

你知道嗎？Do you know?

以下文物是哪國君主送給俄羅斯君主的外交禮物?
The following artefacts were diplomatic gifts received by Russian monarchs. Do you know who made the offers respectively?

A. 普魯士國王腓特烈威廉四世 Frederick William IV, King of Prussia
B. 中國宣統皇帝溥儀 Puyi, Emperor of China
C. 法國皇帝拿破崙·波拿巴 Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France
D. 英國國王愛德華七世 Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom

你知道嗎？Do you know?

在一千八九六年，有一位清朝官員到訪皇村，並出席了尼古拉二世的加冕典禮，並代表清政府呈送外交禮物。他是誰？(12)

An official from the Qing court visited Tsarskoye Selo and attended the coronation of Nicholas II in 1896 to present diplomatic gifts to the new emperor. Who was that official? (12)
瑪瑙廂房 The Agate Rooms

皇室內的建築各具特色，你對這些建築特色有多少認識呢？
The buildings at Tsarskoye Selo feature a variety of architectural elements. Do you know in what architectural styles these elements are decorated?

13. 瑪瑙廂房內的柱子是屬於那一類建築特色？
   In what architectural styles are the pillars of the Agate Room decorated?
   A. 多立克柱式 Doric Order
   B. 愛奧尼克柱式 Ionic Order
   C. 科林斯柱式 Corinthian Order

冷知識 Points to learn

香港的法定古蹟如孫中山紀念館，香港天文台等亦可以找到科林斯柱式。
The pillars of Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum, the Hong Kong Observatory, both declared monuments in Hong Kong, are also decorated in the Corinthian style.
14. 皇村內有一座大教堂，其屋頂上有一個好像洋蔥頭的圓頂建築，這類圓頂的教堂是哪個宗教的特色建築？
There is a cathedral at Tsarskoye Selo that has an onion-like dome on the roof. Which religious denomination is this architectural feature typical of?

A. 東正教 Orthodoxy  
B. 天主教 Catholicism  
C. 基督教 Protestantism

冷知識 Points to learn

中國至今仍保留了少數的東正教教堂，例如上海的聖母大堂和哈爾濱的聖索菲亞教堂等。
There are several Orthodox churches in China today, e.g. the Cathedral of the Surety of Sinners in Shanghai and Saint Sophia Cathedral in Harbin.
你知道嗎? Do you know?

現今皇村的總面積為三百二十公頃，相當於十七個維多利亞公園。皇村由葉卡捷琳娜宮、亞歷山大宮、葉卡捷琳娜庭園和亞歷山大庭園組成。

Covering a total area of 320 hectares, Tsarskoye Selo is equal in size to 17 Victoria Parks. It consists of the Catherine Palace, the Alexander Palace, the Catherine Park, and the Alexander Park.

你知道嗎? Do you know?

試找出下列宮殿和庭園的位置

Locate the following palaces and gardens:

A 葉卡捷琳娜宮
The Catherine Palace

B 葉卡捷琳娜庭園
The Catherine Park

C 亞歷山大宮
The Alexander Palace

D 亞歷山大庭園
The Alexander Park
你知道嗎? Do you know?

19. 一共用了多少琥珀來裝飾琥珀廳?
How much amber was used to decorate the Amber Room?
A. 四千公斤 4,000 Kilograms
B. 五千公斤 5,000 Kilograms
C. 六千公斤 6,000 Kilograms

20. 琥珀廳一共有多少幅馬賽克鑲嵌畫?
How many mosaics panels are there in the Amber Room?
A. 三 3
B. 四 4
C. 五 5

21. 誰下令在葉卡捷琳娜宮內建造琥珀廳?
Who ordered the Amber Room to be built in the Catherine Palace?
A. 彼得一世 Peter I
B. 葉卡捷琳娜一世 Catherine I
C. 伊麗莎白女皇 Empress Elizabeth
1. 首都 capital
2. 二 second
3. 皇帝 emperor
4. 歐洲 Europe
5. 救世主 Saviour
6. 一 First
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. 李鴻章 Li Hongzhang
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. B
21. C