



UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES

那不勒斯大學



入學試題

ADMISSION QUESTION



THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SERIES

香港賽馬會呈獻系列

海上雄師 *Mare Nostrum*

羅馬海軍與龐貝古城
Roman Navy and Pompeii



大家好！參觀完「海上雄師 — 羅馬海軍與龐貝古城」之後，

是否想進一步到意大利，

繼續探索和深入了解這個在建築、文化和藝術等

領域有着世界一流文化遺產的國家呢？

要認識意大利，一定要由古羅馬悠久和豐富的歷史文化說起。

下面是「那不勒斯大學」的模擬「入學試題」，

來測試自己的實力！看看哪一個學系適合你？

Hello! Now that you've visited the exhibition "*Mare Nostrum:*

Roman Navy and Pompeii", would you like to go to Italy and

further explore and delve into this country –

where you can find world-class architectural, cultural and artistic heritage?

To really get to know Italy, we must begin with

the age-old, rich history and culture of the ancient Rome.

Here are mock "admission question" for the "University of Naples".

Find out how much you know about Italy, to see which department suits you best!



旅遊學系

意大利是孕育歐洲文化的搖籃。地圖中顯示了很多龐貝古城內的遺址，例如神殿、廣場等，你能夠透過以下的描述和圖片，找出這些地方的名稱嗎？



1. 這裡是崇拜的場所，你可以在柱廊上找到太陽神銅像。

2. 歡迎你來看表演，與身邊五千位客人一同觀賞喜劇和悲劇。

3. 來到城市的中心，你可以在四周找到重要的行政機關和市集。

4. 工作太忙，要趕快用膳？來這裡吧！

5. 不論你是男或女，冷水熱水任你選，歡迎到此潔淨身體。

6. 喜歡角鬥士運動的你，一定不能錯過這個圓形露天的地方！

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Italy is the cradle of European culture. Many of Pompeii's historic sites, such as temples and forums, are indicated in the map. Can you match the names to these places by looking at the pictures and the descriptions below?



1. A place of worship. You can find the bronze statue of Apollo in the portico.

2. Welcome to the show. Joining you in the audience are approximately 5,000 people. We have both comedies and tragedies in store.

3. At the city centre, you will find important administrative government agencies and a market.

4. Too busy at work and need a quick bite? Come here!

5. Whether you are a man or a woman, whether you prefer hot water or cold, you are welcome to come here to get clean!

6. If you love to watch gladiatorial combat, this circular open space is not to be missed!

考古學系

考古學家會依據發掘出來的古代遺物和遺蹟，來研究人類歷史文化。
試從考古學的角度解開以下「千年麵包之謎」。

線索 01 遺物

發現遺物的照片：



遺物發現的地點：

7. 烤爐內

遺物描述：

尺寸：21厘米(直徑) x 5厘米(厚)
表面用雙十壓成花紋

遺蹟 線索 02

遺蹟發現的地點：

龐貝

遺蹟描述：

由烤爐和磨坊組成

發現遺蹟的照片：



線索 03 文獻

公元79年8月24日維蘇威火山爆發，這是火山史上一項重大事件，由火山爆發至赫庫蘭尼姆和龐貝被掩埋，歷時超過20小時。

8. 如果你是考古學家，依據這些線索和資料，你會有甚麼推論？試分析一下。



DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeologist studies human history and culture based on the excavation of artefacts and features. Try and solve the mystery of the thousand-year-old bread from an archaeological perspective.

CLUE
01

ARTEFACT

Picture of the artefact:



Location of discovery :

In an oven in 7.

Description:

Dimensions: 21 cm (diameter) x 5 cm (thickness)

The surface is scored with two crosses

CLUE
02

FEATURES

Location of discovery:

Pompeii

Description:

An oven and mills

Picture of the features :



CLUE
03

DOCUMENTATION

On 24 August AD 79, Mount Vesuvius erupted. This was a major event in the history of volcanic eruption. It took more than 20 hours to bury both Herculaneum and Pompeii in ashes counting from the moment the volcano exploded.

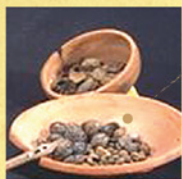
8. Imagine you are an archaeologist. What can you deduce from these clues and information? Try and make an analysis.

營養學系

公元79年火山爆發以前，附近的居民並不知道維蘇威山是一座活火山。得天獨厚的肥沃土壤，使維蘇威山附近成為物產豐富的地區。商船亦會由地中海和中亞一帶輸入其他食物。試從營養師的角度，評估一下古羅馬人的飲食是否健康？

無花果

公元1世紀，有機物
源自龐貝，龐貝遺產管理局



果仁

公元4至5世紀，有機物
費米齊諾羅馬船舶博物館



馬賽克鑲嵌畫

公元1世紀
源自龐貝，拿坡里國立考古博物館



大麥

公元1世紀，有機物
源自龐貝，龐貝遺產管理局

9. 由這些展品，我們可以了解到古羅馬人的主要食材包括什麼？

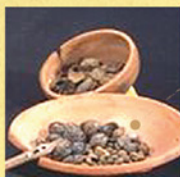
10. 你認為進食這些食物的古羅馬人飲食健康嗎？

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION SCIENCE

Before the eruption of AD 79, nearby residents had no idea that Mount Vesuvius was an active volcano. Thanks to the fertile soil, crops grew in abundance in the surrounding area. Commercial ships also brought in foods from the Mediterranean and Central Asia. Imagine you are a nutritionist. Evaluate whether the diet of ancient Romans was healthy.

FIGS

1st century AD, Organic
From Pompeii, Superintendence of
Pompeii



KERNELS

4th – 5th century AD, Organic
Museo delle Navi Romane di Fiumicino



MOSAIC

1st century AD
From Pompeii, Archaeological National
Museum of Naples



BARLEY

1st century AD, Organic
From Pompeii, Superintendence of Pompeii

9. Looking at these exhibits, can you tell what the staples of ancient Romans were?

10. Can you tell by looking at these foods if ancient Romans ate healthily?

藝術學系

古羅馬的藝術承繼古希臘的傳統。而曾被維蘇威火山灰掩埋超過一千多年的龐貝壁畫，則向世人展示了古羅馬繪畫的另一獨特面貌。請參照下列展品，然後在空格內填上正確答案。



展品一

展品一和展品二是古羅馬常見的繪畫藝術，題材包括戰爭、海洋生態、神話及日常生活等。展品一為壁畫類，它是以研磨好的乾粉顏料摻入清水而製成水性顏料，塗在剛抹在牆壁表面的濕灰泥上，所以又名濕11. _____。

展品二是鑲嵌畫類，它以黑、白、紅、黃和藍色為主的玻璃粒、再加上陶瓷、金屬、12. _____、貝殼、玉石或木材等材料鑲嵌而成，又稱為13. _____。



展品二

「塗鴉」的英文“Graffiti”源自拉丁文，是古羅馬常見畫在牆壁上的街頭藝術。塗鴉可以是圖案，也可以是文字。龐貝古城的塗鴉因為城市被火山爆發物掩埋而完整地保存下來。這些塗鴉用14. _____ 文所寫，內容包括當時日常生活的種種細節，如笑話、示愛、宣傳或咒罵，猶如現今的社交網絡平台。如果你是當時的龐貝人，你會在牆上畫上甚麼？快來體驗塗鴉藝術，一嘗於牆上塗鴉的樂趣！

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS

The art of ancient Rome inherited the traditions of ancient Greece. Pompeian frescos that were buried in the ash of Mount Vesuvius for more than 1,000 years demonstrate the uniqueness of ancient Roman paintings from another perspective. Based on the following exhibits, write the answers in the blanks.

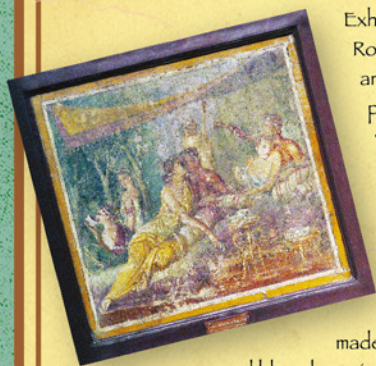


Exhibit 1

Exhibits 1 and 2 belong to common art forms in ancient Rome. They usually depict wars, marine life, myths and everyday life. Exhibit 1 belongs to the mural painting type. It was made by incorporating water with coloured powder to create water-soluble pigments, which were painted onto freshly laid wet lime plaster. This kind of painting is also known as wet

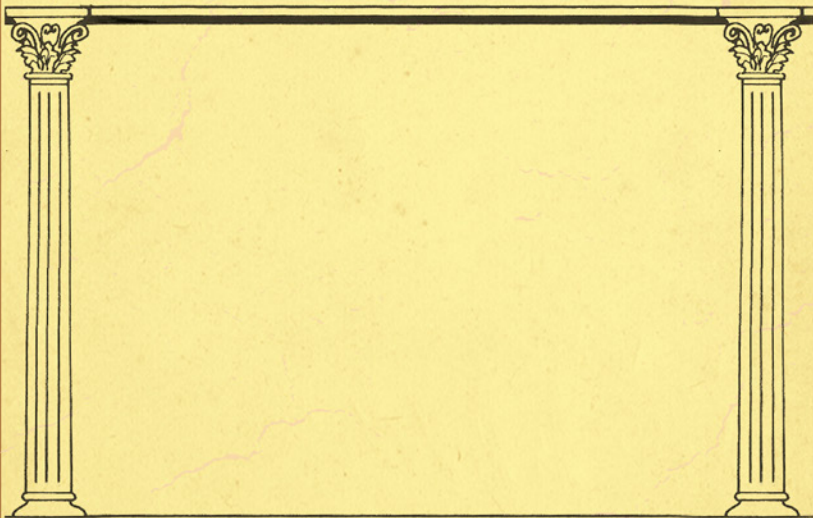
11. _____

Exhibit 2 was an inlaid art, made of black, white, red, yellow and blue glass pieces, as well as materials like ceramics, and metals, 12. _____, shells, jade or wood. It is also known as 13. _____



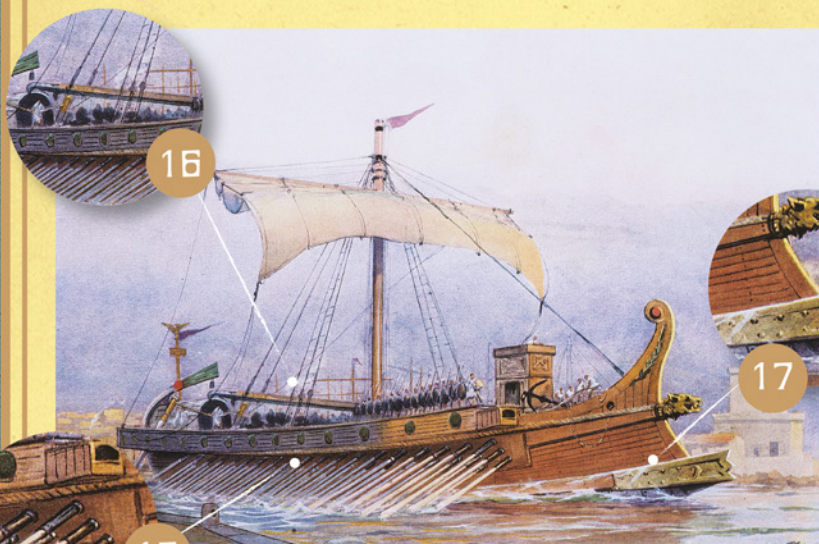
Exhibit 2

The English word "Graffiti" comes from Latin. Painted on walls, graffiti were commonly found all along the streets in Pompeii, and could be pictures or words. Pompeii graffiti include examples that were fully preserved because the city was buried in volcanic material. These graffiti were written in 14. _____. They cover various details of everyday life, such as jokes, proclamations of love, promotions or curses, much like on today's social networking platforms. If you were a Pompeian of the time, what would you have drawn on the walls? Come and experience graffiti art, and enjoy the fun of painting on walls!



航海學系

展覽中我們可以找到古羅馬不同種類的船隻模型。船隻的造型會因為其用途及行駛水域的深淺而不同。此外，古羅馬海軍的戰船上安裝了很多特別的部件，用來加強作戰時候的威力。你認識這些部件的名稱嗎？



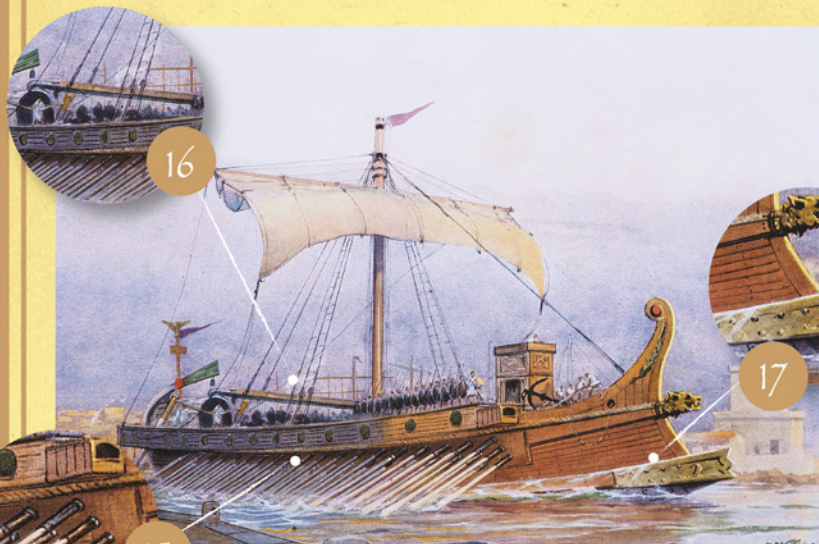
©The Art-Archive / Alamy Stock Photo

15. 戰船除了靠海風驅動之外，亦會利用人力作為動力來源。戰船的類型大多根據 的數量而命名。
16. 它的名字叫 ，在公元前二、三世紀的戰船上十分常見。海軍戰士可以通過這部件登上敵船，進行作戰。
17. 是一種安裝在船頭，用來破壞敵軍戰船的鐵製工具。以下展品有沒有帶給你一點啟示呢？



DEPARTMENT OF NAUTICAL SCIENCE

Models of different ships of ancient Rome are displayed in this exhibition. The appearances and handling of the ships differed, based on their uses and the depth of waters they travelled over. In addition, the naval warships of ancient Rome featured many special parts to strengthen their combat abilities. Do you know the names of these parts?



©The Art Archive / Alamy Stock Photo

15. In addition to relying on the wind power, warships were also driven by manpower. They are usually categorised based on the number of .
16. This is called . In the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC, it could be commonly seen on warships. Marines fighting at sea could board an enemy's vessel and fight through this part of the ship.
17. is an iron structure fixed to the prow of the ship as a weapon to ram the vessels of the enemy. Can these exhibits give you a hint or two about its name?



宗教學系

古羅馬人信奉各種不同的神祇，並且融合了希臘和埃及等地方的神話。他們會興建神殿廟宇，進行祭祀活動，祈求平安。你能把以下展品內神祇名稱和他們所擔任的職責配對起來嗎？



18. 伊西斯 ●

● (A) 勝利女神



19. 奈基 ●

● (B) 光明、音樂、醫藥與預言之神



20. 阿波羅 ●

● (C) 大地之神、船員的守護者

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Ancient Romans believed in various deities. Their beliefs were influenced by and merged with the myths of Greece, Egypt, and other places. They built temples and shrines for worshipping and praying for peace. Can you name the deities in the following exhibits and match them to their roles?



18. Isis



● (A) Personification of victory



19. Nike



● (B) God of the sun, music, healing and prophecy



20. Apollo



● (C) Ruler of heaven and earth, Protector of sailors

相信大家已經發掘到自己的興趣和潛質了，向你的理想進發吧！

Found Your Interests And Potential?
Good Luck In Pursuing Your Dreams!



答案

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. 阿波羅神殿 | 5. 廣場浴場 | 13. 馬賽克 | 18. C |
| 2. 大劇院 | 6. 競技場 | 14. 拉丁 | 19. A |
| 3. 廣場 | 7. 赫庫蘭尼姆 | 15. 船槳 | 20. B |
| 4. 維圖提烏斯· 普拉西都斯之家 和熟食店 | 11. 壁畫 | 16. 烏鴉吊橋 | |
| | 12. 大理石 | 17. 喙形鑿首 | |

建議答案

- 這件是碳化麵包。估計應該是麵包店的烘焙師在公元79年8月24日下午，正製作準備出售的麵包。突如其來的火山爆發令居於龐貝及赫庫蘭尼姆的居民措手不及，當兩個城市被火山灰掩埋時，這件麵包因而被封存在烤爐內超過一千年。
- 古羅馬人常用的食材包括穀類、魚類、少量肉類、果仁，還有蔬果。
- 從健康飲食金字塔原則來看，古羅馬人的飲食似乎相當均衡，因為可以從日常飲食中攝取每樣食物所含的不同營養。

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Temple of Apollo | 5. Forum Baths | 13. Mosaic | 18. C |
| 2. Large Theatre | 6. Amphitheatre | 14. Latin | 19. A |
| 3. Forum | 7. Herculaneum | 15. Oars | 20. B |
| 4. House and Thermopolium of Vetutius Placidus | 11. Fresco | 16. Corvus | |
| | 12. Marble | 17. Rostrum | |

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

- This is a carbonised loaf of bread. One can deduce that this form of bread was freshly baked by a baker in the afternoon of 24 August AD 79 and prepared for sale. The sudden volcanic eruption caught the residents of Pompeii and Herculaneum unprepared. As the two cities were covered in volcanic ash, this loaf that was still in the oven was kept sealed for more than 1,000 years.
- Grains, fish, a little meat, kernels, fruits and vegetables.
- By comparison with the healthy eating food pyramid, the diet of ancient Romans seems to be very balanced, because they consumed a range of nutrients from the variety of food they ate every day.



聯合主辦
Jointly presented by



康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural
Services Department



expona
MUSEUM EXHIBITION NETWORK

獨家贊助
Solely sponsored by



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

聯合籌劃
Jointly organised by



香港歷史博物館
HONG KONG MUSEUM OF HISTORY



expona
MUSEUM EXHIBITION NETWORK