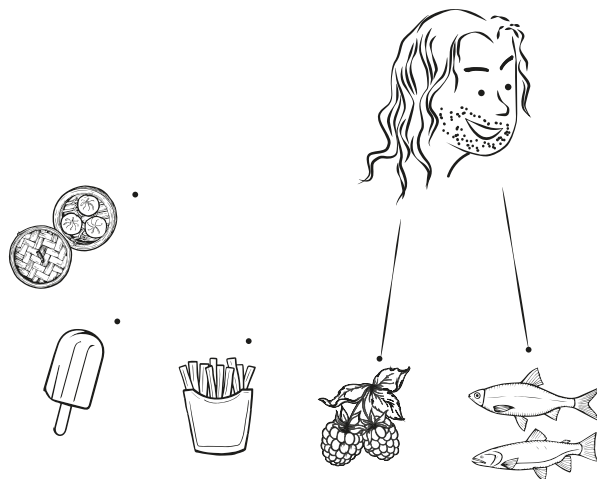


史前香港與歷代發展 — 答案

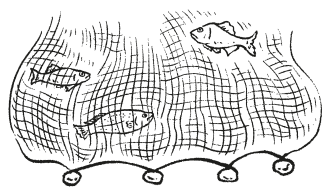
Prehistoric Hong Kong and the Dynasties - Answers

回到遠古當先民 Back to prehistoric times and live like an early inhabitant

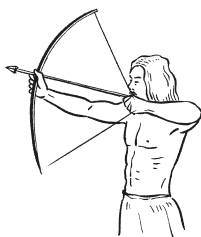
任務一：找食物 Task 1: Find Food



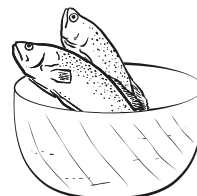
任務二：史前大廚 Task 2: Prehistoric Chef



石網墜
Stone net weight



石箭鏃
Stone arrowhead



陶鉢
Pottery basin

尖利形狀的遠射武器，
安裝在箭杆一端充當箭頭。
Attach this sharp stone to a shaft to
make an arrow, which you can then
use as a long-range hunting weapon.

用來盛載食物。
Use this utensil
to serve food.

繫於魚網之底部，
使魚網重量增加並沉入水中
捕魚落網。
Tie the stone to the bottom of
a fishing net to increase its weight
so that it sinks in the water
to catch fish.

任務三：陶器大師 Task 3: Pottery Master

沒有特定答案，由學生自由作答

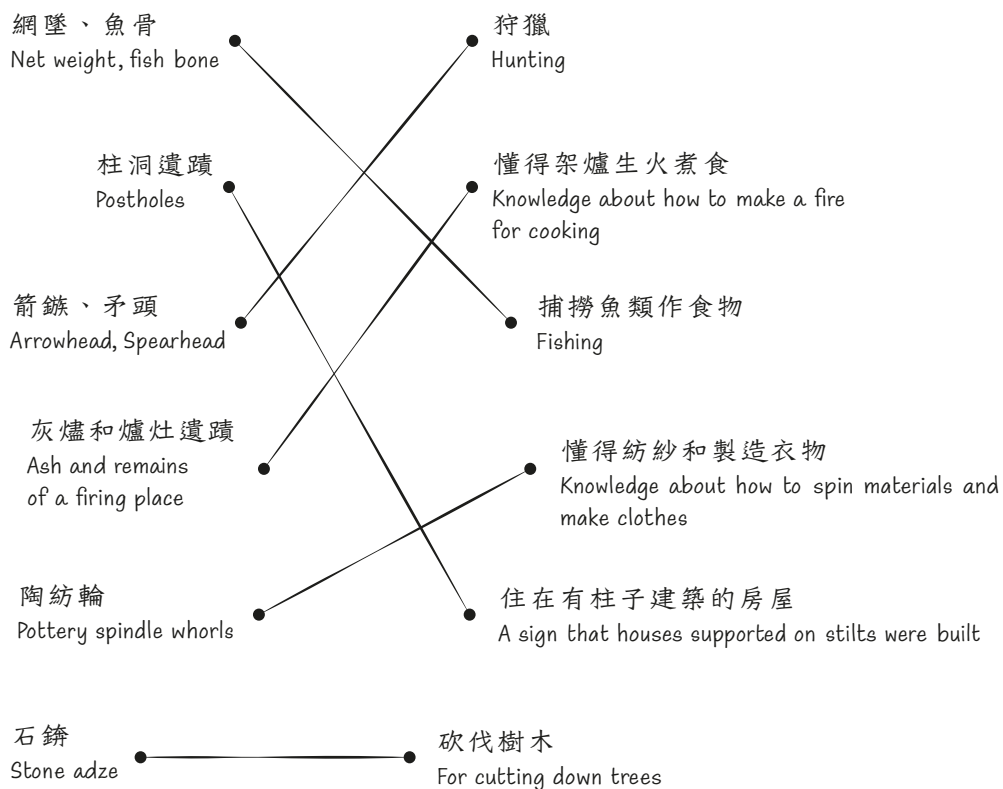
This is an open-ended question. There is no specific answer and students are free to express their own ideas.

考古解碼 Decoding Archaeology

任務一：文物身份證 Task 1: Relic ID Card

	名稱 Name	時期 Period	出土地點 Excavation site	用途 Use
1. 	石牙璋 Stone yazhang blade	商代 Shang dynasty	南丫島大灣遺址 Tai Wan, Lamma Island	祭祀禮器 Ritual object in religious ceremonies
2. 	青銅鏡 Bronze mirror	東漢 Eastern Han dynasty	李鄭屋漢墓 Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb	照鏡打扮/整理妝容 Dressing up / applying makeup
3. 	青銅魚勾 Bronze axe	青銅時代 Bronze period	南丫島深灣遺址 Sham Wan, Lamma Island	捕魚 Fishing
4. 	錢幣 Coins	宋朝 Song dynasty	奇力島遺址 Kellett Island	交易貨幣 Currency for trading

任務二：我是考古學家 Task 2: I am an archaeologist



任務三：穿越時空 Task 3: Time Travel

沒有特定答案，由學生自由作答

This is an open-ended question. There is no specific answer and students are free to express their own ideas.

香港的民俗 — 答案

Folk Culture in Hong Kong - Answers

挑戰一：猜猜我是誰 Challenge 1: Guess Who I am

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 醃製鹹魚 Preparing salted fish | 水上人、福佬人 Boat Dwellers and Hoklo |
| 2. 祠堂祭祀 Ancestral worship | 本地人、客家人 Punti and the Hakka |
| 3. 務農 Farming | 本地人、客家人 Punti and the Hakka |
| 4. 捕魚 Fishing | 水上人、福佬人 Boat Dwellers and Hoklo |

挑戰二：傳統婚嫁統籌師 Challenge 2: Traditional Wedding Planner

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 《奩儀錄》
A dowry register | 詳列女家致送男家的嫁妝物品
Lists all the items in a dowry presented by the bride's family to the groom's family |
| 2. 傳統多層禮盒
Traditional wedding present box | 用以盛載海味及其他食物
For delivering dried seafood and other foodstuffs |
| 3. 「乾譜」
Qianpu | 男家致送女家之書柬，列出準新郎的生辰八字、籍貫和三代姓名
A document sent to the prospective bride's family as a token of intention listing the birth and astrological particulars of the prospective groom as well as details of his family background |
| 4. 茶杯、銀茶托及銀杯蓋
Teacups with silver lids and saucers | 婚禮中向男家長輩敬茶之用
Used to offer tea to the groom's parents and relatives |

其他傳統婚嫁用品包括禮服、嫁衣、盛載乾果及禮書的禮盒、椰子及檳榔，以及子孫尺等。

Other items for traditional weddings include formal clothing, traditional wedding costumes, gift boxes for carrying wedding documents and dried fruit, coconuts and betel nuts, and an 'offspring ruler', among others.

挑戰三：節日之「最」 Challenge 3: Your Favourite Festival

挑戰四：「飄色」彩妝變變變 Challenge 4: Dress up for Piu Sik

沒有特定答案，由學生自由作答

This is an open-ended question. There is no specific answer and students are free to express their own ideas.

香港割佔與早年發展 — 答案

Cession and the Early Growth of Hong Kong – Answers

貿易與戰爭記序 Trade and War

時序 Order	發生年份 Year	人物/事件 Historical figures/events	詳情 Details
5	1860	《北京條約》 Convention of Peking	清廷割讓香港島予英國 The Qing court ceded Hong Kong Island to Britain.
3	1839	林則徐 Lin Zexu	正式獲准繳納年租在澳門居住 Officially allowed to live in Macau if they paid an annual rent.
1	1498	達伽馬 Vasco da Gama	於虎門銷煙 Destroyed opium in Humen.
4	1842	《南京條約》 Treaty of Nanking	清廷割讓九龍半島今界限街以南的地方及昂船洲予英國 The Qing court ceded the area south of today's Boundary Street on the Kowloon Peninsula, and Stonecutters Island, to Britain.
6	1848	《展拓香港界址專條》 Convention Respecting an Extension of the Hong Kong Territory	葡萄牙航海家，開闢了通往東方的新航路。 Portuguese navigator who discovered a new sea route to the East.
2	1557	葡萄牙人 Portuguese	清廷租借新界土地予英國 The Qing court leased land in the New Territories to Britain.

不平等條約你要知 Learn about the Unequal Treaties

- (i) 《南京條約》 Treaty of Nanking
- (ii) 香港島 Hong Kong Island
- (iii) 五個 five
- (iv) 《北京條約》 Convention of Peking
- (v) 九龍半島南端 southern tip of Kowloon Peninsula
- (vi) 新界 New Territories
- (vii) 99

遊「歷」早期香港 Tour of Early 20th Century Hong Kong

革命足跡團 Traces of Revolution Tour



同盟會招待所舊址，該處為往來香港的革命黨人提供藏身處。

Original site of the Tongmenghui (United League) reception centre, which provided shelter for revolutionaries in Hong Kong.

香港興中會總部舊址。該會於1895年組成，總部以「乾亨行」商號作為掩飾。

Original site of the Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) headquarters. Formed in 1895, the society established its headquarters here under the cover of a commercial company named Kin Heng Hong.

「四大寇」聚所楊耀記。楊鶴齡在店內獨闢一樓作他們聚會之地。

Yeung Yiu Kee, the meeting place of the "Four Great Outlaws". Yang Heling provided a room for meeting on the upper floor of the shop.

《中國日報》報館舊址，該報於1900年1月25日由革命黨創辦，以宣傳革命思想。

Original site of the Zhongguo Ribao office. The newspaper was first published on 25 January 1900 to promote revolutionary ideas.

香港其他與清末的革命活動有關的地方包括：

Other places in Hong Kong related to the revolutionary activities in the late Qing dynasty include:

杏謙樓西菜館舊址、紅樓、輔仁文社舊址及和記棧舊址等。

Original site of Heng Yin Lau Western Restaurant, Red House, original site of Furen Literary Society and original site of Wo Kee Chan.

教育遊學團 Education Tour

1. 觀廷書室 Kun Ting Study Hall
2. 鄧氏族人 Tang clan
3. 二帝書院 Yi Tai Study Hall
4. 首間 first
5. 工業訓練 technical education
6. 香港大學 The University of Hong Kong
7. 小學 primary school

交通工具周遊團 Transport Tour

1. 人力車 Rickshaw
2. 九廣鐵路 Kowloon-Canton Railway
3. 電車 Tram
4. 山頂纜車 The Peak Tram

日佔時期 — 答案

The Japanese Occupation - Answers

逆境求生 Survive in Adversity



被俘的英軍
British prisoners of war



一般市民
General Public



抗日人士
Resistance fighters

過着艱苦的生活
Lead a hard life

加入東江縱隊
Join the East River Column

被關進集中營
Be detained in an internment camp

我的生活及願望：
My everyday life and hope:

沒有特定答案，由學生自由作答
This is an open-ended question. There is no specific answer and students are free to express their own ideas.

抗日縱橫 Fighting the Japanese

		1.	一				香	2.	港			抗	3.	日
			九					督						本
四	一	九	四	六	年									
			一					二	臨	4.	時	軍	政	府
		三	年	零	八	個	月				用			
											手			
								三	濫	印	軍	票		

1. 1941
2. Governor
3. Japan
4. Military note
5. Three years and eight months
6. Interim military government
7. Issue large amounts of the military note
8. 1946

重光之路 Road to Liberation



香港淪陷
Fall of Hong Kong

1941年12月8日，
日軍進攻香港。
Japanese forces
attacked Hong Kong
on 8 December 1941.

1941年12月9日，
港督楊慕琦向日軍投降。
Hong Kong governor Mark Aitchison Young
surrendered to the Japanese army on
9 December 1941.

日軍在佔領香港後，繼續由
英國官員管治香港。
British officials continued to administer the city
after the Japanese occupied Hong Kong.

清廷率領清兵到香港與
日軍談判。
The Qing court sent its soldiers to
Hong Kong to negotiate with the
Japanese army.

「香港保衛戰」
持續了18天。
The Battle of Hong Kong
lasted 18 days.

「軍票」為日佔期間在
香港流通的貨幣。
The currency used in Hong Kong
during the Japanese occupation
was the "military note".

日佔期間，市民可在市場上
自由購買食物及日常用品。
During the Japanese occupation,
residents were easily able to buy food
and household goods.

戰後，香港市民可將軍票
兌換回港幣。
After the war, Hong Kong citizens
could exchange their "military
notes" for Hong Kong dollars.

戰後，「軍票」
可繼續在香港使用。
People were still able to use
the "military notes" in Hong
Kong after the war.

香港市民經歷了三年
零八個月的日治歲月。
Hong Kong people suffered under
Japanese rule for three years
and eight months.

日軍投降後，港督楊慕琦隨即
接管香港事務。
After the Japanese surrendered, Hong Kong
Governor Mark Young immediately took over
the running of Hong Kong affairs.

1945年8月15日，
日皇宣佈無條件投降。
The Emperor of Japan announced
his country's unconditional
surrender on 15 August 1945.

日軍投降後，英軍立即成立
民治政府進行管治工作。
After the Japanese surrendered, British
forces immediately established a civil
government to administer the city.



香港重光
Liberation of
Hong Kong

現代都市及香港回歸 — 答案

Modern Metropolis and Return to the Motherland - Answers

歲月留「聲」 Sounds of the Olden Days

電影院 At the cinema	A
街上 On the street	A
涼茶舖 At the herbal tea shop	A
士多 In the store	C
學校 At school	B
冰室 At the café	B

下一站..... The Next Stop is

(i). 人力車	ricksaw
(ii). 獅子山隧道	Lion Rock Tunnel
(iii). 荔枝角大橋	Lai Chi Kok Bridge
(iv). 海底	Cross Harbour
(v). 貨櫃碼頭	container ports
(vi). 地下	Mass Transit
(vii). 玫瑰園計劃	Rose Garden Project
(viii). 青馬大橋	Tsing Ma Bridge
(ix). 赤鱘角機場	Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok

那些年 Those Were the Days

- 1963年 1963
- 1953年 1953
- 1962年襲港颱風的名字 The name of the typhoon that struck Hong Kong in 1962.
- 展開公營房屋計劃 The government launched the public housing programme.
- 1950至1960年代初，香港人口激增，每逢乾旱炎夏必定缺水，故政府實施限制供水。
Hong Kong's population increased sharply from the 1950s to the early 1960s, and there were inevitable water shortages in dry and hot summers, so the government started rationing the water supply.

認識國旗區旗 Know about the National and Regional Flags

- 5
- 黃、紅 Yellow and red
- 5
4. & 5. *沒有特定答案，由學生自由作答*
This is an open-ended question. There is no specific answer and students are free to express their own ideas.

回歸紀念冊 Commemorative Handover Album

(i). 新界	New Territories
(ii). 鄧小平	Deng Xiaoping
(iii). 一國兩制	one country, two systems
(iv). 中英聯合聲明	Sino-British Joint Declaration
(v). 五十	50
(vi). 英國	Britain
(vii). 香港會議展覽中心	Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre