

逆境求生 Survive in Adversity

日佔時期的香港市民活在惶恐悲慘之中,如果你是下列人士,你的生活是怎樣的(以線配對加文字描述)?你在逆境中有什麼願望?

During the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, local residents lived in fear and misery. Imagine you are one of the people shown below. What do you think your life would be like? Match the descriptions with the photos and add your own thoughts. What are your hopes in this time of 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

我的生活及願望: My everyday life and hopes: 加入東江縱隊 Join the East River Column

我的生活及願望: My everyday life and hopes: 被關進集中營 Be detained in an internment camp

> 我的生活及願望: My everyday life and hopes:

抗日縱橫 Fighting the Japanese

日佔時期的香港,人們的生活苦不堪言。回顧這段艱苦歲月,你對它的認識有多少?請將以下問題的正確答案寫在適當的格子內(只限中文答案)。 英文答案請填在____上。

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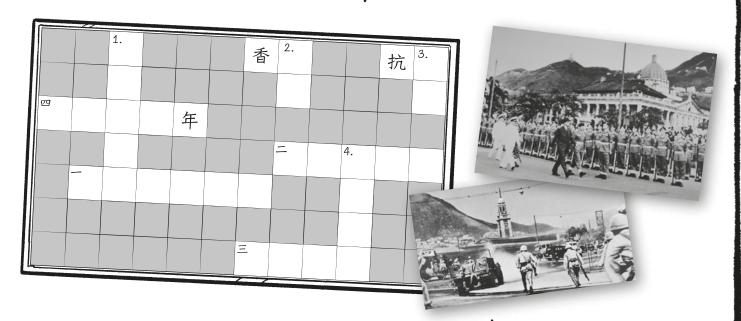
People's lives in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation were miserable. How much do you know about these years of struggle? Read the following questions and then write the correct answers in the boxes if answering in Chinese or write the answers in English on the line____.

縱

- 1. 日軍在哪一年進攻香港?
- 2. 重光後,楊慕琦以甚麼身分復職?
- 3. 美國於1945年8月在廣島和長崎投下原子彈後,哪一國家隨即宣佈無條件投降?
- 4.日佔時期在香港使用的貨幣名稱是 甚麼?

横

- 一.香港經歷了多久的日治歲月?
- 二.日佔時期結束,夏慤少將率領成立了 甚麼來進行管治和重建工作?
- 三.日治時期,日軍的甚麼行動導致香港出現嚴重的通貨膨脹?
- 四.戰後,民治政府於哪一年再度成立?



- 1. What year did the Japanese attack Hong Kong?
- 2. In what capacity did Mark Aitchison Young resume office after Hong Kong was liberated?
- 3. After the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, which country immediately announced its unconditional surrender?
- 4. What was the name of the currency used in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation?
- 5. How long did the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong last?
- 6. At the end of the Japanese occupation, what did Rear Admiral Sir H.J. Harcourt establish to administer and rebuild the city?
- 7. During the Japanese occupation, what did the Japanese do that caused serious inflation in Hong Kong?
- 8. When was the civil government re-established after the war?

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8.

重光之路

香港經歷了三年零八個月的日治後,於1945年8月獲得重光。試將與香港淪陷及重光有關的正確史實以 → 連起來,建立香港重光之路!



香港淪陷



1941年12月8日, 日軍進攻香港。 1941年12月9日, 港督楊慕琦向日軍投降。

£ 111/1.

日軍在佔領香港後,繼續 由英國官員管治香港。

清廷率領清兵到香港 與日軍談判。

「香港保衛戰」 持續了18天。

「軍票」為日佔期間在 香港流通的貨幣。

日佔期間,市民可在 市場上自由購買食物 及日常用品。

戰後,香港市民可將 軍票兌換回港幣。

戰後,「軍票」 可繼續在香港使用。 香港市民經歷了三年零八個月的日治歲月。

日軍投降後,港督 楊慕琦隨即接管香

港事務。

1945年8月15日, 日皇宣佈無條件投降。 日軍投降後,英軍立 即成立民治政府進行 管治工作。



香港重光

առ^ըյավու օշտ ըւտակ_{ուտ, ա}րիկնու

Road to Liberation

After three years and eight months of the Japanese occupation, Hong Kong was liberated in August 1945. Read the statements below. Only some of them are correct, while the others have been made up. Link the correct historical facts describing the fall and liberation of Hong Kong with — to build Hong Kong's road to liberation!

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Fall of Hong Kong

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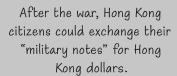
Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong on 8 December 1941. Hong Kong governor Mark Aitchison Young surrendered to the Japanese army on 9 December 1941.

British officials continued to administer the city after the Japanese occupied Hong Kong.

The Qing court sent its soldiers to Hong Kong to negotiate with the Japanese army.

The Battle of Hong Kong lasted 18 days.

The currency used in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation was the "military note". During the Japanese occupation residents were easily able to but food and household goods.



People were still able to use the "military notes" in Hong Kong after the war.

Hong Kong people suffered under Japanese rule for three years and eight months.

£ 117/1.

After the Japanese surrendered, Hong Kong Governor Mark Young immediately took over the running of Hong Kong affairs.

The Emperor of Japan announced his country's unconditional surrender on 15 August 1945. After the Japanese surrendered, British forces immediately established a civil government to administer the city.



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Liberation of Hong Kong

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