

摩·登·都·會  
滬港社會風貌

MODERN  
METROPOLIS

MATERIAL CULTURE OF  
SHANGHAI AND HONG KONG

29/4 - 17/8/2009



教育小冊子  
Educational Pamphlet

# 摩登「詞彙」 Modern "Vocabulary"

上海(別名：滬)和香港在開埠後，受西方文化影響，兩地居民在衣食住行等方面都有不少改變。兩地匯聚中西文化，成為擁有獨特都市面貌的摩登都會。究竟當時上海人和香港人在生活上有何轉變呢？不如跟我們一起看看吧！

Following the opening of trading ports in Shanghai (also known as Hu) and Hong Kong, people in the two cities experienced a significant change in lifestyle due to their exposure to western cultures. The twin cities became international metropolises as they adopted a new way of life, combining Chinese and western cultures. What were the changes in the lifestyles of the people in Shanghai and Hong Kong? Let's take a look and find out!

在暢遊摩登都會之前，我們先來認識當年新興的名詞及產品，你知道它們的意思嗎？

Before touring the two modern metropolises, let's first learn some modern terms and products that became popular during that period. Do you know what the terms below mean?

摩登： 是英文單字 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 的譯音，意思是洋派而時髦，代表現代化。

Modeng: This is transliteration of the English word 1. \_\_\_\_\_, meaning westernised and trendy. It refers to modernisation.

洋貨： 指來自 2. \_\_\_\_\_，以及由 \_\_\_\_\_ 製造的器物。

Yanghuo: The term was used to refer to goods imported from 2. \_\_\_\_\_ or products made by \_\_\_\_\_.



荷蘭水：指 3. \_\_\_\_\_，據說該飲料最先由荷蘭貨船運載至中國，因而得名。

Helan shui (Dutch Water): This means 3. \_\_\_\_\_. It was so called because the product was first transported to China by Dutch vessels.



舞廳： 指男女跳 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 的地方，為當時最時髦的消費場所。

Ballroom: This refers to the place where people went for 4. \_\_\_\_\_, and was also the trendiest leisure venue at the time.



美女月份牌： 繪有 5. \_\_\_\_\_，並在畫面標有商品、商號和商標，用以贈送給顧客的年曆。

Calendar Poster: This is a yearly calendar featuring images of 5. \_\_\_\_\_, goods, company names and trademarks. It was given to customers as gifts.



## 摩登「外」語 Modern "foreign" words

滬港兩地開埠後，中外人士交往頻繁，為適應中外貿易需要，香港及上海分別出現了以廣東話和上海話標示的洋涇浜英語讀本。試試朗讀下列的廣東話或上海話讀音來猜猜對應的英語生字。

After Shanghai and Hong Kong were opened as trading ports, Chinese people had frequent contact with foreigners. To meet the needs of foreign trade, Pidgin English readers with pronunciation keys in Cantonese or Shanghainese appeared in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Try reading aloud the following Cantonese or Shanghainese pronunciation keys and figure out what English words they refer to.



6.

采納(上海話)

猜那(廣東話)

caai-na (Cantonese)

答案 Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

7.

谷貓迎(上海話)

決麼玲(廣東話)

kyut-mo-ling (Cantonese)

答案 Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

8.

福丁(上海話)

科天(廣東話)

fo-tin (Cantonese)

答案 Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

9.

色麥(上海話)

森麻(廣東話)

sum-ma (Cantonese)

答案 Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_



10.

啡司(上海話)

飛士(廣東話)

fei-si (Cantonese)

答案 Answer:

\_\_\_\_\_

## 新城風貌 New Cities. New looks

認識過新名詞及外語後，來跟我們一起看看摩登都市的新式建築！上海與香港的沿岸興建了不少西式建築物，如領事館、銀行、酒店等，展現了新城的風貌。直到今天，不少建築物仍保存下來，成為城市的地標，你能從舊相片中認出它們嗎！

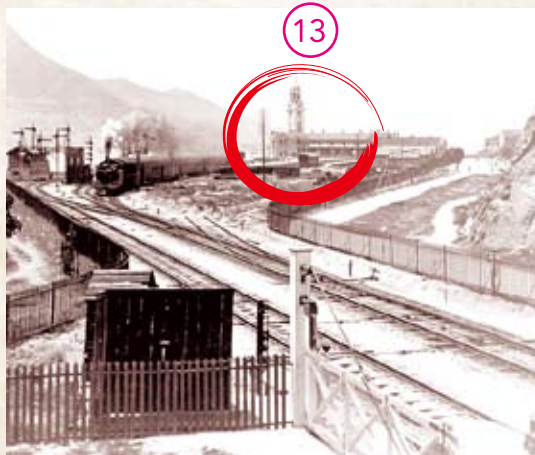
Now that you have learned new vocabularies and foreign words, let's catch a glimpse of the cities' new architecture! Western structures were constructed along the waterfront of Shanghai and Hong Kong and the buildings included foreign embassies, banks and hotels. These well-known landmarks, some of which have been preserved until today, gave the twin cities a westernised appearance. Can you recognise the buildings from these photographs?

### 香港 Hong Kong

11



12



13

11. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

### 上海 Shanghai

14



15

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_



## 西式餐館 Western Restaurants

在上海，西餐又叫「大餐」和「大菜」。隨著通商的需要，外國人來到雙城定居，西餐館開始出現。早期不少西餐廳都開設在大酒店內，西餐的菜餚、餐具和餐桌禮儀皆與中菜有別。吃西餐是趕時髦的表現，能夠負擔西餐消費的華人，都是社會上較富裕並接受西式教育的階層。

In Shanghai, western meals were called "dachan" (big meal) or "dacai." As trading thrived, foreigners settled in Shanghai and Hong Kong, creating a demand for western food. Early western restaurants were mostly opened in large hotels. The menu, tableware and etiquette were very different from Chinese dining, and it was considered a sign of sophistication to go to western restaurants. Meanwhile, Chinese patrons of western restaurants were all affluent and foreign-educated.

### 考考你 Quiz :

你知道西餐上菜的次序嗎？試順序排列出來。

Do you know the order of courses in western dining?

Please arrange the courses below in the correct order.

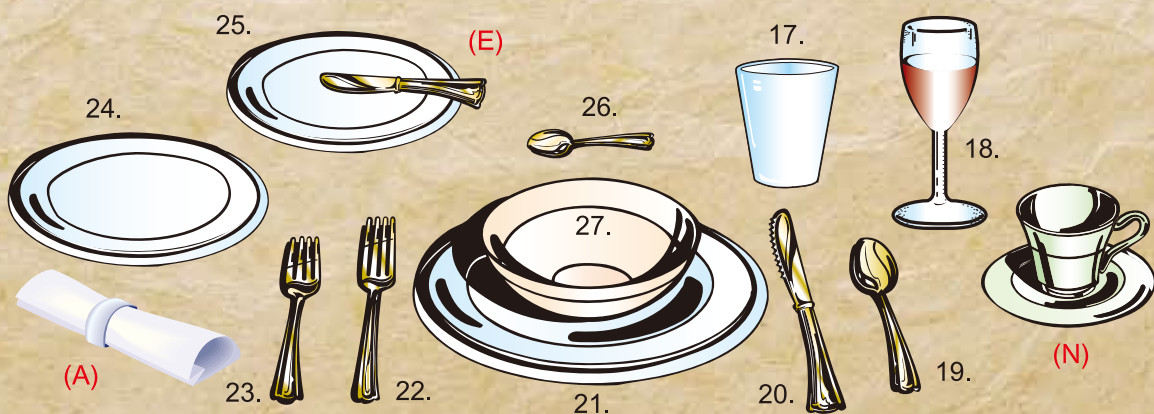
16. : \_\_\_\_\_

### 菜單 Menu

- A. 主菜 Main course
- B. 副菜 Second course
- C. 湯 Soup
- D. 咖啡、茶 Coffee, tea
- E. 頭盤 Starter
- F. 甜品 Dessert
- G. 配菜 Side dish

認識西餐餐具的擺放是吃西餐的基本禮儀，你能把正確英文字填在空格內嗎？

The arrangement of tableware is an important part of western dining. Can you fill in the blanks with the correct letter?



- (A) 餐巾 Napkin (B) 水杯 Water glass (C) 酒杯 Wine glass (D) 麵包盤 Bread basket  
 (E) 牛油刀 Butter knife (F) 湯碗 Soup bowl (G) 湯匙 Spoon (H) 主菜盤 Dinner plate  
 (I) 沙拉盤 Salad bowl (J) 沙拉叉 Salad fork (K) 主菜叉 Dinner fork (L) 主菜刀 Dinner knife  
 (M) 點心匙 Dessert spoon (N) 咖啡杯及碟 Coffee cup and saucer

答案 Answer : 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_ 21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_  
 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_

後來，為了適應中國人不同消費水平，西餐館不獨開設在高貴的大酒店中，亦有獨立經營的小餐室，售賣西式食品和簡單的西菜。

As Chinese people became accustomed to western dining, premium hotels were no longer the exclusive hosts for western restaurants. Smaller western restaurants meeting the Chinese people's standard of living were opened for business. They sold all kinds of western food or offered simple western meals.

## 潮流理髮 Stylish Hair

吃完豐富的「大餐」後，我們來到都市人追求時髦扮相的地方——理髮店。

新式理髮店最早由法國人在上海法租界內開設，至五四運動後，華人女子亦開始流行剪髮。至1930年代，燙髮從國外傳入，用燒熱的電鉗燙製髮型，令頭髮捲曲有彈性，更易梳理成各種新式髮型。婦女們興起一股燙髮熱潮，女明星的新款髮型更成為女士仿效對象。

After a big western feast, let's visit the hairdresser, where city dwellers keep up with the latest trends in style.

The earliest modern hair salons in China were opened by the French in Shanghai's French Concession. After the May Fourth Movement, Chinese women began getting haircuts. During the 1930s, perms became popular. A heated electric rod was used to create bouncy curls, making styling a lot easier. Perms became a popular fad, and women often copied the new hairstyles of female celebrities.

你能分辨出由清末民初至二次大戰前香港和上海時興髮型的轉變嗎？試加以配對。

Can you tell the changes in hairstyle in Shanghai and Hong Kong from the late Qing and early Republican Period to World War II? See if you can make the correct match.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

28. 十九世紀末 Late 19th century : \_\_\_\_\_

29. 二十世紀初 Early 20th century : \_\_\_\_\_

30. 1930至1940年代 1930s - 1940s : \_\_\_\_\_



試設計摩登髮型，然後繪畫在畫框內吧！

Try to design a modern hairstyle, and draw it inside the frame!



# 新興百貨

二次大戰前，不少上海和香港人都在百貨公司購買日用品。當時著名的百貨公司有「先施」、「永安」及「大新」，它們相繼在香港和上海兩地開業，售賣最流行的時裝和最新潮的物品，並以分櫃售貨、定時經營和明碼標價招徠顧客，成為追求時尚人士必去的地方。

下面是百貨公司的宣傳單張，刊登了最時髦的貨品，你能從展覽中找出來嗎？

洋裙  
Skirts

旗袍  
Qipao

33. \_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_\_

時鐘  
Clocks

35. \_\_\_\_\_

36. \_\_\_\_\_

37. \_\_\_\_\_

38. \_\_\_\_\_

39. \_\_\_\_\_

雙妹牌  
花露水  
司公限有衛生廣

香煙 Cigarettes

摩登  
百貨

Modern Metro

題示：宣傳標語 40.  
Hint: Slogan 40.  
電話：  
Tele



# Department Stores

Before World War II, the people of Shanghai and Hong Kong visited department stores to purchase daily goods, including Sincere, Wing On and Sun Company Limited. They sold latest fashion and items in Hong Kong and Shanghai. The goods were neatly arranged and sold in sections, business hours were set and prices were clearly displayed. These business practices were especially attractive to modern shoppers.

Below is an advertising flyer of a department store with images of the trendiest goods. Can you pick them out from the exhibits?

31. \_\_\_\_\_ 牌大衣  
Men's coat by \_\_\_\_\_

帽  
Hats

西服  
Suit

32. \_\_\_\_\_ 套裝  
\_\_\_\_\_ Set

香水  
Perfume

雪花膏  
The Snow Cream

都會公司  
Metropolis Co. Ltd.

：一二三四五六  
phone: 123456

謝謝你的蒞臨，請蓋上本店印章，以作紀念。  
Thank you for coming. Please stamp our company chop here as a keepsake.

## 時興影樓 Studios



頭髮燙好了，當然要來影樓拍照留念！早期的照相館多稱為影樓，早於1850年代，上海已出現了照相行業，而香港最早的影樓則於1845年在中環開業。隨著攝影技術的傳入和普及，到影樓照相成為當時時興一族必做的事。

Now that you have had your hair done, it's time for a portrait in the studio! Early photography shops were called studios. Even as early as the 1850s, photography was already a profession in Shanghai. The earliest studio in Hong Kong was opened in Central in 1845. As photographic technology and skills were introduced to China and gained popularity, it became very common for trendy people to get studio shots.

早期的影樓照相與現今的有何不同之處？

What are the differences between studios in the past and their counterparts today?

	早期的影樓 Studios in the Past	現代的影樓 Studios Today
相機底片 Negative	(41) _____ 底片，並需塗上 (42) _____ (41) _____ negatives applied with (42) _____	數碼記憶咭 Digital memory card
感光度 Sensitivity to light	速度(43) _____ (43) _____	速度快 Fast
拍攝時間 Shooting time	(44) _____ 分鐘 (44) _____ minutes	不用等待 Instantly
影樓的位置 Location of the studio	(45) _____ 採光較足的房間 或 (46) _____ 充足的晴天才能營業 (45) _____ , where lighting is sufficient or the studios are only open on (46) _____	沒有限制 No limitation



雖然當時照相技術不能與現今科技相比，然而在二十世紀初期，照相是新穎且趕時髦的表現。以下是兩幀早期拍攝的舊照片，你認識當中的人物和地點嗎？

Although technology at the time was not as advanced as today, studio photography was still in vogue during the early 20th century. The following old photographs were taken in the early days. Do you recognise the people and the location?



圖中照片地點為 47. \_\_\_\_\_，出自著名攝影師約翰·湯姆森1868至1874年的《中國及其人民圖冊》。

This photograph, showing 47. \_\_\_\_\_, is selected from the album of "Illustrations of China and Its People" (1868-1874) by John Thomson, who was a renowned photographer of the time.

此照片出自《中國及其人民圖冊》，相中的人物為道光皇帝第六子恭親王48. \_\_\_\_\_，約攝於1868至1874年間。

This is the photograph of Prince Kung 48. \_\_\_\_\_, sixth son of Emperor Daoguang from the "Illustrations of China and Its People" during 1868 and 1874.



## 便利交通 Convenient Transport

在摩登城市裡，交通非常方便，你可以暢遊城中每一角落。當雙城出現新式馬路的同時，交通工具亦產生變化，由過去的轎子、馬車，漸變為人力車、電車和汽車。你知道人力車為何叫「黃包車」嗎？因為車身塗上黃色，故稱「黃包車」。試回答下列問題，看看你對人力車有多少認識。

In a modern city, transportation is often very convenient and you can reach every corner of the city with public transport. When the twin cities of Shanghai and Hong Kong built modern roads, transportation means also underwent change. The sedan chairs and horse carriages of the past were replaced by rickshaws, trams and cars. Do you know why the rickshaw was called "huangbaoche" (the yellow car)? It was because the rickshaws were painted yellow. Try to answer the following questions and see how much you know about rickshaws.

(49) 人力車從哪裡引入至上海和香港？

Where was the rickshaw introduced to Shanghai and Hong Kong?

- a. 日本 Japan   b. 英國 England   c. 法國 France

(50) 人力車為何在三十年代被廣泛使用？

Why was the rickshaw widely used during the 1930s?

i 只需一人操作

Easy to operate by one person only.

ii 走起來較轎子快速

It was faster than a man-powered sedan chair.

iii 車費廉宜

The fare was cheaper.

- a. i 和 and ii   b. ii 和 and iii   c. 三者皆是 all of the above





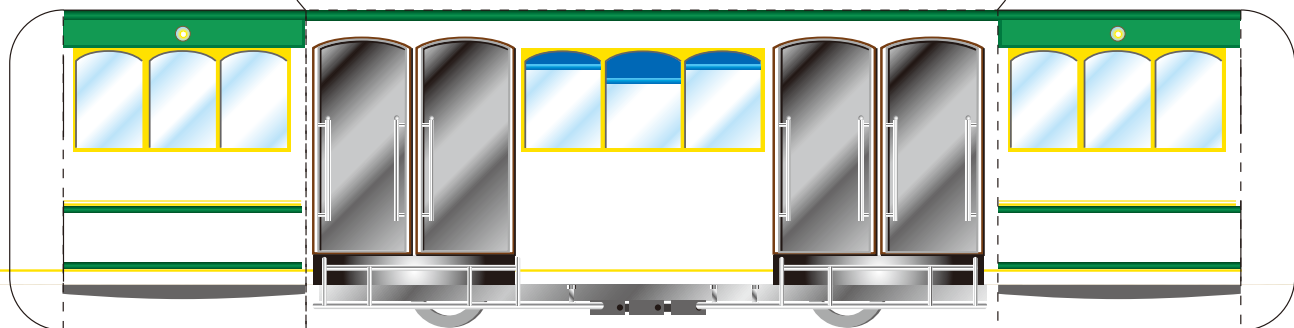
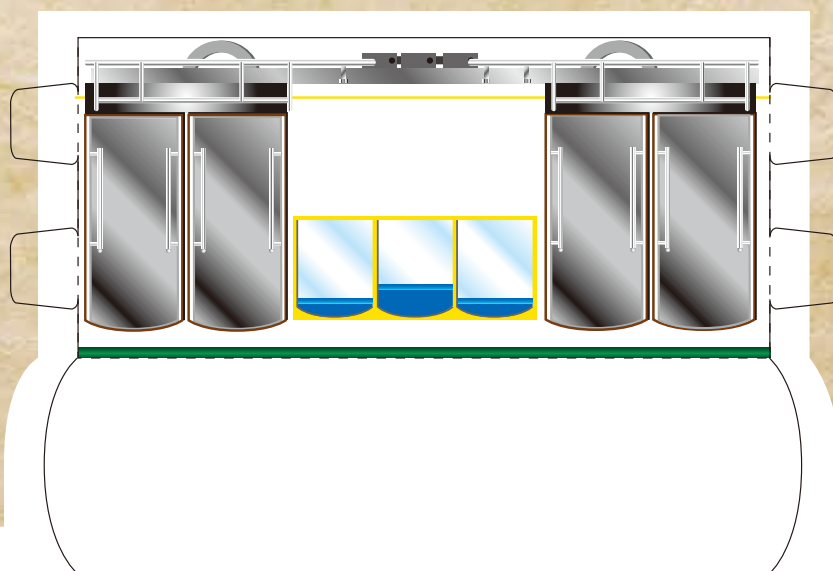


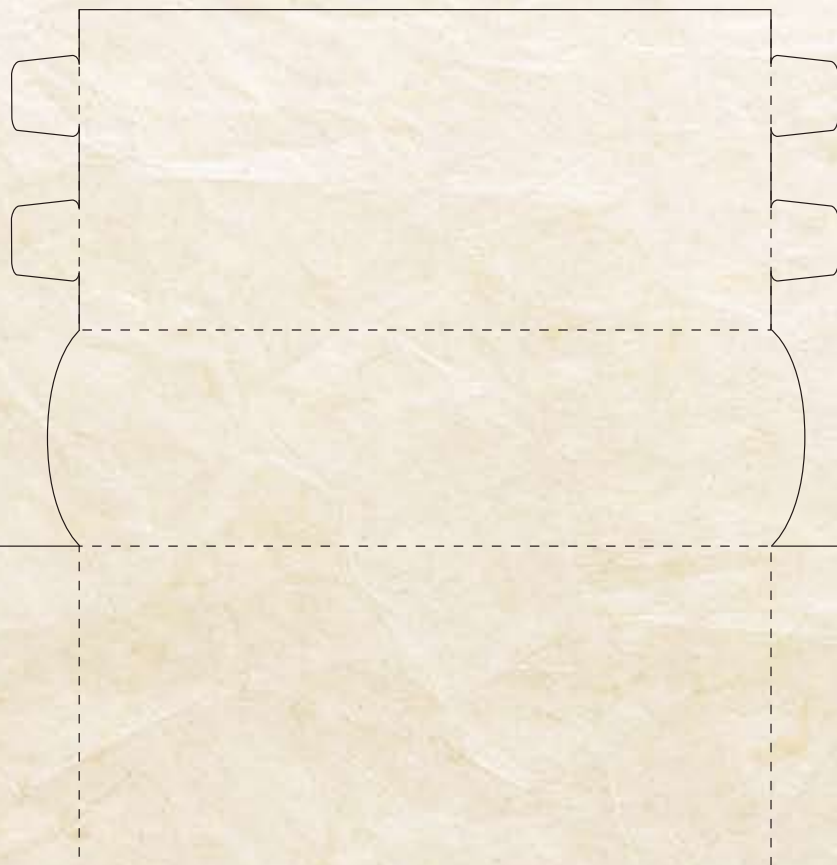
港島中環德輔道中，馬路上兩輛雙層電車分別向相反方向行駛，約攝於1920至1925年。電車於1904年開始在香港行駛，1912年起引進雙層電車。

Two double-decker trams are travelling in opposite directions on Des Voeux Road in Central, Hong Kong Island. This photograph was taken circa between 1920 and 1925. Trams began serving Hong Kong in 1904 and double-decker trams were introduced in 1912.

下面是一幅香港早期電車的圖樣，請用剪刀沿邊慢慢剪下，再用膠水或膠紙將之拼成立體模型。你更可利用顏色筆畫上你喜愛的顏色及圖案呢！

The following shows an early Hong Kong tram. Please cut it out with a pair of scissors and create a 3D model with glue or adhesive tapes. You can paint the model in your favourite colours and patterns!







## 參觀後活動 Follow-up Activities

以下這些問題，請你在參觀展覽後再細想想，並與老師和同學一起分享和討論你的看法。

1. 香港和上海分別於開埠以後見證中西文化交流，在這個過程中，你認為兩地有什麼異同？
2. 中國現正朝著現代化和改革開放的道路前進，你認為雙城在這個道路上可扮演什麼角色呢？

After you have visited the exhibition, please give some thought to the following questions, and then share your views with your teacher and classmates.

1. Both Shanghai and Hong Kong witnessed exchanges between Chinese and western cultures. What were the similarities and differences between the two cities that they experienced?

2. China is undergoing a process of modernisation, reform and opening. What do you think is the role of the twin cities in this transitional period?

## 答案 Answers

- |                                                                                                                            |                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Modern                                                                                                                  | 23. J                                      |
| 2. 外國；外國人 abroad; foreigners                                                                                               | 24. I                                      |
| 3. 汽水 fizzy drink                                                                                                          | 25. D                                      |
| 4. 社交舞 social dancing                                                                                                      | 26. M                                      |
| 5. 摩登女郎 modern women                                                                                                       | 27. F                                      |
| 6. China 中國                                                                                                                | 28. A, D, G                                |
| 7. Good Morning 早晨                                                                                                         | 29. B, E, H                                |
| 8. Fourteen 十四                                                                                                             | 30. C, F, I                                |
| 9. Summer 夏季                                                                                                               | 31. 培羅蒙 Baromon                            |
| 10. Face 臉                                                                                                                 | 32. 剃刀 Razor                               |
| 11. 最高法院(1912-1985年) /<br>立法局大樓 (1985年後) 今立法會大樓<br>Supreme Court (1912-1985) /<br>Legislative Council Building (post 1985) | 33. 網傘 Silk parasol                        |
| 12. 皇后像廣場 Statue Square                                                                                                    | 34. 高跟鞋 High-heeled shoes                  |
| 13. 位於尖沙咀九廣鐵路總站的鐘樓<br>Clock Tower at Kowloon-Canton Railway<br>Terminus, Tsim Sha Tsui.                                    | 35. 懷錶 Pocket watch                        |
| 14. 華懋飯店 (1929-1956年) /<br>和平飯店 (1956年後)<br>The Cathay Hotel (1929-1956) /<br>Fairmont Peace Hotel (post 1956)             | 36. 留聲機 Gramophone                         |
| 15. 外白渡橋/ 花園橋<br>Garden Bridge                                                                                             | 37. 洋酒 Wine and liquors                    |
| 16. E, C, B, A, G, F, D                                                                                                    | 38. 花露水 Florida water                      |
| 17. B                                                                                                                      | 39. 海棠粉 Hoi Tong face powder               |
| 18. C                                                                                                                      | 40. 言之有物則可，例如鐵價不二 / 童叟無欺……<br>any specific |
| 19. G                                                                                                                      | 41. 玻璃 Glass                               |
| 20. L                                                                                                                      | 42. 感光藥水 photosensitive solution           |
| 21. H                                                                                                                      | 43. 慢 Slow                                 |
| 22. K                                                                                                                      | 44. 十多 More than ten                       |
|                                                                                                                            | 45. 頂樓 On the rooftop                      |
|                                                                                                                            | 46. 陽光 sunny days                          |
|                                                                                                                            | 47. 香港海岸 The Praya, Hong Kong              |
|                                                                                                                            | 48. 奕訢 Yinxin                              |
|                                                                                                                            | 49. a                                      |
|                                                                                                                            | 50. c                                      |





上海市文物管理委員會與康樂及文化事務署聯合主辦  
香港歷史博物館與上海市歷史博物館籌劃



Jointly presented by the Shanghai Administration of Culture Heritage and  
the Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Organised by the Hong Kong Museum of History and the Shanghai History Museum



香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號  
香港歷史博物館專題展覽廳

Special Exhibition Gallery,  
Hong Kong Museum of History,  
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui,  
Kowloon, Hong Kong

 <http://hk.history.museum>  
 2724 9042