

漢字

密碼

從甲骨文到電腦時代展
From Bones to Bytes: Chinese Script Decoded

香港歷史博物館
Hong Kong Museum of History

25.10.2006 - 8.1.2007



教育小冊子
Educational
Pamphlet



香港歷史博物館
HONG KONG MUSEUM OF HISTORY

遊戲 5 > GAME 5

造紙的秘密 The Secret of Paper Making

除了書桌的擺設外，紙張的發明對我們亦十分重要，幾千年歷史的中華文化得以保存和流傳，很大程度依靠書籍記錄，這便要歸功於紙張的發明。紙不僅是中華文化發展的物質基礎，也促進了世界文化的發展和交流。

Invention of paper is very important to the spread of cultures as the development and exchange of culture is highly depended on written records.



草
Grass



破布
Rag



羽毛
Feather



頭髮
Hair

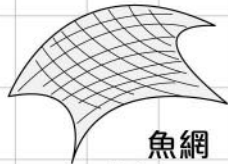
而造紙又需要什麼材料呢？請你圈出古代造紙所需要的材料罷？



What makes paper?
Please circle the materials needed for paper making in ancient times!



樹皮
Tree bark



魚網
Fishing net



麻頭
Hemp



魚骨
Fish bone

考考你？
QUIZ TIME



28. 你可知道它的名字嗎？

What is it? _____

29. 他們正在做什麼呢？

What are they doing? _____

30. 什麼發明代替了這種學術傳播方法呢？

What kind of invention has replaced this way of working? _____

恭喜你！你已經通過以上所有測試，畢業成為「漢字小偵探」並獲得畢業證書作為紀念！希望這次計劃能增加你對漢字的認識及興趣！

Congratulations! You have passed all the tests above. You are now graduated as a "Detective for Chinese Script"! A graduation certificate is presented to you as souvenir. We hope this programme has enhanced your understanding and interest in Chinese script!

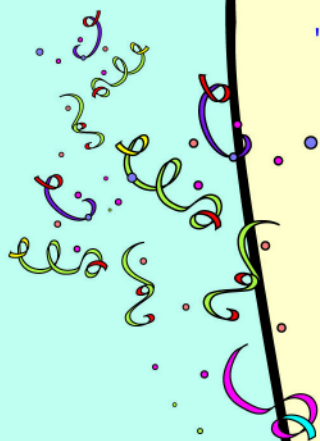
「漢字密碼·小偵探訓練計劃」
"Chinese Scripts Decoded Detective Training Programme"

茲證明
This certifies that

(請在橫線上寫上自己的名字)
(please write your name on the horizontal line)

已經通過「漢字密碼·小偵探訓練計劃」
的所有測試並正式畢業成為漢字小偵探。
has passed all the tests under the "Chinese Scripts
Decoded Detective Training Programme" and
graduated to be a "Detective for Chinese Script"

(日期 Date)





遊戲
GAME 1

各位同學，歡迎參加「漢字密碼·小偵探訓練計劃」！計劃共分五關，你只要通過所有測試，便可以畢業成為真正的「漢字小偵探」，為中國的文明、文化的傳播作出貢獻。

Welcome to this "Chinese Scripts Decoded Detective Training Programme"! This programme involves five parts. Once you have passed all the tests you will be able to be a "Detective for Chinese Script" and contribute to the spread of Chinese civilization and culture.

解構甲骨文之謎 Mystery of Oracle Bone Script

這個是什麼字呢？
What does it look like?

- a. 鳥 Bird
- b. 鳳 Phoenix
- c. 鵝 Goose
- d. 雞 Chicken



這又是什麼字呢？
What does it look like?

- a. 刃 Cutting edge of a knife
- b. 人 Man
- c. 女 Female
- d. 刀 Knife



這個圖案又代表什麼字呢？
What does it look like?

- a. □ Mouth
- b. 日 Sun
- c. 明 Bright
- d. 皿 Container



這又代表什麼字呢？
What does it look like?

- a. 見 Look
- b. 目 Eye
- c. 人 Man
- d. 眼 Eye



相傳上古黃帝時代，史官倉頡根據日月星辰、鳥獸足跡等自然景物創造了文字。而用刀刻在龜甲、獸骨上的文字—甲骨文，是目前已知最早的文字。這些文字在型態上與現今的文字大有不同，那麼你知道這是什麼字嗎？

Legend has it that during the ancient period, imperial officer Cangjie created Chinese characters based on natural phenomena. The inscriptions carved by knife on animal bones are the oldest-known Chinese characters. Yet, the forms of the scripts are different from that we use today. Can you recognize what are these words?

下列數字屬於六書中那種字型結構？

Which one of the following does the figure belongs to?



- a. 象形 Hieroglyphic Characters
- b. 指事 Indicative Characters
- c. 會意 Associative Compounds
- d. 形聲 Phonetic Compounds

考考你？ QUIZ TIME

這裡所刻的是甲骨文，是現今所知最古老的漢字。

Inscribed above are Oracle Bone Script, the oldest Chinese script known so far.



你知道這是什麼嗎？
What is it?

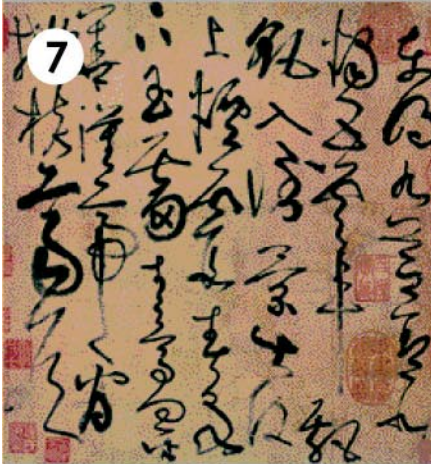
遊戲 GAME 2 >

字體翻譯機

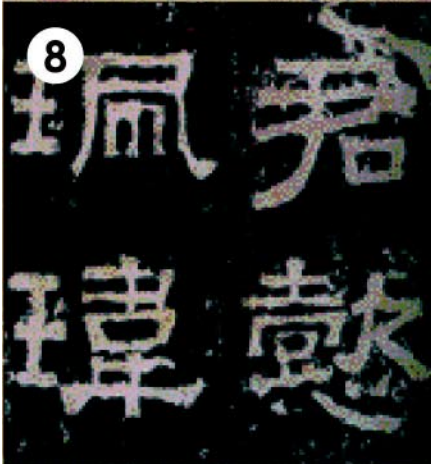
Character Translating Machine

隨著時間轉變，文字定下了新模樣。你知道不同的書體是什麼樣子嗎？試試把圖案連到適合的書體。

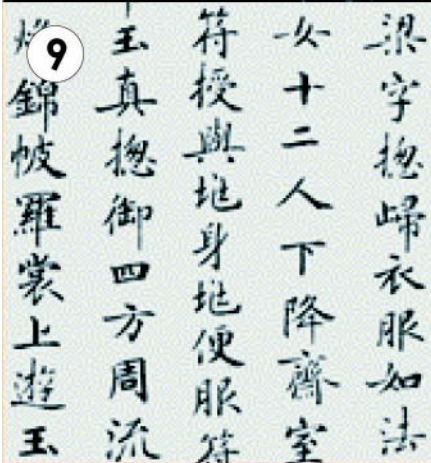
As time went by, scripts also underwent changes. Do you know there are different forms of scripts? Try to match the pattern with the right script.



7



8



9

春秋戰國
鐘鼎文
(金文)

Warring States Period
Inscriptions on ancient
bronze objects (Jinwen)

春秋戰國
大篆

Warring States Period
Big Seal Script

秦朝
小篆

Qin Dynasty
Small Seal Script

秦朝
隸書

Qin Dynasty
Clerical Script

東漢
楷書

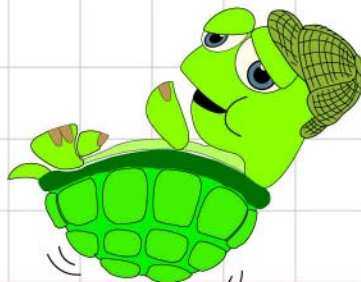
Eastern Han Dynasty
Standard Script

東漢
行書

Eastern Han Dynasty
Running Script

漢朝
草書

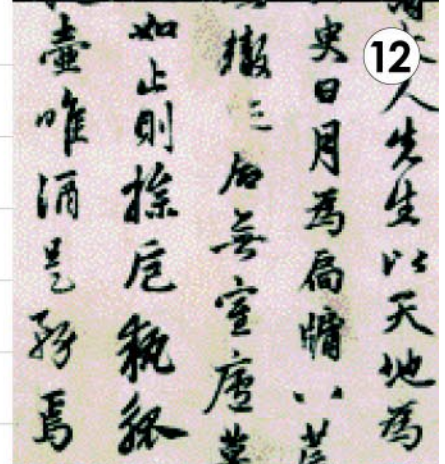
Han Dynasty
Cursive Script



10



11



12



13

遊戲 3 >

GAME 3 >

記事媒體小常識

Materials for Recording



14.



竹、木簡
Bamboo, wood slips

刻寫在甲骨、青銅器上
Inscriptions
on oracle
bones,
bronze
vessels



15.

結繩

Knot-making



16.

記事物料層出不窮，不同的年代所用的物料亦有不同。那什麼物料先出現呢？請代我排排序。
Different materials were used at different times to record events. Do you know which material came first? Please put them in chronological order.

17.



石碑
Stone
tablets

叫“織帛”的絲織品
Silk-woven products
called “jian bo”



18.

玉、石片
Jade, stone pieces



19.



請細心觀察左圖：
Look at the picture on the left:

20. 你從圖中可看到什麼漢字呢？

Which Chinese character can you find in the picture?

21. 這個字是由什麼組成呢？

What does the character made of?

試想想通常在什麼時候可見這種用圖案“寫”成的文字呢？

Where do you usually see this kind of “script”?

考考你？
QUIZ TIME



遊戲 GAME 4 >
文房四寶
The Four Treasures of Study

紙張始於東漢，在中國古代造紙主要是手工製作。

毛筆是中國獨創的書畫工具，早在三千年前就已經被使用。

墨，在三千多年來，由手製的丸粒到模印成形，成為裝飾華美的工藝品。

硯的歷史非常悠久，並隨著社會發展而演變，是社會文化發展的縮影。

Paper originated in the Eastern Han Dynasty. In ancient China, paper was mainly handmade.

Brush is a unique Chinese writing and drawing instrument. It was already in use 3,000 years ago.

Over 3,000 years, the form of inkstick has changed from a handmade pellet to mould casting and become highly artistic pieces.

The inkstone has a long history. It has evolved with social development.

明白文字的奧秘後，是時候寫寫字了！試試把文具放到書桌的適當位置上。

After finding out the mysteries of scripts, it is time to write!! Try to put your stationery in a suitable position on your desk!

(提示 > 往第4單元：漢字的書寫參觀一下！ hint > visit Section 4: The writing of Chinese Characters)

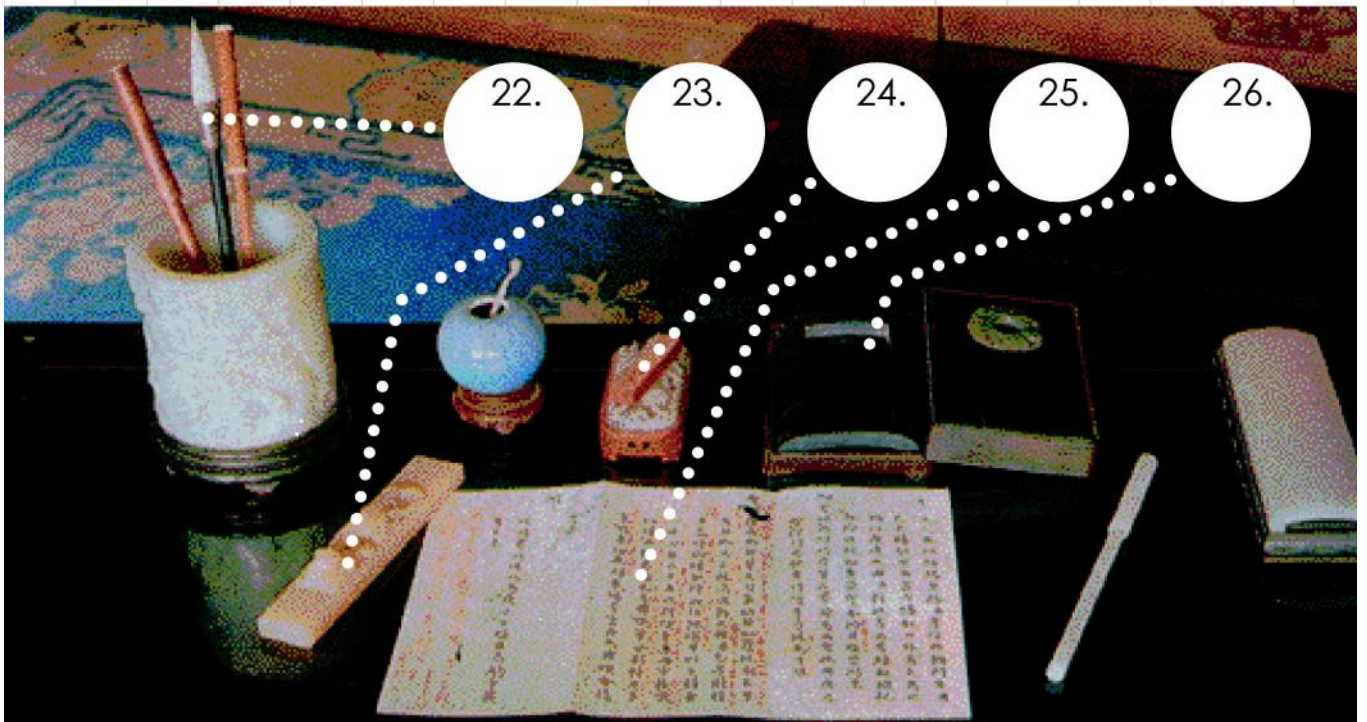
a. 紙張 Paper

b. 墨硯 Inkstone

c. 墨 Inkstick

d. 毛筆 Brush

e. 鎮尺 Paper weight



參觀展覽後，你對漢字的認識必定加深不少，
試試細心思考以下問題，並與老師及同學分享及討論你的答案。
After touring this exhibition you should have increased your understanding on
Chinese script. Think about the following questions and discuss your views with
teachers and classmates.

你認為漢字的發明偉大嗎？為什麼？
Do you think Chinese script is a great invention? Why?

請試述印刷的發明對後世學術傳播的影響
Briefly describe the impact of printing technology
on the spread of knowledge

試試用自己的名字創造一個中文字
Try to create a Chinese character using your name.



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康樂及文化事務署與
國家文化部港澳台文化事務司聯合主辦

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香港歷史博物館籌劃

Organized by Hong Kong Museum of History

地點
香港九龍尖沙咀漆咸道南100號
香港歷史博物館一樓專題展覽廳

Venue
Special Exhibition Gallery, 1/F, Hong Kong Museum of History
100 Chatham Road South, Tsim Sha Tsui,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

開放時間
上午十時至下午六時
星期日及公眾假期開放時間延長至下午七時
聖誕前夕提前於下午五時休館
逢星期二休館

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10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
The opening hours on Sundays & public holidays
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Admission Fee
No additional charge
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