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我是李爺爺。今天是我七十歲大壽的大日子，我打算公開自己的百寶箱，與大家分享那些年的故事。你願意做我的小助手，幫忙整理百寶箱嗎？

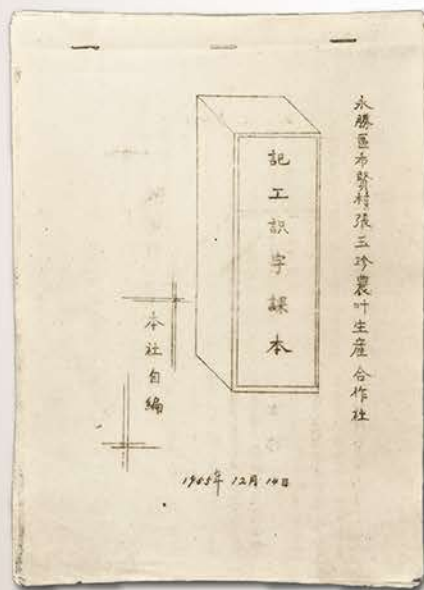
I am Grandpa Li. Today is my 70th birthday. I am going to unveil my treasure box and share with you my memories of the old days. Would you like to be my little helper and help me sort through the treasure box?

1

## 識字活動 Literacy Activities

1950年代的掃盲運動如火如荼，出現不同形式的識字教材。這是李爺爺的農民朋友送給他的一本識字課本和一幅舊照片。噢……李爺爺的老花眼鏡丟失了，請你幫忙把正確標題和物件配對好，再收納入百寶箱內。

The anti-illiteracy campaign in full swing during the 1950s introduced different types of learning materials. This textbook along with an old photo was given by a peasant friend of Grandpa Li. Oh... Grandpa Li has lost his glasses, please help him pair the titles with the objects and then store them in the treasure box.



1



2

A

黑龍江雙城縣希賢村張玉珍農業社編寫的  
《記工識字課本》

*Literacy Textbook for Work-Recording compiled by  
Zhang Yuzhen Agricultural Cooperative in Xixian  
village, Shuangcheng county, Heilongjiang  
province*

B

新中國成立初期，農民在掃盲運動中，開展  
與生產勞動相結合的識字活動。

*In the early days of the New China, farmers carried  
out literacy activities incorporated into their work.*



知識小宮庫  
Knowledge Bank

新中國成立初期，全國文盲率佔總人口的八成，為提高全國人民的文化水平，掃盲運動成為當時的首要工作。除了推出農民識字教材外，地方政府也因應不同的對象編寫個別的識字課本，例如工人和婦女專用的識字課本。

*In the early stages of the New China, 80% of the total population was illiterate. The anti-illiteracy campaign became an imperative measure to enhance the cultural level of the people. Apart from learning materials for peasants, municipal governments also compiled literacy textbooks for different target groups, such as those dedicated to workers and women.*

2

## 「票證」時代 The "Voucher Era"

1950至1990年代，中國曾出現票證制度，民眾需憑票證購物。當時的票證種類繁多，如糧票、米票、麵票、布票、肉票、油票、魚票、糖票、煙票、煤票、火柴票、肥皂票等，幾乎包括所有的日常生活用品。這些是李爺爺收藏的購買證，試配對可購買的貨品。

From the 1950s to the 1990s, shopping even for basic products was subject to a voucher system in China, where people had to use a wide variety of vouchers to purchase almost all daily necessities, including rice, flour, meat, fish, cooking oil, sugar and other food products as well as cloth, cigarettes, coal, matches and soap. These vouchers are from Grandpa Li's collection. Pair them with the commodities they could be redeemed for.



A

廣西壯族自治區革命委員會糧食局印發的  
三市斤通用糧票

3-jin (1.5-kilogram) food ration voucher issued by  
the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region  
Revolutionary Committee



B

山東省濟南市革命委員會第一商業局印發  
的現役軍人自行車購買證

Bicycle purchase certificate for soldiers issued by  
the First Commercial Bureau of Jinan Revolutionary  
Committee of Shandong Province



C

內蒙古自治區革命委員會商業局印發的壹市寸布票

1-inch length of cloth voucher issued by the Inner Mongolia  
Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee



D

上海市第一商業局印發的日用  
工業品購貨券

Purchase voucher for daily industrial  
items issued by Shanghai First  
Commercial Bureau



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_

知識小寶庫  
Knowledge Bank

1950年代中，由於糧食和日用品短缺，國家實施計劃收購和計劃供應。1970年代改革開放，隨着計劃經濟走向市場經濟，生活用品供應充足，票證逐漸被淘汰，到了1993年正式結束了它的歷史使命。

During the mid-1950s, in view of the shortage of food and daily necessities, the State instituted planned purchase and supply. From the Reform and Opening Up in the 1970s, with the transformation of the planned economy into the market economy, abundant supplies of necessities became available and the system of vouchers started to fall behind the times. Vouchers were officially withdrawn from use in 1993.

3

## 「小康」憶記

### The Reminiscences of “Moderate Prosperity”

新中國成立初期，國家注重發展重工業，社會強調刻苦耐勞的精神。隨着國家實行改革開放，國民收入大幅增加，生活水平顯著提高，各式電器用品亦走進千家萬戶，大大改善國民的物質生活，逐步邁進全面小康。這些物品曾出現在爺爺日常生活中，你可以填上展品的年代嗎？

In the early stages of the New China, the State attached importance to the development of heavy industry and society upheld the spirit of endurance. Following the Reform and Opening Up, national incomes increased drastically and the standard of living underwent a significant improvement. Furthermore, a wide variety of household appliances appeared everywhere in the homes of ordinary people, enhancing the material life of the general public and steadily driving society into moderate prosperity. These items once featured in Grandpa Li's daily life; can you connect the exhibits with their periods respectively?



1

A

二十世紀  
20th century



2

B

八十年代  
1980s

知識小寶庫  
Knowledge Bank

在1970年代末，隨着國家對外開放，香港人把握改革開放的契機，在內地設廠、提供資金和技術，再把製成品經香港轉口至世界各地；香港在商貿活動中也提供金融、保險、運輸、貿易及物流等服務。香港為國家改革開放作出貢獻，國家改革開放也同時為香港帶來更多機遇。

At the end of the 1970s, the people of Hong Kong seized the opportunity arising from the Reform and Opening Up. They set up factories in the mainland, provided funds and technology to the locals, and exported the manufactured products throughout the world via Hong Kong. Hong Kong also provided services in the sectors of finance, insurance, transportation, trade, logistics, etc., to commercial enterprises in the mainland. Hong Kong contributed significantly to the country's Reform and Opening Up, and in return Hong Kong benefited from it for more opportunities for development.



手機  
Mobile phone

3

C

七十年代  
1970s



二波段電子管收音機  
2-band vacuum tube radio

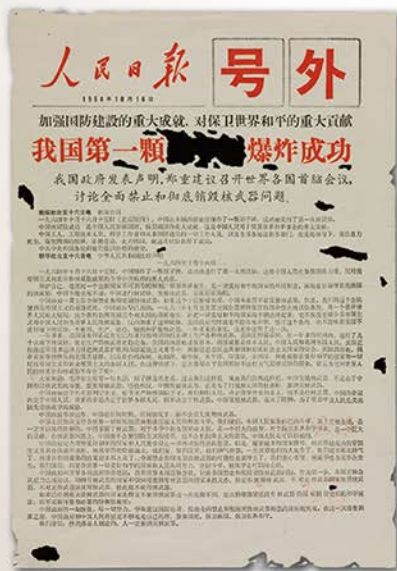
4

D

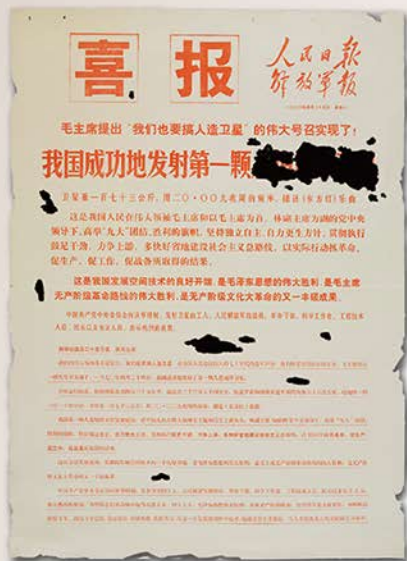
二十一世紀  
21st century

《人民日報》是中國第一大報，也是內地發行量最多的綜合性日報，並被聯合國教育、科學及文化（簡稱教科文）組織評定為世界十大主要報刊之一。李爺爺發現自己珍藏的三份《人民日報》被蟲蛀了部分文字，你可以替他在展覽內找出相關展品，並在橫線上補充內容嗎？

People's Daily is the biggest newspaper group in China with the highest circulation among all comprehensive Chinese dailies. It was endorsed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as one of the top 10 major newspapers in the world. Grandpa Li has discovered that certain words in the three copies of *People's Daily* in his collection have been eaten away by insects. Can you help him look for the related exhibits in the exhibition and fill in the blanks with the missing words?







知識小寶庫  
Knowledge Bank

「兩彈一星」是指1964至1970年間，國家在航天科技和核工業方面取得的突破，包括1964年中國第一顆原子彈爆炸成功、1967年中國第一顆氫彈空投爆炸試驗成功，以及1970年中國成功發射第一顆人造地球衛星。

"Two Bombs and One Satellite" refers to the breakthroughs made by China in aerospace and nuclear technology between 1964 and 1970. This includes the successful detonations of the first atomic bomb and hydrogen bomb in 1964 and 1967 respectively, and the successful launch of China's first artificial satellite in 1970.

這是為慶祝中華人民共和國成立三十五周年而發行的一套五枚紀念郵票，其中包括了工、農、兵和科學家的形象，反映國家在四個現代化建設上的成就及對美好前景的盼望。你可以按每一枚郵票的主題來配對嗎？

A set of five commemorative stamps was published in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Including images of a worker, a peasant, a soldier and a scientist, the stamps were designed to present the accomplishments of the "Four Modernisations" and the bright future that lay ahead. Can you match the stamps with the correct themes?



1



2



3

A

「光輝的前程」：主圖由國旗和一群象徵長壽如意的鶴組成，背景是祖國大好河山。

"Glorious Future": features a combination of the national flag and cranes that represent longevity, with rivers and mountains in the background.

B

「保衛你，祖國」：主圖是一位解放軍戰士，背景是軍艦、導彈等。

"Defend the Motherland": depicts a soldier from the Liberation Army, with a warship and missiles in the background.

「四個現代化」是指在工業、農業、科學和國防上的現代化。1970年代後期，國家發展的重心轉移到經濟層面，一切以經濟建設為中心，確定及落實各項改革開放措施。1980年設立了深圳、珠海、汕頭和廈門四個經濟特區。2001年，中國正式加入世界貿易組織。

The "Four Modernisations" refers to China's modernisations in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence. At the end of the 1970s, the centrality of China's development shifted to the economic aspect and thus saw the implementation of a string of policies for the Reform and Opening Up. In 1980, four Special Economic Zones were established in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen. In 2001, China officially joined the World Trade Organization.



4



5

C

「希望的田野」：主圖是一位農民，背景是萬頃農田。

"Field of Hope": the main figure is a peasant, with acres of farmland in the background.

D

「壯麗的圖景」：主圖是一位工人，背景是飛濺的鋼花。

"Magnificent Picture": the main figure is a worker, with welding sparks in the background.

E

「科學的春天」：主圖是一位青年科學家，背景是一片「科學之花」。

"Springtime of Science": the main figure is a young scientist, with the "Flower of Science" in the background.

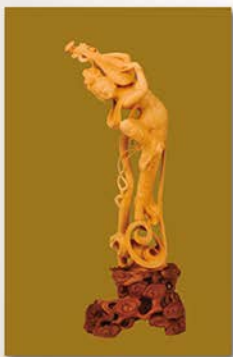
## 6

# 美麗「遺產」

## Beautiful "Heritage"

1985年中國加入《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》。1987年，長城、故宮和秦始皇陵等被列入《世界遺產名錄》。至今，國家已成功申報了五十三項世界遺產。這是李爺爺所收藏的兩張明信片 and 一份紀念品，你能配對其所屬的遺產類別嗎？

China ratified the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" in 1985. In 1987, a number of Chinese cultural heritage sites, such as the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, were included in the World Heritage List. So far China has 53 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. These two postcards along with a souvenir are from Grandpa Li's collection. Do you know which category of the World Heritage they belong to?



1

中國工藝美術大師高公博2006年創作的《敦煌樂天》黃楊木雕

*Dunhuang Paradise*, a boxwood carving created by Gao Gongbo, master of Chinese arts in 2006

2

青海省可可西里

Hoh Xil in China's Qinghai province



3

北京慕田峪長城

The Mutianyu section of the Great Wall in Beijing



A

世界文化遺產  
World Cultural Heritage

B

非物質文化遺產  
Intangible Cultural Heritage

C

世界自然遺產  
World Natural Heritage

知識小窩  
Knowledge Bank



1972年聯合國教科文組織大會通過《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》。公約主要規定了文化遺產和自然遺產的定義，以及保護遺產的條款，並同時規定了各締約國可自行確定本國的遺產項目，向世界遺產委員會申報，由大會審核和批准後，可列入《世界遺產名錄》。2003年該組織也通過《保護非物質文化遺產公約》。2017年8月香港公布了首份「香港非物質文化遺產代表作名錄」，涵蓋共20個項目。

In 1972, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage," which sets out the definitions of cultural and natural heritage as well as the terms for their protection. In addition, the Convention allows signatory countries to decide which heritage sites are to be tabled for inscription, which are then evaluated by the World Heritage Committee. The ratified properties are then inscribed on the World Heritage List. In 2003, UNESCO passed the "Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage." In August 2017, the first "Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong", comprising 20 items, was published in Hong Kong.

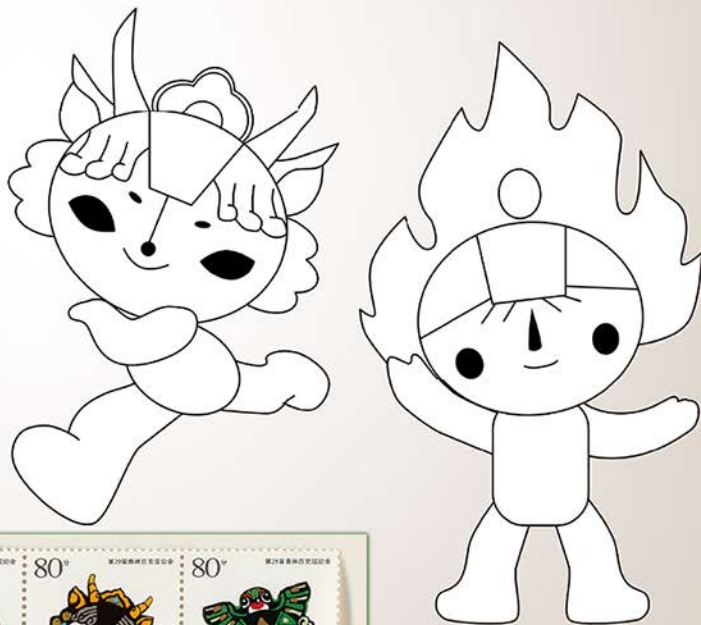
## 我的「福娃」 My "Fuwa"

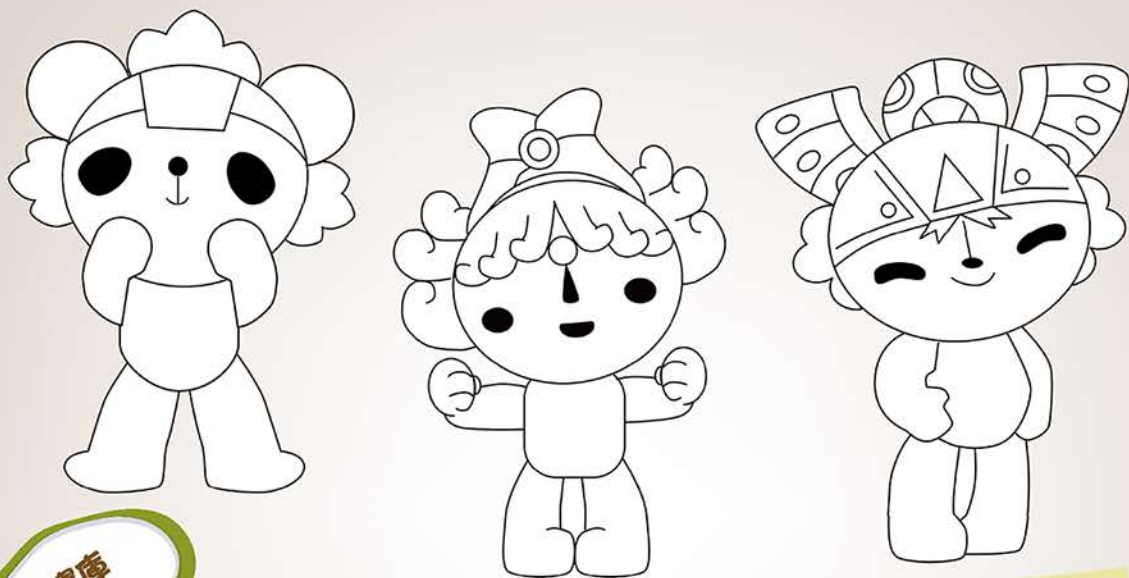
第二十九屆夏季奧林匹克運動會於2008年在北京舉行，為中國首次舉辦奧運會。李爺爺收藏了一套「福娃」郵票，它們是2008年北京奧運會的五個吉祥物，分別叫「貝貝」、「晶晶」、「歡歡」、「迎迎」和「妮妮」，組成諧音「北京歡迎您」。你覺得它們可愛嗎？

In 2008, Beijing hosted the 29th Summer Olympic Games, which was the first time for China. Grandpa Li has collected a complete set of "Fuwa" stamps. "Fuwa" were the five mascots for the Beijing Olympic Games, named "Beibei", "Jingjing", "Huanhuan", "Yingying" and "Nini". Together their names form the sentence "Welcome to Beijing" (Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni). Do you find the "Fuwa" cute?

這是「福娃」的設計草圖，歡迎替它們塗上自己喜歡的顏色。

This is a design draft for the "Fuwa". Welcome to decorate them with your favourite colours.





知識小寶庫  
Knowledge Bank

每一屆的奧林匹克運動會，都有代表該屆奧運會的動物或人物。2008年夏季的北京奧運會吉祥物「福娃」，其色彩與靈感均源自奧林匹克五環、中國的山川大地、江河湖海；造型則融入了魚、大熊貓、藏羚羊、燕子和奧林匹克聖火的形象。2022年，第24屆冬季奧運會將在北京市和張家口市舉行，是中國歷史上第一次舉辦冬季奧運會。北京市將成為奧運史上第一個舉辦過夏季和冬季奧運會的中國城市。

There are different animal or human figures representing each Olympic Games and the "Fuwa" were the mascots for the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing. The mascot colours were inspired by the Olympic Rings and the natural landscapes of China, while the mascot design embodied the characteristics of fish, panda, Tibetan antelope, swallow and the Olympic flame. In 2022, China will host its first Winter Olympic Games in Beijing and Zhangjiakou, making Beijing the first city to ever host both the Summer and Winter Olympics.



大家喜歡我的百寶箱嗎？如果想聽更多那些年的故事，想看更多那時代的物品，請大家到展廳仔細參觀吧！

Do you like my treasure box? For some in-depth insights, come along to the exhibition to hear more stories about the old days or see more artefacts from those times.

## 答案 Answers :

1 (1) A (2) B

2 (1) B (2) A  
(3) D (4) C

3 (1) A (2) B  
(3) D (4) C

4 (1) 原子彈 Atomic bomb  
(2) 氫彈 Hydrogen bomb  
(3) 人造地球衛星 Artificial satellite

5 (1) B (2) C (3) D  
(4) E (5) A

6 (1) B (2) C (3) A

自由繪畫 Free drawing



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