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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.

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?
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
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province

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.

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.
1950至1990年代，中國曾出現票證制度，民衆需憑票證購物。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新證
Bicycle purchase certificate for soldiers issued by the First Commercial Bureau of Ji'nan 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
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.
The Reminiscences of “Moderate Prosperity”

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?
在1970年代末，随着國家對外開放，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會。

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

二波段電子管收音機
2-band vacuum tube radio
「兩彈一星」
“Two Bombs and One Satellite”

《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?

"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.
Stories of the Stamps

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. [Stamps Image]
2. [Stamps Image]
3. [Stamps Image]

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

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

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

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

"Springtime of Science": the main figure is a young scientist, with the "Flower of Science" in the background.
Chinese ratification of 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. Dunhuang Paradise, a boxwood carving created by Gao Gongbo, master of Chinese arts in 2006
   - World Cultural Heritage

2. Hoh Xil in China's Qinghai province
   - Intangible Cultural Heritage

3. The Mutianyu section of the Great Wall in Beijing
   - World Natural Heritage
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.
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.
答案 Answers:

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

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

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

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

自由繪畫 Free drawing