香港製造：我城·我故事
Made in Hong Kong: Our City. Our Stories
2015年3月6日至9月4日

教材套C：中學

香港製造

｢香港製造｣是一個開創生面的展覽，把香港開埠以來的發展，透過商貿、工業以至香港人的故事娓娓道來。是次展覽中展出的文物、商品以及日常生活用品，交織出一幅引人入勝的構圖，展現香港成功的關鍵。

教材套內容

香港海事博物館已根據是次展覽內容為中學生設計了多種教材。教材環繞展覽內容，亦與綜合人文科、經濟及公共事務科、歷史科、地理科、科學科、設計與科技科及視覺藝術科課程有關。教材套內有三套不同主題的工作紙，擴闊學生所學所知。

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每套工作紙載有不同題種的問題，涵括開埠以來不同時期。教師可使用整套教材套或部分題目以配合學習所需。每份工作紙均備有延伸題目，供程度較高的學生思考及作答。學生可以文字或課堂報告形式作答。

為使學生能在參觀前有更多準備，教材套包含參觀前活動建議，亦備在參觀時使用的工作紙及參觀後活動建議，加大學生對展覽中所見所聞的印象。

中小學團體工作坊

本館歡迎學生在參觀展覽時，同時參與本館之中小學團體工作坊。創作工作坊－再現香港風格。透過收縮膠技術以及香港舊招牌和商標圖案，認識香港百年來的工商業和商標風格，創作獨一無二的裝飾。建議人數：每節最多三十人。所需時間：每節六十分鐘。

一次團體參觀最多可預約兩節工作坊。

中學團體－創作工作坊－再現香港風格。透過收縮膠技術以及香港舊招牌和商標圖案，認識香港百年來的工商業和商標風格，創作獨一無二的裝飾。建議人數：每節最多三十人。所需時間：每節六十分鐘。一次團體參觀最多可預約兩節工作坊。

如何預約參觀

我們建議教師帶領學生，利用90分鐘來參觀是次展覽。學校團體參觀如需預約，費用全免。

請按上網上申請表來參觀。亦可下載傳真用表格，填妥後傳真到2813 8033提出參觀申請。

如對是次展覽或教材套有任何查詢，請以電郵 education@hkmaritimemuseum.org 或致電 3713 2500 聯絡本館教育主任鄭樂恒。
Learning Pack C: Secondary Students

A Multi-Sensory Learning Experience
Made in Hong Kong is a lively, interactive exhibition about our city. It presents Hong Kong through the stories of the people, trade and industries which have underpinned the dynamic growth of the city. Packed full of objects, interviews, photographs and film it gives a colourful picture of the incredible energy inventiveness and determination which have made Hong Kong successful.

Learning Packs
Thematic sets of learning materials for Secondary students based on the content of the exhibition are available. Teachers will find curriculum links to Economics and Public Affairs, Integrated Humanities, History and Geography with further links to themes in Design and Technology, Visual Arts and other subjects.

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Each pack contains pre visit tasks, worksheets with questions related to different time periods covered in the exhibition and suggestions for post visit activities. Teachers can select the pack or specific worksheets which best fit the learning needs of their students. Model answers are provided. Extension questions on each worksheet cater to senior and higher ability students.

Workshops
Schools can also participate in a Museum-led workshop when they visit the Exhibition.
Craft Workshop: Reproducing Hong Kong Brands. Using shrink plastic techniques, adapt old Hong Kong brand images to create unique decorations. Capacity is 30 students per workshop, each session takes 60 minutes. Schools may book up to two workshop sessions in one visit.

How to Book
Teachers should allocate approximately 90 minutes for visits to this Exhibition with their students. School visits are free if booked in advance.

We welcome pre-visits by teachers. Please indicate the preferred date and time on your booking form.

Complete the online booking form for schools in the Education section of the Hong Kong Maritime Museum website. Or print the booking form and fax it to us at 2813 8033.

If you would like further information about the Made in Hong Kong exhibition, our Learning Packs or the Private Views, please contact us on education@hkmaritimemuseum.org or telephone Tom Cheng at the Hong Kong Maritime Museum on 3713 2500.
参觀前活動
Pre-visit tasks

是次展覽的主要展區為「商貿百貨」。這個展區把香港開埠以來的發展分為五個時期，展示每段時期不同產品及服務。試分成小組討論並回答下列問題。
The main gallery of the Made in Hong Kong exhibition, called Trade and Commerce, is divided into 5 time periods. Each period presents different products which have been made or traded in Hong Kong from 1841 to the present day. Work in small groups.

殖民地的誕生 1841至1898年
The Birth of a Colony, 1841-1898

1. 在英國取得香港島以前，島上居住人口多寡？居民何以為生？
Before the British took over Hong Kong in 1841, what was life like here?
What kind of people lived in Hong Kong and how did they survive?

開拓發展, 1899至1936年
Growth and Economic Development, 1898-1937

2. 當時香港經濟發展日漸蓬勃，不但造船業漸上軌道，商業及貿易亦有長足發展。為何對自身發展來說，香港接壤中國本土的地理位置是一種優勢？
During this period, Hong Kong went from strength to strength. It started to develop its shipping industry and expanded trades and services.
Why do you think Hong Kong's location next to China was so important for its development at this time?

戰亂與重建, 1937至1949年
Devastation and Rebuilding, 1937-1949

3. 二次大戰後，主要有哪些方面的問題需要解決？
What major problems did Hong Kong face after the Second World War ended in 1945?

__________________________________________
__________________________________________

__________________________________________
__________________________________________
工業出口，1950至1979年
Industry and World Trade, 1950-1979

香港的基建及公共設施在這段時期有所發展，以配合本港對外貿易所需，它們有何幾個重大改變？
During this period, Hong Kong’s infrastructure had to be developed in order for it to be able to trade with the world. What were some of the major changes made to Hong Kong’s infrastructure?

服務型經濟，1980年至現今
Towards a Service Economy, 1980 – Present

自1992年起，香港工廠大都遷往廣東，導致本港服務業擴大，為什麼？2000年，十分之八的就業人口均從事服務業。
Since 1992 most Hong Kong factories have relocated to Guangdong. Why? As a result, the service sector has expanded in Hong Kong, with an 80 per cent share of local employment by 2000.
參觀後建議活動
Post- exhibition tasks

是次展覽包含許多香港史中鮮為人知的故事。試回想一下你在展覽中的所見所聞，並在下列題目中擇一題目，來準備一份簡報。下列題目包括3份討論/口頭報告及2份文字報告。

The Made in Hong Kong exhibition included lots of interesting facts about the history and development of our city. Think about all of the things you saw and learnt during the exhibition and prepare to give a short presentation on any one of the topics given below. These include 3 speaking or discussion and 2 writing tasks. Choose one of each type.

1. 探訪報告：口述歷史
   Individual Class Presentation: Hong Kong Oral History
   試訪問你的長輩或老街坊，訪問前先準備5條問題，問問他們社區歷史與轉變。
   Interview someone from the older generation that you know. This could be your grandmother or grandfather, or a local shop owner who has worked in the same area for a long time. Prepare 5 questions to ask them about what Hong Kong was like in the past and how it has changed.

2. 小組討論：香港企業今昔
   Group Class Presentation: Hong Kong Companies - Yesterday and Today
   先分成小組，組員各自選出一個在展覽中提及過的香港公司。每名組員用兩分鐘時間介紹其背景及解釋為何它對香港很重要。
   Work in small groups. Each member of your group should choose one Hong Kong company that was featured in the Made in Hong Kong exhibition. Each student should give a two minute presentation on the company, explaining its background and why it was important to Hong Kong.

3. 角色扮演：香港之聲
   Role Play: Hong Kong Voices
   試分成小組，每名組員須選擇一個在展覽中介紹的人物。所選人物可以是工人、廠商、歷史人物或任何有趣的人物。輪流介紹你的生活、工作及所面對問題。
   Work in small groups. Each member of your group should choose one character that you learnt about during the Made in Hong Kong exhibition to play. This could be a worker, factory owner, historical figure, or anyone else you think is interesting. Take turns to describe your life, your work and the problems and opportunities you face.

4. 文字簡介：香港著名產品及服務
   Description: Significant Products and Services of Hong Kong
   選出一樣你在展覽中看到的展品，並寫出一段文字，以解釋它為何能代表香港。
   Choose any one of the products or services you learnt about during the Made in Hong Kong exhibition. Write a short description of the product or service explaining its importance to Hong Kong.

5. 個人感想
   Self-reflection
   就你在展覽中所見所聞，寫出你印象最深刻的一件展品或故事。
   Write a reflection on what you saw and how you felt as you walked around the Made in Hong Kong exhibition. Describe any displays you found especially interesting or any stories that you will remember for a long time.
解答建議
Notes for teachers

这些问题的设计目的在使学生思考，并使学生在参观前对展览有初步的了解，适用于课堂讨论。
These are intended as ‘tasks’ to get your students thinking and to introduce the structure and scope of the exhibition before their visit. Use the questions for teacher led discussion.

1. 當時香港人口不多，居民主要以捕鱼為生。
   Hong Kong had a small population of Chinese people and the main form of livelihood was fishing.

2. 香港成為中國對外貿易的中介人，大量中國移民進入香港勞動力，更推動香港經濟。當中國處於動亂時，香港往往成為避難所。
   Hong Kong helped China to trade with the world and was like a middle man. Many people moved from China to Hong Kong which helped to boost the population and economy. China experienced a lot of political problems in this period and Hong Kong benefited from this as it was a safe and stable place.

3. 因日治時期的歸鄉政策，香港大量人口遷往中國大陸，導致勞工短缺。香港工業及基礎建設在戰時受嚴重破壞，有待重建。
   There was a shortage of labour as the Japanese sent many Chinese people back to China during the war. Development of the city had to be restarted because everything stopped during the war years. Industry and infrastructure were badly damaged by the fighting.

4. 公共屋廈出出現/道路及運輸系統擴張（地下鐵路/海底隧道/各種交通工具/新市鎮/或其他合理答案）
   Public housing was provided / the road and transport network were expanded (MTR / cross harbour tunnels / public buses / education/ new towns were planned / etc.)

5. 中國大陸能提供足夠空間予勞工密集的生產方式/中國大陸能提供廉價土地及勞工/香港經濟以製造業為中心轉變成以服務業為主。
   There is more space for labour-intensive product assembly / land and labour are much cheaper / Hong Kong transitioned from a manufacturing to a service economy.
為何香港在1841年是一個讓英國人建造基地的理想地點？
Why was Hong Kong such a good place for the British to make their base in 1841?

點出兩個有助香港開埠初期發展的因素。
Name two factors which helped Hong Kong to develop in the early years.

左面是一張匯票的圖片。匯票的用途是甚麼？
Opposite is a picture of a bill of exchange. What were these bills used for?

為何大量人口在十九世紀中葉自中國涌入香港？
An influx is the arrival of large numbers of people or things. Why was there an influx of people from China during the mid 19th century?

為何南坡街在十九世紀中葉對香港如此重要？
Why was the Nam Pak Hong so important to Hong Kong in the mid 19th century?

延伸問題
Extension Question

為何英國要在中國邊陲建立殖民地？試討論英國人如何能從中得益及香港至1841年以來有何種轉變。
Why was it important for the British to have a colony close to China? Discuss what benefits this gave to the British and how Hong Kong has changed since 1841.
1. How did the labour strikes in China affect Hong Kong during this period?

2. What kind of reputation did Hong Kong have for shipbuilding? Why did it get this reputation?

3. Give three examples of infrastructure developments that help trade in this period.

4. Name four examples of transport that were provided for ordinary people during this period.

5. Explain in your own words the relationship between Hong Kong’s early industries and the entrepreneurs who came to Hong Kong from China.
找出三種在這段時期香港最常見的工種？
Name three common jobs available in Hong Kong during this period?

在二戰期間，為甚麼香港對日本如此重要？
During the war years, why was Hong Kong so important to the Japanese?

1960年代，香港政府開始興建第一批公共屋邨，它們興建在哪裡？
In the 1960s the government started to build the first public housing estates. Where were they built?

為什麼香港的工廠自1992年起，大部份都搬遷到廣東？
Since 1992 most Hong Kong factories have relocated to Guangdong. Why?

什麼是CEPA？為何它對香港發展很重要？
What is CEPA and why is it important to Hong Kong’s business development?

Extension Question
二戰結束後，香港社會最大的變化在哪幾方面？你認為哪一項變化使香港變得更美好？
What have been some of the biggest changes in Hong Kong society since the end of the war in 1945? Which ones do you think have made Hong Kong a better place to live?
Trade and Commerce Gallery: The Birth of a Colony, 1841-1898

1. In 1841, one of Hong Kong's most famous companies started doing business. What is the name of that company?

2. Find the dispensary showcase and note down the famous product this company started producing in 1875.

3. What is the name of the organisation that still handles Hong Kong's trade in gold?

4. What were the names of the first two local sugar refineries in Hong Kong?

5. Note down the country of origin of the two tea canisters.

6. Complete the following passage about the tea trade by filling in the gaps.

In the 18th century Britain exported 1. ____________ and opium to Canton in exchange for 2. ____________ currency, in order to buy 3. ____________. During the 19th century the volume of tea 4. ____________ to the West increased dramatically. In the early days of 5. ____________ between China and Europe, tea was 6. ____________. At the beginning of the 20th century, when tea had become an 7. ____________ item, even for the poor, a pound of the 8. ____________ tea cost three per cent of the average 9. ____________ man's weekly wages.

7. Extension Question

A.S. Watson's is one of Hong Kong's oldest companies. How has the company and the services that it offers changed since it started business in Hong Kong?
商贸百貨：開拓發展，1899至1936年
Trade and Commerce Gallery: Growth and Economic Development, 1899-1936

1. 香港第一個本土化妝品牌叫什麼名字？
   What was the name of the first local cosmetics brand in Hong Kong?

2. 為何這個牌子至今仍為人所熟悉？
   Give two reasons why the brand is still well remembered in Hong Kong?

3. 兩名蘇格蘭人成立了香港第一間百貨店，這間百貨店叫甚麼名字？
   Two Scottish men set up a shop selling shipping supplies which later became the first department store in Hong Kong. What were their names?

4. 兩間於20世紀初成立的本地零售商至今仍繼續營業，它們是哪幾間？
   Two famous local retail businesses which still exist today were established in the early 20th century. What are their names?

5. 有哪幾條今天的街道與香港以前的製糖業有關？
   Today, two famous streets in Hong Kong have a direct link back to the sugar refining industry. What are the names of those streets?

6. 1910年，九廣鐵路每日能載多少乘客？
   How many passengers could the KCR carry each day in 1910?

7. 舊九廣鐵路總站的哪一部份仍矗立在尖沙咀原址？
   What part of the original KCR railway terminus still remains in Tsim Sha Tsui today?

8. 本港鐵路系統在2013年每天能載多少名乘客？
   In 2013, how many passengers a day did the combined railway system carry?

9. 伸延問題
   Extension Question

   如無卓越的運輸系統，香港無法進行正常商業活動與貿易，試在下列選擇中選一項運輸工具並解釋它如何幫助商業活動？
   • 空運  • 鐵路  • 船運

   Without an excellent transportation system, business in Hong Kong would not be able to function properly. Choose any one of the transportation methods listed below and explain how it has helped business in Hong Kong to grow.
   • Air cargo  • Railways  • Shipping
商貿百貨: 戰亂與重建，1937至1949年
Trade and Commerce Gallery: Devastation and Rebuilding, 1937-1949

1. 拆屋
Drawer
輕觸屏
Touch screens

詩至今天，香港仍然以舉辦國際貿易展著名。1948年香港曾舉行一場國際貿易展，這場展覽的名稱是甚麼？
Today, Hong Kong is famous for hosting international trade fairs. What was the name of the international exhibition which was held after the war in 1948?

2. 嘉頓是香港最有名的食品公司之一，它在那一年開始營業？
Garden is one of Hong Kong’s most famous bakeries. In what year did the bakery start doing business?

3. 嘉園的第一間分店在香港的那個地方？
Where was the location of Garden’s first retail store in Hong Kong?

4. 為何匯豐的總經理樂意於戰後批出無抵押貸款予本地公司？
Why did HSBC’s Chief Manager feel comfortable offering unsecured loans to local companies after the war?

5. 細看抽屜內的展品，寫出兩間在戰後接受匯豐銀行貸款的公司。
Examine the items in the drawer. Name two companies that received loans from HSBC during the reconstruction period after the war.

6. 1973年，太古船塢和黃埔船塢合併，新公司的名字為什麼？
In 1973 the Takoo and Whampoa Docks merged to form a new company. What was the name of that company?

7. 伸延問題
Extension Question
選出任何一間自日治時期至今仍然營運的公司。這些公司在產品及服務上迎合潮流？
Select any company from the war years which is still in existence today. How has the company adapted its products or services for the modern era?
貿易百貨: 工業出口、服務型經濟，1950年至今
Trade and Commerce Gallery: Industry and World Trade, Towards a Service Economy, 1950-Present

1. 輕觸屏
Touch screens

Which two events seriously affected Hong Kong's economy in the early part of the new century?

2. CEPA是甚麼？它如何幫助香港經濟恢復活力？
What is CEPA and how did it help Hong Kong to recover after the difficult period in the first part of the new century?

3. 廉政公署在1974年成立後，如何使香港商業環境取得良好聲譽？
How did the ICAC help Hong Kong to develop a good reputation for business after it was set up in 1974?

4. 世界第一批時裝牛仔褲由香港公司生產，牌子名叫甚麼？
The world's first brand of designer Jeans was made by a Hong Kong company. What was the name of the brand?

5. 伸延問題
Extension Question

試解釋工廠在1980年代逐漸自香港向中國大陸遷移的因素。
Explain some of the factors that led factories in Hong Kong to move north in the late 1980s.
Trade and Commerce Gallery: The Birth of a Colony, 1841-1898

1. Write down four products that were shipped or stored in wooden barrels.

2. In what year was the first international communication cable connected to Hong Kong?

3. How did this cable change the way Hong Kong communicated with the world?

4. China imported a lot of fur via Hong Kong. Which THREE countries exported the fur skins to Hong Kong?

5. According to the 1881 census, how many tobacco traders did Hong Kong have?

6. True or false: Tobacco’s earliest use was as a medicine.

7. The Whampoa Dock Company was formed out of two existing companies in 1857. What were the names of those companies?

8. Choose any ONE of the topics listed below and describe how this contributed to globalisation:
   - Transportation
   - Telecommunications
   - Banking and Finance
   - Labour
   - Rare products and commodities
1. What was Hong Kong’s standard currency during this time period?

2. What was the problem with this type of currency?

3. What were some of the advantages of using banknotes as the standard currency?

4. Which European country imported large amounts of Chinese hardwood furniture?

5. European furniture makers copied the style of Chinese furniture because they thought it was so elegant and stylish. What name was given to this style of furniture?

6. Explain how events in China helped Hong Kong to become more globalised in the early part of the 20th century.
商貿百貨：戰亂與重建，1937至1949年
Trade and Commerce Gallery: Devastation and Rebuilding, 1937-1949

1. 香港在哪一年開始出口棉紗到亞洲和英國聯邦國家？
   In what year did Hong Kong first begin the export of cotton yarns to Asian and British Commonwealth countries?

2. 第一屆「國貨展覽會」（即後來的香港工業展）在哪一年舉行？
   In what year was the first ‘Exhibition of Chinese Products’ held?
   • 1930  • 1935  • 1937  • 1938

3. 戰爭結束後，檢查人員在香港大學大禮堂（現今陸佑堂）的屋頂有何發現？
   After the war, the roof of the Great Hall of the University of Hong Kong was inspected. What did the inspectors find?

4. 搪瓷取代何種物料，用以製作盛水容器？
   What materials did enamelware replace as water containers?

5. 製作搪瓷的材料來自哪幾個國家？
   Which countries supplied the materials needed to make enamelware?

6. 伸延問題
   Extension Question
   日治時期，日本充分利用香港的產品和產業來支持戰爭，日本人認為哪些產品和行業特別有用，為什麼？
   During the war years, the Japanese made good use of Hong Kong’s products and industries to help their own war effort. Which products and industries did the Japanese find particularly useful and why?
香港製造：我城 · 我故事
Made in Hong Kong: Our City. Our Stories
教材套 C LEARNING PACK C
工作紙: 全球化及國際貿易 4
WORKSHEET: GLOBALISATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE 4

輕觸屏
Touch screens

1. 香港以空運出口的貨物主要輸往哪三個國家？
Name three countries which import the bulk of Hong Kong's air cargo.

2. 哪一位來自香港的工程師因發明光纖，從而成為諾貝爾物理學獎的得獎人？
What is the name of the engineer from Hong Kong who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in fibre optics?

3. 香港第一家日本百貨叫甚麼？它在哪一年開始營業？
What was the name of Hong Kong's first Japanese Department Store? In what year did it start business?

4. 在1950年代，香港是著名的鐘錶生產和出口地。香港每秒製造一個時鐘
In the 1950s, Hong Kong was famous for producing clocks and exporting them all over the world. Hong Kong made one clock every

- 40 秒 seconds
- 80 秒 seconds
- 120 秒 seconds

5. 伸延問題
Extension Question
有什麼因素導致人民幣崛起，成為國際貨幣？
What factors led to the rise of the Renminbi as an international currency?
概览 1
Overview 1

1. 因為香港是一個天然良港，同時亦處於往中國的貿易路線之上。
   Because it had a stunning natural harbour and a perfect location on the main trade routes into China.
2. 大量移民 / 難民。
   A large number of immigrants / refugees
3. The acquisition of Kowloon and the New Territories from China
4. 票據作為貨幣轉向銀行發出的憑據，證明將來可由銀行支付貨款。
   It was a written order to the bank from a buyer to pay a seller a certain sum of money in the future.
5. 他們因太平天國之亂而逃離中國。
   They were leaving China because of the Taiping Rebellion in 1851.
6. 銀行家 Banker, 珠寶商 Jeweller

全球化及國際貿易 1
Globalisation and International Trade 1

1. 1920年代初發生省港大罷工，促使香港加強對華及東南亞貿易。
   The strikes allowed Hong Kong to expand its role in facilitating trade with China and the rest of South-east Asia.
2. 香港造船業業以修船之規模及設計均稱首世界，並以廣泛各式巡邏船、拖船、渡輪或貨輪而著名。
   Hong Kong gained a worldwide reputation as a place that could build and repair ships of all sizes and designs.
3. 鐵路 Railways / 船運 Ocean liners / 民航 Aviation
   Hong Kong was famous for designing and constructing patrol boats, tugboats, ferries and cargo ships.
4. 巴士 Buses / 渡輪 Cross-harbour ferries / 電車 Trams / 火車 Trains

概览 3
Overview 3

1. 紡織品 / 製衣 / 重工業 / 運輸 / 公用事業 / 通訊
   textiles, clothing, heavy industries, transportation, utilities and communication sector jobs
2. 香港是南中國交通樞紐，佔領香港，方便向中國大陸運送貨物。
   Hong Kong was strategically located in Southern China so it could provide logistics to the Mainland.
3. 顏德及荃灣。 Kwan Tong and Tsuen Wan.
4. 香港的租金和人工在1980年代急速上升，但中國大陸的土地價格、工資和原材料成本仍然很低。
   In the 1980s, rental expenses and wages rose rapidly in Hong Kong however, land prices, wages and costs of raw materials remained low in China.
5. CEPA全稱為「建立更緊密經貿關係的安排」，是一個允許香港產品免關稅進口到中國的自由貿易協定。
   The Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA).
   CEPA represents a free-trade arrangement which allows Hong Kong products to be imported into China tariff-free.
全球化及国际贸易2
Globalisation and International Trade 2

1. 銀鑌 Silver bullion
2. 由鉈鑌純度、重量、形狀差異甚大，引致市民交易緩慢而繁瑣。/ 銀鑌太重，非常累贅。
   It varied significantly in quality, weight and shape, making transactions difficult. / it was heavy.
3. 紙幣的出現使市民可輕易進行大面額交易。/ 面額有標準。
   It was now easy for people to carry hundreds of dollars’
   worth of banknotes. / They had a standard value.
4. 法國 France
5. 中國風 Chinoiserie

全球化及貿易3
Globalisation and International Trade 3

1. 1947
2. 1938
3. 日治時期，空屋數屋的木柴多被拆出作燃料，香港大學
   大禮堂（現今陸佑堂）便是一例，大禮堂屋頂木材被盜竊一空。
   During the Japanese Occupation, timber from empty
   buildings was removed and used as fuel.
4. 瓷器貿金銀器 porcelain, gold and silver
5. 從英美入口 USA, UK

全球化及貿易4
Globalisation and International Trade 4

1. 美國 / 英國 / 日本 U.S.A / U.K / Japan
2. 高級教授 Professor Charles Kao
3. 大丸，1960年 Daimaru, 1960
4. 40

香港經濟今昔
Hong Kong Business: Yesterday and Today

1. 香港經濟今昔1
2. 香港經濟今昔2
3. 香港經濟今昔3
4. 香港經濟今昔4