



## 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



### 小學教材套 A 與 B

#### 香港製造

「香港製造」是一個別開生面的展覽，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、商品以及日常用品，交織成一幅引人入勝的構圖，展現香港成功的關鍵。

#### 多元學習體驗

香港海事博物館已根據是次展覽內容為小學生設計了多種教材。教材環繞展覽內容，切合常識科以及其他學科課程。

是次展覽包含的展品種類繁多，如展櫃上及抽屜中的各種文物、口述訪問及短片、繪畫、相片、動畫及圖表、輕觸式顯示屏等。

#### 教材套內容

教材套透過各項建議活動，協助小學生了解香港在貿易、產品、服務上的發展。教材套內有兩套工作紙。教材套 A 適合小一至小三學生；教材套 B 適合小四至小六學生。

#### 兩套教材皆包括：

衣	衣料、成衣、時裝
食	食材、食品加工、食品製作
住	房屋、家居用品
行	交通工具、道路

每套工作紙載有不同題種的問題，涵括展覽觸及的不同主題。

為使學生能在參觀前有更好準備，教材套包含參觀前活動建議。學生應在參觀完結前完成工作紙。教材套亦包括參觀後活動，可加強學生對在展覽向所見所聞的印象。

#### 學校團體工作坊

本館歡迎學生在參觀展覽時，同時參與本館學校團體工作坊。

香港的意義海報設計。同學利用博物館所提供的材料，以小組形式製作一幅探討香港對個人有何意義的海報。建議人數：每節最多三十人，再分成四至五人小組。所需時間：每節三十分鐘。一次團體參觀最多可預約兩節工作坊。

我們亦歡迎教師單獨預訪本館。請透過參觀申請表提供預訪日期及時間。

#### 如何預約參觀

我們建議教師帶領學生，利用60分鐘來參觀是次展覽。學校團體參觀如先預約，費用全免。

請填妥網上申請表來預約參觀。亦可下載傳真用表格，填妥後傳真到 2813 8033 申請。

如對是次展覽或教材套有任何查詢，請以電郵 [education@hkmaritimemuseum.org](mailto:education@hkmaritimemuseum.org) 或致電 3713 2500 聯絡本館教育項目統籌盧雁祈。



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6 March to 4 September 2015



## Learning Packs A & B: Primary 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. It is packed full of objects, interviews, photographs and film giving a colourful picture of the incredible energy, inventiveness and determination which have made Hong Kong successful.

### Learning Packs

Thematic sets of learning materials for primary students based on the content of the exhibition are available. Teachers will find curriculum links to the unit of "Hong Kong Our Home" in the subject of General Studies. Pack A is most suitable for primary 1-3, and Pack B is most suitable for primary 4-6.

Each pack contains pre visit tasks, worksheets which include questions related to different topics 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.

Both packs contain the following topics:	Learning Focus
Clothing	Focusing on materials for clothes, garments and fashion
Food	Detailing food ingredients, production and consumption
Living	Learning about housing and household goods
Transportation	Tracing the history of different types of transportation

### Workshops for School Groups

Schools can also participate in a Museum-led workshop when they book to visit the Exhibition.

*What does Hong Kong Mean to Me?* Poster Design Workshop. In small groups, students use materials provided by the museum to create a poster exploring what Hong Kong means to them. Capacity is limited to 30 students per session, each session is 30 minutes long. Schools may book up to two workshop sessions in one visit.

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

### How to Book

Teachers should allocate approximately 60 minutes to complete visits to the Exhibition with their students. School visits are free if booked in advance.

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 or our learning packs, please contact us on [education@hkmaritimemuseum.org](mailto:education@hkmaritimemuseum.org) or telephone Annette Lo at the Hong Kong Maritime Museum at 3713 2500.



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### 參觀前活動 Pre-visit Tasks

細看這些有趣的歷史圖片。你認為它們是什麼呢？你可以在展覽中發掘更多。

Look at these interesting pictures. What do you think they are? You can find out more about them in the exhibition!

老師備忘：請用五至十分鐘與同學討論這些照片，目的是引起同學們對參觀展覽的興趣，沒有對錯之分。

Teachers: please use five to ten minutes to discuss these images with students before visiting. These are meant to get students excited about their upcoming visit. There are no right or wrong answers.

#### 行 . Transportation

- 1 建議討論問題：你能從照片中看見什麼交通工具呢？  
Suggested discussion question: What kind of transportation can you see in the photo?

你可以在商貿百貨展區（1980-現今）「國際機場」找到相關資訊。  
You can find this image in the Trade and Commerce gallery, 1980-present, "International Airport"



#### 住 . Living

- 2 建議討論問題：這些家具與你家裡的相似嗎？什麼人會住在這所房子裡？  
Suggested discussion questions: Is the furniture different from yours? Who would have lived in such a house?

你可以在商貿百貨展區（1898-1937）「中式家具」找到相關資訊。  
You can find this image in the Trade and Commerce gallery, 1899-1936, "Chinese Furniture Manufacture"



食 . Food

3 建議討論問題：這是一張收據。它與什麼商品有關？你能認出這份文件上的字嗎？

Suggested discussion questions: This is a receipt. What goods does it relate to? What words can you recognize on it?

你可以在商貿百貨展區（1841-1898）「茶葉」找到相關資訊。

You can find this image in the Trade and Commerce gallery, 1841-1898, "Tea Trade"



衣 . Clothes

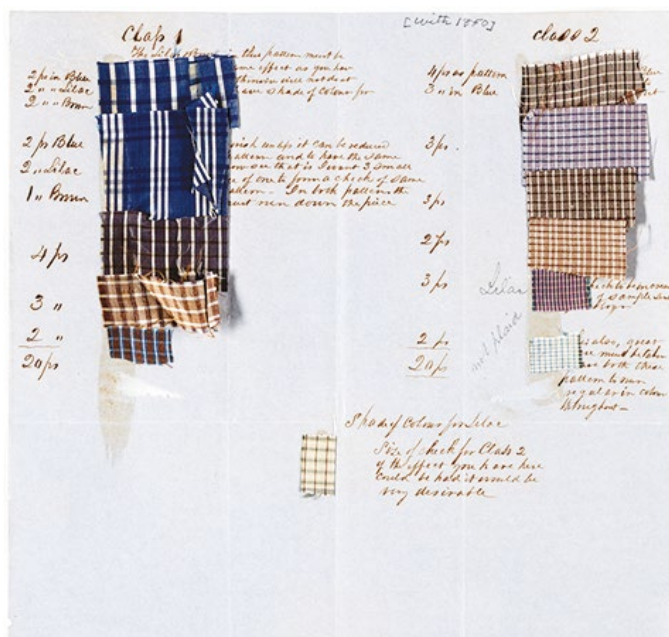
4 建議討論問題：

這些絲質碎布料有什麼用？你認識什麼其他布料？請舉例。

Suggested discussion questions: What do you think these patches of silk are for? Can you give examples of other types of fabric?

你可以在商貿百貨展區（1841-1898）「絲綢交易」找到相關資訊。

You can find this image in the Trade and Commerce Gallery, 1841-1898, "Silk Trade"





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### 參觀後活動 Post-exhibition Tasks

參觀完「香港製造」後，根據以下題目，寫出你的感想。

Now that you have visited the exhibition, write down your thoughts on the following topics and then give a verbal presentation to the class:

老師備忘：鼓勵同學們回想在展覽中的所見所聞，再根據個人興趣搜集更多資料，然後作課堂上口頭報告。

Teachers: please encourage students to think back to what they saw in the exhibition and look up further information following their own interests.

- 1** 你在展廳看到玩具嗎？回家訪問你的父母或祖父母，他們同年時是玩什麼玩具的呢？把他們形容的畫出來，或帶實物回校分享。  
Did you see some toys on display in the galleries? Interview your parents or grandparents to see what toys they played with, draw a picture of one of them, or bring one to school to show your classmates.
- 2** 展覽中，你最愛哪一部分？你記得什麼？  
What interested you most in the exhibition? What do you remember about it?
- 3** 你認得「人傑地靈」展區中的人物嗎？把熟悉的人物列出。你最敬佩的是誰？為什麼？  
A lot of people were featured in the *People's Wall* section of the exhibition. Were there any that you knew before your visit? Make a list of those you recognised. Who do you admire, and why?
- 4** 你有收藏品嗎？「瑰寶珍藏」展區啟發了你收藏什麼？  
Do you collect anything? After visiting the *Cherished Possession* section, what are you inspired to collect?



# 香港製造：我城·我故事 Made in Hong Kong: Our City. Our Stories



教材套B LEARNING PACK B  
工作紙:衣 WORKSHEET: CLOTHES

## 衣 . CLOTHES



輕觸屏  
Touch screens

1 利用這張工作紙去加深對衣著和配件的認識。答案可在商貿百貨展廳找到。

Use this worksheet to learn more about where our clothes and accessories have come from. You can find the answers in the Trade and Commerce Gallery.



棉 Cotton (1841-1898, 1899-1936, 1937-1949)

### 棉花

十八世紀面對中英貿易逆差問題，英國開始出口 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 和 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 到中國，並從中換來白銀，用以購買在國內被視為珍品的茶葉。

### Cotton

Britain started exporting 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to China in the 18th Century, as a way of easing its trade imbalance.



### 紡紗

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 曾屹立怡和洋行創立的大型紡紗廠，佔地40萬平方呎。

Cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing  
There used to be a large cotton spinning factory in 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

### 棉製品

二次大戰後，香港也開始出口棉紗到 4. \_\_\_\_\_。

### Cotton products

After World War II, Hong Kong began to export cotton yarns to 4. \_\_\_\_\_.



4 毛皮貿易 Fur Trade (1841-1898)



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 運載毛皮料的貨船會先停留香港，再進入中國換購 2. \_\_\_\_\_、3. \_\_\_\_\_、4. \_\_\_\_\_ 等商品。

Furs were shipped to Hong Kong from 1. \_\_\_\_\_ before being traded in China in exchange for 2. \_\_\_\_\_, 3. \_\_\_\_\_, 4. \_\_\_\_\_, and other Chinese goods.

5 絲綢交易 Silk Trade (1841-1898)



蠶絲從蠶繭抽出後，需進行 1. \_\_\_\_\_，即將蠶絲捲到軸上，然後才可進行 2. \_\_\_\_\_。

Raw silk, a thread which comes from the cocoon of the silkworm, is 1. \_\_\_\_\_, spun, and 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

4 在這個展廳陳列的物品中，有哪些是可以用作製造衣服的？請舉三例。

What can you find in this gallery that can be made into clothes? Give three examples:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



5 皮製品 Leather Goods (1937-1949)

皮革可用來造什麼？請舉三例。

What can be made out of leather? Give three examples:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6 透過畫鬼腳，找出以下人物與哪個項目有關係。

Follow the lines and find out what these names are associated with.

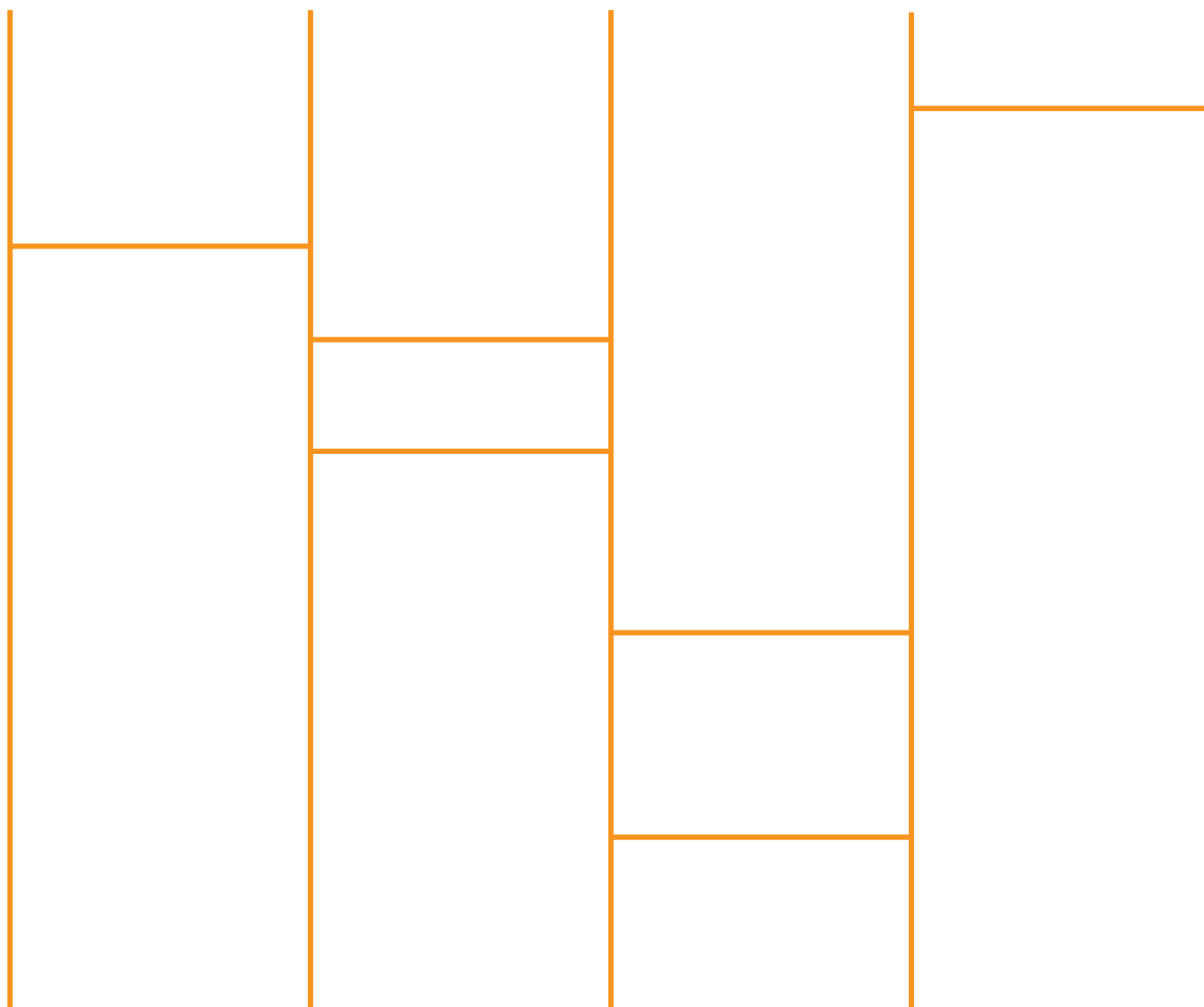
Gloria  
Vanderblit

劉文漢  
George Lau

廣生行  
Kwong Sang Hong

譚燕玉  
Vivienne Tam

張子斌  
Ascot Chang



假髮  
Wigs  
1950 - 1979

牛仔褲  
Jeans  
1950-1979

化妝品  
Cosmetics  
1899-1936

香港裁縫  
Hong Kong Tailors  
1950-1970

時裝  
Fashion  
1980-現今 present



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教材套B LEARNING PACK B  
工作紙：食 WORKSHEET: FOOD

## 食 . FOOD



輕觸屏  
Touch screens

你對每天進食的食物認識有多少？利用這工作紙去探索本展覽跟食物有關的資訊吧。答案可在商貿百貨展廳找到。

What do you know about the food we eat every day? Learn more about it using this worksheet. Answers can be found in the Trade and Commerce Gallery.

- 1** 米源 Rice production (1841-1898)、配米 Rice rationing (1937-1949)、  
米商管制 Rice regulations (1950-1979)、袋裝米 Pre-packed rice (1980-現今 present)

十九世紀中葉，香港每年可生產約兩萬噸稻米，稻田主要分佈在 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 和 2. \_\_\_\_\_。

Hong Kong grew its own rice on farms in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-19th century.



香港淪陷後，市民每日只可購買六兩四錢（約 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 克）的米糧。（十錢為一兩）

Rice was rationed under Japanese rule in Hong Kong. Local residents were allowed to purchase about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ g of food per day.



香港政府向米商發出食米 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 及 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 牌照，以保本港食米面對任何動亂或需求突變，均供應充足。

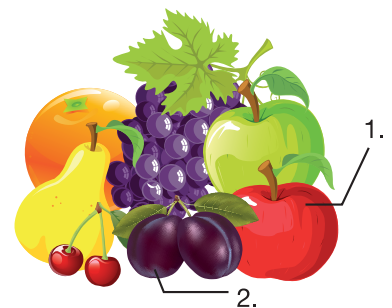
Rice was such an important part of everyday Hong Konger diets, the government granted licenses for rice 4. \_\_\_\_\_ and 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure sufficient supply during time of crisis and uncertainty.

現在，你可以在超級市場裡看到入口自 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 和 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 的米。

You will see rice imported from 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and 7. \_\_\_\_\_ in supermarkets today.



- 2** 水果市場 Fruit market (1950-1979)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 原產於中國。中國盛產 2. \_\_\_\_\_，是世界之首。
1. \_\_\_\_\_ originated in China. China is the largest producer of 2. \_\_\_\_\_.



- 3** 活家禽 Live animals (1937-1949)
- 當雪藏還未普及之前，\_\_\_\_\_ 是唯一保持肉類新鮮的方法。
- Before refrigeration was common, the best way to ensure the freshness of meat is to keep it \_\_\_\_\_.



4 餅乾 Biscuits (1937-1949)



1937年嘉頓公司連續七天24小時運作，超額生產9萬千克高營養的

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 餅。

In 1937, the Garden Company operated its factories 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to produce 1. \_\_\_\_\_, a highly nutritious air raid shelter biscuit.

為什麼軍用糧食包括餅乾，而不是米飯和湯羹等？

Why were biscuits issued to military personnel instead of rice, soup etc?

2. \_\_\_\_\_



5

什麼食物可以用罐頭盛載？請列出三個例子。



Name three foods that can be canned:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

6 糖薑 Preserved ginger (1899-1936)



以下哪一項不是製作糖薑的步驟？請圈出。

Which of the below is not a procedure of preserving ginger?

Circle your answer.

- 去皮 Peeling
- 以糖漿煮製 Cooking in syrup
- 貯存在精美的瓷罐 Packing in porcelain
- 醃以酒精 Marinating in alcohol



7

原糖 Raw sugar (1841-1898)



東南亞地區氣候溫熱，適宜種植 1. \_\_\_\_\_。2. \_\_\_\_\_ 則在較冷的歐美地區廣泛種植。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ flourishes in Southeast Asia, while 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is grown exclusively in colder regions.

8 可口可樂 Coca Cola (1950-1979)



在什麼香港節日中出現了飄色女孩站在可樂瓶上的有趣場面？

What traditional Hong Kong festival featured a parading girl balancing on a coke bottle?

\_\_\_\_\_






# 香港製造：我城·我故事 Made in Hong Kong: Our City. Our Stories



教材套B LEARNING PACK B  
工作紙:住 WORKSHEET: LIVING

## 住 . LIVING

 輕觸屏  
Touch screens

從前的居住環境和家居用品是怎樣的呢？在工作紙的輔助下，你可在商貿百貨展區中找到答案。

How did people live in the past? Find out about houses and household goods and supplies using this worksheet in the Trade and Commerce Gallery.

### 1 花崗石 Granite supplies (1899-1936)



十九世紀中期香港向美國 1.\_\_\_\_\_ 輸出建材。2.\_\_\_\_\_ 是香港現今碩果僅存的花崗石建築物之一。

Hong Kong exported granite to 1.\_\_\_\_\_ in the 19th century. The 2.\_\_\_\_\_ building is one of the few remaining buildings in Hong Kong constructed with granite.

### 2 搭竹棚 Bamboo scaffolding (1937-1949)



南方火神\_\_\_\_\_是搭棚行業的祖師之一，亦被戲棚、鑄金、鑄銀及香燭冥鏹行業人士奉為守護神。

\_\_\_\_\_, the God of Fire, is considered to be the patron of bamboo scaffolders. He is also the patron god among opera troupes, goldsmiths, silversmiths, workers of the incense and funeral –paper industries.

### 3 木材 Timber (1937-1949)



在香港，木材是主要的 1.\_\_\_\_\_ 和 2.\_\_\_\_\_。

Timber was the main material for 1.\_\_\_\_\_ and 2.\_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong.

### 4 房屋 Housing (1950-1979)



1953年 \_\_\_\_\_ 大火，香港政府遂興建徙置區安置災民，展開了公共房屋發展。

In 1953, a large fire in the squatter area of \_\_\_\_\_ left thousands of people homeless. This event helped launch the public housing programme in Hong Kong.

### 5 漆器 Lacquerware trade (1841-1898); 搪瓷用品 Enamelware (1937-1949)



漆器泛指塗上從含天然 1.\_\_\_\_\_ 液塗料的器物。

Lacquerware is treated with coats of 1.\_\_\_\_\_ made from the toxic sap of a tree.



以下哪樣不是瓷器的代替品？把答案圈出。

2.漆器、搪瓷、玻璃

Which one of the followings is not an alternative to ceramics? Circle your answer.

Lacquerware, enamelled food containers, glassware



6 肥皂工業 Soap manufacture (1899-1936) 

當時香港市民相信用肥皂清潔可有效對抗疾病如 1. \_\_\_\_\_、2. \_\_\_\_\_ 及 3. \_\_\_\_\_。

The use of soap by the local population was one of the primary deterrents for infections such as 1. \_\_\_\_\_, 2. \_\_\_\_\_, and the 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

7 橡膠品 Rubber Products (1937-1949) 

橡膠可以用來做什麼？請舉三例。

Name three things that can be made out of rubber:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



8 藤器 Rattan goods (1937-1949) 

用以製作藤器家具的藤枝主要從南亞的 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 及 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 進口。

Raw rattan materials were imported from Southeast Asia, mainly 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

9 制水 Water Shortages (1950-1979) 

你可以如何在家中節約用水？

1. \_\_\_\_\_


我們約 80% 的食水來自 2. \_\_\_\_\_。

What can you do to save water at home?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

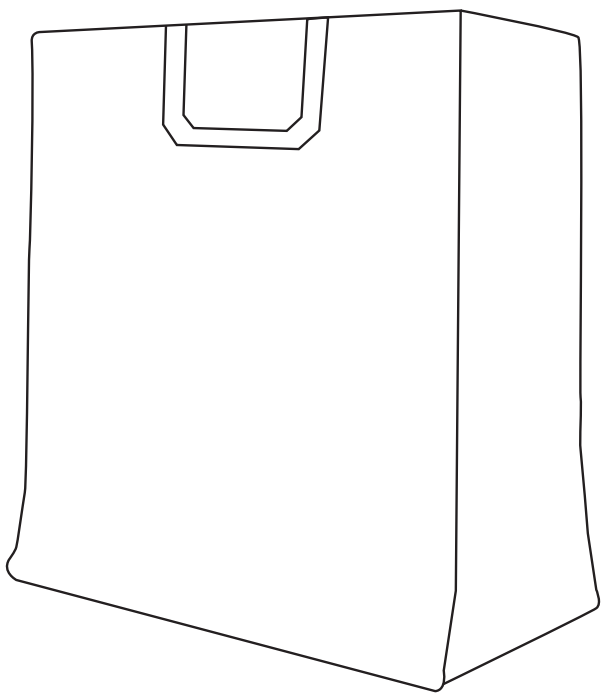
Up to 80% of our total water supply is imported from 2. \_\_\_\_\_.



10 紅白藍袋 Three-coloured bag (1950-1979) 

經歷過多年的變遷，紅白藍三色袋已不再單調。試為這個香港製造的經典換上新裝。

There are many designs and patterns available for the three-coloured bag nowadays. Design your own.





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教材套B LEARNING PACK B  
工作紙：行 WORKSHEET: TRANSPORTATION

## 行 . TRANSPORTATION



輕觸屏  
Touch screens

利用這張工作紙去加深對香港交通系統的認識。答案可在商貿百貨展區找到。

Use this worksheet to learn more about the development of public transportation in Hong Kong. Find out the answers in the Trade and Commerce Gallery.

1

電車 Tramways (1899-1936)



香港擁有全球最大的1.\_\_\_\_\_ 電車系統。

當香港兩所電力公司能夠提供穩定的電力供應後，電車公司便開始建造由 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 至 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 的路軌。

The Hong Kong tram network is the largest 1. \_\_\_\_\_ tram system in the world.

The first section of the tramway links 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ .

2

鐵路 Rails

九廣鐵路 Kowloon Canton Railway (1899-1936)



當初，九廣鐵路分作 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 及 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 。

在1937年五月發生了什麼事件，令那麼多人乘搭火車，使到九廣鐵路需要加開班次？

3. \_\_\_\_\_

When it was built, the Kowloon Canton Railway was divided into the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ section, the 2. \_\_\_\_\_ section.

What drove a lot of people to take the train in May 1937, making the KCR run additional trains?

3. \_\_\_\_\_

香港鐵路有限公司 MTR Corporation (1980-現今 present)



離香港海事博物館最近的港鐵站是哪個？

4. \_\_\_\_\_

What is the closest MTR Station to the Hong Kong Maritime Museum?

4. \_\_\_\_\_



3

渡輪與郵輪 Passenger ferries and ships

天星小輪 Star Ferry (1899-1936)



九龍渡海小輪公司初期的小輪以 (1. 刪去錯誤答案：蒸汽/電力/太陽能) 推動，載客量約為每程 (2. 刪去錯誤答案：50/100/200) 人。

Kowloon Ferry Company's first ferries were (1. cross out the wrong answers: steam/electricity/solar) powered and had a capacity of approximately (2. cross out the wrong answers: 50/100/200) passengers per journey.

郵輪旅遊 Passenger Ship (1950-1979)



尖沙咀的海運大廈於何時落成？

When was the Ocean Terminal in Tsim Sha Tsui completed?

3. \_\_\_\_\_



4 道路 Roads

本港第一條聯繫九龍與新界的隧道是 1. \_\_\_\_\_。

獅子山隧道 Lion Rock Tunnel (1950-1979)



獅子山隧道工程最初構思是建設 2. \_\_\_\_\_，把來自船灣淡水湖的食水輸送至九龍。

What was the first road linking Kowloon and the New Territories?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

What was its original purpose?

2. \_\_\_\_\_



5 飛機 Aeroplanes

啓德機場 Kai Tak Airport (1950-1979)



啓德機場以1. \_\_\_\_\_ 與 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 二人命名。

Kai Tak airport was named after 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

國際機場 International Airport (1980 -現今present)



香港國際機場是世界最繁忙的客貨空運站之一，支持香港四大行業的穩定發展，包括 3. \_\_\_\_\_、4. \_\_\_\_\_、5. \_\_\_\_\_ 與 6. \_\_\_\_\_。

The airport in Check Lap Kok is the busiest cargo airport and one of the busiest passenger airports in the world. It supports four key industries: 3. \_\_\_\_\_, 4. \_\_\_\_\_, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ and 6. \_\_\_\_\_.

6 配對：利用互動屏幕找出資料，將左方的項目與右方的年份用線連起來。

Matching: using the touch screens related to the topics on the left below, match them with the years on the right.

獅子山隧道 Lion Rock Tunnel	•	•	1925
啓德機場 Kai Tak Airport	•	•	1898
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport	•	•	1910
天星小輪 Star Ferry	•	•	1972
香港電車 Hong Kong Tramways	•	•	1946
九廣鐵路 Kowloon Canton Railway	•	•	1964
海底隧道 Cross Harbour Tunnel	•	•	1904
國泰航空 Cathay Pacific Airways	•	•	1979
香港鐵路 MTR	•	•	1998



# 香港製造：我城·我故事 Made in Hong Kong: Our City. Our Stories



教材套B LEARNING PACK B  
工作紙答案 WORKSHEET ANSWERS

## 答案 Answers

### 衣 . Clothes

1.
  - (1) 印度棉  
Indian cotton
  - (2) 鴉片  
opium
  - (3) 銅鑼灣  
Causeway Bay
  - (4) 亞洲及其他聯邦國家  
Asian and other Commonwealth countries
2.
  - (1) 北美  
North America
  - (2) 茶葉  
tea
  - (3) 絲綢  
silks
  - (4) 瓷器  
porcelain
3.
  - (1) 縲絲  
reeled off
  - (2) 紡織  
woven
4. 學生自行作答，可包括：  
棉花、絲綢、皮革  
Students' own answers, which can include:  
Cotton, silk, fur
5. 學生自行作答，可包括：  
皮包、皮鞋、行李箱  
Students' own answers, which can include:  
Bags, shoes, luggage
6. Gloria Vanderbilt：牛仔褲 Jeans (1950-1979)  
劉文漢 George Lau：假髮 Wings (1950-1979)  
廣生行 Kwong Sang Hong：化妝品 Cosmetics (1899-1936)  
Vivienne Tam：時裝 Fashion (1980-現今 present)  
張子斌 Ascot Chang：訂製洋服 Tailoring (1950-1979)

### 食 . Food

1.
  - (1) 元朗  
Yuen Long
  - (2) 沙田  
Shatin
  - (3) 245
  - (4) 入口  
importation
  - (5) 儲存  
storage
  - (6) 泰國  
Thailand
  - (7) 越南  
Vietnam
2.
  - (1) 蘋果  
Apples
  - (2) 梅  
plums
3. 活家禽  
alive
4.
  - (1) 抗日勞軍餅  
Army Cracker
  - (2) 因為餅乾容易攜帶。  
Because they are portable, easy to carry, unlikely to spoil.
5. 學生自行作答，可包括：  
午餐肉、沙甸魚、桃  
Students' own answers, which can include:  
Luncheon meat, Sardines, Peaches
6. 醃以酒精  
Marinating in alcohol
7.
  - (1) 甘蔗  
Sugarcane
  - (2) 甜菜  
sugar beet
8. 長洲太平清醮  
Cheung Chau Bun Festival

## 住 . Living

1.
  - (1) 加州  
California
  - (2) 最高法院大樓  
Supreme Court
2. 華光  
Wah Kwong
3.
  - (1) 建築物料  
building construction
  - (2) 燃料  
fuel
4. 石硤尾  
Shek Kip Mei
5.
  - (1) 漆樹汁  
resin
  - (2) 玻璃  
glassware
6.
  - (1) 白喉  
diphtheria
  - (2) 傷寒  
typhoid fever
  - (3) 瘟疫  
plague
7. 學生自行作答，如：輪胎、靴子、橡皮圈  
Students' own answers, which can include tires, boots, rubber bands
8.
  - (1) 印尼  
Indonesia
  - (2) 馬來亞（1957年後稱為馬來西亞）  
Malaya (Malaysia after 1957)
9. 東江  
Dongjiang
10. 學生自行作答  
Students' own answers

## 行 . Transportation

1. 雙層  
Double decker
2. 堅尼地城  
Kennedy Town
3. 銅鑼灣  
Causeway Bay
2.
  - (1) 英段  
British Section
  - (2) 華段  
Chinese Section
  - (3) 香港慶祝英國國皇喬治六世加冕。  
Festivities for the coronation of King George VI.
  - (4) 香港站  
Hong Kong Station
3.
  - (1) 蒸汽  
Steam
  - (2) 100
  - (3) 1966
4.
  - (1) 獅子山隧道  
Lion Rock Tunnel
  - (2) 食水輸送管  
To bring fresh water to Kowloon from the New Territories.
5.
  - (1) 何啟  
Ho Kai
  - (2) 區德  
Au Tak
  - (3) 金融  
financial services
  - (4) 貿易與物流  
trading and logistics
  - (5) 旅遊和專業  
tourism
  - (6) 工商業支援服務  
professional and producer services
6. 獅子山隧道 Lion Rock Tunnel (1964)  
啓德機場 Kai Tak Airport (1925)  
香港國際機場 Hong Kong International Airport (1998)  
天星小輪 Star Ferry (1898)  
香港電車 Hong Kong Tramways (1904)  
九廣鐵路 Kowloon-Canton Railway (KCR) (1910)  
海底隧道 Cross Harbour Tunnel (1972)  
國泰航空 Cathay Pacific Airways (1946)  
香港鐵路 MTR (1979)