

今昔教育比較

EDUCATION: PAST AND PRESENT

孫中山先生在九歲開始接受啟蒙教育，入讀馮氏宗祠內的私塾，學習《三字經》、《千字文》；十歲入鄉塾，習四書五經。傳統私塾的課室（圖一）跟你就讀的學校有甚麼分別呢？

Dr Sun Yat-sen received his early education from the age of nine at a study hall in the Feng Ancestral Hall, where he learned the *Three-Character Classic* and the *Thousand-Character Essay*. At the age of 10, he began going to a village school to study the Four Books and Five Classics. What differences can you see between a traditional study hall (Fig.1) and your school?

請在圖二的空格內貼上你的課室照片或將它繪畫出來，試試作出比較和討論。

Paste a photo of your classroom in the school or draw it in the space for Fig.2 and compare it with Dr Sun's school.



圖一：清末傳統的私塾上課情形

Fig. 1: A traditional study hall in the late Qing dynasty



圖二：你的課室

Fig. 2: Your classroom



比較項目 Comparison	傳統私塾 Traditional Study Hall	你的學校 Your School
學生人數 No. of students	八至二十人不等 8 to 20	一班約四十人，全校約千人 About 40 in a class and up to 1,000 in the whole school
學生性別 Gender of students	以男生為主 Mostly male	有男生，有女生，有男女混合 Boys' school, girls' school or co-educational school

1) 你知道私塾的學生讀什麼課本呢？試舉例。

Do you know what textbooks were used in study halls? Please name a few.

2) 你讀的哪些科目在私塾裏是沒有的？試舉三例。

Of the subjects you are studying, which ones were not offered in study halls?
Please list three subjects.
