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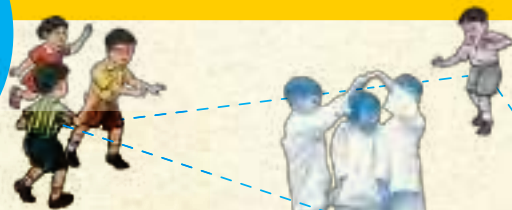
舊課本中的童玩

Learning through play:
Old textbooks, toys and games

22.12.2023 - 31.3.2024

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19世紀中葉以前，中國常用的教材是蒙學課本和科舉考試的用書，還有人物典故、詩歌選編、音韻格律及專為女子教育編寫等讀物。近代中國編印的新式教科書在20世紀初迅速發展，不但供給中小學使用，甚至遠銷東南亞等海外華人社區。玩具與遊戲是教科書以外的教學輔助，兩者皆有助啟迪學童的創意，促進其身心發展。從遊戲中學習是現代教育推崇的理念之一。展覽集中展示20世紀初至中葉內地與香港出版的中文教科書，從中窺探教科書的發展及童玩於教學上的重要性。

Before the middle of the 19th century, two main types of teaching materials were used throughout China: textbooks intended to provide enlightenment and books used to prepare for the imperial examinations. Other common reading materials included biographies, poetry compilations, texts on the rhyme, rhythm and form of classical Chinese poetry, and books written specifically for the education of girls. The publication of new textbooks in modern China saw rapid progress in the early 20th century. These textbooks were not only used in primary and secondary schools, but also in overseas Chinese communities, especially in Southeast Asia. Games and toys are a perfect complement to textbooks, as they help inspire creativity and promote physical and mental development of children. Learning through play is a tried and trusted pedagogical concept of modern education practices today. This exhibition showcases different types of Chinese textbooks that were published in mainland China and Hong Kong from the early to mid-20th century, giving a glimpse into the development of textbooks and the importance of children's play in teaching.



1

1930年代香港百利書店印行的 《訓蒙三字經》

Xunmeng Sanzijing ("Three Character Classic for early learners"), printed by Pak Lei Bookstore of Hong Kong, 1930s.

《三字經》始編撰於宋朝，用字精簡易懂，專為兒童學習字詞及道德倫理撰寫。明、清兩代，《三字經》、《千字文》及《幼學詩》已普遍成為當時蒙學課本。此三書又稱為「紅皮書」。

Written in the Song dynasty, *Three Character Classic* taught very young children basic vocabulary, common phrases and moral lessons in simple and easy-to-understand language in what were known as "enlightening" classes. Of the textbooks that were widely used in the Ming and Qing dynasties in these classes, *Three Character Classic*, *Thousand Character Classic* and *Ode for Youth* were the three most popular and were known collectively as the "Red Books".



鍾燕齊先生藏品
Mr Willie Chung collection

2

早期教學用的算盤

Abacus for teaching arithmetic



3

舒式華文打字機

Shu-style Chinese typewriter

1919年由工程師舒震東研發的打字機，利用活字模為字盤，雙手使用時先以指字針指向字盤選取字模，運用機械臂把字模夾起，再以操縱杆輸出。這部華文打字機為

日後華文輸入奠下基礎，成為政府、學校等機關的必要設備。



This typewriter was developed by the engineer Shu Zhendong in 1919. To type Chinese words, the user operates a pointer with one hand to select movable type blocks arranged in a tray bed. The selected type block is picked up by mechanical tweezers and then released by the user using controls operated by their other hand. The typewriter provided the basis for later Chinese character input methods and became an essential item in government offices and schools.

4

1922年3月商務印書館發行的 《共和國教科書：新修身》(第四冊)

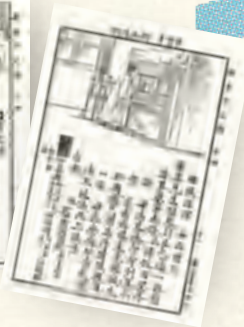
Gongheguo Jiaokeshu: Xinxiushen
("Textbook for the Republic: New personal growth", book 4), distributed by The Commercial Press, March 1922.





5

1932年3月上海廣益書局印行的《新童子尺牘》
Xin Tongzi Chidu ("New letter writing for children"),
printed by Shanghai Guangyi Bookstore, March 1932.



6

兒童積木玩具一套
A set of building blocks

積木是歷久不衰的玩具，不同形狀大小的積木能夠啟發孩童的創意，亦可教授簡易的物理及數學知識。

Building blocks are timeless toys. Made in a variety of shapes and sizes, they help develop children's creativity while giving them basic lessons in physics and mathematics.



教科書內關於積木的圖像
An image of building blocks in a textbook



巴色會在香港成立的兒童學校，攝於1887-1901年期間，前排可見小朋友正在把玩積木。
The Kinderschule (children's school) set up by the Basel Mission in Hong Kong, photographed between 1887 and 1901; the children in the front row are playing with building blocks.

7 毽子 Shuttlecock



1903年，香港皇仁書院學生在上層運動場踢毽子。
Students of Queen's College kick a shuttlecock in the upper playground, 1903.



教科書內關於踢毽子的圖像
An image of shuttlecock kicking in a textbook



8 1962年現代教育研究社的 《幼稚園算術》(第一冊)

Youzhiyuan Suanshu ("Kindergarten arithmetic", book 1), published by the Modern Educational Research Society, 1962.

數學課本利用捉迷藏，教導學生數字「5」的概念。

This arithmetic textbook makes use of the game hide-and-seek to teach students the concept of the number 5.





皮手柄繩子
Skipping rope with leather grips



教科書內跳繩的圖像
An image of rope jumping in a textbook



一群孩童在跳大繩，攝於1965年。
A group of children jumping rope, 1965.

9 跳繩

Rope jumping

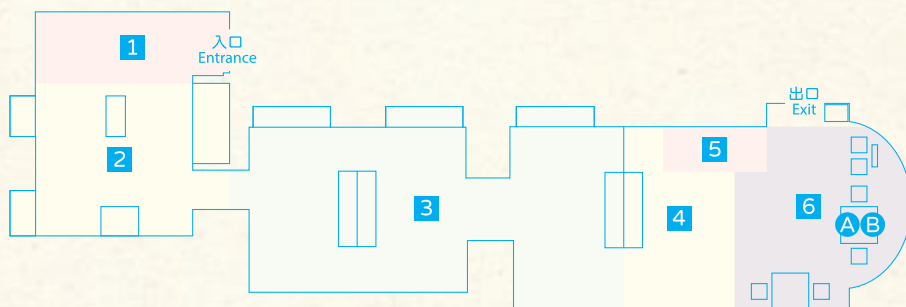
跳繩由來已久，唐代的「跳索」、明清時期的「跳白索」、「繩飛」等都是跳繩的早期名稱。

Rope jumping has a long history. Early Chinese terms for rope jumping include *tiaosuo* in the Tang dynasty and *tiaobaisuo* and *shengfei* in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

10 1928年 The Albert Printing Press Hong Kong 出版的 《聖保羅書院英語會話課本》 (第一冊)

St. Paul's College Oral Composition
(book 1), published by The Albert
Printing Press Hong Kong, 1928.





展區 Sections

1. 前言 Foreword
2. 近代教科書的濫觴 The Origin of Modern Textbooks
3. 課本中的德育與玩樂 Moral Education and Play in Textbooks
4. 近百年來的香港教科書 Hong Kong Textbooks over the Past Century
5. 結語 Conclusion
6. 教育角 Education Corner

多媒體項目 Multimedia Programmes

- A. 咭牌配配碰 Learning Cards Matching Game
- B. 齊來砌砌七巧板 Tangram Puzzles



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