Adrift in Time 時間的漫遊
Photography by Chun Wai 秦偉攝影

Education Worksheet for students ages 9–12.
此教育工作紙是為九至十二歲的學生設計。

Activity 1: Exploring time
活動一：探索時間

Photography shows what we observe, and want to preserve and show others. Over the years, some of the photographs taken by Chun Wai have been damaged by mold, which manifests the attempt to see the passing of time through preservation and transformation.
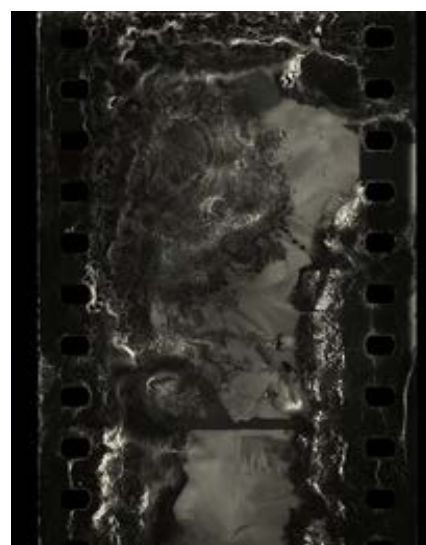
Take a photo that captures the passing of time.

攝影作品展示了我們對外在世界的觀察、希望記錄的瞬間能與他人分享。過去多年，秦偉一部份的攝影作品不幸受霉菌侵蝕而損毀。這些破損的作品呈現了藝術家如何嘗試透過作品的保存和變化中覺察時間的流逝。
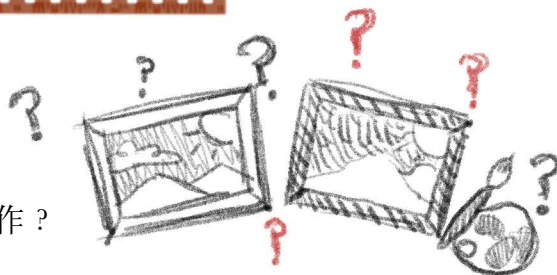
試拍攝一張能展現時間流逝的照片。
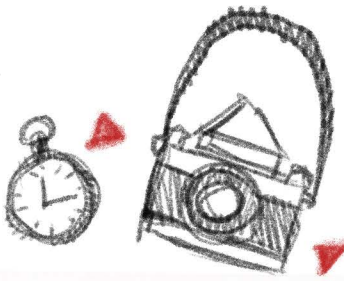
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Activity 2: Exploring photographs
活動二：探索攝影作品

A. Take a quick look at the exhibition items.
Are the works on the wall photographs or paintings?

A. 快速檢視展覽廳的展品，牆上懸掛的作品是照片還是畫作？

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B. Look at the photo *Passersby*.
Has it been raining for a while? How do you know?

B. 觀察照片《過客前的過客》。
在照片中，雨是否已下了一段時間？你又如何得知？

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Passersby, 1980s–1990s
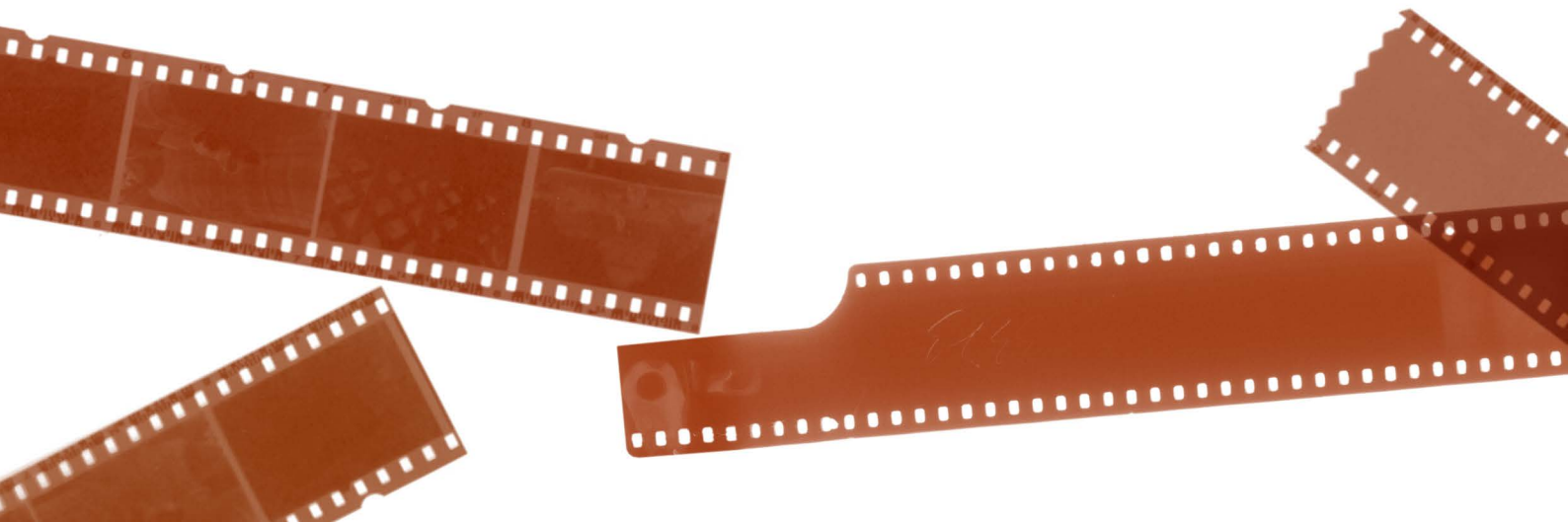《過客前的過客》
八十年代至九十年代

C. Look at the photo *Rue de Rivoli*.
What do you think the role of the streetlamp is in
the middle of the photo? What about the role of the
buildings?

C. 觀察照片《里沃利路》。
你認為圖中心的街燈在照片中扮演著什麼角色？兩旁的建築
的角色又是什麼呢？

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Rue de Rivoli, 1980s–1990s
《里沃利路》
八十年代至九十年代

D. Take another look at *Rue de Rivoli, Passersby* and also check out *Paris Gare de l'Est* and *Alsace II*.

Can you identify common features in these photographs?

D. 再次觀察照片《里沃利路》、《過客前的過客》，以及《巴黎東站》和《阿爾薩斯 II》。

你能找到這些照片的相似之處嗎？

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Paris Gare de l'Est, 1980s–1990s
《巴黎東站》
八十年代至九十年代

Alsace II, 1980s–1990s
《阿爾薩斯 II》
八十年代至九十年代

Activity 3: Exploring shapes
活動三：探索形狀

Louvre Museum, 1980s–1990s
《羅浮宮》
八十年代至九十年代

A. Discover shapes in photographs. Identify the different shapes you see in *Louvre Museum*.
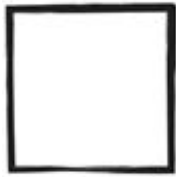
List and draw the shapes and lines you see in the photograph. You may refer to the *Introducing Line and Introducing Shape* section for inspiration.

A. 探索躲藏在照片中的形狀。辨識你在作品《羅浮宮》中找到的不同形狀。

列出並繪畫你在照片中找到的形狀和線條。你可參考下一部份「介紹線條與形狀」列表中的詞彙來尋找靈感。

Square
正方形

Parallel Lines
平行線

Introducing Line 介紹線條

Thin lines	幼線
Thick lines	粗線
Squiggly lines	彎彎曲曲的線條
Straight lines	直線
Curved lines	弧線
Vertical lines	直線
Horizontal lines	橫線
Diagonal lines	對角線
Long lines	長線
Short lines	短線
Crosshatched lines	交叉線
Parallel lines	平行線
Spirals	螺旋紋
Dotted lines	虛線
Zigzags	折線

Introducing Shape 介紹形狀

Triangle	三角形
Square	正方形
Rectangle	長方形
Circle	圓形
Oval	橢圓形
Trapezium	梯形
Organic shape	不規則形
Cuboid	長方體
Cube	正方體
Cone	圓錐體
Cylinder	柱體
Sphere	球體
Prism	角柱體

B. Which of the elements and principles of art are most strongly represented here?

B. 這幅攝影作品最能表達哪些視覺元素和藝術效果？

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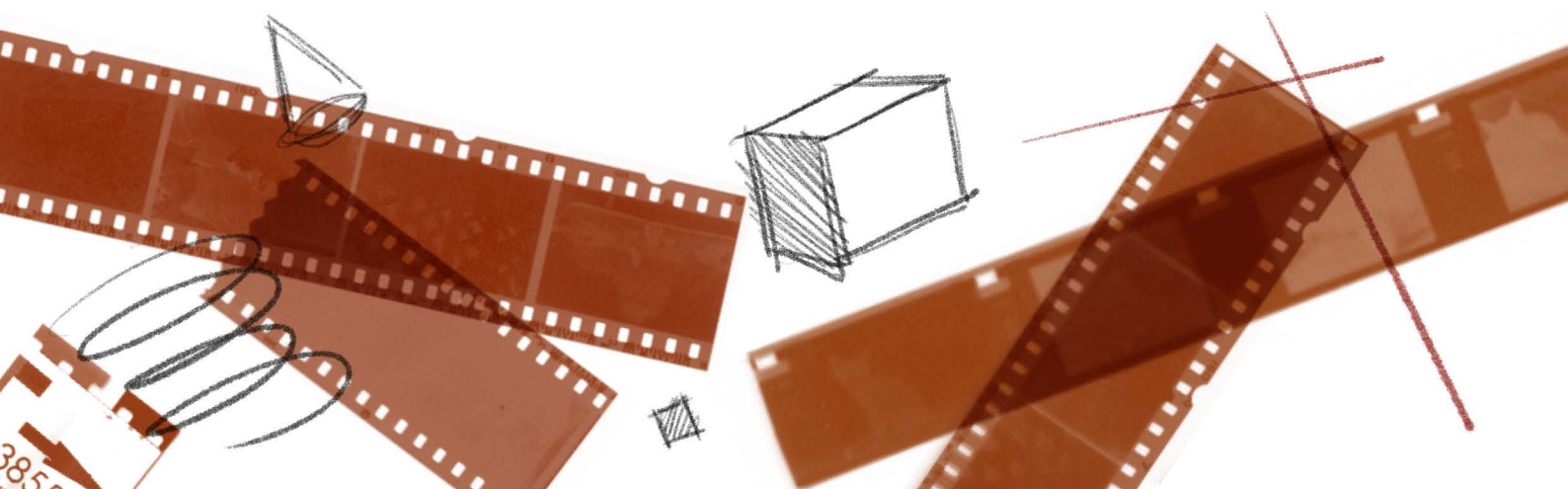
Activity 4: Interpreting photographs
活動四：詮釋攝影作品

Using as many details as possible, describe what you see in *The Wings of Icarus*.
Try to answer the following (when applicable).

- Who or what is the subject of the photograph? Which part of the subject is shown?
- What do you see, feel, and think?
- Where was the camera positioned? (vantage point)
- Where was the photograph made? (location)

盡可能地運用作品中的細節，形容你在作品《伊卡洛斯的翅膀》中觀察到什麼？
試回答以下問題（如適用）。

- 誰或甚麼是這件攝影作品的主體？作品展示了主體的哪部份呢？
- 你在攝影作品看到甚麼？你對此有甚麼感受？有甚麼想法？
- 你認為拍攝者在拍攝這張照片時相機的角度是怎樣擺放的？（消失點）
- 這張相片是在哪裡拍攝的？（地點）

For example: This image depicts a pigeon flying alone across an overcast sky. It evokes feelings of loneliness and calm. It seems that the photographer took the photo in a hurry as the pigeon is slightly out of focus while the horizon is tilted to the left. The title of this work suggests that the subject of the photo is the *Seine River*, which flows under the bridge where the photographer was standing.

例子：這件作品捕捉了一隻鴿子飛過烏雲密佈的天空時的情景。它帶給人孤寂和寧靜的感覺。鴿子朦朧的身影和地平線微微左傾的畫面令人覺得這張照片是攝影師在匆忙間拍下的。作品的標題提示了照片的主角是攝影師當時所在的橋下慢慢流淌的塞納河。

Seine River, 1980s–1990s
《昨日的塞納河》
八十年代至九十年代

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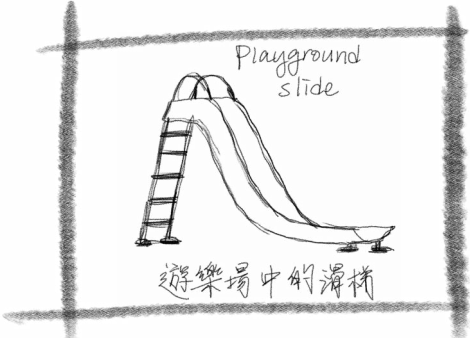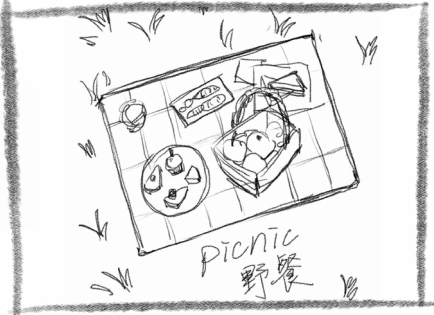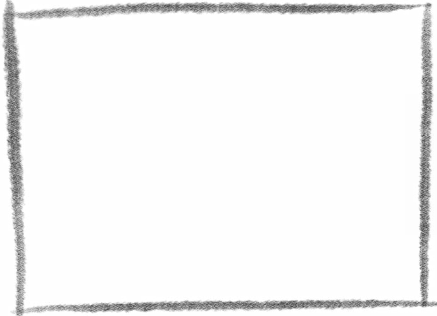_____ _____
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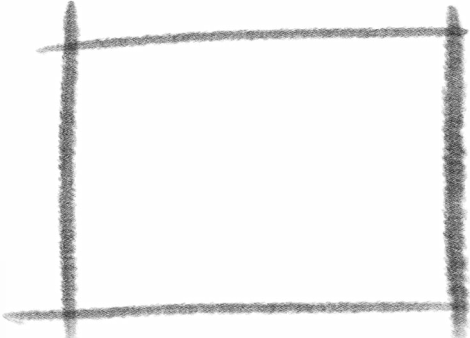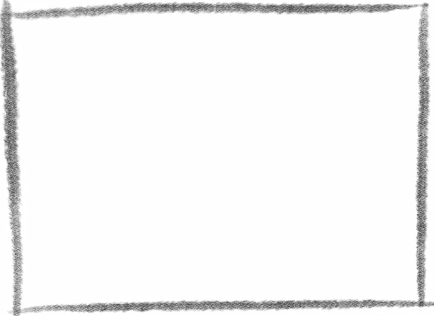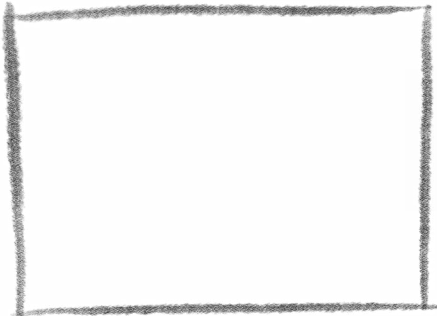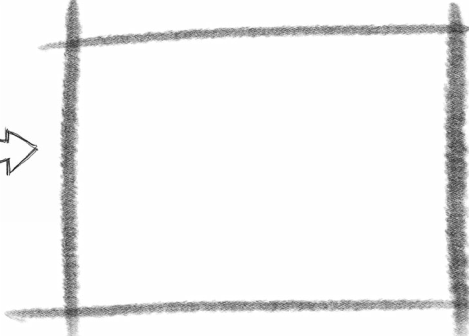_____
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The Wings of Icarus, 1980s–1990s
《伊卡洛斯的翅膀》
八十年代至九十年代
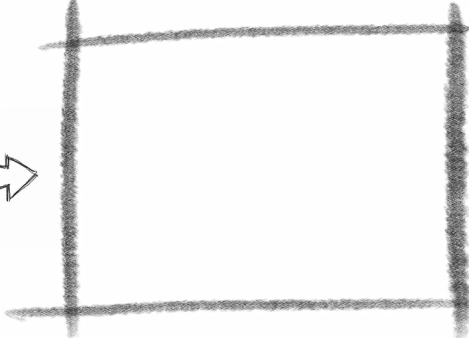
Activity 5: Exploring Neighbourhood
活動五

Chun Wai wandered the alleys and streets of Paris when he was a student, exploring iconic cultural institutions such as the Louvre Museum and visiting flea markets. If you had a day (8 hours) on your own in Hong Kong, which places would you like to capture with your camera? Plan your itinerary and draw an image that best represents the places you would like to visit. Examples:

秦偉在學生時代曾漫步於巴黎的大街小巷、遊覽文化名勝，譬如著名的羅浮宮和當地的跳蚤市場。如果你有一天時間（八小時）獨自遊走於香港各地，你又會想透過鏡頭捕捉甚麼地方的景色？請在下方的圖表計畫你的行程，以圖畫代表你希望到訪的地方。例如：

Playground slide
遊樂場中的滑梯

Picnic
野餐

Classroom activities—Build a camera obscura
課室活動：製作暗盒

Children watching an outdoor scene through a *camera obscura*, 1887; inverse image is reflected onto the horizontally positioned drawing surface. (Britannica, n.d.)

圖中兒童正透過暗盒觀察室外的景色；一個左右倒轉的景象被投射到一塊水平擺放的繪圖板上。（大英百科全書）

Artists in the 17th and 18th centuries sometimes used *camera obscura* (Latin for 'dark chamber') to make precise drawings. Without power, an artist could use the *camera obscura* to project an image of a scene onto a piece of paper and trace over the projection to create a detailed drawing. Later the sketch might be turned into a painting that would capture the perspective of a scene in front of the *camera*.

The *camera obscura* also demonstrates the optics of the human eye and photographic cameras.

十七至十八世紀的藝術家有時會運用一種名為「暗盒」的裝置來繪製精準的草稿。毋需電力，藝術家使用暗盒就能將景色的映像投射到紙張上，然後透過勾勒映像來得到細緻的草稿。之後，這些速寫會用於繪製畫作，這種技法能準確記錄景象的情景。

除此以外，暗盒也能展示人類眼睛和相機的光學原理。

暗盒開口
Opening

暗盒
Camera Obscura

Light 光線
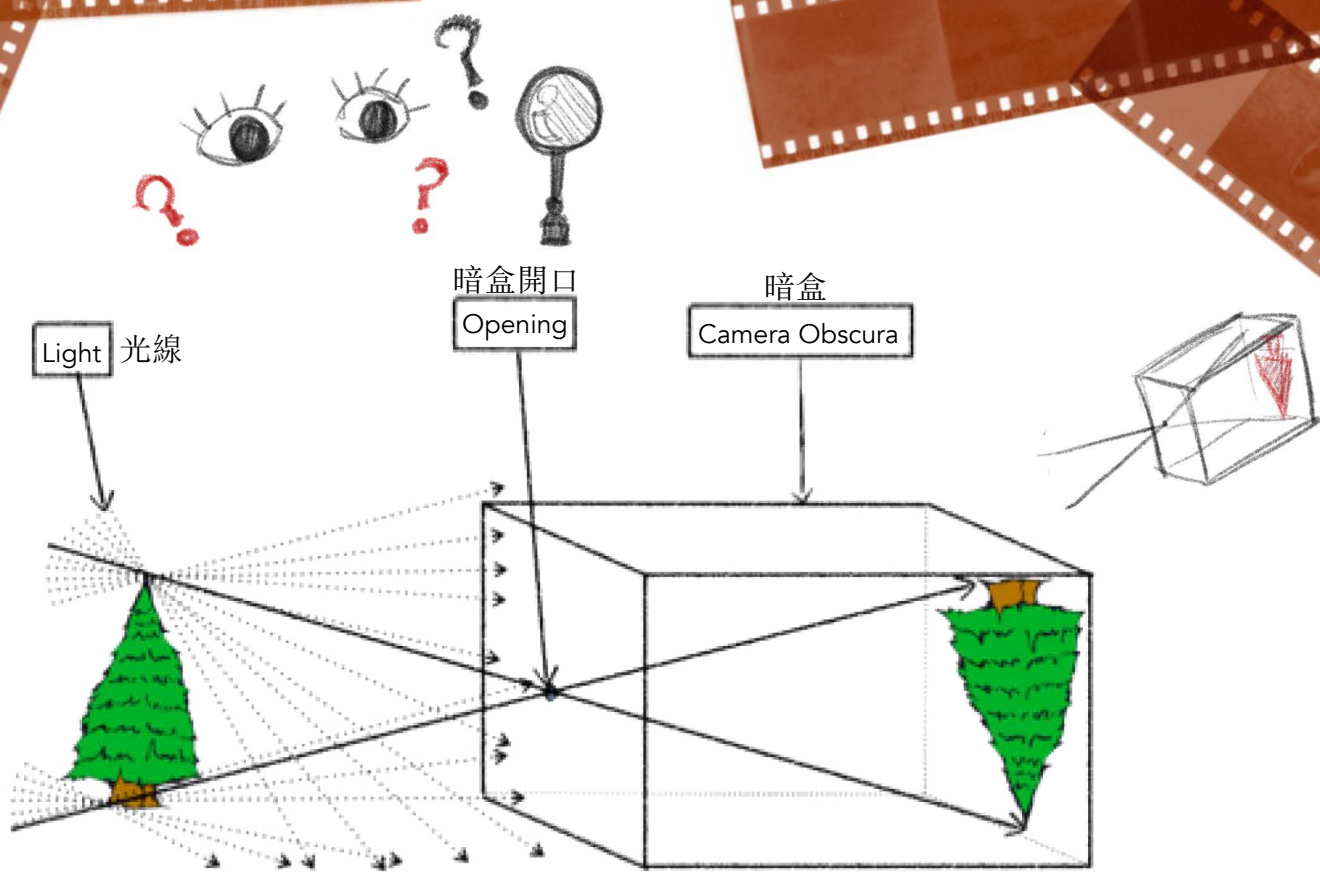
1. Do you notice anything unusual in the photo?

1. 你能察覺到圖中有何不尋常之處嗎？

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2. How can we turn the image right-side-up?
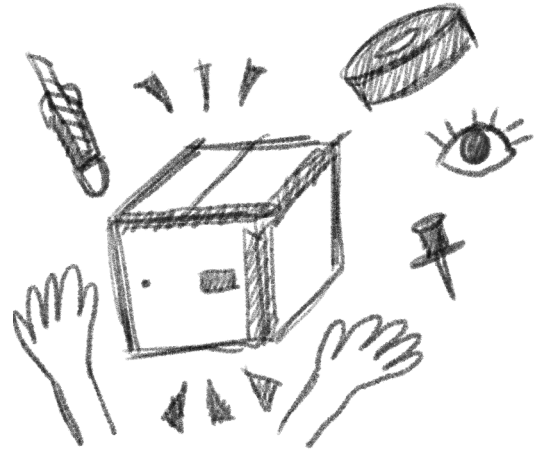
2. 我們怎樣才能將圖案扭轉成正常方向呢？

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3. You can build a *camera obscura* from cardboard. Follow the instructions below.

3. 按照以下指示，你可用紙板製作一個暗盒。

Camera obscura 暗盒
Duration: 20 minutes
需時：二十分鐘

Materials 材料

1 cardboard box (at least 25*25*25 cm)
1 white sheet of A3 paper
Black duct tape
Masking tape
Pin
Hobby knife

一個尺寸至少為25*25*25厘米的紙盒
一張A3白紙
黑色布膠帶
皺紋膠帶
圖釘
美工用鎅刀

1. Make sure that no light can come through from the edges or corners of the box by taping the box edges with black duct tape.

1. 用黑色布膠布將紙盒的接縫處密封以防止漏光。

2. Cut the piece of white paper to fit one side of your box, except for the cover. Then, use tape to attach the paper to the inside. This will be the screen that your image projects onto.

2. 裁剪一張符合紙盒蓋子以外任何一面的尺寸的白紙，用皺紋膠帶將白紙固定在紙盒的內部，這張白紙將會是用於投放映像的表面。
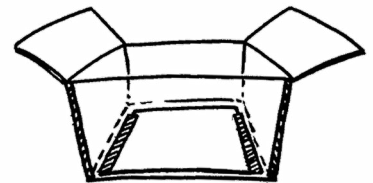
3. On the opposite side of where you place the white paper, poke a tiny hole through the box.

3. 在剛貼上白紙的另一側，用圖釘在紙盒表面戳一個小孔。
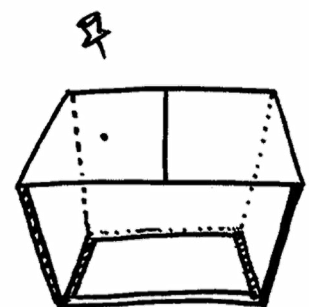
4. Cut out a square viewing hole next to the first hole. The holes should be far enough apart so that when you look through the viewing hole, your head won't block light from entering the smaller hole.

4. 在第三步所戳的小孔的旁邊裁剪一個尺寸約為3厘米闊正方形觀景孔，兩者之間需有一定距離，以確保當你使用觀景孔時頭部不會阻擋光線進入小孔。
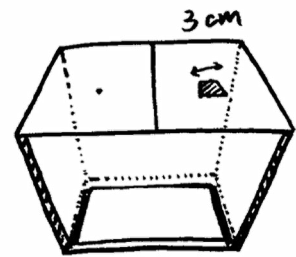
5. Seal the box with black duct tape. If you see any light leaking in from the corners or edges, cover those areas with more black duct tape.

5. 用黑色布膠帶將紙盒密封，將容易漏光的邊緣位置和角落加強密封。
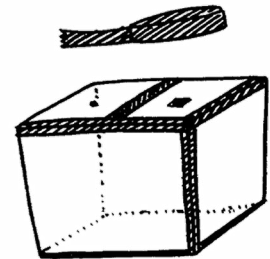
6. A *camera obscura* works best in a dark room, with the holes pointing towards a bright subject. You may try turning off the lights in the room and standing with your back to a window.

6. 如欲得到最佳效果，請在昏暗的空間將採光小孔向著光線充足的地方使用暗盒。例如你可關上房間燈光並以背對窗外使用暗盒，這樣暗盒小孔方能採集足夠光線。
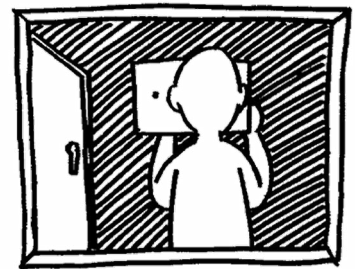
香 港 大 學 美 術 博 物 館
University Museum and Art Gallery
The University of Hong Kong