

Museum FAQ

博物館知多啲



Blue-and-white hexagonal flower 'yuhuchun' vase, Yuan (1271-1368) |
青花八方折枝花卉玉壺春瓶，元朝（1271年—1368年） |
HKU.C.1978.0632

The University Museum and Art Gallery (UMAG) is the oldest continuously operated museum in Hong Kong. Apart from the numerous artifacts housed within UMAG, the museum itself is also an important witness to Hong Kong's history. Learn more about UMAG by completing this worksheet.

香港大學美術博物館是香港現存歷史最悠久的博物館。除了館內珍藏的文物，博物館本身亦見證了香港的歷史。完成這張工作紙並了解更多有關香港大學美術博物館！

The answers can be found on the UMAG website:
你可以在博物館的網站找到有關答案：



1. When was the museum founded?

香港大學美術博物館在哪時成立？



2. Is the Fung Ping Shan Building a Declared Monument in Hong Kong?

馮平山樓是否香港的法定古蹟？

Yes/No 是/否

3. Before transitioning into the museum that it is today, UMAG's building was used as a library. What was the library called?

香港大學美術館的前身為一座圖書館。這座圖書館叫甚麼？



Nestorian bronze cross, Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) |
景教銅十字，元朝（1271年—1368年） |
HKU.M.61.47a



4. UMAG houses a rich collection of Chinese art. Name a category of Chinese art that is within the museum's collection.

博物館的中國藝術收藏非常豐富。試舉例館藏其中一種中國藝術。



'You' with animal mask, Early Zhou (c. 11th - 256 BC) |
獸面紋卣，周（c. 11th - 256 BC）早期 |
HKU.B.1954.0095



5. One of the galleries at the T.T. Tsui Building is named after the artist Fang Zhaoling. When was she born and what did she create?

徐展堂樓的其中一個展覽廳以藝術家方召麐為名。她在哪時出生？她的主要創作媒介是甚麼？



6. Look for this stone lion. Can you find it at UMAG?

你能在港大博物館範圍找到這隻石獅嗎？



Stamp here and record your day at the museum:

你可以在此蓋上博物館的記念印章留念：



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Answers 答案:

1. 1953, 1953年。
2. Yes, 是。
3. Our collection of Chinese art includes, but is not limited to, ceramics, bronzes, paintings, calligraphy, rubbings, sculptures, wood carvings, furniture, and various other works of art, such as glass and snuff bottles. 博物館度藏的中國藝術包括但不限於陶瓷器、青銅器、書畫、拓片、雕塑、木雕品、家具和各種工藝品如玻璃及鼻烟壺。
4. The Fung Ping Shan Library. 馮平山圖書館。
5. Fang Zhaoling was born in 1914. She was a painter with an interest in ink painting and calligraphy. 方召麐生於1914年。她是一位國畫畫家，以水墨畫和書法為名。
6. It is located by the entrance of the Fung Ping Shan Building. Similar guardian lions are often found in pairs by the entrances of temples, houses and official buildings, as they are traditionally seen as protectors. Lions are not indigenous to China, but the motif found its way into Chinese culture through the introduction of Buddhism. 這隻石獅可以在馮平山樓的入口兩旁找到。這類的石獅子十分普遍，經常會以一對的形式在寺廟、房屋及各類公共場所的正門兩側擺放，有化煞鎮守、辟邪的象徵。獅子並不是中國的原生物種，但是它的象徵意義和形象隨著佛教傳入中國於中國文化日漸普及。