

答案 Answers

第一部分：你能辨認出畫中的地方嗎？試試用筆把對應的畫作和相片連起來吧。

Part 1: Can you identify the site in the painting? Try using a pen to connect the painting to the corresponding photo.

《屏山聚星樓》

Tsui Shing Lau, Ping Shan



《麟峯文公祠》

Man Lun Fung Ancestral Home



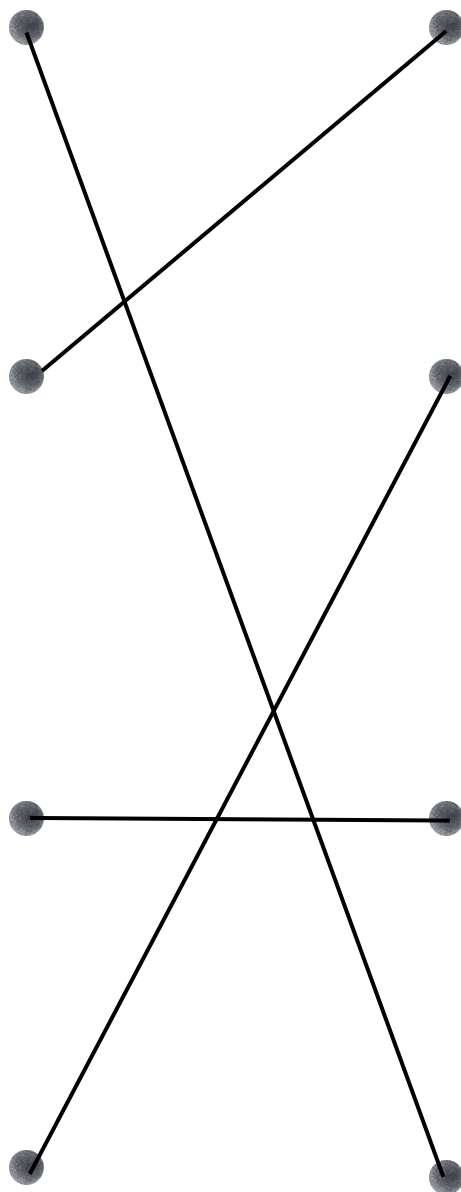
《東涌炮台》

Tung Chung Fort



《旗桿屋》

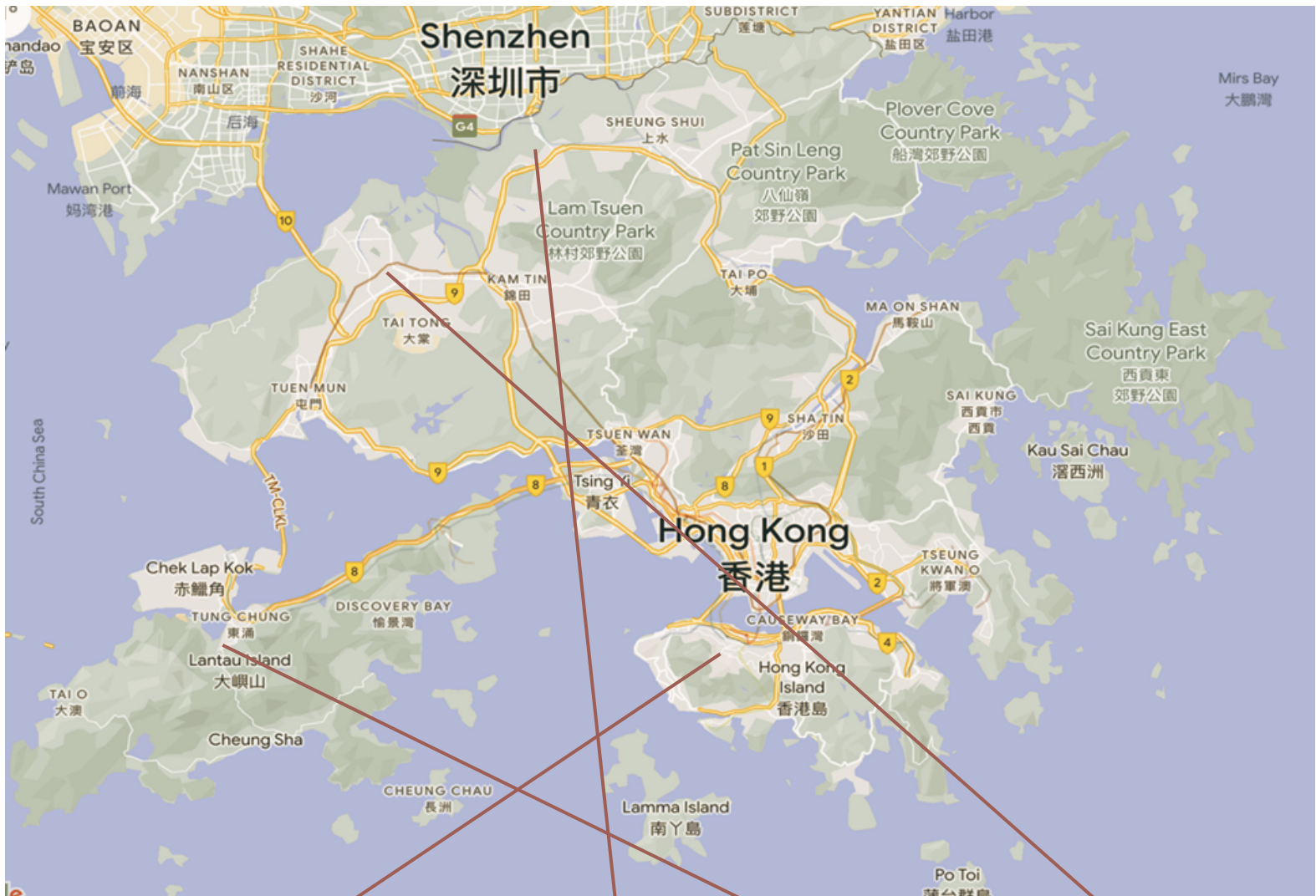
Flagstaff House



第二部分：這些建築物坐落在香港的哪一區呢？請在地圖上標明相應的位置。

Part 2: Where are these buildings located in Hong Kong?

Mark the location on the map.



第三部分：你有多熟悉香港的古蹟保育政策呢？請圈出正確的答案。

Part 3: How familiar are you with Hong Kong's heritage conservation policy? Please circle the correct answer.

A) 如果一座具歷史價值的私人物業將要被拆卸，政府不能干涉。

If a historic private property is about to be demolished, the government cannot interfere.

答案：這是錯的，政府是可以干涉！古物諮詢委員會可將面臨拆除風險的歷史建築宣佈為「暫定古蹟」，為建築物提供至少一年的法律保護。但是其建築的私人業主仍然可以通過法律程序提出反對，要求當局撤回暫定古蹟的宣稱。

Answer: This is FALSE, the government can interfere! The Antiquities Advisory Board can declare a historic building that is at risk of being torn down a 'proposed monument'. This provides the building with legal protection for at least one year. However, private owners of these buildings can lodge a legal objection, requesting the authority to withdraw the proposed monument declaration.

B) 在郊野公園邊陲土地興建房屋是否合法的？

Is it legal to build houses on the periphery of country parks?

答案：這是不合法的！政府曾於2013年提議發展郊野公園的邊陲土地去解決房屋供應短缺的問題，但因不同環保團體的反對，此議案後來被擱置。

Answer: This is ILLEGAL! In 2013, the government proposed the ability to develop housing on the periphery of country parks to address the housing shortage. The proposal was later shelved due to strong opposition from various environmental groups.

C) 屏山聚星樓：我是一座法定古蹟，所以我不會被拆卸。

Tsui Shing Lau, Ping Shan: I am a declared monument, so I cannot be demolished.

答案：這是對的，不能被拆卸！香港所有法定古跡都受到香港政府和法律的保護。但是只獲得評級但並未被介定為法定古蹟的建築物，仍面臨被拆卸的風險。

Answer: It is CORRECT, it cannot be demolished! All declared monuments in Hong Kong are protected by the laws of the Hong Kong government. However, buildings that fall within the three-tier grading system, but that are not officially declared monuments, are still at risk of being demolished.

D) 香港大學美術博物館的其中一部分建築物被列為法定古跡。你知道是哪裏嗎？

Part of the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong Kong is a declared monument. Do you know where it is?

答案：香港大學美術博物館馮平山樓外部

Answer: The Exterior of Fung Ping Shan Building, UMAG, HKU

第六部分：你留意到陶布力畫作釋出的重要訊息嗎？
測試下你有多了解畫中的全球問題吧。

Part 6: Do you notice any important messages in Tilbrook's paintings?
Do you see any global issues?

A) 過度砍伐樹木是導致氣候轉變的其中一個原因。

Deforestation is one of the causes of climate change.

- 對 Correct
- 否 Incorrect

答案: 這是對的！過度砍伐樹木——人為毀林，破壞自然環境及生態平衡。樹木可以將名為二氧化碳的其中一種溫室氣體轉化為氧氣。人為毀林則減慢了這個轉化的過程，更可能將原本儲存在樹木中的二氧化碳從新釋放在空氣中，造成全球氣候轉變。

Answer: This is CORRECT! Excessive tree removal—an act referred to as deforestation—can destroy natural habitats and disrupt the ecological balance. Trees convert one of the greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, into oxygen. Deforestation slows this conversion process and more carbon dioxide is released into the environment, which contributes to climate change.

B) 在戰爭中是沒有規則要遵守的。

There are no rules in war.

- 對，沒有規則的 True
- 否，有規則的 False

答案: 這是錯的！即使在戰爭中也有規矩要遵守。國際人道法列明平民及民用基礎設施如醫療機構及學校必須得到保護及禁止受到攻擊。任何違反這條法例的國家則屬犯下了戰爭罪。

Answer: This is FALSE! Even in times of war there are certain established rules. International Humanitarian Law states that civilians and civilian infrastructure, such as medical facilities and schools, must be protected from attack. Any country that violates this law is at risk of committing a war crime.

