

# 抗戰主題展覽廳

## The War of Resistance Galleries

工作紙  
Worksheet

姓名 : \_\_\_\_\_ 日期 : \_\_\_\_\_  
Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
學校 : \_\_\_\_\_ 班級 : \_\_\_\_\_  
School : \_\_\_\_\_ Class : \_\_\_\_\_

### 日軍侵華 · 全面抗戰

Japanese Invasion of China · Nationwide War of Resistance



從1930年代初開始，日本軍國主義者擴大了對中國的侵略，並於1937年發動全面戰爭。請在橫線上填寫正確的歷史資料。  
From the early 1930s, the Japanese militarists expanded their aggression in China, and waged a full-scale war in 1937. Please fill in the correct historical information.

1

(事件名稱)

(Event Name)

1931

9.18



日軍佔領瀋陽，數月內控制中國東北地區。  
The Japanese forces occupied Shenyang city and within a few months took control of the northeastern region of China.

2

1932

(日期)  
(Event Date)

一二八事變  
The January 28 Incident



日軍進攻上海閘北，其後中日簽訂《淞滬停戰協定》。

The Japanese forces attacked Zhabei district in Shanghai, and subsequently, China and Japan signed the *Shanghai Ceasefire Agreement*.



4

(事件名稱)

(Event Name)

1937

7.7



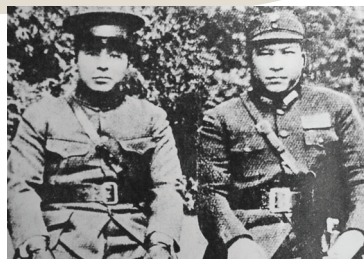
日軍炮轟北平(今北京)宛平城，中國守軍奮起抵抗，又稱盧溝橋事變。

The Japanese forces bombarded Wanping Fortress, Beiping (present-day Beijing) and the Chinese force waged a gallant defence. The event was also known as the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

1936

12.12

西安事變  
The Xi'an Incident



3

及

(人名)發動西安事變，迫使蔣介石停止剿共，一致抗日。

and

(Names) instigated the Xi'an Incident, forcing Chiang Kai-shek to stop fighting with the Chinese Communists and resist the Japanese encroachment.



5

日軍佔領南京後，大肆屠殺民眾，遇難人數達 \_\_\_\_\_ (數量)。

After the Japanese forces occupied Nanjing, they carried out a massive massacre, with the number of victims reaching \_\_\_\_\_ (Figures).

南京大屠殺  
Nanjing Massacre



1937

12.13



# 全面支援抗戰

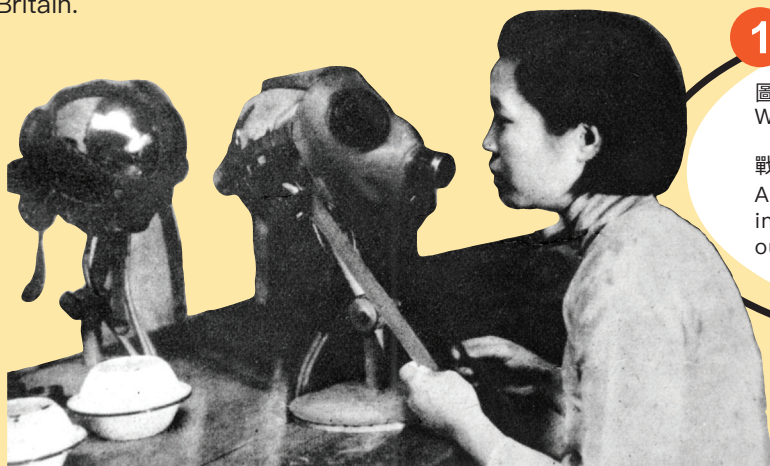
Full Support for the War of Resistance



## A 工業支援 Industrial support

歐戰爆發前，香港已有一定規模的輕、重工業，加上工人供應充足，時任政府有意擴展香港工業，以支援中英兩國對抗軸心國的戰爭。當時，本地工廠生產鋼盔、防毒面具、膠鞋、水壺、軍服、望遠鏡、電筒和機器零件等物資，供應中英兩國。

Before the outbreak of the European War, Hong Kong already had a certain scale of light and heavy industries, supported by a substantial workforce. The government of the time aimed to expand these industries to support both China and Britain in the war against the Axis powers. Local factories produced war supplies such as steel helmets, gas masks, rubber boots, water bottles, military uniforms, binoculars, torches and machine parts for both China and Britain.



1

圖中工人正在做甚麼呢？  
What is the worker doing in the photo?

戰前香港工廠工人正在生產 \_\_\_\_\_。  
A worker is producing \_\_\_\_\_  
in a factory in Hong Kong before the  
outbreak of the war.



## 捷和鋼鐵製造廠

本廠特聘專家研究精製各種防毒用具彈鋼盔及一切軍需五金用品無不具備  
各界採購 希留意焉

● 滿保仿來 意證製樣 ● 歡一批零 迎體發沽



一七二四三：話電

樓二號六十中道大后皇港香：樓字寫

2

展廳內展示不少香港生產的軍需品。  
請尋找並畫出其中一件。  
The gallery is displaying war necessities  
made in Hong Kong. Please find them out  
and draw one item.







# 全面支援抗戰

Full Support for the War of Resistance



## B 醫療援助 Medical Support

香港市民以各種形式支援抗戰，除了捐獻款項和物資外，不少本港居民及海外華僑組織服務團到中國內地救護傷兵災民，抵抗日本的入侵。請填寫正確的組織名稱。

The Hong Kong people supported the War of Resistance in various ways. In addition to raising funds and providing supplies, a number of local residents and overseas Chinese organised service groups to rescue wounded soldiers and victims in the Chinese Mainland to resist the Japanese invasion. Please fill in the correct names of the organisations.



1

1932年「一二八事變」爆發，醫療救護隊前往上海。

A paramedics team sent to Shanghai following the January 28 Incident of 1932.



2

1939年4月，救護隊準備前往東江地區進行救援工作。

A paramedics team sent to the Dongjiang area for relief work in April 1939.

## C 籌措資金 Financial Support

自日軍發動全面侵華戰爭至1941年12月香港淪陷前，香港是抗戰籌款和宣傳據點。請填寫資料並將正確的圖片配對起來，以還原歷史事件。

From the start of the full-scale Japanese invasion of China until the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941, Hong Kong served as a fundraising and propaganda base for the War of Resistance. Please fill in the answers and match the correct images to restore the historical events.

1

影星陳雲裳在街頭售賣「\_\_\_\_\_」，以籌款支援抗戰。

Film star Nancy Chan selling

\_\_\_\_\_ to raise funds for the War of Resistance.



A



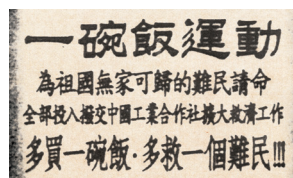
2



1941年初，\_\_\_\_\_為香港聖約翰救傷隊籌款義演粵劇《霸王別姬》。

\_\_\_\_\_ performed Cantonese Opera *Farewell My Concubine* to raise funds for the Hong Kong St. John Ambulance in early 1941.

B

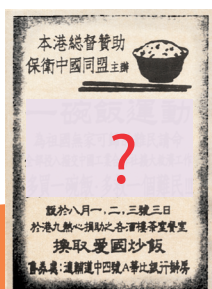


3

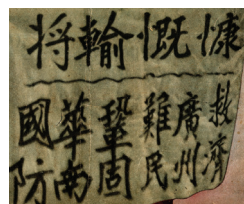
保衛中國同盟曾於1941年8月在香港舉行籌款活動「\_\_\_\_\_」。

The China Defence League held a fundraising event – the \_\_\_\_\_,

in Hong Kong in August 1941.



C





## 十八天戰役的經過

The Course of the Eighteen-Day Battle



請填寫或圈出正確的答案。

Please fill in or circle the correct answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日上午，約 2. 40,000/60,000 日軍(包括後勤人員)入侵香港，英國守軍共 3. 13,000/33,000 餘人，兵力、火力及裝備差距明顯。戰鬥歷時18天，至12月 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 日下午守軍宣布投降，史稱「 5. 血色/黑色 聖誕」，並開啟長達「 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 」的日佔時期。

On the morning of 1. \_\_\_\_\_, approximately 2. 40,000/60,000 Japanese troops (including supporting personnel) invaded Hong Kong, while the British defending force comprised roughly 3. 13,000/33,000 soldiers. The disparity in manpower, firepower and equipment was striking. The fighting lasted for 18 days, and in the afternoon of 4. \_\_\_\_\_ December, the defenders surrendered; this date is known as " 5. Bloody/Black Christmas", marking the beginning of the Japanese occupation which lasted for 6. \_\_\_\_\_.



## 抗戰游擊隊英雄

Guerrilla Heroes of the War of Resistance



東江縱隊港九大隊在敵後抗戰中作出重大貢獻，包括營救政經要人和文化界人士撤離香港、協助戰俘及盟軍脫險、破壞日軍設施及收集情報等。讓我們認識這些游擊隊英雄吧！請將以下英雄的自我介紹與相應的名字連接起來。

The Hong Kong Battalion of the Dongjiang Column made significant contributions to the War of Resistance behind enemy lines, including rescuing politicians and cultural figures from Hong Kong, helping prisoners of war and Allied soldiers in escaping, damaging Japanese facilities and gathering intelligence. Let us get to know these guerrilla heroes. Please connect the heroes' self-introductions with their respective names.

1. 我是東江縱隊司令員。  
I'm the Commander of the Dongjiang Column.

● A. 蔡國樑  
Tsoi Kwok-leung



2. 我是東江縱隊政治委員，是秘密大營救行動的負責人之一。  
I'm the Political Commissar of the Dongjiang Column and one of the leaders of the secret rescue operations.

● B. 曾生  
Tsang Sang



3. 我是港九大隊首任大隊長。  
I'm the first commander of the Hong Kong Battalion.

● C. 林平 (原名尹林平)  
Lin Ping (original name Yin Linping)





# 秘密大營救

Secret Rescue Operations



1941年12月8日，日軍突然入侵香港，不少來港宣傳抗日的中國內地政經要人和文化界人士未能及時撤離，港九大隊其中一項任務便是協助他們及其家屬安全離港。請選擇正確答案，使行動成功。

On 8 December 1941, the sudden invasion of Hong Kong by the Japanese forces stranded many politicians as well as cultural and literary figures from the Chinese Mainland who had come to promote the War of Resistance were unable to evacuate in time. One of the missions of the Hong Kong Battalion of the Dongjiong Column (Battalion) was to escort them and their families safely out of Hong Kong. Please choose the correct answers to ensure the success of the operations.

- 1 以下哪個團體與港九大隊共同部署行動，擬定多條前往中國內地的路線？

Which party worked closely with the Battalion and drew up a number of escape routes to the Chinese Mainland?

- A. 八路軍香港辦事處 Eighth Route Army Hong Kong Office
- B. 保衛中國同盟 China Defence League
- C. 英軍服務團 British Army Aid Group

- 2 營救行動成功護送多少人脫險？

How many people were escorted to safety during the rescue operations?

- A. 超過三百人 over 300 people
- B. 超過八百人 over 800 people
- C. 超過一千人 over 1000 people

- 3 以下哪位不是被獲救的人士？

Which individual was not among those rescued?

- A. 何香凝 He Xiangning
- B. 王作堯 Wong Zuoyao
- C. 柳亞子 Lui Yazi

- 4 港九大隊部署多條路線，以配合營救行動(見地圖)，其中西線途經：

The Battalion deployed multiple rescue routes to facilitate the rescue operation (see map). The Western route passed through :

九龍 → 荃灣 → 元朗 → 落馬洲 → \_\_\_\_\_  
前往惠州  
Kowloon → Tsuen Wan → Yuen Long →  
Lok Ma Chau → \_\_\_\_\_  
to Huizhou

位於元朗十八鄉楊家村的適廬是營救行動的中轉站之一。營救過程中，隊員及鄒韜奮、茅盾等獲營救人士曾在中轉站休息、補給或躲避日軍。

The Sik Lo, Yeung Ka Village, Shap Pat Heung, Yuen Long was one of the transit points of the rescue operations. During the rescue operations, team members and those being rescued, such as Zou Taofen and Mao Dun, went to the transit point to rest, resupply or hide from the Japanese army.





A black and white photograph showing a B-25 bomber with a shark mouth painted on its nose. A soldier in a flight suit and cap stands to the right, holding a rifle. In the background, several other B-25 bombers with similar shark mouth paint are lined up on the tarmac.



**香港海軍設施部香港地方施設事務所**

**圖解**

1	兵房	Soldiers' Quarters
2	飯堂	Mess Hall
3	廚房	Kitchen
4	浴室	Bathhouse
5	廁所	Toilet
6	洗衣房	Laundry
7	縫紉房	Seamstress Room
8	裁縫房	Tailor's Room
9	鞋房	Shoemaker's Room
10	草房	Straw Room
11	草房	Straw Room
12	草房	Straw Room
13	草房	Straw Room
14	草房	Straw Room
15	草房	Straw Room
16	草房	Straw Room
17	草房	Straw Room
18	草房	Straw Room
19	草房	Straw Room
20	草房	Straw Room

這座建築物在哪？  
Where is this building?