生物多樣性展廳
Biodiversity Gallery

小學程度
Primary Level

趣味習作
Activity Sheet

教師指南
Teachers' Guide

康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

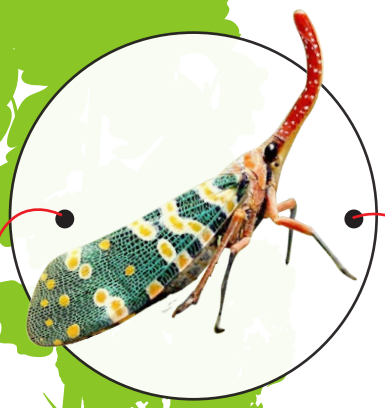
香港科學館
HONG KONG SCIENCE MUSEUM

1. 噢！昆蟲！ Oh! Bugs!

昆蟲是世界上物種數目最多的動物，你對牠們的認識有多少？試把以下昆蟲與牠們的名稱和食物配對。

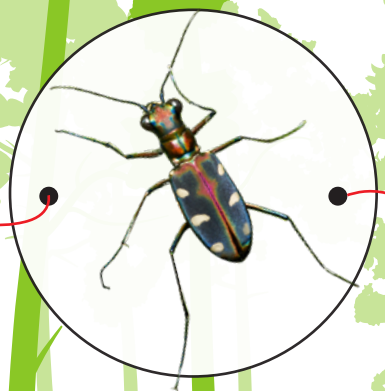
Insects are the most diverse group of animals in the world. How much do you know about them? Try to match the following insects with their names and the food they feed on.

大棉蝗
Large Green Grasshopper



水稻及各類植物枝葉
Rice and various plant foliage

金斑虎甲
Blue-Spotted Tiger Beetle



植物汁液
Plant sap

龍眼雞
Lantern-Fly

其他昆蟲
Other insects

2. 誰居住在香港？ Who Lives in Hong Kong?

香港是一個人口稠密的城市，同時亦是眾多生物的居所。你知道在香港可以找到以下哪些動物嗎？試把牠們圈起來。

Hong Kong is a densely populated city and also home to a variety of wildlife. Do you know which of the following animals can be found in Hong Kong? Try to circle them.

企鵝
Penguin

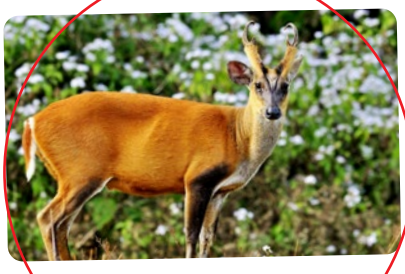
彈塗魚
Mudskipper

中華白海豚
Chinese White Dolphin

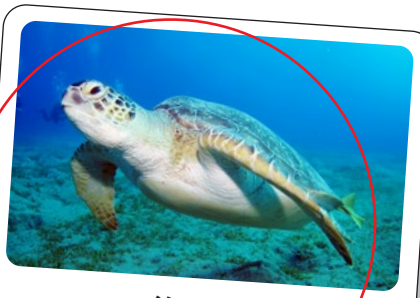
駱駝
Camel

長頸鹿
Giraffe

老虎
Tiger



赤麂
Red Muntjac

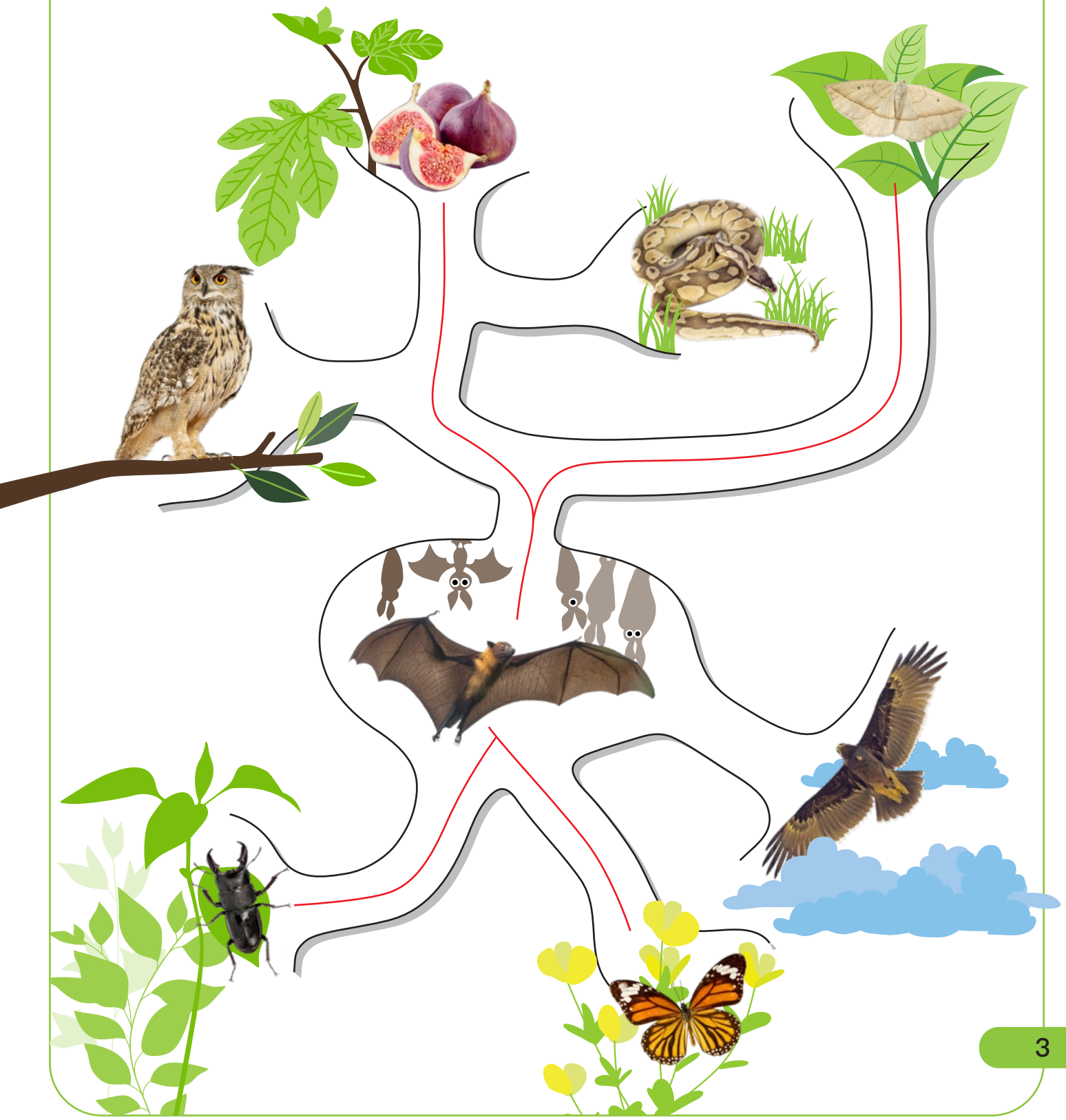


綠海龜
Green Turtle

3. 回聲定位 Echolocation

蝙蝠擁有回聲定位的能力以利在黑暗中覓食。畫出路線幫助圖中小蝙蝠尋找食物和逃避捕獵者的追捕。

Bats develop echolocation as an adaptation to hunt in the dark. Draw lines to guide the little bat to find its prey and escape from its predators.



1. 亞馬遜雨林 Amazon Rainforest

亞馬遜雨林是地球上一個十分重要的熱帶雨林，你認識它嗎？把正確描述圈「**T**」，錯誤描述圈「**F**」。

The Amazon rainforest is a very important tropical rainforest on Earth. How well do you know it? Circle "**T**" for true statements and "**F**" for false statements.

2. 森林小徑 Forest Trail

地球陸地上生物多樣性最豐富和複雜的森林非熱帶雨林莫屬，它擁有充沛的雨量和温暖的氣候。一同走進「森林小徑」並仔細了解亞馬遜雨林，將以下動物與其特點配對及填於正確的方格。

The most biologically diverse and complex forests on Earth are tropical rainforests, where rainfall is abundant and climate is always warm. Let's walk along the "Forest Trail" to understand more about the Amazon rainforest and match the characteristics below with the corresponding animal.

A. 臉部裸露，呈艷紅色
With a bald, bright crimson face

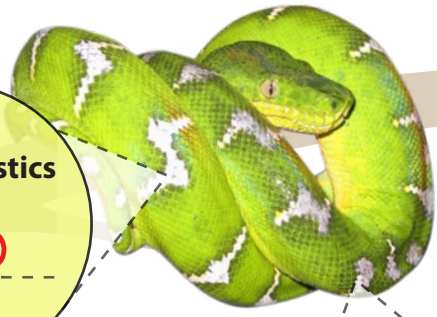
B. 背部長有不規則的閃電狀白色斑紋
With white irregular zigzag stripes at the back

C. 擁有劇烈無比的毒素
Containing extremely potent poison

D. 有尖銳的長牙
With fang-like teeth

E. 全身有鮮艷的警告色
With aposematic colouration

F. 好動而聰明，多數聚居生活
Active and intelligent, living in large social groups



翡翠樹蚺
Emerald Tree Boa

特點 Characteristics
B, D

白禿猴
Bald Uakari

特點 Characteristics
A, F

金色箭毒蛙
Golden Poison Dart Frog

特點 Characteristics
C, E

3. 適者生存 Animal Survival

世界上不同動物都有各自居住的棲息地和需要面對的威脅，把牠們與正確的資訊連接起來吧！

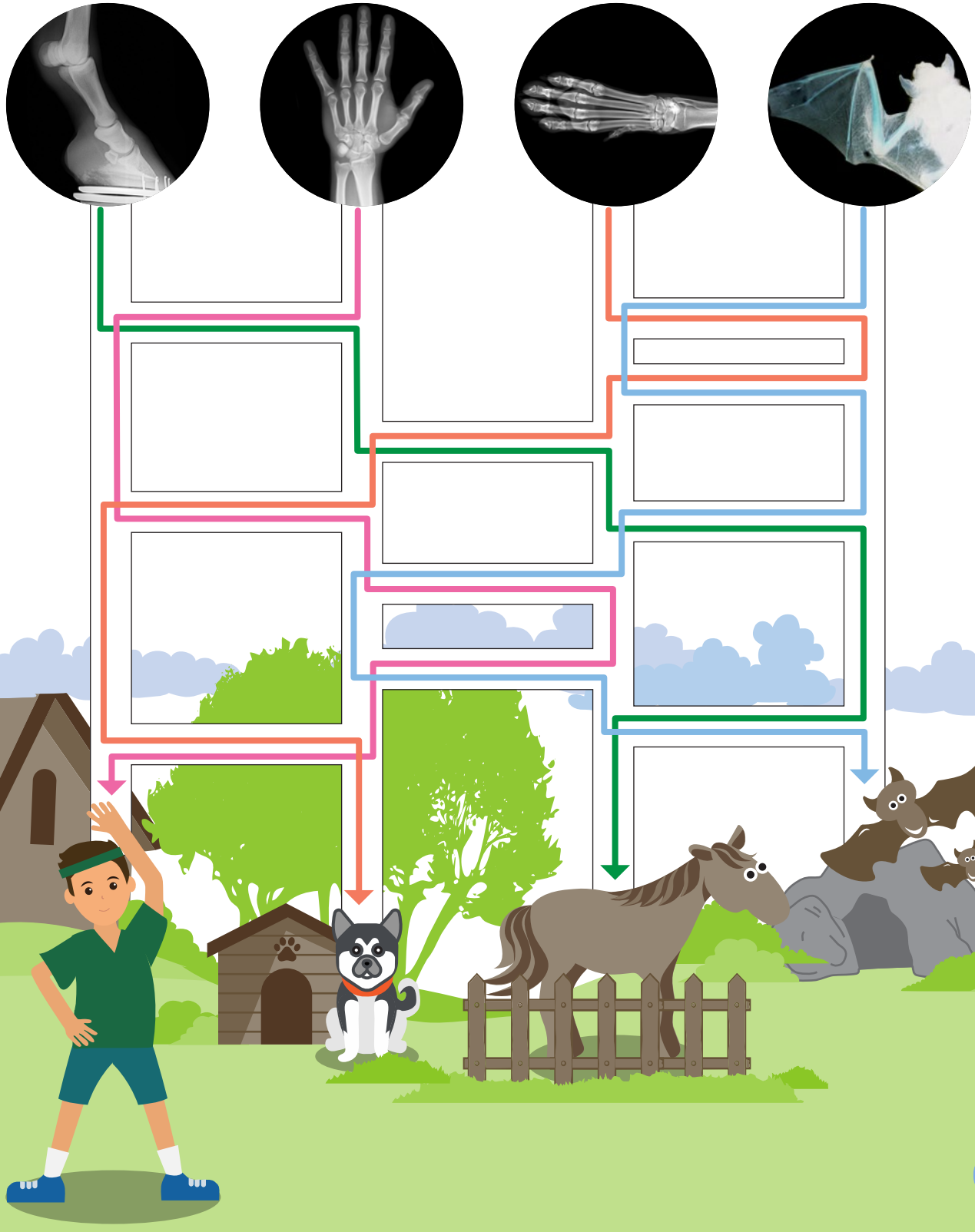
Animals in the world have their corresponding habitats and threats. Please match them to the correct information.

棲息地 Habitat	動物 Animal	威脅 Threat
熱帶雨林 Tropical rainforests	亞洲象 Asian elephant	豹海豹 Leopard seal
非洲草原 African savanna	獵豹 Cheetah	人類 Human
南極冰地 Antarctic ice	北極熊 Polar bear	蘇門答臘虎 Sumatran tiger
北極苔原 Arctic tundra	皇帝企鵝 Emperor penguin	獅子 Lion
温帶和熱帶水域 Temperate and tropical waters	蘇門答臘猩猩 Sumatran orangutan	
	鯨鯊 Whale shark	

1. 肢體的演化 Limbs Evolution

以下是四種哺乳類動物的前肢X光影像。試用「畫鬼腳」的方式，找出這些前肢所屬的動物。

Shown below are the forelimb X-ray images of four different mammals. Complete the "ladder game" to match the following forelimbs to the corresponding mammal.



2. 捉迷藏！ Hide and Seek!

有些動物隱藏在以下的環境，你看到牠們嗎？試圈出牠們的位置。

Some animals are hidden in the environment below. Can you see them? Circle them out!

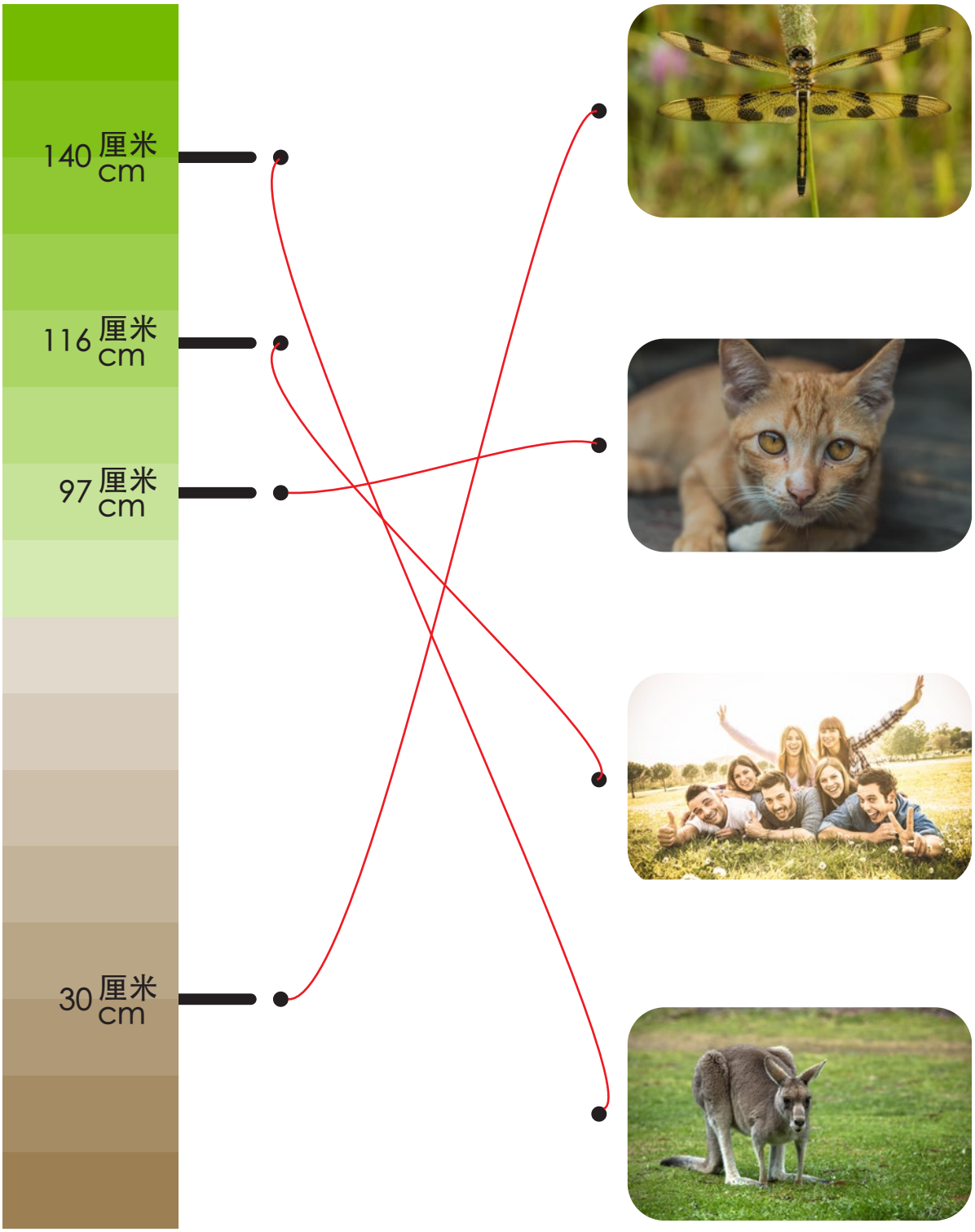
你知道動物用不同方法隱藏於環境中有甚麼好處嗎？一起討論吧！

What are the advantages for the animals to hide in the environment using different methods? Let's discuss.

3. 動物基因組 Animal Genome

不同動物的基因組大概長度都不同，你知道牠們基因組的長度嗎？

Different animals have genomes of different approximate lengths. Do you know how long their genomes are?



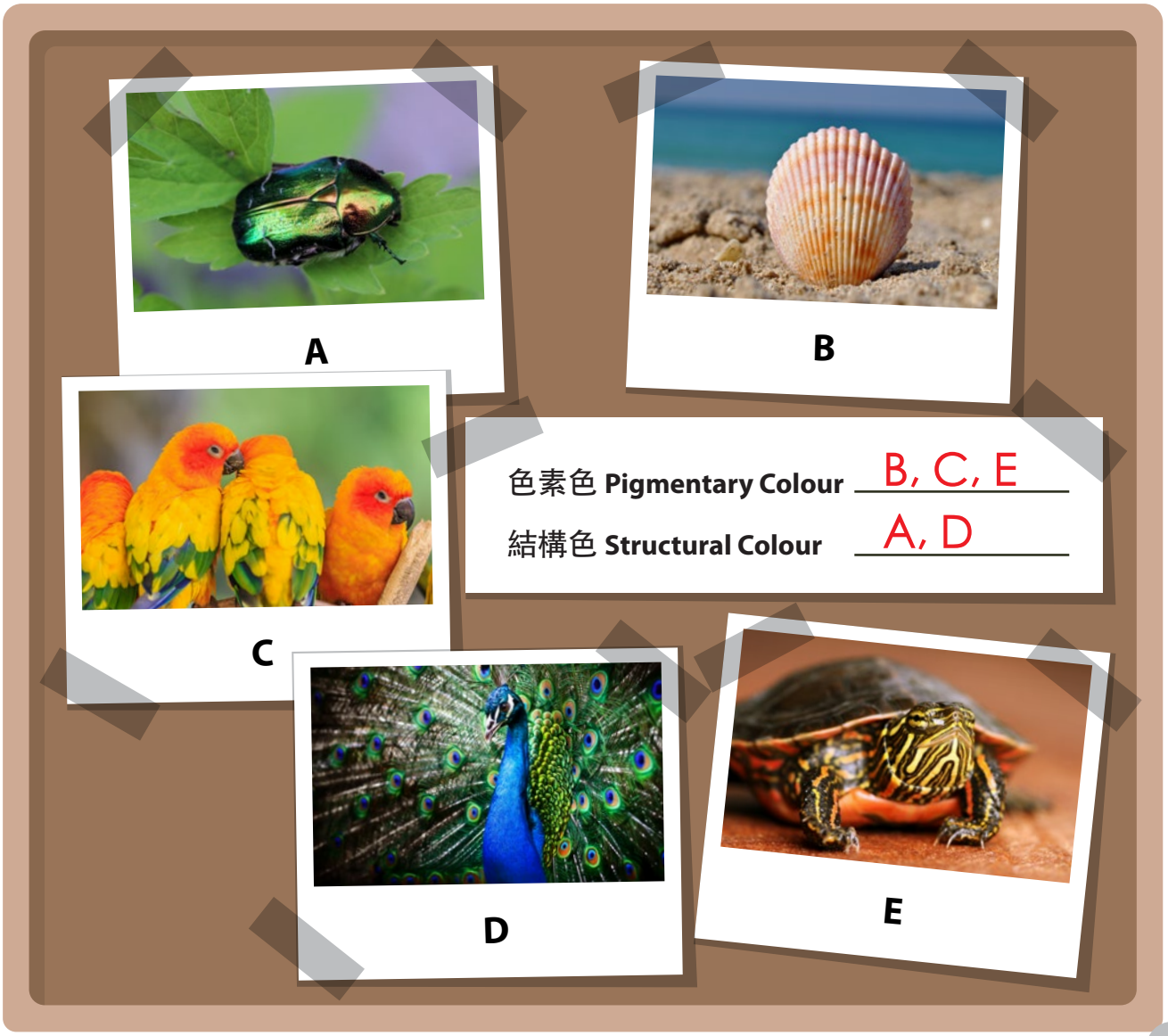
1. 色素色和結構色 Pigmentary Colour and Structural Colour

大自然中的顏色主要由兩種方法產生。色素色是一種由色素產生的化學顏色，一般没有金屬般的光澤。結構色是一種由納米結構產生的物理顏色，一般有金屬光澤的外觀，以藍色或綠色為主。

用字母把以下動物的顏色分為色素色和結構色兩類。

Colour in nature is formed by two different mechanisms. Pigmentary colour is chemical in nature and its colouration is generated by pigments. It does not look shiny. Structural colour is physical in nature and is produced by nanostructures. It usually looks shiny and is mainly blue or green.

Use the letters to classify the colourations of the creatures shown below as pigmentary colour or structural colour.

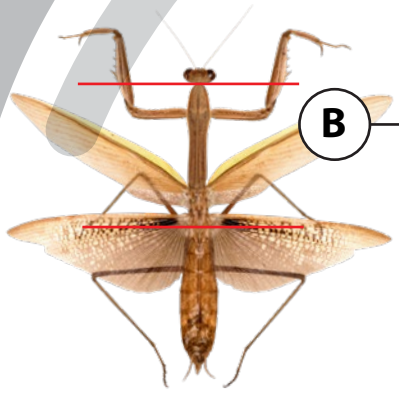


2. 昆蟲的身體結構 Body Structure of Insects

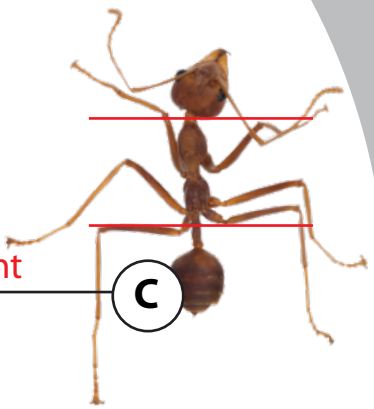
你知道以下昆蟲屬於哪一種類嗎？觀察昆蟲的身體結構，可分為頭、胸和腹三部分。試在圖片上加上兩條橫線，將昆蟲區分成這三部分。

Do you know which category the following insects belong to? Observe the body structure of these insects. The body of an insect can be divided into three parts, including its head, thorax and abdomen. Draw two horizontal lines to divide the insect body into these three body parts.

A 蜻蜓 Dragonfly

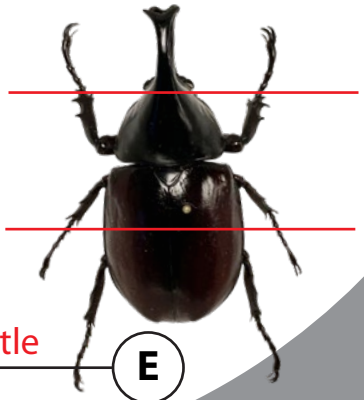


B 螳螂 Mantid



C 螞蟻 Ant

D 蝴蝶 Butterfly



E 甲蟲 Beetle

3. 水中生命 Life in a Drop of Water

利用顯微鏡細心觀察眼蟲藻，並回答以下問題。把正確描述圈「**T**」，錯誤描述圈「**F**」。

Observe *Euglena* through a microscope and answer the following questions. Circle "**T**" for true statements and "**F**" for false statements.

眼蟲藻是多細胞生物。
***Euglena* are multicellular.**
T / (F)

眼蟲藻呈綠色，牠們可以透過光合作用自行製造食物。
***Euglena* are green in colour. They can make their own food by photosynthesis.**
(T) / F

眼蟲藻利用手和腳移動。
***Euglena* can move with their hands and feet.**
T / (F)

眼蟲藻大多生活在平靜的淡水生境。
***Euglena* mostly live in quiet freshwater habitat.**
(T) / F

眼蟲藻有對光線敏感的紅色眼點。
***Euglena* have light-sensitive red eyespots.**
(T) / F