

香港文物探知館「文物探索之旅」常設展覽「史前時期」展區教育工作紙

Education Worksheet for "Prehistoric Period" room of "Explore Our Heritage" Permanent Exhibition at Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

# 識骨·尋宗

## Bones of Early Settlers





你有蛀牙，是否常常吃糖菓？  
You have tooth decay. Do you like candies?

你如何得知？我最愛含著糖菓睡覺。  
How do you know? I love sleeping with candies.

出土的牙齒藏著的秘密還多呢！它們的狀況，反映先民遺骸的年齡和飲食習慣；人骨鑑定則可分辨性別和身高。  
Teeth unearthed can tell many stories! Their conditions reflect the age and diet of early settlers, whose sex and height can be told by examining human skeleton.



「史前時期」展區陳列馬灣出土的頭骨及先民復原像，請細心觀察並回答問題。

Check the skulls and busts at the "Prehistoric Period" room, and answer the questions.

1

先民的牙齒磨蝕嚴重，甚或崩裂，反映他們：

Suffered from serious teeth abrasion and cracking, it is believed that the early settlers:



經常吃香蕉  
loved bananas



因食物粗糙，經常強力咬嚼。  
used to chewing tough food.



沒有使用牙膏擦牙  
brushed their teeth without using toothpaste

2

C7女頭骨失去兩枚中門齒，其餘的齒列卻保持完好，該無牙患。考古學家認為這是「拔牙」風俗所致。先民為什麼要拔牙呢？

The female skull (C7) shows a complete set of teeth, with two upper incisors removed. Archaeologists pointed out that the missing teeth was due to tooth ablation. Why did the early settlers practise tooth ablation?



方便進食  
to facilitate eating



是「成丁」禮儀的環節  
to mark adulthood



有助發音  
to enhance articulation

3

馬灣先民遺骸的基本特徵：

Characteristics of the prehistoric human skeleton unearthed at Ma Wan:



低眼眶  
low eye sockets



闊鼻  
a flat nose



短面  
a short face



以上皆是  
all of the above





原來，廣東珠江流域也有史前「拔牙」風俗的考古發現，人骨特徵亦與馬灣人骨有明顯共性，可見兩地在遠古時代已有文化交流。

From the prehistoric human remains discovered in Pearl River Delta of Guangdong Province, archaeologists are able to identify the tooth ablation practice and the racial characteristics that similar to those yielded in Ma Wan site, attesting the cultural exchange among the early settlers.



史前遺骸的估計年齡 Estimated age (years) of prehistoric human remains	性別 Sex
≥40	♂
>40	♀
3-6	?
≥40	♂
≈0.5	?
未成年 youth	?
6-10	?
≈3	?
5-8	♂?
30-40	♂
<1.5	?
35-45	♂
>40	♂
>25	♂
15-17	♀

東灣仔北遺址的史前墓葬中，15具遺骸的研究結果列於左表。

Listed on the left are the findings of 15 sets of human remains in the prehistoric burials discovered in Tung Wan Tsai North site.

4

成年個體的死亡平均年齡約是：

The average age of the adult was about:



16



36



66

5

10歲或以下及未成年身故者有多少位？

How many of them died at or under the age of 10, and before adulthood?



2



7



9

6

先民較現代人短壽、早夭率高，是由於：

In contrast to modern people, the early settlers were short-lived with high premature mortality rate because of:



生活十分艱苦 difficult life in the prehistoric period



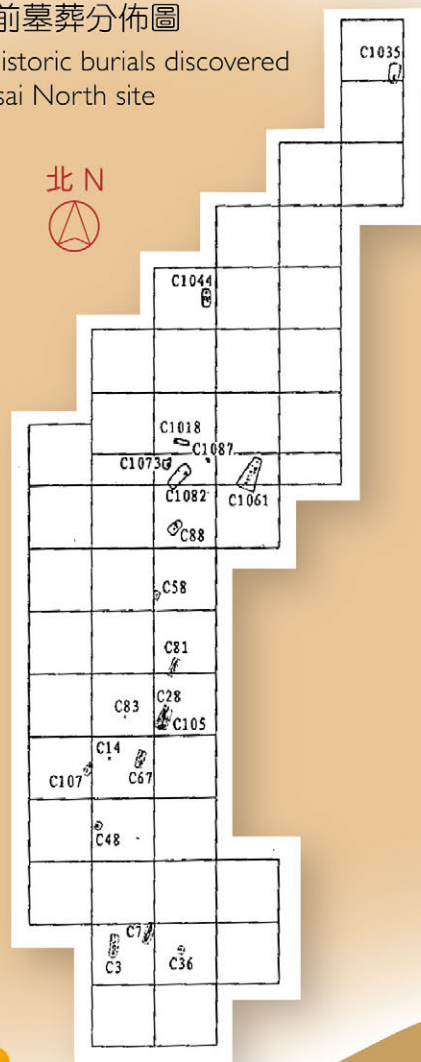
家居意外多 frequent home accidents



偏食導致營養不良 malnutrition caused by picky eating

### 東灣仔北史前墓葬分佈圖

A plan of prehistoric burials discovered in Tung Wan Tsai North site



6

7

墓葬大多是什麼方向？

What orientation is mostly found in these burials?

- 東西向 east-west
- 南北向 north-south
- 無定向 by random

8

墓葬排列頗具規律，又有孩童的墓葬，推測先民以該址作為：

The burials were systematically arranged. Children were also intentionally buried together, suggesting that the site was a place for

- 長期居住地，家庭成員一起生活。  
sedentary settlement where all family members lived together.
- 狩獵場，導致傷亡慘重。  
hunting ground where heavy casualties occurred.





考古學家真棒！透過鑑定及研究，  
讓我們認識六千年前的先民生活。  
Archaeologists are great! Their  
researches tell us more about the lives  
of early settlers 6,000 years ago.





古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and  
Monuments Office

## 答案 Keys

- 1 因食物粗糙，經常強力咬嚼。  
used to chewing tough food.
- 2 是「成丁」禮儀的環節  
to mark adulthood
- 3 以上皆是  
all of the above
- 4 36
- 5 7
- 6 生活十分艱苦  
difficult life in the prehistoric period
- 7 南北向  
north-south
- 8 長期居住地  
sedentary settlement where all family  
members lived together