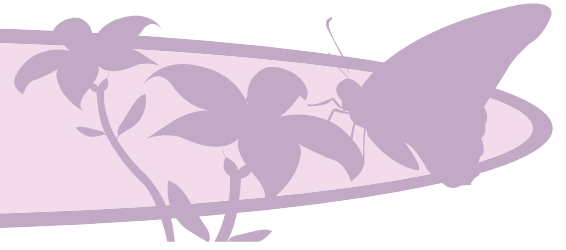
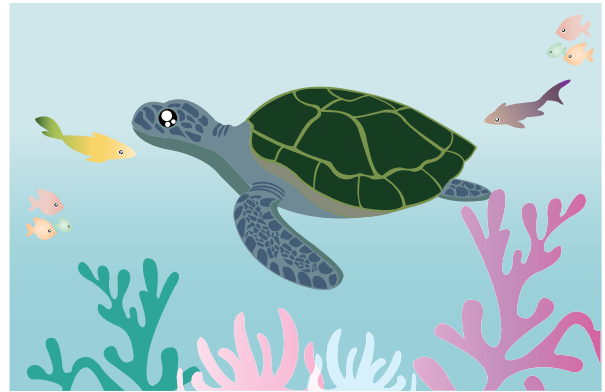
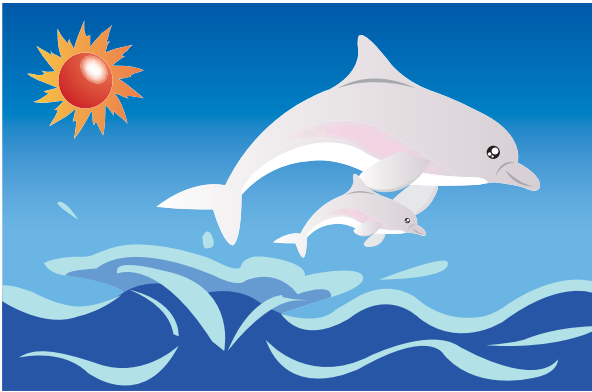


生物故事 Life Story



1. 瀕危物種指一個因濫捕濫殺、環境破壞、數量稀少、棲息地空間不足等原因導致有滅絕危機的物種。以下是一些會在香港出現的瀕危物種，你知道牠們是誰嗎？

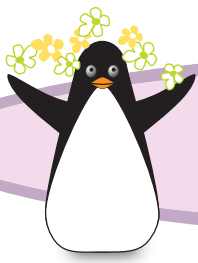
Endangered species means a species that is at risk of extinction due to excessive hunting and killing, environmental destruction, rarity in number and limited space of habitat, etc. Below are some endangered species inhabiting in Hong Kong. Do you know who they are?



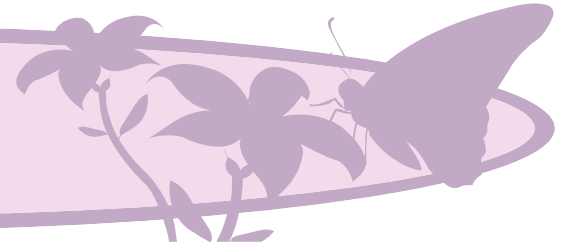


你願意承諾不購買或進食瀕危物種或其相關的製成品，為保護生態出一分力嗎？













Are you willing to promise not to purchase or consume food or related products made of endangered species so as to contribute a little for ecological conservation?

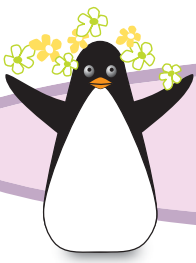


生物故事 Life Story

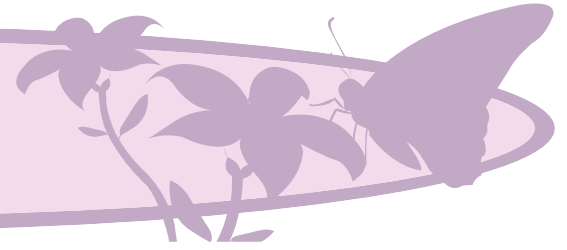


2. 你知道植物各個部份的功能和下列蔬果是屬於植物哪一個部份嗎？試把以下三項的資料正確連起來！
Do you know the functions of various parts of a plant and to which part of a plant the following fruits and vegetables belong? Link up the information on the following three columns correctly!

不同植物部份的功能 Functions of different parts of a plant	植物部份 Parts of a plant	蔬果 Fruits & Vegetables
將水分、養料和食物輸送到植物的各部份 To deliver water, nutrients and food to all parts of a plant	 花 Flower	
保護內部的種子 To protect the seeds inside	 莖 Stem	
吸引小動物傳播花粉、結成果實 To attract small animals to spread pollen	 葉 Leaf	
含有葉綠素，能利用陽光製造養分 To contain chlorophyll which produces nutrients with sunlight	 根 Root	
會長出新的植物 To grow a new plant	 果實 Fruit	
固定植物在地上及吸收土壤的水分和養料 To fix a plant to the ground, and absorb water and nutrients from soil	 種子 Seed	



生物故事 Life Story



3.

二式檢索表是生物學上用來鑑別動植物的常用工具，要製作二式檢索表，我們需要採用二分法的概念和方法。二分法是透過觀察動植物在構造、形態或機能上的不同而作出分類的方法。透過選用某準則（即動植物的特徵），將擁有這些特徵的動物或植物歸類為一組，把沒有這些特徵的撥入另一組，透過不斷重複這個步驟，最後你便可將不同的動植物分門別類了。

“Dichotomous key” is a tool commonly used for identification of plants and animals in biology. To make a dichotomous key, we need to employ the concept and method of dichotomy. Dichotomy classifies plants and animals according to the difference in structure, form or function through observation. By selecting a criterion (i.e. a characteristic of a plant or animal), those possessing this characteristic are categorised into one group while those having no such characteristic are classified as another group. By repeating this procedure for classification based on different characteristics, one can classify all different plants and animals under different categories in the end.

現在試在後頁使用二分法將以下的動物分辨出來！

Turn to next page and differentiate the following animals by using the method of dichotomy!



領角鴞
Collared Scops Owl



香港鬥魚
Hong Kong Paradise Fish



獼猴
Monkey



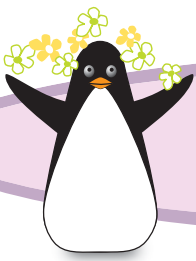
金錢龜
Three-banded Box Terrapin



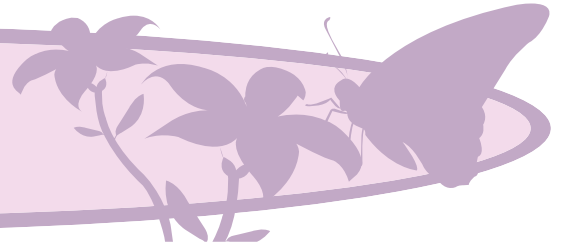
盧氏小樹蛙
Romer's Tree Frog



木蘭青鳳蝶
Common Jay



生物故事 Life Story



提示：試找出一種特徵
將動物分為兩類！

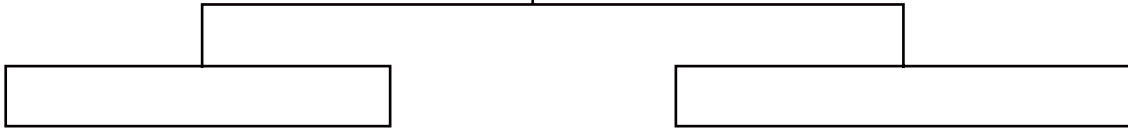
Hint: Find out one feature to
categorise animals into two groups!

動物
Animals

有脊椎 Vertebrates

無脊椎 Invertebrates

提示：哪一種動物
是沒有脊椎呢？
Hint: Which animal has
no vertebrates?



延伸活動 Extended activities

試到郊外或公園觀察不同的動物，並選出6種動物及拍下其照片，然後使用二分法做一個簡易的檢索表，將動物分類。

Observe different animals in the countryside or a park. Choose six kinds of species and take photos for them. Then classify these animals by making a dichotomous key.