

## Traditional Chinese:

長洲搶包山在香港是一個傳統的活動。它的歷史在不同的區會有不同的版本。最為人熟悉的版本是與疾病有關的。在 100 年前，有一種疾病在長洲肆虐，很多人被疾病奪走了生命。很多人向神明祈求，希望這個疾病急能夠趕快消失。最終他們成功了。人們為了感謝神明，並且保佑長洲不會有下一次的疫情，於是大家舉辦了這個節日。每一年，這個節日吸引了很多遊客前來參觀。這個節日是在每年的 5 月 5 日，會有很多節目來慶祝，例如長洲搶包山和飄色巡遊。飄色巡遊除了有舞龍舞獅之外，小朋友們會扮演不同的角色在街上巡遊。這些角色通常是中國神話故事的角色。小朋友們打扮成中國傳統粵劇的角色，穿上粵劇的服裝。除此之外，他們還會扮演在香港一些很有名的人物或者是政治人物。例如香港拳擊選手曹星如，香港首富李嘉誠等等。他們的裝扮會成為在新聞上很大的討論點。另外就是搶包山。說到搶包山，就要講到平安包。平安包是有麵粉、糖和水製作而成，有紅豆或芝麻的口味。平安包上會寫有“平安”二字，寓意是給長洲和遊客們帶來平安。平安包成為了遊客前來觀光和購買的一個特色物品。平安包還會用來製作十幾米高的包山。這些平安包通常都是假的，主要是用來給選手爬到山上面比賽。不同的包代表不同的分數。在越高處的包代表的分數越高。最後選手會計算他們得到的分數，分數最高的獲勝。儘管過去了一個多世紀，這個節日在香港依然很熱門。它已經不僅僅只是為了感謝神明，而已經成為一個代表長洲的特色節日。這個節日每年都吸引很多來自不同地方的人。吸引他們的不僅僅是節日背後的故事，還有這個節日背後組織方和參與者，他們投放的精力和代表的精神。所以這個節目歷經了百年，依然得到長足的發展。

## Simplified Chinese:

长洲抢包山在香港是一个传统的活动。它的历史在不同的区会有不同的版本。最为人熟悉的版本是与疾病有关的。在 100 年前，有一种疾病在长洲肆虐，很多人被疾病夺走了生命。很多人向神明祈求，希望这个疾病急能够赶快消失。最终他们成功了。人们为了感谢神明，并且保佑长洲不会有下一次的疫情，于是大家举办了这个节日。每一年，这个节日吸引了很多游客前来参观。这个节日是在每年的 5 月 5 日，会有很多节目来庆祝，例如长洲抢包山和飘色巡游。飘色巡游除了有舞龙舞狮之外，小朋友们会扮演不同的角色在街上巡游。这些角色通常是中国神话故事的角色。小朋友们打扮成中国传统粤剧的角色，穿上粤剧的服装。除此之外，他们还会扮演在香港一些很有名的人物或者是政治人物。例如香港拳击选手曹星如，香港首富李嘉诚等等。他们的装扮会成为在新闻上很大的讨论点。另外就是抢包山。说到抢包山，就要讲到平安包。平安包是有面粉、糖和水制作而成，有红豆或芝麻的口味。平安包上会写有“平安”二字，寓意是给长洲和游客们带来平安。平安包成为了游客前来观光和购买的一个特色物品。平安包还会用来制作十几米高的包山。这些平安包通常都是假的，主要是用来给选手爬到山上面比赛。不同的包代表不同的分数。在越高处的包代表的分数越高。最后选手会计算他们得到的分数，分数最高的获胜。尽管过去了一个多世纪，这个节日在香港依然很热门。它已经不仅仅只是为了感谢神明，而已经成为一个代表长洲的特色节日。这个节日每年都吸引很多来自不同地方的人。吸引他们的不仅仅是节日背后的故事，还有这个节日背后组织方和参与者，他们投放的精力和代表的精神。所以这个节目历经了百年，依然得到长足的发展。

## English:

Cheung Chau Bun Festival is a traditional festival in Hong Kong. Its history has different versions, though, the most familiar version is related to an epidemic. 100 years ago, there was an epidemic in Cheung Chau. Many people were killed by the disease. So people prayed to the gods that the epidemic would be gone soon. The epidemic ended up going away. In order to thank the gods for blessing Cheung Chau not to have another epidemic, they set up the Bun Festival. Every year, the festival attracts many tourists. The festival falls on May 5 every year and is celebrated with many events, such as the Bun-Scrambling contest and the "Piu Sik" Parade. In addition to dragon dances and lion dances, children take on various characters and parade around the streets. These are usually characters from Chinese fairy tales. Children dress up as traditional Cantonese opera characters and wear Cantonese opera costumes. Besides, they also play some famous people or political figures in Hong Kong. For example, Rex Tso, a famous boxer in Hong Kong; Li Ka-shing Hong Kong's richest man, and so on. Their outfits become a hit on news. Another event is the Bun-Scrambling contest. When it comes to the contest, it is necessary to talk about Lucky buns. Lucky buns are made with flour, sugar and water and are flavored with red bean or sesame. The bun has the Chinese characters "Ping An" written on it, meaning to bring peace to Cheung Chau people and visitors. Lucky bun has become a feature item for tourists to buy. Lucky buns are also used to make the bun tower which is more than ten meters high. These buns are usually fake, and are used mainly for competitors to climb on. Different buns represent different scores. The buns at a higher place means a higher score. At the end, the players count their points, and the one with the highest score wins. Though more than a century has passed, the festival remains popular in Hong Kong. It has become more than just a festival to thank the gods; it has been a special festival to represent Cheung Chau. The festival attracts many people from different places every year. They are attracted not only by the stories behind the festival, but also by the organizers and participants for the festival - the energy they put into it and the spirit they represent. So after a hundred years, it still gets great development.