

2019 寵物寵寵你
填色 / 繪畫 / 書法 / 攝影比賽
書寫題材

幼兒組 (3-4 歲):

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| 中文書法 (毛筆) | 汪汪 |
| 中文書法 (硬筆) | 喵喵 |
| 英文書法 (硬筆) | My Pet |

幼童組 (5-6 歲):

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| 中文書法 (毛筆) | 寵物 |
| 中文書法 (硬筆) | 寵物寵寵你 |
| 英文書法 (硬筆) | A pet is a cuddly little thing, Joy and laughter it will bring. |

兒童組 (7-9 歲):

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| 中文書法 (毛筆) | 導盲犬 |
| 中文書法 (硬筆) | 導盲犬的主要工作是為視障人士領路。 |
| 英文書法 (硬筆) | <u>Dogs by Marchette Chute</u> The dogs I know Have many shapes. For some are big and tall, And some are long, And some are thin, And some are fat and small. And some are little bits of fluff And have no shape at all. |

少年組（10-12 歲）：

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| 中文書法（毛筆） | 寵物寵寵你 |
| 中文書法（硬筆） | 每種動物都有不同需要，但相同的是，牠們全部會依賴你來提供一切生活所需。 |
| 英文書法（硬筆） | <p><u>My Best Friend by Abby Jenkins</u></p> <p>Black and white Thick and furry Fast as the wind Always in a hurry Couple of spots Rub my ears Always comes when his name he hears Loves his ball; it's his favorite thing What's most fun for him? Everything! Great big tongue that licks my face Has a crate, his very own space Big brown eyes like moon pies He's my friend till the very end!</p> |

青少年組（13-15 歲）：

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| 中文書法（毛筆） | <p>《贈貓》宋·陸遊</p> <p>鹽裏聘狸奴，常看戲座隅。時時醉薄荷，夜夜占氈毳。 鼠穴功方列，魚餐賞豈無。仍當立名字，喚作小於菟。</p> |
| 中文書法（硬筆） | <p>寵物，又稱伴侶動物，是為玩賞、伴侶，而飼養的動物。一般是指人為了消除孤寂或娛樂，其中貓、狗、兔、鼠、鳥和魚最為常見。大多數寵物在主人那裡會受到很好的對待，也不將之作為食用。但有時也衍生虐待動物問題。人們對寵物的需求很大，這導致了寵物市場的形成。同時因為寵物市場的出現，許多野生動物從自然環境到達寵物市場（如鳥類貿易市場）之前，可能因為意外導致不必要的死亡。</p> |

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| <p>英文書法（硬筆）</p> | <p>A pet or companion animal is an animal kept primarily for a person's company, protection, or entertainment rather than as a working animal, livestock, or laboratory animal. Popular pets are often noted for their attractive appearances, intelligence, and relatable personalities.</p> <p>Two of the most popular pets are dogs and cats. A cat lover is known as an ailurophile and a dog lover is known as cynophile. Other animals commonly kept include: rabbits, ferrets, pigs; rodents, such as gerbils, hamsters, chinchillas, rats, and guinea pigs; avian pets, such as parrots, passerines, and fowl; reptile pets, such as turtles, lizards and snakes; aquatic pets, such as fish, freshwater and saltwater snails, and frogs; and arthropod pets, such as tarantulas and hermit crabs. Small pets may be grouped together as pocket pets, while the equine and bovine group include the largest companion animals.</p> |
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青年組（16-18 歲） / 公開組（19 歲或以上）：

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| <p>中文書法（毛筆）</p> | <p>《貓》唐珙 覓得狸兒太有情，烏蟬一點抱唇生。 牡丹架暖眠春晝，薄荷香濃醉曉晴。 分唾掌中頻洗面，引兒窗下自呼名。 溪魚不惜朝朝買，贏得書齋夜太平。</p> |
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| 中文書法（硬筆） | <p>寵物一般是哺乳綱或鳥綱的動物，因為這些動物大腦比較發達，有的大腦能相當於三至五歲左右的幼兒的大腦，所以容易和人交流。但其實人可以把所有種類的動物變成寵物，甚至是有些大型野生生物如獅、虎、豹、熊等。或是包括魚綱、爬行綱、兩棲綱甚至昆蟲等，這一類別都是以體態和棲息地模擬作為其樂趣，不過一般寵物都是體型比較小、溫和親人的動物。寵物的內容也隨人們的認知的生態的變遷而變化，以前許多作為寵物飼養的動物，由於貿易需求而導致物種本身的瀕危，這些動物已經不再適合作為寵物。適合做寵物的物種往往是人工繁殖成熟，容易控制活動範圍，不會對野生種群造成威脅的種類。</p> |
| 英文書法（硬筆） | <p>Pets provide their owners (or "guardians") both physical and emotional benefits. Walking a dog can provide both the human and the dog with exercise, fresh air, and social interaction. Pets can give companionship to people who are living alone or elderly adults who do not have adequate social interaction with other people. There is a medically approved class of therapy animals, mostly dogs or cats, that are brought to visit confined humans, such as children in hospitals or elders in nursing homes. Pet therapy utilizes trained animals and handlers to achieve specific physical, social, cognitive or emotional goals with patients.</p> <p>Some scholars, ethicists and animal rights organizations have raised concerns over keeping pets because of the lack of autonomy and objectification of nonhuman animals.</p> |

Reference:
AnitaPoems.com, Wikipedia