

Richard Montgomery High School

Chinese Program

Summer Reading Packet For Entering

AP Chinese, IB Chinese 5

Chinese 5 (AP Chinese, IB Chinese 5)

1. Read the following 4 Chinese folk stories

- a. 牛郎和織女 (牛郎和织女)
- b. 孟姜女哭長城 (孟姜女哭长城)
- c. 白蛇傳 (白蛇传)
- d. 梁山伯 與祝英台 (梁山伯与祝英台)

2. Answer each story's questions (3-4) on a new 3 ring
binder sheet

3. Turn in the 4 pages of questions/answers on the first
day of class.

Chinese folklore includes songs, dances, puppetry, and tales. It often tells stories of human nature, historical or legendary events, love, and the supernatural, or stories explaining natural phenomena and distinctive landmarks. The main influences on Chinese folk tales have been Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. Some folk tales may have arrived from India or West Asia along with Buddhism; others have no known western counterparts, but are widespread throughout East Asia.

The Chinese folk stories are popularized among Chinese and have been deeply rooted as a part of culture in Chinese people's life. And folk stories are part of Chinese folk literature, which can be taken as a mirror to reflect the traditional living styles, values, customs, and festivals of ordinary Chinese. In this unit, six interesting folk stories are selected as representatives to guide you on a tour to the wonderland of truth, conscience and beauty.



nǐ zhī dào zhōng guó de qíng rén jié ma
你知道中国的情人节吗？

Niú láng zhī nǚ yǔ qī xī jié de gù shì 牛郎织女与七夕节的故事

cóng qián niú jiā zhuāng yǒu gè cōng míng zhōng
从前，牛家庄有个聪明、忠
hòu de xiǎo huǒ zi jiào niú láng yóu yú fù mǔ hěn
厚的小伙子叫牛郎。由于父母很
zǎo jiù qù shì le tā gēn zhe gē ge sāo zi
早就去世了，他跟着哥哥、嫂子
shēng huó sāo zi fēi cháng hěn dú cháng cháng nù è
生活。嫂子非常狠毒，常常虐
dài tā wèi le bǎ niú láng gǎn chū jiā mén tā
待他。为了把牛郎赶出家门，她
xiǎng jìn le gè zhǒng bàn fǎ yì tiān sāo zi ràng
想尽了各种办法。一天，嫂子让
tā qù fàng niú gěi le tā jiǔ tóu niú què ràng tā
他去放牛，给了他九头牛，却让他
dài shí tóu niú huí jiā
带十头牛回家。

niú láng yí gè rén gǎn zhe niú jìn le shān
牛郎一个人赶着牛进了山，
shān shàng yǒu shù lín hé cǎo dì tā zuò zài shù xià
山上有树林和草地，他坐在树下
tàn qì zěn yàng cái néng dài shí tóu niú huí jiā
叹气：“怎样才能带十头牛回家
ne zhè shí yǒu wèi bái hú zi lǎo yé ye zǒu
呢？”这时，有位白胡子老爷爷走
le guò lái wèn tā wèi shén me tàn qì niú láng
了过来，问他为什么叹气。牛郎
shuō sāo zi ràng wǒ dài shí tóu niú huí jiā dàn
说：“嫂子让我带十头牛回家，但
wǒ zhǐ yǒu jiǔ tóu niú wǒ gāi zěn me bàn ne
我只有九头牛，我该怎么办呢？”

注释

Notes

qíng rén jié
情人节: Valentine's
Day

zhōng hòu
忠厚: honest

sāo zi
嫂子: sister-in-law

hěn dú
狠毒: vicious

nù è dài
虐待: to abuse; to ill-
treat

gǎn chū
赶出: to kick out

lǎo yé ye tīng le xiào zhe duì tā shuō bié nán
 老爷爷听了，笑着对他说：“别难
 guò zài fú niú shān lǐ yǒu yì tóu shēng bìng de lǎo
 过，在伏牛山里有一头生病的老
 niú nǐ qù hǎo hǎo wèi yǎng tā děng lǎo niú bìng
 牛，你去好好喂养它，等老牛病
 hǎo yǐ hòu nǐ jiù kě yǐ bǎ tā dài huí jiā le
 好以后，你就可以把它带回家了。”

niú láng pá guò jǐ zuò shān zǒu le hěn yuǎn
 牛郎爬过几座山，走了很远

de lù zhōng yú zhǎo dào le nà tóu shēng bìng de
 的路，终于找到了那头生病的

lǎo niú lǎo niú bìng de hěn lì hai niú láng qù gěi
 老牛。老牛病得很厉害，牛郎去给

lǎo niú gē le yì kǔn cǎo lián xù wèi le tā sān
 老牛割了一捆草，连续喂了它三

tiān lǎo niú chī bǎo le tū rán tái qǐ tóu shuō qǐ
 天。老牛吃饱了，突然抬起头说起

huà lái wǒ shì tiān shàng de huī niú xiān rén yīn
 话来：“我是天上的灰牛仙人，因

wéi chù fàn le tiān guī bèi biǎn dào rén jiān shuāi duàn
 为触犯了天规被贬到人间，摔断

le tuǐ bù néng dòng le wǒ de shāng xū yào yòng
 了腿，不能动了。我的伤需要用

bǎi huā de lù shuǐ xǐ yí gè yuè cái néng hǎo niú
 百花的露水洗一个月才能好。”牛

láng bú pà xīn kǔ bái tiān cǎi huā shàng de lù shuǐ
 郎不怕辛苦，白天采花上的露水

wèi lǎo niú liáo shāng wǎn shàng zài lǎo niú shēn biān
 为老牛疗伤，晚上在老牛身边

shuì jiào niú láng xì xīn de zhào gù le lǎo niú yì
 睡觉。牛郎细心地照顾了老牛一

gè yuè lǎo niú bìng hǎo hòu niú láng gāo gāo xìng xìng
 个月。老牛病好后，牛郎高高兴兴

de gǎn zhe shí tóu niú huí jiā le
 地赶着十头牛回家了。

sǎo zǐ jiàn niú láng zhēn de dài le shí tóu niú
 嫂子见牛郎真的带了十头牛

注释

Notes

wèi yǎng

喂养 : to feed

lì hai

厉害 : seriously

chù fàn

触犯 : to violate (the law)

tiān guī

天规 : rules of heaven

biǎn

贬 : to relegate

lù shuǐ

露水 : dew

liáo shāng

疗伤 : to treat an injury

zhào gù

照顾 : to take care of

huí jiā hěn chà yì yě hěn shēng qì yǐ hòu
 回家,很诧异,也很生气。以后,
 sāo zi yòu yòng le xiē bàn fǎ xiǎng bǎ niú láng gǎn chū
 嫂子又用了些办法想把牛郎赶出
 jiā mén dàn shì dōu bèi lǎo niú yī yī huà jiě le
 家门,但是都被老牛一一化解了。
 yǒu yí cì sāo zi chèn lǎo niú qù hé biān hē shuǐ
 有一次,嫂子趁老牛去河边喝水,
 wū xiàn niú láng tōu jiā lǐ de mǐ bǎ niú láng gǎn
 诬陷牛郎偷家里的米,把牛郎赶
 chū le jiā mén niú láng kěn qiú sāo zi bǎ nà tóu
 出了家门。牛郎恳求嫂子把那头
 lǎo niú sòng gěi tā zuò bàn sāo zi tóng yì le
 老牛送给他做伴,嫂子同意了。

cóng cǐ yǐ hòu niú láng jiù hé lǎo niú xiāng
 从此以后,牛郎就和老牛相
 yī wéi mìng yì tiān tiān shàng de qī gè xiān nǚ
 依为命。一天,天上的七个仙女
 yì qǐ dào rén jiān yóu wán qù hé lǐ xǐ zǎo lǎo
 一起到人间游玩,去河里洗澡。老
 niú bǎ niú láng dài dào hé biān duǒ zài yì kē shù
 牛把牛郎带到河边,躲在一棵树
 hòu lǎo niú ràng niú láng qù tōu yí gè xiān nǚ de
 后。老牛让牛郎去偷一个仙女的
 yī fu dāng xiān nǚ men xǐ wán zǎo hòu gè gè
 衣服。当仙女们洗完澡后,个个
 dōu chuān shàng le yī fu zhǐ yǒu zuì xiǎo de qī xiān
 都穿上了衣服,只有最小的七仙
 nǚ zhī nǚ fā xiàn zì jǐ de yī fu bú jiàn
 女——织女发现自己的衣服不见
 le shí fēn zhāo jí tā de jiě jie men tīng dào
 了,十分着急。她的姐姐们听到
 tiān tíng de zhōng shēng bù dé bù yí gè gè de fēi
 天庭的钟声,不得不一个个地飞
 huí le tiān tíng zhǐ liú xià zhī nǚ yí gè rén zài
 回了天庭,只留下织女一个人在
 hé biān shāng xīn de kū qì zhè shí lǎo niú ràng niú
 河边伤心地哭泣。这时老牛让牛

注释

Notes

chà yì

诧异 : to be surprised

huà jiě

化解 : to solve

chèn

趁 : to take advantage of an opportunity

wū xiàn

诬陷 : to implicate; to frame somebody

kěn qiú

恳求 : to plead

zuò bàn

做伴 : to accompany

xiāng yī wéi mìng

相依为命 : to be dependent on each other to live

xiān nǚ

仙女 : fairy

láng bǎ yī fu huán gěi zhī nǚ yuán lái zhè qī gè
郎把衣服还给织女。原来这七个
xiān nǚ dōu shì tiān dì hé wáng mǔ niáng niang de nǚ
仙女都是天帝和王母娘娘的女
ér zhī nǚ shì zuì xiǎo zuì piào liang hé zuì shàn
儿，织女是最小、最漂亮和最善
liáng de yī wèi yīn wèi cuò guò le huí tiān tíng de
良的一位。因为错过了回天庭的
shí jiān zài yě huí bú qù le suǒ yǐ zhī nǚ hěn
时间，再也回不去了，所以织女很
shāng xīn niú láng jué de nèi jiù jí le yīn cǐ
伤心。牛郎觉得内疚极了，因此
bǎ zhī nǚ dài huí jiā hǎo hǎo de zhào gù tā jiǔ
把织女带回家，好好地照顾她。久
ér jiǔ zhī zhī nǚ fā xiàn niú láng shì yí gè rè
而久之，织女发现牛郎是一个热
qíng shàn liáng de xiǎo huǒ zǐ liǎng gè rén xiāng ài
情、善良的小伙子，两个人相爱
bìng jié le hūn
并结了婚。

niú láng hé zhī nǚ jié hūn yǐ hòu nán gēng
牛郎和织女结婚以后，男耕
nǚ zhī gǎn qíng hěn hǎo tā men shēng le yī nán
女织，感情很好。他们生了一男
yī nǚ liǎng gè hái zǐ yì jiā rén shēng huó de hěn
一女两个孩子，一家人生活得很
xìng fú zhī nǚ jué de rén jiān de shēng huó fēi cháng
幸福。织女觉得人间的生活非常
měi hǎo zài yě bù xiǎng huí tiān tíng le dàn shì zhè
美好，再也不想回天庭了。但是这
jiàn shìr bèi tiān dì zhī dào le yīn wèi shén xiān
件事儿被天帝知道了，因为神仙
bù néng yǔ fán rén jié hūn suǒ yǐ tā ràng wáng mǔ
不能与凡人结婚，所以他让王母
niáng niang qīn zì dào rén jiān qiáng xíng bǎ zhī nǚ dài
娘娘亲自到人间，强行把织女带
huí tiān shàng
回天上。

注释

Notes

cuò guò
错过 : to miss

nèi jiù
内疚 : guilty

zhào gù
照顾 : to take care of
jiǔ ér jiǔ zhī
久而久之 : in the
course of time

rè qíng
热情 : warm; enthusias-
tic

gēng
耕 : to plough

zhī
织 : to weave

qīn zì
亲自 : in person

qiáng xíng
强行 : to enforce

注释

Notes

niú láng méi bàn fǎ shàng tiān fēi cháng shāng
牛郎没办法上天，非常伤
xīn lǎo niú gào su niú láng zài tā sǐ hòu kě
心。老牛告诉牛郎，在它死后，可
yǐ yòng tā de pí zuò chéng xié chuān zhe jiù kě
以用它的皮做成鞋，穿着就可
yǐ shàng tiān le niú láng àn zhào lǎo niú de huà zuò
以上天了。牛郎按照老牛的话做
le chuān shàng niú pí zuò de xié qiān zhe zì jǐ
了，穿上牛皮做的鞋，牵着自己
de ér nǚ yì qǐ chéng zhe yún duǒ shàng tiān qù zhuī
的儿女，一起乘着云朵上天去追
zhī nǚ yǎn kàn jiù kuài zhuī dào le wáng mǔ niáng
织女。眼看就快追到了，王母娘
niang bá xià tóu shàng de jīn zān zài miàn qián yí huá
娘拔下头上的金簪在面前一划，
yì tiáo tiān hé chū xiàn le niú láng hé zhī nǚ bèi fēn
一条天河出现了，牛郎和织女被分
gé zài tiān hé de liǎng àn zhǐ néng miàn duì miàn kū
隔在天河的两岸，只能面对面哭
qì dàn tā men de ài qíng gǎn dòng le xǐ què qiān
泣。但他们的爱情感动了喜鹊，千

jīn zān
金簪 : golden hairpin

huá
划 : to scratch

fēn gē
分隔 : to separate

xǐ què
喜鹊 : magpie



wàn zhī xǐ què fēi lái , dā chéng le yí zuò qiáo 。
万只喜鹊飞来，搭成了一座桥。
niú láng zhī nǚ zhōng yú zài què qiáo shàng jiàn miàn
牛郎织女终于在鹊桥上见面
le zhè yì tiān shì nóng lì qī yuè qī rì yǐ hòu
了，这一天是农历七月七日。以后
měi nián qī yuè qī rì xǐ què men dōu huì fēi lái
每年七月七日，喜鹊们都会飞来
dā qiáo zhè tiān yě shì niú láng hé zhī nǚ xiāng huì
搭桥，这天也是牛郎和织女相会
de rì zi
的日子。

hòu lái rén men bǎ zhè yì tiān jiào zuò qī
后来，人们把这一天叫做“七
xī jié huò qī qiǎo jié shì qíng rén xiāng huì
夕节”或“七巧节”，是情人相会、
biǎo dá ài mù zhī qíng de rì zi zhè jiù shì zhōng
表达爱慕之情的日子。这就是中
guó qíng rén jié de yóu lái
国情人节由来。

注释

Notes

dā qiáo

搭桥 : to build a bridge

nóng lì

农历 : lunar calendar

xiāng huì

相会 : to meet each other

ài mù zhī qíng

爱慕之情 : love and affection

yóu lái

由来 : source

Question

问题

1. 牛郎和织女是怎么认识的？
niú láng hé zhī nǚ shì zěn me rèn shi de
2. 牛郎和织女为什么不能在一起？
niú láng hé zhī nǚ wèi shén me bù néng zài yì qǐ
3. 牛郎和织女最后相见了吗？
niú láng hé zhī nǚ zuì hòu xiāng jiàn le ma
4. 你能用自己的话简单说一下中国情人节的由来吗？
nǐ néng yòng zì jǐ de huà jiǎn dān shuō yí xià zhōng guó qíng rén jié de yóu lái ma

Cultural Note

Qixi Festival (七夕节)

The Qixi is also known as the Magpie Festival and Chinese Valentine's Day. It falls on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month on the Chinese calendar. Qixi originates from the Han Dynasty. It came from people's worship of the stars. On Qixi, a festoon is placed in the yard and single or newly married women in the household make an offering, consisting of fruit, flowers, tea, and facial powder (makeup), to Niulang and Zhinü. After finishing the

offering, half of the facial powder is thrown on the roof and the other half divided among the young women of the household. It is believed that by doing this, the women will be as beauty as Zhinü. Another tradition is for young girls to throw a sewing needle into a bowl full of water on the night of Qixi as a test of embroidery skills. If the needle floats on top of the water instead of sinking, it proves the girl is a skilled embroideress. Single women also pray for finding a good husband in the future. And the newly married women pray to be pregnant quickly in the future.

Abstract

The Story of Niulang and Zhinü

A young cowherd named Niulang lived with his elder brother and sister-in-law. His sister-in-law did not like him and wanted to kick him out of the family. One day, she gave Niulang nine oxen, but asked him to bring back ten oxen. Niulang was very sad and thought he could never come back with ten oxen. Fortunately, an old man told him that there was a sick ox in the woods which Niulang could bring back. Niulang went and cured the old ox and brought him back home.

His sister-in-law was surprised. She kept trying to think of ways to get rid of Niulang. Eventually, Niulang left home with the old ox. With the help of his ox, Niulang stole the clothes of Zhinü—the seventh daughter of the Emperor and Queen of Heaven, when she was taking bath in the river. Zhinü fell in love with Niulang, and they got married without the knowledge of the gods. Zhinü proved to be a wonderful wife, and Niulang to be a good husband. They lived happily and had two children. But the god eventually found out that Zhinü had married a human being. He was furious and sent his wife to bring Zhinü back to heaven. On Earth, Niulang was very upset that his wife was taken back to heaven. His ox told him to use his skin to make a pair of shoes, telling him that once he wears this pair of shoes, he will be able to go up to Heaven to find his wife. After the ox died, Niulang put on the skin shoes, and carried his two beloved children off to Heaven to look for Zhinü. The goddess discovered this and was very angry. Taking out her hairpin, the goddess of Heaven scratched a wide river in the sky to separate the two lovers forever. But once a year, on the seventh night of the seventh moon, all the magpies in the world take pity on them and fly up into heaven to form a bridge, so that the lovers may be together for a single night. From then on, the seventh night of the seventh moon became the Chinese Valentine's Day.

nǐ zhī dào zhōng guó de cháng chéng ma nǐ zhī dào guān yú cháng chéng de chuán
你知道中国的长城吗？你知道关于长城的传
shuō ma
说吗？

Mèng jiāng nǚ kū cháng chéng
孟姜女哭长城

qín cháo de shí hou yǒu yī hù xìng mèng de
秦朝的时候，有一户姓孟的
rén jiā zhòng le yī kē guā miáo guā yāng shùn zhe
人家，种了一棵瓜苗，瓜秧顺着
qiáng pá dào lín jū jiā jié le yī gè guā guā
墙爬到邻居姜家结了一个瓜。瓜
shú le yì biān zài mèng jiā yì biān zài jiāng jiā
熟了，一边在孟家，一边在姜家，
suǒ yǐ liǎng jiā rén jiù bǎ guā pōu kāi yí kàn lǐ
所以两家人就把瓜剖开，一看，里
miàn yǒu gè yòu bái yòu pàng de xiǎo gū niang yú shì
面有个又白又胖的小姑娘，于是
jiù gěi tā qǐ le gè míng zì jiào mèng jiāng nǚ
就给她起了个名字叫孟姜女。
mèng jiāng nǚ zhǎng dà hòu měi lì cōng míng dà jiā
孟姜女长大后，美丽聪明，大家
dōu hěn xǐ huān tā
都很喜欢她。

zhè shí hou qín shǐ huáng kāi shǐ dào chù zhuā
这时候，秦始皇开始到处抓
zhuàng dīng xiū cháng chéng yǒu yī gè jiào fàn xǐ liáng
壮丁修长城。有一个叫范喜良
de dú shū rén cóng jiā lǐ táo le chū lái tā kǒu
的读书人从家里逃了出来。他口
hěn kě xiǎng zhǎo diǎn shuǐ hē hū rán tīng jiàn rén
很渴，想找点水喝，忽然听见人
de hǎn shēng hé mǎ de jiào shēng yuán lái zhè lǐ
的喊声和马的叫声，原来这里

注释

Notes

guā

瓜 :melon

shú

熟 :ripe

zhuàng dīng

壮丁 :male adult

zhèng zài zhuā rén ne tā lái bù jí pǎo jiù fān
正在抓人呢！他来不及跑，就翻

guò le páng biān de yì dǔ āi qiáng yuán lái zhè
过了旁边的一堵矮墙。原来这

qiáng hòu miàn jiù shì mèng jiā de hòu huā yuán zhè
墙后面就是孟家的后花园。这

shí hou mèng jiāng nǚ zhèng zài huā yuán lì sǎn bù
时候，孟姜女正在花园里散步，

hū rán kàn jiàn fàn xǐ liáng tā gāng xiǎng hǎn fàn
忽然看见范喜良，她刚想喊，范

xǐ liáng jí máng shuō xiǎo jiě bié hǎn wǒ shì
喜良急忙说：“小姐，别喊！我是

táo nàn de jiù jiù wǒ ba
逃难的，救救我吧！”

mèng jiāng nǚ yí kàn fàn xǐ liáng shì gè dú shū
孟姜女一看，范喜良是个读书

rén de yàng zi zhǎng de hěn yīng jùn duì tā yí jiàn
人的样子，长得很英俊，对他一见

zhōng qíng hòu lái liǎng rén jié hūn le
钟情。后来两人结婚了。

jié hūn hái bú dào sān tiān tū rán chuāng jìn
结婚还不到三天，突然闯进

lái yì huǒ guān bīng bǎ fàn xǐ liáng zhuā qù xiū
来一伙官兵，把范喜良抓去修

cháng chéng le
长城了。

mèng jiāng nǚ měi tiān pàn zhe zhàng fū huí lái
孟姜女每天盼着丈夫回来，

kě shì guò le yì nián lián yì fēng xìn dōu méi yǒu
可是过了一年，连一封信都没有。

mèng jiāng nǚ hěn dān xīn tā lián xù jǐ gè wǎn
孟姜女很担心，她连续几个晚

shàng bú shuì jiào wèi zhàng fū zuò yī fu jué dìng qīn
上不睡觉为丈夫做衣服，决定亲

zì qù cháng chéng zhǎo zhàng fū tā zhěng lǐ hǎo xíng
自去长城找丈夫。她整理好行

lǐ gào bié le fù mǔ yì zhí wǎng běi zǒu è
李，告别了父母，一直往北走，饿

注释 Notes

lái bù jí : have no time
来不及

fān : to climb over
翻

qiáng : wall
墙

táo nàn : to flee from a
灾难 disaster

yīng jùn : handsome
英俊

yí jiàn zhōng qíng : to fall in
一见钟情 love at first sight

chuāng : to dash into
闯

pàn : to look forward to
盼

xíng lǐ : luggage
行李

gào bié : to say goodbye to
告别

le jiù chī jǐ kǒu mán tóu kě le jiù hē lù
了,就吃几口馒头;渴了,就喝路
biān de xī shuǐ
边的溪水。

yí lù shàng bù guǎn jīng lì duō shǎo jiān nán
一路上,不管经历多少艰难
kùn kǔ mèng jiāng nǚ dōu méi yǒu diào yì dī yǎn
困苦,孟姜女都没有掉一滴眼
lèi zhōng yú kào zhe wán qiáng de yì lì hé duì
泪。终于,靠着顽强的毅力和对
zhàng fu shēn shēn de ài tā lái dào le cháng
丈夫深深的爱,她来到了长
chéng zhè shí de cháng chéng yǐ jīng xiū de hěn cháng
城。这时的长城已经修得很长
hěn cháng le mèng jiāng nǚ dào chù zhǎo què shǐ
很长了。孟姜女到处找,却始
zhōng bú jiàn zhàng fu de zōng yǐng zuì hòu tā xiàng
终不见丈夫的踪影。最后,她向
rén dǎ tīng nǐ men zhèr yǒu gè jiào fàn xǐ liáng
人打听:“你们这儿有个叫范喜良
de rén ma nà rén shuō ng shì yǒu zhè me
的人吗?”那人说:“嗯,是有这么
gè rén mèng jiāng nǚ yì tīng kāi xīn jí le
个人。”孟姜女一听,开心极了!
tā lián máng wèn nǐ zhī dào tā zài nǎr
她连忙问:“你知道他在哪儿

注释

Notes

mǎn tóu

馒头:steamed bun

xī shuǐ

溪水:spring water

jiān nán kùn kǔ

艰难困苦:difficul-
ties and hardships

kào

靠:to depend on

wán qiáng

顽强:persistent

yì lì

毅力:will power

shǐ zhōng

始终:from beginning
to end

zōng yǐng

踪影:trace

dǎ tīng

打听:to inquire

lián máng

连忙:promptly; at once



ma nà rén tàn le yì kǒu qì ài yǐ jīng
吗？”那人叹了一口气：“唉，已经
sǐ le sǐ de rén tài duō mái bú guò lái shī
死了！死的人太多，埋不过来，尸
tǐ dōu bèi tián dào cháng chéng lǐ le
体都被填到长城里了！”

tīng dào zhè gè è hào mèng jiāng nǚ yǎn qián yì
听到这个噩耗，孟姜女眼前一
hēi yí zhèn xīn suān dà kū qǐ lái zhěng zhěng
黑，一阵心酸，大哭起来，整整
kū le sān tiān sān yè zuì hòu lián tiān dì dōu gǎn
哭了三天三夜。最后，连天地都感
dòng le tiān yuè lái yuè yīn chén fēng yuè lái yuè
动了。天越来越阴沉，风越来越
měng liè zhǐ tīng huā lā yì shēng yí duàn cháng
猛烈，只听“哗啦”一声，一段长
chéng bèi kū dǎo le lù chū lái de zhèng shì fàn xǐ
城被哭倒了，露出来的正是范喜
liáng de shī tǐ mèng jiāng nǚ de yǎn lèi dī zài le
良的尸体。孟姜女的眼泪滴在了
tā de liǎn shàng tā zhōng yú jiàn dào le zì jǐ xīn ài
他的脸上，她终于见到了自己心爱
de zhàng fu dàn tā què zài yě kàn bú dào tā le
的丈夫，但他却再也看不到她了。

wèi le xiū cháng chéng chéng qiān shàng wàn de
为了修长城，成千上万的
bǎi xìng xiàn chū le shēng mìng mèng jiāng nǚ kū dǎo
百姓献出了生命，孟姜女哭倒
cháng chéng de gù shì yě yí dài yí dài de liú chuán
长城的故事也一代一代地流传
xià lái
下来。

注释

Notes

mái
埋 : to bury

è hào
噩耗 : bad news

yīn chén
阴沉 : dark; gloomy

měng liè
猛烈 : fierce

lù chū
露出 : to reveal

xiàn chū
献出 : to devote

liú chuán
流传 : to spread

问题

- mèng jiāng nǚ shì zěn me rèn shí fàn xǐ liáng de
1. 孟姜女是怎么认识范喜良的？
- fàn xǐ liáng wèi shén me bèi guān bīng zhuā le
2. 范喜良为什么被官兵抓了？
- mèng jiāng nǚ shì zěn yàng zhǎo dào zhàng fu de
3. 孟姜女是怎样找到丈夫的？

Cultural Note

Qinshihuang (秦始皇, 259 BC — 210 BC), personal name Ying Zheng (嬴政), was the king of the Chinese State of Qin from 246 BC to 221 BC during the Warring States Period. He became the first emperor of a unified China in 221 BC. He ruled until his death in 210 BC at the age of 49. Calling himself the First Emperor after China's unification, Qinshihuang is a pivotal figure in Chinese history, ushering nearly two millennia of imperial rule. After unifying China, he and his chief advisor, Li Si, passed a series of major economic and political reforms. He undertook gigantic projects, including the first version of the Great Wall of China.



The Great Wall (长城): The Qin was constantly fighting nomadic tribes to the north and northwest. The Xiongnu tribe, in particular, could not be defeated and subdued, thus the campaign was tiring and unsuccessful. Therefore, to prevent the Xiongnu from encroaching on the northern frontier any longer, the emperor ordered the construction of an immense defensive wall. This wall, for whose construction hundreds of thousands of men were mobilized, and an unknown number died, is a precursor to the current Great Wall of China. It connected numerous state walls which had been built during the previous four centuries, a network of



small walls linking river defenses to impassable cliffs. A great monument of China to this day, the Great Wall still stands, open to the public to challenge its million steps. However, the Great Wall, for all its majesty, is also a silent monument to untold stories of unimaginable hardship, cruelty and starvation. Fable along with fact has survived to this day and the story of Meng Jiangnü is one of the all-time favorites.

Abstract

Meng Jiangnü's Bitter Weeping

In the ancient times, the Meng family and the Jiang family were neighbours. One day, in their backyards, a watermelon was broken; one half dropped in Meng's garden, the other half dropped in Jiang's garden. In this melon, there was a little girl. The two families named her Meng Jiangnü.

Meng Jiangnü grew up and became a beautiful lady. One day, she saved a scholar called Fan Xiliang and then fell in love with him. The two lovers got married, but unfortunately, Fan was shortly drafted by the Qin authorities to build the Great Wall. Meng Jiangnü heard no news of her husband for one year, so she decided to undertake the dangerous journey to look for him alone.

Meng Jiangnü started the arduous journey by walking in a general northerly direction and plotting the route as she went along. She walked and walked, climbed mountain after mountain, crossed river after river. Despite suffering from hunger, blistered feet and having to endure the biting cold weather, she continued obstinately along her journey. Finally, she arrived at her destination. Every worker she met knew nothing about the whereabouts of her husband. Day after day she persisted with her enquiries, but nobody seemed to know her husband. Finally she came to a group of workers who had worked with her husband before, they told her that Fan Xiliang had died and been buried under the Great Wall.

After hearing this news, she cried and cried. She cried unceasingly for many days and many nights. Her grief was so great that God had pity on her and raised a big storm. The section of the wall under which Fan Xiliang was buried, collapsed and delivered forth her husband's body. Finally Meng Jiangnü saw her husband.

Many people devoted their lives to the building of the Great Wall and Meng Jiangnü's story was passed from generation to generation.

xī hú biān duàn qiáo xià fā shēng guò yí duàn měi lì de ài qíng gù shì
西湖边，断桥下，发生过一段美丽的爱情故事。

Bái shé zhuàn

白蛇传

qīng míng shí jié xī hú àn biān fēng guāng míng
清明时节，西湖岸边风光明
mèi cóng hú biān zǒu lái liǎng gè měi lì de gū
媚。从湖边走来两个美丽的姑
niang tā men shì liǎng tiáo xiū liàn chéng rén de shé
娘，她们是两条修炼成人的蛇
yāo yīn wèi xiàn mù rén jiān de shēng huó lái dào
妖，因为羡慕人间的生活，来到
xī hú biān yóu wán bái shé shì jiě jie jiào bái sù
西湖边游玩。白蛇是姐姐，叫白素
zhēn qīng shé shì mèi mei jiào xiǎo qīng
贞；青蛇是妹妹，叫小青。

zhè shí tiān xià qǐ le dà yǔ bái sù zhēn
这时，天下起了大雨，白素贞
hé xiǎo qīng méi yǒu dài sǎn dào chù zhǎo dì fāng duǒ
和小青没有带伞，到处找地方躲
yǔ tū rán tā men jué de tóu dǐng duō le yí bǎ
雨。突然，她们觉得头顶多了一把
sǎn zhuǎn shēn yí kàn yǒu yí wèi sī wén yīng jùn
伞，转身一看，有一位斯文英俊
de nián qīng rén zài wèi tā men chēng sǎn zhē yǔ bái
的年轻人正在为她们撑伞遮雨。白
sù zhēn hé zhè gè nián qīng rén hù xiāng kàn le yí
素贞和这个年轻人互相看了一
yǎn bù yuē ér tóng de hóng le liǎn xiǎo qīng kàn dào
眼，不约而同地红了脸。小青看到
hòu máng shuō xiè xiè qǐng wèn nín guì xìng
后，忙说：“谢谢！请问您贵姓？”
nián qīng rén huí dá wǒ xìng xǔ jiào xǔ xiān jiù
年轻人回答：“我姓许，叫许仙，就

注释

Notes

míng mèi
明媚 : bright and beautiful

xiū liàn
修炼 : to practise austerity

yāo
妖 : demon

xiàn mù
羡慕 : to envy

sī wén
斯文 : refined

chēng
撑 : to prop up

zhē
遮 : to cover

bù yuē ér tóng
不约而同 : to agree with one another without prior consultation

zhù zài duàn qiáo biān bái sù zhēn hé xiǎo qīng yě
住在断桥边。”白素贞和小青也
jiè shào le zì jǐ
介绍了自己。

cóng cǐ tā men sān rén cháng cháng jiàn miàn
从此，他们三人常常见面，
bái sù zhēn hé xǔ xiān de gǎn qíng yuè lái yuè hǎo
白素贞和许仙的感情越来越好，
bù jiǔ tā men jié hūn le hái kāi le yī jiā yào
不久他们结婚了，还开了一家药
diàn bái sù zhēn hé xǔ xiān yì qǐ gěi bìng rén kàn
店。白素贞和许仙一起给病人看
bìng xiǎo qīng yě zài yào diàn lǐ bāng máng yīn wèi
病，小青也在药店里帮忙。因为
tā men zhì hǎo le hěn duō bìng rén ér qiě gěi qióng
他们治好了很多病人，而且给穷
rén kàn bìng bù shōu fèi suǒ yǐ yào diàn de shēng yì
人看病不收费，所以药店的生意
yuè lái yuè hǎo rén men yě qīn qiè de chēng bái sù
越来越好，人们也亲切地称白素
zhēn wéi bái niáng zǐ
贞为“白娘子”。

注释

Notes

zhì bìng
治 (病): to cure
(an illness)

qīn qè
亲 切: cordial; warm



jīn shān sì yǒu yí gè hé shàng jiào fǎ hǎi
金山寺有一个和尚叫法海，
tā huì zhuō yāo yǒu yì tiān tā lù guò yào diàn
他会捉妖。有一天，他路过药店，
kàn dào bái niáng zhèng zài gěi rén kàn bìng fā xiàn
看到白娘子正在给人看病，发现
zhè bái niáng zì yuán lái bú shì fán rén ér shì shé
这白娘子原来不是凡人，而是蛇
yāo jiù qiāo qiāo de pǎo qù gào su le xǔ xiān xǔ
妖，就悄悄地跑去告诉了许仙。许
xiān zěn me yě bù xiāng xìn tā duì fǎ hǎi shuō
仙怎么也不相信，他对法海说：
wǒ niáng zǐ xīn dì shàn liáng měi lì dà fāng
“我娘子心地善良、美丽大方、
néng gàn xián huì zěn me kě néng shì shé yāo ne
能干贤惠，怎么可能是蛇妖呢？”
fǎ hǎi shuō nǐ bú xìn kě yǐ shì yí shì
法海说：“你不信，可以试一试。
míng tiān shì duān wǔ jié dà jiā dōu yào hē xióng
明天是端午节，大家都要喝雄
huáng jiǔ bì xié rén hē le xióng huáng jiǔ méi yǒu
黄酒避邪。人喝了雄黄酒没有
guān xi yāo guài rú guǒ hē le jiù huì xiàn chū
关系；妖怪如果喝了，就会现出
yuán xíng
原形。”

xǔ xiān bàn xìn bàn yí dì èr tiān tā qù
许仙半信半疑。第二天，他去
jiǔ diàn mǎi le yí guǎn xióng huáng jiǔ ràng bái niáng
酒店买了一罐雄黄酒，让白娘
zǐ péi tā yì qǐ hē qīng zhù jié rì hē wán jiǔ
子陪他一起喝，庆祝节日。喝完酒
hòu bái niáng zǐ jué de quán shēn bù shū fu jiù
后，白娘子觉得全身不舒服，就
huí wò shì xiū xi qù le xǔ xiān tōu tōu gēn zhe
回卧室休息去了。许仙偷偷跟着
bái niáng zǐ lái dào wò shì mén kǒu duǒ zài mén hòu
白娘子来到卧室门口，躲在门后

注释

Notes

hé shàng

和尚 : monk

zhuō

捉 : to catch; to seize

qiāo qiāo de

悄悄地 : stealthily

niáng zǐ

娘子 : wife

dà fāng

大方 : generous

néng gàn

能干 : capable

xián huì

贤惠 : capable and virtuous

duān wǔ jié

端午节 : Dragon Boat Festival

bì xié

避邪 : exorcise evil spirits

yuán xíng

原形 : original shape

bàn xìn bàn yí

半信半疑 : half believing, half doubting

guǎn

罐 : jar

guān chá bái niáng zǐ zhǐ jiàn bái niáng zǐ zài chuáng
观察白娘子。只见白娘子在床

shàng fān lái fān qù tū rán yì tiáo shé de wěi
上翻来翻去，突然，一条蛇的尾

ba cóng bèi zi lì shēn le chū lái jǐn jiē zhe
巴从被子里伸了出来。紧接着，

shé de shēn tǐ hé tóu quán dōu shēn chū lái le xǔ
蛇的身体和头全都伸出来了，许

xiān xià de hūn sǐ guò qù le
仙吓得昏死过去了。

bái niáng zǐ jiǔ xǐng hòu huī fù le rén xíng
白娘子酒醒后恢复了人形，

fā xiàn xǔ xiān dǎo zài le wò shì mén kǒu shí fēn
发现许仙倒在了卧室门口，十分

zhāo jí wèi le bǎ zhàng fu jiù huó tā lái dào
着急。为了把丈夫救活，她来到

yáo yuǎn de kūn lún shān zhāi líng zhī cǎo líng zhī cǎo
遥远的昆仑山摘灵芝草。灵芝草

shì yì zhǒng néng ràng sǐ rén fù huó de cǎo yào dàn
是一种能让死人复活的草药，但

shì fēi cháng xī shǎo yì qiān nián cái yǒu yì kē
是非常稀少，一千年才有一棵，

yīn cǐ bèi shān shén kàn hù zhe wèi le dé dào líng
因此被山神看护着。为了得到灵

zhī cǎo bái niáng zǐ yǔ shǒu hù líng zhī cǎo de shān
芝草，白娘子与守护灵芝草的山

shén è zhàn zuì hòu shān shén bèi bái niáng zǐ gǎn
神恶战。最后，山神被白娘子感

dòng le bǎ líng zhī cǎo sòng gěi le tā
动了，把灵芝草送给了她。

xǔ xiān bèi jiù huó yǐ hòu fēi cháng gǎn jī
许仙被救活以后，非常感激

bái niáng zǐ tā duì bái niáng zǐ shuō wú lùn
白娘子。他对白娘子说：“无论

nǐ shì yāo hái shì rén wǒ dōu huì yǒng yuǎn hé nǐ
你是妖还是人，我都会永远和你

zài yì qǐ cóng cǐ yǐ hòu fū qī liǎ gèng jiā
在一起。”从此以后，夫妻俩更加

注释

Notes

fān
翻 : turn over

wěi ba
尾巴 : tail

bèi zi
被子 : quilt

shēn
伸 : to stretch out

jǐn jiē zhe
紧接着 : then; subsequently

xià
吓 : to be frightened

hūn sǐ
昏死 : to be in a coma

huī fù
恢复 : to recover

fù huó
复活 : to revive

xī shǎo
稀少 : rare

è zhàn
恶战 : fight fiercely

ēn ài le
恩爱了。

fǎ hǎi dé zhī xǔ xiān bú dàn méi yǒu lí kāi
法海得知许仙不但没有离开
bái niáng zǐ liǎng rén de gǎn qíng fǎn ér yì tiān bǐ
白娘子，两人的感情反而一天比
yì tiān hǎo xīn lǐ fēi cháng shēng qì wèi le bǎ
一天好，心里非常生气。为了把
bái niáng zǐ hé xǔ xiān fēn kāi fǎ hǎi bǎ xǔ xiān
白娘子和许仙分开，法海把许仙
piàn dào le jīn shān sì guān le qǐ lái bái niáng
骗到了金山寺，关了起来。白娘
zǐ děng bú dào xǔ xiān huí lái xīn lǐ hěn zháo
子等不到许仙回来，心里很着
jí dāng tā dé zhī xǔ xiān bèi fǎ hǎi guān qǐ lái
急。当她得知许仙被法海关起来
le jiù dài zhe xiǎo qīng lái dào le jīn shān sì qǐng
了，就带着小青来到了金山寺，请
qiú fǎ hǎi shì fàng xǔ xiān
求法海释放许仙。

fǎ hǎi jiàn le bái niáng zǐ shuō dào dà
法海见了白娘子，说道：“大
dǎn shé yāo wǒ quàn nǐ hái shì kuài diǎnr lí kāi
胆蛇妖，我劝你还是快点儿离开
rén jiān fǒu zé bié guài wǒ bù kè qì le bái
人间，否则别怪我不客气了！”白
niáng zǐ wèi le bǎ xǔ xiān cóng jīn shān sì jiù chū
娘子为了把许仙从金山寺救出
lái bá xià tóu shàng de jīn zān duì zhe fēng yáo
来，拔下头上的金簪，对着风摇
le jǐ xià cháng jiāng de shuǐ hěn kuài jiù zhǎng le
了几下，长江的水很快就涨了
qǐ lái xiàng jīn shān sì zhí pū guò qù fǎ hǎi
起来，向金山寺直扑过去。法海
kàn jiàn shuǐ kuài yào mǎn shàng jīn shān sì le lián
看见水快要漫上金山寺了，连
máng tuō xià jiǎ shā jiǎ shā biàn chéng le yí dào
忙脱下袈裟。袈裟变成了一道

注释 Notes

ēn ài
恩爱 : affectionate

fǎn ér
反而 : on the contrary

piàn
骗 : to deceive

guān
关 : to put sb. into cus-
tody

shì fàng
释放 : to release

dà dǎn
大胆 : bold; audacious

fǒu zé
否则 : otherwise

zhāng
涨 : to go up

màn
漫 : to overflow

jiǎ shā
袈裟 : robe (of a Bud-
dhist monk)

cháng dī bǎ shuǐ lán zài le sì wài shuǐ yuè zhǎng
长堤，把水拦在了寺外。水越涨

yuè gāo hé dī yě suí zhī zhǎng gāo yīn wèi bái
越高，河堤也随之长高。因为白

niáng zǐ yǐ jīng huái yùn le tā shí zài jīng pí lì
娘子已经怀孕了，她实在精疲力

jié dòu bú guò fǎ hǎi zuì hòu biàn huí le bái
竭，斗不过法海，最后变回了白

shé fǎ hǎi jiāng bái shé shōu jìn tā de jīn bō yā
蛇。法海将白蛇收进他的金钵，压

zài le léi fēng tā xià tā zhōng yú bǎ xǔ xiān hé
在了雷峰塔下。他终于把许仙和

bái niáng zǐ chāi sǎn le
白娘子拆散了。

xiǎo qīng táo lí jīn shān sì hòu zài shēn shān
小青逃离金山寺后，在深山

lǐ qín fèn de xiū liàn le shí jǐ nián zuì hòu
里勤奋地修炼了十几年，最后

zhǎo dào fǎ hǎi dǎ bǎi le tā fǎ hǎi táo dào le
找到法海，打败了他。法海逃到了

páng xiè de dù zi lǐ bái niáng zǐ bèi jiě jiù le
螃蟹的肚子里，白娘子被解救了。

注释

Notes

dī
堤 : bank

huái yùn
怀孕 : to be pregnant

jīng pí lì jié
精疲力竭 : exhausted

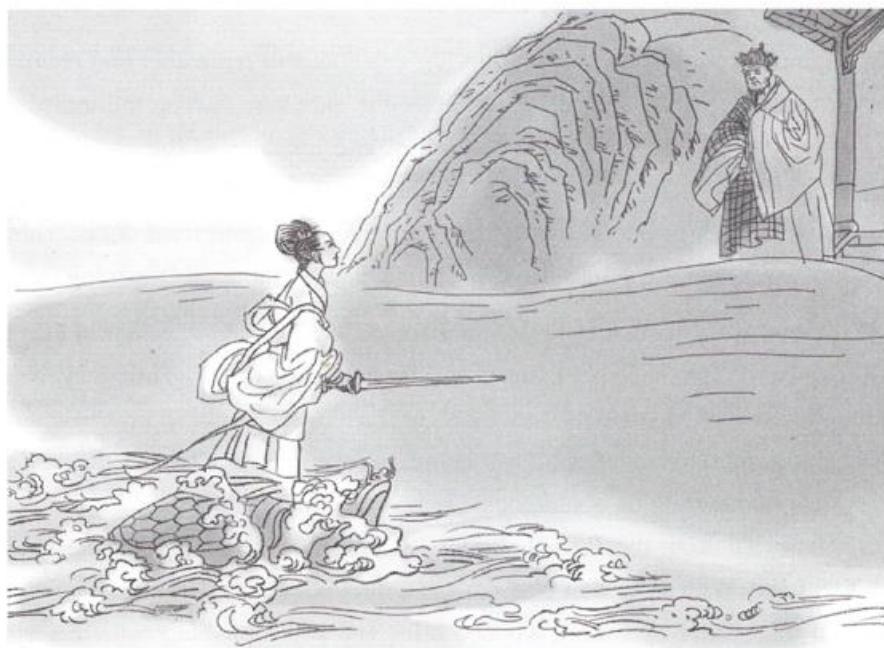
bō
钵 : alms bowl (of a Buddhist monk)

chāi sǎn
拆散 : to break up

qín fèn
勤奋 : hard working

dǎ bǎi
打败 : to defeat

páng xiè
螃蟹 : crab



chū lái 。 cóng cǐ , bái niáng zǐ , xǔ xiān hé tā men de hái zǐ xìng fú de shēng
 出来。从此，白娘子、许仙和他们的孩子幸福地生
 huó zài yì qǐ , zài yě bù fēn kāi le
 活在一起，再也不分开了。

Question 问题

1. bái niáng zǐ hé xǔ xiān shì zěn me rèn shí de
白娘子和许仙是怎么认识的？
2. bái niáng zǐ wèi shén me shòu dào rén men de xǐ ài
白娘子为什么受到人们的喜爱？
3. fǎ hǎi shì yòng shén me bàn fǎ ràng xǔ xiān xiāng xìn bái niáng zǐ shì yì tiáo shé de
法海是用什么办法让许仙相信白娘子是一条蛇的？
4. fǎ hǎi shì zěn me bǎ bái niáng zǐ yā zài léi fēng tǎ xià de
法海是怎么把白娘子压在雷峰塔下的？

Cultural Note

清明节 (*The Qingming Festival*) can also be called the Pure Brightness Festival, the Clear Bright Festival, Ancestors Day or Tomb Sweeping Day. It is a traditional Chinese festival on the 104th day after the winter solstice (or the 15th day from the Spring Equinox), usually occurring around April 5 every year. Astronomically it is also a solar term. The Qingming Festival falls on the first day of the fifth solar term, named Qingming. Its name denotes a time for people to go outside and enjoy the greenery of springtime (踏青 tà qīng, treading on the greenery) and tend to the graves of departed ones.

The Qingming Festival is an opportunity for celebrants to remember and honor their ancestors at grave sites. Young and old pray before the ancestors, sweep the tombs and offer food, tea, wine, chopsticks, joss paper accessories, and libations to the ancestors. The rites have a long tradition in Asia, especially among farmers. Some people carry willow branches with them on Qingming, or put willow branches on their gates and front doors. They believe that willow branches help ward off the evil spirit that wander about on Qingming.

西湖 (*Xihu*) is a famous fresh water lake located in the historic center of Hangzhou, in Zhejiang Province of eastern China. Lying on the western edge of Hangzhou City, Xihu (West Lake) is the symbol of Hangzhou as well as one of the most beautiful sights in China. Early in the Song Dynasty, the famous poet Su Shi compared the lake to Xizi, a Chinese Cleopatra: "Rippling water shimmering on a sunny day, misty mountains wondrous in the rain. Plain or gaily decked out like Xizi, the West Lake is always alluring." Therefore, the Lake is also known as Xizi Lake. With an area of 6 sq.km and a circumference of 15km (9 miles), Xihu is surrounded on three sides by rolling wooded hills, and has captivated countless visitors for

centuries. West Lake is not only famous for its picturesque landscape, it is also associated with many scholars, national heroes and revolutionary martyrs, thus embracing many aspects of Chinese culture. In addition, many ancient buildings, stone caves, and engraved tablets in the surrounding areas are among the most cherished national treasures of China, carrying significant artistic value.



Abstract

Legend of White Snake

Lady Bai Suzhen was a white snake with a human being's shape. Bai Suzhen and her sister, Xiaoqing, a green-blue snake, met a young man, Xu Xian, at the Qingming Festival on the banks of Xihu. Lady Bai and Xu Xian quickly fell in love and got married. They opened a medical clinic. Because Bai Suzhen often offered free treatment for the poor, people loved her and called her Madame Bai.

One day, a monk from the Jinshan Temple, named Fahai, told Xu Xian that his wife was a snake with an evil spirit. Xu Xian was coaxed into having his wife drink the Xionghuang Wine by the monk during Chinese Dragon Boat Festival. After drinking the wine, Bai Suzhen changed from human to snake. Xu Xian was so scared by the snake shape of his wife that he lost consciousness. For saving her husband, Bai went up to the heaven to embezzle immortal grass, and Xu Xian was brought back to life. Xu Xian thanked his wife for saving his life and they lived on even happier than before.

But the monk still wanted to catch the snake. So he locked Xu Xian in the Jinshan Temple. Bai fought with Fahai to have her husband back. She flooded the Jinshan Temple. Because Bai was pregnant, she was defeated and imprisoned under the Leifeng Tower by Fahai. Dozens of years later, Xiaoqing defeated Fahai and rescued Lady Bai. The monk Fahai ran into a crab to hide.

nǐ zhī dào zhōng guó bǎn de luó mì ōu yǔ zhū lì yè de gù shì ma
你知道中国版的罗密欧与朱丽叶的故事吗？

Liáng shān bó yǔ zhù yīng tái 梁山伯与祝英台

gǔ shí hou zhù jiā zhuāng yǒu gè gū niang jiào
古时候，祝家庄有个姑娘叫
zhù yīng tái tā cōng míng hào xué hěn xiǎng qù shěng
祝英台，她聪明好学，很想去省
chéng de xué xiào dú shū dàn nà shí hou nǚ hái zi
城的学校读书，但那时候女孩子
bù néng qù xué xiào xué xí wèi le shàng xué zhù
不能去学校学习。为了上学，祝
yīng tái bǎ zì jǐ dǎ ban chéng nán hái zi de yàng
英台把自己打扮成男孩子的样
zi dé dào fù mǔ de tóng yì hòu zhù yīng tái
子。得到父母的同意后，祝英台
shàng lù le lù shang zhù yīng tái yù jiàn le yī wèi
上路了。路上祝英台遇见了一位
yě shì qù shěng chéng shàng xué de nián qīng rén jiào
也是去省城上学的年轻人，叫
liáng shān bó tā men hù xiāng jiè shào le zì jǐ
梁山伯。他们互相介绍了自己，
yì qǐ hē jiǔ zuò shī jié bàn ér xíng
一起喝酒、作诗，结伴而行。

zài xué xiào liáng shān bó hé zhù yīng tái cháng
在学校，梁山伯和祝英台常
cháng yì qǐ yín shī zuò huà chéng le zuì hǎo de
常一起吟诗作画，成了最好的
péng you dàn shì zhù yīng tái shì nǚ hái ér zhè gè
朋友。但是祝英台是女孩儿这个
mì mì liáng shān bó què yì zhí bù zhī dào sān nián
秘密梁山伯却一直不知道。三年
guò qù le liǎng rén de yǒu yì yuè lái yuè shēn zhù
过去了，两人的友谊越来越深，祝

注释

Notes

hào xué

好学 : diligent

shěng chéng

省城 : capital city of a province

dǎ ban

打扮 : to make up

jié bàn ér xíng

结伴而行 : to travel together

yín shī zuò huà

吟诗作画 : to read poems and draw pictures

mì mì

秘密 : secret

yǒu yì

友谊 : friendship

yīng tái bù zhī bù jué ài shàng le liáng shān bó
英台不知不觉爱上了梁山伯。

yì tiān zhù yīng tái shǒu dào yì fēng jiā shū
一天,祝英台收到一封家书,
shuō tā fù qīn dé le zhòng bìng ràng tā mǎ shàng
说她父亲得了重病,让她马上
huí jiā zhù yīng tái lí kāi xué xiào zhī qián xiǎng
回家。祝英台离开学校之前,想
àn shì liáng shān bó zì jǐ shì nǚ hái ér yú shì
暗示梁山伯自己是女孩儿,于是
tā gào su liáng shān bó zì jǐ yǒu ge mèi mei hé
她告诉梁山伯自己有个妹妹,和
zì jǐ zhǎng de hěn xiàng ràng tā lái tí qīn lǎo
自己长得很像,让他来提亲。老
shí de liáng shān bó xìn yǐ wéi zhēn lín zǒu shí
实的梁山伯信以为真。临走时,
zhù yīng tái bǎ zì jǐ de ěr huán zuò wéi xìn wù ràng
祝英台把自己的耳环作为信物让
rén zhuǎn jiāo gěi liáng shān bó liáng shān bó ná dào
人转交给梁山伯,梁山伯拿到
ěr huán cái zhī dào zhù yīng tái qí shí shì ge nǚ
耳环才知道祝英台其实是个女
hái ér tā huí yì qǐ zì jǐ hé zhù yīng tái zài
孩儿。他回忆起自己和祝英台在
yì qǐ de rì zi lèi liú mǎn miàn wǒ zěn me
一起的日子,泪流满面:“我怎么
zhè me shǎ ne tā jí máng qù le zhù jiā
这么傻呢?”他急忙去了祝家
zhuāng
庄。

zhù yīng tái huí jiā yǐ hòu fā xiàn fù qīn méi
祝英台回家以后发现父亲没
yǒu shēng bìng ér shì piàn tā huí jiā ràng tā hé
有生病,而是骗她回家,让她和
dì zhǔ de ér zǐ jié hūn zhù yīng tái xīn lǐ zhǐ
地主的儿子结婚。祝英台心里只
yǒu liáng shān bó tā xiǎng le hěn duō bàn fǎ táo
有梁山伯,她想了很多办法逃

注释

Notes

bù zhī bù jué
不知不觉:unconscious-

ly
jiā shū
家书:family letter

àn shì
暗示:to drop a hint

tí qīn
提亲:to propose

lǎo shí
老实:simple-minded;
naive

xìn yǐ wéi zhēn
信以为真:to think it
is true

ěr huán
耳环:ear-ring

xìn wù
信物:keepsake for love

lèi liú mǎn miàn
泪流满面:to burst
into tears

dì zhǔ
地主:landlord

pǎo dàn shì dōu méi yǒu chéng gōng fǎn ér bèi fù
跑,但是都没有成功,反而被父
qīn guān le qǐ lái
亲关了起来。

liáng shān bó lái dào zhù jiā yǐ hòu tīng shuō
梁山伯来到祝家以后,听说
zhù yīng tái hé bié rén dīng hūn le hòu huǐ mò jí
祝英台和别人订婚了,后悔莫及。
wèi le zài jiàn zhù yīng tái yí miàn liáng shān bó wǎn
为了再见祝英台一面,梁山伯晚
shàng tōu tōu de cóng chuāng hu pá jìn le yīng tái de
上偷偷地从窗户爬进了英台的
fáng jiān yīng tái kàn dào liáng shān bó bēi xǐ jiāo
房间。英台看到梁山伯,悲喜交
jiā liáng shān bó yě shí fēn shāng xīn liǎng rén yuē
加,梁山伯也十分伤心,两人约
dìng jiù suàn shēng bù néng zài yì qǐ sǐ hòu
定:“就算生不能在一起,死后
yě yào tóng zàng zài yí gè fén mù lǐ zhèng zài
也要同葬在一个坟墓里。”正在
zhè shí zhù yīng tái de mǔ qīn lái le liáng shān bó
这时,祝英台的母亲来了,梁山伯
bù dé bù cóng chuāng hu táo zǒu le
不得不从窗户逃走了。

liáng shān bó huí jiā hòu yóu yú guò dù shāng
梁山伯回家后,由于过度伤
xīn bìng dǎo le bù jiǔ jiù sǐ le yīng tái tīng dào
心病倒了,不久就死了。英台听到
liáng shān bó qù shì de xiāo xī shāng xīn yù jué
梁山伯去世的消息,伤心欲绝。

jǐ tiān hòu jiù shì zhù yīng tái de hūn lǐ hūn
几天后就是祝英台的婚礼。婚
lǐ nà tiān yīng tái zuò zài yíng qīn de jiào zi lǐ
礼那天,英台坐在迎亲的轿子里,
jīng guò liáng shān bó de fén mù shí tā ràng jiào zi
经过梁山伯的坟墓时,她让轿子
tíng le xià lái tā zǒu dào liáng shān bó de fén qián
停了下来。她走到梁山伯的坟前

注释

Notes

dīng hūn

订婚 : to be engaged

hòu huǐ mò jí

后悔莫及 : too late to
repent

bēi xǐ jiāo jiā

悲喜交加 : with min-
gled feelings of joy
and sorrow; bittersweet

yuē dìng

约定 : to agree on

zàng

葬 : to bury

fén mù

坟墓 : tomb

guò dù

过度 : excessive

qù shì

去世 : pass away

shāng xīn yù jué

伤心欲绝 : extremely
grieved

hūn lǐ

婚礼 : wedding

yíng qīn

迎亲 : to receive the
bride

jiào zi

轿子 : sedan (chair)

注释

Notes

kuáng fēng bào yǔ
狂风暴雨 : violent storm

diàn shǎn léi míng
电闪雷鸣 : thunder and lightning

liè
裂 : to split
háo bù yóu yǔ
毫不犹豫 : without any hesitation

hú dié
蝴蝶 : butterfly

fàng shēng tòng kū zhè shí qíng lǎng de tiān kōng tū rán
放声痛哭。这时晴朗的天空突然

biàn de yīn àn qǐ lái kuáng fēng bào yǔ diàn shǎn
变得阴暗起来，狂风暴雨，电闪

léi míng hōng de yī shēng liáng shān bó de fén
雷鸣，“轰”的一声，梁山伯的坟

mù liè kāi le yí gè dà kǒu yīng tái háo bù yóu
墓裂开了一个大口，英台毫不犹

yù de tiào jìn le fén mù hěn kuài fén mù yòu hé
豫地跳进了坟墓。很快，坟墓又合

shàng le
上了。

zhè shí fēng yě tíng le yǔ yě zhù le
这时，风也停了，雨也住了，

tiān kōng yòu huī fù le qíng lǎng yí duì měi lì de
天空又恢复了晴朗。一对美丽的

hú dié cóng fén mù lǐ fēi le chū lái yí zhī fēi
蝴蝶从坟墓里飞了出来。一只飞

dào nǎ lǐ líng yí zhī jiù gēn zhe fēi dào nǎ lǐ
到哪里，另一只就跟着飞到哪里，



tā men yuè fēi yuè gāo yuè fēi yuè yuǎn jiàn jiàn kàn
他们越飞越高,越飞越远,渐渐看
bú jiàn le rén men shuō zhè duì hú dié shì liáng shān
不见了。人们说这对蝴蝶是梁山
bó yǔ zhù yīng tái biàn de tā men huó zhe de shí
伯与祝英台变的,他们活着的时候
hòu bù néng zài yì qǐ sǐ hòu biàn chéng le hú
不能在一起,死后变成了蝴
dié yǒng bù fēn lí
蝶,永不分离。

注释

Notes

yǒng bù fēn lí
永不分离: never to be apart

问题

1. 祝英台为什么要打扮成男孩的样子?
zhù yīng tái wèi shén me yào dǎ ban chéng nán hái de yàng zi
2. 梁山伯是怎么知道祝英台是女孩的?
liáng shān bó shì zěn me zhī dào zhù yīng tái shì nǚ hái de
3. 祝英台结婚那天发生了什么事情?
zhù yīng tái jié hūn nà tiān fā shēng le shén me shì qing
4. 你知道类似的爱情故事吗?
nǐ zhī dào lèi sì de ài qing gù shi ma

Cultural Note

Traditional Chinese Marriage is a ceremonial ritual within Chinese societies that involve a marriage established by pre-arrangement between families. Chinese marriage became a custom between 402 BC and 221 BC. Despite China's long history and many different geographical areas, there are basically six rituals, generally known as the three letters and six rules of etiquette (三书六礼).

Six rules of etiquette

- **Proposal:** An unmarried boy's parents must first find a potential daughter-in-law. They must then employ a matchmaker whose job is to act as a mediator in what can be a very delicate situation, especially since the two families may hardly know each other. He must be sensitive to embarrassing issues and try to assuage any conflicts of interest between the two families.
- **Birth dates:** If the selected girl and her parents do not object to the proposal, the matchmaker will match the birth dates in accordance with the predictions of the Suan Ming.
- **Bride price (Betrothal gifts):** At this point, the bridegroom's family arranges for the matchmaker to present the bride's price (betrothal gifts), including the betrothal letter, to

the bride's family.

- *Wedding gifts:* The groom's family will then send an elaborate array of food, cakes, and religious items to the bride's family.

- *Arranging the wedding:* Before the wedding ceremony, the two families arrange the wedding day together to make sure the date is auspicious.

- *Wedding Ceremony:* The final ritual is the actual wedding ceremony where bride and groom become a married couple. Unlike the West, bride and groom need to wear a red coloured dress and suit.

Before modern times, women were not allowed to choose the person they married. Instead, the family of the bride picked the prospective husband. Marriages were chosen based upon the needs of reproduction and honor, as well as the needs of the father and husband.



Groom Suit and Bridal dress
of Zhou Dynasty

Chinese Traditional Funeral: The funeral rites in China originate from the concept of the undying spirit and the worship of ancestors. The Confucian School regards funeral rites as the embodiment of ethics. Buddhism, which is popular in China, even takes death as the start of reincarnation. Because of this, corresponding elements are added to the funeral:

- *Sable* is a white dress worn for condolences given to the deceased. Sables worn by juniors for mourning the elderly are called mourning dress.



Sable of Ming Dynasty

- *Condolences:* Before offering their condolences, family members of the departed must set up a mourning hall. An altar is set up with offerings — candles, censer and a lamp which burns day and night — and is placed before the bier.

- *Coffin:* After the condolences, the deceased is placed in the coffin. The dutiful son washes the eyes of the departed to ensure a bright and happy reincarnation. It's called "opening the light."

- *Seven Weeks of Mourning:* Usually the family members of the deceased will conduct "seven weeks of mourning" upon the death of the person, to help the dead to acquire happiness thereafter.

- *Burial:* Before sending the coffin to the graveyard, people burn paper resembling human figures, horses, and money as an offering to the dead. This harks back to the ancient institution of burying the living with the dead. The funeral ceremony comes to an end after the completion of the sacrificial altar in front of the grave.

Butterfly Lovers

Zhu Yingtai was a girl who liked to study very much. However, in those days, girls were not permitted to attend school. But she persuaded her father to let her go to school disguised as a boy. She met Liang Shanbo on the way to school in Hangzhou. They got along with each other very well and became best friends at school.

Three years passed. Liang Shanbo had still not realised that Yingtai was a girl. One day, Yingtai received a letter from home, asking her return as soon as possible. Zhu Yingtai had fallen in love with Liang Shanbo, but she did not know how to tell him the truth of her gender. She implied that she had a sister who looked very much like her and persuaded Liang Shanbo to propose to her. Zhu Yingtai left Liang Shanbo an earring as a keepsake for love. Finally, Liang Shanbo learnt the truth. He went to Yingtai's home to propose to her, but it was too late, because by this time, Yingtai had already been forced into an engagement with another man. Shanbo was so sad and regretful that he fell into illness and soon died.

On Yingtai's wedding day, when passing by the tomb of Liang Shanbo, she came out from the sedan and cried loudly and sadly. A sudden thunder-storm came and the tomb split open with a loud noise. Yingtai, who loved Shanbo deeply, jumped into the tomb. Then the tomb closed. After a while, the wind ceased and the clouds scattered. Flowers were dancing in the wind. Two beautiful butterflies flew elegantly out of the tomb. Freely and happily, they floated around in the sunshine. They were the spirits of lovers who had pursued their love.