



读故事|学汉语

READ STORIES

对外汉语选修课教材 李锦 田志华/编著

AND LEARN CHINESE



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



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英文审定 Jushua. Mcallan | 插图 刘国英 | 剪纸 张雁萍



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使 · 用 · 说 · 明

本书是供初中级汉语水平学习者阅读的文化课本，目的是使学习者在学习词汇和语言点、提高阅读水平的同时，加深对中国文化的了解。

本书涉及五种题材的中国古代故事，分为五个篇章，每章三个故事，共计十五个，结为一册。

每课课文各自然段前均标出序号，便于学生查找。课文的字数控制在一千字左右。每课生词数量控制在 30 个左右。

每课均有相关的文化背景知识和相关语言点的简要注释。

课文、生词、文化背景知识、语言点等均配有英文翻译。

课后练习参照 HSK 考试题型，根据本课出现的语言点进行设计，形式多样。习题的内容均与课文有关，目的在于加深学生的理解和记忆。

陕西师范大学国际汉学院

李 锦

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— 古代神话 —

Shénhuà Chuánshuō Piān
神话 传说 篇
Stories of Legend





一 盘古和女娲

1. 很久以前，宇宙就像一个巨大的鸡蛋。“鸡蛋”里面有个叫盘古的人在睡觉。有一天他忽然醒了过来。他睁开眼睛一看，四周漆黑一片，什么都看不见。他就随手抓来一把大斧子，用力一劈，只听见一声巨响，大“鸡蛋”破了。比较轻的东西慢慢上升变成了天，比较重的东西缓缓下落变成了地。盘古担心它们再合起来，就头顶着天，脚踩着地。天越来越高，地越来越厚，盘古的个子也越长越高。最后，盘古用完了所有的力气，倒在地上死去了。

2. 死了以后，他嘴里呼出的气变成了风和云，声音变成了雷声，左眼变成了太阳，右眼变成了月亮，身体变成了高山，血液变成了江河，头发变成了星星，胡须变成了森林……

3. 就这样，伟大的盘古把自己的全部都给了这个新世界，使这个世界变得丰富多彩，更加美丽了。

4. 盘古开天辟地以后，世界上有很多的神仙。其中一个女神叫女娲。她觉得盘古的创造还不够完整，她想再创造出一些聪明美丽的生命。女娲用河边的泥巴按照

自己的样子来捏泥人。她心灵手巧，不一会儿就捏好了很多的泥人。女娲朝着那些小泥人吹口气，那些小泥人就活了起来，变成了一群能走路、会说话、很聪明的小东西，女娲称他们为“人”。

5. 可是这样一个一个地捏很慢，也很费力。女娲很快想出了一个办法。她拿来一根绳子放在河里，绳子的下端就沾上了很多的泥水。接着，她提起绳子向地面上一挥，点点滴滴的泥落在地上，都变成了一个一个小人儿。从此女娲的儿女们就在大地上幸福地生活着。

6. 有一年，水神共工把一座顶着天的大山撞倒了，半边天塌了下来，天上出了一个巨大的窟窿，大地也被震得多处破裂。到处都在着火，到处都是洪水，人们一下子陷入了灾难之中。

7. 女娲不忍心看自己的孩子受苦。她来到黄河边，挑选了许多五彩的石头，把这些石头放在炉子里融化，再用这些融化了的东西把天上的洞补起来。女娲不停地补啊补啊，九天九夜过去了，天空终于被补好了，太阳出来了，天边出现了五色云霞。现在雨过天晴后出现的彩虹，就是当年女娲用五彩石炼成的。

8. 天补好了，天空比以前更美丽、更灿烂。女娲高





兴地笑了。可是她还不放心，又从东海捉来一只巨龟，砍下它的四只脚，用它们来做柱子，分别竖在大地的四角，支撑住了天地的四方。就这样，大地上又出现了欢乐的气氛，人们更加幸福地生活着，直到今天。

(共计 935 字，建议阅读时间 10 分钟)

课文拼音

1. Pángǔ hé Nǚwā

1. Hěn jiǔ yǐqián, yǔzhòu jiù xiàng yíge jùdà de jīdàn. “Jīdàn” lǐmian yǒu ge jiào Pángǔ de rén zài shuǐjiào. Yǒu yì tiān tā hūrán xǐng le guolai. Tā zhēngkāi yǎnjīng yí kàn, sìzhōu qīhēi yí piàn, shénme dōu kàn bu jiàn. Tā jiù suíshǒu zhuāilái yì bǎ dà fūzi, yònglǐ yì pī, zhǐ tīngjiàn yì shēng jù xiǎng, dà “jīdàn” pò le. Bǐjiào qīng de dōngxī mǎnmǎn shàngshēng biàncéng le tiān, bǐjiào zhòng de dōngxī huǎnhuǎn xiàluò biàncéng le dì. Pángǔ dānxīn tāmen zài hé qilai, jiù tóu dǐngzhe tiān, jiǎo cǎizhe dì. Tiān yuè lái yuè gāo, dì yuè lái yuè hòu, Pángǔ de gèzi yě yuè zhǎng yuè gāo. Zuìhòu, Pángǔ yòngwánle suǒyǒu de lìqì, dǎo zài dì shàng sǐqù le.

2. Sīle yǐhòu, tā zuǐ lǐ hūchū de qì biàncéng le fēng hé yún, shēngyīn biàncéng le léishēng, zuǒyǎn biàncéng le tàiyáng, yòuyǎn biàncéng le yuèliang, shēntǐ biàncéng le

gāoshān, xuèyè biàncéngle jiānghé, tóufa biàncéngle xīngxīng, húxū biàncéngle sēnlín ...

3. Jiù zhèyàng, wéidà de Pángǔ bǎ zìjǐ de quánbù dōu gěile zhège xīn shìjiè, shǐ zhège shìjiè biàn de fēngfù duōcǎi, gèngjiā měilì le.

4. Pángǔ kāi tiān pì dì yǐhòu, shìjiè shang yǒu hěn duō de shénxiān. Qízhōng yí ge nǚshén jiào Nǚwā. Tā jué de Pángǔ de chuàngzào hái bú gòu wánzhěng, tā xiǎng zài chuàngzào chū yíxiē cōngmíng měilì de shēngmìng. Nǚwā yòng hé biān de níba ànzhào zìjǐ de yàngzi láizǎo nǚrén. Tā xīnlíng shǒuqiǎo, bù yíhuìr jiù niēhǎole hěn duō de nǚrén. Nǚwā cháozhe nàxiē xiǎo nǚrén chuī kǒu qì, nàxiē xiǎo nǚrén jiù huóle qilai, biàncéngle yì qún néng zǒulù, huì shuōhuà, hěn cōngmíng de xiǎo dōngxi, Nǚwā chēng tāmen wéi “rén”.

5. Kěshì zhèyàng yí ge yí ge de niē hěn màn, yě hěn fèilì. Nǚwā hěn kuài xiǎngchūle yí ge bànfǎ. Tā náilái yí gēn shéngzi fàng zài hé lǐ, shéngzi de xiàduān jiù zhānshàngle hěn duō de níshuǐ. Jiēzhe, tā tíqǐ shéngzi xiàng dìmiàn shang yì huī, diǎndiǎndīdī de ní luò zài dì shang, dōu biàncéngle yí ge ge xiǎo rén. Cóngcǐ Nǚwā de érnǚmen jiù zài dàdì shang xìngfú de shēnghuózhe.

6. Yǒu yì nián, shuǐshén Gōnggōng bǎ yí zuò dǐngzhe tiān de dàshān zhuàngdǎole, bàn biān tiān tāle xialai, tiānshang chūle yí ge jùdà de kūlong, dàdì yě bèi zhèn de duōchù pòliè. Dào chù dōu zài zháohuǒ, dào chù dōu shì hóngshuǐ, rénmen yíxiàzi xiànrùle zāinàn zhī zhōng.

7. Nǚwā bù rěnxīn kàn zìjǐ de hái zi shòukǔ. Tā láidào Huáng Hé biān, tiāoxuǎnle xǔduō wǔcǎi de shítou, bǎ zhèxiē



shítou fàng zài lúzi lì rónghuà, zài yòng zhèxiē rónghuàle de dōngxī bǎ tiānshang de dòng bǔ qilai. Nǚwā bùtíng de bǔ a bǔ a, jiǔ tiān jiǔ yè guòqule, tiānkōng zhōngyú bèi bǔhǎo le, tàiyáng chūlái le, tiān biān chūxiànle wūsè yúnxíá. Xiànzài yǔguò tiānqíng hòu chūxiàn de cǎihóng, jiù shì dāngnián Nǚwā yòng wǔcǎi shí liànchéng de.

8. Tiān bǔhǎo le, tiānkōng bǐ yǐqián gèng měilì, gèng càn làn. Nǚwā gāoxìng de xiào le. Kěshì tā hái bú fàngxīn, yòu cóng Dōng Hǎi zhuōlái yì zhī jù guī, kǎnxià tā de sì zhī jiǎo, yòng tāmen lái zuò zhùzi, fēnbié shù zài dàdì de sìjiǎo, zhǐchēng zhù le tiāndì de sìfāng. Jiù zhèyàng, dàdì shang yòu chūxiànle huānlè de qífēn, rénmen gèngjiā xìngfú de shēng-huózhe, zhídào jīntiān.

课文英译

1. The Story of Pangu and Nüwa

1. Long long ago, the universe was like a huge egg. A man named Pangu slept inside this "egg". One day he suddenly woke up. He opened his eyes and looked around, but it was pitch-dark all around — he could not see anything. He picked up a nearby ax, and swung it with all his strength. With a crack of thunder, the huge "egg" split. Lighter objects slowly rose up and became the sky, while the heavier ones gradually drifted down and became the earth. Pangu worried that they would join together again, so with his feet on the land, he propped up the sky with his head. The sky became higher

and higher, while the earth became thicker and thicker. At the same time, Pangu grew taller and taller. He eventually used up all his strength, collapsed, and died.

2. Just after he died, his breath became the wind and clouds, his voice the thunder, his left eye the sun and right eye the moon, his body the high mountains, blood the rivers, hair the stars, and beard the forests.

3. In this way, the great Pangu gave himself to this new world, enriching it and making it more beautiful than it was.

4. After Pangu created the world, more immortals came into being. Among them was a goddess named Nüwa. She thought the world created by Pangu was incomplete. She wanted to make more intelligent and beautiful life. She used the clay along the riverbank to mold clay figures after her own image. She was very clever with hands, and in no time at all had made many clay figures. Nüwa blew on them to give them life. They then became intelligent beings who could walk and speak. Nüwa named them "human".

5. However, making them one by one took too much time and energy. Nüwa quickly came up with an idea. She took a rope and dipped it into river, then the end of the rope became wet and covered with mud. Then she lifted the rope and twirling it around. Little drops of mud fell to the ground, each becoming a human being. Since then, the offspring of Nüwa had lived happily on earth.

6. One year, the God of Water Gonggong knocked over one of the mountains that were holding up the sky. Half of the sky collapsed, and a big hole appeared. The earth was also split apart by shock. There were fire and flood everywhere. All of a sudden, people on the earth were thrown into the middle of a disaster.





7. Nüwa could not bear to see her children suffering. She came to the bank of the Yellow River, and gathered a pile of colourful stones. She put the stones into an oven to melt them, and then used them to patch the holes in the sky. She continued doing this for 9 days and 9 nights, until the sky was finally patched up. The sun came out, and rosy clouds appeared on the horizon. People believed that the rainbow that appears in the sky after the rain is caused by those multi-colored stones.

8. The sky was patched up and it is brighter and more beautiful than before. Nüwa smiled happily. However, she was still slightly worried, so she caught a huge tortoise in the East Sea, cut off its four legs, and used them as pillars to hold up the sky. She placed them in the four corners of the sky, where they propped up its four sides. Since then, a joyful atmosphere returned to the earth, where human beings lived even more happily ever since then.

生词

1. 漆黑	qīhēi	(形)	pitch-dark
2. 斧子	fǔzi	(名)	ax
3. 劈	pī	(动)	to chop, to cleave, to split
4. 血液	xuèyè	(名)	blood
5. 丰富多彩	fēngfù duōcǎi		rich and colorful
6. 开天辟地	kāi tiān pì dì		creation of the world
7. 创造	chuàngzào	(动)	to create

8. 完整	wánzhěng	(形)	complete
9. 捏	niē	(动)	to knead with the fingers
10. 费力	fèilì	(动)	arduous, energy-exhausting
11. 下端	xiàduān	(名)	lower end
12. 窟窿	kūlong	(名)	hollow
13. 破裂	pòliè	(动)	to break
14. 陷入	xiànrù	(动)	to get into
15. 熔化	rónghuà	(动)	to melt
16. 补	bǔ	(动)	to repair
17. 云霞	yúnxia	(名)	rosy clouds
18. 彩虹	cǎihóng	(名)	rainbow
19. 炼	liàn	(动)	to smelt
20. 柱子	zhùzi	(名)	pillar
21. 支撑	zhīchēng	(动)	to prop up

背景知识

1. 盘古：是中国上古神话传说中开天辟地的神。河南省泌阳县南有一座盘古山，传说此山是当年盘古开天辟地、创造万物的地方。

