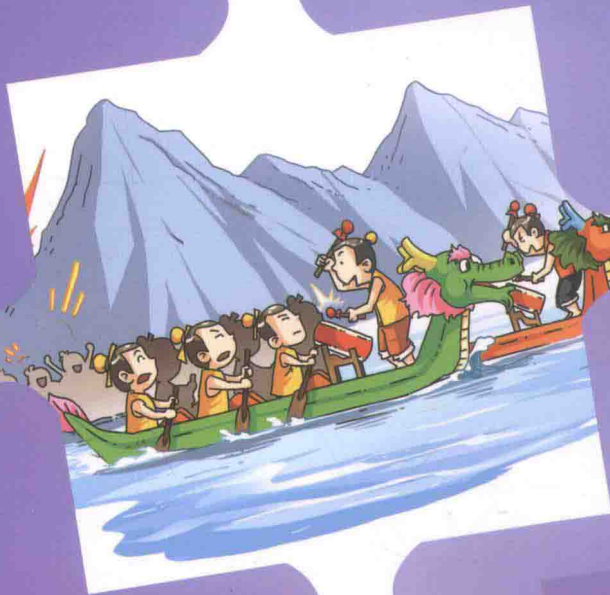


Legend of the Dragon Boat Festival

端午节的传说

叶婵娟 改编



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编者的话

对于广大汉语学习者来说，要想快速提高汉语水平，扩大阅读量是很有必要的。“彩虹桥”汉语分级读物为汉语学习者提供了一系列有趣、有用的汉语阅读材料。本系列读物按照词汇量进行分级，力求用限定的词汇讲述精彩的故事。本套读物主要有以下特点：

一、分级精准，循序渐进。我们参考“新汉语水平考试（HSK）词汇表”（2012年修订版）、《汉语国际教育用音节汉字词汇等级划分（国家标准）》和《常用汉语1500高频词语表》等词汇分级标准，结合《欧洲语言教学与评估框架性共同标准》（CEFR），设计了一套适合汉语学习者的“彩虹桥”词汇分级标准。本系列读物分为7个级别（入门级*、1级、2级、3级、4级、5级、6级），供不同水平的汉语学习者选择，每个级别故事的生词数量不超过本级别对应词汇量的20%。随着级别的升高，故事的篇幅逐渐加长。本系列读物与HSK、CEFR的对应级别，各级词汇量以及每本书的字数详见下表。

* 入门级（Starter）在封底用S标识。

级别	入门级	1 级	2 级	3 级	4 级	5 级	6 级
对应级别	HSK1 CEFR A1	HSK1-2 CEFR A1-A2	HSK2-3 CEFR A2-B1	HSK3 CEFR A2-B1	HSK3-4 CEFR B1	HSK4 CEFR B1-B2	HSK5 CEFR B2-C1
词汇量	150	300	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500
字数	1 000	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	15 000	25 000

二、故事精彩，题材多样。本套读物选材的标准就是“精彩”，所选的故事要么曲折离奇，要么感人至深，对读者构成奇妙的吸引力。选题广泛取材于中国的神话传说、民间故事、文学名著、名人传记和历史故事等，让汉语学习者在阅读中潜移默化地了解中国的文化和历史。

三、结构合理，实用性强。“彩虹桥”系列读物的每一本书中，除了中文故事正文之外，都配有主要人物的中英文介绍、生词英文注释及例句、故事正文的英文翻译、练习题和生词表，方便读者阅读和理解故事内容，提升汉语阅读能力。练习题主要采用客观题，题型多样，难度适中，并附有参考答案，既可供汉语教师在课堂上教学使用，又可供汉语学习者进行自我水平检测。

如果您对本系列读物有什么想法，比如推荐精彩故事、提出改进意见等，请发邮件到 liuxiaolin@sinolingua.com.cn，与我们交流探讨。也可以关注我们的微信公众号 CHQRainbowBridge，随时与我们交流互动。同时，微信公众号会不定期发布有关“彩虹桥”的出版信息，以及汉语阅读、中国文化小知识等。

韩 颖 刘小琳

Preface

For students who study Chinese as a foreign language, it's crucial for them to enlarge the scope of their reading to improve their comprehension skills. The "Rainbow Bridge" Graded Chinese Reader series is designed to provide a collection of interesting and useful Chinese reading materials. This series grades each volume by its vocabulary level and brings the learners into every scene through vivid storytelling. The series has the following features:

I. A gradual approach by grading the volumes based on vocabulary levels. We have consulted the New HSK Vocabulary (2012 Revised Edition), the *Graded Chinese Syllables, Characters and Words for the Application of Teaching Chinese to the Speakers of Other Languages (National Standard)* and the 1500 Commonly Used High Frequency Chinese Vocabulary, along with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) to design the "Rainbow Bridge" vocabulary grading standard. The series is divided into seven levels (Starter*, Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Level 5 and Level 6) for students at different stages in their Chinese education to choose from. For each level, new words are no more than 20% of the vocabulary amount as specified in the corresponding HSK and CEFR levels. As the levels progress, the passage length will in turn increase. The following table indicates the corresponding "Rainbow Bridge" level, HSK and CEFR levels, the vocabulary amount, and number of characters.

* Represented by "S" on the back cover.

Level	Starter	1	2	3	4	5	6
HSK/ CEFR Level	HSK1 CEFR A1	HSK1-2 CEFR A1-A2	HSK2-3 CEFR A2-B1	HSK3 CEFR A2-B1	HSK3-4 CEFR B1	HSK4 CEFR B1-B2	HSK5 CEFR B2-C1
Vocabulary	150	300	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500
Characters	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	25,000

II. Intriguing stories on various themes. The series features engaging stories known for their twists and turns as well as deeply touching plots. The readers will find it a joyful experience to read the stories. The topics are selected from Chinese mythology, legends, folklore, literary classics, biographies of renowned people and historical tales. Such wide-ranging topics exert an invisible, yet formative, influence on readers' understanding of Chinese culture and history.

III. Reasonably structured and easy to use. For each volume of the “Rainbow Bridge” series, apart from a Chinese story, we also provide an introduction to the main characters in Chinese and English, new words with English explanations and sample sentences, and an English translation of the story, followed by comprehension exercises and a vocabulary list to help users read and understand the story and improve their Chinese reading skills. The exercises are mainly presented as objective questions that take on various forms with moderate difficulty. Moreover, keys to the exercises are also provided. The series can be used by teachers in class or by students for self-study.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions about the series, please email us at liuxiaolin@sinolingua.com.cn. You can also exchange ideas with us via our WeChat account: CHQRainbowBridge. This account will provide updates on the series along with Chinese reading materials and cultural tips.

Han Ying and Liu Xiaolin

主要人物和地点

Main Characters and Places

屈原 (Qū Yuán): 中国古代一位著名的诗人, 也是一位正直、爱国的大臣。

Qu Yuan (340-278 BC): A very famous poet and a righteous and patriotic minister in ancient China.

楚怀王 (Chǔhuáiwáng): 楚国的国君, 以前很信任屈原, 后来逐渐疏远了他。

King Huaiwang of the Chu State: Ruler of the Chu State who once trusted Qu Yuan, but drifted apart with him.

子兰 (Zǐlán): 楚怀王的一个儿子。

Zilan: A son of King Huaiwang.

楚顷襄王 (Chǔqǐngxiāngwáng): 楚怀王死后楚国的新国君, 把屈原流放到了洞庭湖。

King Qingxiang of the State of Chu: The new king after King Huaiwang's death. He banished Qu Yuan to the Dongting Lake area.

楚国 (Chǔguó): 中国古代春秋时期的一个诸侯国, 主要在现在的湖南、湖北一带。

The State of Chu: A kingdom during the Warring States Period (1042-223 BC) in ancient China, which was

largely situated in present-day Hunan and Hubei provinces.

秦国 (Qínguó): 中国古代春秋时期的一个诸侯国, 主要在现在的陕西一带。

The State of Qin: A kingdom during the Warring States Period in ancient China, which was largely situated in present-day Shaanxi Province.

汨罗江 (Mìluó Jiāng): 一条大河, 主要在湖南境内。

Miluo River: A large river that runs mainly in the present-Hunan Province.

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① 传说 (chuánshuō) *n.* legend
e.g., 这座山有一个美丽的传说。

② 农历 (nónglì) *n.* the lunar calendar
e.g., 爷爷过农历的生日。

③ 传统 (chuántǒng) *n.* tradition
e.g., 这是我们家的传统。

④ 节日 (jiérì) *n.* festival
e.g., 你最喜欢哪个节日?

⑤ 粽子 (zòngzi) *n.* Zongzi, pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice with different fillings and wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves
e.g., 粽子很好吃。

⑥ 赛龙舟 (sài lóngzhōu) *n.* dragon boat race
e.g., 端午节人们喜欢赛龙舟。

⑦ 纪念 (jìniàn) *v.* commemorate
e.g., 这个节日是为了纪念古代的一位英雄。

⑧ 诗人 (shīrén) *n.* poet
e.g., 李白是中国古代的一位大诗人。

端午节的传说^①

每年农历^②的五月五日是中国传统^③的节日^④——端午节。在这一天，人们会吃粽子^⑤，赛龙舟^⑥，来纪念^⑦爱国诗人^⑧屈原。



屈原是春秋时期
楚国的大臣^①。他很能
干，楚国的国君^② 楚怀
王很信任^③他，很多事
都叫 he 去做。

① 大臣 (dàchén) *n.*

minister

e.g., 国王有很多大臣。

② 国君 (guójūn) *n.* king

e.g., 这个国家的国君非常聪明。

③ 信任 (xìnren) *v.* trust

e.g., 你信任他吗?

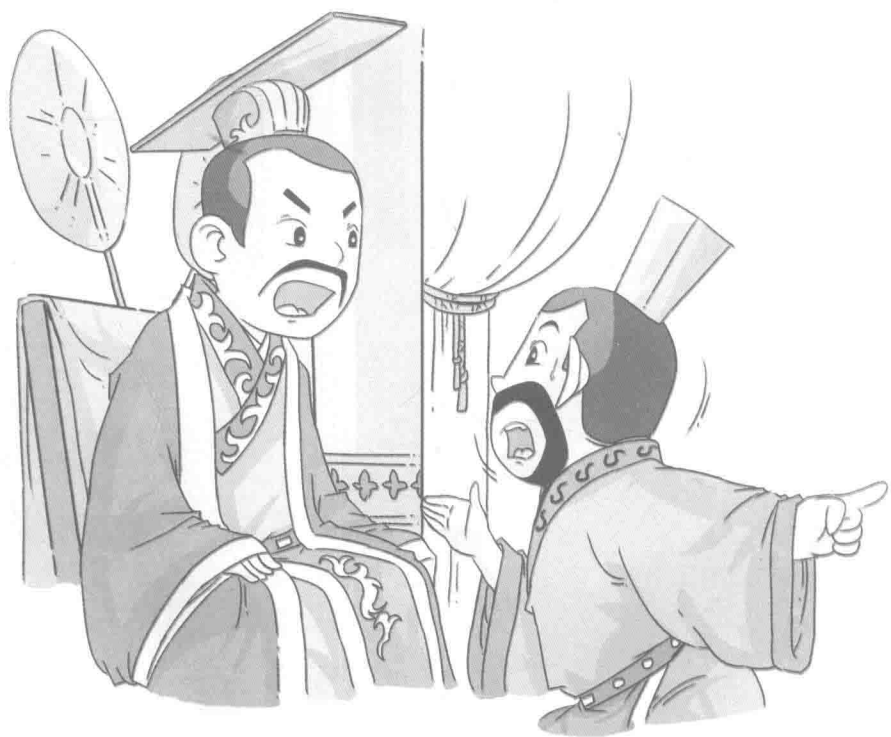




一些大臣看到了，很生气。很多人就对楚怀王说屈原的坏话，楚怀王听得多了，慢慢地不信任屈原了。

一次，一个大臣对
楚怀王说：“国君叫屈原
管理^①的事多了，人们
只知道有屈原，都不知
道有国君了。”

① 管理 (guǎnlǐ) *v.*
manage
e.g., 他是厂长，管理
着很多工人。





① 疏远 (shūyuǎn) *v.*
drift apart, keep at a distance
e.g., 我和他疏远了。

② 表达 (biǎodá) *v.*
express
e.g., 这诗表达了他对故乡的爱。

楚怀王觉得这个大
臣说得对，就疏远^①了
屈原。屈原很难过，写
了诗来表达^②自己对国
家的爱。

没想到,那些恨^①他

的大臣把诗拿去给楚怀

王看,说屈原恨楚怀王。

楚怀王很生气,就把屈

原流放^②到了外地^③。

① 恨(hèn) *v.* hate, resent
e.g., 我不恨他。

② 流放(liúfàng) *v.* banish
e.g., 屈原被流放了两次。

③ 外地(wàidì) *n.* other place
e.g., 明天我要去外地旅行。





① 吞并(tūnbìng) *v.*
annex
e.g., 大公司要吞并小公司。

② 别的(bíde) *adj.*
other
e.g., 你还有别的事吗?

③ 信(xìn) *n.* letter
e.g., 女朋友给他写了一封信。

那个时候，在几个国家里，秦国最大，老想吞并^①别的^②小国。一次，秦国的国君来信^③，请楚怀王到秦国去。