

「少林传统功夫系列丛书」













Seven-Star Mantis Boxing (White Ape Offering Book)

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Written by Geng Jun

民体育出版社

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1. 要然,亦是马负不够多事。谁得,为办社武书走,何世身似在与图是如你用少好的比较,使外阅爱的与掌注真心是作为此例的比较,传传的一路,没有完好好好的心态,你有的人,我是是少姓的可以是高中的"人力"

我以沒有夫, 哲学仍以也等者主物死主的 ちんれいからははこうゆそれとはいれる するがないいののかいかはかなるできると まかれるいのめたいのとからとりはりまたの 情のあるるるるなるののののののれいいい そかれれる知日秋、いとなるち、まなれ はなるながらないとなるとなるないなるない 言思其上、田田社会の明日の過れた。 これはなるるりき、大学につると、事は 到を行る後の食りといいるれなられているま 品は関節立治官は各分枝・山柱書の小児 となったとりますが、おかなななな 男人生民ならの以ば、国武主、山倉中北 かのできる風、枝、大井与まれ、北京はも少な 立いまとるだっないとは、たらななの 是·河南北部·西南西北部 流出作品 でするようながははないない。 目は前おれれなりよういるいは有くもるる あり初見着年中央たるは後にい、かなら 少林がまはらかのかなない、田までちない 中二年 大井原 一一一一一一一一一一一一

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Preface

Chinese Wushu is originated from ancient time and has a

Songshan Mountain, it is one of the famous styles in the Chinese long history, it has various styles Shaolin Wushu named from the Shaolin Temple of

Taihe Dynasty. No one genre of Shaolin Wushu is created solely history since its establishment in the 19th year of North Wei boxing genre. Shaolin temple has more than 1500 years of

Buddhist monks had already got a mastery of Wushu before they of life. As recording of Record of Shaolin Temple, many Shaolir through long-lasting living course according to the requirements monks and common people from generation to generation by any person or monk, but completed gradually by Buddhist

name of Shaolin, or by force of life or seeing through thevanity a Buddhist monk due to many reasons such as admiring for the became a Buddhist monk, they came to Shaolin for tonsure to be

> Wushu from them. It also invites Wushu experts to come to the mountain to roam around for searching masters and learning frequently appoints Wushu Buddhist monks to go down the of life. The Shaolin Temple always promotes Wushu and

temple, such as Buddhist monk Fuju of Song Dynasty, it once

ment of Shaolin Wushu and made it absorb advantages of all temple to make skill interchange, which promoted the developinvited Wushu famous exports of 18 schools to come to the

awards both at home and abroad, he also set up the Mengzhou Suxi, Sufa and Li Zhanyuan of Mantis Boxing, he studied other schools. Wushu institutes around China. He makes demonstration and Shaolin Wushu Institute, which is one of the most famous Chinese boxing eagerly in Shaolin Temple, and got lots of The author learned from many famous exports such as

teaching in the 36 volumes teaching VCD of Shaolin Traditional

Wushu, which have been published by Peoples sports Audio

Visual publishing house

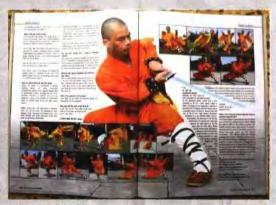
There are more than 30 traditional Shaolin routines and

mg thing have no language barrier, and make contribution to Shaolin books adopt Chinese and English versions, make foreign fancontent of Shaolin Wushu, and part of which is the original Wushu going to the world, which is delighting and congratulatthings learned by the author, it is worthy of reading. The series practical techniques in this series of books, which are the main

Titled by Zhang Yaoting



▲作者的少林拳 Shaolin Boxing of the Author



▲武术杂志上的耿军 Geng Jun on the Cover of Wushu Magazine



▲英法武术代表团访问孟州少林武术院
The Wushu Delegation of France and UK is visiting the Meng zhou Shaolin Wushu Institute



▲作者部分弟子参加武打片拍摄 Parts of students of author take part in fliming Acrobatic fighting film.



▲作者与恩师素法大师 The Author and his Teacher Grandmaster Sufa



▲作者指导女儿耿瑞涛练功 The Author is coaching his daughter to practise her skill

作者简介

取军(法号释德君), 1968 年 11 月出生于河南省孟州市, 系少林寺三十一世皈依弟子。中国武术七段、全国十佳武术教练员、中国少林武术研究会副秘书长、焦作市政协十届常委、济南军区特警部队特邀武功总教练、洛阳师范学院客座教授、英才教育集团董事长。1989 年创办孟州少林武术院、2001 年创办英才双语学校。先后获得河南省优秀青年新闻人物、全国优秀武术教育家等荣誉称号。

1983 年拜在少林寺住持素喜法师和著名武僧素法大师门下学艺,成为大师的关门弟子。后经素法大师引荐,又随螳螂拳一代宗师李占元、金刚力功于宪华等大师学艺。在中国郑州国际少林武术节、全国武林精英大赛、全国武术演武大会等比赛中6次获得少林武术冠军;在中华传统武术精粹大赛中获得了象征少林武术最高荣誉的"达摩杯"一座。他主讲示范的36集《少林传统功夫》教学片已由人民体育音像出版社出版发行。他曾多次率团出访海外,在国际武术界享有较高声誉。

他创办的孟州少林武术院,现已发展成为豫北地区最大 的以学习文化为主,以武术为办学特色的封闭式、寄宿制学 校,是中国十大武术教育基地之一。

Brief Introduction to the Author

Geng Jun (also named Shidejun in Buddhism), born in Mengzhou City of Henan Province, November 1968, is a Buddhist disciple of the 31st generation, the 7th section of Chinese Wu shu, national "Shijia" Wu shu coach, Vice Secretary General of China Shaolin Wu shu Research Society, standing committee member of 10th Political Consultative Conference of Jiaozuo City, invited General Kungfu Coach of special police of Jinan Military District, visiting professor of Luoyang Normal University, and Board Chairman of Yingcai Education Group. In 1989, he established Mengzhou Shaolin Wu shu Institute; in 2001, he established Yingcai Bilingual School. He has been successively awarded honorable titles of "Excellent Youth News Celebrity of Henan Province", "State Excellent Wu shu Educationalist", etc.

In 1983, he learned Wu shu from Suxi Rabbi, the Abbot of Shaolin Temple, and Grandmaster Sufa, a famous Wu shu monk, and became the last disciple of the Grandmaster. Then recommended by Grandmaster Sufa, he learned Wu shu from masters such as Li Zhanyuan, great master of mantis boxing, and Yu Xianhua who specializes in Jingangli gong. He won the Shaolin Wu shu champion for 6 times in China Zhengzhou International Wu shu Festival, National Competition of Wu lin Elites, National Wu shu Performance Conference, etc., and one "Damo Trophy" that symbolizes the highest horior of Shaolin Wu shu in Chinese Traditional Wu shu Succinct Competition. 36 volumes teaching VCD of Shaolin Traditional Wu shu has been published and issued by People's Sports Audio Visual Publishing House. He has led delegations to visit overseas for many times, enjoying high reputation in the martial art circle of the world.

Mengzhou Shaolin Wu shu Institute, established by him, has developed into the largest enclosed type boarding school of Yubei (north of Henan Province) area, which takes knowledge as primary and Wu shu as distinctiveness, also one of China's top ten Wu shu education bases

序言

中华武术源远流长,门类繁多。

少林武术源自嵩山少林寺,因寺齐名,是我国拳系中著名的流派之一。少林寺自北魏太和十九年建寺以来,已有一千五百多年的历史。而少林武术也决不是哪一人哪一僧所独创,它是历代僧俗历经漫长的生活历程,根据生活所需逐步丰富完善而成。据少林寺志记载许多少林僧人在出家之前就精通武术或寨少林之名而来或迫于生计或看破红尘等诸多原因削发为僧投奔少林,少林寺历来倡武,并经常派武僧下山,云游四方寻师学艺。还请武林高手到寺,如宋朝的福居禅师曾邀集十八家武林名家到寺切磋技艺,推动了少林武术的发展,使少林武术得诸家之长。

本书作者自幼习武,师承素喜、紊法和螳螂拳率占元等 多位名家,当年如饥似渴在少林寺研习功夫,曾多次在国内 外大赛中获奖。创办的孟州少林武术院亦是全国著名的武术 院校之一,他示范主讲的 36 集《少林传统功夫》教学 VCD 已由人民体育音像出版社发行。

本套丛书的三十多个少林传统套路和实战技法是少林武术的主要内容,部分还是作者独到心得,很值得一读,该书还采用中英文对照,使外国爱好者无语言障碍,为少林武术走向世界做出了自己的贡献,亦是可喜可贺之事。

张耀庭题 甲申秋月

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说明

- (一)为了表述清楚,以图像和文字对动作作了分解 说明,练习时应力求连贯衔接。
- (二)在文字说明中,除特别说明外,不论先写或后写身体的某一部分,各运动部位都要求协调活动、连贯衔接,切勿先后割裂。
 - (三)动作方向转变以人体为准,标明前后左右。
- (四)图上的线条是表明这一动作到下一动作经过的 线路及部位。左手、左脚及左转均为虚线 (------→);右 手、右脚及右转均为实线 (----------)。

Instructions

- (I) In order to explain clearly, figures and words are used to describe the actions in multi steps. Try to keep coherent when exercising.
- (II) In the word instruction, unless special instruction, each action part of the body shall act harmoniously and join coherently no matter it is written first or last, please do not separate the actions.
- (III) The action direction shall be turned taking body as standard, which is marked with front, back, left or right.

基本步型与基本手型

Basic stances and Basic hand forms







图 5



图 6



图 7



图 8



图 9



图 10



图 11



图 12



图 13



图 15



图 17



图 19



图 21



图 14



图 16



图 18



图 20

基本步型

少林武术中常见的步型有: 弓步、马步、仆步、虚步、歇步、坐盘步、丁步、并步、七星步、跪步、高虚步、翘脚步 12 种。

弓步:俗称弓箭步。两腿前后站立,两脚相距本人脚长的 4~5 倍;前腿屈至大腿接近水平,脚尖微内扣不超过 5°;后腿伸膝挺直,脚掌内扣 45°。(图 1)

马步:俗称骑马步。两脚开立,相距本人脚长的3~ 3.5 倍,两脚尖朝前;屈膝下蹲大腿接近水平,膝盖与两脚尖上下成一条线。(图2)

仆步:俗称单叉,一腿屈膝全蹲,大腿贴紧小腿,膝微外展,另一腿直伸平仆接近地面,脚掌扣紧与小腿成90°夹角。(图3)

虚步:又称寒鸡步。两脚前后站立,前后相距本人脚长的 2 倍;重心移至后腿,后腿屈膝下蹲至大腿接近水平,脚掌外摆 45°;前腿脚尖点地,两膝相距 10 厘米。(图 4)

歇步: 两腿左右交叉,靠拢全蹲;前脚全脚掌着地,脚尖外展,后脚脚前掌着地,臀部微坐于后腿小腿上。(图5)

坐盘步: 在歇步的形状下,坐于地上,后腿的大小腿外侧和脚背均着地。(图 6)