

汉英对照
快速提升

多彩汉语

50个趣味故事

Chinese Made Fun

【中】张 玉 著
【英】Stuart Allen

兵马俑 TERRACOTTA WARRIORS

大熊猫 THE GIANT PANDA

茶叶 TEA

孔子 CONFUCIUS

宝塔 PAGODAS

白酒 BAIJIU



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前言

如果你正驻足书店，肯定在考虑这本书是否能帮助你学习汉语。从一开始犹豫地说着蹩脚的“你好”，到现在满怀信心的对答如流，这将是怎样的一个旅程啊！那么，这本书到底对你有什么帮助呢？

《多彩汉语——50个趣味故事》的目的，是希望通过中国的重大历史事件、故事、传说和历史人物，把你带入一个新的语言、文字、措辞和文化环境中，大大提升你的汉语水平。这本书不仅能提高阅读和理解能力，还能成为你与中国朋友茶余饭后的谈资。它将帮助你理解是什么造就了中国。这不是普通的常用汉语辞书能做到的。

这本书的写作，源于我们一个关于究竟是中国人还是欧洲人最先发现美洲的讨论。从语言教学的角度，我们意识到，如果有一本关于中国和一些奇特小故事的书，不仅可以使人们学到一些有关中国的有趣知识，还能极大提高自己的汉语水平。于是，我们便开始了你手中这本书的写作。

我们为你选取了50个既有趣又翔实的小故事，每个故事为词汇量不多的读者准备了汉语拼音。故事后的阅读任务提示你所要关注的信息。如果在阅读中出现了障碍，或者希望检查答案，那么之后的英文故事和按字母顺序排列的迷你字典能给你带来很大的帮助。

我们衷心地希望，《多彩汉语——50个趣味故事》不仅帮助提高你的说、读、写能力，还能帮你更深入地了解这个世界上最古老和伟大的国家。

[中] 张玉 [英] Stuart Allen

Preface

So, you've gotten here this far? Standing here in the bookstore wondering whether this book will help your Chinese or not. And what a journey it's been! From your first hesitant *ni hao* (wondering if you got your tones right) to standing where you are right now, with quite a bit of Chinese up your sleeve! So how will this book help you?

Well, the purpose of this book is to take you to the next level in your study of Chinese by giving you the chance to encounter lots of new language, words, expressions and culture all in the context of major Chinese events, stories, legends and historical figures. This book will not only improve your reading and comprehension skills, but will serve as a conversation piece over coffee or dinner with Chinese friends or colleagues. This book will help you to understand what makes China *China*, something a phrasebook cannot do.

We first started thinking about this book when having a discussion about whether a Chinese or a European discovered the Americas. Coming from a language teaching background, we realised that if there was a book with lots of quirky little stories about China, then one could not only learn some really interesting stuff about China, but also vastly improve their level of Chinese. And so work began on the book which you are holding now.

We have chosen 50 mini-topics, which you will find both fun and informative to read. For those of you not strong enough yet to follow characters, each mini-topic is also written in *pinyin*, with the appropriate tones. Following each mini-topic is a reading task, which focuses your attention on the text and asks you to look for particular information within the reading. If you get stuck, or want check your answers, then there is an answer key after each mini-topic in English and a helpful dictionary containing all the key words within this book in one handy A-Z format.

We do hope that you find *Chinese Made Fun* a super-useful and important book, not only in your path to being able to speak, read and write Chinese, but in learning about the oldest and greatest country on earth.

Zhang Yu & Stuart Allen

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01



Gōng Bǎo Jī Dīng

宮保雞丁

General Pao's Chicken

在中国，“宫保鸡丁”是一道非常受欢迎的菜。关于这道菜，流传着这样一个小故事。

传说，在清朝（公元1644—1911年），有一个名叫丁宝桢的山东官员。有一天，他带了一些朋友突然回家，并命令他的厨师设宴。由于没有准备，当时厨房里只有几天前剩下的一些鸡肉和零星的蔬菜。厨师没了平时的配料，于是决定即兴发挥。他把鸡肉切成丁，加上黄瓜、芹菜、干辣椒、姜、蒜、洋葱、花生和糖。结果，丁宝桢和他的朋友都非常喜爱这道菜，要求厨师把这道菜定为家中菜单上的家常菜。很快，这道菜便在民间流传起来。为了纪念丁宝桢，人们便以他的名字来为这道菜命名。

突然回家 *tūrán huíjiā*

Arrived back home unexpectedly

在未提前通知家人的情况下回家

Zài wèi tíqián tōngzhī jiārén de qíngkuàng xià huíjiā

即兴发挥 *jíxìng fāhuī*

Improvise

临时发挥

Línshí fāhuī

家常菜 *jiācháng cài*

Regular food

家庭日常的菜品

Jiāting rìcháng de càipín

阅读任务1

圈出两种没有出现在宫保鸡丁中的配料：

鸡肉 牛肉 黄瓜 芹菜 干辣椒 姜 蒜 面条 洋葱 花生 糖

阅读任务2

回答下面的问题：

1. 丁宝桢是谁？
2. 他生活在哪个朝代？
3. 为什么厨师需要即兴发挥？
4. 厨师都用了什么配料？
5. 官员吃了这道不寻常的菜之后要求厨师做什么？
6. 这道菜是怎么得名的？



Zài Zhōngguó, “Gōngbǎojīdīng” shì yí dào fēicháng shòu huānyíng de cài. Guānyú zhèdào cài, liúchuánzhe zhèyàng yí gè xiǎo gùshi.

Chuánshuō, zài Qīngcháo (Gōngyuán 1644—1911 nián), yǒu yí gè míng jiào Dīng Bǎozhēn de Shāndōng guānyuán. Yǒu yī tiān, tā dài le yī xiē péngyǒu tūrán huíjiā, bìng mìnglìng tā de chúshī shè yàn. Yóuyú méiyǒu zhǔnbèi, dāngshí chúfáng lǐ zhǐyǒu jǐ tiān qián shèngxià de yìxiē jīròu hé língxīngr de shūcài. Chúshī méi le píngshí de pèiliào, yúshì juédìng jìxíng fāhuī. Tā bǎ jīròu qiē chéng dīng, jiā shang huángguā、qíncài、gān làjiāo、jiāng、suàn、yángcōng、huāshēng hé táng. Jiéguǒ, Dīng Bǎozhēn hé tā de péngyǒu dōu fēicháng xǐài zhè dào cài, yāoqiú chúshī bǎ zhè dào cài dīng wèi jiā zhōng càidān shàng de jiācháng cài. Hěn kuài, zhè dào cài biàn zài mínjiān liúchuán qǐlái. Wèi le jìniàn Dīng Bǎozhēn, rénmen biàn yǐ tā de míngzì lái wèi zhè dào cài míng míng.

Yuèdú Rènwù 1

Quān chū liǎng zhǒng méiyǒu chūxiàn zài Gōngbǎojīdīng zhōng de pèiliào:

jīròu niúròu huángguā qíncài gān làjiāo jiāng suàn
miàntiáo yángcōng huāshēng táng

Yuèdú Rènwù 2

Huídá xiàmiàn de wèntí:

1. Dīng Bǎozhēn shì shuí?
2. Tā shēnghuó zài nǎge chádài?
3. Wèishénme chúshī xūyào jìxíng fāhuī?
4. Chúshī dōu yòng le shénme pèiliào?
5. Guānyuán chī le zhè dào bú xúncháng de cài zhī hòu yāoqiú chúshī zuò shénme?
6. Zhè dào cài shì zěnme dé míng de?

In China, *Kung Pao Chicken* is a very popular dish. There is a small story about this dish...

Legend has it that during the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911AD), there was an official named Ding Baozhen, who was the Governor of Shandong Province. One day, the governor arrived back home unexpectedly with a group of his friends and asked his chef to prepare a meal. Because the chef wasn't ready, he didn't have the usual ingredients, and had to improvise — he sliced up the chicken into small cubes and added cucumber, celery, dried red peppers, ginger, garlic, onion, peanuts and sugar. It was a bit unusual, but as it turned out, the governor and his friends loved it so much that he asked the chef to make it a regular item on the menu. Soon, this dish was very popular and the people of China named the dish after the governor.

Reading Task 1

Find and circle the two ingredients which don't appear in General Pao's Chicken:

chicken **beef** cucumber celery dried red peppers ginger garlic **noodles**
onion peanuts sugar

Reading Task 2

Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Ding Baozhen? **The Governor of Shandong**
2. In which dynasty did Ding Baozhen live? **The Qing Dynasty**
3. Why did the chef have to improvise? **There wasn't enough ingredients**
4. Which ingredients did the chef use? **Chicken, cucumber, celery, red peppers, ginger, garlic, onions, peanuts and sugar**
5. What did the governor ask the chef to do afterwards? **Put the dish on the menu**
6. How did the dish get its name? **It was named after the governor**

02



Bái Jiǔ

白酒

Baijiu

白酒是中国一种非常盛行的饮品。它是高浓度的酒精饮料，通常在用餐或一些特殊场合饮用，例如节假日或商业洽谈时。有些女性也喝白酒，但不多，因为白酒很烈。

人们通常用高粱来制作白酒，但有时也用其它粮食，如大米和小麦。据说，在夏朝（公元前 2100—1600 年），一位名叫杜康的人把一些煮熟的高粱放在一个空心树桩里，便将此事抛之脑后。一个冬天过去了，树桩里积满了雪水和雨水。到了春天，天气逐渐变暖，当他再次路过树桩时，闻到从里面飘来的一阵香气。就这样，他意外地发现了白酒的制作过程，并创造了白酒的历史。

今天，白酒成为中国酒桌上的标志性饮品。如果你有幸来到中国，中国朋友肯定会邀请你享用这种美味而又强劲饮品。

高粱 gāoliáng

Sorghum beans

一种农作物

Yi zhǒng nóngzuòwù

空心树桩

kōngxīn shùzhūāng

Hollow tree stump

变空了的树干

Biàn kōng le de shùgàn

强劲的 qiángjìng de

Potent

性质猛烈的

Xìngzhì měngliè de

阅读任务

再次阅读文章，并且圈出其中的错误。

白酒是中国一种非常盛行的食品。它是低浓度的酒精饮料，通常在用餐或一些悲伤场合饮用，例如在节假日以及商业洽谈时。所有女性喝白酒，但不多，因为白酒很好喝。

人们通常不用高粱来制作白酒，但有时也可以用其它粮食，如大米和小麦。据说，在唐朝（公元前 2100—1600 年），一位名叫杜康的人把一些未煮熟的高粱放在一个盒子里。一个夏天过去了，树桩里积满了雪水和雨水。到了春天，天气逐渐变冷，当他再次路过树桩尝到从里面飘出来的一阵臭味。就这样，他意外地发现了白酒的制作过程，并创造了白酒的历史。

今天，白酒成为了中国酒桌上的标志性饮品。如果你有幸来到中国，中国朋友肯定会邀请你享用这种美味而又强劲饮品。

Báijiǔ shì Zhōngguó yì zhǒng fēicháng shèngxíng de yǐnpǐn. Tā shì gāo nóngdù de jiǔjīng yǐnliào, tōngcháng zài yòngcān huò yìxiē tèshū chǎnghé yǐnyòng, lǐrú jiéjiàrlì huò shāngyè qiàttán shí. Yǒu xiē nǚxìng yě hē báijiǔ, dàn bù duō, yīnwéi báijiǔ hěn liè.

Rénmen tōngcháng yòng gāoliáng lái zhìzuò báijiǔ, dàn yǒushí yě yòng qítā liángshí, rú dànmǐ hé xiǎomài. Jùshuō, zài Xiàcháo (Gōngyuán qián 2100—1600 nián), yíwèi míng jiào Dù Kāng de rén bǎ yìxiē zhǔshú de gāoliáng fàngzài yí gè kōngxīn shùzhuāng lǐ, biàn jiāng cǐshì pāozhī nǎohòu. Yí gè dōngtiān guòqù le, shùzhuāng lǐ jǐmǎn xuěshuǐ hé yǔshuǐ. Dào le chūntiān, tiānqì zhújiàn biàn nuǎn, dāng tā zàicì lù guò shùzhuāng shí, wén dào cóng lǐmiàn piāo chūlái de yí zhèn xiāngqì. Jiù zhè yàng, tā yìwài de fāxiàn le báijiǔ de zhìzuò guòchéng, bìng chuàngzào le báijiǔ de lìshǐ.

Jīntiān, báijiǔ chéngwéi le Zhōngguó jiǔzhuō shàng de biāozhìxìng yǐnpǐn. Rúguǒ nǐ yǒuxìng láidào Zhōngguó, Zhōngguó péngyǒu kěndìng huì yāoqǐng nǐ xiāngyòng zhè zhǒng měiwèi ér yòu qióngjìng de yǐnpǐn.

Yuèdú Rènwù

Zài cì yuèdú wénzhāng, bìngqiě quān chū qízhōng de cuòwù

Báijiǔ shì Zhōngguó yì zhǒng fēicháng shèngxíng de shípǐn. Tā shì dī nóngdù de jiǔjīng yǐnliào, tōngcháng zài yòngcān huò yìxiē bēishāng chǎnghé yǐnyòng, lǐrú zài jiéjiàrlì yǐjī shāngyè qiàttán shí. Suǒyǒu nǚxìng hē báijiǔ, dàn bù duō, yīnwéi báijiǔ hěn hǎo hē.

Rénmen tōngcháng bùyòng gāoliáng lái zhìzuò báijiǔ, dàn yǒushí yě kěyǐ yòng qítā liángshí, rú dànmǐ hé xiǎomài. Jùshuō, zài Tángcháo (Gōngyuán qián 2100—1600 nián), yíwèi míng jiào Dù Kāng de rén bǎ yìxiē wèi zhǔshú de gāoliáng fàngzài yí gè hézi lǐ. Yí gè xiàtiān guòqù le, shùzhuāng lǐ jǐmǎn le xuěshuǐ hé yǔshuǐ. Dào le chūntiān, tiānqì zhújiàn biànlěng, dāng tā zàicì lùguò shùzhuāng cháng dào cóng lǐmiàn piāo chūlái de yízhèn chòuwèi. Jiù zhèyàng, tā yìwài de fāxiàn le báijiǔ de zhìzuò guòchéng, bìng chuàngzào le báijiǔ de lìshǐ.

Jīntiān, báijiǔ chéngwéi le Zhōngguó jiǔzhuō shàng de biāozhìxìng yǐnpǐn, Rúguǒ nǐ yǒuxìng láidào Zhōngguó, Zhōngguó péngyǒu kěndìng huì yāoqǐng nǐ xiāngyòng zhè zhǒng měiwèi ér yòu qióngjìng de yǐnpǐn.

Baijiu is the national drink of China. It is a strong, clear drink which is commonly had at dinners and other special occasions. It is also drunk during holidays, festivals and when doing business. Some women do drink baijiu, but not many, as it is so strong.

Baijiu is typically made from sorghum beans, but can also be made from other grains, such as rice and wheat. So the story goes that during the Xia Dynasty (2100—1600BC), a man named Du Kang kept some cooked sorghum beans in a hollow tree stump. The tree stump filled with water from the winter rain and snow. As it got warmer in the spring, he noticed a pleasant smell coming from the tree stump. Quite accidentally, he had discovered the process of making baijiu and history was made!

Today, baijiu is an iconic drink in China and if you visit China, you are sure to be offered this wonderful and potent drink by a Chinese friend!

Reading Task

Read the text again and circle the mistakes

Baijiu is the national **food** of China. It is a **weak**, clear drink which is commonly had at dinners and other **sad** occasions. It is also drunk during holidays, festivals and when doing business. Some women do drink baijiu, but not many, as it is so **nice**.

Baijiu is **never** made from sorghum beans, but can also be made from other grains, such as barley and wheat. So the story goes that during the **Tang Dynasty** (2100—1600BC), a man named Du Kang kept some cooked sorghum beans in a **box**. The tree stump filled with water from the **summer** rain and snow. As it got warmer in the spring, he noticed a **horrible** smell coming from the tree stump. Quite accidentally, he had discovered the process of making baijiu and history was made!

Today, baijiu is an iconic drink in China and if you visit China, you are sure to be offered this wonderful and potent drink by a Chinese friend!