





IDIOM STORIES

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中国悠久的历史和灿烂的文化正在吸引着越来越多的外国朋友。

本套卡通版"中国经典故事丛书"旨在通过介绍中国历史上一些经典的文化故事,使外国读者了解中国的历史文化和中国人的思维习惯及处世方式。

本套丛书所选的故事植根于民间,为一代代中国人口耳相传,家喻户晓,对中华民族文化的形成和发展有着重要的影响。

本套丛书共分8个专题,分别为《成语故事》《寓言故事》《民间故事》《神话故事》《名胜故事》《智慧故事》《民俗故事》《童话故事》。有趣的故事、简练通俗的文字以及生动的卡通画面,增强了丛书的可读性和趣味性,读者朋友可在愉快的阅读过程中品味到中国人的智慧和风格。

成语是汉语言词汇中一部分定型的词组或短句,见解精辟。成语大多由四个字组成,一般都有出处,有很大一部分是从古代沿袭下来的,必须知道其来源故事才能理解这个成语的意思。弄懂成语对于学习汉语来说至关重要。



Many in the international community have expressed their appreciation for and interest in the ancient Chinese civilization, and this set of books are expected to help them gain a better understanding of the history, culture, philosophy and customs of the Chinese people.

The set of books comprise eight topics: Idiom Stories, Fable Stories, Folk Tales, Myths Stories, Scenic Spots Stories, Wisdom Stories, Folk Customs Stories, and Fairy Tales. Concise in language and interesting in contents and meaning, the set of books have been treated in cartoon format for better readability. Hope readers will love these classic stories known to all in China and proved to be influential to the formation and evolvement of the Chinese nation.

In Chinese language idioms appear in the fixed form of phrases or classic sentences. Most of the Chinese idioms are composed of four characters taken from classic works which tell stories. This points up to the need that one needs to know the story so as to learn the real meaning of the idiom.



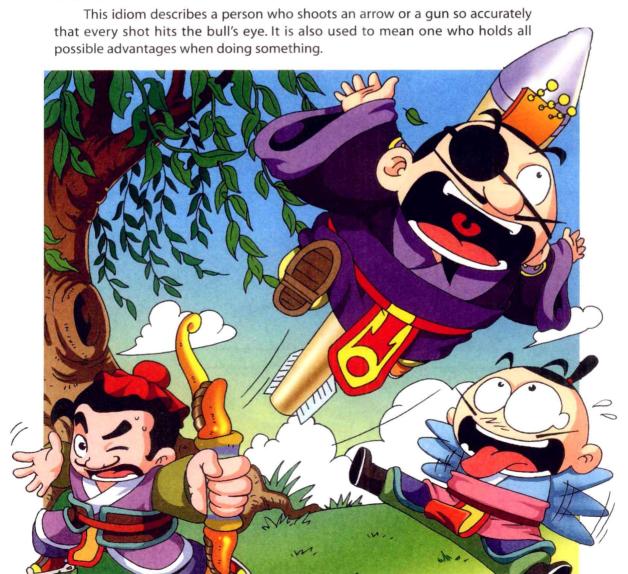
百发百中	[1]	A Hundred Shots, a Hundred
		Bull's-eyes
百闻不如一见	[6]	Seeing Is Believing
半途而废	[12]	Give Up Half Way
不入虎穴 , 焉得虎子	[17]	Nothing Ventured, Nothing
		Gained
草木皆兵	[21]	Every Bush or Tree Looks Like
		an Enemy
出奇制胜	[27]	Defeat Someone with a Surprise
		Action
唇亡齿寒	[32]	If the Lips Are Gone, the Teeth
		Will Be Cold
打草惊蛇	[37]	Act Rashly and Alert the Enemy
大器晚成	[41]	Grand Talents Mature Slowly
道听途说	[45]	Hearsay
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		Good Rest
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哄堂大笑	[72]	The Whole Room Burst into
		Laughter

[76] Youth Deserves Respect 后生可畏 囫囵吞枣 [80] Swallow the Dates Whole [84] Hide the Sickness in Fear of Treatment 讳疾忌医 [90] Priceless 价值连城 滥竽充数 [95] Be There Just to Make Up the Number 老当益壮 [99] Old But Vigorous 老马识途 [104] An Old Horse Knows the Way 乐不思蜀 [108] Too Happy to Think of Home 买椟还珠 [114] Buy the Case, Return the Pearl 毛遂自荐 [119] Mao Sui Recommends Himself 门庭若市 [124] A Frequented Place 名落孙山 [130] Falling after Sun Shan 破釜沉舟 [135] Sink Boats, Smash Pots [139] Bringing the Dying Back to Life 起死回生 黔驴技穷 [144] The Guizhou Donkey Exhausts Its Tricks [148] Calling on a Wise Man Repeatedly 三顾茅庐 to Enlist His Help [153] Repeated Injunctions 三令五申 [159] Practice Makes Perfect 熟能生巧 天衣无缝 [163] Flawless as a Heavenly Robe 铁杵磨针 [167] Perseverance Will Prevail [171] Return the Jade Intact to 完璧归赵 the State of Zhao [177] Carrying a Stick and Asking for 负荆请罪 a Flogging 望洋兴叹 [183] Lamenting One's Insignificance before the Vast Ocean [187] Sleep on Brushwood and Taste Gall 卧薪尝胆 [191] Call a Stag a Horse 指鹿为马



小贴上 tips

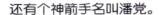
形容射箭或射击非常准,每次都命中目标;也比喻做事有充分把握,绝不落空。











There was another famous archer called Pan Dang then.





What?









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李明通过刻苦训练,终于成为了一个百发百中的神箭手。

Li finally became a noted archer through hard training.





听到一百次也不如见到一次,表示亲眼看到的远比听人家说的更为确 切可靠。

This means it is better to see for oneself rather than to hear and learn of things second-hand.



