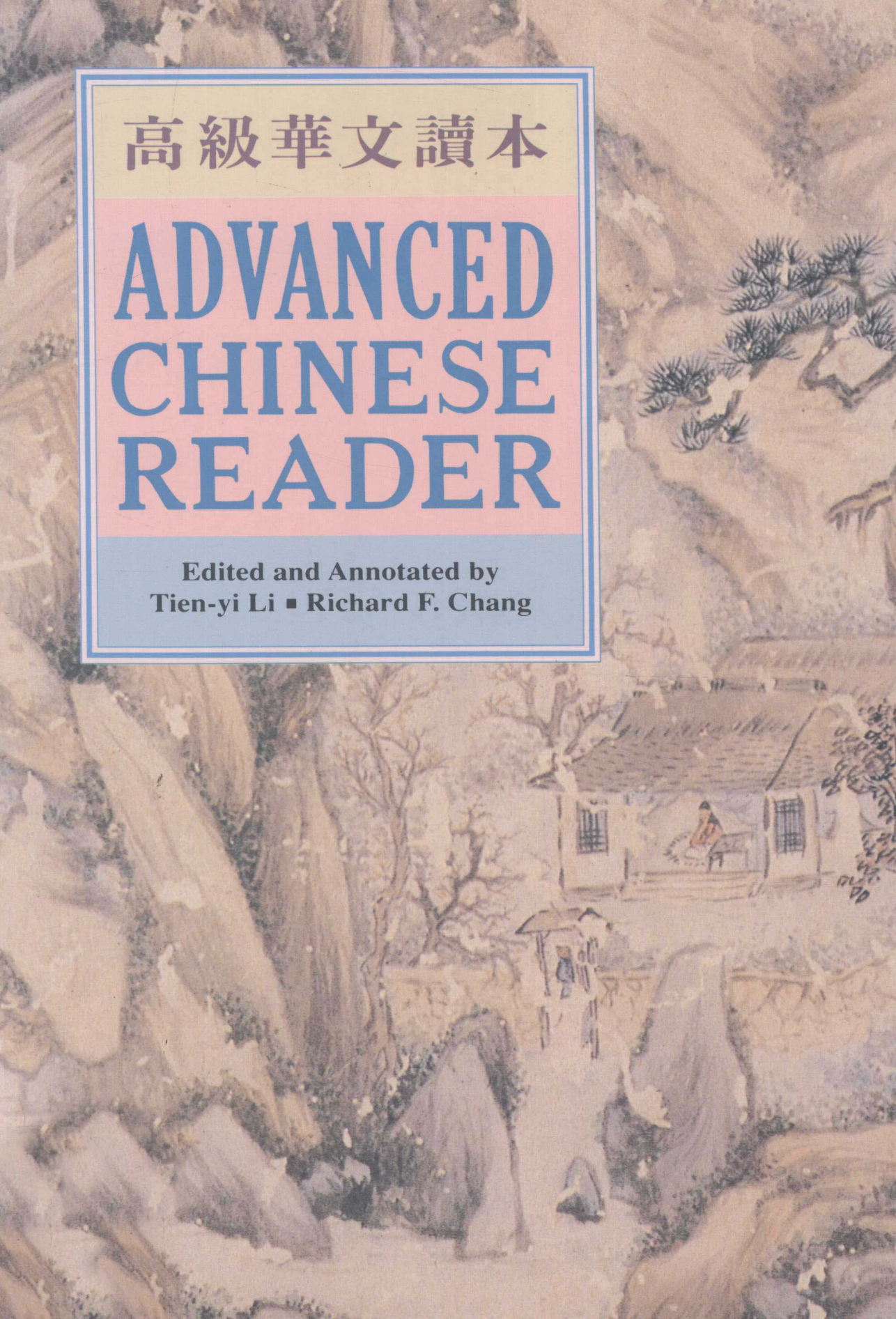


高級華文讀本

ADVANCED
CHINESE
READER

Edited and Annotated by
Tien-yi Li ■ Richard F. Chang



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Landscape scroll (detail), by Gan Huanwen.
Courtesy of the Art Gallery, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

ADVANCED CHINESE READER

Preface

This book, *Advanced Chinese Reader*, is intended for foreign students who have finished their third or fourth year Chinese language course. Native Chinese students with an equivalent reading knowledge of their mother tongue can also use it as a textbook or as extra reading material. In many ways the book has followed the pedagogical theories, grammatical rules, annotating methods and editorial practices of the Yale Mirror Series of Chinese language texts. For this reason it should be particularly suitable for those students who have finished learning the Yale publication, *Read Chinese, Book III*.

The selections included in this book are broadly representative of the *baihua* or colloquial writings that have appeared in print from the Literary Revolution of 1917 to the present time. After reading these writings, it is hoped that students will have gained a clear understanding of the development of modern colloquial Chinese in the last seven decades or more. The authors of these writings include distinguished scholars, critics, writers of fiction, playwrights and essayists; they represent the cream of the academic and literary circles in modern China.

In this book there are altogether twenty-nine selections. In principle each selection should constitute one lesson, and each lesson should be more or less of the same length. But in fact some selections far exceed the average length of a lesson, so they have to be split into two or three lessons each. To be more specific, "The Artist," "Oppression," "Cun'er Quits School," "The Homecoming Stranger" and "The Rise and Fall of Tingluju" all contain enough material for two lessons. "Black Li and White Li" and "The Lily" are even longer; they should be regarded as having three lessons each. As a result, there are thirty-eight lessons in all.

It is assumed that students who adopt *Advanced Chinese Reader* as their textbook have already learned the vocabulary in *Read Chinese, Book I, Book II and Book III*. The vocabulary of the present book, therefore, does not repeat any of the items found in the vocabulary lists of these three books. Altogether *Advanced Chinese Reader* contains 966 new characters and 6,558 new words and phrases, which students are required to memorize. In addition, it also includes 1,931 new words and phrases which are less frequently used; these are words and phrases which students may consult but are not required to commit to memory. They are marked with an asterisk so as to distinguish them from the other items. Of course, if some gifted students should want to memorize these words either of their own free will or on their teachers' advice, they are welcome to do so.

It is to be noted that the selected writings published after 1950 in mainland China and those published before 1950 in the "liberated area" (territories under Chinese Communist rule) all use the simplified form characters as officially approved and announced. The remaining selections, published either before 1950 in China, but not in the "liberated area," or before and after 1950 outside mainland China, all use regular form characters, and their original versions appear intact herein.

It should also be noted that when a simplified form character makes its first appearance in the text, it is always annotated with its regular form given in parentheses. Simplified form characters of this kind, however, do not include those which have already been introduced in the newly enlarged editions of *Read Chinese, Book I* and *Book II*. We take the view that it is unnecessary to repeat what has already been done there.

In preparing this book we have received help and encouragement from many friends and colleagues to whom we owe a great debt of gratitude. We wish especially to express our sincerest thanks to Mr. Ming Liu, Director of the New Asia–Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center for his thoughtful suggestions and also to Mr. T. L. Tsim, Director of the Chinese University Press, and his colleagues, particularly Miss Wong Ching Yu, for their kind help in making the publication of this book a reality.

Tien-yi Li and Richard F. Chang

February 18, 1992

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Lesson 1 The Artist (1)

Xióng Fóxi

Xiong Foxi (1900–1965), a pioneer of the new dramatic movement in China in the 1930's, was noted for writing satirical and humorous plays. After graduating from middle school in 1919, he enrolled at Yenching University 燕京大學 in Peking to study education and literature. His dramatic talent and interest revealed themselves early when he started to write plays while still a freshman at that university. In 1923, after receiving his bachelor's degree from Yenching, he left for the United States to further his studies in the dramatic arts at Columbia University. He received his master's degree from that university and returned to China in 1926.

Back in China, Xiong pursued a career in the theater. He wrote and directed plays and organized rural theater troupes, which traveled from place to place to give performances to tens of thousands of people. In 1953, during the Korean War, Xiong and other famous writers went to North Korea to entertain the Chinese troops. He devoted the rest of his life to drama.

Xiong's plays are rich with sarcasm and humor; his dialogues have a strong dialectic flavor, which was quite common with the writers of the 1930's.

Required new characters:

藝 yì	呀 yā	壽 shòu	寶 bǎo
梅 méi	胡 hú	浪 làng	流 liú
佈 bù	扶 fú	奪 duó	託 tuō
幕 mù	唉 āi	宗 zōng	某 mǒu
品 pǐn	偏 piān	厭 yàn	嫂 sǎo
鹽 yán	討 tǎo	祇 zhǐ	鈔 chāo
亦 yì	駕 jià	狠 hěn	袋 dài
瞧 qiáo	遍 biàn	鬆 sōng	未 wèi

藝術家(上)

熊佛西

劇中人物：

林可梅

其妻

其弟

賈掌櫃

佈景：

林可梅的畫室，遍壁掛的是林的作品。開幕時林正在畫畫，其妻很不高興的由裏面出來。

妻 十二點鐘已經敲過了，你知道麼？

林 我知道。

妻 米又完了，你知道麼？

藝術家	yìshùjiā	artist
藝	yì	art, skill
* 劇中人物	jùzhōng rénwù	characters in the play
林可梅	Lín Kěméi	(name of a person)
梅	méi	plum, prune
* 賈掌櫃	Jiǎ Zhǎngguì	Shopkeeper Jia
佈景	bùjǐng	setting, stage scenery
佈	bù	to display
畫室	huàshì	studio (of an artist)
* 遍壁	biànbì	whole wall
作品	zuòpǐn	literary or artistic work
品	pǐn	thing
幕	mù	curtain
* 敲	qiāo	to strike

* The item is not required for examination.

- 林 我知道。
- 妻 油鹽亦沒了，你知道麼？
- 林 我知道。
- 妻 今天又要付房錢，你知道麼？
- 林 我知道。
- 妻 我媽今天五十歲，你知道麼？
- 林 我知道。
- 妻 你都知道？你都知道甚麼？
- 林 哈哈！
- 妻 「哈哈？」哈哈甚麼！
- 林 你瞧，太太，你瞧我這兩筆畫多麼有趣呀！
- 妻 我和你說的話，你聽見了麼？
- 林 聽見了！聽見了！
- 妻 你聽見我說了些甚麼？
- 林 ……
- 妻 你說！
- 林 你說這張畫是我的傑作！
- 妻 胡說！
- 林 是的！是的！我想起來了！是的，你剛才說你要我替你畫一張像！好極了，好極了！請你坐下，我替你速寫一張！自從咱們結婚到現在，我從來沒替你畫過像。

鹽	yán	salt
亦	yì	also
瞧	qiáo	to see
兩筆	liǎngbǐ	two strokes (of the writing brush)
呀	yā	(an exclamation of surprise)
傑作	jiézuò	masterpiece
胡說	húshuō	nonsense; to talk rubbish
胡	hú	foolishly, blindly
* 速寫	sùxiě	to sketch
* 咱們	zámen	we (used only in spoken Chinese when the person spoken to is included)

今天是頂好的機會！來，請坐下，(扶着其妻坐下)請別動！請別動！唉！請你別動，別動，你偏要動！

妻 我要動！我偏要動！我存心要動！

林 那麼我只好不畫？

妻 誰叫你自討沒趣！

(林繼續畫他原來的畫)

妻 我和你說的話，你到底聽見了沒有？

林 沒聽見，勞你駕，請再說一遍！

妻 十二點鐘已經敲過了！

林 調午飯！

妻 米又完了！

林 買去！

妻 油鹽亦沒了！

林 買去！

妻 今天又要付房錢！

林 付去！

妻 我媽今天五十歲！

扶	fú	to help or support (usually by the arm)
唉	āi	Oh! (an interjection that indicates disgust or regret)
偏要	piānyào	to be bent on (having or doing something)
偏	piān	to be determined, partial, prejudiced
存心	cúnxīn	deliberately, intentionally; to set one's mind on
自討沒趣	zìtǎoméiqù	to invite something unpleasant on oneself, get oneself snubbed
討	tǎo	to ask for
勞你駕	lǎonǐjià	if you please; may I trouble you? (a polite expression)
駕	jià	to drive, operate
一遍	yībiàn	once
遍	biàn	a time, a turn
* 調午飯	tiáowǔfàn	to prepare lunch (a dialectal expression)

林 買禮物拜壽去！

妻 拿錢來！

林 錢？

妻 錢！

林 十號不是給了你五塊錢麼？

妻 今天幾號了，你知道麼？

林 今天？

妻 我勸你少做點夢罷？十號交我五塊錢，用到今天十七號，足足用了七天，你還不滿足嗎？你還以為我浪費了一文半文麼？

林 好了，好了，求你別鬧了，讓我畫完這張傑作再說！

妻 你現在不交錢來，你想畫畫，是辦不到的！

林 那麼你要怎樣？

妻 我不要怎樣！我只要錢！

林 請你等一等！

妻 多久？

林 半點鐘，我已經差弟弟賣畫去了。

妻 你想你的畫能賣錢麼？

林 弟弟拿去賣的兩張畫，是我最得意的作品，我想至少應該賣一千塊錢。假如賣了一千塊錢，不但咱們的油、鹽、柴、米都有了，就是你天天鬧着的金鋼鑽，亦可

禮物	lǐwù	gift
拜壽	bàishòu	to congratulate a person on his birthday
壽	shòu	long life; old age
足足	zú zú	fully
滿足	mǎnzú	to be satisfied
浪費	làngfài	to squander
浪	làng	to be extravagant; a wave
一文半文	yīwén bànwén	a single cent (lit., a penny or half a penny)
差	chāi	to send (a messenger)
得意	déyì	to be pleased, be proud of
* 柴	chái	fuel, firewood
* 金鋼鑽	jīngāngzuàn	diamond

以到手了。從此我亦可以安心畫幾天畫了！

妻 我算活倒霉，嫁給你這樣一個窮鬼！

林 我看這是你的福氣，嫁了像我這樣的一個藝術家！

妻 我的福氣？哼！藝術家！我聽到都肉麻了，假如我沒有嫁你，我的摩托車早已坐上了！

林 也許。

妻 金鋼鑽早已戴上了！

林 也許。

妻 高大的洋樓早已住上了！

林 也許。

妻 綢的緞的早已穿上了！

林 也許。

妻 「也許？」「也許」甚麼？「也許」就是嫁壞了你這個倒霉鬼！

林 也許。

妻 你還在「也許？」我不准你再「也許」了！

(將林手中的畫筆奪下)

* 活倒霉	huódǎoméi	to have bad luck
* 嫁	jià	to marry (a husband)
窮鬼	qióngguǐ	a pitifully poor person
福氣	fúqì	good luck
* 哼	hèng	humph! (exclamation of disapproval or displeasure)
肉麻	ròumá	to make one's flesh crawl, to be disgusting or nauseating
* 摩托車	mótōuchē	motor car, automobile
坐上了	zuòshàngle	succeeded in riding
* 戴	dài	to wear
洋樓	yánglóu	foreign or western-style building
* 綢的緞的	chóude duànde	silk and satin
嫁壞了你	jiàhuàile nǐ	made a mistake in marrying you (嫁錯了人 is more common)
奪下	duóxià	to take away

- 林 我的太太，請你不要鬧了，好不好？
- 妻 你喊我太太也不成！
- 林 我的老太太！
- 妻 你叫我是你家裏十八代的老祖宗也不成！
- 林 那麼你要怎樣？
- 妻 我不要怎樣！我只討厭你再畫畫！畫畫的都是些窮鬼！我情願你每天出去拉洋車，不願你躲在家裏鬼畫！我要你從現在起發誓不再畫畫！
- 林 甚麼！你要我起誓，從此不畫畫？
- 妻 對！
- 林 無論你叫我幹嗎都成，祇是禁止我畫畫，絕對不成！
- 妻 (抓住林的領口)成不成？
- 林 不成！

奪	duó	to snatch, grasp
十八代的老祖宗	shibādàide lǎozǔzōng	an ancestor of the eighteenth generation back (In quarreling, a Chinese likes to claim himself to be the father or grandfather of his opponent in order to belittle him. Conversely, it would be placating to address one's opponent as "grandfather", etc.)
宗	zōng	ancestor, clan
討厭	tǎoyàn	to dislike, to be disgusted with
厭	yàn	to dislike, detest
情願	qíngyuàn	to be willing, prefer
拉洋車	lāyángchē	to pull a rickshaw
* 躲	duǒ	to hide
鬼畫	guǐhuà	to paint in a dreadful and ugly manner
* 發誓	fāshì	to take an oath
* 起誓	qǐshì	to take an oath
幹嗎	gànmá	(same as 作甚麼)
祇	zhǐ	(same as 只)
* 禁止	jìnzhǐ	to forbid
* 抓住	zhuāzhu	to seize
領口	lǐngkǒu	collar

妻 (捏住他的耳朵)成不成?

林 也不成!

妻 成不成?

林 你把我的耳朵箝掉了,還是不成!

妻 那麼要怎樣才成?

林 除非你先擡棺材來!

(妻狠狠的捏了一下才鬆手)

妻 我至終不懂你為甚麼捨不得你這幾筆——「寶貝畫!」

林 就是因為它是我的寶貝,我才捨不得拋棄它。

妻 你這畫的是甚麼?

林 是我的傑作。

妻 這好像畫的是個窮鬼。

林 這就是我理想的藝術家!

妻 對了,這活像一個窮鬼!

林 窮鬼並沒有甚麼可怕。

妻 你不怕窮麼?

林 怕窮不畫畫!

* 捏住	niēzhu	to pinch
* 耳朵	ěrduo	ear
* 箝掉	qiándiào	to clip off (with pliers)
* 擡棺材來	tái guāncai lái	to bring a coffin
狠狠的	hěnhěnde	fiercely
狠	hěn	to be fierce
鬆	sōng	to loose, let go
至終	zhìzhōng	to the very end, after all (始終 is more common)
* 捨不得	shěbude	cannot bear to give up
寶貝畫	bǎobèihuà	precious pictures
寶	bǎo	be precious; treasure
* 拋棄	pāoqì	to throw away
活像	huóxiàng	to be very much like