



快捷汉语之阅读系列教程



# Quick Chinese

中华故事系列

Chinese Stories Series

主编 孟长勇

# 中华神话故事

Stories from Chinese Mythology



人民教育出版社

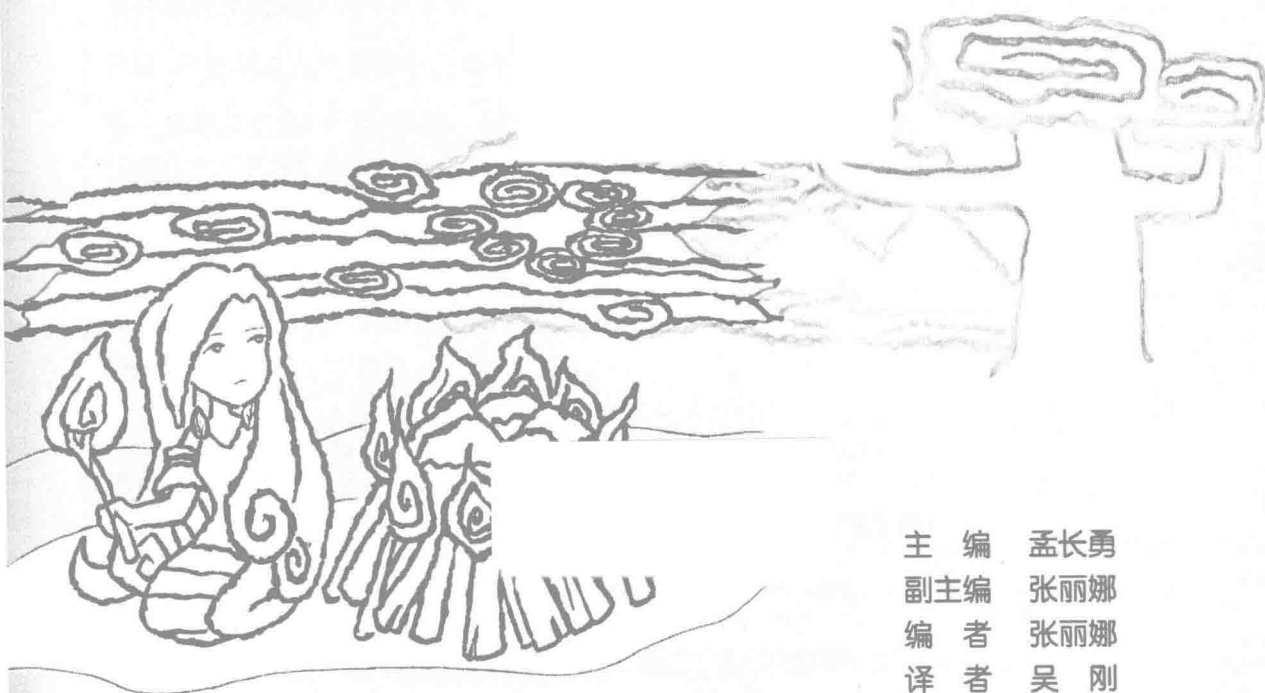


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## 中华神话故事



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## 编写说明

《中华故事系列·中华神话故事》是专门针对学习汉语的外国人编写的阅读教材,适合已掌握八百个左右汉字的学习者使用。本书共选编了六十一个中国古代神话故事,语言浅显易懂,阅读和练习相结合,既能作为阅读课教材,又能作为精读课辅助教材,还可作为课外阅读材料。

古人看到日月星辰往西北方向移动,大江小河往东南方向奔流,无法理解这种自然现象,就创造了共工怒触不周山的神话来加以解释;在大旱之年无以为生,在洪灾面前无处躲藏,便幻想有英雄后羿射杀肆虐的太阳,有天神大禹疏导汹涌的洪水。神话就是远古时期人们对大自然充满好奇,对各种自然现象无法作出科学解释,从而根据自己的生活和劳动经验加以想象和幻想创造出的故事。

世界上的几个文明古国,如中国、希腊、印度、埃及等,都有着丰富的神话。希腊和印度的神话比较完整地保存下来了,而中国的神话在历史长河中散失甚多,只剩下零星的片段,分散在古人的著作中。现存的保存古代神话最多的著作是《山海经》,另外在中国第一部诗歌总集《诗经》及另一部重要的诗歌总集《楚辞》中也保留了许多神话片段。对此,鲁迅先生认为原因主要在以下三点:首先,中华民族的祖先居住在黄河流域,很早便以农耕为生,更加重实际轻幻想;其次,孔子的儒家思想一直在中国占统治地位,而孔子对于上古的神话传说或者是绝口不谈,或者是将其历史化;再次,也是这个民族神鬼不分的结果。

但无论如何,奇伟瑰丽的中国古代神话对后世都产生了深远而广阔的影响。后世许多文学作品都是从古代神话中选取素材,而一些极具代表性的神话或神话人物已经演化成为一种文化概念,对中国人的心理和思维产生着潜移默化的影响,还有一些神话形象以及衍生的故事已经凝固在语言中了。因此,了解和学习中国古代神话,可以更好地了解中华民族的心理特点,更深地理解中华文化的内涵,为提高汉语水平打好文化基础,也为进一步学习中国文学做好准备。

本教材由三部分内容构成:



1. 课文。一般在 600 ~ 1000 字左右。由于中国古代神话流传下来的大多是零星片段,年代久远,文字费解,而且有些人物和事件也存在着前后不一、相互交叉甚至矛盾的现象,因此本教材基本是在袁珂先生的《中国神话传说》一书的大框架下,以该书的时间为坐标,人物形象为依据,进行重新创造,力求故事完整通俗、可读性强,语言简单易懂,更适合作为语言学习材料。针对文中难理解的词语或句子以及一些中国古代文化现象等,在每课课文后都附有注释,以帮助学习者更好地理解课文内容。

2. 练习。分为“练一练”和“想一想”两个部分。“练一练”主要以词语填空的形式帮助学习者复习和记忆重点词语,巩固语法知识。“想一想”通过思考题或判断正误的形式了解学习者对课文的理解是否正确并进一步加深学习者对课文的印象。

3. 译文。为了帮助学习者完整地理解和掌握每一个故事的意思,我们在每个故事的最后配上了英语译文。建议学习者在完成了前面所有部分的学习之后再参看译文。

本书在编写过程中,主要参考了《中国神话传说》《中国神话故事》《中国古代神话选》《上古神话》等著作,在此对作者表示衷心的感谢。

“快捷汉语”编写委员会



## Preface

*Chinese Stories—Stories from Chinese Mythology*, is a textbook for helping foreigners learn Chinese. The target users of this book are those who have mastered about 800 Chinese characters. Containing 61 well-chosen Chinese ancient mythical stories, the textbook is characterized by its simple and plain language and an organic combination of reading materials and exercises, enabling it to find a wide use in such courses as reading comprehension and intensive reading, or in students' after-class reading.

From a very early time, the ancient Chinese had observed such natural phenomena as the sun, the moon and the stars moving northwestward and all the rivers, large or small, flowing southeastward. Unable to understand what they saw, they invented as an interpretation the myth of Gong Gong knocking angrily with his head the Buzhou Mountain. Unable to make a living in drought years, they fancied a hero by name of Hou Yi to shoot down the ruthless suns for them. Unable to find a shelter when their land was flood-stricken, they fancied a god by name of Da Yu to relieve the flood for them. Therefore, myths were stories created with imagination and fancy on the basis of life and labor of people living in remote antiquity who were curious about the nature and unable to offer scientific explanation to the natural phenomena.

Those ancient countries enjoying a long history of civilization, such as China, Greece, India and Egypt, all boast a rich collection of myths, among which those of Greece and India have been kept in a relatively complete form, while those of China suffered loss during the ages and have only remained sporadically in ancient books. *A Book of Mountains and Seas* is the work exists today that has kept the largest number of ancient myths. Besides, many fragments of myths could be found in *Book of Poetry*, the first collection of poems in China and *The Poetry of Chu*, another important collection of poems. To this unfavorable situation of Chinese myths, Mr. Lu Xun, the world-famous Chinese scholar and writer, used to explain in the following three aspects. First, the ancestors of the Chinese nation lived in the Yellow River valley and started to make a living on farming from very early. Therefore, it was natural for them to cultivate a practical character rather than a fantastic one. Second, Confucianism had long been holding a dominant position in China. Confucius, the main founder of this system of thoughts, either avoided mentioning the myths and legends of the remote antiquity, or canonized them into formal history. Third, Chinese people have a long tradition of not drawing a definite dividing line between the myths of gods and the legends of ghosts.

In spite of all aforementioned unfavorable factors, the fantastic and magnificent Chinese myths had still cast a far-reaching influence on later ages. Many literary works found materials from them; some highly representative myths or mythical figures had evolved into cultural images, exerting a subtle influence on the mentality of Chinese people; some mythical figures and stories derived from them had been crystallized in Chinese language. Therefore, to have some knowledge

and learning of Chinese ancient myths will do great help to the better understanding of the mentality of the Han nationality and the connotation of Chinese culture, to the acquirement of a cultural basis which is a must to enhance one's Chinese level, and to the sound preparation for the further learning of Chinese literature.

Each lesson consists of the following three parts:

**I. Text** The length of the texts ranges from 600 to 1000 Chinese characters. Since most of the Chinese ancient myths coming down to today are in the form of fragments with inexplicable language and inconsistency in figures and events, this textbook recreated the stories according to the framework of *Chinese Myths and Legends* by Mr. Yuan Ke, taking its timeline and prototypes of figures with additional efforts aiming to the completeness, popularity and readability of the stories and simplicity of language, making itself a proper material for language learning. Simple and concise notes are given on the difficult words, phrases, sentences and cultural phenomena in ancient China to help the readers to achieve a better understanding of the texts.

**II. Exercise** The exercise includes two parts: "Practice" and "Reading comprehension". For "Practice", exercises are given mainly in the form of blank filling, with an aim to help the learners memorize and review the key words and consolidate their grammatical knowledge. For "Reading comprehension", questions or true-or-false choice are provided to test whether the learners have got the correct comprehension of the texts and to strengthen their impression of the texts.

**III. English translation** To help the learners truly comprehend the meaning of every story, we offer English translation at the end of each story. We suggest the learners refer to the English version only when they have finished all the Chinese part in each lesson.

During the compilation of this textbook, we referred a lot to the following works: *Chinese Myths and Legends*, *Chinese Mythology*, *A Selected Collection of Chinese Ancient Mythology*, *Myth of Ancient Times*, etc. We are deeply grateful to authors of these works.

"Quick Chinese" Compiling Team





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## 第一课 烛龙的神通



为什么会有春夏秋冬四季变化？为什么白天黑夜交替出现？这都是因为有一个神通广大的烛(Zhú)龙。

传说在遥远的西北海外，赤水北边，有一座奇异的山，叫做章尾山。山上住着一个神奇的山神。他长着人一样的脸，可是身子却是蛇的样子，弯弯曲曲，有一千多里长呢。山神的全身通红通红的，好像一条火龙。他的眼睛也很奇特，和普通人的不一样，好像两颗竖起来的橄榄(gǎnlǎn)<sup>①</sup>一般，笔直地竖在脸上，眼睛闭上的时候，脸上就是两条笔直的缝。



这个山神的本领很大，当他闭上眼睛的时候，黑夜就降临大地；当他睁开眼睛的时候，世界就变成了白天。他的眼睛不停地眨(zhǎ)<sup>②</sup>啊眨啊，白天和黑夜就交替出现了。

这个山神从来不睡觉，他总是蜷伏(quánfú)<sup>③</sup>在那里，不吃饭，不喝水，也不呼吸，因为他一呼吸就会刮起狂风，招来暴雨。他只要吹一口气，天空就乌云密布，大雪纷飞，转眼成为冬天；他吸一口气，马上又会变得烈日炎(yán)炎，流金铄(shuò)石<sup>④</sup>，到了三夏酷暑。

山神那又红又长的身体能够发出神光，照亮极暗极深的地下。他还常常嘴里衔(xián)<sup>⑤</sup>着一支蜡烛，照在北方幽暗的天门中，所以人们把他叫做“烛龙”，也有人把他叫做“烛阴”。



注释:

- ① 橄榄:一种两头稍尖,中间较圆的果实。
- ② 眨:眼睛一闭一开。
- ③ 蜷伏:弯曲身体卧着。
- ④ 流金铄石:融化了金属和石头,形容天气很热。
- ⑤ 衔:用嘴含着或咬着。

## 练 一 练



根据故事内容填空:

1. 当他\_\_\_\_\_眼睛的时候,黑夜就\_\_\_\_\_大地;当他\_\_\_\_\_眼睛的时候,世界就\_\_\_\_\_了白天。他的眼睛不停地\_\_\_\_\_,白天和黑夜就\_\_\_\_\_出现了。
2. 他只要\_\_\_\_\_一口气,天空就乌云\_\_\_\_\_,大雪\_\_\_\_\_,转眼成为冬天;他\_\_\_\_\_一口气,马上又会变得烈日\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_,到了三夏\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 他还常常嘴里\_\_\_\_\_着一支蜡烛,\_\_\_\_\_在北方\_\_\_\_\_的天门中。

## 想 一 想



回答问题:

1. 烛龙的长相是什么样的? 请描述一下。
2. 为什么白天黑夜会交替出现?
3. 为什么会有四季变化?
4. 烛龙的名字是怎么来的?

## 课文译文



## Theurgy of the Candle Dragon

Why there exists the change of the four seasons? Why does day alternate with night? This is all because there lives a powerful Candle Dragon.

It was said that, to the north of the Chishui River beyond the distant Northwest Sea, there was a strange mountain named Zhangwei Mountain, in which lived a magical god of mountain who wore a human face, yet with a curving snake-like body of more than 1000 *li*. The whole body of the mountain god was thoroughly red like a fiery dragon. His eyes were also quite different from ordinary people, like two olives vertically hung on the face, which turned into two straight slits when he closed them.

The mountain god was so mighty that when he closed his eyes, night befell the earth and when he opened them, the world turned into daytime. He winked and winked, and days and nights occurred alternately.

The mountain god never slept and he always curled up there without eating, drinking or breathing. Once he breathed, there would appear the fierce wind and torrential rain; once he blew, there would be winter in a second with the sky filled with black clouds and heavy snow storms; once he sniffed, there would be midsummer in no time with scorching sun that could even melt the stones.

The red and long body of the mountain god could shine divinely, and even the dark and deep underground was brightened. He often held in mouth a candle lightening the dark gate of heaven in the north, thus he was called "Candle Dragon" or "Candle Yin".



## 第二课 盘古开天辟地



很早很早以前,天和地还没有分开,宇宙就像一个大鸡蛋一样,里面混沌(hùndùn)一团,漆黑一片,分不清上下左右,东南西北。就在这个“大鸡蛋”中,盘古在悄悄地孕育着。

盘古在“大鸡蛋”中孕育生长,就像睡着了一样,发出“呼呼”的鼾(hān)声。一年、十年、百年……转眼之间一万八千年过去了。有一天,盘古忽然睡醒了,他睁开了眼睛,却什么也看不见。怎么四周一片黑暗呢?他觉得很奇怪。黑暗闷得他发慌,他只觉得浑身热得要命,简直透不过气来。他想站起来,但鸡蛋壳紧紧地包着他的身体,连腿都伸不直。盘古非常生气,他实在忍不住了,伸手在四周乱抓,竟抓到了一把大斧子。于是,他用全身的力气,挥起大斧子,狠

狠地向前劈去,随着山崩地裂般的一声巨响,那个紧紧包着他的“大鸡蛋”被他劈裂了。

这个“大鸡蛋”中,那些轻而清的东西,缓缓地向上升去,慢慢地变成了天,另外那些重而浊的东西,渐渐地沉下来,一点点地变成了地。混沌不分的天地,就这样被盘古用大斧子劈开了。



天和地刚刚被分开的时候,距离很近。盘古怕它们会再合在一起,就用头顶着天,脚踩着地,挺直了腰站在天地之间,随着天地的变化而

变化着。每天,天升高一丈,地加厚一丈,盘古的身子也随着增长一丈。就这样,一万八千年又过去了。天升得极高,地也变得极厚,盘古这时也已经成为一个顶天立地的巨人了。他就像一根长长的大柱子,撑在天和地的中间,不让它们再合起来回到那混沌黑暗中去。

就这样不知道又经历了多少万年,天和地终于被固定住了,不会重新复合了,盘古这才放下心来。这时候的盘古也筋(jīn)疲力尽了。终于有一天,他“轰”的一声,倒在地上,死去了。

盘古临死时,全身发生了巨大的变化。他的左眼变成了鲜红的太阳,右眼



变成了银色的月亮,他呼出的最后一口气变成了风和云,发出的最后声音变成了雷鸣,他的头发和胡须变成了闪烁的星辰,头和手足变成了大地的四极<sup>③</sup>和高山,血液变成了江河湖泊,筋脉变成了道路,他的肌肉化做肥沃的土地,皮肤和汗毛化做花草树木,牙齿骨头化做金银铜铁、玉石宝藏,汗水化做雨水和甘露。从此开始有了世界。

盘古死了,但他临死时也没有忘记把自己的全部留给他开创出的天和地。他用自己的整个身体来使这个新诞生的世界变得更加丰富和美丽。

注释:

- ① 混沌:模糊不清,无法分开的样子。  
 ② 筋疲力尽:非常累,力气用完了。  
 ③ 四极:古代神话中指支撑天地的四座高山,也叫四岳:东岳泰山、西岳华山、南岳衡山、北岳恒山。

## 练一练



根据故事内容填空:

1. 盘古在“大鸡蛋”中孕育生长,就像\_\_\_\_\_了一样,发出“\_\_\_\_\_”的鼾声。
2. 盘古在“大鸡蛋”中\_\_\_\_\_得\_\_\_\_\_,他只觉得浑身\_\_\_\_\_得\_\_\_\_\_,简直\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 那些\_\_\_\_\_的东西,\_\_\_\_\_地向上升去,\_\_\_\_\_地变成了天,另外那些\_\_\_\_\_的东西,\_\_\_\_\_地沉下来,\_\_\_\_\_地变成了地。
4. 盘古\_\_\_\_\_了,他“\_\_\_\_\_”的一声,\_\_\_\_\_在地上,死去了。

## 想一想



回答问题:

1. 盘古出现以前,世界是什么样的?
2. 盘古为什么要站在天地之间?
3. 你觉得盘古怎么样?



# 课文译文



## Pan Gu separating the sky and the earth

In the early time when the sky and the earth were still connected, the universe was like a huge egg, inside which there was nothing but a mess, pitch-black and indistinctive of any direction. Yet just inside this "huge egg", Pan Gu was silently waiting for his birth.

Pan Gu was growing inside the "huge egg", snoring as if he had fallen asleep. One year, ten years, a hundred years... 18,000 years had passed in a second. One day, Pan Gu woke up suddenly, yet he could see nothing when he opened his eyes. He wondered why he was surrounded by complete darkness. It was so suffocating that he got flurried and felt hot all over, too hard to breathe. He wanted to stand up, yet the eggshell held him so tight that he could not even stretch his legs. Pan Gu was very angry and he could not bear it anymore, scratching randomly. To his surprise, he grabbed a big axe. Thus he held up the big axe with all his strength to hack forward forcefully. With a deafening explosion, that "huge egg" wrapping him tight was split open.

The light and clear things inside the "egg" moved upward slowly, turning into the sky; the heavy and turbid things sank downward slowly, turning into the earth. The sky and the earth that used to be a mixture were, therefore, separated by Pan Gu with his big axe.

When the sky and the earth were separated at first, they were quite close to each other. Being afraid of their getting connected again, Pan Gu, the sky against his head and the earth under his feet, straightened up his waist and changed himself simultaneously with the growth of the sky and the earth. Each day, with the sky elevating itself by one *zhang*, and the earth deepening itself by one *zhang*, Pan Gu's body was also growing with the same height. Hence, another 18,000 years passed. Until one day when the sky was high enough and the earth was deep enough, Pan Gu also grew into a giant. Like a long huge pillar standing between the sky and the earth, he prevented them from connecting again and returning to chaos and darkness.



Another tens of thousands of years passed and the sky and the earth were finally fixed, unlikely to connect with each other again. It was not until then that Pan Gu was reassured; yet he was completely exhausted. Finally the day came when he fell onto the ground with a thud, and died.

At the last gasp of Pan Gu, there appeared great changes on his body. His left eye turned into the bright red sun, his right eye into the silver moon, his last breath into wind and cloud, his last voice into lightning, his hair and beard into glittering stars, his head and hands and feet into the four extremities and mountains, his blood into rivers and seas and lakes, his tendons and veins into roads and paths, his muscles into fertile land, his skin and glandular hair into flowers and grass and trees, his teeth and bones into metals and jewels, and his sweat into raindrops and sweet dewdrops. From then on, the world came into being.

Pan Gu died, yet at his last gasp he didn't forget to leave all he had to the sky and the earth created by himself. He contributed his entire body to make the newborn world more prosperous and more beautiful.