

快捷汉语之阅读系列教程

Quick Chinese

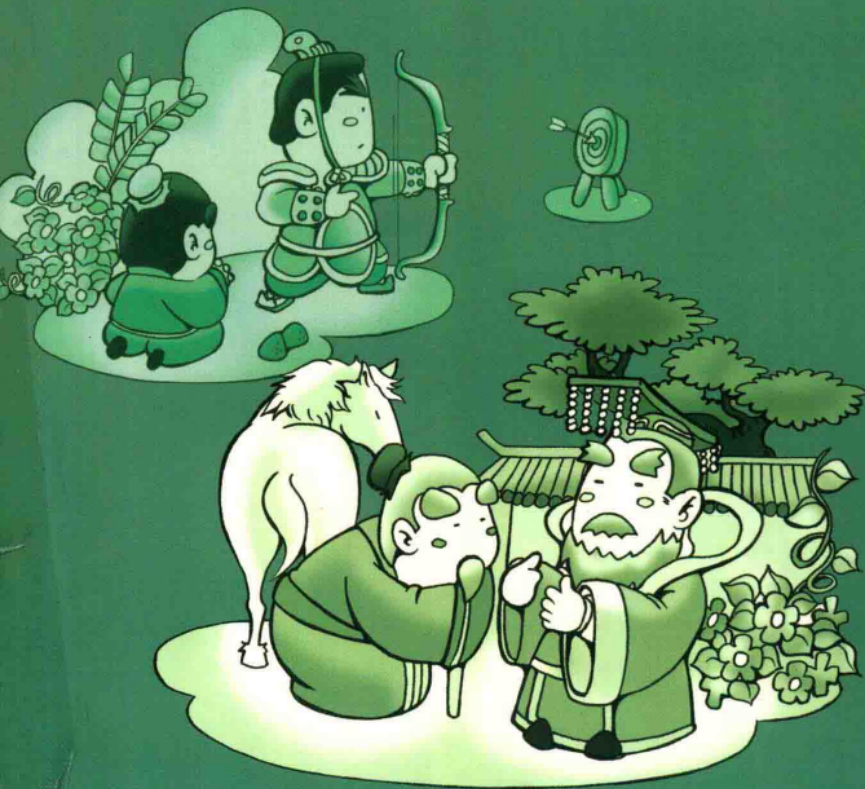
中华故事系列

Chinese Stories Series

主编 孟长勇

中华寓言故事

A Selection of Chinese Fables



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编写说明

《中华故事系列·中华寓言故事》是针对学习汉语的外国人编写的阅读教材,适合于已掌握了八百个左右汉字的学习者使用。本书共选编了五十九个中国古代寓言故事,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。

寓言,往往通过一个具体的小故事,运用比喻、象征等艺术手法,形象地表达一个抽象的哲理。这种哲理是人们从生活中总结出来的有益的经验教训。中国古代寓言历史悠久,语言精练,故事生动,寓意深远。

希腊、印度和中国被称为世界上寓言文学三大发祥地。中国古代寓言故事丰富精彩,充满智慧,是中国古代文学宝库中珍贵的一部分。春秋(前 770—前 476)战国(前 475—前 221)时代,是寓言文学兴盛的黄金时代。当时中国社会正经历着急剧的变革,各种学术流派和哲学思想应运而生。各派思想家为了阐明自己的观点、宣传自己的主张,常常借助故事譬喻,把深奥的道理浅显地表达出来,于是产生了大量精彩的寓言。这些寓言不但对中国文学有着极为深远的影响,而且大大丰富了汉语的表现形式。

中国古代寓言和希腊、印度寓言有一个明显的不同。希腊、印度寓言大多以动物为主,而中国古代寓言大多以人物为主。这是因为中国先秦寓言是在学术兴盛的时代,由于说理争论的需要而产生的。它以丰富的内容、独特的形象和生动的笔触,反映了当时的社会矛盾和政治斗争。可以说中国寓言具有鲜明的民族风格和强烈的时代气息,无论在思想上或艺术上都达到了空前的高度。

通过学习中国古代寓言,外国汉语学习者可以更多地了解中国古代社会及其政治、哲学等方面的情况,了解汉民族的心理特点,了解汉语言思维习惯,更深地了解中华文化的内涵。

本教材由三部分内容构成:

1. 课文。一般在 600~1 000 字。讲述一个古代寓言故事,并注明有出处。为便于阅读,人名、地名、国名、朝代名等专有名词加专名号。另外,还为难理解的词语、句子、中国

古代文化现象等加上了注释,以帮助学习者理解课文内容。

2. 练习。分为“练一练”和“想一想”两个部分。“练一练”的主要练习形式为词语和句式填空,目的是为了帮助学习者复习重点词语,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给它配上了英语译文。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,参考了《中华儿童古今通》《成语故事》《寓言故事》《中国古代寓言》《古代神话寓言选读》等书,在此对作者表示衷心的感谢。

“快捷汉语”编写委员会

Preface

Chinese Stories Series — A Selection of Chinese Fables is a book for non-native speakers who study Chinese as a foreign language. The book is intended for those who have a vocabulary of approximately 800 Chinese characters. It contains 59 ancient Chinese fables which are lucid in narration. Each story is supplemented with related exercises. The book can serve as a textbook for a reading course or supplementary materials for an intensive reading course. It can also be used as stories for Chinese learners to read after class.

Fables are interesting short stories told with metaphors and symbolism to vividly express the profound meaning of life. The moral lessons contained in fables are the truth people have drawn from everyday life. With their refined and vivid language, Chinese fables enjoy a long history and convey profound messages.

Ancient Greek, India and China are known as the three major cradles of fables in world literature. Sparkling with wisdom, the rich ancient Chinese fables are a gem in the treasure house of ancient Chinese literature. The two major periods which saw the boom of fables are the Spring and Autumn Period (770B. C. — 476B. C.) and the Warring States Period (475B. C. — 221B. C.) during which the Chinese society underwent drastic changes and all schools of philosophy abounded. In order to explain their thoughts and advocate their opinions, philosophers of different schools often resorted to stories and parables to express profound meanings with simple words. As a result, a lot of brilliant fables were born, which exerted great impact on the development of Chinese literature and greatly enriched the forms of expression of the Chinese language.

Ancient Chinese fables differ from Greek and Indian fables in that the latter often have animals as the main characters while the former have people as the main characters. This can be explained by the fact that the pre-Qin-Dynasty Chinese fables were born in a time which abounded in intellectual arguments. With their rich stories, unique images and vivid narration, fables served to reflect the social conflicts and political struggles at that time. Characterized by their unique national style and close bond with social development, Chinese fables have achieved a great height both in their philosophical and artistic achievements.

By learning ancient Chinese fables, foreigners will get to know more about the ancient Chinese society, its politics and philosophy. They will also be able to better appreciate Chinese culture through understanding the psychology of the Chinese people, the Chinese language and thinking patterns behind.

Each lesson consists of the following three parts:

I. Text The text contains from 600 to 1,000 characters. Each text tells an ancient fable and gives the source of the story. Proper nouns such as names of people, places and dynasties are underlined. Besides, the notes are available for difficult phrases, sentences and the relevant

ancient Chinese culture to help learners know the text better.

II. Exercise The exercise includes two parts: “Practice” and “Reading comprehension”. The main form of “Practice” is word and pattern blank-filling, which aims to help the learners review the key words and strengthen their grammatical knowledge. “Reading comprehension” includes comprehension questions and true-or-false choice, which helps to examine how much the students have comprehended the text and deepen their impression of the text.

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 that the learners refer to the English version only when they have finished all the Chinese part in each lesson.

In the process of compiling this book, we referred to books such as *A Chinese History Book for Children*, *Chinese Idioms*, *Chinese Fables*, *Ancient Chinese Fables*, *Ancient Chinese Mythologies and Fables*, etc. We hereby express our profound gratitude to the authors.

“Quick Chinese” Compiling Team



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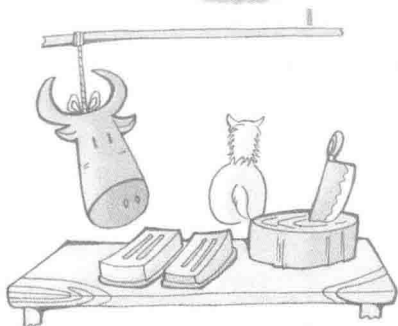
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第一课 挂牛头卖马肉



齐国(国名,在现在的山东北部和河北东南部)的灵公(齐国的一个国君)喜欢看女子穿男子的服装,所以宫里的女人都穿得和男人一样。

没想到,王宫里的习惯影响了民间^①,宫外的女子也都穿男装了。可是灵公却派官员去严厉禁止,说:“如果有女子穿男子的服装,就撕(sī)^②破她的衣服,割断她的衣带!”命令下了之后,到处可以看到破衣服和断带子,但是女子穿男装的风气^③还是没有改变。

晏(Yàn)子是齐国的宰相(zǎixiàng)(官名),他非常聪明,又敢于对国君讲真话。有一天,他去见灵公,灵公就问他:“我严禁民间女子穿男子的服装,违者撕破她们的衣服和带子,却还是不能禁止她们穿男装,这是为什么呢?”



晏子早就知道灵公宫里的情形,就笑着回答:“大王让宫里的女人都穿男子的服装,却去禁止外面的人穿。这仿佛是在门上面挂着牛头,而里面却卖着马肉。大王您要是先禁止宫里的人穿,那么,外

面的人哪里还敢穿呢?”

灵公听完,觉得很有道理,就命令宫里的女子不准再这样装扮(bàn)^④。过了一个月,国内的女子果然没有谁再穿男装了。

灵公让自己身边的女人穿男人的服装,却不许别的女人这样穿,所以那种风气不能禁止。这个故事告诉我们,要制止别人做某事,先要从自己做起。

出自《晏子春秋》



注释：

- ① 民间——人民中间。
- ② 撕——用手扯开使东西破裂。
- ③ 风气——社会上或集体内部流行的爱好或习惯。
- ④ 装扮——装饰；打扮。

练一练



根据故事内容填空：

1. _____, 王宫里的习惯 _____ 了 _____, 宫外的女子也都穿男装了。可是灵公却派官员去严厉 _____, 说：“如果有女子穿男子的服装, 就 _____ 破她的衣服, _____ 断她的衣带!” 命令下了之后, _____ 可以看到破衣服和断带子, 但是女子穿男装的 _____ 还是没有改变。
2. 晏子早就知道灵公宫里的 _____, 就笑着回答：“大王让宫里的女人都穿男子的服装, 却去 _____ 外面的人穿。这 _____ 是在门上面 _____ 着牛头, 而里面却卖着马肉。”

想一想



根据故事内容判断正误并说出理由：

1. 灵公喜欢女人装扮成男人的样子。()
2. 宫里的女人们不喜欢女人的服装, 所以都穿男人的服装。()
3. 全国的女人都模仿宫里女人的样子, 于是齐国流行女人穿男人的服装。()
4. 灵公派官员去禁止民间女子穿男子服装, 但是没有取得好效果。()
5. 晏子说灵公的王宫门口挂着牛头, 里面却卖马肉, 这样不好。()
6. 灵公接受了晏子的建议, 一个月后, 国内就没有女人再穿男人的衣服了。()

课文译文



Hanging up an ox head but selling meat of horse

Duke Ling of Qi (in present north of Shandong Province and southeast of Hebei Province), liked to see women wearing men's clothes. So all the women in the palace were dressed like men.

It was unexpected that the dressing fashion in the palace should start to influence the trend in the society. Soon afterwards all the women outside the palace were dressed like men too. However, Duke Ling sent officials to make an announcement, "If any woman is found dressed in men's clothes, her clothes will be torn up and her waistbands will be ripped up." After the announcement, soon torn clothes and ripped waistbands could be seen everywhere. But the trend was not stopped.

Yanzi was the prime minister of the State of Qi, who was very wise and had courage to tell the truth to the ruler. One day, he went to see Duke Ling, who asked him, "I forbid common women to wear men's clothes by way of tearing up their dresses and ripping their waistbands. But the trend could not be stopped. What is the reason?"

Yanzi knew the situation in the palace and replied with a smile, "Your Highness, you ask women in the palace to be dressed like men, but do not allow the people outside to do the same. This is like hanging up the head of an ox at the door but selling horse meat inside. If Your Highness forbid the trend in the palace first, who else outside the palace would dare to disobey?"

Duke Ling thought his words reasonable. Therefore he issued an order to forbid women in the palace to be dressed like men. Sure enough, after one month, there was no woman in the country wearing men's clothes anymore.

Duke Ling asked women near him to put on men's dress but forbade other women to follow the fashion, therefore he failed. This story tells us that if you don't want other people to do something, you should stop doing it yourself first.



From Yanzi's Spring and Autumn Annals



第二课 社鼠猛狗



齐景公(齐国的一个国君)问晏子：“治理国家，什么事情最让人担忧^①呢？”

晏子说：“最让人担忧的是社^②鼠。”

景公觉得奇怪，就追问：“为什么呢？”

晏子说：“老鼠最喜欢在社里做窝，因为那里面有排列着直木的泥墙。老鼠们就躲在那里。人们虽然知道老鼠藏在里面，却不容易抓住并杀了它们。因为如果用火去熏(xūn)^③，怕烧了里面的木头；用水去灌(guàn)^④呢，又怕冲坏了泥墙。因为要顾全^⑤社，所以老鼠们很难被捕杀。一个国家也有这种情况。一些在国君周围跟国君很亲近的人就和社鼠一样，在国君面前隐藏自己

恶的一面，在百姓面前依仗着国君的权势做坏事。如果不惩处，他们就无所顾忌^⑥地干坏事；要是惩处，他们却是国君最亲近的人，有国君保护着——这就是国家的社鼠啊！”



景公连连点头。晏子继续说：

“有一个卖酒的地方，环境布置得非常整齐，器具收拾得非常清洁，门口挂着很长的酒旗。可是，没有人来买，店主的酒也放坏了。他去问邻居为什么没人到自己这里买酒。邻居对他说：‘你的狗非常凶恶。有人来买酒，你的狗就乱咬，替你拒绝了买卖，所以你的酒卖不出去呀！’其实，一个国家也有这样的恶狗，就是有些当权^⑦的人。如果有才能的人想来进见国君，那当权的人怕他被国君任用了，自己会失去国君的喜爱，就对他乱咬，不让他进见，这些人就是国家的恶狗。周围亲近的人是社鼠，当权的人是恶狗，做国君的怎么能不受到蒙蔽(méngbì)^⑧？国家怎么能不让人担忧呢？”

在最高权力者的周围，往往会聚集一些依靠权力为自己获取利益的人，他们往往会危害国家的利益，而惩处他们却不容易。

出自《晏子春秋》

注释：

- ① 担忧——担心；忧虑。
- ② 社——古代祭祀神的地方。
- ③ 熏——用烟火烧灼。
- ④ 灌——把水倒进去。
- ⑤ 顾全——考虑到并保全，使不受损害。
- ⑥ 无所顾忌——（说话、做事）没有顾虑和害怕。
- ⑦ 当权——掌握权力。
- ⑧ 蒙蔽——隐瞒真相；骗人。

练一练



根据故事内容填空：

1. 老鼠最喜欢在社里_____,因为那里面有_____着直木的泥墙。老鼠们就躲在那里。人们_____知道老鼠_____在里面,却不容易抓住并杀了它们。因为如果用火去_____,怕烧了里面的木头;用水去_____呢,又怕冲坏了泥墙。因为要_____社,所以老鼠们很难被捕杀。
2. 一些在国君周围跟国君很_____的人就和社鼠一样,在国君面前_____自己_____的一面,在百姓面前_____着国君的_____做坏事。如果不_____,他们就_____地干坏事;要是_____,他们却是国君最亲近的人,有国君保护着。
3. 一个国家也有这样的恶狗,就是有些_____的人。如果有才能的人想来进见国君,那_____的人怕他被国君_____了,自己会_____国君的喜爱,就对他乱咬,不让他进见。
4. 周围_____的人是社鼠,_____的人是恶狗,做国君的怎么能不受到_____? 国家怎么能不让人_____呢?

想一想



根据故事内容判断正误并说出理由：

1. 社是祭祀神的地方,有不少老鼠住在里面,人们不想随便杀它们。()
2. 社里不能随使用火,也不能随使用水。()
3. 人们要顾全社,所以无法顺利消灭老鼠。()
4. 那个卖酒的人生意不好,是因为他有一只非常凶恶的狗,吓跑了客人。()
5. 国君周围也会有吓跑人的凶恶的狗。()
6. 那些依仗权势的人会欺骗国君,危害国家。()

课文译文



The mice in the temple and the fierce dog in the liquor store

Duke Jing of Qi asked Yanzi, "What could be the biggest worry of a ruler for the governance of a country?"

Yanzi answered, "The biggest worry should be the mice in the temple."

Duke Jing asked with surprise, "But why?"

Yanzi answered, "Mice most prefer to make home in the temple, because there are mud walls supported by straight wood pillars where they can hide. People know there are mice hidden inside but it is not easy to catch and kill them. If people want to set fire to smoke the mice out, they have concern that the fire would burn the wood; if people want to pour water in to flood the mice out, they have concern that the water would destroy the mud wall. Due to concerns of damage to the temple, mice cannot be caught and killed. It is the same for a country. Some of the people surrounding the ruler of a country and close to him are like the mice in the temple. They conceal their evil from the ruler but conduct crimes against common people as they are favored by the ruler. If not punished, they will continue doing the evil unscrupulously. But punishment won't be effective as they are most close to the ruler and protected by him. They are like those mice in the temple for a country."

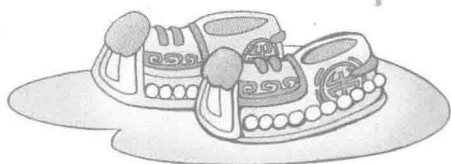
Duke Jing nodded. Yanzi continued to say, "There used to be a liquor store, neatly arranged, utensils clean and long banners hung at the gate. But no customers came and the owner's liquor turned sour. He asked his neighbor why nobody came to buy his liquor. His neighbor told him, 'Your dog is very fierce. It bites at anyone who comes near to buy your liquor. It turns down business for you.

Therefore you can't sell any liquor.' As a matter of fact, those who are in power with vested interest are like such fierce dogs in a country. When talents want to come and meet with the ruler of the country, these powerful people are afraid that if the ruler hires the talents they would lose favor from him. Therefore they bite at the talents and prevent them from meeting him. They are the fierce dogs for a country. Surrounded with people like the mice in the temple and isolated by powerful people like the fierce dogs in the liquor store, how could the ruler not be blinded and how could people not worry about the future of that country?"

The man with the biggest power is usually surrounded by people who exploit their power for their own interests. They usually harm the interests of the country and yet it is not easy to punish them.



From Yanzi's Spring and Autumn Annals



第三课 重履^①临朝

齐景公命令一位来自鲁(Lǔ)国(国名,在现在的山东西南部)的工人为自己特别制作一双鞋子,用黄金的细条做鞋带,再用白银来装饰鞋面,四周缀(zhuì)^②着珍珠,鞋头上镶(xiāng)^③着美玉,长一尺^④。齐景公在冬天穿着这双鞋去临朝(cháo)听政^⑤。

这天,晏子来拜见,景公站起来迎接,没想到因为穿的鞋子太重了,只能把脚稍微抬起来一点儿,却不能迈步向前走。于是他赶紧又坐下,搭讪(shàn)^⑥着问:“今天外面冷吗?”

晏子早就看见了景公穿的那双鞋子,就回答说:“大王您为什么问起天冷不冷呢?我听说从前圣(shèng)人^⑦做衣服,要求冬天的衣服要轻而暖,夏天的衣服要轻而凉。大王在冬天穿了这样金银珠玉装饰的鞋子,那肯定特别冷。

而且鞋子太重了,使得两只脚不能自由活动,这不是为了贵重华美而失去鞋子本来的作用了吗?所以我觉得这完全是做鞋子的鲁工的错,他不知寒暖,不分轻重,以致^⑧妨(fáng)害^⑨了您正常的生活,这是他第一条罪;制作这么不合常规的鞋子,让您被其他诸侯(zhūhóu)^⑩嘲笑,是他第二条罪;浪

费了那么多金钱,做了一双一点儿好处都没有的鞋子,又引起百姓的怨恨,是他第三条罪。所以,我请求大王将他抓来,判他有罪!”

景公想不到穿了一双鞋子,却引出晏子许多大道理来,正后悔不该穿它,后来听晏子说要治那个鲁工的罪,心里又可怜鲁工,就说鲁工做鞋子那么辛苦,这次就饶了他,不要问罪了。

晏子却坚决地说:“不行!我听说辛苦了身体,去做好事,那就应该重赏;如果辛苦了身体,去做坏事,那就犯了重罪。”

景公听了没话可说。晏子立刻就命令人去捉拿鲁工,又派人押送他出境,

