

海外少年儿童汉语读物
OVERSEAS CHINESE CHILDREN'S READERS



中华神话故事

CHINESE FAIRY TALES

BILINGUAL IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH 中英对照 注音彩图
WITH PINYIN PHONETIC SYMBOLS AND COLOR ILLUSTRATIONS

中国侨都编辑部 主编
EDITED BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF CHINA OVERSEAS



广东省出版集团



新世纪出版社

17175.4
2015

华人中心

海外少年儿童汉语读物

OVERSEAS CHINESE CHILDREN'S READERS

中华神话故事

CHINESE FAIRY TALES

BILINGUAL IN CHINESE AND ENGLISH 中英对照 注音彩图
WITH PINYIN PHONETIC SYMBOLS AND COLOR ILLUSTRATIONS

中国侨都编辑部 主编

EDITED BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF CHINA OVERSEAS



· 广州 ·



广东省出版集团



新世纪出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海外少年儿童汉语读物 / 中国侨都编辑部主编. —广州:

新世纪出版社, 2009.10

ISBN 978-7-5405-4088-3

I. 海… II. 中… III. 汉语—对外汉语教学—教学参考资料 IV. H195.4

中国版本图书馆CPI数据核字(2009)第173695号

海外少年儿童汉语读物
OVERSEAS CHINESE CHILDREN'S READERS

中华神话故事

CHINESE FAIRY TALES

中国侨都编辑部 主编
EDITED BY THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF CHINA OVERSEAS

总策划: 彭晓利

出版人: 陈锐军

责任编辑: 王小斌

华 丽

责任技编: 王建慧

编 选: 余成泽

特约编辑: 陆永富

封面设计: 陆永富

插 图: 蒋志伊

翻 译: 陈玉麟

出版发行: 新世纪出版社

印 刷: 广州市快美印务有限公司

开 本: 889毫米X1194毫米 16开

印 张: 23

字 数: 460千字

版 次: 2009年10月第1版

印 次: 2009年10月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5405-4088-3

定 价: 148.00元(共5册)

质量监督电话: (020) 83787655

(版权所有 侵权必究)





中西交汇 传承文明

As east and west interflow civilization is carried on

李 巍
Li Wei



“床前明月光，疑是地上霜。举头望明月，低头思故乡。”这首千古传唱的唐诗，是博大精深的中华民族传统文化源远流长的极佳象征，她是中华民族的灵魂。黑眼睛、黄皮肤的中华儿女，无论身处世界任何角落，中华文化永远是他们心中的根。

祖籍江门五邑的海外乡亲近400万人，遍布世界107个国家和地区。他们身居海外，心系故土，在接受西方文化熏陶的同时，依然对中华文化一往情深。他们也为中华文化融入世界和西方文化引入中国作出了巨大的贡献。

应众多海外乡亲的意愿，为便于海外华侨华人对中华文化的传承、对侨乡故土的认知，为促进中外多元文化的进一步交流，江门市外事侨务局会同江门市文化广电新闻出版局、江门市对外文化交流协会、中国侨都编辑部联合筹划这套系列丛书，定名为《海外少年儿童汉语读物》，该书采用中英文对照、图文并茂的方式，为海外华人提供适用的中华文化经典读物。

该丛书的出版，是中外文化交流的结晶，更是侨乡文化的成果。我衷心希望，中华文化在世界多元文化的融汇中不断发展，并祝《海外少年儿童汉语读物》系列丛书这棵幼苗沐浴着中西文化的雨露茁壮成长！

(李 巍：现任全国政协常委、江门市人民政府副市长)

“So bright a gleam on the foot of my bed—Could there have been a frost already? Lifting myself to look, I found that it was moonlight. Sinking back again, I thought suddenly of home.”

This Tang poem, which has been recited by generations after generations, bespeaking the long-reaching source of the expansive and profound traditional Chinese culture, is a sparkling reflection of the soul of the Chinese nation. All sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, with black eyes and yellow skin, no matter where on earth they are, always keep in their mind the consciousness of their roots of Chinese culture.

Nearly 4 million overseas Chinese trace their ancestry to the Jiangmen Wuyi area. Their residency spreads out to 107 countries and regions all over the world. Though they may live far away, there is always a tie that binds their heart to their homeland. While accepting western cultures, deep down they also feel an unalienable attachment for Chinese culture. They have made great contributions in introducing Chinese culture into the global world, as well as western cultures into China.

In response to the wishes of many compatriots living overseas, to provide a ready access for overseas Chinese to Chinese culture, to improve their knowledge of their ancestral land, and to promote the interflow between Chinese culture and foreign cultures in their variegated forms, a series of books are to be published under the cover title of “Overseas Chinese Children's Readers”. The series is sponsored by the Jiangmen Bureau for Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs, and co-edited and published by the Jiangmen Bureau for Culture, Broadcasting, Press and Publication, the Jiangmen Association for External Cultural Exchange, and the Editorial Board of *China Overseas*. The books will come out in original Chinese text coupled with English explanation, and will all be richly illustrated. It is hoped they will serve as suitable extracurricular reading for overseas Chinese.

The publication of the above-mentioned series is itself a product of the cultural exchange between Chinese and foreign cultures, as well as a fruit of culture that has been fructified from the homeland of overseas Chinese. I sincerely hope that the Chinese culture will continue to grow and develop amidst the merge of the pluralistic cultures of the world. I also hope that the newly sprouted series will grow up strong as it will continuously be nurtured by the rain and dew of Chinese as well as western cultures.



目录

CONTENTS

pán gǔ kāi tiān pì dì2
盘古开天辟地
Pan Gu creates the world

nǚ wā zào rén yǔ bǔ tiān4
女娲造人与补天
Nǚ WA creates humans and patches the sky

suì rén shì zuàn mù qǔ huǒ6
燧人氏钻木取火
Sui Ren drills the wood to make fire

shén nóng cháng bǎi cǎo8
神农尝百草
Shen Nong tastes hundred kinds of herbs

fú xī de chuán shuō10
伏羲的传说
The Legend of Fu Xi

cāng jié zào zì12
仓颉造字
Cang Jie creates the words

huáng dì fá chī yóu14
黄帝伐蚩尤
The Yellow Emperor attacks Chi You

jīng wèi tián hǎi16
精卫填海
Jingwei determines to fill up the sea

kuā fù zhuī rì18
夸父追日
Kua Fu chases the sun

xíng tiān wǔ gān qī20
刑天舞干戚
Xing Tian with the axe and the shield

yú gōng yí shān22
愚公移山
The Foolish Old Man removes the mountains

niú láng zhī nǚ24
牛郎织女
The Cowherd and the Weaver

gòng gōng nù chù bù zhōu shān26
共工怒触不周山
Gong Gong crashes down on the Buzhou Mountain

pán hǔ28
盘瓠
Pan Hu

chóng míng niǎo30
重明鸟
The bird named Chong Ming

dà yǔ zhì shuǐ32
大禹治水
Da Yu tames the flood

wèi fù bào chóu de méi jiān chǐ34
为父报仇的眉间尺
Mei Jianchi revenges his father

xiāng fēi zhú36
湘妃竹
Mottled bamboos

hòu yì shè rì38
后羿射日
Hou Yi shoots down the suns

cháng é bèn yuè40
嫦娥奔月
Chang Er flies to the Moon

wú gāng fá guì42
吴刚伐桂
Wu Gang chops the sweet-scented osmanthus tree

né zhā nào hǎi44
哪吒闹海
Ne Zha conquers the dragon king

wàng dì huà juān46
望帝化鹃
Wang Di turns into a cuckoo

bā xiān guò hǎi48
八仙过海
The eight immortals crossing the sea

tián luó gū niang50
田螺姑娘
The snail girl

bái shé zhuàn52
白蛇传
Tale of the White Snake

bǎi niǎo cháo fèng54
百鸟朝凤
The phoenix worshiped by hundreds of birds

jú huā xiān zǐ56
菊花仙子
The chrysanthemum fairy

lǐ yú tiào lóng mén58
鲤鱼跳龙门
The carp jumps over the Dragon Gate

nián de gù shì60
年的故事
The Story of Nian



pán gǔ kāi tiān pì dì 盘古开天辟地

xiāng chuán tiān dì běn lái shì hēi àn hùn dùn de yí tuán pán gǔ jiù yùn yù zài qí zhōng guò le yí wàn bā qiān
相传，天地本来是黑暗混沌的一团，盘古就孕育在其中。过了一万八千
nián tū rán shān bēng dì liè yì shēng jù xiǎng hùn dùn bù fēn de tiān dì jiù bèi pán gǔ fēn kāi le tā shǒu tuō zhe tiān
年，突然，山崩地裂一声巨响，混沌不分的天地就被盘古分开了，他手托着天，
jiǎo tà zhe dì tiān měi tiān shēng gāo yí zhàng dì měi tiān jiā hòu yí zhàng pán gǔ de shēn tǐ měi tiān yě zēng cháng yí zhàng
脚踏着地。天每天升高一丈，地每天加厚一丈，盘古的身体每天也增长一丈。
zhè yàng yòu guò le yí wàn bā qiān nián pán gǔ de shēn tǐ zhǎng de yǒu jiǔ wàn lǐ gāo xiàng yì gēn jù dà wú bǐ de zhù
这样又过了一万八千年，盘古的身体长得有九万里高，像一根巨大无比的柱
zi lì zài tiān dì dāng zhōng shǐ tiān dì wú fǎ chóng xīn hé lǒng dàn pán gǔ yě shí fēn fá láo le zhōng yú dǎo xià lái
子，立在天地当中，使天地无法重新合拢。但盘古也十分疲劳了，终于倒下来
sǐ qù le
死去了。

pán gǔ sǐ hòu tiān dì yòu fā shēng le qí guài de biàn huà tā fā chū de shēng yīn biàn chéng le léi tíng tā hū chū
盘古死后，天地又发生了奇怪的变化。他发出的声音变成了雷霆；他呼出
de qì biàn chéng le fēng yún tā de zuǒ yǎn biàn chéng le tài yáng yòu yǎn biàn chéng le yuè liang tā de shēn qū hé sì zhī biàn
的气变成了风云。他的左眼变成了太阳，右眼变成了月亮；他的身躯和四肢变
chéng le sān shān hé wǔ yuè tā de xuè yè biàn chéng le jiāng hé hú hǎi jīn mài biàn chéng le dào lù jī ròu biàn chéng le tián
成了三山和五岳；他的血液变成了江河湖海，筋脉变成了道路，肌肉变成了田
tǔ tóu fà hé hú xū biàn chéng le tiān shàng de xīng xīng pí fū hé hàn máo biàn chéng le huā cǎo shù mù tā de yá chǐ
土，头发和胡须变成了天上的星星，皮肤和汗毛变成了花草树木；他的牙齿、
gǔ tóu biàn chéng shǎn guāng de jīn shǔ jiān yìng de shí tóu hé yuán liàng de zhēn zhū yù shí tā liú chū de hàn shuǐ biàn chéng le yǔ
骨头变成闪光的金属、坚硬的石头和圆亮的珍珠玉石；他流出的汗水变成了雨
lù zhǎng zài tā shēn shàng de gè lèi jì shēng wù shòu dào yáng guāng yǔ lù de zī yǎng biàn chéng le dà dì shàng de lí mín bǎi
露。长在他身上的各类寄生物，受到阳光雨露的滋养，变成了大地上的黎民百
xìng zhè yàng pán gǔ kāi tiān pì dì yǐ hòu yòu yòng tā zhěng gè shēn tǐ yùn yù le tiān dì wàn wù
姓。这样，盘古开天辟地以后，又用他整个身体孕育了天地万物。

kāi tiān pì dì de pán gǔ shòu dào rén men de chóng jìng wǒ guó xī nán dì qū yì xiē mín zú zhōng hái liú chuán zhe
开天辟地的盘古，受到人们的崇敬。我国西南地区一些民族中，还流传着
chóng bài pán gǔ de gè zhǒng yí shì hé shén huà
崇拜盘古的各种仪式和神话。

【神话启示】

盘古生前完成开天辟地的伟大业绩，死后永远留给后人无穷无尽的宝藏，成为中华民族崇拜的英雄。神话赞扬了一种开创世界的博大胸怀，无私奉献的精神。





PAN GU CREATES THE WORLD

According to legend, the world (not just the earth), was just a big black ball of chaos, with no order whatsoever. Inside this chaos there was Pan Gu. He slept in this ball for 18,000 years, and then one day, he woke up and cracked the ball into pieces. By separating the sky from the heavy part of the ball, Pan Gu was able to stand in the middle with his feet touching earth and his hands supporting the sky. After the sky and the earth had formed, they began to grow 10 feet a day. After another 18,000 years, Pan Gu had grown with them and acted as a pillar standing 90 thousand *li* between them so they could never join again. At last, Pan Gu was so tired that he died.

After Pan Gu died, strange changes happened to the sky and the earth: his voice became rolling thunders, his breath became wind and clouds, one of his eyes became the sun and the other the moon. His body and limbs became four poles and five mighty mountains, his blood became roaring waters, his veins became roads, his muscles became land, his hair and beard became the innumerable stars in the sky, his skin and the fine hairs on

his body became flowers and trees, and his bones and teeth turned into jades and pearls. His sweat became rain and dew that nourished all things on earth. In this way, Pan Gu used everything from his body to nurture all things on earth.

Pan Gu created the world, and people respected him. Even today, various ceremonies of worship are held and tales are spread far and wide about Pan Gu among some minorities in southwest China.

[Enlightenment]

Pan Gu created the world and left endless treasures to future generations to come. He has become a national hero of the Chinese nation embodying the might of creation and the spirit of selfless dedication.



nǚ wā zào rén yǔ bǔ tiān 女娲造人与补天

tiān dì kāi pì yǐ hòu dà dì shàng suī rán yǒu le shān chuān hú pō huā cǎo niǎo shòu kě shì hái méi yǒu rén lèi
天地开辟以后，大地上虽然有了山川、湖泊、花草鸟兽，可是还没有人类
de zōng jì nǚ wā xiǎng chuàng zào yī zhǒng xīn de shēng mìng yú shì tā zhuā qǐ le dì shàng de huáng tǔ fǎng zhào zì jǐ yǐng
的踪迹。女娲想创造一种新的生命，于是，她抓起了地上的黄土，仿照自己映
zài shuǐ zhōng de xíng mào róu tuán niē chéng yí gè gè xiǎo rén de xíng zhuàng zhè xiē ní rén yí fàng dào dì miàn shàng jiù yǒu le
在水中的形貌，揉团捏成一个个人人的形状。这些泥人一放到地面上，就有了
shēng mìng huó bèng luàn tiào nǚ wā gěi tā men qǔ míng jiào zuò rén jiù zhè yàng tā yòng huáng ní niē zào le xǔ duō
生命，活蹦乱跳，女娲给他们取名叫做“人”。就这样，她用黄泥捏造了许多
nán nán nǚ nǚ de rén dàn shì yòng shǒu niē rén bì jìng tài màn nǚ wā biàn ná qǐ yí jié cǎo shéng jiǎo bàn shàng shēn huáng de
男男女女的人。但是用手捏人毕竟太慢，女娲便拿起一截草绳，搅拌上深黄的
ní jiāng xiàng dì miàn huī sǎ jié guǒ ní diǎn jiàn luò de dì fang yě dōu biàn chéng yí gè gè huó bèng luàn tiào de rén yú shì
泥浆向地面挥洒，结果泥点溅落的地方，也都变成一个活蹦乱跳的人。于是，
dà dì shàng dào chù dōu yǒu le rén lèi huó dòng de zōng jì nǚ wā hái shǐ nán nǚ xiāng pèi jiào tā men zì jǐ shēng yù hòu dài
大地上到处都有了人类活动的踪迹。女娲还使男女相配，叫他们自己生育后代，
yí dài yí dài mián yán
一代一代绵延。

hòu lái bù zhī shén me yuán yīn yǔ zhòu tū rán fā shēng le yí cháng dà zāi nàn bàn biān tiān kōng tān tā xià lái bìng
后来不知什么原因，宇宙突然发生了一场大灾难，半边天空坍塌下来，并
chū xiàn le zhǒng zhǒng kě pà de xiàn xiàng tiān shàng lòu chū yí gè gè kě pà de hēi kū long dì shàng chū xiàn yí dào dào jù dà
出现了种种可怕的现象，天上露出一个个可怕的黑窟窿，地上出现一道道巨大
de liè kǒu shān lín rán qǐ xióng xióng liè huǒ dì dǐ pēn yǒng chū tāo tāo hóng shuǐ gè zhǒng měng shòu è qín fēn fēn cuàn chū
的裂口，山林燃起熊熊烈火，地底喷涌出滔滔洪水，各种猛兽、恶禽纷纷窜出
lái wēi hài rén lèi nǚ wā jiàn rén lèi zāo shòu zhè yàng cǎn liè de zāi huò jiù quán lì bǔ xiū tiān dì tā xiān zài guān hé
来危害人类。女娲见人类遭受这样惨烈的灾祸，就全力补修天地。她先在灌河
zhōng tiāo xuǎn wǔ cǎi shí róng liàn chéng jiāo hú bǎ tiān shàng de kū long yí gè gè bǔ hǎo yòu shā le yí zhī dà guī kǎn
中挑选五彩石，熔炼成胶糊，把天上的窟窿一个个补好。又杀了一只大龟，砍
xià tā de sì zhī jiǎo shù zài dà dì sì fāng bǎ tiān kōng zhī chēng qǐ lái jiē zhe shā le hēi lóng gǎn zǒu gè zhǒng è qín
下它的四只脚竖在大地方，把天空支撑起来。接着杀了黑龙，赶走各种恶禽
měng shòu yòng lú wěi huī zǔ sè le héng liú de hóng shuǐ zhì cǐ zāi nàn dé yǐ píng xī rén lèi dé dào zhěng jiù rén
猛兽，用芦苇灰阻塞了横流的洪水。至此，灾难得以平息，人类得到拯救，人
shì jiān yòu yǒu le xīn xīn xiàng róng de jǐng xiàng
世间又有了欣欣向荣的景象。

【神话启示】

从这个神话中，可以看出女娲创造人类的伟大行为。她勇敢善良，消除自然灾害，不辞辛劳，为人谋福；也可看出：原始时代自然灾害对人类的威胁和人类面对自然灾害时顽强艰苦的抗争。





NÜ WA CREATES HUMANS AND PATCHES THE SKY

Long long ago the world was created with mountains, lakes, flowers and animals on the earth, but there was no human. Nü Wa wanted to create one new form of life, so she reached down and picked up a handful of dirt, mixed it with water and molded it into a figure that looked just like her. As soon as she put it on the ground, it came to life. Nü Wa named it "Human". She was so pleased with her creation that she went on making many more figures including, men and women. Nü Wa thought it was too slow to make "Humans" one at a time, so she dipped a piece of string in the mud, sprinkled them onto the ground, and there they were, many men and women dancing around her cheerfully and all her loneliness was dispelled. Since then, humans can be found everywhere on earth. Nü Wa also made man and woman mate and give births so that the human race could continue.

Later, all of a sudden, the universe had an earth-shattering change for some unknown reasons. Half of the sky had collapsed, causing all sorts of terrifying phenomena: there appeared scary dark holes in the sky; the ground cracked, leaving a giant opening; the forest was on fire; heavy floods spew out from underground;

and all kinds of wild beasts and wicked birds ran about in abundance to harm people. Seeing the human race was suffering such a disaster, Nü Wa started to repair the sky with all her might. She first filled the holes of the sky with melted colorful stones selected from the river, then she used four feet chopped from a big turtle she killed to support the four corners of the sky. She then killed the black dragon, expelled all kinds of wild beasts and wicked birds, and blocked the flood with the ash of reeds. The disaster was ended, the people were saved, and the world had another prosperous future.

[Enlightenment]

Nü Wa spared no pains to combat natural disasters and improve humankind's welfare. We can also see that in ancient times the natural disasters threatened humans who had to continuously struggle to overcome them.



sui rén shì zuàn mù qǔ huǒ 燧人氏钻木取火

zài hěn jiǔ hěn jiǔ yǐ qián huǒ shì yóu tiān shàng de léi shén zhǎng guǎn chú le léi shén de ǒu rán shǎng cì rén lèi wú
在很久很久以前，火是由天上的雷神掌管。除了雷神的偶然赏赐，人类无
fǎ dé dào huǒ zhǒng
法得到火种。

chuán shuō zài tài yáng hé yuè liang dōu zhào bú dào de yáo yuǎn dì fāng yǒu yí gè guó jiā jiào suì míng guó nà lǐ yǒu yí
传说在太阳和月亮都照不到的遥远地方，有一个国家叫燧明国，那里有一
kē jiào "suì mù" de shù tā de shù gān hé zhī tiáo néng fā chū guāng hé rè
棵叫“燧木”的树，它的树干和枝条能发出光和热。

jǐn guǎn xǔ duō rén zài xún zhǎo huǒ zhǒng de lù shàng diū le xìng mìng dàn shì yǒu yí wèi nián qīng rén hái shì jué xīn qù
尽管许多人在寻找火种的路上丢了性命，但是，有一位年轻人还是决心去
xún zhǎo huǒ zhǒng nián qīng rén fān guò gāo shān shè guò dà hé chuān guò sēn lín lì jìn jiān xīn zhōng yú lái dào le suì
寻找火种。年轻人翻过高山，涉过大河，穿过森林，历尽艰辛，终于来到了燧
míng guó de "suì mù" shù xià zhè shí hòu tā fā xiàn jiù zài suì mù shù shàng yǒu jǐ zhī dà niǎo zhèng zài yòng duǎn ér
明国的“燧木”树下。这时候，他发现就在燧木树上，有几只大鸟正在用短而
yìng de huì zhuó shù shàng de chóng zi zhǐ yào tā men yì zhuó shù shàng jiù shǎn chū míng liàng de huǒ huā nián qīng rén kàn dào zhè
硬的喙啄树上的虫子。只要它们一啄，树上就闪出明亮的火花。年轻人看到这
zhǒng qíng jǐng nǎo zi lì líng guāng yì shǎn tā lì kè zhé le yí xiē suì mù de shù zhī yòng xiǎo shù zhī qù zuàn dà shù zhī
种情景，脑子里灵光一闪。他立刻折了一些燧木的树枝，用小树枝去钻大树枝，
shù zhī shàng guǒ rán shǎn chū huǒ guāng kě shì zhe bù qǐ huǒ lái nián qīng rén bù huī xīn tā zhǎo lái gè zhǒng shù zhī nài
树枝上果然闪出火光，可是着不起火来。年轻人不灰心，他找来各种树枝，耐
xīn de yòng bù tóng de shù zhī jìn xíng mó cā zhōng yú shù zhī shàng mào yān le rán hòu zhe huǒ le nián qīng rén gāo xìng
心地用不同的树枝进行摩擦。终于，树枝上冒烟了，然后着火了。年轻人高兴
de liú xià le yǎn lèi
地流下了眼泪。

nián qīng rén huí dào le jiā xiāng wèi rén men dài lái le yǒng yuǎn bú huì xī miè de huǒ zhǒng —— zuàn mù qǔ huǒ de bàn
年轻人回到了家乡，为人们带来了永远不会熄灭的火种——钻木取火的办
fǎ cóng cǐ rén men zài yě bú yòng shēng huó zài hán lěng hé kǒng jù zhōng le rén men bèi zhè ge nián qīng rén de yǒng qì hé
法，从此，人们再也不用生活在寒冷和恐惧中了。人们被这个年轻人的勇气和
zhì huì zhé fú tuī jǔ tā zuò shǒu lǐng bìng chēng tā wéi suì rén yě jiù shì qǔ huǒ zhě de yì sī
智慧折服，推举他做首领，并称他为“燧人”，也就是取火者的意思。

【神话启示】

燧人氏，不怕艰苦，历经重重困难，取得火种，为人们的光明未来作出贡献。他的这种为人们谋福利的精神必然会受到人们的拥护和赞扬。





SUI REN DRILLS THE WOOD TO MAKE FIRE

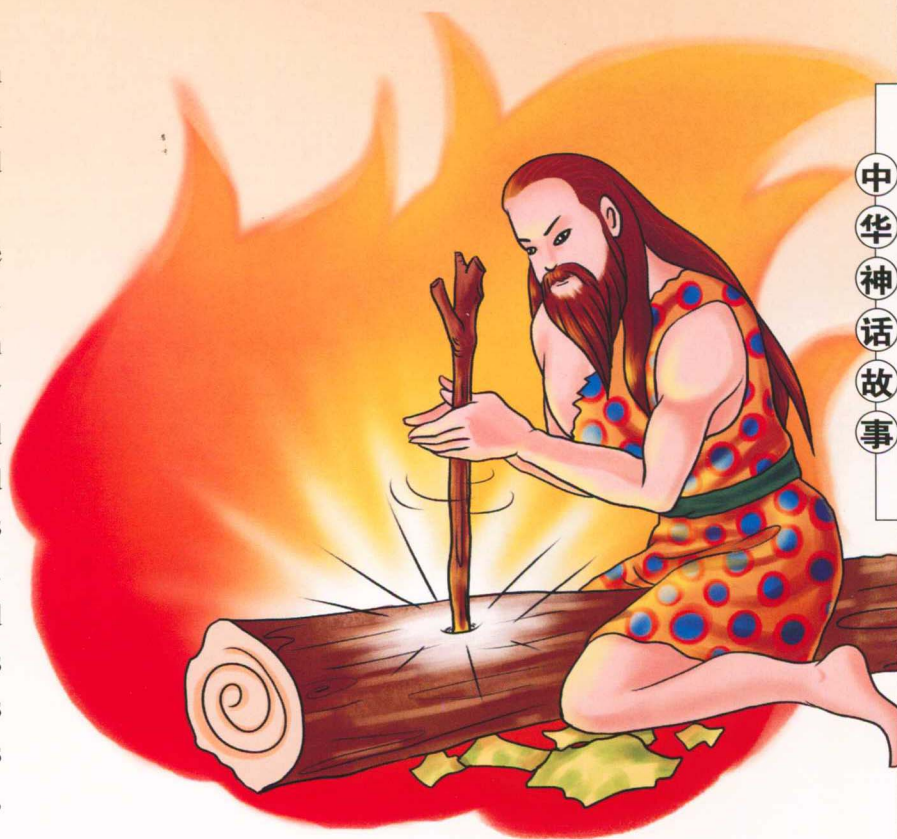
Long, long ago, the god of thunder was in charge of fire. People could not get fire except as a gift from the god.

Legend has it that in a remote place where the sun and the moon did not shine, there was a tree called Sui wood whose trunk and branches can release light and heat.

Although many people lost their lives in the search for fire, a young man was determined to get it. He climbed mountains, crossed rivers, passed through forests, went through all kinds of hardships, and finally arrived at Sui Wood in the Sui country. There he found several big birds picking worms with their short and hard beaks. Whenever the birds pecked, bright sparks flashed on the branches. This inspired the young man. He then got some branches from the Sui wood, and drilled a big branch with small branches. Some sparks came out and then died down, but the young man was not discouraged. He looked for all kinds of branches and continued his experiments patiently. Finally,

smoke came out from a branch, and then it caught on fire. The young man was in tears of joy.

The young man returned to his hometown with his invention, making fire by rubbing two pieces of branches. From then on people never had to live in cold and fear. The young man was elected their leader because of his courage and wisdom and was called Sui Ren, meaning "Person who made fire".



[Enlightenment]

Sui Ren did not fear hard work and difficulties and discovered the method of making fire. His spirit was certainly supported and praised by the people.





shén nóng cháng bǎi cǎo 神农尝百草

shén nóng shì chuán shuō zhōng de yán dì nóng yè yī yào de fā míng rén shén huà zhōng shuō tā shì niú tóu rén shēn
神农氏，传说中的炎帝，农业、医药的发明人。神话中说他是牛头人身。

shén nóng yì shēng xià lái jiù yǒu gè shuǐ jīng dù zǐ wǔ zàng liù fǔ quán dōu néng kàn de yì qīng èr chǔ nà shí hou
神农一生下来就有个水晶肚子，五脏六腑全都能看得一清二楚。那时候，

rén men jīng cháng yīn wéi luàn chī dōng xī ér shēng bìng shèn zhì sàng mìng shén nóng jué xīn cháng biàn suǒ yǒu de dōng xī yǒu de
人们经常因为乱吃东西而生病，甚至丧命。神农决心尝遍所有的东西，有的
fàng zài zuǒ biān de dài zi lì gěi rén chī yǒu de jiù fàng zài yòu biān de dài zi lì zuò yào yòng
放在左边的袋子里，给人吃；有的就放在右边的袋子里，作药用。

dì yī cì shén nóng cháng le yí piàn xiǎo nèn yè zhè yè piàn yí luò jìn dù li jiù shàng shàng xià xià de bǎ lǐ
第一次，神农尝了一片小嫩叶。这叶片一落进肚里，就上上下下地把里
miàn gè qì guān cā xǐ de qīng qīng shuǎng shuǎng xiàng xún chá shì de shén nóng bǎ tā jiào zuò “chá” jiù shì hòu rén suǒ
面各器官擦洗得清清爽爽，像巡查似的，神农把它叫做“查”，就是后人所
chēng de “chá” shén nóng jiāng tā fàng jìn zuǒ biān dài zi lì dì èr cì shén nóng cháng le duǒ hú dié yàng de dàn hóng
称的“茶”。神农将它放进左边袋子里。第二次，神农尝了朵蝴蝶样的淡红
xiǎo huā tián jīn jīn de xiāng wèi pū bí zhè shì “gān cǎo” tā bǎ tā fàng jìn le yòu biān dài zi lì jiù
小花，甜津津的，香味扑鼻，这是“甘草”。他把它放进了右边袋子里。就
zhè yàng shén nóng xīn kǔ de cháng biàn bǎi cǎo měi cì zhòng dú dōu kào chá lái jiě jiù hòu lái tā zuǒ biān de dài
这样，神农辛苦地尝遍百草，每次中毒，都靠茶来解救。后来，他左边的袋
zi li huā cǎo gēn yè yǒu sì wàn qī qiān zhǒng yǒu biān yǒu sān shí jiǔ wàn bā qiān zhǒng
子里花草根叶有四万七千种，右边有三十万九千种。

dàn yǒu yí tiān shén nóng cháng dào le “duàn cháng cǎo” zhè zhǒng dú cǎo tài lì hai le tā hái lái bù jí chī
但有一天，神农尝到了“断肠草”，这种毒草太厉害了，他还来不及吃
chá jiě dú jiù sǐ le tā shì wèi le zhěng jiù rén men ér xī shēng de rén men chēng tā wéi “yào wáng pú sà” yǒng
茶解毒就死了。他是为了拯救人们而牺牲的，人们称他为“药王菩萨”，永
yuǎn de jì niàn tā
远地纪念他。

【神话启示】

神农亲自尝试各种药草，为人类的生存和进步作出了巨大的贡献。这个神话赞扬了神农那种为人类的发展而勇于献身的精神。





SHEN NONG TASTES HUNDRED KINDS OF HERBS

Shen Nong, Emperor Yan in ancient legend, was the inventor of farming and medicine. The legend goes that he was a being with an ox's head on a human body.

Shen Nong had a crystal belly after birth. People could see his internal organs clearly. At the time people often got sick from eating wrong things, and sometimes they even lost their lives. Shen Nong decided to taste all plants, putting the delicious things in his left pocket as food and the bad-tasting things in his right pocket as medicine.

Once, Shen Nong tasted a small tender leaf. As soon as this leaf fell into his stomach, it cleaned up every internal organ, doing the job of an inspector. Shen Nong called it "Cha", i.e. "Tea" as it was called later.

Shen Nong put it in his left side pocket. Later, Shen Nong tasted a little light pale red flower shaped like a butterfly; it was sweet and smelt good. This was "Licorice". He put it in the right side pocket. Thus Shen Nong laboriously tasted a good variety of grassy plants. Whenever he was poisoned, he relied on tea for relief. As a result, in his left side pocket there were 47,000 varieties of roots and leaves from grass and flowers, and in his right side pocket 398,000 varieties.

Then one day, Shen Nong tasted the "intestine-breaking herb", an extremely toxic plant; he died before he could drink tea. He gave his life for the sake of saving the people. He was then called "The Buddha of Medicine" and has been since remembered by people.



[Enlightenment]

Shen Nong made a great contribution to the civilization and evolution of mankind. The myth glorifies his spirit of devotion to the development of the human race.





fú xī de chuán shuō 伏羲的传说

fú xī cóng xiǎo jiù shēn cái gāo dà , cōng huì guò rén . xiāng chuán , tā qián xīn yán jiū yīn yáng de biàn huà , huà chū
伏羲从小就身材高大，聪慧过人。相传，他潜心研究阴阳的变化，画出
le biàn huà wú qióng de yīn yáng bā guà tú . tā zǐ xì guān chá zhī zhū jié de wǎng , fā míng le kě yǐ bǔ yú de yú wǎng .
了变化无穷的阴阳八卦图。他仔细观察蜘蛛结的网，发明了可以捕鱼的渔网。
tā hái cóng shān huǒ zhōng cǎi jí huǒ zhǒng , dài dào píng yuán shàng , jiào huì nà lǐ de rén shǐ yòng huǒ kǎo shú shí wù . kǎo shú
他还从山火中采集火种，带到平原上，教会那里的人使用火烤熟食物。烤熟
de shí wù , bù jǐn wèi dào xiān měi , rén chī hòu yě bù róng yì shēng bìng .
的食物，不仅味道鲜美，人吃后也不容易生病。

fú xī hái shí fēn yǒng gǎn . yǒu yì kē jiào jiàn mù de cān tiān dà shù . měi tiān , tài yáng yóu dōng xiàng xī zǒu yì
伏羲还十分勇敢。有一棵叫建木的参天大树。每天，太阳由东向西走一
quān , dāng tài yáng dào dá jiàn mù de wèi zhì shí , dì shàng yì diǎn yīn yǐng dōu méi yǒu . yuán lái , zhè kē dà shù shì tiān
圈，当太阳到达建木的位置时，地上一片阴影都没有。原来，这棵大树是天
dì zài rén jiān dǎ jiàn de tiān tī , tiān shén kě yǐ tōng guò tiān tī lái wǎng rén jiān . suǒ yǒu rén dōu zhī dào zhè jiàn shì ,
帝在人间搭建的天梯，天神可以通过天梯来往人间。所有人都知道这件事，
dàn què cóng méi yǒu rén pá shàng shù dǐng , dào dá tiān gōng . fú xī zhǎng dà le , tā wàng zhe zhè kē shù jué de shí fēn hǎo
但却从没有人爬上树顶，到达天宫。伏羲长大了，他望着这棵树觉得十分好
qí , bù gù bié rén de quàn zǔ pá le shàng qù , jìng rán zhēn de pá dào le shù dǐng .
奇，不顾别人的劝阻爬了上去，竟然真的爬到了树顶。

hòu lái , fú xī yǒu le yì gè měi lì de nǚ ér , tā gěi tā qǔ míng wéi mì fēi . bù xìng de shì , yǒu yì
后来，伏羲有了一个美丽的女儿，他给她取名为密妃。不幸的是，有一
tiān , mì fēi zài luò hé biān wán shuǎ , bù xiǎo xīn diào dào le hé lǐ , yǒng yuǎn lí kāi le tā . bù guò , hòu lái ,
天，密妃在洛河边玩耍，不小心掉到了河里，永远离开了他。不过，后来，
mì fēi chéng le luò shuǐ de nǚ shén , hé shén de qī zǐ .
密妃成了洛水的女神，河神的妻子。

zài hòu lái , fú xī chéng wéi guǎn lǐ dōng fāng yì wàn èr qiān lǐ tǔ dì de shén , quán shì hěn dà . tā yǒu yì gè
再后来，伏羲成为管理东方一万二千里土地的神，权势很大。他有一个
rén miàn niǎo shēn , shǒu chí yuán guī de bù xià , jiào gōu máng . zhǐ yào gōu máng yì chū xiàn , rén jiān de chūn fēng jiù chuī qǐ
人面鸟身、手持圆规的部下，叫勾芒。只要勾芒一出现，人间的春风就吹起
lái le , chūn yǔ jiù luò xià lái le , chūn léi jiù xiǎng qǐ lái le , suǒ yǐ , rén men yì jiàn dào tā , jiù zhī dào chūn
来了，春雨就落下来了，春雷就响起来了，所以，人们一见到他，就知道春
tiān lái le .
天来了。

【神话启示】

伏羲虽然身世离奇，但是他为人类的发展作出了巨大的贡献。我们要学习他勇于探索，无私奉献的精神。





THE LEGEND OF FU XI

Fu Xi was tall and intelligent since he was a child. Legend goes that he focused on studying the change of Yin and Yang, drew the Yin and Yang Eight Diagrams embodying countless changes. He observed spider webs closely and invented the fishing

net. He also gathered tinder from mountains, brought it to plain fields and taught people there to use fire to roast food. Cooked foods not only tasted delicious, but also lessened people's chance of getting sick from eating.

Fu Xi was also very brave. There was a giant tree named "Jian Mu". Every day when the sun reached over Jian Mu, there was no shadow on the ground, for this big tree was the ladder of God. Deities could travel between heaven and earth on this ladder. People all knew about this, but nobody climbed up to the top of the tree to visit the heavenly palace. When Fu Xi grew up, he looked at this tree and was quite curious. He then climbed to the top regardless of other people's dissuasion.

Fu Xi had a beautiful daughter named "Mi Fei". Unfortunately, one day Mi Fei fell into the Luo River and got drowned. But later Mi Fei became a goddess of the Luo River and the wife of the Luo River God.

Later on, Fu Xi became a deity who managed 12,000 square *li* of land and was very powerful. He had an underling named Gou Mang who had a bird's body and who held a compass. As soon as Gou Mang showed up, spring breeze would start to blow, spring rain would start to fall, and spring thunder would start to roar. Then people knew spring was come.

[Enlightenment]

Although Fu Xi had a strange background, he made great contribution to the development of humanity. We should learn from him the courage to explore and the spirit of selfless dedication.

