

中国古代名医

ANCIENT CHINESE
FAMOUS DOCTORS

扁鹊的故事

The Story of Bian Que

Edited by
Zhao Zhenwan

主编 / 赵镇琬



新世界出版社
NEW WORLD PRESS

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国古代名医, 扁鹊的故事 : 汉英对照 / 赵镇琬主编 ; 宏生文 ; 朱刚图 ; (加) 余霞芳译. -- 北京 : 新世界出版社, 2016. 6

(幼学启蒙丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5104-5766-1

I. ①中… II. ①赵… ②宏… ③朱… ④余… III. ①儿童故事—作品集—中国—汉、英 IV. ①I287.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第108662号

The Story of Bian Que 扁鹊的故事

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装帧设计: 清鑫工作室
责任印制: 李一鸣 黄厚清
出版发行: 新世界出版社
社 址: 北京西城区百万庄大街24号(100037)
发行部: (010) 6899 5968 (010) 6899 8705 (传真)
总编室: (010) 6899 5424 (010) 6832 6679 (传真)
<http://www.nwp.cn>
<http://www.nwp.com.cn>
版权部: +8610 6899 6306
版权部电子信箱: nwped@sina.com
印刷: 小森印刷(北京)有限公司
经销: 新华书店
开本: 787×1092 1/12
字数: 28千字 印张: 3
版次: 2016年8月第1版 2016年8月北京第1次印刷
书号: ISBN 978-7-5104-5766-1
定价: 23.90元

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First Edition 2016

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ISBN 978-7-5104-5766-1

Published by

NEW WORLD PRESS

24 Baiwanzhuang Street, Beijing 100037, China

Distributed by

NEW WORLD PRESS

24 Baiwanzhuang Street, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: 86-10-68995968

Fax: 86-10-68998705

Website: <http://www.nwp.com.cn>

E-mail: nwpcd@sina.com

Printed in the People's Republic of China

The Story of *Bian Que*

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前言



中国有很多古老美丽的故事和传说，这些故事都充满了纯真的思想和深邃的人文气息，因此便构成了中华民族的精神象征之一，这些故事更巩固了中国人的同源意识。

在这套“幼学启蒙丛书”中，内容涵盖了大家所熟悉的民俗故事、神话故事、节日故事、名胜传说与古代名医、贤哲、名相、名将、帝王、智童、科学家、智谋、诗书故事等，总计八十册。为了让孩子们了解祖先们活动的广阔天地和历代的政治变迁、科学发展与文学艺术上的成就，我们运用最精练的文字与生动的插画，将其一一呈现给中国儿童，并使得这些久远的历史人物，轻松地进入儿童的思想领域，与他们的血脉相连接。

身为中国人，对中华民族的认知，就好像一个做儿女的，应该了解他的大家庭一样，如此他才会对这个家庭有感情、有责任。我们希望这套书的出版，能够引导孩子在人生记忆力最好的时候，去了解祖国历史的脉络、认同中华民族的生活轨迹与精神内涵，从而拥有高瞻远瞩的智慧，成为一个心胸开阔、人格健全的人。

“幼学启蒙丛书”，是为中国儿童编辑的，为这一套丛书撰稿和绘图的儿童文学工作者，都以传统文学和艺术观点来诠释中国古老的神话、传说和历史，我们希望这套丛书能为每一个中国家庭、每一个中国儿童所喜爱。

赵镇琬

Preface

China is a beautiful treasure-house of ancient tales and folklore. Here are stories filled with sincere reflection echoing the vast and deep spirit of our culture and civilization. These represent the best of Chinese culture—tales that uphold a people's sense of their common origin.

This collection of *First Books for Early Learning* offers stories familiar to all of us. Drawn from folklore and mythology, along with the origins of special days in the traditional calendar and of famous places, these eighty books also recall ancient physicians, philosophers and thinkers, figures famed for statecraft, generals, royalty, prodigies and scientists, remembered through tales of wisdom and great poetry.

To give Chinese children all over the world an understanding of their ancestors' lives, and the changes through the different ages of China's history, scientific development and achievements in arts and literature, we have brought together concise language with most vivid illustrations. These ancient historical figures also give inspiration and ideas to children to connect with their own roots.

As Chinese, we know Chinese history well as a son or a daughter knows his or her family. Only with such knowledge can one possess a depth of passion and a sense of responsibility. It is our wish that this collection will guide children at an early age to learn from the history of our nation and to identify with the social progress and philosophical spirit of the Chinese people. We hope our children will develop wider horizons of wisdom to become open-minded yet with a rooted outlook on life.

First Books for Early Learning was originally compiled in Chinese for the children of China. The writers and artists who contributed to this collection have used the perspective of traditional literature and arts to interpret Chinese mythology, legends and history. We hope this collection will be enjoyed by Chinese people—and, now in translation, also by people all over the world—and all children who want to learn more about China.

Zhao Zhenwan



战国时候，齐国出了一位名叫扁鹊的大医学家。扁鹊本来名叫秦越人。相传黄帝有只神鸟，人头鹊身，名字叫扁鹊，常用一根尖尖的石针给人针灸，多么重的病都能治好。人们觉得秦越人治病就像传说中黄帝的神鸟一样高明，于是大家都称他为扁鹊。这样，扁鹊这个尊称便代替了秦越人的本名，相传至今。

During the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), in the State of Qi there was a great doctor of traditional Chinese medicine named Bian Que (407-310 BC). Bian Que's real name was Qin Yueren. Legend has it that the Yellow Emperor once had a bird with magical powers. This magical bird, named Bian Que, had a human head and a bird's body. It often used a needle carved out of stone to perform acupuncture and healed many very sick people. People in the State of Qi felt that Qin Yueren's healing powers were as good and magical as the Yellow Emperor's bird, so they started calling him Bian Que. The name Bian Que came to be used instead of his real name Qin Yueren, and to this day, this great doctor of ancient times has been known as Bian Que.

扁鹊为了治病救人，不辞劳苦，跑遍了齐、赵、魏、秦等许多诸侯国，经他治好的病人不计其数。他还将在民间诊断疾病的经验加以总结，提出了“四诊”法，就是：望（观气色）、闻（听声音）、问（问病情）、切（摸脉搏）。这“四诊”是很合乎科学道理的，直到今天医生们还在使用。

To treat his patients, Bian Que traveled far and wide, covering Qi, Zhao, Wei, Qin and many other states. He treated and healed numerous people with ailments. He also drew conclusions from his diverse and rich experience, proposing “diagnosis using the four examinations”: visual inspection (studying the patient’s complexion and expression), listening (studying the qualities of the patient’s voice and tone), questioning (asking patients about their feelings and what ailed them) and feeling (getting the patient’s pulse). These four examinations have much scientific merit. To this day doctors of traditional Chinese medicine in China still go by these basics in their examination of patients.





有一次，扁鹊路过虢国（今河南陕县东南），听说虢国太子突然死了。他从太子侍从官那儿知道了太子发病的经过、死后尸体的症状，便对侍从官说：“看来太子还没有真死，也许有可能救活。”这位正在给太子办丧事的侍从官，迷信巫师的诊断，认为太子已死，不可能起死回生，不肯把扁鹊的意见转告给国王。

Bian Que once happened to pass through the State of Guo (now southeast of Shan County in Henan Province), and heard news that the Prince of Guo had just died suddenly. When he found out from court attendants about the Prince's symptoms before his death and the condition of the corpse, he told them, "It seems the Prince may not be dead yet. There's a chance he could be revived."

The chief attendant responsible for the Prince's funeral arrangements was a devoted follower of the sorcerer who had treated the Prince. The Prince had already been declared dead by the sorcerer. Surely no one could come back from death. So at first the chief attendant refused to pass on Bian Que's opinion to the King.

后来，经过扁鹊再三说服，侍从官才报知国王。国王惊喜异常，急忙请扁鹊来到太子身边。扁鹊仔细看了太子的面色，用耳朵贴近太子的鼻子听了听，发觉若断若续有点气息；又用手摸摸大腿和心窝，还稍稍有点热气；摸了摸脉搏，脉搏还在跳，只是跳得有些乱。突然，扁鹊很有把握地对周围的人说：“太子得了‘尸厥症’（类似现在说的“休克”或“假死”），还是可以治好的。”

Bian Que made repeated efforts to persuade the chief attendant, who eventually reported to the King. The King was ecstatic. He immediately requested Bian Que's presence at the palace to examine the Prince's body. Bian Que carefully examined the Prince's complexion. He put his ear to the Prince's nose and detected a form of very weak breathing. Then he ever so slightly touched and felt the Prince's chest and thighs, sensing there was still some warmth. He then tried to feel for the Prince's pulse. He was able to detect an extremely weak and very irregular pulse.

At last, Bian Que abruptly announced with confidence to everyone in the room, "The Prince has a condition called 'corpse-like syncope' (similar to today's "gone into shock" or "false death"). It is still possible to revive him."



