孔子学院适用教材·文化读本系列 Chinese Culture Reader Series for Confucius Institutes

程爱民 主编

# QUOTATIONS FROM MENCIUS

孟子名言精选

王天星 贺大卫 编译



#### 孔子学院适用教材・文化读本系列

Chinese Culture Reader Series for Confucius Institutes

程爱民 主编 英文审校 David Holm David Honey Sarah Dauncey

# QUOTATIONS FROM MENCIUS

孟子名言精选

王天星 贺大卫 编译

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

孟子子名言精选/王天星编译.一上海:上海外语教育出版社,2008

孔子学院适用教材

ISBN 978-7-5446-1040-7

I.孟… II.王… III.孟轲(前390~前305) —语录 —对外汉语教学—教材 IV. H195.4 B222.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第135745号

#### 出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

**斌**: http://www.sflep.com.cn http://www.sflep.com

责任编辑: 梁瀚杰

印 刷: 上海图宇印刷有限公司

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/32 印张 5.5 字数 73 千字

版 次: 2008年9月第1版 2008年9月第1次印刷

印 数: 3100 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1040-7 / G • 0490

定 价: 22.00 元 (附MP3光盘)

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

# 编写说明

为进一步满足国外汉语学习者的不同需求,为各中文教学机构,尤其是新近成立的 200 多所孔子学院提供更加丰富的教学材料,南京大学海外教育学院编写了一套针对英语国家汉语学习者的教材与读本,分语言和文化两个系列,定名为《孔子学院适用教材》,由北京语言大学出版社和上海外语教育出版社分别出版。

《孔子学院适用教材·文化读本系列》(共12本)的使用对象为国外汉语初学者,总体思路是选取孔子、孟子、老子、庄子等古代思想家、教育家的名言以及中国成语故事、神话故事、寓言故事、历史人物故事、唐诗名句、中华箴言等,做成口袋书,每册150页左右;内容由原文、拼音、今译、英译、解析、问题、必要的注释及插图等几部分组成。

这套文化读本系列的编写目的主要有两点:一、帮助国外汉语初学者了解这些名人的思想或重要观点,了解中国传统文化的精髓,进而传播和弘扬科学的、美好的思想和精神;二、丰富国外汉语教学人门阶段的教学内容。这套小丛书内容深刻而又实用,但需要指出的是,这些名言佳句主要是根据国外汉语初学者的学习特点和

需要辑录的,并不代表某一名人或某一名篇的全部思想 精神,请在学习时加以注意。

这套教材在编写过程中得到了澳大利亚墨尔本大学(University of Melbourne)中文系和孔子学院、英国谢菲尔德大学(University of Sheffield)东亚学院和孔子学院、加拿大滑铁卢大学(University of Waterloo)孔子学院、美国亚特兰大孔子学院、杨百翰大学(Brigham Young University)等单位的支持和协助。墨尔本大学孔子学院院长、中文系主任 David Holm教授,美国杨百翰大学 David Honey 教授,英国谢菲尔德大学孔子学院副院长 Sarah Dauncey博士在百忙之中审阅英文译稿。加拿大滑铁卢大学孔子学院院长李彦教授、中方院长唐建清教授,美国亚特兰大孔子学院院长、艾美瑞大学(Emory University)蔡蓉教授等也提出了很好的建议,在此一并致谢。

编 者 2008年3月于南京大学

### **Editors' Note**

With the prospect of more and more people learning Chinese in their home countries, the need has arisen for new and more interesting Chinese teaching materials in institutes outside China that provide education in the Chinese language and culture, especially in over 200 Confucius Institutes that have been founded recently in different parts of the world. We are proud to present *Textbooks for Confucius Institutes*, compiled by the Institute for International Students, Nanjing University, and published separately by the Beijing Language and Culture University Press and the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

Chinese Culture Reader Series for Confucius Institutes, a set of twelve 150-page pocketbooks, introduce some basic facts about Chinese culture, such as ancient philosophical aphorisms, idioms, myths, fables, historical anecdotes, poems and proverbs, for foreign learners of Chinese. Each entry is comprised of a Chinese text in the original, a pinyin, a contemporary Chinese version, an English translation, explanations, questions, notes (if necessary) and illustrations.

This set aims to help foreign learners of Chinese to acquire a better understanding of Chinese culture by getting them acquainted with traditional Chinese wisdom that, as we see it, still makes sense in the contemporary context. Meanwhile, this set also provides beginner-level Chinese reading materials, including pieces that we believe to be useful and interesting. However, it should be pointed out that the

excerpts in the entries are used principally for the purpose of helping the users learn some Chinese and may fall short as vehicles of the original ideas of the authors.

In compiling this set of books, we have been given wholehearted support by the Department of Chinese and the Confucius Institute at the University of Melbourne, Australia; the East Asia School and the Confucius Institute at the University of Sheffield, Britain; the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, Canada; the Confucius Institute in Atlanta, and Brigham Young University, U.S.A. We would also like to express our gratitude to Prof. David Holm, Director of the Confucius Institute and Dean of the Department of Chinese at the University of Melbourne, Prof. David Honey of Brigham Young University, and Dr. Sarah Dauncey, Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Sheffield, for their help in revising the English translations, and to Prof. Li Yan, Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, Prof. Tang Jianqing, Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, and Prof. Cai Rong, at Emory University and Director of the Confucius Institute in Atlanta, for their valuable suggestions.

> The Editors Nanjing University, China March 2008

# 孟子

孟子(约公元前 372 年—公元前 289 年),名轲,字子舆,邹(今山东邹县)人。战国时期伟大的思想家、教育家,先秦儒家的主要代表之一,曾受业于子思(孔子之孙)的学生。他倡导"仁政"、"王道",提出"民为贵"的民本思想,曾仿效孔子带领门徒游说各国诸侯,企图推行自己的政治主张,但不能为世所用。孟子有"亚圣"之称,与孔子并称"孔孟"。其著作《孟子》在后世被列为儒家经典。

#### Mencius

Mencius (circa 372-289 BC) was a great philosopher in the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) and a key figure in Confucianism. Born in today's Zouxian, Shandong Province, he had been tutored by a disciple of Confucius' grandson. Mencius believed the people to be more important than the monarch and advocated his ideas about the benevolent and generous administration of a state during his travels in various states of his time, but without much success. Mencius has been respected as the Second Greatest Sage because his studies and interpretations of Confucianism, as recorded in the classic *Mencius*, are generally considered the orthodoxy in later generations.





#### 世理

## Philosophy about the World

1.

tiān shí bù rú dì lì, dì lì bù rú rén hé. 天时不如地利,地利不如人和。

**今译**:良好的时间条件不如有利的地理形势,有利的地理形势不如人心团结。

英译: Favorable weather is less important than advantageous terrain, and advantageous terrain is less important than harmonious human relations.

解析: 孟子提出成败三要素: "天时、地利、人和", 其中, "人和"是最重要的因素。任何一方, 如果人心所向、上下团结, 必将取得胜利。政权统治的稳固、企业经营的成功、赛事战事的胜利等等, 都需要依靠这三个要素的实现, 而人的因素是关键。我们也常用"天地人和"来说明拥有了成功三要素。

问题:①孟子提出的成功三要素"天时、地利、人和"中, 你认为最重要的因素是哪一个?为什么?

②请举例谈谈,在什么情况下,某人或某团队因为拥有了三要素而获得了成功?



#### 2.

dé dào zhě duō zhù, shī dào zhě guǎ zhù. 得道者多助,失道者寡助。

今译: 正义一方获得更多支持, 非正义一方缺少支持。

英译: The side with justice wins more support, and the side without justice is short of support.

解析:人与人之间、集团与集团之间、国与国之间、民族与民族之间在正义与非正义的较量中,正义一方将在舆论和物质方面获得更多支持,从而可能占据主动,打败非正义一方。我们也常说"邪不压正"。

问题: ①在某些情况下,为什么失道的大国集团最终能如愿以偿?

②在我们这个信息时代,谁以怎样的方式还在为正义战斗?





3.

shēng yú yōu huàn, ér sǐ yú ān lè yě. 生于忧患,而死于安乐也。

今译: 因忧患而生存, 因安乐而死亡。

英译: Live in hardship and die in comfort.

解析:一个人、一个国家、一个民族甚至整个人类能够生存发展是因为心怀远虑,如果贪图享乐,必将导致衰败、毁灭。我们生活在物竞天择、激烈竞争的世界中,不进则退。对于个人来说是职场竞赛,对于企业来说是市场争夺,对于国家来说是国际竞争,生存还是毁灭,取决于能否居安思危。

问题:①在某些地区,比如太平洋小岛国,人们安乐生活,并没有导致毁灭的结果,你怎么看?②从自己民族的历史来谈谈你对"生于忧患,死于安乐"的认识。



上 比为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www. ertc