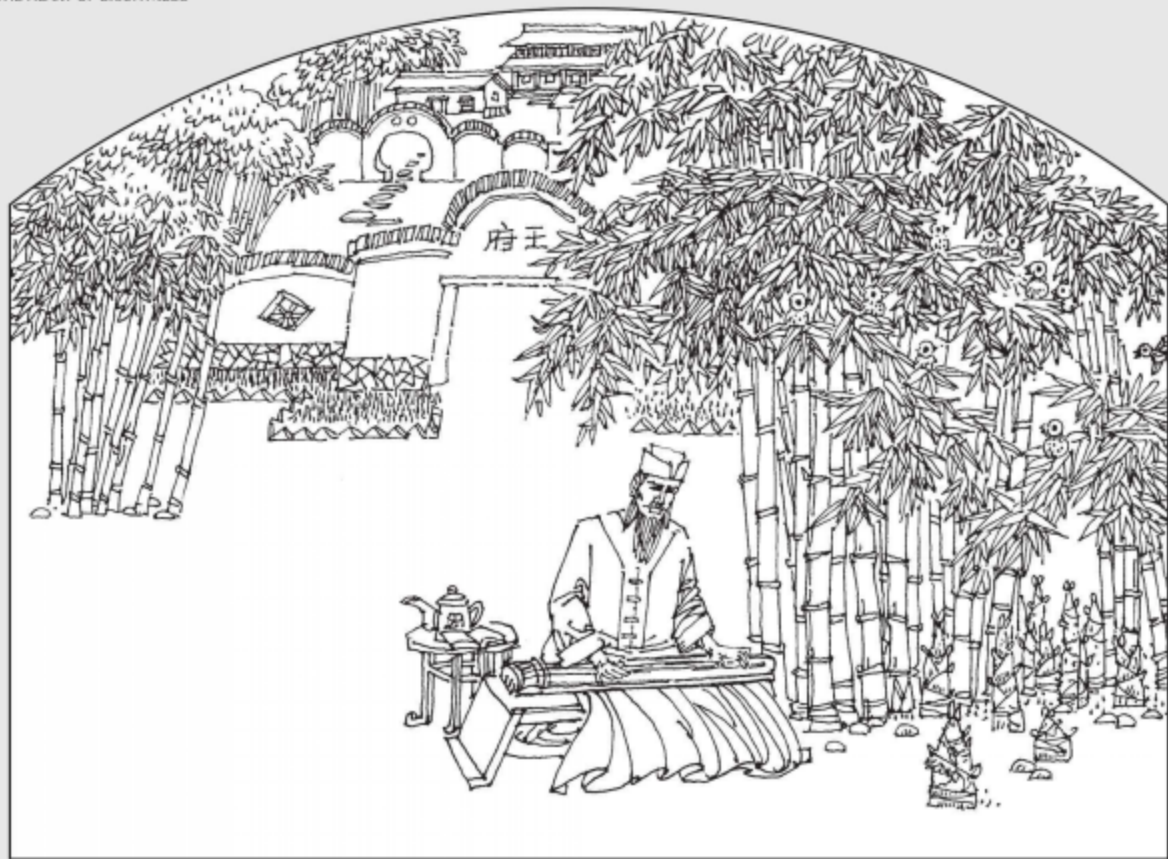


神奇少年 立志学圣

A Miraculous Teenager & Determination to Learn from Sages

此心光明

THE HEART OF BRIGHTNESS



1.明宪宗成化年间，在浙江省余姚城里，有一户王姓人家，是非常著名的书香门第。祖上是在西晋时从山东琅琊南渡迁徙过来的。王家主人名叫王伦，以“竹轩翁”自号。他极喜欢竹子，尽管园内有很多竹子，还嫌不够多。

1. During the Ming Chenghua's reign years, there was a family surnamed Wang in Yuyao, Zhejiang Province, which was a very famous literary family. The ancestors of this family migrated from Langya, Shandong Province in the Western Jin Dynasty. The host called Wang Lun who named himself "Zhuxuanweng". He adored bamboos. Although there were a number of bamboos in the garden, he was still not content with it.



2.竹轩翁的夫人是岑氏，儿子是王华，儿媳是郑氏。春来竹风清香，秋到竹霜化水，一家人其乐融融。

2.The wife of Zhuxuanweng surnamed Cen. The son of Zhuxuanweng was named Wang Hua, and the daughter-in-law of Zhuxuanweng surnamed Zheng. When spring came, the wind passing through the bamboos gave off fragrance. When autumn came, the frost on the top of the bamboos melted into water. The whole family lived in a harmonious atmosphere.



3. 郑氏怀孕早就过了预产期，却还没有分娩，这免不了使一家人都有些担心，尤其是老夫人岑氏，更是茶饭不思，一心盼望着孙子能够早早地平安降生。

3. Zheng passed her expected date of confinement, so the lateness of childbirth made the whole family worried, particularly the old lady Cen, who was longing for the safe birth of her grandson.



4. 明宪宗成化八年九月三十日（阳历1472年10月31日）夜，老夫人岑氏梦见一位仙人驾祥云，奏仙乐，将一个婴儿塞到她的怀里。她伸手去接，却不料婴儿的一声啼哭，将她从梦中惊醒。原来，过了预产期的郑氏终于分娩了，产下一男婴。王伦给新生婴儿取名叫“云”，将婴儿出生的那座房子命名为“瑞云楼”。

4. One night on September 30th of the eighth Ming Chenghua's reign year, in the old lady Cen's dream, she saw an immortal standing on auspicious clouds who delivered a baby to her with wonderful music. She was waken up by a startle from a baby crying. It turned out that Zheng gave birth to a baby boy. Wang Lun named the boy "Yun", and named the building where the baby was born "Ruiyun Pavilion".



5. 王云，就是后来的王阳明。他从小就长得十分可爱，祖父母更是将他视若掌上明珠，倍加呵护。每当祖父在书房读书的时候，王云总是默默陪伴在旁边，一声不吭，非常认真地听着。但渐渐地，这家人担心起来，王云会不会先天聋哑呀？

5. Wang Yun, who changed his name into Wang Yangming later, was very cute and was adored by his grandparents. Wang Yun would often accompany his grandfather silently when he read books in the study. He was very engrossed and said nothing, which gradually made his family very worried about whether Wang Yun was born deaf and dumb.



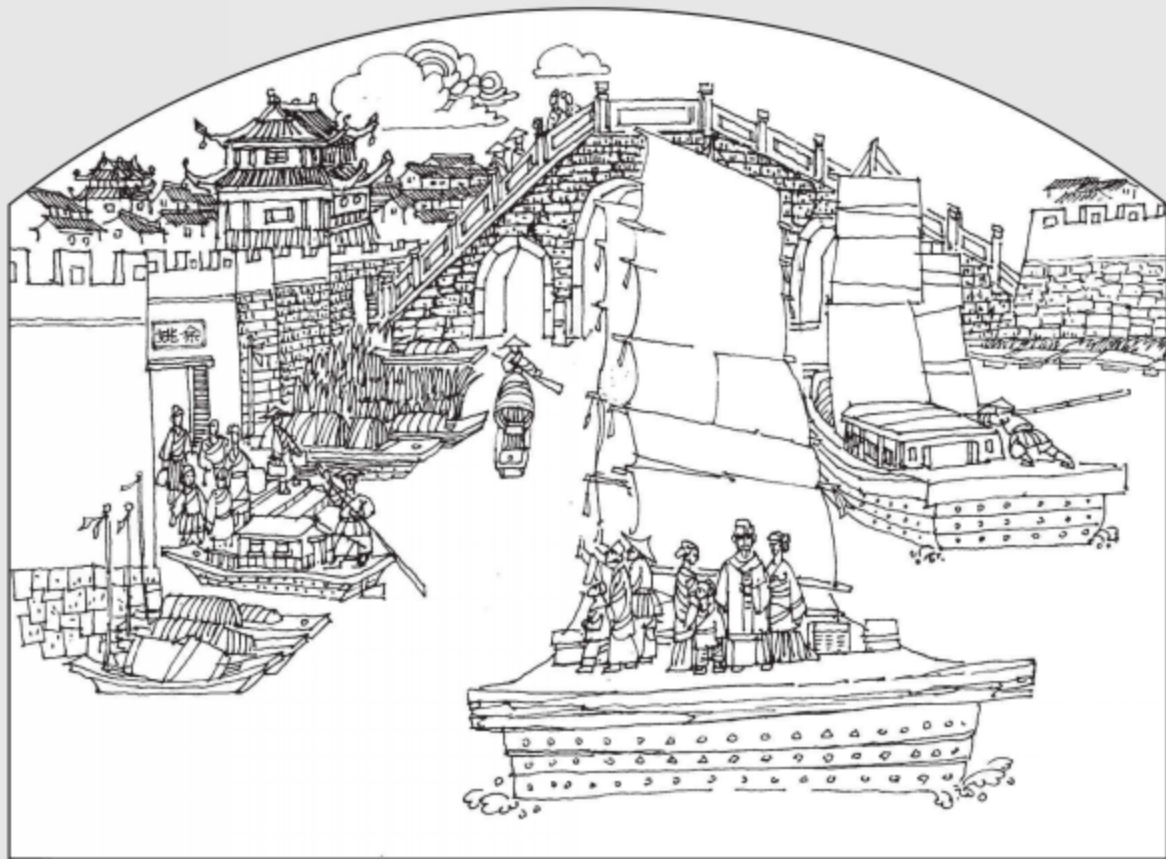
6.有一天，五岁的王云与其他小孩在门外嬉戏玩耍。有位僧人路过，来到王云跟前，用手抚摸着他的头，叹口气说：“多好的一个孩子啊，可惜被点破了呀！”这话刚好被王伦听到，他若有所悟，随即给王云改了名，叫作“守仁”（出自《论语·卫灵公》）。他希望小孙子能以“仁”去守住他的天赋智慧。王云改名后不久，就开口说话了。

6. One day, five-year-old Wang Yun was playing with his fellows outdoor when a monk came across them. The monk gently stroked Wang Yun's head, saying with a sigh, "You could be an excellent child if you were not given such a name". Accidentally hearing these words, Wang Lun changed the name "Wang Yun" into "Wang Shouren" (from "The Analects of Confucius. Duke Weiling") , hoping that Wang Shouren could keep his talent and intelligence with "ren", which meant benevolence. Wang Shouren began to speak as soon as he was changed the name.



7.有一天，王伦在书房读书，王阳明也像往常一样陪伴在旁，但使王伦感到非常惊奇的是，他的孙子竟然能将他先前读过的书背诵出来！王伦问他：“你什么时候读的？”孙子说：“以前祖父读书的时候，我就暗记在心了。只不过那时候我还会说话。”从此，王伦相信他的孙子真是神人送来的非凡人才，对这个孙子关爱有加。

7. One day, Wang Yangming accompanied his grandfather Wang Lun as usual in the study. But what surprised Wang Lun was that he found his grandson could recite books he read before. Wang Lun asked, "When did you read these books?" Wang Yangming replied that he memorized all these books when the grandfather was reading, though he couldn't recite before due to the disability of talking. Since then, Wang Lun believed that his grandson was really a genius sent by immortals, so he treated Wang Yangming even better than before.



8.王阳明10岁那年，他的父亲王华中了状元，被朝廷授予翰林院修撰之职。第二年，王华迎请父亲王伦到北京居住。王伦为了让聪明伶俐的王阳明观赏到沿途的山川风光，体验当地的风俗习惯，从而开阔眼界，增长知识，决定带小孙子一道北上。

8. When Wang Yangming was 10, his father Wang Hua won the "Zhuang Yuan", which meant the No. 1 in the palace examination in the whole country and was granted the job to edit in Imperial Academy. The next year, Wang Hua invited his father to go to Beijing to live with him. Wang Lun took his grandson together in order that Wang Yangming could appreciate the wonderful landscape and experience local customs along the way, which could in turn broaden his horizon and enrich his knowledge.



9. 王伦携孙子途经镇江金山寺，当地的老朋友设宴招待祖孙俩。皓月当空，和风习习，放眼远眺，江天一色。酒过三巡，王伦和老朋友们不免诗兴大发。这时候，一旁侍坐的王阳明随口吟道：“金山一点大如拳，打破维扬水底天。醉倚妙高台上月，玉箫吹彻洞龙眠。”

9. When Wang Lun and Wang Yangming came to Jinshan Temple in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province, some local old friends of Wang Lun held a warm treat for them. The weather there was quite good with a bright moon shining in the sky, and a pleasant breeze blowing gently. One could overlook a spectacular view of the river and the sky which shared the same color. After the drinking has gone through three rounds, Wang Lun and his friends inevitably wanted to compose poems. At that time, Wang Yangming sitting beside spoke thoughtlessly, "Although Jinshan is as little as a fist, it can break the sky reflected in water in Weiyang. I feel that I can lean on the moon on the high Miaogao Platform because I was drunk, and standing on the platform, performing a splendid flute song can inebriate the dragon in the cave."



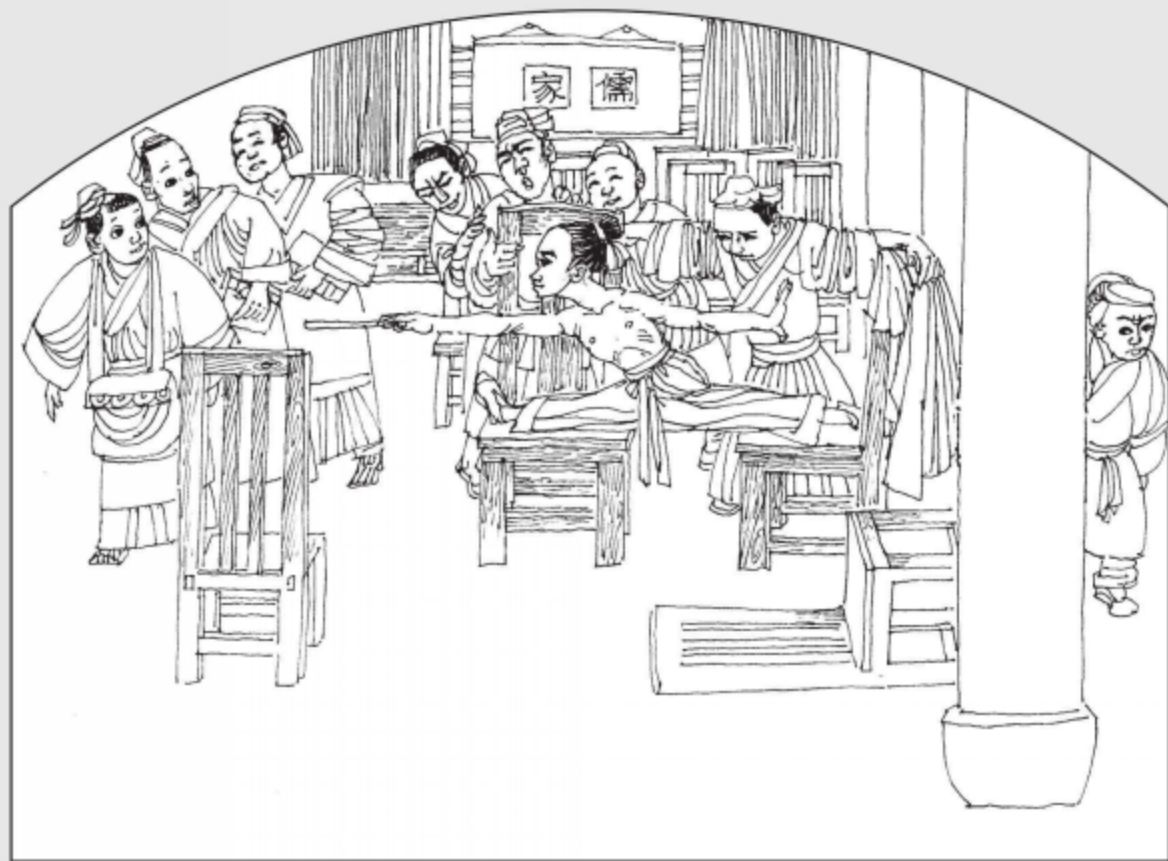
10.一位老者对眼前11岁少年的敏捷才思有点怀疑，猜测他是不是早就写好了的，所以要现场出题考他一番，就对王阳明说：“你看啊，金山含月，月影婆娑，山房蔽月，水天空阔。你能否以‘蔽月山房’为题，再赋诗一首啊？”

10. The 11-year-old teen's talent aroused one of the old men's suspicion. He doubted that Wang Yangming prepared his poem beforehand, so he decided to test Wang on the spot. He said, "Look, there is a moon embraced by the Jinshan Mountains, while the moon image reflected in the water begins to shake. For a while, the moon moves behind the mountains and houses and there is nothing in the spacious sky and water. So can you indite a poem with the title of 'The Moon Hidden Behind the Mountains and Houses'?"



11. 王阳明听罢，便又随口吟道：“山近月远觉月小，便道此山大于月。若人有眼大如天，还见山小月更阔。”这首哲理诗，不仅境界高远，而且还表达了作者那种非同一般的要突破常识局限而追求真理的情怀。让孔子都觉得无言以对的“两小儿辩日”难题，在王阳明的诗歌里却得到了形象化的解答。

11. Soon, Wang Yangming replied, "When you stand near the mountain instead of the moon, you feel that mountain is bigger than the moon. If your eyes can see further beyond the sky, you can feel that the mountain is smaller but the moon is larger." This philosophical poem not only had a lofty realm, but also expressed the author's extraordinary feelings of seeking the truth beyond the limits of common senses. The puzzle that two kids debated about the distance between people and the sun in the morning and at the noon once confused the Confucius, however, Wang Yangming answered it in a vivid way.



12. 王阳明12岁时，父亲王华为他请了塾师，让他学习一系列的儒家经典。王阳明有时十分顽皮，善于戏谑，喜欢打打闹闹，讲讲笑话，因此被大家看作是“不正经”的人。

12. When Wang Yangming was 12, his father Wang Hua employed a tutor to teach him a series of Confucian classics. Sometimes Wang Yangming was very naughty and keen on banter. He enjoyed games and jokes. Therefore, he was regarded as "not serious".



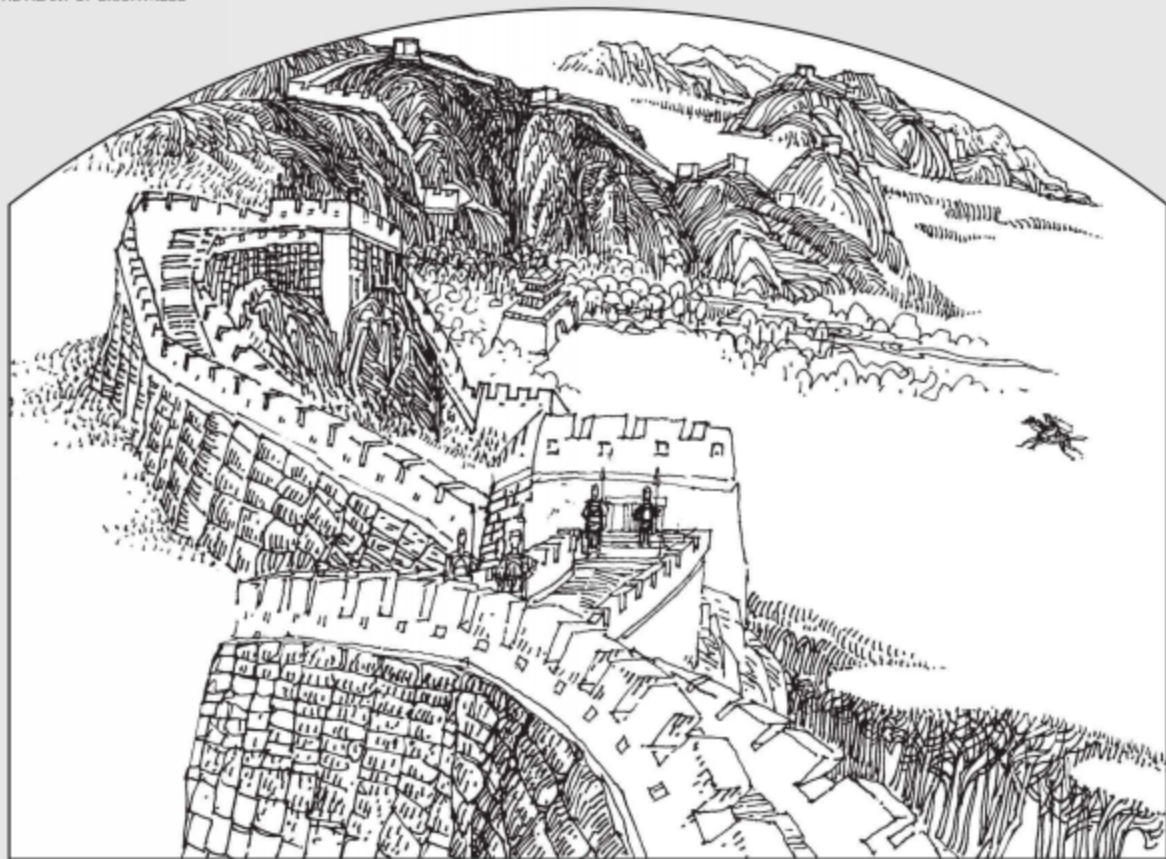
13. 有时，王阳明又独自端坐，若有所思，心无旁骛，旁若无人，宛如一个“小大人”。他的“动如脱兔，静如处子”的举动，引起了祖父王伦的注意，他深信：孙子本就与一般儿童不同，聪慧异常又胸怀大志，将来必定能够成为大器。

13. Sometimes, however, Wang Yangming sat alone and thoughtfully like a grown-up. His unique manners "Deliberate in counsel, prompt in action" aroused his grandfather Wang Lun's attention and made him firmly believe that his grandson is different from other children. He must be a remarkable person in the future because he was quite smart and braced an ambitious spirit.



14.有一次，王阳明问塾师：“什么是人生第一等事？”塾师说：“惟读书登第耳！”年纪小小的王阳明怀疑说：“登第，恐怕不能算是人生第一等事，或读书学圣贤耳！”王华刚好听到这句话，就笑着说：“凭你爱玩的德行，还想做圣贤呀？”

14. Wang Yangming once asked his tutor what ranked first in people's life. His tutor replied that studying to win the first in the test is the most important. Young Wang Yangming doubted that rather than winning the first in the test, studying to be a sage is the most important. His father Wang Hua laughed after he heard the words. He said, "How can you be a sage if you are so playful?"



15. 在王阳明15岁那年的秋天，他突然离家出走了。原来，北方蒙古各部在“小王子”达延汗率领下入侵明朝北部边境甘州，明朝的将领战死。王阳明认为，要做“圣人”，必须要有能力保家卫国，他就亲自去实地考察了北部边疆“居庸三关”。

15. 15-year-old Wang Yangming one day left home in autumn suddenly. In fact, all tribes from The Northern Mongolia led by "the little prince" Da Yanhan invaded Ganzhou in northern border in Ming Dynasty, killing generals of Ming. Wang Yangming insisted that the ability to defend the homeland is essential to be a sage, so he had a fieldtrip to "Juyongguan Pass" in northern border in person.



16.王阳明向关内居民详细了解关外少数民族的各种情况，还了解了居庸关一带的地理地貌、山川形势、道路交通以及各要塞关隘的兵备防御等情况。

16. Wang Yangming got the full picture of all details of minorities outside from the residents inside the Juyongguan Pass. He also learnt what it was like about the landscape, the locations of rivers, the plains, the mountains, the road networks and the military defenses in all forts.