

中国文化故事丛书

# 中国教育成语故事

李建军 骆巧丽 编著



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# 序 言

教育是教化培育的简称，是以前人的经验教训、学理知识感化于后人，通过阐释现象、分析问题、指导行为，让后人能以一种相对成熟或理性的思维来认知事物、了解事理、处理言行。

教育是一个教化人的过程，通过对事理的阐述与解读，让人们从中吸取积极的元素，结合自己的生活经验和阅历，逐渐形成有体系的价值观和人生观。教育是人们提升素养的重要而必须的途径。

教育分为家庭教育、学校教育和社会教育。其中家庭教育是根本，是人们思想观念形成的源泉，也是确定和规范人们言行的重要基础。在中国，很多名门望族都有严格的家规家训来规范后人的言行。

学校教育是以传道、授业、解惑为宗旨的教学规范行为和过程。在学生已有的家庭教育基础上，老师用中国的教育思想和理念，特别是儒家的思想，来进一步规范、矫正学生的言行。

社会教育是对家庭教育和学校教育失败或者不足而进行的一种强制性言行规范和补救。社会教育有国家的法律制裁教育和社会道德谴责两种形式。

在中国的传统教育中，通过语言文字形式讲演前人的故事，让人们学习其中积极向上的精神，回避不端行为和嗜好，从而达到感人、化人的目的和功效。

本书精选了中国历史上 30 个经典教育成语故事，按学习励志、言行反思、诚信履诺三个部分来安排内容，并配以解释性插图，可以帮助读者更好地学习和理解中国教育成语故事。

本书采用英汉对照的方式，英语译文采用通俗的语言表达，便于外国读者理解中国文化故事的内容，增强对博大精深的中国文化的认识。

在此对骆巧丽女士参与本书的编纂工作表示衷心感谢。同时也对喻夏翡女士根据故事内容为本书绘制插图表示感谢。由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免存在缺陷和不足，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

**李建军**

2019年4月于浙江金华浙江师范大学鸿儒阁

## Preface

Education is short for nurture, moralization and ethical instructions. Education is to teach young people the lessons and stories of their ancestral people in order that the young people can learn progressively, think rationally and actualize prudently by interpreting the phenomenon and analyzing the problems of the stories taught.

Education is a process of instruction and implementation. People can get some positive elements from stories through elaborative interpretation. And then, with their own life experience, they can gradually form their systematic values and outlook on life.

Education is an important and necessary way to promote the achievement of people. Generally, education can be divided into three parts: family education, school education and social education. Among which family education is the most fundamental. Family education is the source to form one's outlook, and it is also the base to shape the words and deeds of people. In China, many distinguished and noble families have strict family regulations to guide the words and deeds of their descendants.

School education is the teaching process based on the ethics teachings, knowledge acquiring and doubts interpreting. On the basis of the existing family education of the students, the teachers make further standardized instruction or rectify those wrong words and deeds with the Chinese traditional thoughts and values, especially Confucian thoughts.

Social education is a compulsive regulation for those ill-mannered conducts or deficiencies of family education and school education. Social education is carried out by legal sanctions and public condemnation.

In the traditional education system in China, the oral or written stories are often used to guide people forward achieving this goal and creating moral people. People can learn positive and optimistic ideas from the stories, and they can avoid their misconduct from the lessons of the stories.

There are 30 classic educational idiomatic stories selected for this book. They are arranged in three parts Stimulating for Learning, Reflecting from Behaviors, and Keeping to Promises. In each story, illustrative pictures are included to help the readers understand the story.

This book is composed as an English-Chinese bilingual version. The English version is in modern language to facilitate the foreign readers' understanding of Chinese conventional stories and their learning of profound Chinese culture. Thanks should be given to Lady Luo Qiao-li and Yu Xia-fei for their hard-working in the compiling, translating and picture-drawing of this book.

Any comments and suggestions are welcomed.

**By Li Jian-jun**

at Hong-Ru-Ko in Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China

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# 第一篇 学习励志故事

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Part One

Stimulating for Learning—  
Efforts for the Determinative Goal



# 1. 孟母<sup>①</sup>三迁

mèng mǔ sān qiān

**【出处】**汉代赵歧《孟子题词》：“孟子生有淑质，幼被慈母三迁之教。”

**【成语故事】**战国时期伟大的思想家、政治家、教育家孟轲，自幼就失去了父亲，靠母亲一人纺纱织布来赚钱度日，生活十分清苦。孟轲的母亲既贤淑勤劳，又机敏聪慧，也很有见识，她希望儿子读书上进，早日成才。但年幼的孟轲天性顽皮好动，常常与左邻右舍的孩子在一起玩耍，对学习不够投入。经过多次说教责罚都无济于事。于是，孟母想到了搬家，让孟轲离开那些跟其一起玩耍的邻居玩伴。她找到了一处房子，邻居没有小孩玩伴，她便带着孟轲搬了过去。搬到新找的房子后，孟轲还是静不下心来读书，经常自己出去玩。孟母认为这里的环境还是不好，又想搬家。她找到了一处荒郊野外的房子，外面是一片坟地，周围也没有邻居。清明节<sup>②</sup>那天，人们到墓地来祭拜逝去的先人，来来往往的人很多，孟轲又禁不住溜出去玩了，此后，经常独自到坟地学着人们烧香

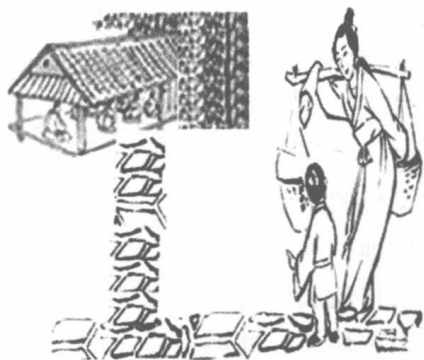
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① 孟母：战国时期著名的思想家、政治家、教育家孟轲的母亲。孟轲就是人们熟知的孟子(Mencius)。

② 清明节：中国的传统节日(公历4月5日前后，太阳到达黄经15°时开始)，人们在这一天通过上坟扫墓、插柳、踏青等活动来祭奠逝去的亲人，与英语中的All Soul's Day的功能和意义相当。清明节也是中国二十四节气之一。据《月令七十二候集解》：“三月节……物至此，皆以洁齐而清明矣。”故称之清明节。

祭拜。看到这样的环境还是不能让孟轲专心学习，孟母急在心里，决定第三次搬家。这次她找到一处房子，隔壁是一所学堂，孟母便把孟轲送进学堂，和孩子们一起读书。有一天，孟轲逃学出去玩了。孟母知道后既生气又伤心。她等孟轲玩过回到家里，揪着他的耳朵，将他拖到织布机前，抄起一把剪刀，把织布机上快要织好的布全部剪断。孟轲一下子怔住了，震惊之余，他明白了母亲的良苦用心。从那以后，孟轲便开始时时警醒自己，专心读起书来，最后学业有成，成为了中国伟大的思想家、政治家、教育家。

**【寓意】**原指孟轲的母亲为选择良好的环境教育孩子，三次迁居。现常常用以形容家长教子有方。



迁离闹市

Removing from the Bustling Community



坟地安家

Removing to Live Nearby the Silent Graveyard



断织教子

Irritated to Cut the Weaving for Enlightenment

孟母三迁

Three Enlightening Moves of Residence

## 1. Three Enlightening Moves of Residence

**[ Idiomatic Story ]** One of the great thinkers, statesmen and educators during the Warring States period was named Mencius. His father died when he was very young. It was his mother who supported the family by spinning and weaving, and they lived a very simple and poor life. His mother was a virtuous woman, not only diligent but also intelligent. She hoped that Mencius would study hard for a promising future. Mencius, however, was a naughty boy. He always thought of playing with the children from his neighbors instead of spending any efforts on his study. Scoldings and punishments failed completely to change him. In order to separate Mencius from the other children from the neighbor, a new idea of residence-moving came to his mother's mind. Mencius's mother found a house with no peers to be Mencius' playmates, and they moved to the newly found house. Mencius still could not settle down to his study. He often went out playing alone. His mother thought the surrounding was not better, and wanted to move again. Mencius's mother found an out-of-the-way house with no neighbors, it was nearby a graveyard. On All Soul's Day, many people came to the graveyard to sacrifice to their ancestors. Mencius could not help sneaking out to play. In the following days, Mencius went out secretly to imitate that the people