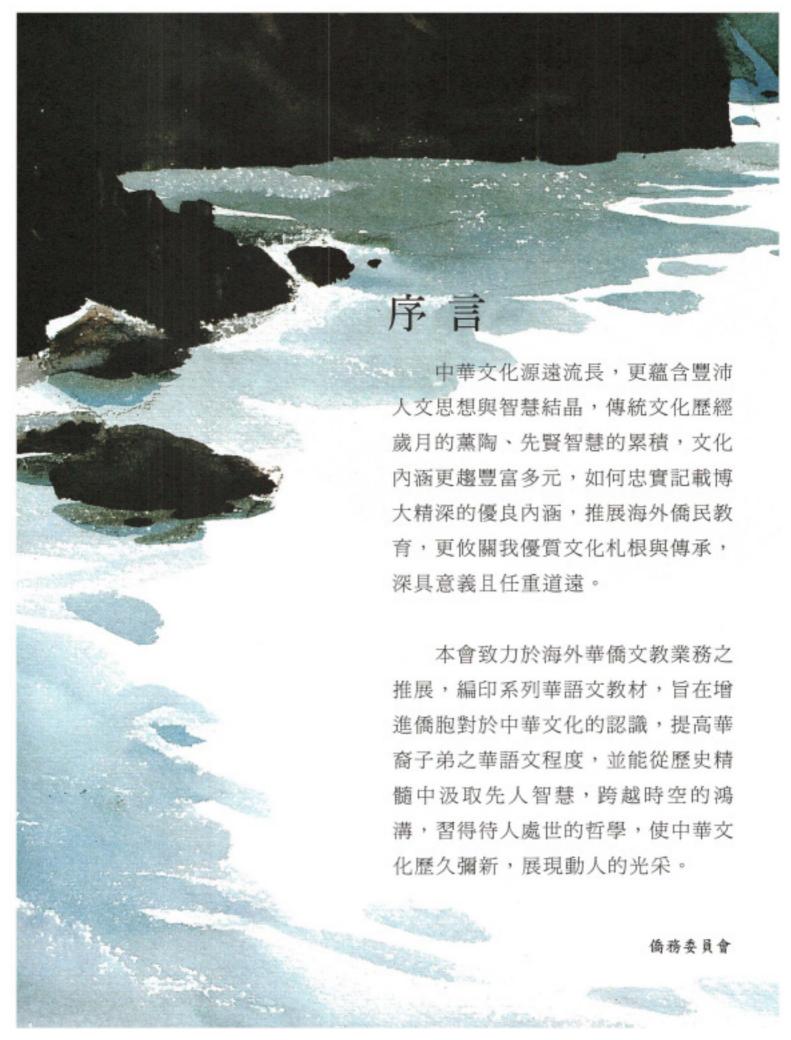
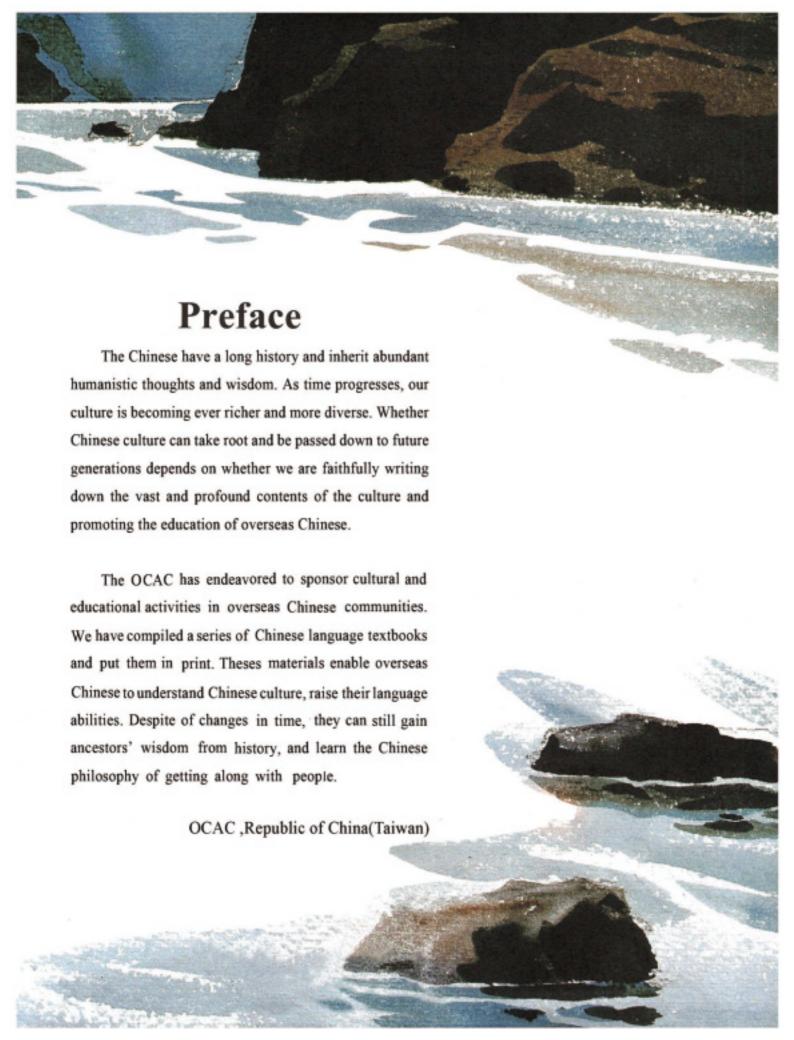
Number 3001

Stories From Classical Allusions The Control of th



彭明輝 撰寫 譚行健 激計 楊恩生 觸





編者的話

在日常生活裏,我們或多或少都會 接觸到一些成語,它不但能使我們的詞 彙更爲豐富,也使我們說話的時候更爲 傳神:因此,熟悉成語對我們說話或寫 文章都有很大幫助。

成語的來源很多,有的是歷史故事,有的是民間傳說,有的出自詩、 詞、小說,也有的從我國古書上轉化而來。這本「成語故事」並不包括上述所 有典故的來源,而是經過選擇的。它們 大體有兩個共同的特點:一是這些成語故事都有歷史背景;另一個特點是這本書所 收集的成語故事是比較有趣或具有諷刺性 質的。而在撰寫時也儘量採取對話體裁, 這樣讀起來或許比較活潑,而不致於枯燥 無味。

希望能夠透過這本書,使讀者對成 語故事發生與趣,同時也增加讀者對成語 的認識,更期望讀者進一步地學習更多成 語,這樣在說話和寫文章的時候,就有豐 宮的詞彙可用了。

趙 林 民國七十四年五月,台北



Editor's Preface

In daily life we will occasionally encounter a few idiomatic expressions which not only enrich our vocabulary but also enable us to communicate even more effectively. Therefore, familiarity with idiomatic expressions is a great aid to our speech and writing.

Idioms have many origins. Some originated in stories from history, some in folk legends, some in poetry and fiction, and others were derived from China's classical literature. Stories From Classical Allusions does not include all the sources indicated above, but is a selection from them. The idioms selected generally have two common characteristics: the first is that these stories all have a historical background, and the second is that the "idiom stories" anthologized in this book are rather interesting or of a satirical nature. Moreover, during the composition of these stories a dialogue style was adopted whenever possible for more lively, less boring reading.

It is hoped that through reading this book the reader will be able to take an interest towards Chinese "idiom stories". At the same time it is hoped that the reader will make progress in learning even more idioms, so that in conversation and in writing he may employ a richer vocabulary.

> L. CHAO May, 1985, Taipei



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刻舟求劍

春年秋年時八代本(西元前 722 —— 476年),有三一一個記 楚二國三人思,住立在品油工羅三江美的記東呈岸。

有元一一天意,他是要不到自己是罪之故。西三岸《去公拜》的意思之友正。 穿着上《光》解言的意新是衣一服意, 戴尔上《楚》。因是人是最尽喜三歌意的意智是子。, 一一路《唱《著意歌》见:來自到公江清邊是。 同意船车夫《被本好》便是錢是以一後分, 這是位《楚》因是人是就是上《船车坐》在《船车尾令上》, 取公出《身》,上《的》俱《剑》, 打《著意拍》子。, 自《得》其《樂》,也是唱《起》歌《來》。

愈。唱《愈·高》與是,打作拍《子》的《劍景也不隨《著》愈。 揮《愈·高》,唱《到《得》意一處名,一一不不小是心是,竟然然 把不劍景用《到》和《羅《江景裏2了》。此。時一,船等正是走到到 江景心是,一一陣《大》很多把不船各打作得《搖不搖不概》概念,這是 位《楚》。圖《人》很多就《心景神》。落《江景神》的《劍景,急与忙》地》 從《楚》圖《人》很多就《心景神》。落《江景神》的《劍景,急与忙》地》 從《色》被《裏《取》出》一一柄是小景刀》,在《船》尾《劍》上《一一個》記《號》,口》裏《選》喻影喻是有《詞》地》說《

「我们的皇童是到是就是是个從是這是裏。掉是下是去的自己。」 哈是著書哈是著書,風景浪影終著於心靜是止下了書,這是位是 楚是國家人思說是要求是船裏大家靠品牌《停息船車",好區讓是他等下是 水區找出回家實品到是,船區大家依一言品將是船區靠品牌《停息泊區了書。

> 楚美國美人品就是從美 船並尾於刻是下於記其就從的 地上方言, 跳走到許江美裏2

去海找品實品創品。 找品了自申品天息, 甚么麼自也而沒是找品到品。 倒是是"被品工是 裏色的自轉品質品籍品偶么了自手品指。頭蓋, 祇如 好品思品痛品游和回品船品上品。 口品裏也不品斷影响品 喃品地点說品:

Carve Into The Boat To Find A Sword

During the Spring and Autumn period (722-476 B.C.), there was a man from the state of Ch'u who lived on the east bank of the Mi-lo River. One day the man wanted to go to the western bank of the river to call on a friend. He put on bright and fresh new clothes and the type of hat that men from Ch'u liked the most. He sang songs all the way to the riverside. After discussing the price of the trip across the river with the boatman, the man from Ch'u boarded the boat and sat near the stern. He drew the sword he wore and tapped out a beat with it as he continued to sing a song, finding great joy in this.

The more the man sang, the happier he was; and the more he waved his sword around, the higher it went. He sang and sang until he was really feeling good. Then all of a sudden he carelessly flung the sword into the Mi-lo River.

At the time, the boat had just gotten to the middle of the river. Great waves rocked the boat back and forth and the man from Ch'u was very concerned about his lost sword. From inside a cloth wrapper he pulled out a small knife and on the stern of the boat carved out a small niche. "This is where my precious sword fell into the water," he mumbled to himself.

He mumbled and mumbled to himself until the waves finally calmed. Then the man from Ch'u requested the boatman to stop near the river bank so that he could dive into the water and retrieve his precious sword. The boatman did as he requested and anchored near the bank.

The man from Ch'u then jumped into the river from where he had cut a niche in the boat to go search for his precious sword. He searched for a long time and found nothing. Instead, his fingers were wounded by a crab's pincers. The only thing he could do was swim reluctantly back to the boat. He continued to mutter to himself, "How could I not have found it? I clearly made a mark with my knife, so this must be exactly where it fell into the water."

刻舟水劍 (literally) to carve a niche into the boat in order to find a

lost sword-to be stubbornly unimaginative; to do something

in a very stupid way.

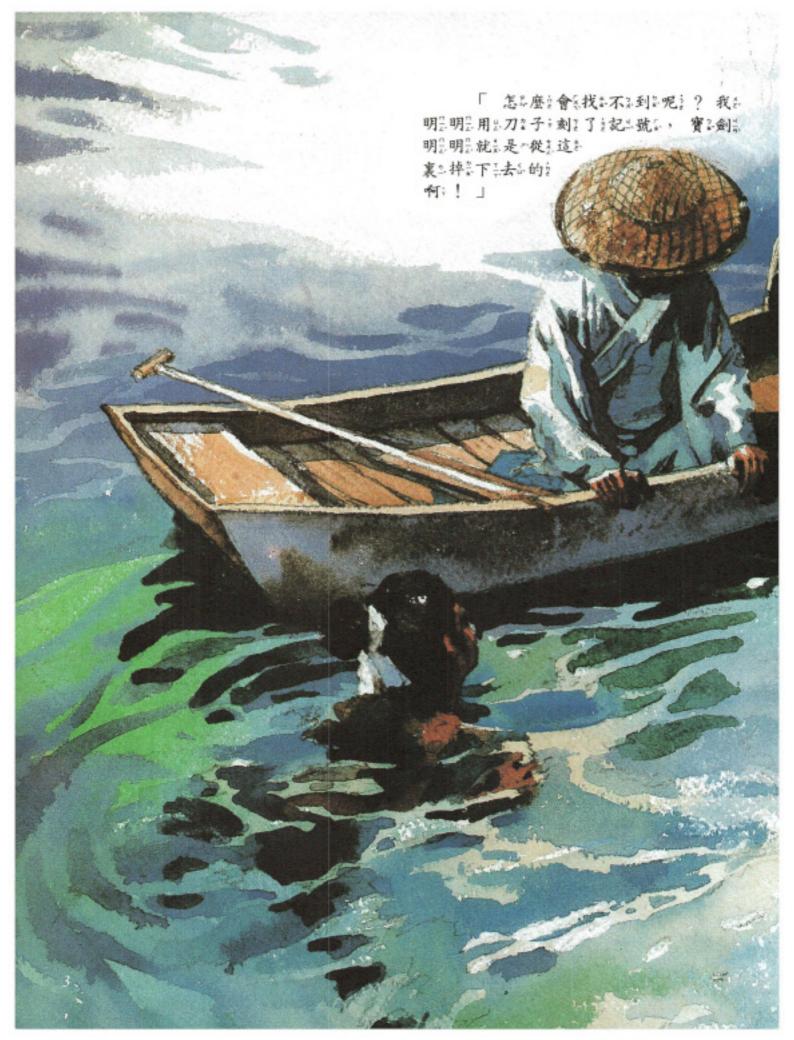
/# bank; shore

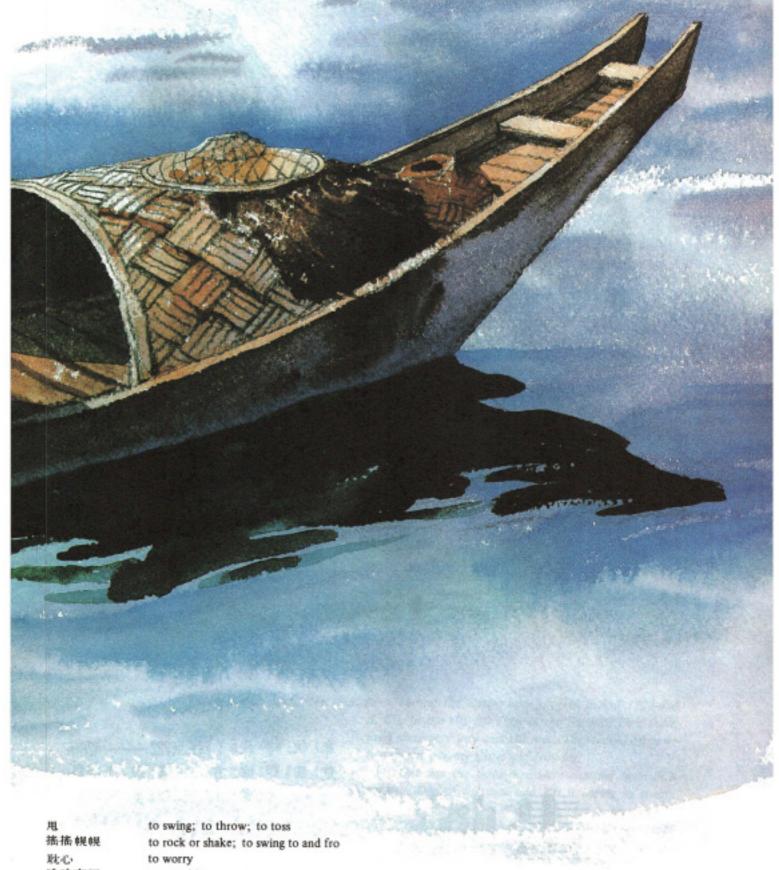
光鮮的 bright and fresh (clothes)

船尾 stern of a boat

打著拍子 to tap out a beat (for a singer etc.)

自得其樂 to find joy in one's own way (regardless of what others may think)





敗心 to worry 唸唸有詞 to mumble 停泊 to anchor 螃蟹 crab

箝 to grasp; to hold 記稿 very reluctantly



畫蛇添足

春音秋音時~代》(西元前722——476年),楚名國蓋野乙城是有不三台國蓋遊不手名好名 聞蓋的蓋人品,常名常名在品酒蓋館蓋裏三精:拳章 行蓋酒蓋今蓋。

有不一一天主,他主何点三年個是又不在不 酒品館本裏立問主聊意,其二中是一一個是說是:

「老闆是^猜**拳赢行意冷意也#沒眾甚么 麼賣意一思* , 今意天意我們們來事點影新了鮮素 的賣玩養意一兒* 吧賣!」



During the Spring and Autumn period (722-476 B. C.), in the city of Ying, in the State of Ch'u there lived three very lazy and idle men. They would often sit in a tavern, playing games and drinking.

One day the three men were chatting again in a tavern. One of the men said, "It is boring to always play drinking games. Today let's play a new game!"

"O.K.!" said another. "So what should we play?"
"Let's have a drawing contest," answered the first

"How do we compete?" asked another.

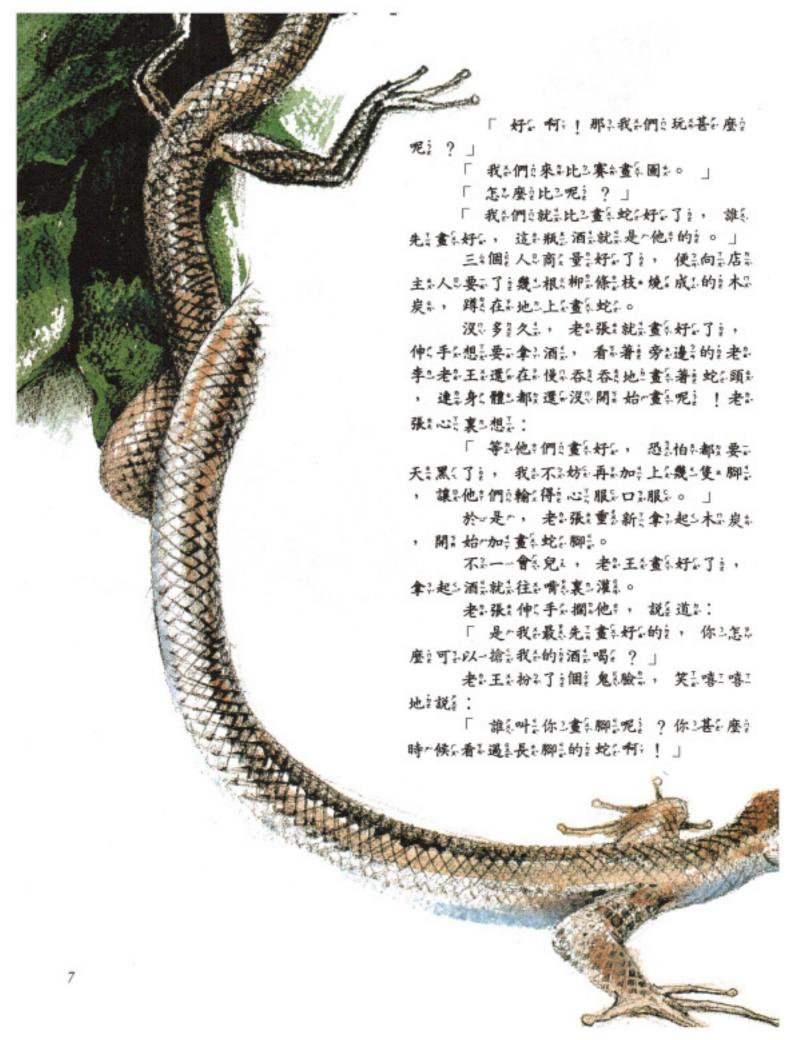
"Let's compete by drawing snakes. Whoever finishes first, gets the bottle of wine," replied the first man

After discussing it, the three men asked the tavern

Add man.

Legs
finish

To A Snake man.



owner for a few willow branches that had been burnt into charcoal. They then squatted down on the ground to draw. Not long after, Mr. Chang finished drawing. He stretched his hand out to take the wine but noticed that beside him, Lee and Wang were still slowly drawing the heads of their snakes. They had not even started on the bodies!

Chang thought to himself, "It will probably be dark by the time they finish drawing. There is no harm in just adding a few legs to the snake. Then they will really be convinced of defeat." So he picked up his charcoal again and began to draw the snake's legs.

Shortly after, Wang finished drawing. He picked up the wine and poured it into his mouth. Chang put out his hand to stop him and said, "I finished first, how can you steal my wine?"

Wang made a face at him, then grinning happily said, "Who told you to draw legs? When have you ever seen a snake with legs!"

畫蛇添足 (literally) to add legs to a snake while painting it—to make undesirable additions; superfluous.

遊手好閒 lazy and idle to play the finger-guessing game (usually

in drinking) 行酒台 to play wine-drinking games

行酒令 to play wine-drinking g 開聊 to idly chat

來點 to have some . . . 新鮮的 new

玩意兒 activities for entertainment or relaxation

柳條枝 willow branch 木炭 charcoal 跨 to squat

慢吞吞 irritatingly slow 翰 no harm in . . . ; might as well

心服口服 to be sincerely convinced of defeat or to

admit somebody's superiority, etc. with

sincerity again; anew

重新 again; anew 維 to pour

捌 to stop; to obstruct; to hinder

抢 to grab

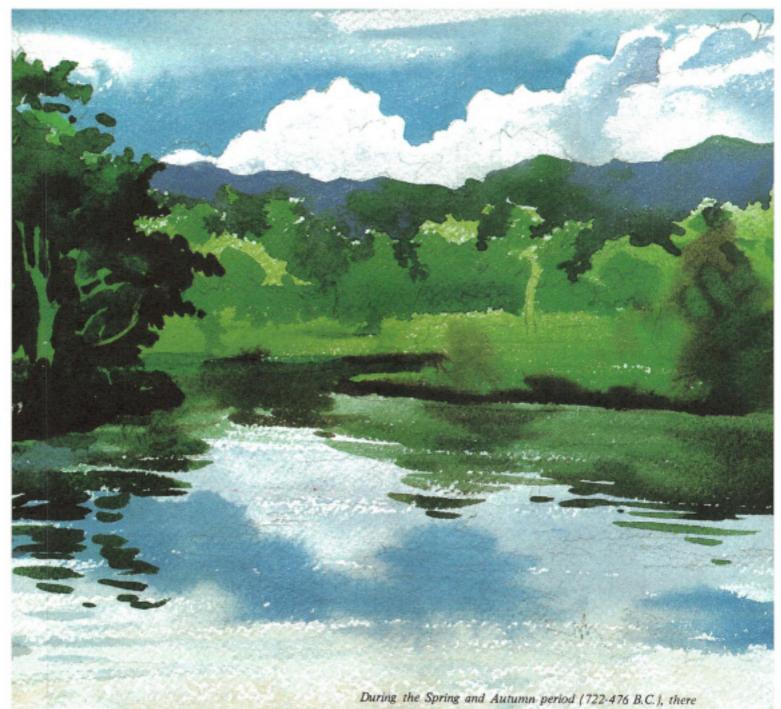
扮了個鬼臉 to make a face at (someone)

笑嘻嘻 grinning happily









Tung-shin Imitates Her Sister's Frown

During the Spring and Autumn period (722-476 B.C.), there were two sisters who lived in a village in the State of Yueh. The elder sister was called Tung-shih and Younger Hsi-shih.

Hsi-shih was fair, and as beautiful as a goddess. Whenever she would wash her clothes by a stream, the fish would see how beautiful she was and shyly slip away into the water. But ever since she was young, Hsi-shih was weak and had an illness that caused an aching pain in her heart. Each time her chest ached she would press her hands against her heart and knit her brow. Since she was extremely lovely, even when she would clutch her heart and frown, this was also a beautiful thing that attracted others' love and affection for her. Everyone in the village felt that she was even more beautiful when she did this.

Hsi-shih's older sister, on the other hand, was exactly the opposite. She had a flat nose, a large mouth and was even cross-eyed. She saw that it was beautiful when her sister would grasp her



春春秋美時八代年(西元前722—— -476年),越华國養境是內沒有第一一個農村養 莊養,村養子多裏立住集著第一一對養婦是妹果 花養,姊是姊們是東邊施工,妹母妹會叫是 西王施工。

西王施广長是得京花等容息月出稅品, 美見如果天主仙是。當完她等在品溪上邊是洗了 在一服品的資時一候品, 溪上裏品的資魚一兒。 看品見是她等, 都沒客無量,她是洗完到品來 東京去品了之。 但品是一她;從是小品身是體工 東京新品, 有不心是來說的沒毛品病是為。 實不在品本美別可益, 她等就是會系統是著語。心得 實一在品本本美別可益, 即是使一棒是著語也是 , 慶本著書眉見頭沒。 即是使一棒是著語也是 , 慶本著書眉見頭沒。 即是使一棒是著語也是 , 慶本著書眉見, 也可另是有不一一種是意 , 也可另是有不一一種是意 人具備是愛於的資美別。 村景子;裏見的空是 都沒覺是得過西王施广棒是心是比三平是時一選品 要正好品看是吧。!

姊弟姊弟東是施广長各得清和各妹公妹自 恰是恰是相景反名, 扁品專名子; , 大學嘴是 巴子, 選別生名了這一一對象門及雖且眼而兒; 。 她們看不到各妹只妹自西王施广慶各眉兒棒名心是的意模是樣不兒;很你好不看不, 也不學是 著意做你起公居及頭賣, 雖沒著這一一雙是門各 雖且眼而兒; ; 雙是手足棒名心是, 選份露見 出意滿品嘴唇的意大作暴名牙子。

每只需要是施工學是著言西王施工棒点心是做出層之,在不村民子;裏上插上插上擺上擺上去。 在不村民子;裏上插上插上擺上擺上的之人是那些棒上得了。 你是那么好了,我们的这个一一样不 。 小三孩后子,看不到你了是来是 施工的这样是 , 好是像是遇一见是魔是鬼人一般是 大小叫品, 好是像是遇一见品魔是鬼鬼——般是 大小叫品, 好是像是遇一见品魔是鬼鬼——般是 。 據上說是 , 許正多是小三孩后晚不上后睡息 數上的這時一候是這個人了這麼一麼是不是!

heart and knit her brow. She learned how to knit her own brow and squint her eyes. She would then clench her heart with both hands and reveal a mouthful of crooked teeth.

Every time Tung-shih staggered through the village, grasping her heart and knitting her brow as Hsi-shih would, the villagers would all be so frightened they would hide in their homes with door and windows shut tight, as if they were escaping a plague. When the children saw her they would scream and holler as if they had seen the devil. It is said that on those nights the children would even have nightmares.

東施效颦	(literally) Tung-shih, an ugly woman, knitting her brow in imitation of the	縦便	even if; even though to knit (the brow); to draw together
	-	蹙	
	famous beauty Hsi-shih, only to make herself uglier-to copy others and make	惹人愛憐	to cause or attract other's tender love and affection
	oneself look foolish.	恰恰	exactly; by coincidence
東施	person's name	箱	flat
西施	person's name	門雞眼	cross-eyed
花容月貌	(of a woman) fair as flowers and the	塑眉	to knit the brow
101177.00	moon	模樣兒	appearance; look
美如天仙	as beautiful as a goddess	影光	to narrow the eyes
溪	small stream; brook; rivulet	滿嘴的	to have a mouthful of (food, honeyed
害羞地	shyly		words, etc.)
瘦弱	thin and weak; emaciated and frail	大暴牙	very buck or protruding teeth
疼	aching	搖搖攝攝	to sway back and forth; to swagger
毛痢	disease; illness	sak	to frighten; to be frightened by
Mil	the middle of the chest; the pit in the	瘟疫	epidemic; plague; pestilence
10-4 1-4	upper part of the stomach		to scream and holler
264	to hold something in both hands	尖聲大叫	
被苦用到	to frown; to knit the brow	魔鬼 悪夢	devil; demon; evil spirit nightmare
WATER RESE	to nomi, to kint the olow	100.95	inguinate





乘龍快婿

春美秋菜時~代品,春意穆尔公室(西元前 659———621年)的京女品兒《再養玉·檀香長年吹養笙名。 有示一一天業, 她\$做是了京一一個京夢記, 夢記見是天業的京西王南年方泉出京現是了京一一位《風景度》編集翻集的京少區年度, 騎子著京彩本鳳是到區地等房屋前景, 隔島著京紗等 [編集] 對京地京說景: 「我是是《太本華原山名的京主》人员, 秦岳玉山皇家大师帝公之。命是, 下京兄后来。與山外之成之親義。」

規義完善,就是拿引出之一支。玉"蕭音, 吹き出る動意聽言的意曲而子。。玉"蕭音的言音、色色好而聽言極之了言, 弄意玉"便是取品出之笙在來命合。奏及, 笙音音·相音配為, 宛如此為是兒"在品林二中意明之歌之鳴是唱音。



第二二天(早)及2, 弄}玉·把3昨]夜;的; 夢:告:訴:了:父:親:。

於是一、秦主穆公子便是派之人之到2太主華。 山《尊』找:那《名》少公年》。 找:了:很怎久意, 終。 於。在《太主華》山《麓》找:到《了·萧·史》。

新史·來》到"宮》中"、秦二穆《公》要。試 試·他。是"不"是"女"兒。夢》中"見。到"的"少。年』 、就:命。今:他:吹:首:曲:子:。

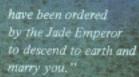
箫,史"取品出《玉·箫, 鳴·鳴·地》吹《了》 起《来》, 弄《玉·覺》得《和《夢》中》的《箫、聲》一一 樣、動《聽》。

泰志穆尔公是和公乔是玉"都"非《常·欣赏《萧·史··,於《是··,弄是玉"箫"史"二"人《就》在《中》 秋:節:拜《堂》成《親》。

婚(後), 夫,婦,何,, 一人,吹,請,, 一人,吹,笙,,享,受,著,夫,唱,婦,隨,的,快, 樂,生,活。。

第二年的中秋節, 當養史和 弄, 玉,在,月,光,下,笙,箭,合,奏,時一,一隻, 風,和,一條,龍,忽然騰,雲,而,至。, 停,在, 風,風,台,上,

這時,第史對為基礎(: 「我 本,來,是,天,上,的,神,仙,,因為(三生,石, 上,刻)著,我,們,的,名,字,、特,下,兄,來,與, 妳,成,親,,但,現,在,我,們,得,回,到,天,庭, 去,了,, 」於是,看,史,來,能,, 弄,玉,騎, 風,, 雙,變,騰,空,而去。



After speaking, he took out a jade flute and played a beautiful tune, The tone of the jade flute was magnificent and

Nung-yil took out her pan pipe to play with him. Together, the flute and pan pipe were like birds twittering in a forest.

The next morning Nung-yii told her father about the dream. The Duke thus sent someone to Mt. T'ai-hua to search for the young man. After looking for a long time he finally found a man named Hsiao Shih at the foot of the mountain.

When Hsiao Shih arrived at the palace, Duke Mu wanted to test him to see if he was the man in his daughter's dream. So he ordered the man to play a song on a flute.

Hsiao Shih took out a jade flute. With a toot-toot, he began to play. Nung-yü felt that the sound of the flute was as beautiful as in her dream.

Duke Mu and Nung-yū both liked Hsiao Shih a great deal and on the day of the Mid-autumn Festival Nung-yū and Hsiao Shih were married. After the wedding the couple lived happily, one playing the flute, the other playing the pan pipe, together in harmony.

The next year on the day of the Mid-autumn Festival, just as Hsiao Shih and Nung-yll were playing their instruments together under the moon light, a phoenix and a dragon sailed in on clouds and landed on a nearby tower.

It was then that Hsiao Shih said to Nung-yü, "I was originally one of heaven's immortals. Because our names are engraved on the Stone of Three Incarnations, I descended to earth to marry you. But we must return to heaven now,"

With Hsiao Shih on the dragon, and Nung-yii riding the phoenix, the two of them flew away into the sky together.

垂龍快時 撤長	(literally) an ideal son-in-law that rides upon a dragon—an intelligent and promising son-in-law, to excel in, to be good at	月歌	(in old China) the wedding ceremony in which the bride and groom underwent the kneeling rituals in the ceremonial
作	a kind of pan pipe with 13 reeds		hall.
机度開闢	(of a young man) graceful bearing or	大唱婦隨	(literally) The man sings, the wife
OW 2 MINHI	elegant demeanor		follows-domestic harmony
	mountain's name	趴	male phoenix
太邓山		龍	dragon
王皇大帝	the Jade Emperor, supreme deity in	腾雲而至	to arrive on sailing clouds
	Taoism	轉值	an immortal; a supernatural being
下几	to descend to earth from heaven (said	三生石	Stone of Three Incarnations or marriage
	of supernatural beings or gods in		stone; in Chinese custom marriages are
	mythology).		determined three lives in advance and
成视	to get married		recorded on this stone.
EW	a jade flute	天統	heaven
面加热的	appealing to the ear; fascinating to	更雙	
	listen to	腾空而去	in pairs; together
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	1 124 12 110 224	to fly away into the sky

冤死狗烹

越来王系句《践志在》范泰鑫》、 文章種》的《輔系 佐养下音, 不是但各較《復名了《被名吳水國》信券领景的《 土美地》, 更《繼》續是改多打华吳水國》。

吳水園園的京軍員隊集大學販品, 吳水王至夫至差員 (西元前 495———473年) 也正被不越是國園的京兵是馬亞重急重急包召園《起三來部了京, 吳水王至便是想是到各用品離之間集的京手公殿集來等對象付完越吳王在。 他等寫是了京一一對了信息給於文本種為和在花年載年, 信息上於說是道是:

「鬼祟子;死心了皇, 雅泉狗虽也正會家被京主是 人品教作來命吃,掉京。 等各你名們自替生越品王原向皇踐是 把京敵各人品消長滅品以一後后, 越品王是 也正會家把各体品們自這是些是謀品臣品教育

也正會《把字体》們《這些是講》至《数字 掉》。 你是們《不是如果留氣著《吳水國》 , 也不好不為《自》已上留意圖《後不路》

! 」

范·盖·看·完·信·,一一句· 話·也·不於說。文·種· 看·了·信·,生《氣· 地·拍·著·東· 子·

Cooking The Hounds Once The Hares Are Caught

好…留個後路 so that . . . to leave road for retreat

With the assistance of Fan Li and Wen Chung, King Kou-chien of Yüeh not only recovered the territory occupied by the Kingdom of Wu, but also continued an attack against Wu. As a result Wu suffered a crushing defeat and the Wu king, Fu-ch'ai (495 – 473 B. C.), was surrounded by rows and rows of Yüeh troops.

Thus, the Wu king decided to deal with the Yueh king by trying to set his aides against him. He wrote a letter to Fan Li and Wen Chung which said, "When the hare is dead, the hounds will also be killed and eaten by their master. Wait until you have eliminated King Kou-chien's

enemies and he will also get rid of you, his advisors. You had better leave the Kingdom of Wu intact so as to have a route for your retreat!"

When Fan Li finished reading the letter, he said nothing. But after Wen Chung read it he pounded on the table and cursed King Fu-ch'ai. "When a stooge, one must consider whose stooge he will be!" he said. They disregarded the Wu king's letter and stepped up the encirclement efforts.

It became clear to the Wu king that the country would imminently come under the power of his enemy. Terribly grieved, he pulled his sword and killed himself.

When the Wu Kingdom had been destroyed, Fan Li resigned from his position and went to the north to enter into the pottery business. He was quite bright; he earned a lot of money and became a very rich man. Today, people refer to him as T'ao-chu-kung.

After Fan Li had left the Kingdom of Yüeh, he often thought of the words written in the Wu king's letter, and was quite concerned about the safety of his good friend Wen Chung. He wrote a letter himself to Wen Chung to urge him to give up the riches and honor of his official rank and become a free and happy man. He wrote, "When the birds have all been shot, all the good bows will then be stored away. When the crafty hares have all been killed the master will also kill the hounds to eat."

It's a pity that Wen Chung did not listen to Fan Li, for not long after the Yüeh king found the opportunity to murder him.

鬼死狗烹	(literally) the hounds are killed for food once all the hares are bagged—
	trusted aides are eliminated when they have outlived their usefulness.
句錢	king of Ytleh during the period of Warring States
范蠡	person's name
女種	person's name
輔佐	to assist
收復	to recover (lost territory)
佔領	to occupy (a foreign territory)
夫差	king of Wu during the period of Warring
	States
離間	to drive a wedge between; to alienate
	(allies, etc.); to sow discord
手段	means (as opposed to end); a devious way
	of dealing with people.
對付	to deal with; to cope with
消滅	to die out; to destroy; to exterminate
器匠	brain truster of the emperor or the king



大京属品: 「當沒走品狗品, 也不得沒看品當沒誰你的沒 走品狗品呢沒! 」便是不是理么會家具以王先夫沒差的沒 信息, 繼上續品加音緊急包沒園怎。

吳水王於夫京差前眼亦看亦著意大作好於江東山區就是 要亦落真在各敵也人思手完裏立了意。 傷傷心是之。餘中, 拔江出海線於自一般是了意。

異、國意被以消遣滅無以一後至, 范章盡之解、掉罪官養職, 到各北京方是做意陶品器至生是意一。 因不為各他之很不應義明是, 雖是了主大年錢品, 變是成立了主當是新生, 直。到各今是天主, 人名阿奇蓬尼科兰他之為各「陶品朱文公養」。

離2開電越步國電以一後至, 范二鑫2常是想是起三吳以王是信息裏立的電話員, 很完就自心是好完朋立友正文是種意的皇安。危意, 就是寫是了這一一對是信息給息文本種意, 勸集他中也千拾是素三功是名是富是貴美, 做是一一個意快是樂品

、 自,由立的自人是 。 他等的自信是上公寓是著意:

「烏龍兒:們沒都沒對怎般?光息了意, 再品好品的意思是也不要正收完被沒起后來品: 發品 滑展的意思本子:死心了意, 獵泉狗是也不會沒被沒 主名人品数沒掉品, 煮品來品吃。吃食!

可是惜之文《種意不是肯是聽意花》蟲之的意 話象,不是久意果養真自被是越是王多句是踐意找記 機。會是殺了死心了意。





理會 to care

加緊 to intensify; to step up 眼看(着) to see something happening;

imminent

大好江山 the country

落在…手裏 to fall into (someone's) hand; fall under

(someone's) control

···之餘 in addition

限制 a sword one carries 陶器 pottery; earthenware 陶朱公 another name of Fan Li

枕心 to be worried; to be apprehensive

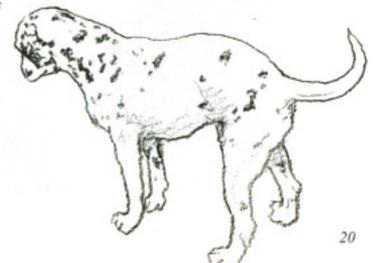
安危 security and danger; safety

抢棄 to give up or renounce; to relinquish 功名 laurels; glory; official rank or academic degree (in former times)

狡猾的 cunning; crafty; sly

果真 really

找機會 to look for a chance



職本國意時で代本(西元前475——222年), 泰三國意派を兵子 園《攻是趙本國》的京都京城上都以 耶日 , 情意况是十一分云危《急》 。 趙本 王を於い是八派を弟の弟の趙を勝る到な楚を國を求を救しる 趙を勝る也で就る 是个平是原华君员,很不喜了敬爱结美交是天皇下是野家士心,他中門只下是的皇宫是客是数公以一千音計品,这是次十春后命是出发使心,便是想是在品 門以客子中意挑這選五二八十八個意文公武八全京才多的意人品做是為《隨意從是。

經是過暴精之挑於細三選集,卻學概以避失下至了 2000 時中,一一位各時最毛是遊戲的管門及下是實際客長,便是自中告各會是更是 地連來華見本平立原是君員:「聽意說是您是要正到各遊於國蓋,還在缺意 也也不一一個意願意從表,



Mao Sui Recommends Himself

During the period of the Warring States, (475-222 B.C.), the State of Ch'in sent troops to besiege the Chao capital, Han-tan. The situation became quite desperate for Chao, and the Chao king sent his younger brother Chao Sheng to the State of Ch'u to seek relief.

Chao Sheng was also known as Lord P'ing Yüan. He enjoyed associating with men of great virtue and thus had a large number of advisors and mentors in residence at his house. He thought that as he had received orders to act as a diplomat, he would select twenty men from his group of advisors who were articulate and well versed in the martial arts to act as his entourage.



平意原生君之聽言了意,便是帶各他作一一道是去這 到了意葉是國意,平意原生君意用是盡意方言法是 仍是然是不不能是說《服是楚之王各派是兵章接多助先趙是國意 。 這多時以供養, 毛是遊為便是拔了出名俱為劍是向是前身 走五去在。 楚之王是看是到各有五人是手是握在利息劍是衛星 上在來名, 非二常在生至

「你?是个甚?麼?人?? 膽和敢如如此以放多 肆心?」

平:原以君:回《答》: [他》是《我》的》門以下:實:客:毛》遊《。」

毛。速息手於握於實之劍意,指"著意楚之王系就會 一 楚之國意禮之土於有以數亦千。里也之。大學,加之 上於百名萬名精之兵之,本心該。是小天之下三無以敵之的。 ,上於次,竟是被己泰之國意打以敗亦了意,使以大學王於 的意祖及先言受公司。條以母是,連章我於何意趙之國意人思 都沒為於楚之國意感為到是蓋之取以,難是道是您是一一點是 都沒為於楚之國意感為到是蓋之取以,難是道是您是一一點是 都沒不是在不乎公寓意? 趙炎楚之結之盟之,實以在是是以 為《了言你之何意楚之國意啊。!

楚之王名惭礼愧《得自脸是都见红色了音, 立立刻是 答《應不和分趙》圖《聯集盟》, 共《同》抵之抗》春之兵音。 After great scrutiny, however, Lord P'ing Yuan had only selected nineteen men. At that point, a man named Mao Sui voluntarily stepped forward to face Lord P'ing Yuan. "I understand you are going to go to Ch'u and you are still lacking one attendant. Allow me to go with you," he said.

Even though Mao Sui was an advisor residing in Lord P'ing Yuan's home, the lord was never aware of him. "How long have you been in my household?" the lord asked,

"Three years," replied Mao Sui.

"A brilliant person is like an awl in a bag," said the lord, "which will immediately poke through the bag and come out. You have been here for three years but I have never heard of you having unique abilities. You shall remain here."

"If you had put me in a bag," said Mao Sui, "I would have already made my talent visible." Lord P'ing Yüan heard this and took him along with him.

When they arrived at the Kingdom of Ch'u, Lord P'ing Yuan made use of every available means but was unable to persuade the Ch'u king to send troops and assist Chao. It was then that Mao Sui pulled his sword and came forward. The Ch'u king was outraged when he saw a man rushing toward him with a sharp sword in his hand. "Who do you think you are? How dare you take such liberties!"

"He is Mao Sui, an advisor in my residence," answered Lord P'ing Yian.

With the sword in his hand, Mao Sui pointed at the Ch'u king and said, "The Kingdom of Ch'u has thousands of li and a million crack troops. It should be invincible, But who would have expected that Ch'in would defeat Ch'u in your last war and your highness' ancestors would be humiliated. Even the people of Chao feel this shame. Could it be that you don't care about this? An alliance between Chao and Ch'u is actually for the benefit of the Ch'u kingdom."

The Ch'u king was so ashamed that he blushed. He immediately agreed to an alliance and to fight together with the Chao kingdom in the resistance against Ch'in forces.

毛遂自薦	(literally) Mao Sui recommends	缺少	to be short of; to lack; to be deficient
	himself-to recommend oneself (for a		in
	post); to volunteer for a task or post	才華	brilliance (of mind)
圍攻	to attack from all sides; to besiege; to	錐子	an awl
	beleaguer	東リ石皮	to poke through
計2 歳 2	place name	家	to emerge; to appear; to show
平原君	Lord P'ing Yuan, a famous official of	特殊	special; unusual; unique
	Chao in the period of Warring States	脫額而出	to make one's talent obvious; to pale
	who had many proteges with various		others by showing one's ability and
	talents.		talents
賢士	a person of high moral standing; a	20E.50S	to persuade
	person of virtue	援助	to aid; to help
門下的賓客	(in ancient China) mentor-advisors	拔出	to draw out; to pull out; to extract
	who reside in the residence of an	利敵	sharp sword
	influential person	衝上來	to rush forward
數以千計	by thousands; numerous	放肆	unbridled; wanton
奉命	to receive orders from above; (to do	疆土	territory
	something) as ordered	百萬	a million
出使	to be appointed as a diplomatic envoy;	精兵	crack troops
114 114	to be an ambassador to	天下無敵	invincible
挑選	to select; to choose; to pick	祖先	ancestors
文武全才	a master of both the pen and the	侮辱	to insult; to humiliate
	sword	羞恥	sense of shame
確從	aides; entourage; attendants	結盟	to form an alliance
精挑細選	to select with great scrutiny	慚愧	to be ashamed
源中	to select	抵抗	to resist; to oppose; to fight against
毛塗	person's name		(an enemy, etc.)
自告奮勇	to volunteer		,

班門弄斧

公是輸出班前,是个戰計國際時代的(西元前475——222年)的意學是者表,也可是个一一位於出版色彩的意工是歷史。因用為於他於是个學系國家人思,大學家於也可叫於他於學是班前,他於的意材上衡是出版神化入學化學,無不論係多是歷史組成被派的意本是頭景,因為他於手完裏也都沒能是變是成立精力美學無不比之的意東是西意,與於可以說是一巧意奪是天育工業。

如果是有某人是在养费的班子面是前是童品弄是工艺匠是技术巧贵的色話家, 当二不是是个太本不是自下量是力工了意吗?? 後某人是便是把各道是類果情意况是用品 「班子門是弄是斧馬」 四二個電字下來集比三喻四〇

李··白元是《唐志朝》盛《期》的《傳《大作詩》人》, 大作家崇稱《他》為《 「詩》仙音」 。 他《喜王敬《喝《酒品, 有云一一次》, 皇皇帝《收《到》——

封2 西王城《文》字》的2 國2書》, 朝4廷意复2 除4了2 李2白4

沒以有五人是看了得這懂

ス・インヘルインインインイン , 皇を帝と就た

命。他等

翻: 译· ,李·白·就是向是皇皇帝也 要正有是喝。他中一一追是喝了酒是一一 追:翻: 译· 。 當: 這是篇: 文子件是译一完是 時~ ,他中一一經是喝了得: 配是面是大字醉意,我会

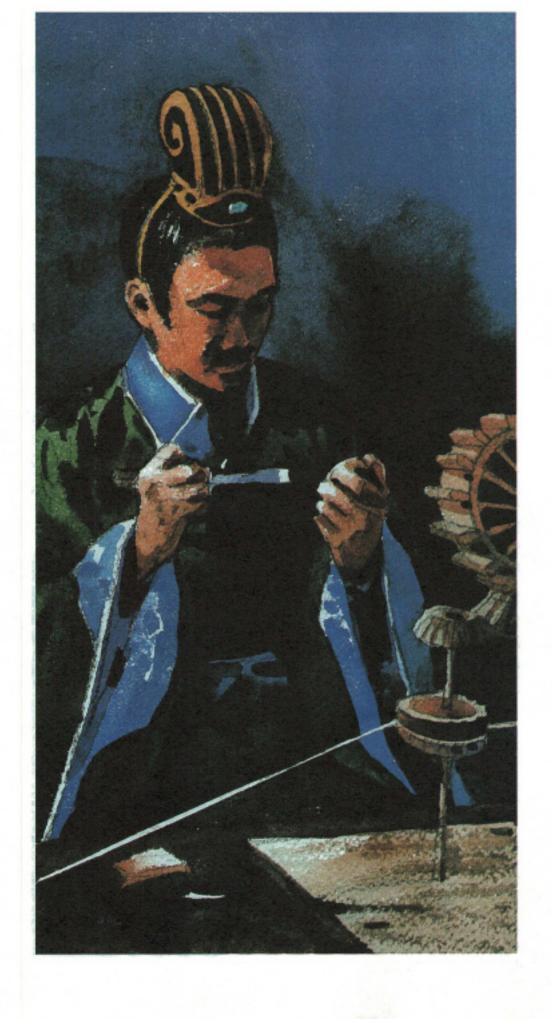
在《桌子》上《睡《著記了》。

有不一一回题,李飞白是在是安。徽《采品石》礦土附品近点的是江泉面是上层泛品寿集飲品酒品,當是他是喝品得是醉品醮品醮品的是時代候品,看不到各水品中是月出亮是的是倒名形品英品楼上了是,便是伸出手后去的搭名。 一一不是小品心是失,足是跌是到各水品裹鱼淹,死心了是,他是的是好品友工便是特别他是非是在品采品石户礦土的自山品上层。

後於來來,一一些是自下命是不是凡是的意詩,人思,經是過是他等的意義不前意,都是想是實品再是自下已上的意才未學是,便是在是基本考慮的意石不學工上於左是題二一一首先詩,在不題二一一首先詩, 把作石不學工題二得意雖是雖是點是點是。到是了意明是朝是,有不一位不明是梅見之。演奏的意學是者是經是過是采品石下礦工,看不到是石不學工上是題二的意詩。,簡素直不不是堪是入是目光,便是大學第二二個人,在作石不學工上是題二了意道是樣不一一首先詩。

古茶;來是來是往茶往茶一一首不詩, 學是在表門是前去弄養大學茶

在品詩,仙音李二白品的《墓品前品題二詩》, 崔二不是也不知乐在品曆名班名門《前品舞》弄是斧品頭(一一樣》的《可品笑品嗎?? 梅思之。海《不不祇》級品則、別名人品, 也不是一對《自《己二期》。侃品了《





Flaunting One's Proficiency

Kung-shu Pan was a well-known scholar of the Warring States period (475-222 B. C.) He was also a remarkable craftsman. Since he was from the State of Lu, people also called him Lu Pan. His technique with wood was truly superb. Regardless of how coarse a piece of wood was, within his hands it would be transformed into something uncomparably exquisite and beautiful. It can indeed be said that his workmanship was spectacular.

If someone were to flaunt his own craftsmanship in front of Lu Pan, would not he be overconfident? Later generations thus use this idea, 'flaunting one's proficiency with an axe before Lu Pan, as an analogy.

Li Pai was a great poet who lived during a time of great wealth in the T'ang dynasty. People refer to him as a "poetic genius" and he enjoyed drinking wine very much. One time the emperor received a document written in Turkish. There was no one else in the imperial palace who could read it besides Li Pai. So the emperor ordered him to translate it. He asked the emperor for some wine to drink and then began to translate and drink at the same time. By the time he had finished translating he was very drunk and lay asleep on the table.

One time Li Pai was very drunk and sitting in the middle of the Yangtze River near Ts'ai-shih-chi in An-hui Province. Seeing how beautiful the reflection of the moon was on the water, he reached in to try to pull it out. He carelessly lost his footing and fell into the river and drowned. His good friends buried his body on the mountain next to Ts'ai-shih-chi.

Later on, there were some poets who thought very highly of themselves. When they would pass his tomb, each sought to show off his scholarship and would write poems all over the rocky wall of the mountain nearby. Soon the entire wall was speckled all over with the poems.

During the Ming dynasty a scholar by the name of Mei Chih-huan passed Ts'ai-shih-chi. Seeing the simply revolting poems written there, he took out his brush and wrote out his own poem that read: Near Ts'ai-shih-chi there is a mound of earth; Li Pai's name has been exalted for ages, but each passer-by has written his poem, just like displaying his great axe before Lu Pan.

Is not inscribing a poem in front of the tomb of the poet genius Li Pai as ridiculous as waving one's axe before Lu
Pan? Not only was Mei Chih-huan being sarcastic about others but he was also mocking himself.

班門弄斧	(literally) foolish display of a wooden axe in front of Kung-shu Pan's home	西华西欧西欧的	inebriated; under the influence of liquor
	who was a famous carpenter-to show	佐川景 多	the reflection of something in water
	off in the presence of an expert.	299°	to pull or drag out (of the water)
出种入化	uncanny (feat, skill, etc.); superb	失足	to slip; to lose one's footing
粗糙的	coarse; rough	安徽	a province in China
精美無比	uncomparably exquisite	釆石磯	a rock which juts out into the Yangtze
巧奪天工	(often referring to a work of art)		River at Tang-t'u County of An-hui
	ingenuity that rivals the work of God.		Province
賣弄	to flaunt; to show off	自命不凡	conceited; to have a very high opinion
不自量力	over-confident; without considering		of oneself
	one's own capability to make an	嘉碑	a tombstone
比喻	analogy	斑斑點點	mottled; speckled; spotted
盛期	a period of prosperity	不堪入目	intolerable to the eyes
詩仙	poetic genius	765	exalted; noble; eminent; high
西域	Turkestan	千古	a long, long time
國書	documents exchanged between nations	舞弄	to brandish; to wield
酪酊大醉	dead drunk	編集中リ	to satirize
扒	to lay one's head down (as on a table)	御侃	to scoff; to jeer



負荊請罪

Carrying A Rod To Ask For Punishment

In the period of the Warring States (475-222 B.C.), Chao and Ch'in were neighboring states and were often fighting against each other. But within the Chao court there were two very capable men, a military commander named Lien P'o and a civilian officer by the name of Lin Hsiang-ju. Because of these two men, the State of Ch'in did not dare launch a full-scale invasion against Chao.

Originally Lin Hsiang-ju's position was far inferior to General Lien P'o's. But later on, Lin Hsiang-ju was assigned as an ambassador to Ch'in and he acquired a diplomatic victory for the Chao state. Because of this, the Chao king began to assign him to more important posts and soon his position was higher than Lien P'o's. Lien P'o was very unwilling to accept this. He told his subordinates that he would find an opportunity to humiliate Lin Hsiang-ju.

When Lin Hsiang-ju heard of this, he avoided the general at every chance. One day, one of Lin Hsiang-ju's men said to him, "General Lien P'o has only said these things, but you have become so afraid. We feel very humiliated and want to resign."

Lin Hsiang-ju asked them, "If you were to compare General Lien P'o and the Ch'in King, who would be more prestigious?" "Of course General Lien P'o cannot compare with the King

of Ch'in!" they replied.

"Right!" he exclaimed. "And when I was an ambassador to Ch'in I had the courage to denounce a man as prestigious as him right to his face. Therefore, I have no fear of General Lien P'o! The State of Ch'in dares not attack Chao because of General Lien P'o and myself. If the two of us are at odds with each other, Ch'in will take advantage of that opportunity to invade us. The interests of the country come first with me and I am not going to haggle with Lien P'o because of personal hostilities!"

Later, Lien P'o heard these words and felt extremely ashamed. He tore off his shirt, and with a birchen rod tied to his back, he went to Lin Hsiang-ju's home to request retribution for his own wrongdoing. Lin Hsiang-ju modestly helped Lien P'o up



簡意相差如果問本他求何意: 「廉品頗謝粹主軍員和品泰总王益相是 比2,誰心較是戚《嚴云?」

「廉計頗的特別軍員當員然品 不計如是泰台王於!」

廉品颇是後《來和聽言到各這是 番品話系,非只常是惭俗愧然,就是 脱色掉品上於衣一,背名上於鄉記者是 一一條品前是杖器,到各簡品相是如果 家是裏是轉品罪悉,簡品相是如果 非只常是聽品權品地是扶於起品廉品頗是 非只常是聽品權品地是扶於起品廉品頗是 , 並是緊急緊急地是提為住於他品的是 手外。 從是此中, 廉品颇是和公簡品 相是如果成品為各最是要不好你的是朋品 友工, 同是心是為各國是家是效品力品。



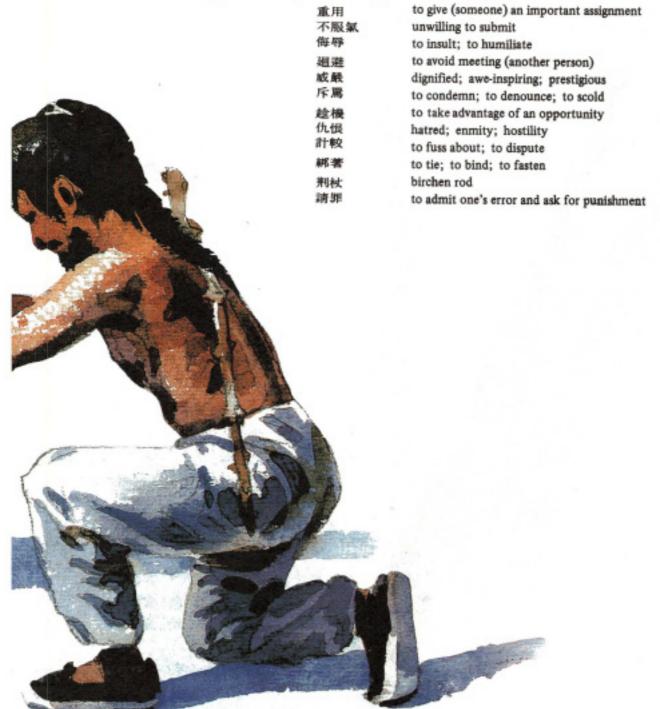
from the ground and held his hand firmly.

From that time on, Lien P'o and Lin Hsiang-ju became close friends and served their country with a common heart.

負荆請罪 (literally) to carry a birchen rod to ask for punishment - to offer a humble apology. 被鄰 to be neighbors (as countries) 打仗 to engage in a battle; to fight; to wage war 武將 field commanders; ranking military officers 文原 civilian officers 大學 a large-scale (invasion) 遠不如 far inferior

奉派 to be assigned to do a job or to a post

出使 to be appointed as a diplomatic envoy; to be an ambassador to



濫竽充數

戦年國皇時が代告,齊ン宣皇王是(西元前319 ――301年)很公愛、好公音、樂中, 尤正其立喜正愛、聽意人名吹き芋ョッ 芋ョ是ハー一種意古名代名的皇際や器立。 齊ン宣皇 王是喜正愛、聽意芋ョ的皇合を奏る, 那么種意和企語是活在大学的皇氣二勢ハ,使ハ他等 感名到各餘四音、鏡品裸意, 三年日の不名絶真。 於山是ハ, 他等就是公皇開員招記 考る了皇三年百名名是吹き芋ョチ系。

當2時~,齊公園沒有不一一位公南小郭養先沒生在,學是問各很小湖沒博品,但各卻沒因不為公家沒境是貧品窮臭,經沒常公鋪公肚子子。。聽意到各宣員王名招信考及吹養等中子公的沒消是息上,就是用名獻公混為的沒手公較沒,當沒上公了沒三百百名名是吹養等中子公中沒的沒一一員不必,當沒宣員王名要不聽意等中含沒奏品時~,南北郭養先沒生在也可站各在各樂公園沒行公列是裏之裝養模品作養樣不,手公指不則是胡公亂是跟我養養站各在各他作身沒邊影的沒吹養等中子公們沒按不孔差,有不時一按一錯裏了沒,也必沒沒有不人是注意意一,反各正各他作吹養等。又不不名會養發;出沒聲沒音下。

由於一南京郭為先言生意裝養得意選品滿品像是回京事作,例如也不平言安。無本事广地之度是過是了自好品多是年前。

後云來品, 宣《王龙死》了意, 他等的意 兒心子;潛品王龙即立位於。 潛品王龙從是小品耳心 满品目显染品, 也必很知喜三数《音》樂品, 卻是 不是喜三数《合《奏》, 他等喜三数《字》的意獨《 奏》, 覺見得意那不樣不更不為《幽》雅不悦品耳心 会 於此是公孫是

· 於以是个得完 王炎便是命完三年 百子個之中表字中手名

> 齊·集·宮炎廷士, 一一個沒 一一個沒輪沒流泉演示奏品給《他》

聽: 0

當之吹《字》手公們立演不奏及時心

A **Fake** Yü Player

King Hsiian (319-301 B. C.) of Ch'i lived during the Warring States period. He was very fond of music and especially enjoyed hearing people play the yii, a type of ancient musical instrument. He simply loved to hear yii concerts; the harmony and great, imposing manner made him feel as if the sound lingered forever. It was for this reason that he held an examination and admitted three hundred yii players into his service.

At that time in the Kingdom of Ch'i, there lived a man named Nan-kuo. He was a man of profound scholarship but was very poor and often went hungry. When he heard that King Hsiian had made public notice of entrance examination, he cheated and faked his way into becoming one of the three hundred yii players.

Each time King Hsiian wanted to hear the yii played together, Mr. Nan-kuo stood among the ranks of the orchestra and put on an act. His fingers randomly followed the holes pressed by the other yii players beside him. He would sometimes make a mistake but no one would notice. In fact no sound would come out of his yii at all. As a result, he played the part perfectly and passed many years without any mishaps.

Later on, King Hsiian died and his son King Min took the throne. Since a very young age, King Min had been influenced by his surroundings and thus, he also enjoyed music. But he did not like concerts; he loved yii solo performances. He felt that this way, the sound was more elegant and pleasant to hear. King Min, therefore, ordered the three hundred yii players to be assembled in the palace and take turns playing for him individually. The king was intoxicated by the elegance of the yii song and found great inner peace within it.

By the time 299 musicians had finished their performances, they discovered that one person was missing. It was the impostor yii player, Mr. Nan-kuo. He was afraid of being revealed and had stealthily snuck away.

邀竽充數 (literally) pass oneself off as one of the players in an ensemble—to hold an office though unequal to the task, just to fill up a vacancy; to be an incompetent stopgap.

the period of Warring States (475-222 B.C.) during which seven states contended for hegemony until

Ch'in emerged victorious to become the unchallenged ruler of the empire under the First Emperor.

an ancient wind instrument with 36 reeds.

樂器 musical instrument

合奏 a concert

戰國時代

和谐 harmonious; in harmony; harmony

浩大 great; vast; imposing 氣勢 fervor; imposing manner

餘音機樑 The thrilling voice keeps reverberating in the air after the vocalist has stopped singing.

三日不絕 the sound continues to linger for a long time

招考 to give public notice of entrance examination; to admit (students, applicants) by examination.

南郭 person's name 學問 learning; scholarship

湖博 erudite; profound and extensive (of learning)

家境 the financial condition of a family 滕混 to fake and cheat; to swindle





樂團 行列	a band; an orchestra rank and file	獨奏 幽雅	(in music) a solo performance elegant in style
裝模作樣	to put on an act; to behave in an affected way	悦耳 齊集	pleasant to the ear; musical to assemble
胡亂, 按孔	at random; reckless to press the holes or keys of an instru- ment	輪流 沈醉 怡然自得	to take turns; by turn to become intoxicated happy and contented; to have found
反正 装得還滿像回事 平安無事	anyway to play the part exactly or perfectly; to play the part so well it looks real. safe and without any mishaps; safe	冒牌的 露出馬脚	one's inner peace false; fake to reveal one's true form, character;
度過 即位 耳濡目染	and sound; in good order to pass; to spend to ascend the throne to be unconsciously influenced by what one constantly hears and sees.	偷偷地 溜走	to let the cat out of the bag, to give onself away. stealthily; secretly to leave stealthily; to slip away; to sneak off



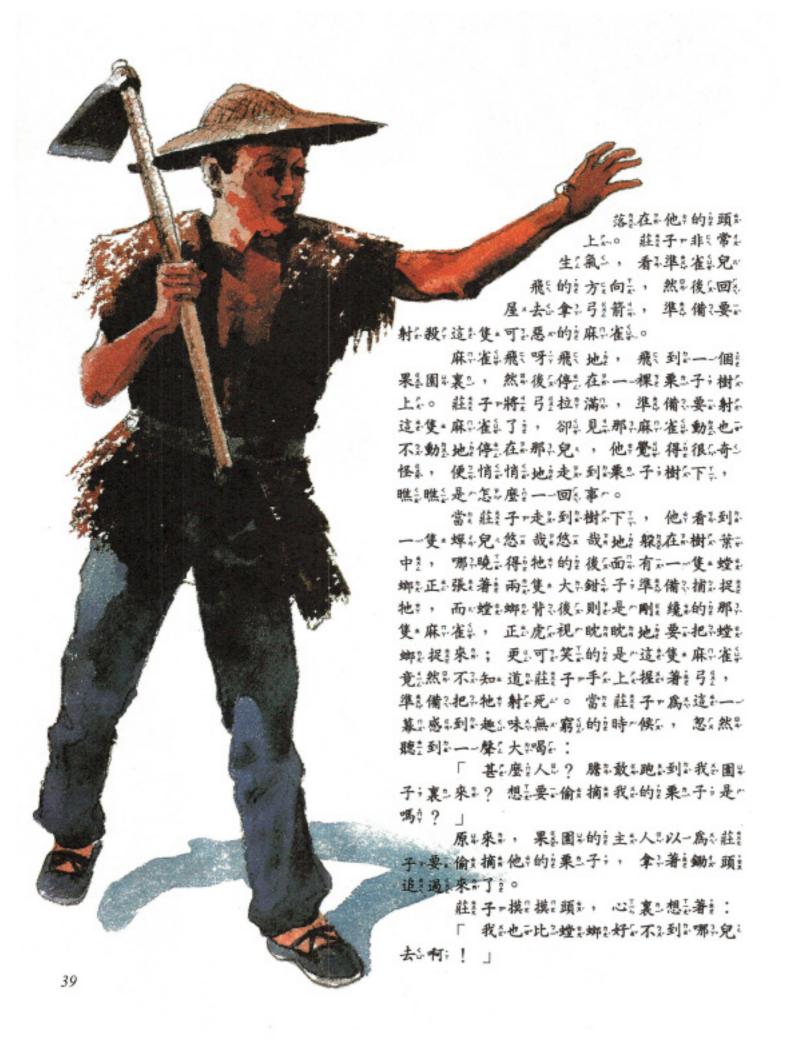


螳螂

在是子中是一颗本國是時一代本(西元前 475-222)年有不名是的意思。想是家共和企文的學是家共。他等的意文的意思。想是教子學的意思。 學是家共。他等的意文的意思。 ,不是僅是充意滿品豐富富的意想是像是力工 ,而以且是具是有不高。度是的意識是刺一性是 ,是一中意國意文的學是史一上家的意理是實施 有不一一天主,在是子中在是庭是院本 裏生散本步之,忽然是有不一一隻。麻果在是 聽過意,拉拿了這一一也么屎一,正是好品







had thought that Chuang-tzu was planning to steal his chestnuts, and had picked up his hoe and rushed over. Chuang-tzu rubbed his head and thought to himself, "I am really not any better than that mantis."

螳螂捕蟬 (literally) mantis seizes the cicada - recklessness of one blinded by greed name of philosopher who advocated Taoism 莊子 思想家 thinker 交學家 writer; literati of great momentum; powerful 氣勢磅礴 to be filled up with; to be full of 充滿 豐富的 rich; abundant, copious or plentiful 想像力 imaginative power; imagination 高度的 a high degree of; high; great 諷刺性 satiric flavor; ironic flavor history of literature; literary history 交學史 瑰寶 rarity; treasure; gem to move bowels; to defecate 拉屎 池 measure word 看準 to keep a close eye on 弓箭 bow and arrow to shoot 40 可愿的 detestable; rotten 飛呀飛地 fly and fly; to fly around 果園 orchard 栗子樹 chestnut tree 拉滿 to draw (a bow) tight completely still 動也不動 悄悄地 silently; stealthily; quietly to take a look 應應 怎麼一回事 what happened free from restraint; carefree 悠哉悠哉地 鉗子 pincers; pliers 捕捉 to catch; to chase; to hunt down 虎舰眈眈 to cast covetous eyes on; to gaze with the cruel greed of a tiger act (as in acts of a play) 趣味無窮 extremely interesting; endlessly interesting 大喝 to loudly shout to somebody to dare to 胆敢 偷摘 to pluck (fruits) without permission a hoe 鋤頭 比…好不到那兒去 not any better than ...



泰兰朝: 末二年: (西元前 221 ---- 207年), 天意下五大作亂名, 各品地也的自英工雄品好品漢品因工為各 不是滿是春意朝息的皇奇是政治, 紛先紛先揭言华《而《起》 · 其公中意動小力立最是大家的意便是是小漢公王在劉亮邦之 和公西工艺和新兴王公项是羽山,两点人品高《了》争之天言 下意, 苦入戰和四二年之多》, 遭人沒沒有不分之出之勝么 負気の 後点來是, 两点人是打造下是和品約其, 以一满意

溝流為《界本線》, 至《不正侵、犯罪。 可是是八, 劉是 邦2暗"地工裏生卻多聽言信息張生良是和本陳本平息的多意一 見点, 乘品項品羽山撒品兵品時八帶品著音軍員隊先追多擊上 他等,将是楚人國家的自兵是馬引通2到各域下長。 這本 時一,項表別四軍是隊員的軍員種品將是要不吃,盡去, 又示被な漢字軍員團員團員包員團等, 情意動ハナバ分を危る

A. . 0

但是是一、劉章邦是也不有不點是兒心畏為 懼:這条位《蓋茶世八英、雄美, 因、 此"暫如時"按"兵"不多動員。

這意時一張意良意又不敬意計点,

改品用品心、理点戰器

Ch'u Songs From All Sides

At the end of the Ch'in dynasty (221-207 B. C.) there was great disorder and confusion in the country. Because of dissatisfaction in the Ch'in despotic rule, one after another, brave men from everywhere rose up in revolution. Among them, the Han King Liu Pang and the great King Hsiang Yū of Western Ch'u were the strongest. In their struggle for the country, both sides fought bitterly against each other of the over four years without distinguishing a winner.

Later, the two kings agreed upon a treaty declaring that the Hung River would act as a boundary and that neither side would invade the other. But upon the advice

of Chang Liang and Ch'en P'ing, Liu Pang secretly took advantage of the time when Hsiang Yu was withdrawing his troops to take his own troops in, attack and drive the Ch'u forces to Kai-hsia.

By this time Hsiang Yii's troop provisions were almost gone and now they were surrounded by the Han forces. The situation was extremely desperate. Liu Pang, however, was a bit fearful of this great King, so he did not immediately throw his troops into action.

Chang Liang again offered his advice at this time. He suggested the use of psychological warfare and assembled a large group of Han troops to practice singing songs from the State of Ch'u. Then on one starless night, Chang Liang played a flute and Han soldiers surrounded the tents of the Ch'u troops to sing mournful songs from Ch'u. The sound resonated and surged. When the Ch'u soldiers heard songs from their homeland coming from all directions, it could not help but induce their feelings of longing for their country. Each of them grieved and wept,

In hearing the Ch'u songs Hsiang Yu also wept silent tears. When he saw each of his fellow soldiers, who had been with him in so many battles, this dejected and downcast, he lost his ambition to fight to the death.

Hsiang Yii's most beloved imperial concubine, Yii-chi, knew that the trend of events could not be reversed; she pulled out a sword and killed herself. At the sight of this, Hsiang Yii felt that he simply could not return to the eastern side of the river and face his elders. Holding the precious saber and riding his black stallion, he broke through the siege surrounding his troops. On the bank of the Wu river he lifted the saber and cut his throat.

四面楚歌

(literally) Ch'u songs from all sides - facing hostility, difficulty or frustration on all sides.

天下大亂

the whole country of China (ancient usage) in great disorder and confusion

英雄好漢

brave men

不滿

brave men

11111

to be dissatisfied

苛政

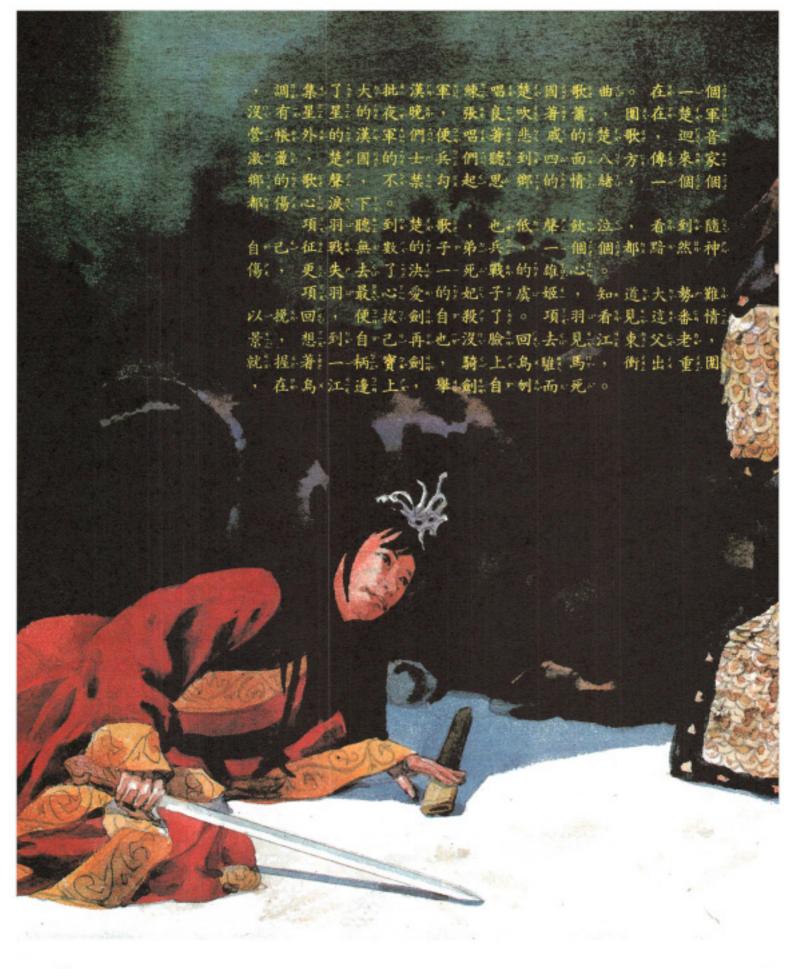
despotic rule

紛紛

numerously and disorderly; one after another

揭竿而起

to rise up in revolution





苦戦 to wage an arduous struggle; to fight bitterly 分出勝負 to distinguish a winner 侵犯 to invade 暗地赛 secretly 聽從 to comply with; to heed; to obey 撤兵 to withdraw troops 追擊 to chase and attack 36 to press; to force; to drive troop provisions 軍糧 画團包圍 to be completely surrounded (by rows of enemy troops) situation; state of affairs 情勢 to fear; to dread; to be scared of 異懦 蓋世英雄 a hero among heroes 暫時 temporarily 按兵不動 to not throw troops into action 獻計 to present or offer a scheme or advice for adoption 心理戰 psychological warfare 調集 to concentrate (troops, etc.) in a place ₩ a flute (of bamboo, etc.) 營帳 tents used as military barracks mournful 悲戚的 to resonate and surge (as a loud sound) 迴音激盪 四面八方 on every side; on all sides 勾起 to induce feeling; mood; sentiments 情緒 飲泣 to weep in silence; to weep silent tears 征戰 to see action on the front; to fight in battle 子弟兵 fellow soldiers from one's homeland 黯然神傷 deeply dejected and downcast 決一死戰 to fight to the death 雄心 ambition; great expectations 妃子 a king's or emperor's concubine 大勢 whole situation; tide of the general situation 挽回 to try with effort to turn back an adverse tide 情景 a scene; a sight 沒臉 too ashamed to (do a thing)

a black stallion

many-layered siege

to commit suicide by cutting the throat

門可羅雀







汲少翳、罷平官員回《家等以一後公,每公天言清言 展点,便是起公來等打华掃公院公子。,看是到各時是天等 夜子裏怎被不風之吹着落息的意滿是地名黃色葉本,不是禁是 感名假品萬公子音。下至午十到各院公子。裏上整治理之花包 木公,看不到各從是前是被沒車集輪是銀票遇易的意轍是痕足 都是長年滿公了意青蓋苔魚,許正多寶麻兒雀氣在是那不兒。 找是專品食べ物以,沒少黯、感品傷災地意哺是哺品自、語一

「從意前意我是受益重息用品,在是朝息廷意當是 官員的意時以供益,到益家是裏立來品的意客是人品州員流是 不是息工,哪是裏立知。道是現長在是不是做是官員了意, 庭主院品裏立一一片影冷急清重,如果果想是抓拿麻品產品



Catching Sparrows Near A Doorstep

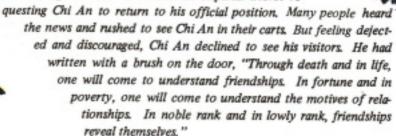
There was once a great politician named Chi An who lived during the Han dynasty. When he had been recognized by Emperor Wu (141-88 B.C.) and was an important official in the imperial court, there were so many people who came to call on him that the threshold of his quarters had been trampled and ruined. His courtyard, too, was always filled with carts and horses. It happened that Chi An then had a disagreement with the emperor over a battle with the Huns. In a furious rage, Emperor Wu removed Chi An from his office.

After being dismissed, Chi An returned home. He would rise early every morning and sweep his courtyard. In seeing the yellow leaves that had been blown down by the wind the night before, he could not help but be filled with emotion. In the afternoon he would go to his courtyard to straighten up the bushes and flowers. He could see that

the tracks that had previously been ground in by visitors' carts were now covered with moss; sparrows would go to look for food there. Chi An mumbled to himself sorrowfully, "When I had an important position as an official in the imperial court, there was a constant flow of guests in my house. Who

would have known that I would not be an official now and my courtyard would be deserted? If I wanted to catch sparrows I could prepare my net and in a day's time, who knows how many hundreds I could capture?"

Not long after, Emperor Wu regretted that he had been too impulsive in dismissing Chi An. He issued an imperial decree re-



門可羅雀	(literally) One can catch sparrows near a doorstep where few come to call—to have no visitors or customers
汲黯 賞職	person's name to appreciate; to recognize the worth of
門檻 踏壊	a threshold to tread or step on something so much as to ruin it
征伐	to battle



的京話》、 佈洛張 編 編 子 : , 一一天 : 不 · 知 · 道 2 可 i 以一捉 : 到 2 歲 · 百 · 使 · 呢 i ! 」

不是久意,漢本武水帝也後至悔是自下己也太本衝差動是了意,又不重意新是下京部意書《請意汲少路》回恩來是做養官員。許正多意人思聽意到是這計個意消是意志,又不坐是著意馬尔車員,急也急也避免來來找到他等。但是是不及少路"已一經是心是灰色意心冷息。他非謝是絕是了這一一切是訪先客表,在是門の扇本上是用出毛品筆之寫是著意:

「一一死」一一生2, 乃品知·交音情2。一一 貧二一富品, 乃品知·交音態4。一一貴二一賤品, 交音情2.乃品見4。」



匈奴	the Huns	川流不息	(said of traffic, people, etc.) a constant
革職	to remove somebody from office		flow; continuous
罷官	to dismiss somebody from office	冷海	quiet, deserted (said of a place)
不禁	cannot help	網	net
感慨萬千	to be filled with many feelings or	衝動	impulsive
	emotions	下詔書	to issue an imperial proclamation,
帳過	to grind over		decree or edict
轍痕	wheel tracks; ruts	心灰意冷	pessimistic and dejected
青苔	moss; lichen	謝絕	to decline (an offer, a request, etc.)
麻雀	sparrow	交情	intimacy; friendship; mutual af-
感傷地	sentimentally; sadly		fection
喃喃自語 受重用	to murmur to oneself	75	then; only then; after that;
	to be put in an important position; to		afterwards
	be given an important assignment	交態	the motive in a relationship



覆水難收

漢章朝在(西元前206——西元220年)有末一一個意 讀集書集人品,名品叫意朱表買品臣品。因不為各家等境品 貧品窮意,靠品飲品樂品維養持下生品活品。

在品献品集集的意路工工。朱文置品臣总遵是走品造品情况, 取品取品需求 聲 2 , 不是知《情》的意人是選品以一為《他》是《在品唱出山《歌》吧。! 到是了意晚品上公 , 他》贯品不是起名油点點是燈 2 , 只如好后烧《著意有运油点脂》的意松意枝。 , 漏品夜云苦品情况 , 这是樣正的意因一子。 , 朱文置品臣公的意要不予 實一在品受公不是了品 , 就是哭了哭了啼声啼声地说要。求是離心婚后。 朱文置品臣公安。然是哭了笑。哪一个,

「現立在品致各們自難自然是很多窮意,可是是一 ,總是有不一一天是我各會怎發等達象的意,到各時不便完 大家富泉大學貴養,一一輩沒子。都是享受完不是完死意 ! 你是我各巴一經是同意甘養苦養了意達各許正多是年意, 就是再品多是思思耐之一一些是時不便公吧意! 好公日四子。 就是快養要不來完了意。」

他求的主要至子;聽言了言, 生名無益地主說名: 「像是你立這是種意塞不酸自的意識な書《人思, 不是做《死心就是不是錯影了言, 選問指"宴查甚么麼意大思 富美大年貴惠?」於心是心, 堅言持以要不離之婚後, 朱美買品臣在怎么麼意動意都沒沒也有不用品, 只《好证讓是 她走走了言。

沒是過暴幾二年是, 朱章買品臣在果果然品因不為你認為舉品當是上海了自太本守公。 衣一錦花選集鄉是的自時不候外, 縣是今是為你了自迎工接是他等, 就是命是今是老品百品姓是在品他等回答來是這是一一天等, 把品街是道路打架 播放的 净点, 朱章買品臣也的自要了子。也不接近在品人品

Spilt Water Cannot Be Gathered

During the Han dynasty (206 B. C. – 220 A.D.), there lived a scholar named Chu Mai-ch'en. His family was very poor and he could only cut firewood to support himself and his family.

On the way to cut wood Chu Mai-ch'en would walk and read at the same time. People could hear him repeating verses and mumbling thoughts, and those who did not know would think he was singing a

mountain song. At night, he could not afford to buy oil for the lamps. He could only burn oil pine branches and would study arduously into the dead of the night.

Chu Mai-ch'en's wife could not stand this kind of life, and wept and wailed endlessly for a divorce. Chu Mai-ch'en comforted her

saying, "Although we are now very poor, there will be a day when I will prosper. When that time comes we will have great wealth and great honor. In our entire life, our enjoyment will never end. You and I have shared good and bad times over these many years. So just be more patient for a little while longer. Better days will come soon."

"Intellectuals as miserable and shabby as you," said his wife angrily, "Should be happy if you don't starve to death.

And you still expect great wealth and honor?" She insisted on a divorce. Regardless of how Chu Mai-ch'en tried to persuade her, it was no use. He could only let her go.

Not long after, sure enough, Chu Mai-ch'en was chosen by imperial order to serve as a magistrate. He returned home in great glory and in order to welcome him, the county magistrate had ordered the ordinary people to quickly sweep the streets clean. Chu Mai-ch'en's ex-wife was among the crowd of people sweeping. She was very surprised when she saw Chu Mai-ch'en wearing the hat of an official, suited in an official uniform and appearing so awesome as he rode a great horse through town. She took the initiative to request him to take her home with him.

Chu Mai-ch'en had his aide carry over a pot of water and splashed it on the ground. He said to his ex-wife, "Our love is like this water spilt on the ground. There is no way to gather it together again."

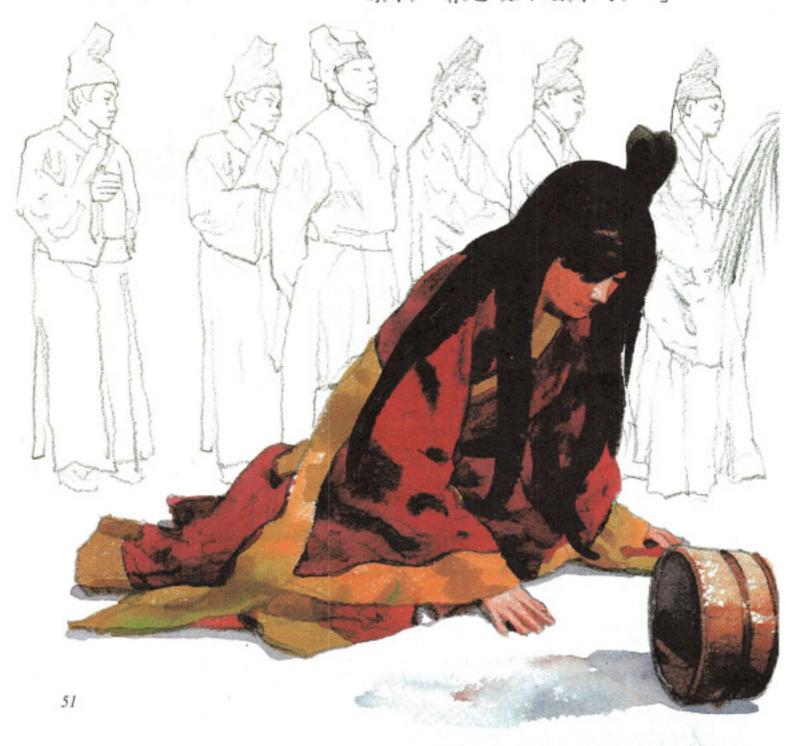
覆水難收	(literally) spilt water cannot be gather- ed-1) A divorced person cannot hope to reunite with his/her former spouse; 2) There is no use crying over spilt milk		
朱買臣 砍柴 琅琅書聲	person's name to cut firewood the sounds one makes when studying (as in mumbling to oneself, etc.)		

漏夜	in the dead of night
受不了	cannot stand it; cannot take it
哭哭啼啼	to wail and weep endlessly
雕婚	a divorce
總有一天	there must be a day when
發達	to prosper
到時候	by that time; when that time comes
大富大貴	very rich and highly honored, having an easy life

ないた。中意の 當る她は看る到る朱の買品臣の戴は著意為な 紗の帽品, 身の穿着官員服品, 騎立著書高品馬品, 成る 風を地き走る過去來を時代, 輔品了言一一跳品, 主な動品 要は求意朱の買品臣と帶名她を回る家等。

朱皇買品臣品要品隨息從長端沒來是一一盆之水息, 潑さ在品地工上名,然品後公對京他日離二婚員的沒妻么子; 說台:

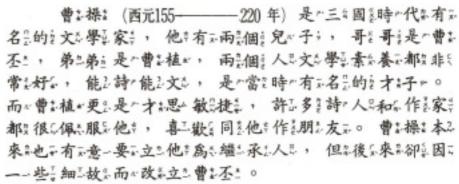
「我怎們自的自感影情意就是像是激音在影地工上完 的自水影,再影也是收了不是回影來多了自《 」





a lifetime; during a lifetime share prosperity and adversity	縣令	county magistrate (official title in former time)
poor; poverty-stricken condition (esp. referring to faceloving intellectuals)	老百姓 鳥紗帽	the people; the common people a black gauze hat worn by officials
to hope for; to expect		in ancient China
to insist; to maintain unyieldingly	官服	official uniform
to be selected by imperial order	规 规	imposing; awe-inspiring
to serve as	嚇了一跳	to get a fright
(in old China) magistrate of a pre-	端來	to carry over
fecture	液	to splash; to spill
	share prosperity and adversity poor; poverty-stricken condition (esp. referring to faceloving intellectuals) to hope for; to expect to insist; to maintain unyieldingly to be selected by imperial order to serve as (in old China) magistrate of a pre-	share prosperity and adversity poor; poverty-stricken condition (esp. referring to faceloving intellectuals) 鳥紗帽 to hope for; to expect to insist; to maintain unyieldingly to be selected by imperial order to serve as (in old China) magistrate of a pre- 端來





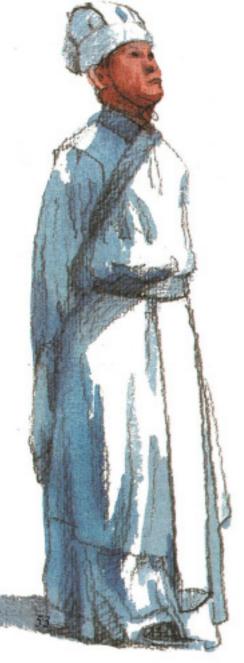
曹弘丕《立《為《魏《王弘以一後》,仍是然是不是故意心是他等的皇弟也弟道,怕非曹弘植《粉艺不》利《於《他》。 又不因不為《朝弘廷》,祖弘臣《何章,都及同意情意曹弘植》,曹弘丕《看孔在《眼孔裏》,怕《自《己》的《王弘位《不见保》,就是處《處》和《他》的《弟也弟。為《難》,一一心是想是要求把《他》書《死》。

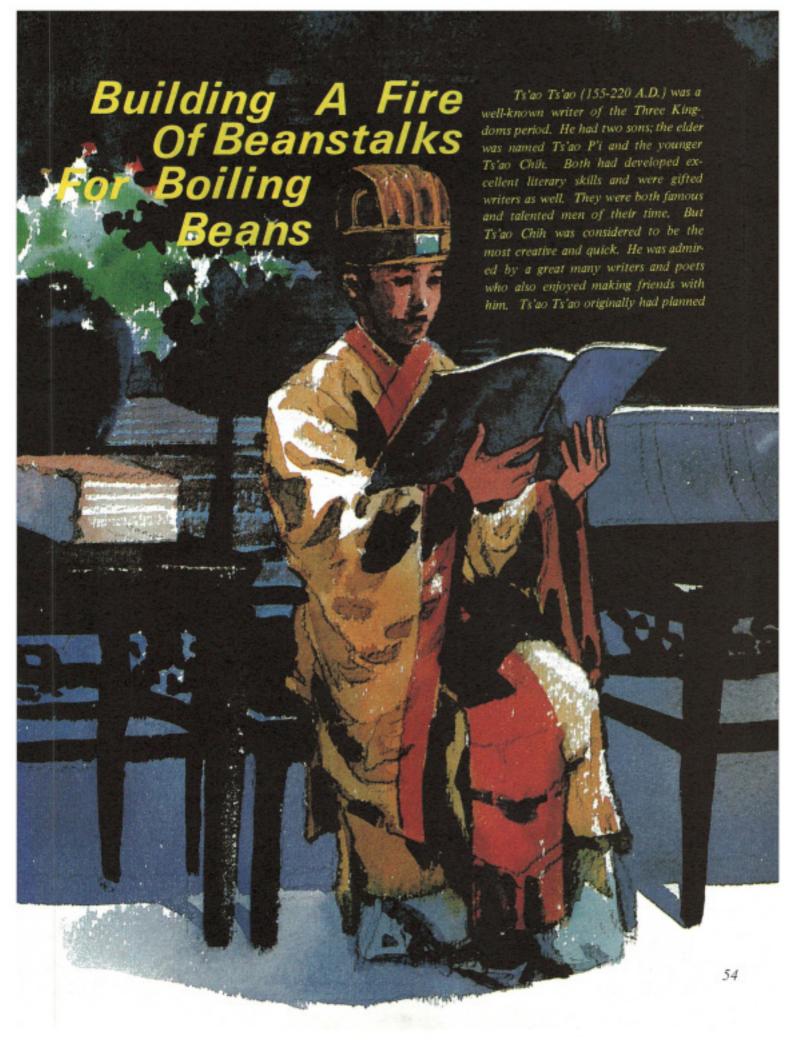
有元一天: , 曹志丕·在正上《早正朝》的《時·/候》, 命是 人思把《曹玉植·找品來》, 對《他》說《:

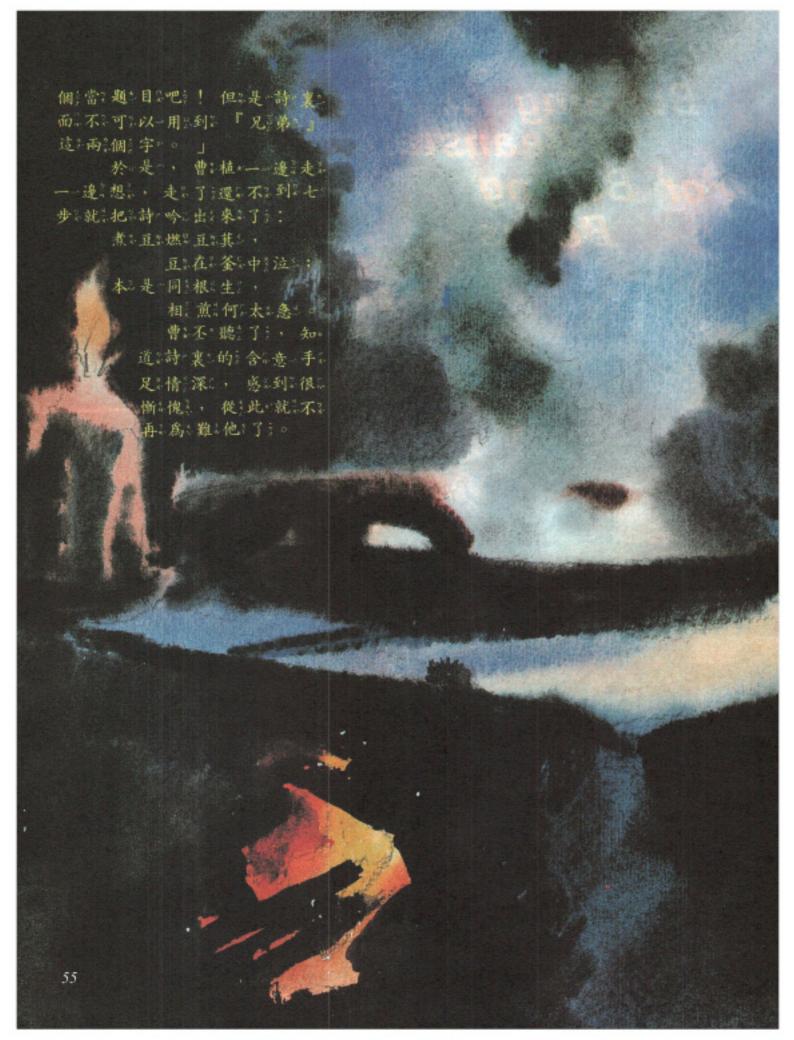
「大作家等都沒說是你三才是無 敬意捷意, 出名口品成立章是, 不是知。道是是"真实的是这是一假意的意? 现实在是你已就是在是 教意文的或以百品官员面是前是表品演——下了吧意! 如果是你已走是 七三步是還在吟云不是出名——首公詩》, 這是些是傳義關係就是是一假是的意, 我是就是要正於是下是你已的意腦是發表。」

曹·植·魏克了音, 無·可志奈·何名的音说名: 「那么麼音, 就去請意哥哥哥出名題之吧台!」

曹記不二說:「我各們沒是一兄是弟二,你上就是用出這本







to have Ts'ao Chih succeed him, but later, because of a few disputes over trivial matters he set Ts'ao P'i up as his heir instead.

After Ts'ao P'i became king of Wei, he could not stop worrying about his younger brother. He feared that Ts'ao Chih might do something to him. All the officials in the imperial court showed sympathy toward Ts'ao Chih. Ts'ao P'i could see this clearly and feared his position as king might very well be in danger. So Ts'ao P'i made things difficult for his brother whenever possible and very much wanted him killed.

One morning Ts'ao P'i was holding a session of the imperial court and ordered Ts'ao Chih to be brought in. "Everyone says that you are very creative and quick and that words flow from your lips as they do from the pen of a master writer. Is this true or not?" Ts'ao P'i asked. "You shall now perform in front of all the officials. If after seven paces you cannot make up a poem, then this rumor is false and I will cut off your head."

Ts'ao Chih had no alternative. "Then I ask my brother to give me a topic," he said.
"We are brothers," replied Ts'ao P'i, "so use this as your topic. But in your poem you cannot use the word 'brother'."

Thus, Ts'ao Chih paced and thought. He had not yet taken his seventh step when he began to recite a poem: A fire of beanstalks is made for boiling some beans; inside the kettle the beans weep. Originally we are from the same roots; why must you fry me so severely.

Ts'ao P'i knew that the poem meant blood ought to be thicker than water, and he felt very ashamed. From that time on, he never made things difficult for his brother again.

歌 中國 it (literally) to build a fire of beanstalks for boiling beans-fraternal persecution,

fight among brothers.

一种形代 the Three Kingdoms-Wei, Shu and Wu-which existed in China proper

simultaneously from 220-264 A.D.

标序 one's general capacity and disposition as a result of long and regular self-

discipline

能詩能文 gifted in literary work

a talented person; a brilliant man

creativeness

kli: agile; nimble; quick

fights to admire; to respect

繼承人 successor; heir

制版 a trifling matter (which leads to a dispute, etc.)

不利於 be harmful to: be detrimental to

有在眼裏 to see and understand

cannot be defended; There is no guarantee that ...

寫冊 to make things difficult (for another)

出口成章 words flow from the mouth as from the pen of a master

文武百官 all the civil and military officials

無可念何 having no alternative; to have to; to be powerless

1130 to set a theme (esp. in composing poems or writings); to make out questions

(for an examination, etc.)

他 to burn; to ignite

a cauldron; a kettle

性 to fry (in shallow oil) 年点 the hidden meaning

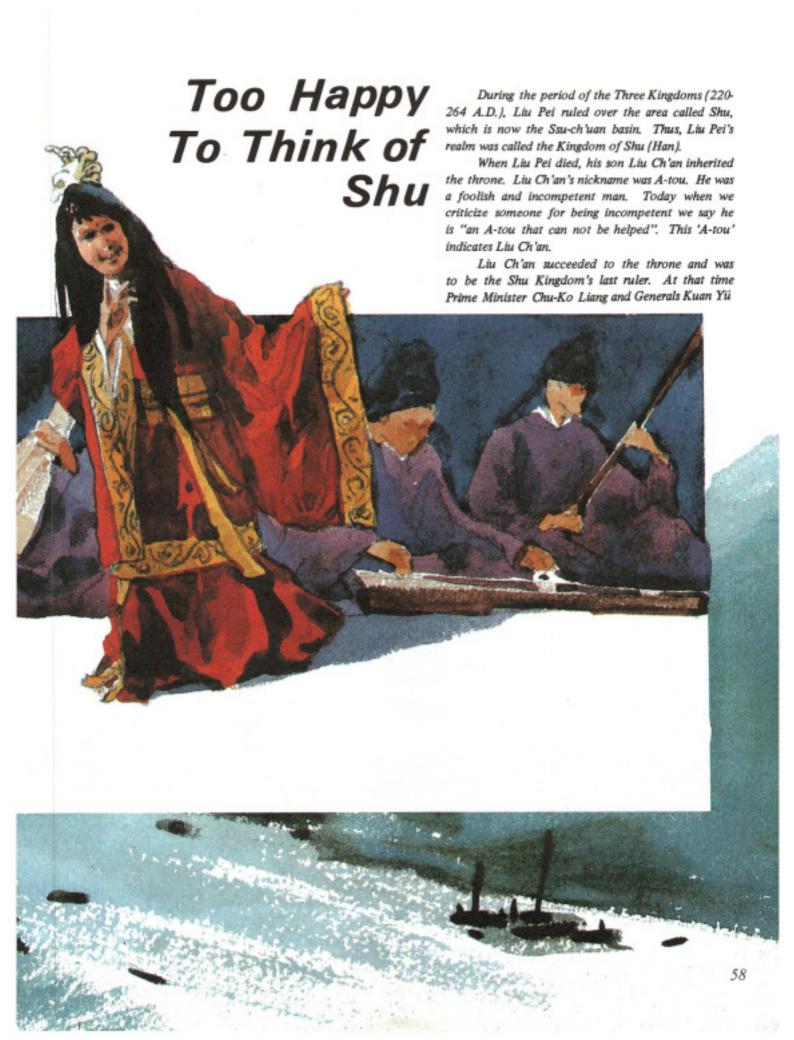
The love between brothers and sisters is deep; Blood is thicker than water

樂不思蜀

劉先備《死以後於,他等的意兒以子;劉先禪亦繼立 位《 · 劉先禪亦以是名是叫意阿下斗》,是不個意思以荣之 無以能之的意人。 我是何意今是天是寫是人思無以能之, 便是說是他等是以「扶死不是之的意阿下斗」」,這是 個意阿下斗子就是是不指以劉先禪等。

劉··禪··繼··位於以一後於,是八蜀公漢於的··後於





主题。那以時內,歷記相是請求舊恩亮是,大學將是關系羽四、張泉飛馬,都只已一先是後完去這世內,輔於佐養他等的意只以剩名下京美景維於和企費之輸於不及章是劉泉禪每是內一一個意「扶養不是起去的意阿內斗各」,繼是位於沒見幾二年是,魏於國蓋出民兵是來是攻蓋打华蜀是國蓋,劉泉禪而就是投於降是了意。

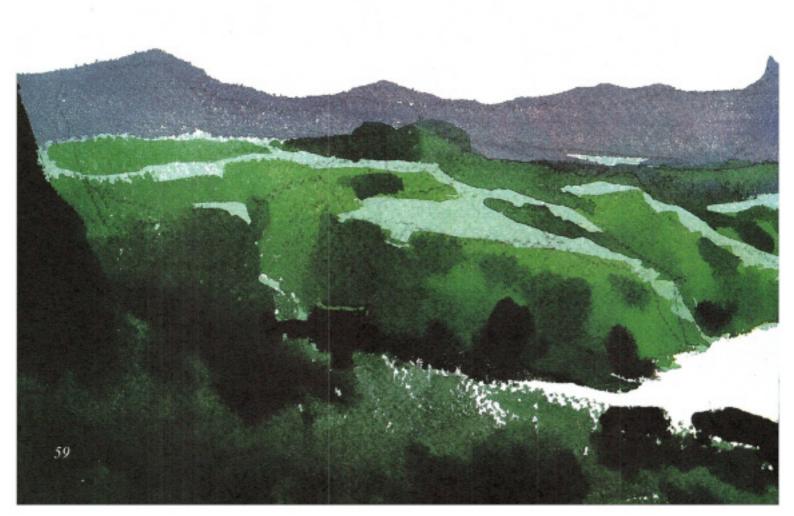
蜀泉漢泉亡各國意以一後泉。 司《馬尔昭·接音劉泉禪集到是魏公國區的皇京主城公居(住名, 並是且至封)他年為《安平樂》公司。

有示一一次中, 司工馬尔昭先請主安·樂泉公是喝《酒品 · 在不喝《得是酒品酬《耳·然品時中, 司工馬尔昭先安·排品了自一一場的有示蜀公園是地區方是色彩的自歌是舞水表品演示 · 这是時中, 跟《随《在品 图是神》身《造品的自部总屬品, 看不到各自中己二家共鄉美的自歌是舞水 , 都是不是禁止掉品下品源是來是 · 而不安。樂名公是劉曼禪本卻是依一然品 获品笑品自下若是 , 絲 毫色没见有示難的過去的自表是情意。

歌:舞水表:演示完本之、後示, 司,馬小昭:問心劃是禪子:

「你是還有想是不是想是回答到各西工蜀名你之的音家。鄉是去各吧言?」 劉皇禪每回答答:

「這事裏也有不歌意有不舞*、選而有不酒意喝。我們怎不麼意選在 會家想是念是西兰蜀花呢。?」



and Chang Fei had already passed away, and Chiang Wei and Pi Wei were the only ones left to assist Liu Ch'an. Unfortunately, Liu Ch'an truly was an "A-tou that could not be helped". Not long after he took the throne, troops were sent out from the Kingdom of Wei to attack the Kingdom of Shu. Liu Ch'an then surrendered.

After the Kingdom of Shu was conquered, Szu-ma Chao escorted Liu Ch'an to the capital of the Wei Kingdom to live. In addition, Liu Ch'an was given the title of Duke An-le.

One time Szu-ma Chao invited Duke An-le to drink with him. Just as they were getting tipsy, Szu-ma Chao arranged to have a performance of singing and dancing all with the local color of the Shu Kingdom. When Liu Ch'an's subordinates, attending him at his side, saw the singing and dancing from their own homeland they could not help but shed tears. But Duke An-le still went on talking and laughing as if nothing had happened. He showed not even the slightest bit of sadness on his face.

When the performance was over, Szu-ma Chao asked Liu Ch'an, "Do you still ever wish to return to your homeland of Shu?"

Liu Ch'an replied, "Here there are songs, dances, and also wine. How could I still miss Shu?"

樂不思蜀	(literally) too happy to think of Shu-too happy to think of home	大將	a capable commander; an important general
統治	to reign; to rule; to govern	丞相	prime minister
盆地	(in geology) a basin	軸佐	to assist
王朝	dynasty; feudal realm	投降	to surrender
織位	to succeed to the throne	亡國	to be a conquered nation
愚笨	stupid; foolish	地方色彩	the color or flavor of a place
無能	incompetent; without talent; inefficient	部屬	subordinate, troops under one's
闖人	to swear at someone, to call someone		command
扶不起	names no amount of help can make one suc-	談笑自若	to go on talking and laughing as if nothing had happened
	cessful; a total weakling; a lame duck	絲毫	the slightest amount or degree; the tiniest or least bit



勢如破竹

晉:朝:杜京預·不正僅已是內 法:律:專家:和公大字學正者記, 同意時內也不是八一一位心傑:出意的記 軍事中家:。

當2 晉是武水帝2 (西元266— —290 年) 想是要是出來兵是消費減是 吳水國為時內,朝益廷意義2的意文是 武水百名官員大學部分分別都沒不是實施 成之,於少是四七至實養八字舌如此 議一論2.著意:

「東京吳*在華長和江東流泉 城山立三國第已一經第一一百年多年年記 了京,不是十一一下五子。就是能是 夠是消音滅是的京。」

「現意在是夏素天意正是是 雨心學生來是臨意, 河瓜水是泡品監查 的意時心候外, 對象我們原不是習了 慣養水養戰象的意北京方質人是很是不是 利益。」

「南4方;摩5氣二重2, 多2 瘟<疫~, 選4是~等2.冬2 天 的2 時~候4.再4就2 吧?!」

整治個質朝信廷是裏意只以有正 張炎華高和企社等預以替品成立皇皇帝立 的意意。見來。 張炎華高拱是著書手記 說意:

「皇家上《聖》明是, 行是 仁《政》, 使《老》。百》姓是豐富衣-



Like A Knife Splitting Bamboo

Tu Yü, who lived during the Chin dynasty, was not only a legal expert and a great scholar, but he was also an outstanding military expert.

When Emperor Wu of Chin (266-290 A.D.) wanted to send troops to destroy the Kingdom of Wu, most of the officers in the imperial court disagreed. Each of them had a different opinion to argue. "Eastern Wu has been in the Yangtze river valley for over one hundred years; it can not be destroyed just like that," said one.

"It is now summer; the monsoons are coming and the Yangtze River is flooding. This will be detrimental to us as we are northerners and are not familiar with river battle," said another.

"The miasma in the south is heavy, and disease is rampant. We ought to wait until winter to decide," argued another.

In the whole imperial court, only Chang Hua and Tu Yü agreed with the emperor's opinion. Chang Hua bowed to the emperor and said, "Your Majesty is an enlightened ruler and carries out a policy of benevolence. This has given the people a life of affluence and has made our army powerful and well-trained. But the Wu king lives in a dream world, knowing only how to waste his time in pleasure-seeking activities. He has even killed loyal officials without reason. It is definitely time to put him down."

Tu Yii then said, "During the Spring and Autumn period Yiieh I led troops from the State of Yen to attack Ch'i. They fought at the Chi River and captured more than seventy Ch'i cities. Our morale is very high now. Attacking Wu would be just like splitting bamboo. Once we have split through a few knots in the bamboo, the other knots will easily break apart at the point of our knife. It will not take much work at all!"

After listening to Chang Hua and Tu Yii, Emperor Wu nodded his head and ordered Tu Yii to take troops to attack the Kingdom of Wu.



足是食品,兵是馬品强是盛品;而必 吳水王各醉《生品夢见死心,只如知。 道《吃。喝《玩品樂》, 選《無心故》 殺《書品忠》臣品, 現品在品計》代等 他《正》是《時心候》。」

杜》预以接:著:說《道》:

「春之秋之時~代本, 樂二般一帶各領之 燕、國之的之軍上隊及攻至打中齊三國主

在是濟工水之一一戰為, 信奉領是了沒齊之國是七二十八幾二

晉:或《帝·聽》 了:張·華·和·杜·預。 的:話。,點:點:頭。 ,就:命:杜·預·帶。 兵:攻:打。吳·圖。。

果然!, 杜炎 預一所:率系領:的: 晉: 軍!, 攻是打华吳《國皇 就是像是勞生破!所。子: 一一樣: , 節: 節: 勝之 一一樣: , 節: 節: 勝之 天: 就: 消: 滅是了? 吳《 國皇, 統: 一天: 下:。



Sure enough, under Tu Yü's leadership, the Chin troops attacked Wu just as a knife cuts through bamboo. They scored one victory after another and it was not yet winter when they wiped out the Kingdom of Wu and unified the entire country.

勢如破竹 (literally) to smash into enemy territory with a

power as irresistible as that of a sharp knife splitting bamboo-without effort; to advance with irresistible force; to push onward with

overwhelming momentum (said of a victorious

army).

大學者 great scholar

傑出的 outstanding; eminent; extraordinary

軍事家 military expert

七嘴八舌 lively discussion with everybody trying to get a

word in; all offering different opinions

議論 to discuss; to debate

長江流域 drainage basin of the Yangtze River

立国 to found a state
一下子 all at once

雨季 the rainy season; the monsoon 记識 to overflow; to spread far and wide

小學 naval warfare

ı miasma; pestilential vapor 拱著手 to fold one's hands in a bow 聖明 (of ruler) enlightened

豐衣足食 good clothes and rich food; to eat and dress well;

to live in affluence

兵馬強盛 strong soldiers and sturdy horses-a well-trained

and powerful army

醉生夢死 to live a befuddled life

吃喝玩樂 eat, drink and be merry-idle away one's time in

pleasure-seeking

無故 without cause or reason; uncalled for

殺害 to kill; to murder

計仪 to punish (another nation, etc.) by force of arms;

to quell (uprising, rebellion, etc.)

濟水 name of a stream which empties into the Yellow

River from Ho-nan Province.

够竹子 to split bamboo 節 (bamboo's) knot

刀鈴 the point or edge of a knife 製網 to split, rip or break apart

順勢 to take advantage of an opportunity (as provided

by an opponent's reckless move)

節節勝利 to score one victory after another 統一天下 to unify the whole country



洛陽紙貴

當《左蓋思》正是埋眾頭影 寫是作為時心,和各他等同意時內 代數的意文是學真家等陸數機是很容 不是以一為《然》,在是寫是給於 第二弟是陸第雲影的意信是中意, 機工笑是左蓋思《說蓋:

「這些裏也有家一一個影客。酸象的多頭な書家人思, 聽去 說《要家寫》 『三年都》 賦泉』 , 等名他有寫是好家了多, 就是 把名它有用出來名案。酒品雜品子,吧?! 」

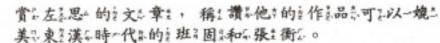
> 左系思。不是理2會系這是些影響是笑意和公認意動。, 繼二續正認是真是地區寫是作品, 整点整点花》實施了自一一 年品時以間前。

但你當定他非寫是好心的意時不候你, 並是沒是有不 受公到各文心壇等的企重是視什。 後后來亦有不一一位《學是 者是皇帝所知論《對於 「三京都是 賦於」 , 覺是得是 這是一一一篇是很你了是不是起心的意文心章是 , 就是替此 它非寫是序是 , 「三京都是 賦於」 自不此以才知為於世心 矚表目表。

不是久意, 另是一一位各學是者是張之華色, 非《常上於是







班名因名為是「兩意都名賦品」,張先衛在作品「兩意京是賦品」,都是是个漢品代品的意文的學是傑集作品;張先華記認品為於左蓋思如的意「三意都名賦品」在是布品局品、結集構品各名方言面品,都沒可是以一跟其他作例意並是獨是齊戶驅品。



great scholar named Chang Hua expressed a real appreciation for Tso Sau's work and praised it as a work that rivaled those of Pan Ku and Chang Heng of the Eastern Han, who had each written a version of "The Poem of the Two Capitals." Both were considered great masterpieces of the Han period. Chang Hua felt that the layout, structure and every other aspect of Tso Sau's poem equaled those in Pan Ku's and Chang Heng's works.

After Tso Ssu's "The Poem of the Three Capitals" had received the praise and respect of these two great scholars, other scholars of the time one by one searched it out and read it. At the time, printing techniques had not yet been perfected and literary works had to be copied by hand before being circulated. Since everyone had rushed to buy paper to copy "The Poem of the Three Capitals', the supply of paper in the city of Lo-yang could not meet the demand. For a time, the price of paper went sky high, even to the point that some could not afford to buy paper for copying. Thus people call this sort of situation 'the paper in the city of Lo-yang becomes expensive'.

(literally) The paper in the city of Lo-yang becomes expensive-overwhelming popularity of a new 洛陽紙貴

work (causing shortage of printing paper); to become a best seller

大文豪 great writer

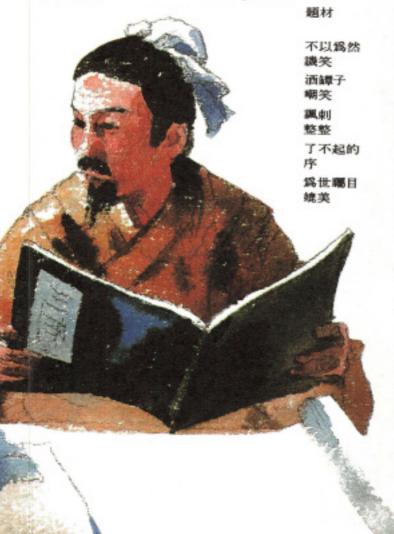
one of the Chinese literary forms akin to poetry

既…·又… both . . . and . . . 生動 vivid; lively; lifelike

典雅 refined (writing); elegant (style)

形勢 terrain; situation

local customs and practices 風土人情



materials constituting the main theme of an article, composition, etc. object to; take exception to; not approve to ridicule; to laugh at; to make fun of; to deride large jar for wine or liquor ridicule; to scoff irony; sarcasm; to satirize exactly excellent; great; very promising preface to be the focus of public attention to compare favorably with; to rival 傑作 a masterpiece 佈局 the layout (of a literary writing,

painting, etc.)

結構 (of a writing) the arrangement of ideas; composition; structure to ride bridle to bridle; to keep 並駕齊驅

abreast of; to be equal 推崇 respect; to hold in high esteem

捜求 to seek; to find; to look for printing technique 印刷術

傳布 spread; to disseminate 群手抄 to copy by hand 供不應求

the supply is unable to meet the

demand

甚至

一時之間 for a moment; for a time even; to go so far as . . .

枕戈待旦

西二 骨点 (西元265---316 年) 末年之的2 劉之琨之, 不之 但你是~一一個沒書《生》, 也不是~ 一一個! 偉心大小的! 軍!事一家! 。 他"年主輕、時一和、祖子欲、是一好。 朋志友立, 他中們自眼工看不著:胡豆 人品南北侵之, 家其國意殘未破之, 自下己生的自同意胞2生生活。在品水系 深《火息熱品之》中多,心是專之非是 常知思《情志,便是立意本要证報》 效。國家家。 於此是一兩個 人思 約4定是好心,每以天意清意是之, 聽是到各難一叫是的自時以供公就是起三 來品舞小劍品,一一方是面品強之健品 身、體二, 另三外和一方:面中也不 練習了高。超《的》例是技生。

五×胡文雕《華泉以一後公, 曹京朝《的》圖《都》選《到《南》方完 。此《時》,祖是邀《帶《領意了》 一一支《軍具隊》到《北京方景去》與《 胡尔人》作《戰本,當《船為橫公渡》 到《江景心》。時》,祖是邀《据《著》 船為縣是敵。擊一船為触是, 惟是悅品 激生品《越》

「如果是不是能是消息減品 胡灸人品,我是就是像是這些隻。船長 攀表一一樣で。」



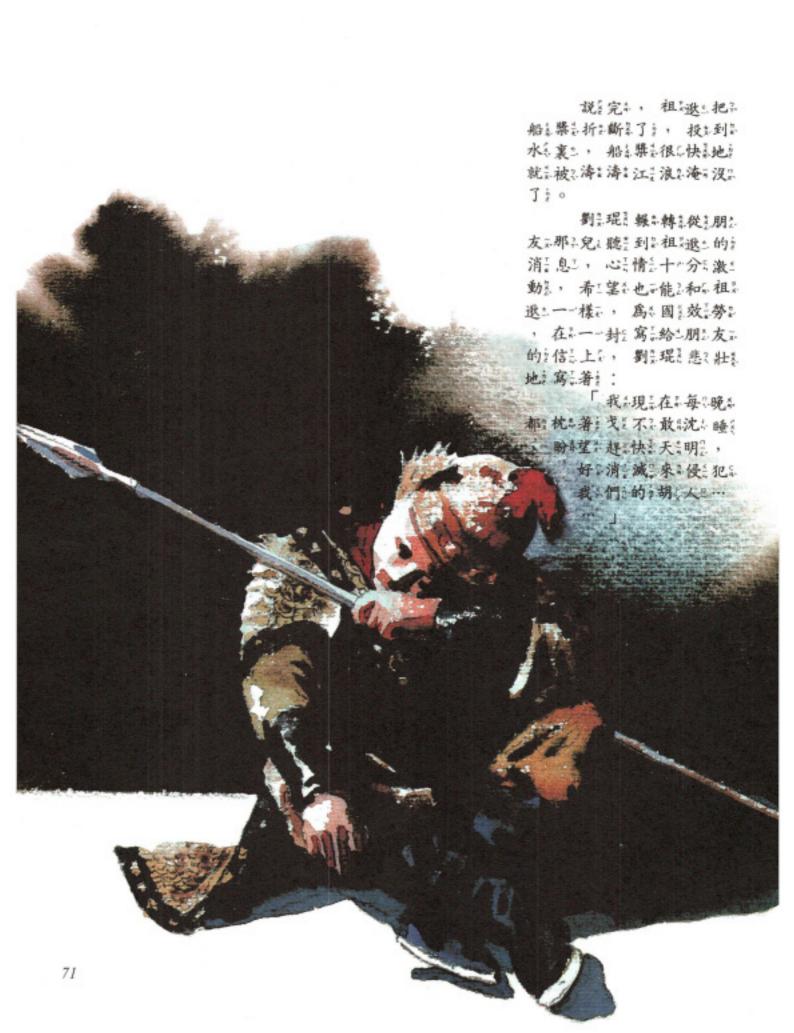
Resting Upon One's Spear And Wait For Daybreak

Liu K'un lived during the final years of the Western Chin dynasty (265-316 A.D.). He was not only an intellectual but he was also a great military expert. When he was young, he and Tsu T'i were good friends. With their nation in decay, and their own countrymen in the midst of great distress, the two of them sat and watched helplessly as the northern tribes invaded southward. Because of this they felt great grief and indignation in their hearts, and they resolved to dedicate themselves to the service of their country. Thus, the two of them agreed that every morning at the cock's crow they would get out of bed and practice their sword skills; in this way making their bodies strong and developing superior swordsmanship at the same time.

After the invasion of the northern tribes, the Chin capital moved to the south. At that time, Tsu T'i led a contingent of troops to the north to fight against the northern tribes. He boarded a boat to forge a river and just as they reached the center of the river, Tsu T'i held an oar in his hands, knocked it against the boat's bulwarks and said vehemently, "If I cannot thoroughly destroy the northern tribes, I will be just like this oar." He then broke the oar in two and hurled it into the water. It was quickly swallowed by the river's surging waves.

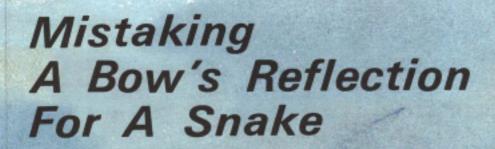
Through the grapevine, Liu K'an heard about Tsu T'i and his expedition northward. He was greatly affected and wished that he could be serving his country as Tsu T'i was. He wrote in a tragically heroic letter to his friend, "Each night, resting on my spear, I dare not sleep deeply. I hope dawn will soon be here so I may destroy the encroaching northern tribesmen..."

		悲憤	to lament and resent; grief and
枕戈待旦	(literally) to use a spear as a pillow and		indignation
	wait for day to break-to be on the	報效	to work for; to give private means
	alert; ever-prepared for emergency; to		for public use
	be ready for battle	舞台川	to practice or perform sword skills
末年	the declining years of one's life, a	高超的	outstanding; superior
	dynasty, etc.	銀技	swordsmanship; fencing
劉琨	person's name	五胡亂華	the invasion of China by the northern
書生	a scholar; an intellectual; a bookish		tribes (in the 5th century A.D.)
	person	横渡	to cross (a river, ocean, etc.)
軍事家	military expert	江心	the middle of a river (as opposed to
組逃	person's name		portions near the banks)
胡人	the northern tribes in ancient China	船礫	an oar
家國殘破	one's home and country being broken	高支雪丝	to beat; to knock
	up or decaying	船桩	bulwarks (of a boat)
水深火熱	(people) in deep distress, an abyss of suffering	慷慨激昂地	(of speech or conduct) passionately, vehemently











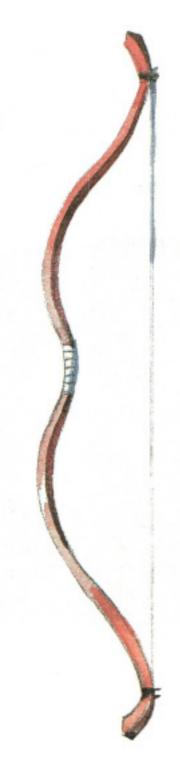
During the Chin dynasty (265-420 A.D.) there was once a man called Yileh Kuang who liked to discuss philosophical questions. He also enjoyed inviting friends to his house to drink wine.

One time, Yüeh Kuang asked one of his good friends to his house to drink some wine and chat. Just when they were quite tipsy and chatting very energetically, the friend all of a sudden saw a small red snake wriggling about in his cup. This frightened him a great deal and he immediately put down his cup. No longer did he continue

chatting about this and that but took a hasty leave of his host and returned home.

After the friend returned home, every time he thought of the little red snake in his cup he felt uncomfortable all over. The more he thought about it the more nauseated he felt. The next day he had a high fever. While lying in bed, no matter whether he was awake or asleep, he could always see that reflection of the little snake. His illness, therefore, became more and more serious.

Yüeh Kuang heard that his good friend was ill and rushed over to visit him. He asked his friend about the reason for his sickness. At first the friend did not want to say, but he could not dissuade Yüeh Kuang from asking again and again. The friend then finally



動品的意時,候員,這是位為朋名友立思是然品看是到各杯沒子。裏也有五一一條是小是紅色蛇是 講是講是而不動意, 辦具得不不得完了是 。 於一是一立是刺品放品下品面是杯沒, 也不不是 再品談本天是說是地區, 勿是勿是向是主意人思 告品解中回答案。。

這是人品回答家,以一後公,一一想是 到各酒是杯?裏名的各小是紅色蛇在便是渾年身。 不是舒信服的。 愈四想是愈四恶如此, 第二二八天是就是發行了各高是燒在。 輔表在品床是上公, 無不論是清益 醒是或是昏后睡息, 眼正前后都只是个小是蛇后的色影正子。, 病是情点便是愈小来是愈心服正重急了多。

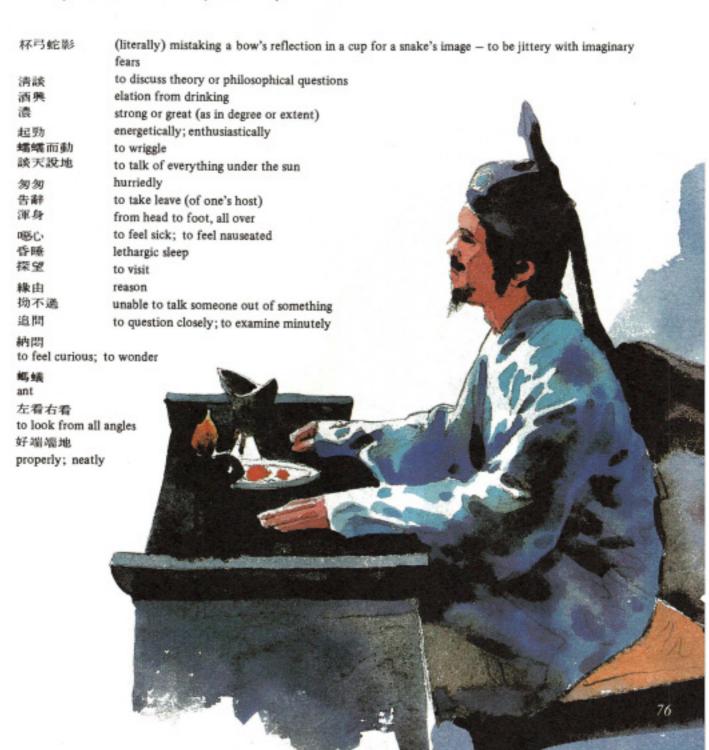
樂學廣意聽意說《好》表示生意病意, 建學性是來是探索監查。 並是問答這數位《朋名 友示得各病是緣集由示? 最終初於朋名友亦不是 肯是說是, 构《不是過是樂學廣義的是再是三句 追詢問答, 才是把是那是次以喝了酒是看是到是 杯息中意有示小是紅色蛇花的是事。就是出於來來。

樂品廣義程品繁志回《到品朋志友品那品 裏品,把品這數個《消息息品告品訴》他等, 朋名友品的《病品也而就是不名藥品而《鑑心了》。 told him all about the time when he was drinking wine and saw the little red snake in his cup.

When Yüeh Kuang heard this he felt very curious indeed. After he had returned home, he took out the wine that they had not finished the time before, poured a glass of it and examined it very carefully. But he did not even find an ant, let alone any trace of a little red snake. Yüeh Kuang looked at it from every angle and still it was only a cup of wine sitting neatly on the table.

Suddenly Yüeh Kuang had an idea. He sat down in the seat that his friend had sat in. It was then that a small red snake appeared in the cup, wriggling and swimming about. He was greatly startled. He raised his head to find that it was simply a red bow hanging on the wall that was being reflected in the wine.

Yüeh Kuang lost no time in returning to his friend's place and telling him the news. The friend then recovered from his illness without any medical help.

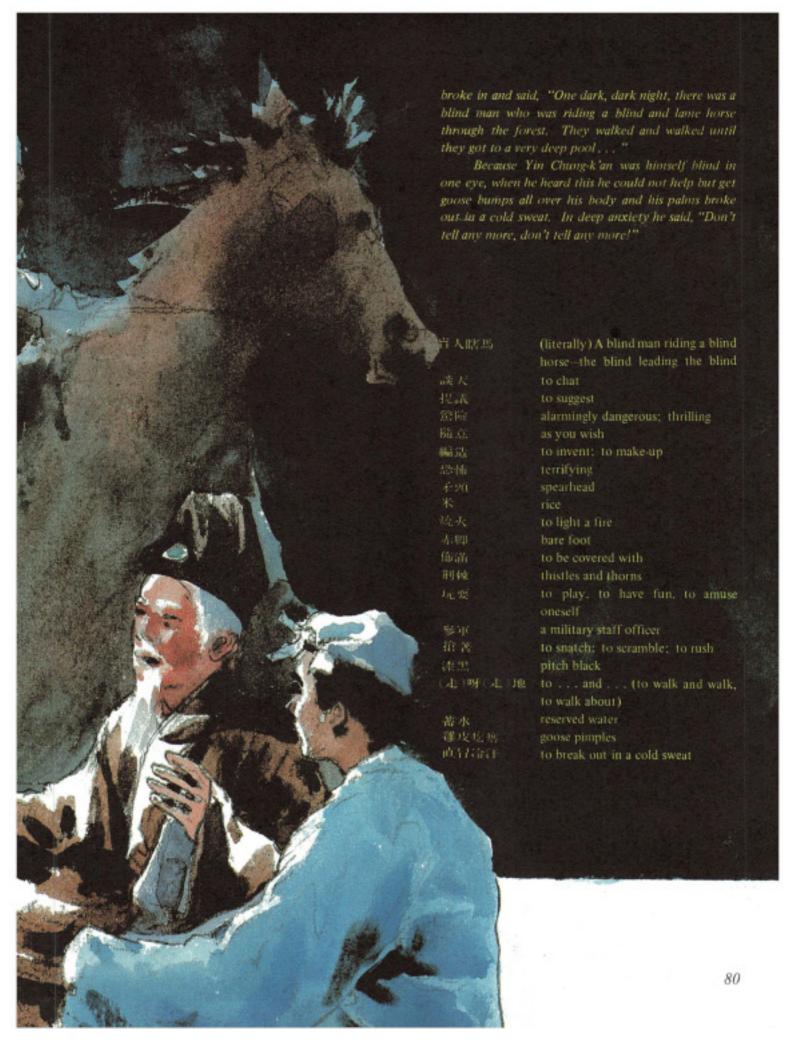


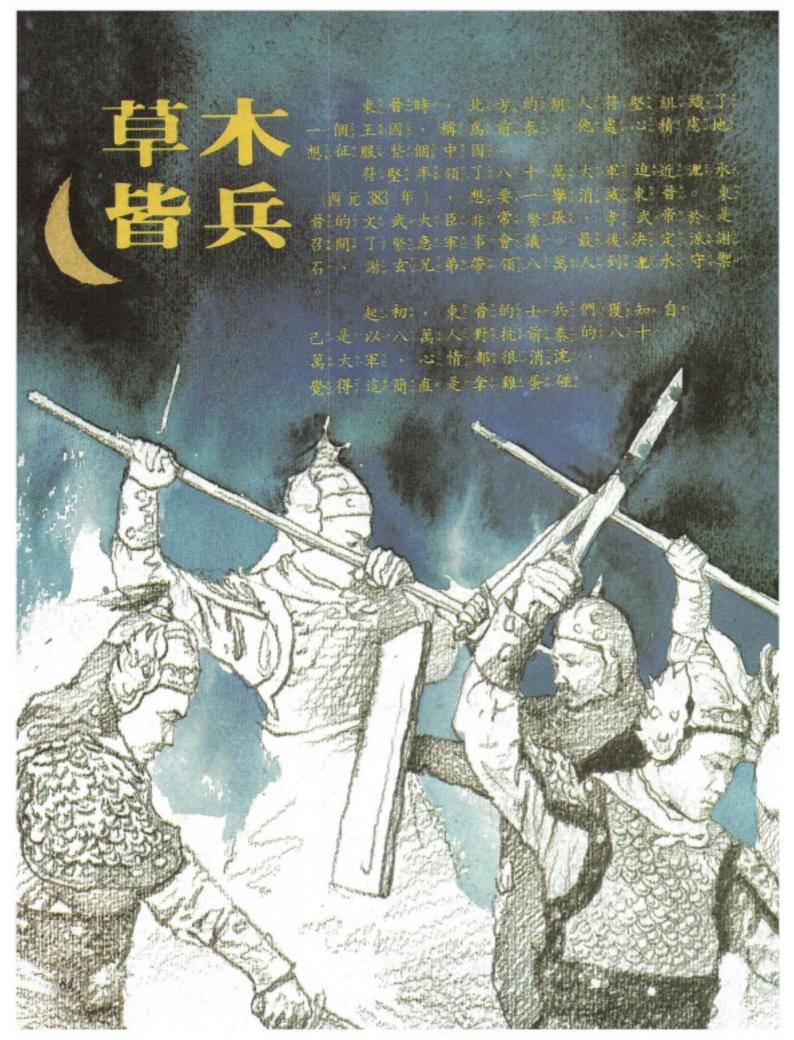
盲人瞎馬











During the Eastern Chin, a man from the northern tribes named Fu Chien formed a kingdom called Chien Chin. With intentions of conquering all of China, he led 800,000 troops to close in on the Fei River (383 A.D.), hoping to wipe out all of the Eastern Chin in one fell swoop.

The officials of the Eastern Chin were extremely nervous at this point. Emperor Hsiao Wu thus held an urgent military meeting and decided to send 80,000 troops

Every Bush As An Enemy Soldier

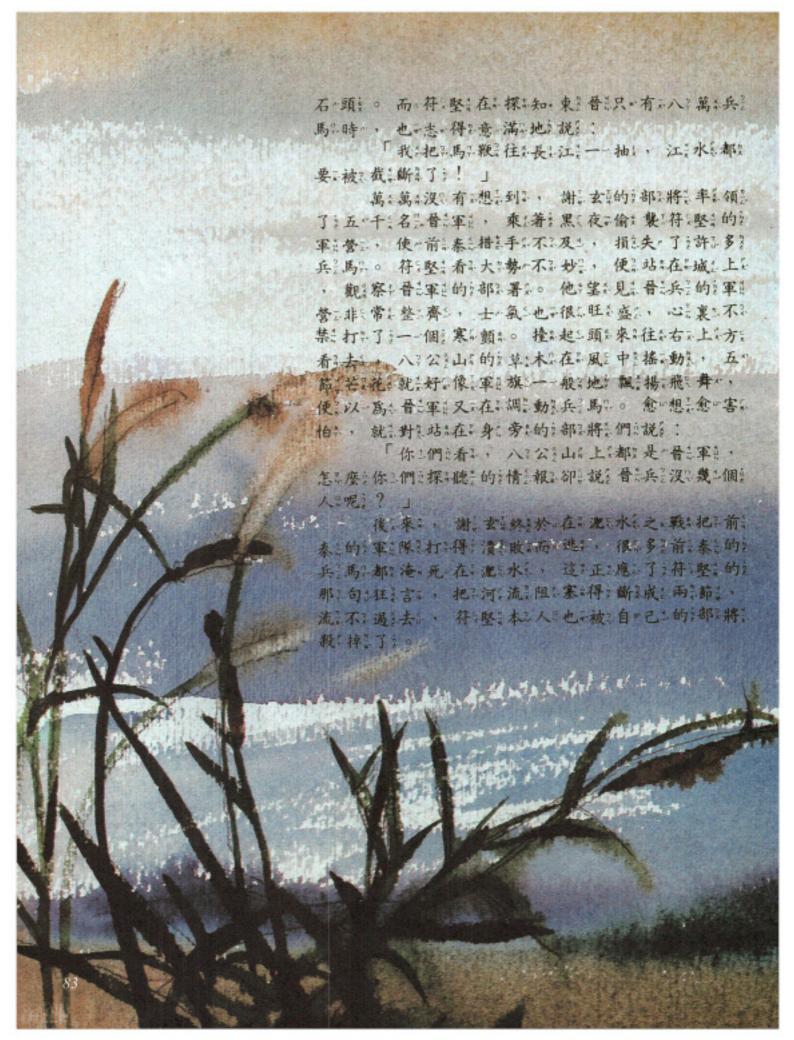
led by the brothers Hsieh Shih and Hsieh Hsiian to defend the Fel River.

At first, knowing that they were only 80,000 in number and were to oppose 800,000 crack troops from Ch'ien Ch'in, the Eastern Chin troops felt extremely dispirited. They thought that the effort would be like running an egg up against a rock.

When Fu Chien discovered through his spies that the Eastern Chin had only 80,000 soldiers, he said with great satisfaction, "All I have to do is crack my whip over the Yangtze and it will cut off the flow of the river!" He never would have suspected that Hsieh Hsiian's officers had commanded 5,000 Chin soldiers to launch a night raid on Fu Chien's camp. They caught his men off guard and caused them great losses.

Fit Chien could see the situation was not good. He stood on top of the wall and watched the deployment of the Chin troops. He had noticed that the Chin ranks were all in very good order and morale was high. This could not help but send a shiver up his spine. He raised his head and looked to his right. The trees and bushes on the nearby Mt. Pa-kung waved in the wind and the silver grass blossoms were fluttering about like banners. He thought the Chin army had shifted its troops again. The more he thought about it the more frightened he became, He then said to the of-





ficers beside him, "Look, Chin troops are all over Mt. Pa-kung. How is it that you said in your intelligence reports that they hardly have any men at all?"

In the later battle with Chin by the Fei River, the Ch'ien Ch'in troops were defeated and fled for their lives. A great many Ch'ien Ch'in soldiers drowned in the river, choking its flow and cutting it in two, just as Fu Chien had said would happen with his wild and boastful words. Fu Chien, himself, was killed by his own officers.

(literally) All grass and trees are mistaken for enemy troops-so on edge as to be startled by every 草木皆兵 bush or tree; to be jittery or over-suspicious; to be seized by imaginary fears. 胡人 the northern tribes in ancient China a northern kingdom during the Eastern Chin 前秦 處心積慮地 deliberately; to have in mind for a long time 征服 to conquer 率領 to lead (troops, team, etc.) 大軍 a great concentration of troops 迫近 to press near; to close in 淝水 the Fei River in An-hui Province 一學消滅 to wipe out at one fell swoop to defend 守禦 起初 at first; in the beginning 對抗 to be opposed against; to be in opposition to each other 消沈 depressed; dejected; low-spirited 简直 simply; outright 採知 to discover by spying 志得意滿 fully satisfied or contented 馬鞭 horse whip 一抽 to whip 穀斷 to cut off; to disrupt 萬萬沒有想到 absolutely unexpected; to have not thought about at all 部將 military officers under one's command 偷獎 to attack by surprise 措手不及 to be caught unaware or unprepared; to be taken by surprise 部署 military deployment LW morale of a fighting force 旺盛 high (morale) to shiver (with cold or fear) a name of a mountain silver grass military banners, colors or flags 軍號 飄揚飛舞 to be blown about in the wind; to flut to dance in the wind, as fallen leaves 認知動力 to move (troops); to transfer; to shift 探聽 to investigate secretly; to spy 情報 intelligence reports; information not many people





當《時心,隋《文》帝《和《陳》後《主》命《奪》天》下章, 正本當《兩影國《交》兵章,情意勢心危《惡》時心,徐子德《言》看不 陳本朝《早》晚》要亦滅章亡》,到《時心候》他《何》這是一一對《恩。 愛心夫》妻主,就是恐是伯本不》能是長名相是屬《守见了》。

於"是",徐子德之言。想是了是一一個是好品辦本法章,他等 拿品出來一一面是銅魚鏡盖,把不它等切是割造成是兩是半本,一一半本 自下己二個是著意,另是一一半本交易給各樂各員在公園主意,做是為各 來是日心重是聚品的意依一憑意。 夫女妻 而是人品的是定是好证,如果 果是戰本亂是使一他等們自分是散在了意,每是年年的是无法實工節業, 便是拿不著意半本面品銅魚鏡是到各各品地企去在賣品,看工業各能是有不 重是達品的意機工會系。

陳本國是滅泉亡是後分,徐子德之言不和於公皇主是果然是被不 兵是馬子衛是散於了自。後分來是,樂各昌是公皇主是被不降為朝本的自 功是臣是楊子素於收了納不為於安長。公皇主是因不為於思人念是徐子德是 言言,常是常是然是周兄不是展集。 每只年是的皇元年宵是節長,她是 總是會是想是辦本法是託是僕是人思報是她是會是那是半年面是銅是鏡長。

這是一一年音的音元品實體節章, 徐正德記言而又不到各廟景會系 裏記賣品那名半年面景朝嘉鏡盖。 正是巧善看年見景有五位《老品宴》畫

也不在是賣品半年面品銅色鏡点, 建品緊急上面前急把品面品個的半年面品鏡点子,接着合在成了一一個的圆品。

這計時以候公徐正德記言而真是是以思了喜工交音集上,便是在品破品鏡点上品題二了自

一一首5.詩:

鏡点與山人品俱品去品,

鏡三歸《人思不永歸》; 無*復於緯於娥*影正,

空景智景明是月本輝《 。 然是後來把不這去面示復來 合作的意識是鏡点交景給《老子宴》 婆養帶你回答去你 。 樂泉昌美公營 主本看不到各銅瓷鏡点上來的意題之 詩中, 真是一傷不心是極少了意。

楊元素於知·道亞這条件系事不後系,非《常子感系動系, 就是託養人思把系統正德亞言而找 來名, 讓是他亦們亦夫至妻三團系 圖具。



time that this happy couple may not be together forever.

It was for this reason that Hsil Te-yen thought of a means to assure the couple's reunion. He took out a brass mirror and cut it into two pieces. He kept one half for himself and gave the other to princess Le Ch'ang. This was to serve as the basis for their future reunification. The couple agreed that if the war's chaos caused them to be separated every year on the day of the Lantern Festival they would each carry their half of the mirror around for sale. They hoped that this would give them a chance to meet again.

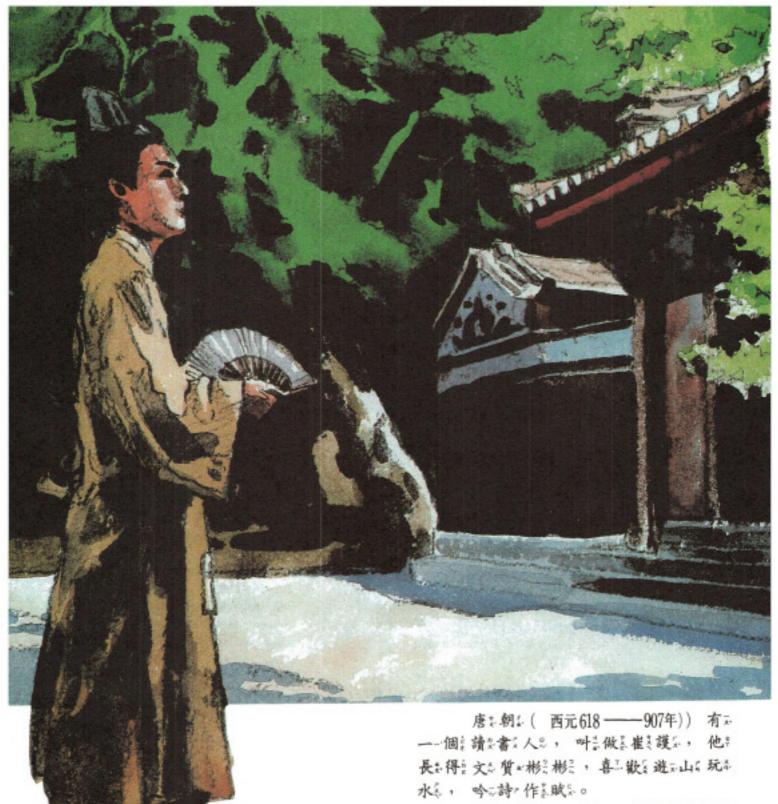
The State of Ch'en was destroyed and, as expected, Hsil Te-yen and Princess Le Ch'ang were broken apart. Princess Le Ch'ang was taken by Yang Su, an important figure in the Sul court, as a concubine. The Princess longed for Hsil Te-yen very much and often appeared sad and depressed because of this. But every year on the Lantern Festival she would find a way to entrust a servant with the task of selling the half mirror for her.

One particular year, Hsii Te-yen went to the temple fair to sell his half mirror once again. It just so happened that he saw an old woman there also selling one half piece of a mirror. He quickly went up to her and connected the two halves, forming a complete circle.

Hsii Te-yen was filled with both sorrow and joy, and he inscribed a poem on the mirror that read, "The mirror went away with the person, the mirror has now been returned but the person has not. No longer can the goddess in the moon be seen; only the moon's brightness remains in the sky." He then gave the complete mirror to the old woman to take back with her.

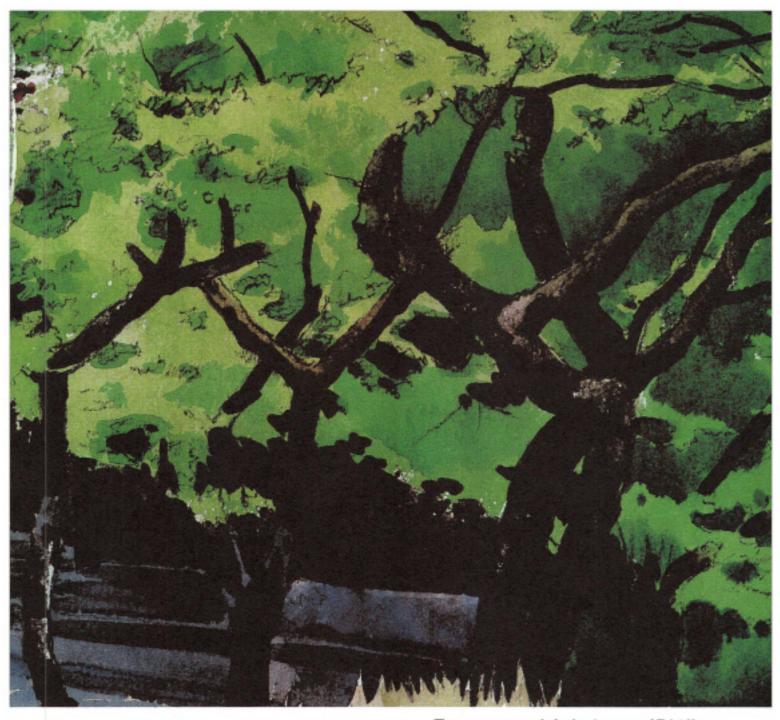
Princess Le Ch'ang was deeply grieved when she saw the inscribed poem. But after Yang Su learned of the whole matter, he was terribly moved. He requested someone to find Hsii Te-yen, brought him back and allowed husband and wife to reunite.

破鏡重圓	(literally) a broken mirror is reas- sembled - (said of a divorced or	分散	to scatter; to disperse; to dissipate;
	separated couple) reunion and recon- ciliation	元宵節	the Lantern Festival (on the 15th day of the First Moon on the Chinese
南朝	the Southern Dynasties, 420-589 A.D., including Sung, Ch'i, Liang and Ch'en.		lunar calendar marking the end of New Year's festivities)
陳後主	553-604 A.D., the last monarch of the Ch'en dynasty noted for his poems and debauchery.	衡散 功臣	to break up; to scatter; to disperse (in old China) a vassal or subject who has rendered outstanding service; (in
太子 宫廷	the crown prince the living quarters of a monarch in his palace		modern sense) one who has made significant contribution to a specific task.
徐德言	person's name	楊素	person's name
隋文帝	Emperor Wen (541-604 A.D.), the founding monarch of the Sui dynasty (581-618 A.D.)	愁眉不展 想辦法 託	to wear a sad or distressed expression to devise means; to think of a scheme to entrust; to rely on; to request
伊寮	to fight for; to struggle for	期會	a temple fair
交兵	to fight (between nations); to wage war	正巧	happen to, as it happens; just at the right time
早晚	sooner or later	趕緊	quickly; with no loss of time
滅亡	to perish; to die out	接合	to connect; to assemble
恩愛夫妻	loving husband and wife; a devoted couple	悲喜交集 俱	intermingling of sorrow and joy altogether; all
長相厮守	forever together	無復	no longer; not any more
重聚	to meet again; to have a reunion	嫦缎	(in Chinese legend) the goddess of the
依憑	evidence, basis (for belief or sup- position)		moon who ascended to the moon after secretly eating her husband's im-
戦亂	chaos and social upheavals brought		mortality pill, here refers to his wife.
	about by war	[M] [M]	a union or reunion (esp. of a family)



人面

清:明: 這二一天: 推:護公到2郊: 外本路本青: 。 他本被不满不山。遍示野和的主花系 草:吸了引工住意了自,所意以一自,己也不不是 知, 遊養了主多是久意。 忽然然是他中覺真得自口是



A Beauty **Blossoms**

There was once a scholar by the name of Ts'ui Hu, who lived during the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) He was a gentle man who loved to travel from place to place, enjoying the scenic beauty and composing poetry.

One time, on Tomb-Sweeping Day, Ts'ui Hu went to the countryside for a spring outing. He was fascinated by flowers and foliage covering the countryside, and unaware of the time, he strolled about for hours. All of And a sudden he felt thirsty and noticed a house nearby.

He went up to the gate and knocked, thinking he would Peach ask for a cup of water. To Ts'ui Hu's surprise, the person who answered the door was an exceedingly beautiful woman. On seeing her, he was immediately taken in by her beauty and completely forgot his thirst.

The girl blushed when she saw the expression on



第三二八年音的音清空明显節章, 複卷雙名因正 為令十八分之想是念音道各位《姑皇娘音 , 又正重叠遊云 舊音地名 , 者正常套能是再是遇心见声地声。

哪个裏点知。 道名當是他作來是到各莊是院品前是時以,院品子;四公周是的是桃品花完依一舊是在品春是風氣裏上飛鳥舞以,大學門品的是鎖是竟是已一生在銹影了。

在養護系非、常養難亦遇養,後系悔系自。己立 怎不不不早品點是來意找各地等?便是在各門品板分題之 了意一一首分詩。——「去於年是今是日の此十門品 中意,人品面是桃本花》相是映不紅髮;人品面是不是 知。何是處不去於,桃本花》依一舊是笑是春之風至。」

意一思"是一說是:去亦年是今是天是我在在 這是扇作門口中是,遇"見亦了是一一位不像是桃志花是 般是美心魔的自姑是娘是;如果今是, 这是位各美心 魔心的自姑是娘是不是知。哪是完正去你了是?却真空是 留意下三桃志花是依一舊是在品春是風景中是绽去放影。 Ts'ui Hu's face, and said softly, "What is it you want, Sir?"

Ts'ui Hu finally awoke from his reverie and said politely, "I... I would like a cup of water."

Shortly after, the girl came out of the courtyard that was filled with peach blossoms, carrying a cup of water. The woman's beauty and the beauty of the flowers enhanced each other and the image was incredibly beautiful.

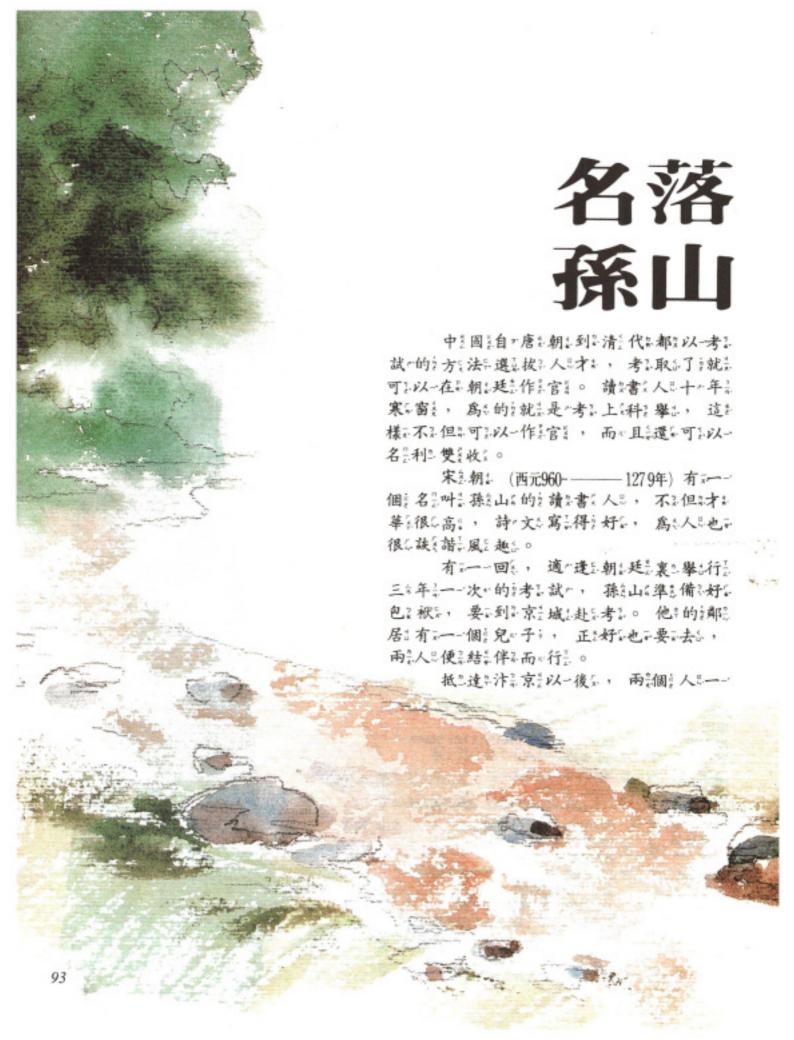
After Ts'ui Hu returned home he yearned endlessly for the beautiful girl. For the longest time he simply could not put her out of his mind.

The next year on Tomb-Sweeping Day, Ts'ui traveled back to the same place. He had longed for the girl so terribly and hoped he might see her again. Who would have suspected that when he arrived at the house, the peach blossoms that filled the courtyard were flittering in the spring breeze just as they had a year earlier, but the lock on the gate had become rusted. Ts'ui Hu was deeply grieved and regreted not returning earlier to see her. He then inscribed a poem on the door that read: Last year on this day, inside this gate, the crimson of her face and that of the blossoms enhanced and beautified each other. I know not where this face has gone, yet the blossoms laugh in the spring breeze just as before.

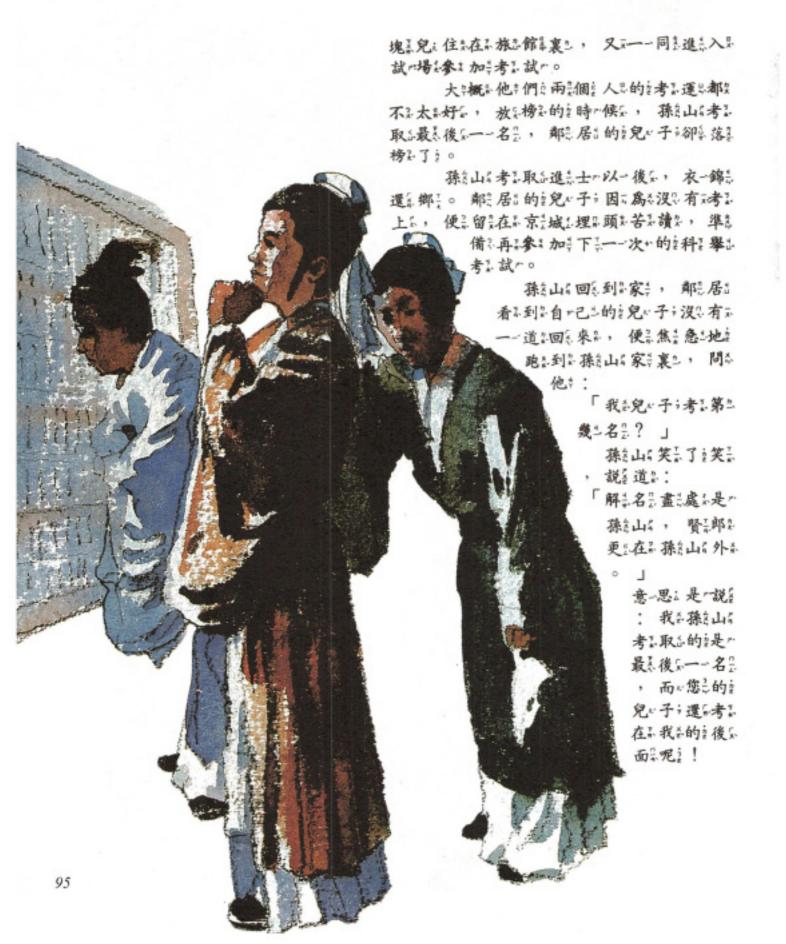
This means: Last year on this day I stood at this gate and saw a girl as beautiful as peach blossoms. I don't know where this beautiful girl is now. All that is left is the peach flowers blossoming in the spring wind, just as they were the year before.

人面桃花	(Literally) a beauty and peach blossoms-
	is the same but the people are different.
讀書人	an intellectual; a scholar
崔護	person's name
文質彬彬	elegant and refined in manner; gentle
遊山玩水	to travel from place to place enjoying nature; to go on trips to different scenic s
吟詩作賦	to compose Poetry
清明節	Tomb-Sweeping Day
踏青	to go hiking on a spring day; spring outing
滿山溫野	covering the countryside
花草	flowers and plants
吸引	to attract; to draw
逛	to stroll; to roam; to wander about
口湯	thirsty
莊院	manor
上前	to go forward
高支[""]	to knock at the door
當寸	to beg for; to demand; to ask for
應門	to answer the door
絕色佳人	an incomparable beauty; a rare beauty
容貌	appearance; looks
精神	facial expression; look
夢幻	dream; illusion
清醒	to regain consciousness; clear-headed
交映	to enhance each other
朝思暮想	to yearn day and night
久久	for a long, long time
忘懷	to forget; to dismiss from one's mind
依舊	as usual; as before
飛舞	to flutter; to wave in the air
生銹	to get rusty
門板	door
題	to inscribe; to write
綻放	to blossom









The Name Appears Behind Sun Shan

In China, from the T'ang to the Ch'ing dynasties, a test was used to select out talented and able men. Those who passed the examination could then serve in the imperial government. Intellectuals would spend many agonizing years studying, only to pass this civil service examination. In this way, they could not only go into service for the imperial court but they could also gain a reputation and wealth.

During the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.), there lived a scholar named Sun Shan. Not only was he highly talented, but he could write very well and was quite witty. One time, it just so happened that the imperial government was holding its triennial examination. Sun Shan had prepared some things in a bag and was planning to go to the capital to take part in the examination. His neighbor had a son who was also going to take part. So the two of them set out together. Once they arrived in the capital city of Pien Ching, the two of them settled into a hotel, then went to the examination hall to take the exam.

It was probably the case that either of them had not much luck when taking the examination; for when the test results were posted, Sun Shan's name was very last on the list of those who had passed and the neighbor's son had flunked all together. After finding that he was a successful candidate, Sun Shan returned to his hometown in glory. But since the neighbor's son had not passed the test, he remained in the capital city and buried himself in his studies in preparation for the next imperial examination.

When Sun Shan returned home, his neighbor discovered that his son had not returned with Sun Shan. Concerned about this the neighbor ran to Sun Shan's home and asked, "What place did my son take on the test?"

Sun Shan smiled and replied, "Of all the names of the successful candidates 'Sun Shan' was the very last. Your son was even below 'Sun Shan'."

This means: I took the very last place of those who passed the examination. But your son tested out even behind me.

名落孫山	(literally) name comes out behind the	結伴而行	to go or travel together
	last name, that of Sun Shan-to fail in an examination.	汴京	the capital of the Northern Sung dynasty (now called K'ai-feng)
選抜	to select; to pick out the better ones	試場	an exam place; a test ground
	from a group of people	考運	luck in examination
人才	a talent; a man of talent; a man of ability	放榜	to publish or announce results of examination
考取	to pass an exam (for admission to a school, employment, etc.)	落榜	formerly, to fail a civil exam; to flunk an exam for a job or school
作官	to be an official; to join government		admission
	service	進士	a successful candidate of the national
十年寒窗	to spend many long and difficult years studying		civil service exam held at the imperial capital in former times
科學	the civil service examination system of old China	衣錦還鄉	to return to one's hometown in silken robes—return home after making good
名利雙收	to attain both fame and wealth	京城	capital city
詩文	literary works	埋頭苦讀	to bury one's head in studying
族階風趣	humorous	解名	names of all the successful candidates
適逢	to happen by coincidence	1	in the civil service exam
包袱	cloth bag containing clothing, etc.; a	遊越	the very end, very last
	cloth wrapper	賢郎	(polite) your son
赴考	to go to take part in an examination		6 - Yell Self 2 of Silv Secon



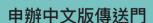
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撰寫:彭明輝

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總編輯:趙林

編審委員:(按筆劃順序)

王秋桂、田維新

李 鍌、李威熊

呂桂生、沈 謙

吳宏一、金 陵

林文寶、董忠司

楊萬運、劉興漢

羅宗濤

出版機關:中華民國僑務委員會

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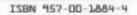
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