

# 中国当代文学 Chinese Contemporary Literature

## 目录 Contents

中国历史分期 Chinese History Periods .....	3
历史背景 Background .....	3
<b>I. 第一阶段 first stage/period: 1949--1978 .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1 重点作品 Key Works .....	5
重点 1: 《 <sup>bǎo wèi yán ān</sup> 保卫延安》 “Defend Yan’ an” .....	5
重点 2: 《 <sup>hóng rì</sup> 红日》 “ Red Sun” .....	8
2 更多作品供自学参考 More works for reference .....	8
3 这个时期更多作家 More Writers.....	21
<b>II. 第二阶段 second stage/period: 1949--1978 .....</b>	<b>24</b>
概述 Overview .....	24
1 重点作品 Key Works .....	24
张贤亮 Zhang Xianliang .....	24
刘心武 Liu Xinwu .....	40
蒋子龙 Jiang Zilong .....	46
路遥 Lu Yao .....	50
王蒙 Wang Meng .....	54
2 更多作品供自学参考 More works for reference .....	59

3 这个时期更多作家 More Writers .....	61
<b>I. 第三阶段 third stage/period: 1949--1978 .....</b>	<b>63</b>
概述 Overview .....	63
1 重点作品 Key Works .....	63
王朔 Wang Shuo .....	63
冯骥才 Feng Jikai .....	65
刘震云 Liu Zhenyun .....	67
2 更多作品供自学参考 More works for reference .....	71
3 这个时期更多作家 More Writers .....	76

## 中国历史分期:

1 <sup>gǔ dài</sup> 古代/ancient/classic before 1840 (<sup>yā piàn zhàn zhēng</sup> 鸦片战争 Opium War)

2 <sup>jìn dài</sup> 近代/near/close代 Modern 1 1840-1919

(1840 yā 鸦 piàn 片 zhàn 战 zhēng 争 Opium)

(1919 xīn 新 wén 文 huà 化 yùn 运 dòng 动 New Culture Movement)

<sup>shū miàn yǔ</sup> 书面语/written Chinese(<sup>gǔ dài hàn yǔ</sup> 古代汉语/ancient Chinese)--<sup>hàn yǔ kǒu yǔ</sup> 汉语口语/Spoken Chinese

3 <sup>xiàn dài</sup> 现代 1919-1949 modern2

4 <sup>dāng dài</sup> 当代/contemporary 1949-present/today

中华人民共和国成立 the foundation of PRC

## <sup>lì shǐ bèi jǐng</sup> 历史背景 historical background

## <sup>dāng dài wén xué</sup> 当代文学 Contemporary Literature 中

中国当代文学，限定在“中国大陆 mainland of China”这一范围之内。

1949 年中华人民共和国成立以后的**中国作家 authors**，主要分为五大类 five kinds:

传统 traditional 文学作家、

新时期 new era/time 文学作家、

中国 <sup>xiān fēng</sup> 先锋/pioneer 文学作家

中国自由 freedom 作家和

中国 <sup>tōng sú liú xíng</sup> 通俗流行/popular <sup>wén xué</sup> 文学作家等。

因此，中国当代文学发展到现今主要分为“社会主义初期文学”、改革开放后的“新时期文学”、“中国先锋文学”、“中国自由文学”、以及“通俗流行文学”等五大类。

## I. 第一阶段 stage/period: 1949--1978 年

### 概述 Overview

#### 1978 年(the beginning of reform & opening to the outside world)

正式确立了 established officially 毛泽东的《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》Speech at the Yan'an Forum on Literature (文学) and Art (艺术) 所规定的中国文艺新方向为全国文艺工作的方向。

在当时,当从战争(<sup>kàng rì zhànzhēng</sup>抗日战争 Anti-Japanist War; <sup>jiě fàng zhànzhēng</sup>解放战争 liberation war(civil war between Guomindang Party and Communist Party)中过来的人们从事和平建设 construction 以后, <sup>wén huà xīn lǐ shàng</sup>文化心理上很自然地 naturally 保留着 keep 战争时代的痕迹, 在这种文化氛围的制约下, 文学观念由 <sup>jūn shì</sup>军事military 轨道转入政治 political 轨道, 两军对 阵的思维模式 fighting/struggle between two sides 具体地表现为 shows 片面强调 stress <sup>jiē jí dòuzhēng</sup>阶级斗争 class struggle(<sup>wú chǎn jiē jí</sup>无产阶级-vs--<sup>zī chǎn jiē jí</sup>资产阶级) 的教条 dogma(tism)模式.mode. (<sup>jí duǎn</sup>极端 extremism; <sup>zhǔ liú sī xiǎng</sup>主流思想 major idea/thought; <sup>gémìng</sup>革命 revolution)

#### <sup>tè diǎn</sup>特点 features <sup>zǒng jié</sup>总结:

红色经典 red (traditional and revolutionary)

社会主义文学 socialist literature

革命立场 Revolutionary stand (<sup>wú chǎn jiē jí</sup>无产阶级-vs--<sup>zī chǎn jiē jí</sup>资产阶级)

为政治服务 serve politics

## 1 重点作品:

**重点 1:** 杜鹏程《<sup>bǎo wèi</sup>保卫defend<sup>yán ān</sup>延安Yan' an》在当代文学史上开创了 create 艺术描写 describe with arts 高级将领 high rank generals, 塑造革命家形象 (<sup>péng dé huái</sup>彭德怀) 的先河。第一部描绘人民解放战争的长篇小说

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

1947 年 3 月, 蒋介石 Chiang Kai-shek 命 ordered 胡宗南以数十万兵力 tens of thousands of troops 进攻 attacked 中共中央 Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party 所在地延安 Yan' an。解放军<sup>jiě fàng jūn</sup>liberation army 的一个山西纵队 military Column 在准备反击接到了撤退命令, 但一连战士 A company of troops 决定 decided 誓死 fight to death to 收复 regain 延安。

解放军在青化砭设下埋伏 set an ambush, 歼敌 defeated 4000 人 enemy。彭德怀抓紧时机 seized the chance 于 5 月初发动 launched 蟠龙镇攻坚战 major battle。连长 captain 周大勇奉命领军诱敌 Lure the enemy 北上 to go northward, 他们<sup>yáng zhuāng</sup>佯装 pretended to be defeated 连打败仗, 将敌引向蟠龙镇北 200 公里外的绥德。解放军乘机收复 regain the town of 了蟠龙镇。

### 课后自学 self-learning after class

胡宗南为扭转败局, 又部署兵力, 命关中国军向北, 陇东的马家匪徒向东, 希望在安塞地区聚歼解放军, 但被运动战术击败。之后解放军短期休整后北上, 顺利地攻克三岔湾, 直赴榆林城下。敌整编三十六师增援榆林, 解放军被迫撤退, 周大勇掩护部队撤离, 自己连却陷入了敌人重重包围。他沉着、勇敢地指挥连队冲破重围, 浴血奋战, 终于回到陕甘宁边区。

In order to reverse the defeat, Hu Zongnan deployed more troops and ordered the Chinese army to go north and the Ma family bandits in Longdong to go east, hoping to annihilate the People's Liberation Army in the Ansai area, but they were defeated by mobile tactics. After a short rest, the People's Liberation Army went north, successfully captured Sancha Bay, and went straight to Yulin City. The enemy reorganized the 36th Division to reinforce Yulin, and the People's Liberation Army was forced to retreat. Zhou Dayong covered the evacuation of the troops, but his company was surrounded by the enemy. He calmly and bravely commanded the company to break through the siege, fought bloody battles, and finally returned to the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region.

9月中，解放军在西北战场从防御转入反攻了。胡宗南整编三十六师增援榆林后南下，企图决一死战。彭总决定在沙家店地区歼灭敌主力部队。之后，解放军在黄河以南、长江以北，东起苏北、西至汉水的广大原野上开始全面大反攻。五六万国军开始沿无定河向延安方向全线溃退，西北野战军主力南下追击。陈兴允旅长奉命埋伏在九里山，阻击逃往延安的敌军。经过七天七夜的阻击战，击溃了五六万敌人。

In mid-September, the People's Liberation Army shifted from defense to counterattack in the northwest battlefield. Hu Zongnan reorganized the Thirty-sixth Division to reinforce Yulin and then went south, intending to fight to the death. President Peng decided to annihilate the enemy's main force in the Shajiadian area. After that, the People's Liberation Army began a comprehensive counterattack in the vast wilderness south of the Yellow River, north of the Yangtze

River, from northern Jiangsu in the east, and to the Han River in the west. The 50,000 to 60,000 Nationalist troops began to retreat along the Wuding River towards Yan'an, and the main force of the Northwest Field Army went south to pursue them. Brigadier Chen Xingyun was ordered to ambush in Jiuli Mountain to block the enemy troops fleeing to Yan'an. After seven days and seven nights of blocking battle, 50,000 to 60,000 enemies were defeated.

九里山一仗，国军溃败。因此，当解放军阻击部队撤退之后，国军顺咸榆公路向南逃去。周大勇已接受了新的任务：乘胜将敌人彻底歼灭于陕甘宁。陕甘宁边区军民在永坪镇岔口村埋伏，全歼了国军两个军部两个师部和五个旅。

“岔口会战”后，营长周大勇奉命率队主攻延安的大门——劳山，继续追歼残敌。

In the battle of Jiuli Mountain, the national army was defeated. Therefore, after the People's Liberation Army's blocking troops retreated, the Nationalist army fled southward along the Xianyu Highway. Zhou Dayong has accepted a new mission: to take advantage of victory to completely annihilate the enemy in Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia. The soldiers and civilians of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region laid an ambush in Chakou Village, Yongping Town, and completely wiped out two military headquarters, two divisions and five brigades of the national army.

After the "Battle of Chakou", battalion commander Zhou Dayong was ordered to lead his team to attack Laoshan, the gate of Yan'an, and continue to pursue and annihilate the remaining enemies.

**重点 2:** 吴强《<sup>hóng rì</sup>红日》Red Sun, 以<sup>lái wú zhàn yì</sup>莱芜战役、<sup>mèng liáng gǔ zhàn</sup>孟良崮战役 Battle of Laiwu, Battle of Menglianggu 为中心, 反映了 reflect 华东 east of China 战场解放军的<sup>zhàn lüè</sup>战略strategy 转折。红色经典

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

《红日》是 1959 年中国作家吴强出版的小说, 约 8 万余字, 描写 describe 孟良崮战役, 此役中国人民解放军全歼张灵甫率领的国民党精锐军团七十四师 Elite Legion Seventy-Fourth Division (10,000~25,000soldiers)。1947 年 5 月 17 日, 吴强亲眼 with his own eyes 目睹了 witness 张灵甫的尸体 dead body/corps 被解放军战士从山上抬下来, 他开始想写一部长篇小说, 也就是日后的《红日》。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

1946 年, 当时国军胜利, 人民解放军被迫撤退。后来解放军在莱芜、孟良崮两次战役中, 逐渐逆转战局, 孟良崮战场上经过四昼夜的搏杀, 最后全歼精锐军团整编七十四师。

In 1946, the Nationalist Army was victorious and the People's Liberation Army was forced to retreat. Later, the People's Liberation Army gradually reversed the situation in the two battles of Laiwu and Menglianggu. After four days and nights of fighting on the Menglianggu battlefield, it finally annihilated the 74th Division of the elite regiment.

[红日|吴强|全文在线阅读|经典小说|雨枫书屋|雨枫轩 \(rain8.com\)](http://www.rain8.com)

<https://www.rain8.com/wenzhang/1366.html>

## 2 更多作品供自学参考

曲波《<sup>lín hǎi xuě yuán</sup>林海雪原》, "Forest Sea and Snow Plain"



描写少剑波率领的一支精悍的小分队剿灭东北土匪 Suppress the Northeastern Bandits 的斗争。杨子荣。

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

1946年冬天，东北民主联军 Northeastern Democratic Alliance Army 一支小分队，在团参谋长 chief of staff 少剑波的率领下，深入林海雪原执行剿匪 Bandit 任务。这股匪徒是原国民党的败兵，流窜 flee 到解放军后方。小分队在向威虎山匪窠 bandit's nest 开进途中，白鸽救了一个被杀伤的女人，并跟踪 track 敌人发现了神河庙老道士 Old Taoist from Shenhe Temple，实际上是威虎山匪帮的情报员 intelligence agent/spy。小分队设下埋伏 ambush，抓获了 captured 座山雕手下的情报副官 adjutant 一撮毛，缴获了 Seized 敌匪的地下先遣军联络图 Contact map of the volunteer army。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

初步了解到威虎山座山雕匪帮的情况之后，英雄杨子荣提出一个大胆的设想：打进威虎山内部，探得敌情，里应外合全歼座山雕匪帮。

杨子荣化装成已被消灭的另一伙土匪胡彪，只身来到威虎山。在威虎山上，巧妙地应答了座山雕及手下的多方盘问，初步得到了座山雕的信任，并被封为威虎山上的上校团副。

座山雕精心布置了一场“与来袭共军激战”的假战斗，杨子荣知道座山雕是在考验他，于是大打出手，连着打死几个匪徒，消除了座山雕的疑心，并送出了情报。

After initially learning about the situation of the Mountain Eagle Bandits in Weihu Mountain, the hero Yang Zirong put forward a bold idea: to break into the interior of Weihu Mountain, detect the enemy's situation, and cooperate with the inside and outside to annihilate the Mountain Eagle Bandits.

Yang Zirong disguised himself as Hu Biao, another group of bandits who had been eliminated, and came to Weihu Mountain alone. On Weihu Mountain, he skillfully responded to the many inquiries from the mountain eagle and his subordinates, and initially gained the trust of the mountain eagle, and was named the deputy colonel of the Weihu Mountain.

The mountain eagle carefully arranged a fake battle of "fierce fighting with the incoming communist army". Yang Zirong knew that the mountain eagle was testing him, so he fought and killed several gangsters in succession, which eliminated the mountain eagle's suspicion. and sent information.

得到了杨子荣传出的情报。少剑波率小分队和民兵火速出兵。

年三十，威虎山要摆“百鸡宴”，让杨子荣担任值日官。杨子荣把今年的百鸡宴全摆在厅里，以便于小分队进来一网打尽。

“百鸡宴”上匪徒们个个喝得烂醉如泥，东倒西歪。小分队及时赶到，杨子荣和战友们，一举全歼威虎山的这伙顽匪，战斗取得了全面的胜利。

Got the information from Yang Zirong. Shao Jianbo led his detachment and militia to quickly dispatch troops.

On New Year's Eve, Weihu Mountain will hold a "Hundred Chicken Banquet" and Yang Zirong will be appointed as the duty officer. Yang Zirong arranged this

year's Hundred Chicken Banquet in the hall so that the team could come in and catch them all.

At the "Hundred Chicken Feast", the gangsters were all drunk and staggering around. The team arrived in time. Yang Zirong and his comrades annihilated the stubborn bandits in Weihu Mountain in one fell swoop, and the battle achieved a comprehensive victory.

<https://5165.org/wenxue/linhaixueyuan/>

### 罗广斌、杨益言 <sup>hóng yán</sup>《红岩》, Red Rock

描写重庆渣滓洞、白公馆地下工作者,为迎接胜利而进行的一场复杂的狱中斗争。许云峰、江姐。

#### 课堂讲解 explain in class

《红岩》的作者罗广斌、杨益言,曾于1948年先后被国民党反动派逮捕,并囚禁在重庆“中美特种技术合作所”集中营 China-U.S. Institute of Special Technology Cooperation Concentration Camp 里。他们和小说中的英雄人物,共同经历了狱中生活。

#### 课后自学 self learning after class

1948年,在国民党统治下的重庆处在黎明前的时刻。为了配合工人运动,重庆地下党工运书记许云峰命甫志高建立沙坪书店,作为地下党的备用联络站。

一天,区委书记江姐要去华蓥山根据地,江姐到离根据地不远的一座县城时,发现自己的丈夫彭松涛的人头被高挂城头。她忍住悲痛,坚决要求到丈夫生前战斗的地方工作。

甫志高被捕并成了可耻的叛徒。由于他的告密,许云峰、成岗、余新江和刘思扬等人很快相继被捕。凶残的敌人为了得到口供,疯狂地折磨被捕的人。

In 1948, Chongqing, under the rule of the Kuomintang, was in the predawn moment. In order to cooperate with the labor movement, Xu Yunfeng, Secretary of the Chongqing Underground Party Labor Movement, ordered Fuzhigao to establish the Shaping Bookstore as a backup liaison station for the underground party.

One day, Sister Jiang, secretary of the district party committee, was going to the Huaying Mountain base area. When Sister Jiang arrived at a county town not far from the base area, she found that her husband Peng Songtao's head was hung high on the city wall. She endured her grief and insisted on working in the place where her husband fought.

Fuzhigao was arrested and became a shameful traitor. As a result of his informant, Xu Yunfeng, Cheng Gang, Yu Xinjiang, Liu Siyang and others were quickly arrested one after another. The brutal enemies tortured the arrested people crazily in order to obtain confessions.

叛徒甫志高带领特务到乡下，江姐不幸被捕，被关押在渣滓洞里。在狱中，她受尽了折磨，凶残的敌人把竹签钉进了她的十指。

解放军日益逼近重庆，地下党准备组织狱中暴动。在白公馆装疯多年的华子良与狱中党组织联系上了。同时，关在地窖中的许云峰用手指和铁镣挖出了一条秘密通道。当解放军攻入四川，即将解放重庆的时候，监狱提前秘密杀害了许云峰、江姐、成岗等人。

The traitor Fuzhigao led the spies to the countryside. Unfortunately, Sister Jiang was arrested and imprisoned in Zhazi Cave. In prison, she suffered a lot of torture, and her cruel enemies drove bamboo sticks into her fingers.

The People's Liberation Army is approaching Chongqing, and the underground party is preparing to organize a prison riot. Hua Ziliang, who had been pretending to be crazy in Bai Mansion for many years, got in touch with the prison party organization. At the same time, Xu Yunfeng, who was locked in the cellar, dug a secret passage with his fingers and iron shackles. When the People's Liberation Army invaded Sichuan and was about to liberate Chongqing, the prison secretly killed Xu Yunfeng, Jiang Jie, Cheng Gang and others in advance.

### 第一章 红岩 霹雳书坊 (pilisf.com)

刘知侠《<sup>tiě dào yóu jī duì</sup>铁道游击队railway guerrillas》，反映鲁南地区煤矿工人和铁路工人在党的领导下进行斗争的故事。

#### 课堂讲解 explain in class

抗日战争时期，鲁南枣庄矿区以刘洪、王强为首的一批煤矿工人和铁路工人，秘密地组成一支精悍的铁道游击队。他们利用煤矿铁路的掩护，在临城、枣庄一带的铁路线上，抢夺敌人的武器、物资，破坏敌人的运输交通。他们积极配合主力部队 Cooperate with the main troop 的战斗，机智灵活地与日寇捉迷藏，充分利用熟悉的环境和铁路作业、行车制度，让敌军火车相撞 Collision，给当地的日寇和伪军 puppet army 以沉重的打击。

#### 课后自学 self learning after class

队员们在陈庄开设的一个炭场作掩护，袭击了几次敌人火车，不仅武装了自己的队伍，还给主力部队提供了一些武器。由于他们在火车线上神出鬼没、行动神速，所以被老百姓称为“飞虎队”。驻守在当地的日军小林部队调集特务队，对游击队进行围剿，企图消灭铁道游击队。游击队决定趁敌人不备袭击了日本洋行和客车。

太平洋战争爆发，日寇加紧了军用物资的运输，铁道游击队趁机频繁偷袭，搞得敌军疲于应付、寸步难行。日军为了保证物资的运输，调集全部兵力进攻微山湖，企图全部消灭铁道游击队。经过一番激战，日本特务队被全部歼灭。铁道游击队取得了战斗的胜利，并且不断壮大。

The team members used a charcoal farm opened in Chenzhuang as a cover and attacked several enemy trains. They not only armed their own team, but also provided some weapons to the main force. Because of their elusiveness and speed on the train lines, they were called the "Flying Tigers" by the common people. The Japanese Kobayashi troops stationed locally mobilized special agents to encircle and suppress the guerrillas in an attempt to eliminate the railway guerrillas. The guerrillas decided to take advantage of the enemy's unpreparedness and attacked Japanese companies and buses.

When the Pacific War broke out, the Japanese invaders stepped up the transportation of military supplies. The railway guerrillas took the opportunity to make frequent sneak attacks, making the enemy exhausted and unable to move. In order to ensure the transportation of supplies, the Japanese army mobilized all its troops to attack Weishan Lake in an attempt to eliminate all railway guerrillas. After a fierce battle, the Japanese spy team was completely wiped out. The railway guerrillas won the battle and continued to grow.

冯志 dì hòu wǔ gōng duì 《敌后武工队》 Armed Forces Behind Enemy Lines, 反映了冀中地区的复杂斗争

课堂讲解 explain in class

《敌后武工队》取材于作家冯志本人的亲身经历，小说中主人公魏强的原型就是冯志。1942年5月1日，侵华日军对冀中抗日民主根据地进行残酷的大扫荡 Big sweep，冀中地区的抗日力量遭到严重的破坏，为恢复冀中地区的抗日工作，一支武装工作队去敌占区。小说以敌后武工队的成立为开端，讲述了在队长杨子曾的帮助和指导下，武工队小队长魏强带领赵庆田、贾正、刘太生等队员进入冀中敌占区打击敌人的故事。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

在了解敌情后，武工队决定先从松田的三个心腹——之光边缘地区的哈巴狗、侯扒皮和刘魁胜下手。为了煞一煞敌人的气焰和维护百姓的利益，武工队首先解决了侯扒皮。面对敌人的回击，魏强巧妙利用敌人的内部矛盾，重创了刘魁胜带领的夜袭队。武工队还深入敌营，策反田光等人，里应外合，成功活擒松田和刘魁胜，迎来了最后的胜利。

After understanding the enemy's situation, the armed workers decided to start with Songtian's three confidants - Ha BaGou, Hou Papi and Liu Kuisheng from the edge of the light area. In order to dampen the enemy's arrogance and protect the interests of the people, the armed workers team first eliminated Hou Bapi. Faced with the enemy's counterattack, Wei Qiang cleverly took advantage of the enemy's internal contradictions and severely damaged the night attack team led by Liu Kuisheng. The martial arts team also went deep into the enemy camp, instigated Tian Guang and others, cooperated inside and outside, and successfully captured Songtian and Liu Kuisheng alive, ushering in the final victory.

冯德英 <sup>kǔ cài huā</sup>《苦菜花》 Bitter Cauliflower，反映了胶东地区的复杂斗争。"母亲"一家。

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

1937年，胶东半岛王官庄贫农冯大娘的丈夫被村里的地主王唯一逼死，冯大娘的大儿子德刚离家出走，参加革命。

三年后，村里地下党组织领导了村民在村里建立起抗日民主政府，冯大娘的大女儿娟子积极地参加了这一斗争。不久，日寇开始对胶东抗日根据地进行扫荡，地主王唯一的堂弟、汉奸王秉芝以小学校长的身份回到村里，为日伪进行秘密活动。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

在反扫荡中，从外地转移过来的兵工厂由于汉奸王秉芝的告密，而遭到日伪袭击。德刚的未婚妻星梅不幸被捕，英勇就义。冯大娘也不幸被捕，敌人押着冯大娘寻找埋藏在地下的兵工厂，她引着敌人来到预伏的地雷区，炸死了两个伪军，保住了兵工厂。

王秉芝再次给敌人发报，被发现，王秉芝走投无路，跑进冯家，冯大娘举起枪射死了汉奸王秉芝。

During the anti-mopping up, the arsenal transferred from other places was attacked by the Japanese and puppets due to the informant of the traitor Wang Jianzhi. De Gang's fiancée Xing Mei was unfortunately arrested and died heroically. Unfortunately, Aunt Feng was also arrested. The enemy took Aunt Feng to search for the arsenal buried underground. She led the enemy to a pre-ambushed minefield, killed two puppet soldiers, and saved the arsenal.

Wang Jianzhi reported to the enemy again and was discovered. Wang Jianzhi was desperate and ran into Feng's house. Aunt Feng raised her gun and shot the traitor Wang Jianzhi to death.

李英儒 《野火春风斗古城》 Wild Fire & Spring Breeze Fighting Ancient City, 反映保



定地区的复杂斗争。该小说先后被译成英、日、俄、德、朝、保等十多种文字发往海外，1963年由八一电影制片厂摄制成故事片。

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

《野火春风斗古城》是一部描写地下工作者的生活和斗争的长篇小说。小说描写故事发生在1943年冬天，地点是敌伪占领下的省城（即河北保定市）。当时抗日战争处于极艰难复杂的时刻，县委书记杨晓冬以失业市民的身分打入敌占区，作地下工作。同时武工队梁队长为杨晓冬的配合者，共产党员金环为交通员。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

银环是市立第三医院的护士。杨晓冬在金环的掩护下闯进省城内。杨晓冬接到上级指示，要把隐藏在路东的两位病弱的负责同志，设法在日内送到路西。

Yinhuan is a nurse at the Municipal Third Hospital. Yang Xiaodong broke into the provincial capital under the cover of Jinhuan. Yang Xiaodong received instructions from his superiors to try to send the two sick and responsible comrades hidden in Ludong to Luxi within a day.

梁 斌《<sup>hóng qí pǔ</sup>红旗谱》 Red Flag Spectrum

### 课堂讲解 explain in class

反映了从本世纪中叶开始的中国三代农民的必然命运，"中国农民革命运动的史诗"。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

地主冯老兰砸了锁井镇的古钟，气死了誓死保卫古钟的农民朱老巩。老巩的儿子虎儿被迫离家出走闯关东，二十多年后（此时名为朱老忠）携妻子和儿子大贵等人回到家乡，偶遇

了儿时的好友严志和。志和的大儿子运涛参加了革命组织，当了连长。

九一八事变后，保定二师的同学们宣传抗日，结果遭到军警包围，决定将斗争的阵地转移到农村，但行动的当天不少同学牺牲。

The landlord Feng Laolan smashed the ancient bell in Suojing Town, and he was so angry that the farmer Zhu Laogong, who swore to defend the ancient bell to the death, was angry to death. Lao Gong's son Hu'er was forced to run away from home and explore Guandong. More than twenty years later (named Zhu Laozhong at this time) returned to his hometown with his wife, son Dagui and others, and met his childhood friend Yan Zhihe. Zhihe's eldest son Yuntao joined the revolutionary organization and became company commander.

After the September 18th Incident, students of the Second Division of Baoding promoted anti-Japanese resistance, but were surrounded by military police. They decided to move the fighting position to the countryside, but many students died on the day of the operation.

[红旗谱在线阅读 - 古文学 \(ja110.com.cn\)](http://www.ja110.com.cn)

<https://www.ja110.com.cn/hongqipu/>

杨沫《<sup>qīngchūn zhī gē</sup>青春之歌》"Song of Youth", 通过叙写林道静的成长过程，展示了30年代前期北平抗日救亡 Resist Japan and save China 运动的面貌。

课堂讲解 explain in class

主人公林道静生于北平的一个大户人家，父亲有名望也有财产，生母是被霸占的佃户 tenant 之女。中学毕业后，养母逼她嫁给胡局长，道静不从，遂离家出走。道静到了北戴

河，无处可去，准备投海自尽，这时遇到了一名热情的青年——余永泽。

### 课后自学 self learning after class

余永泽将道静安排在小学作教员后，回到北大念书。九一八事变爆发后，道静遇到了爱国学生卢嘉川。不久，嘉川南下参加抗日活动。道静回到北平，与永泽住到一起。

后来道静与嘉川重逢。道静恢复了青春，开始向往革命。永泽不满道静的变化，更在嘉川落入敌手后拒绝救助致其牺牲。道静终于同永泽决裂。

道静由于叛徒告密而被捕。在朋友帮助下，道静终于逃脱，撤至北平。

After Yu Yongze arranged for Dao Jing to be a teacher in an elementary school, he returned to Peking University to study. After the September 18th Incident broke out, Dao Jing met the patriotic student Lu Jiachuan. Soon, Jiachuan went south to participate in anti-Japanese activities. Dao Jing returned to Peiping and lived with Yongze.

Later, Daojing and Jiachuan reunited. Dao Jing regained her youth and began to yearn for revolution. Yong Ze was dissatisfied with Dao Jing's changes, and even refused to rescue Jia Chuan after he fell into the enemy's hands, leading to his death. Dao Jing finally broke up with Yongze.

Dao Jing was arrested because of the traitor's informant. With the help of friends, Dao Jing finally escaped and retreated to Peiping.

<https://www.zhonghuadiancang.com/wenxueyishu/14616/>

姚雪垠《lǐ zì chéng李自成》"Li Zicheng"

### 课堂讲解 Explain in class

原是陕北驿卒。崇祯帝采信大臣裁撤驿卒的建议，造成失业驿卒武夫起义，李自成参与起义军。高迎祥被明朝处死后，李自成称闯王，成为明末民变领袖之一，率起义军于河南歼灭明军主力。1644年在西安称帝建立大顺，后进攻明都北京，与崇祯帝谈判破裂后，攻入北京城，崇祯自缢，是为甲申之变，至此明朝灭亡。

[李自成小说在线阅读 - 姚雪垠 - 天涯书库 \(tianyabooks.com\)](#)

周立波 <sup>shānxiāng jù biàn</sup>《山乡巨变》，"Great Changes in Mountain Villages"

**课堂讲解 Explain in class**

1958-1960年发表。1955年，团县委副书记、共产党员邓秀梅奉命来到偏僻山村清溪乡和农民一起建立合作社，但一些私心较重的老农却不肯入社。

邓秀梅对他们进行耐心细致的思想教育，并挫败了阶级敌人的破坏活动，合作社赢得了秋季丰收。作品善于运用方言土语，富有浓郁的地方色彩。

[山乡巨变 -- 周立波 - 京东阅读-在线阅读 \(jd.com\)](#)

<https://cread.jd.com/read/startRead.action?bookId=30531059&readType=1>

柳青 <sup>chuàng yè shǐ</sup>《创业史》"History of Entrepreneurship"

《创业史》是中国十七年文学中农村题材的代表作。

**课堂讲解 Explain in class**

1929年，亦即民国18年，陕北大旱，颗粒无收。冬天，哀鸿遍野，灾民黑压压地涌向渭河滩。下堡村蛤蟆滩的二茬光棍梁三，收拾得齐整干净，大步流星地在女性灾民群中穿行。梁三年过四十，妻子新丧，大家当然明白他的企图。果不其然，梁三将宝娃子母子二人领进了他的草房院。他抚摸着宝娃子的头，发出了再创家业的豪壮誓言。宝娃至此改姓梁，

大名叫梁生宝。梁三是蛤蟆滩上的勤劳农民，其父艰难创业，给他留下了三间正房，为他娶了妻子。然而，他命运不济，牛死妻亡，天灾人祸，接踵而来，连祖上传给的三间房也变卖了，只剩下个空荡荡的草房院。如今，饥荒又给他送来了贤惠的妻子和可爱的男娃，潜藏在心中那不屈不挠的创业希望又升腾了。然而，创业艰难。梁三苦苦劳动十年，光景依然如旧，得到的只是失败和屈辱，以及脖梗上的死肉疙瘩、喉咙里永远咳不完的痰。创业的担子，历史地落到了生宝的肩上。

郭振山这位蛤蟆滩最早的党员，挂着代表主任的牌子，只想享受代表主任的荣誉，却不想承担代表主任为贫雇农生存发展操心的重任。他把富裕户郭世富当成自己的榜样，他给自己制定了五年计划，按人口平均，土地面积赶上郭世富。高增福互助组缺少畜力，想吸收两户中农，托他去做工作，他劝高增福，应该打自个儿过光景的主意。梁生宝垫钱为互助组买新稻种，他却暗中贯彻执行自己的五年计划，私下里投资韩万祥的砖瓦窑，事后还埋怨梁生宝没有给他留新稻种，忘了他这个入党介绍人。梁生宝冒着危险带领群众进山割竹子，帮助困难户度春荒，他却埋头改旱地为水田，拼命追赶富裕户郭世富。此后，梁生宝克服各种困难，在互助组的基础上成立灯塔社，他就搞假的互助联组，与梁生宝对抗。

[创业史小说在线阅读 - 柳青 - 落霞读书 \(luoxiadushu.com\)](http://luoxiadushu.com)

### 3 这个时期更多作家

**巴金** (1904-2005)，现代著名作家。1928年写成第一部长篇小说《灭亡》。后来又写了《爱情三部曲》：《雾》《雨》《电》；《激流三部曲》：《家》《春》《秋》等。

**丁玲** (1904-1986)，现代女作家，代表作《莎菲女士的日记》《太阳照在桑干河上》。

**臧克家** (1905-2004)，现代诗人，山东诸城人，他的第一本诗集是《烙印》，其主要作品有诗《老马》。讽刺诗集《宝贝儿》、小说集《挂红》等。

**赵树理** (1906-1970) , 现代小说家, 代表作有长篇小说《李家庄的变迁》《三里湾》; 中篇小说《李有才板话》; 短篇小说《小二黑结婚》《登记》等。他的作品有浓厚的乡土气息, 被誉为“山药蛋派”。

**张天翼** (1906- ) , 现代作家。代表作为讽刺短篇小说《华威先生》, 长篇小说《鬼士日记》, 短篇小说《从空虚到充实》, 儿童文学作品有《大林和小林》《宝葫芦的秘密》《大灰狼》等。

**周立波** (1908-1979) , 现代作家, 代表作有长篇小说《暴风骤雨》, 《铁水奔流》《山乡巨变》。短篇小说《湘江一夜》获 1979 年短篇小说一等奖。

**艾青** (1910-1996) , 现代诗人, 1936 年, 出版了第一部诗集《大堰河》, 其长诗《大堰河—我的保姆》是他的成名之作, 抗日战争期间, 写了长诗《向太阳》《火把》。解放后写了《在浪尖上》《光明的赞歌》等。

**杨朔** (1913-1968) , 现代小说家、散文家, 山东蓬莱人。他的第一部长篇小说是反映抗美援朝的《三千里江山》, 他的散文《荔枝蜜》《茶花赋》《海市》《香山红叶》等都是优秀散文佳作。

**孙犁** (1913-2002 ) , 现代作家。代表作有长篇小说《风云初记》、中篇小说《铁木前传》、短篇小说《荷花淀》; 小说散文结集《白洋淀纪事》。他的小说充满诗情有“诗体小说”之称。

**杨沫** (1914-1995) , 现代女作家。1950 年出版描写抗日的中篇《苇塘纪事》。1958 年出版的优秀长篇小说《青春之歌》是她的代表作, 1972 年写成长篇小说《东方欲晓》

**周而复** (1914- ) 代表作: 报告文学《诺尔曼·白求恩片断》、长篇小说《白求恩大夫》和《上海的早晨》。

**徐迟** (1914-1996) , 现代诗人、报告文学作家。前期作品有诗集《二十岁的人》, 散文集《美文集》; 解放后, 又写了特写集《我们这时代的人》《庆功宴》。1978 年写报告文学集《哥德巴赫猜想》。

**郭小川** (1919-1976) , 现代诗人。主要作品有诗集《平原老人》《甘蔗林—青纱帐》《投入火热的斗争》以及长诗《将军三部曲》等, 著有《郭小川诗选》。

**秦牧** (1919-1992) , 现代散文家, 代表作有散文集《长河浪花集》、小品文《贝壳集》, 以散文体裁写成了文艺论文集《艺海拾贝》。

**魏巍** (1920- ) , 现代作家, 代表作是文艺通讯《谁是最可爱的人》。此外, 还有诗集《黎明风暴》, 文艺随笔《路标》。他的长篇小说《东方》获首届茅盾文学奖。

**李季** (1922-1980) , 现代诗人, 代表作有长篇叙事诗《杨高传》。1945 年以陕北民歌“信天游”的形式写出了长篇叙事诗《王贵与李香香》。

**马烽** (1922- ) , 现代作家, 主要作品有《三年早知道》《我的第一个上级》, 电影剧本《我们村里的年轻人》, 长篇小说《刘胡兰传》《吕梁英雄传》《与西戎合作》等。

**贺敬之** (1924- ) , 现代诗人、剧作家, 1942 年, 他和丁毅执笔集体创作新歌剧《白毛女》, 建国后, 写了《回延安》《放声歌唱》《西去列车的窗口》等有名的诗篇。

## II. 第二阶段 1978 年--1989 年

文学的真正"复苏"是以 1978 年 8 月开始的"伤痕文学"为标志的。

1980 年,中国正式提出了"文艺为人民服务,为社会主义服务"的总方针。80 年代的文学充满了生机勃勃的创新精神和活跃气氛。

知青文学 Educated Youth Literature/ 伤痕文学 scar literature/"反思文学" Reflection/rethinking literature/"改革文学" reform literature

20 世纪 70 年代末到 80 年代初产生的“伤痕文学”，作为开启新时期文学大幕的重要文学现象，用以指称同时期出现的以反映那段特殊时期为内容的具有悲剧性色彩的文学作品，以小说为主，也包括诗歌、话剧和电影剧本。

### 1 重点作品

**张贤亮** (1936-2014) , 当代作家, 典型的知青作家, 几乎所有作品关于文革。代表作有《灵与肉》、《邢老汉和狗的故事》、《河的子孙》、《男人的一半是女人》、《绿化树 Green Tree》、《习惯死亡》、《我的菩提树》、《青春期》, 长篇文学性政论随笔《小说中国》等。

课堂讲解 in class:

《男人的一半是女人》故事梗概:



章永璘，一位文化大革命下的牺牲者，年轻岁月，几乎是在劳改营中度过，总逃不离饥饿、苦难与挣扎。三十九岁那年，他遇到了生命中的第一个女人黄香久，对女人的渴望、期待、好奇，在顿时忽然化成了真实，爱情一蹴可及，悲哀的是时代的悲剧加给他的压抑，导致新婚之夜，章永璘在多情豪迈的妻子面前，失去了自己的独立，失去了他男人的尊严，可能是由于长期的压抑，与黄香久结婚后好几个月的时间里，都无法过正常的“夫妻”生活。在此期间，黄香久与农场的队长的一次出轨正好被撞见。……种种情绪在章永璘的心中不断纠结，不断扩大，愤怒的情感渐渐酝酿成一股大洪流，突然爆发，。最终，在预感到中国又要变“天”后，“我”毅然与黄香久离婚，踏上了迷茫的逃亡之路。小说通过章永璘和黄香久的爱情故事，展现了时代对人性的压抑和扭曲，以及人们在这种环境下如何努力寻找自己的尊严和价值。

### 课后自学 after class

#### 《男人的一半是女人》中的语句

01.人在困境和屈辱中需要自高自大和自以为是来支撑自己。

02.爱情其实是文化的一种表现。在缺乏文化的地方，在缺乏文化的人身上，全然没有爱情的一切温文尔雅，没有那一套温文尔雅的繁文缛节，只有那最原始的。也是最基本的情欲。

03.世界上最可爱的是女人！ 但是还有比女人更重要的！ 女人永远得不到她所创造的男人

04.你们应该向我们学习沉默和冷眼旁观，这才是处世泰然的表现。

05. “亲爱的牧人，从此以后我要保持沉默，还和过去一样呆头呆脑。并且请你千万不要向我的同伴们泄露我有这种本领。如果他们知道我有这个本事，我特别聪明，他们就会联合起来把我咬死、踢死。同时，我也奉劝你，你以后再人们中间也别表现得太突出。把你的知识和思想隐藏起来吧，这样你才能保全你的性命。”（P122）

06.我还发觉，文明的功能主要不在于指导自己的行为而在于解释自己的行为。我没有做那件事，我能够很合理地把自已的形象想象得很高大。可是我如果做了那件事，我也同样能够合理地解释它，不但会原谅自己，简直还会认为那是强者的行为。

07.世界是铁铸成的，没有感情，没有知觉，不会和你作无声的交流。你要影响它，推动它，至少要大喊大叫，哪怕仅仅是一声在压抑下的呼喊。

08.女人的眼泪是小溪的流水，幽幽的，平和的，无力的，却能冲刷掉石头坚硬的棱角。卵石，就是被女人的眼泪磨光的，并且，卵石也只有泡在女人的眼泪里才变得晶莹美丽。

09.在政治口号的表层下，在过着最普通生活的最平凡的人的心中，有一种不能被政治征服的、想过好日子的、可怕的利己欲望。这种欲望象鬼似地藏在一颗心的死角，不管什么政治运动都冲击不到它。相反，它还会叫人冷不防地钻出来，把政治给人的影响化为乌有；人们从他身上反省到自己，觉得自己的心里除了“不断革命”的斗争性之外，仿佛也有个什么说不出的名堂，只不过是“哑巴”把它公开化了。这种沉重的鬼胎，象坚冰下面的涓涓细流，一点一点地啃啮着上面的冻层。

10.看起来她忘记了一切，忘记了这里是劳改队，忘记了有人可能跑来斥责她，忘记了她的过去和现在，忘记了她旁边晾着一套黑衣裳，这套衣裳象黑色的烙铁一样烙出了她的身分。她全神贯注地在享受洗澡的快乐，她在一心一意地洗涤着自己，好象要把五脏六腑、把灵魂都翻出来洗似的。

01. People need arrogance and self-righteousness to support themselves in difficulties and humiliation.

02. Love is actually a manifestation of culture. In places that lack culture, in people who lack culture, there is no gentleness of love at all, there is no set of gentle red tape, only the most primitive. It is also the most basic passion.

03. The cutest thing in the world is a woman! But there is something more important than women! A woman will never get the man she created

04. You should learn from us to be silent and watch indifferently. This is the sign of calmness in life.

05. "Dear shepherd, from now on I will remain silent and remain as stupid as before. And please do not reveal to my companions that I have this ability. If they know that I have this ability, I am very smart. They will unite to bite and kick me to death. At the same time, I also advise you not to stand out too much among people in the future. Hide your knowledge and thoughts so that you can save your life.

"(P122))

06. I also discovered that the function of civilization is not to guide one's own behavior but to explain one's own behavior. I didn't do that, I could reasonably picture myself as tall. But if I had done that thing, I would also be able to explain it reasonably. Not only would I forgive myself, I would even think that it was the behavior of a strong person.

07. The world is made of iron, has no emotions, no consciousness, and will not communicate silently with you. You have to influence it, push it, at least shout, even if it is just a suppressed shout.

08. A woman's tears are like the water of a stream, faint, peaceful, and weak, but they can wash away the hard edges of stones. Pebbles are polished by women's tears, and pebbles only become crystal clear and beautiful when soaked in women's tears.

09. Under the surface of political slogans, in the hearts of the most ordinary people living the most ordinary lives, there is a terrible self-interested desire to live a good life that cannot be conquered by politics. This desire is hidden like a ghost in the blind corner of every heart, and no political movement can impact it. On the contrary, it will also cause people to sneak out unexpectedly, and the influence of politics on people will be wiped out; people reflect on themselves from him, and feel that in addition to the struggle of "permanent revolution", there seems to be something in their hearts. There is no trick, it's just that the "dumb" made it public. This heavy ghost fetus is like a trickle under the solid ice, biting away at the frozen layer above.

10. It seemed that she had forgotten everything, that this was a labor camp, that someone might come to scold her, that she had forgotten her past and present, that there was a set of black clothes hanging next to her, which looked like black. Her identity was branded like a branding iron. She was concentrating on

enjoying the pleasure of taking a bath. She washed herself wholeheartedly, as if she wanted to wash out her internal organs and soul.

11.自由的相对性，在这里体现无疑：不管在什么地方，你只要比别人稍微自由一点，你就能得到较多的利益；而利益的多少，恰恰和当时当地不自由的程度成反比，在最不自由的地方你得到一点自由，所获得的利益却最大。

12.有思考能力的人靠思考生活，没有思考能力的人靠本能生活，但本能使人坚强，思考却使人软弱。

13.我发觉，我其实只不过是个沉于幻想、善于编故事的人，尽管我能够应付现实对我的种种磨难，却缺少主动的进取精神。

14.有思考能力的人靠思考生活，没有思考能力的人靠本能生活，但本能使人坚强，思考却使人软弱。

15.没有希望也就不会有失望，最大的希望却又隐蔽在没有其他的一切希望之中。这样，失去的反而会在感觉中是得到的；一次较轻的刑罚还可以认为是极大的侥幸，倒能使自己在接踵而来的刑罚前面乐不可支；把颠沛坎坷当作是生活丰富多彩，把饥饿冻馁看成是天将降大任之前的磨炼，做一个把魔鬼当风车，而不是把风车当魔鬼的现代唐·吉珂德，才可以使自己活下去。

16.家，也就是洞穴，这是人在史前时期就必须要有栖身之地；家，就是窝巢，据说有巢氏正因为发明了这个安身立命之所才被拥戴为皇帝。而在我，家，就意味着我在九百六十万平方公里土地上有了几平方公尺的天地。罗宗祺说得对！要在乱糟糟的九百六十万平方

公里中划出几平方公尺的清净土地给自己。于是我就独立了！我是拥有几平方公尺的独立王国的主人！且让我在这个独立王国中，潜心地思索其他九百六十万平方公里的前景。

17.她的目光中不仅有询问和游移，那闪烁的光波里还有期待、盼望和默许。仿佛她已支好了一种架势，只等待我猛地一击。但她又绝不会进行抵抗，她准备好了在我的一击之下全面瓦解。

18.文明，不过是约束人的绳索，使一切归于人，发自人本性的要求都变得那么复杂，那么可望而不可即。

19.这是一个阴郁的、令人失魂落魄的黑夜。白昼的光一点点地从没有涂漆的破旧白木窗框退出去，象生命一点点地离开肉体。而与此同时，料峭和春寒一点点地从破旧的窗框、从土墙的各处细小的缝隙中向里浸润，使屋里的空气渐渐凝缩起来，土房如坟墓般地阴森。田野中的那片树林，虽然还没有绽开绿叶，但树干已经灌满春天的浆汁，变得柔软了的枝条，在晚风中发出百无聊赖的飒飒声。这是一个既使人失望又给人希望的黑夜。我头枕着手掌，仰面躺在炕上，一只灰色的小蜘蛛，悄悄地在报纸糊的顶棚上爬行，仿佛象人一样，也在寻找一条适合自己生存和发展的“语录”。原来，今天是“惊蛰”，各种小虫虫都要在今天爬出来。

20.世界给每一个人规定的路都非常窄。只要在这条路上迈出第一步，就必须沿着这条路走下去。人只有在走第一步之前可以选择，一经选择了之后人便成了木偶——不是自己在走，而是两旁的高墙把人向前推挤。

21.这房里的一切，都出自她的手，但又构成了我的生活内容。她按照她的家庭观念完全自主的创造了这个小家庭，把我置于其中，我也适应了它，成了它的一部分。要摆脱它是不容易的，因为这首先要摆脱我自己。

22.是不是夫妻两人决不能清醒，清醒了就会分道扬镳呢？ 夫妻生活就是梦。不是美梦便是恶梦。千万不要清醒！

23.既然那种精神上和肉体上的饥渴同时折磨着我和她，既然我们身上都烙着苦难的印记，为什么我们不能在苦难中偷得片刻的欢愉？

24.人一生的命运就是一连串一环套一环的因果关系。不过，我又怎能知道改观以后的命运必然更糟？说不定我还能从此割断束缚我的精神绳索，还原成一个人，一个原始的人，在这个野蛮荒唐的年代，用野蛮人的方式去荒唐地生活.....

25.不管在什么地方，你只要比别人稍稍自由一点，你就能得到较多的利益；而利益的多少，恰恰和当时当地不自由的程度成反比，在最不自由的地方你得到一点自由，所获得的利益却最大。

26.幸福是一种奇迹，不幸才是常规。这突然使我想到了：小农经济给人最大的享受，就在于夫妻俩一块儿干活！中国古典文学对农村的全部审美内容，只不过在这样一个基点上——“男耕女织”！

11. The relativity of freedom is undoubtedly reflected here: no matter where you are, as long as you are a little freer than others, you can get more benefits; and the amount of benefits is inversely proportional to the degree of unfreedom at that time. You get a little freedom in the least free place, but you get the greatest benefits.

12. People who have the ability to think live by thinking, and people who have no ability to think live by instinct. But instinct makes people strong, but thinking makes people weak.

13. I discovered that I am actually just a person who indulges in fantasy and is good at making up stories. Although I can cope with all kinds of hardships that reality imposes on me, I lack the initiative and enterprising spirit.

14. People who have the ability to think live by thinking, and people who have no ability to think live by instinct. But instinct makes people strong, but thinking makes people weak.

15. If there is no hope, there will be no disappointment. The greatest hope is hidden in the absence of all other hopes. In this way, what is lost will be gained in the sense of feeling; a lighter punishment can be regarded as a great luck, but it can make oneself overjoyed in front of the subsequent punishments; regard the ups and downs as a rich and colorful life, Only by treating hunger and cold as a test before the great responsibilities of heaven, can you survive by being a modern Don Quixote who regards the devil as a windmill instead of the windmill as the devil.

16. Home is a cave, which is a place that people must have in prehistoric times; home is a nest. It is said that the Chao family was supported as the emperor because of the invention of this place to live and settle down. For me, home means that I have a few square meters of land on a land of 9.6 million square kilometers. Luo Zongqi is right! We must carve out a few square meters of clean land for



ourselves among the messy 9.6 million square kilometers. So I became independent! I am the owner of an independent kingdom with several square meters! Let me concentrate on the prospects of the other 9.6 million square kilometers in this independent kingdom.

17. There is not only inquiry and wandering in her eyes, but also expectation, hope and acquiescence in the twinkling light waves. It was as if she had already set up a posture and was just waiting for me to strike hard. But she would never resist, she was ready to collapse under my blow.

18. Civilization is nothing but a rope that binds people, making everything belong to people. The requirements stemming from human nature have become so complicated, so elusive.

19. It was a gloomy, soul-crushing night. The daylight exits little by little from the old, unpainted white wooden window frame, like life leaving the body little by little. At the same time, the cold weather and spring cold seeped in little by little from the worn-out window frames and tiny gaps in the earthen walls, causing the air in the house to gradually condense, making the earthen house as gloomy as a tomb. Although the green leaves of the forest in the field have not yet bloomed, the tree trunks have been filled with spring sap, and the soft branches make a boring rustling sound in the evening wind. It was a dark night of both disappointment and hope. I rested my head on the palm of my hand and lay on my back on the kang. A small gray spider crawled quietly on the newspaper-pasted

ceiling, as if like a human being, I was also looking for a "quotation" suitable for my own survival and development. It turns out that today is the "waking of insects", and all kinds of small insects will crawl out today.

20. The path prescribed for everyone in the world is very narrow. As long as you take the first step on this road, you must continue along this road. People can only choose before taking the first step. Once they choose, they become puppets - they are not walking, but the high walls on both sides push people forward.

21. Everything in this room was made by her, but it also constitutes the content of my life. She created this small family completely independently according to her family concept, put me in it, and I adapted to it and became a part of it. It's not easy to get rid of it because it starts with getting rid of myself.

22. Is it true that the husband and wife must never be sober, or they will part ways when they are sober? Married life is a dream. Either a sweet dream or a nightmare. Never wake up!

23. Since that kind of spiritual and physical hunger tortures me and her at the same time, since we are all marked by suffering, why can't we steal a moment of joy in suffering?

24. The destiny of a person's life is a series of causal relationships. However, how could I know that my fate would be worse after I changed my mind? Maybe I can cut off the spiritual rope that binds me and return to a human being, a primitive person, living an absurd life in a barbaric way in this barbaric and absurd era...

25. No matter where you are, as long as you are a little more free than others, you can get more benefits; and the amount of benefits is inversely proportional to the degree of unfreedom at that time. You will get a little freedom in the least free place. , but the benefits obtained are the greatest.

26. Happiness is a miracle, misfortune is the norm. This suddenly made me think: the greatest enjoyment of the small-scale farmer economy is that the husband and wife work together! The entire aesthetic content of the countryside in Chinese classical literature is only based on this basic point - "men farm and women weave"!

## 《绿化树》

### 课堂讲解 in class

《绿化树》描写了知识分子思想改造 ideological transformation of intellectuals

《绿化树》中，作者以第一人称“我”为主线，真实地叙述了“文革”中的知识分子被流放到西北地区后的独特经历。作品主要通过人物的一系列忏悔、内疚、自责、自省等心理活动的描写，对饥饿、性饥渴和精神世界的困顿等问题进行了深入思考与解读，展现了特定年代知识分子的苦难遭遇。

章永璘是个出身于资产阶级家庭的青年知识分子，因写诗而被打成右派送劳改队“改造”。几年后，又被遣送到黄土高原上的一个偏远的农场落户。这时是 20 世纪 60 年代初期，人们正处在饥饿的恐慌中。在求生本能的驱使下，他谄媚、讨好，耍各种各样的小聪明来为自己多搞到点东西吃。到了晚上，他又陷入无休止的自谴自责之中。

## 课后自学 after class

马樱花，是农场一个普通的劳动妇女，她没有男人，身边只有一个两岁的女儿。在一次劳动中，章永磷和马樱花结识了。两天后，马樱花以让章永磷帮她干活为借口，把章从“右派”宿舍带到她家，意外地捧出饥荒时期鲜见的白面馍给他吃。此后，每天下工后，她都让他到家里吃个饱。瘦弱的章永磷由此渐渐强壮起来。马樱花家还有一个男单身常客，叫海喜喜，一心想娶马樱花，常给她弄些吃的东西来。马樱花收下他的东西但不“希待”他，并把他送来的东西给章永磷吃，从而引起了他的妒意。后来海喜喜借故和章永磷打了一架，并从此不再登马樱花的门。章永磷沉浸在爱情的幸福之中，这使得他失去理性，竟在一天晚上对马樱花做出求爱的举动，没想到马樱花用“你还是好好地念书吧”一句话拒绝了他，使他羞愧难当。最后他想到应该“超越自己”，于是开始研读《资本论》。有一天马樱花说她的爷爷象他一样也是个念书人，她还说她不“希待”海喜喜，因为他放着书不念，是没起色的货。章永磷这才明白，她把身边有一个男人正正经经在念书，当做由童年印象形成的一个憧憬，一个美丽的梦。

春节快到了，章永磷仍是每晚到马樱花家去。一天晚上他又到她家，正巧，队上要宰牛羊，她去帮忙，他一个人在她家读着《资本论》。突然海喜喜闯进来了，用异常温和的口吻请章到他家说点事。在海喜喜的家里，还像接待老朋友似地请章上炕、喝茶、并讲了自己多年的流浪生活，讲了怎样到这里，结识马樱花后曾想在此定居，又突然说到自己今夜就要离开此地，临走想送给章永磷和马樱花一麻袋黄豆，那是他背着大家在西边开荒地的劳动所得。最后又劝章永磷跟马樱花结婚，说马樱花是个好女子。章永磷先是诧异，继而被他这种豪爽气概和男子汉的宽宏大度所感动，以至用这种气度对比自己，感到羞愧难当。

当章永璘再次向马樱花提出结婚的要求、并说海喜喜和谢队长都觉得应该如此时，马樱花却说他们俩的事情不要别人多嘴，她自有主张。她不能容忍自己的男人和别人家的男人一样“老婆孩子热炕头”，认为那是“没起色的货”，她的男人应该念书，只要念书，她就是再苦也愿意。并且说，如果结婚了，家里的活就得他干，没功夫念书。再者，那些傻男人也不会象以前那样再给她家送东西了。他这才恍然大悟，原来她拒绝他就是因为有着这种为了爱情、为了他人的献身精神。他知道她有着这种神圣自恃感情，更执意要跟她马上结婚。她以为他对自己的感情有怀疑，安慰他说等日子好过一些就结婚，还说：“你放心吧！就是钢刀把我头砍断，我血身子还陪着你哩！”

但章永璘因海喜喜跑了之后，有人诬陷他和海喜喜要搞阴谋.....失了自由。以后又连续被管制和劳教。1968年劳教期满回到农场，才知马樱花一直没有结婚，在他劳教期间，带着孩子到县城找她哥哥去了，以后又全家去了青海。

Ma Yinghua is an ordinary working woman on the farm. She has no man and only a two-year-old daughter by her side. During a labor, Zhang Yonglin and Ma Yinghua got acquainted. Two days later, Ma Yinghua took Zhang Yonglin from the "rightist" dormitory to her home on the pretext of asking Zhang Yonglin to work for her, and unexpectedly gave him a white-flour steamed bun that was rarely seen during the famine. After that, every day after work, she asked him to come home and have a full meal. The thin Zhang Yonglin gradually became stronger. There is also a male single who is a frequent visitor to Manyinghua's house, named Hai Xixi. He wants to marry Manyinghua and often brings her some food. Manyinghua accepted his things but did not "expect" to treat him, and gave Zhang Yonglin the things he sent to eat, which aroused his jealousy. Later, Hai Xixi had a fight with

Zhang Yonglin on an excuse, and never visited Mayinghua's house again. Zhang Yonglin was immersed in the happiness of love, which made him lose his rationality and actually made a courtship move towards Lanyinghua one night. Unexpectedly, Lanyinghua rejected him with the sentence "You'd better study hard." Make him ashamed. Finally, he thought that he should "transcend himself", so he began to study "Das Kapital". One day, Ma Yinghua said that her grandfather was also a scholar like him. She also said that she did not "expect" to treat Hai Xixi because he would not improve if he neglected to read. Only then did Zhang Yonglin understand that she regarded the presence of a man beside her who was seriously studying as a longing and a beautiful dream formed from childhood impressions.

The Spring Festival is coming, and Zhang Yonglin still goes to Ma Yinghua's house every night. One night he came to her house again. It happened that the team was slaughtering cattle and sheep, and she went to help. He was reading "Das Kapital" alone at her house. Suddenly Hai Xixi broke in and asked Zhang to come to his house to talk about something in an unusually gentle tone. At Hai Xixi's home, she invited Zhang to sit on the kang, drink tea, and talk about her many years of wandering life, how she got here, how she wanted to settle here after getting to know Lanyinghua, and how she suddenly He said that he was leaving this place tonight, and before leaving, he wanted to give Zhang Yonglin and Manyinghua a sack of soybeans, which he earned from the labor of opening up wasteland in the west behind his back. Finally, he persuaded Zhang Yonglin to marry Ma Yinghua, saying that Ma Yinghua was a good woman. Zhang Yonglin was surprised at first,

and then moved by his generous spirit and masculine magnanimity, so much so that he felt ashamed when he compared this magnanimity with himself.

When Zhang Yonglin once again proposed marriage to Ma Yinghua and said that both Hai Xixi and Captain Xie thought it should be so, Ma Yinghua said that no one else should talk about their affairs and that she had her own opinions. She cannot tolerate her man being like other men's "wives and children" and thinks he is a "deadbeat". Her man should study, and as long as he studies, she is willing to do it no matter how hard it is. He also said that if he got married, he would have to do all the work at home and would have no time to study. Besides, those stupid men would never send things to her house like they did before. He suddenly realized that she rejected him because of her devotion to love and others. He knew that she had this kind of sacred self-reliance, and he was even more determined to marry her immediately. She thought he had doubts about her relationship, so she comforted him and said that she would get married when life gets better. She also said, "Don't worry! Even if the steel knife cut off my head, my bloody body will still be with you!"

But after Zhang Yonglin ran away because of Hai Xixi, someone framed him and Hai Xixi for conspiring... and lost his freedom. Later, he was sent to prison and forced labor camps one after another. In 1968, when he returned to the farm after completing his labor camp period, he learned that Lantana had never been married. During his labor camp period, he took his children to the county town to find her brother, and later the whole family went to Qinghai.

[绿化树 张贤亮 在线阅读 九九藏书网 \(99csw.com\)](https://www.99csw.com)

<https://www.99csw.com/book/1083/index.htm>

**刘心武** (1942- ) , 当代作家, 1977 年开始发表作品, 著有短篇小说《班主任》、《我爱每一片绿叶》、《黑墙》、《白牙》等, 中篇小说《如意》、《立体交叉桥》、《小墩子》等, 长篇小说《钟鼓楼》、《四牌楼》、《栖凤楼》、《风过耳》等, 纪实作品《5·19 长镜头》、《公共汽车咏叹调》、《刘心武文集》八卷。

《班主任》 Director of Class: 救救被四人帮毒害的孩子 Save the children poisoned by the Gang of Four

[班主任|刘心武|全文在线阅读|经典小说|雨枫书屋|雨枫轩 \(rain8.com\)](https://www.rain8.com)

<https://www.rain8.com/wenzhang/2232.html>

### 课堂讲解 in class

《班主任》是刘心武 的作品, 讲述了 1977 年春天, 光明中学的初三 (3) 班班主任张俊石 老师接受了一位刚从公安局拘留所释放的小流氓宋宝琦 转入班级的故事。

张老师毫不犹豫地同意了这一要求, 尽管其他老师如数学教师尹达磊 对接收宋宝琦持反对意见, 担心他会影响班级的其他学生和教学质量。班上的团支书谢惠敏报告说, 同学们对宋宝琦的转入反应激烈, 一些女同学甚至表示不会来上学。张老师在面对这些挑战时, 展现了教育者的责任感和耐心, 他尝试通过与宋宝琦的交流和理解, 以及与班级其他成员的沟通, 来解决这些问题。



《班主任》通过这个故事，反映了经历过十年动乱之后，国人最初的开放意识的萌动，以及向过去告别的勇敢决心。作品真切地感应到中国走向开放和面对改革的氛围，为一个时代写下了最初的见证。

小说以北京某中学班主任张俊石接收一个小流氓插班生宋宝琦为线索展开情节，以“批判与启蒙”及对真实性的追求率先在文学作品中揭露了“四人帮”文化专制主义对青少年造成的严重后果、给青少年留下心灵创伤的社会问题。

### 课后自学 after class

1977年春天的一天，光明中学的党支部书记老曹询问初三年级三班的班主任张俊石，是否同意接收刚从公安局拘留所释放的小流氓宋宝琦到他班上读书。张俊石毫不犹豫地接受了这个任务。张老师从公安局了解情况后回到学校时已经是下午三点。在年级组办公室，围绕接收宋宝琦的事，数学教师尹达磊提出了反对意见。尹老师对张老师在狠抓教学质量的时候弄个小流氓进来表示不理解，深怕“一粒耗子屎坏掉一锅粥”。张老师则表示现在不可能把宋宝琦退回公安局，既然他是班主任老师，那么，宋宝琦来后他会开展工作。

还没等张老师开展工作，班上的团支书谢惠敏就来找他报告说，班里同学对宋宝琦来插班学习一事反应激烈，有的女同学表示明天不会来上学。谢惠敏单纯真诚，品行端方。由于投入社会工作的时间、精力多，学习成绩平平。“四人帮”被揪出之前，她就是班上的团支书。当时，“四人帮”把持的团市委向光明中学派驻了联络员，联络员经常找她谈话。之后，张老师跟她就开始显露出某些似乎解释不清的矛盾。譬如，团组织生活能不能搞爬山活动，女同学夏天可不可以穿短袖衬衫等等。直到“四人帮”被揪出，两人的矛盾还没有完全消除。

接到谢惠敏的报告后，张老师先召集班干部开了个会。谢惠敏提议明天在课后召开针对宋宝琦的批斗会，以张老师从公安局拿回的宋的物品为依据，狠狠批判他的资产阶级思想。但是，在要不要批判宋宝琦犯案时被搜出的长篇小说《牛虻》问题上，张老师和她产生了分歧。谢惠敏主张狠批“黄书”，而张老师却认为《牛虻》是一本好书。另外，他注意到宋宝琦的那本《牛虻》已被撕掉封面，插图中女主角的脸上被野蛮地画上八字胡。

在宋宝琦家里，张老师跟这个明天将要进班上课的学生进行了第一次谈话。站在张老师面前的宋宝琦一身横肉，上唇在斗殴时被打裂过，眼神中充斥着空虚与愚蠢。谈话中，张老师感到宋宝琦缺乏起码的政治觉悟，知识水平大约只有初一程度。宋宝琦将“牛虻”念成“牛亡”，说书是偷来的，看不懂，但又认定它是“黄书”。这引起了张老师的深思：像宋宝琦这样的人，并非一定是由于读了有毒素的书而中毒受害，恰恰是因为他们什么书也不读而坠落于无知的深渊。

One day in the spring of 1977, Lao Cao, the party branch secretary of Guangming Middle School, asked Zhang Junshi, the head teacher of Class 3, Grade 3, if he would agree to accept Song Baoqi, a gangster who had just been released from the detention center of the Public Security Bureau, to study in his class. Zhang Junshi accepted this task without hesitation. It was already three o'clock in the afternoon when Teacher Zhang returned to school after learning about the situation from the Public Security Bureau. In the grade group office, mathematics teacher Yin Dalei raised objections to the acceptance of Song Baoqi. Teacher Yin expressed his incomprehension that Teacher Zhang brought in a gangster when he was paying close attention to the quality of teaching, and was deeply afraid that "a mouse droppings would spoil the whole pot of porridge." Teacher Zhang said that

it is impossible to return Song Baoqi to the Public Security Bureau now. Since he is the head teacher, he will start work after Song Baoqi arrives.

Before Teacher Zhang could start his work, Xie Huimin, the league secretary of the class, came to him and reported that the students in the class reacted violently to Song Baoqi's joining the class, and some female students said they would not come to school tomorrow. Xie Huimin is simple, sincere and well-behaved. Due to the amount of time and energy invested in social work, my academic performance is mediocre. Before the "Gang of Four" was discovered, she was the league secretary of her class. At that time, the Youth League Municipal Committee controlled by the "Gang of Four" sent a liaison officer to Guangming Middle School, and the liaison officer often talked to her. After that, Teacher Zhang and her began to show some seemingly inexplicable contradictions. For example, whether mountain climbing activities can be carried out in the life of the group organization, whether female students can wear short-sleeved shirts in summer, etc. Until the "Gang of Four" was uncovered, the conflict between the two had not been completely eliminated.

After receiving Xie Huimin's report, Teacher Zhang first convened a meeting with the class cadres. Xie Huimin proposed to hold a criticism meeting against Song Baoqi after class tomorrow to severely criticize his bourgeois ideas based on Song's belongings that Teacher Zhang took back from the Public Security Bureau. However, Teacher Zhang had a disagreement with her on whether to criticize Song Baoqi's novel "Gadfly" which was found when he committed the crime. Xie Huimin

advocated harsh criticism of "pornographic books", but Teacher Zhang believed that "Gadfly" was a good book. In addition, he noticed that the cover of Song Baoqi's "Gadfly" had been torn off, and a mustache was brutally painted on the heroine's face in the illustration.

At Song Baoqi's house, Teacher Zhang had the first conversation with the student who will enter class tomorrow. Standing in front of Teacher Zhang, Song Baoqi was naked, his upper lip was cracked during a fight, and his eyes were filled with emptiness and stupidity. During the conversation, Teacher Zhang felt that Song Baoqi lacked basic political awareness and his knowledge level was only about the first grade of junior high school. Song Baoqi pronounced "gadfly" as "ox perish", saying that the book was stolen and could not understand it, but he believed it was a "pornographic book". This caused Teacher Zhang to think deeply: People like Song Baoqi were not necessarily poisoned and harmed by reading poisonous books, but precisely because they did not read any books and fell into the abyss of ignorance.

听说谢惠敏跟班干部石红吵架了，张老师又赶到石红家。石红出身干部家庭，从小受家庭气氛熏陶，是个“小书迷”。她邀请谢惠敏等女生一起到家里读书，但谢惠敏认为石红向大家推荐的外国小说，报纸上没推荐过，所以是“毒草”，不但拒绝了邀请，还和石红吵了一架。当张老师来到石家时，石红正在灯下朗读苏联小说《表》，听得入神的正是扬言宋宝琦进班她们就罢课的五位女同学。读完了一段，她们争先恐后地提出问题：“谢惠敏说我们读‘毒草’，这本书能叫‘毒草’吗？”“宋宝琦跟这本书里的小流氓比，他好点儿还是坏点儿呢？”并向张老师表示：明天她们不罢课了。

走出石红家，张老师又骑自行车向谢惠敏家驰去。到谢惠敏家门口，他的一个计划已经明朗：他要将《牛虻》留给谢惠敏，引导她去正确分析问题，帮助她消除“四人帮”的流毒；他要在全班开展有指导的阅读活动，来教育包括宋宝琦在内的学生。

Hearing that Xie Huimin had a quarrel with class leader Shi Hong, Teacher Zhang rushed to Shi Hong's house. Shi Hong was born in a cadre family and was influenced by the family atmosphere since she was a child. She is a "little book lover". She invited Xie Huimin and other girls to study together at her home, but Xie Huimin thought that the foreign novels Shi Hong recommended to everyone were "poisonous weeds" because they were not recommended in newspapers. She not only refused the invitation, but also had a quarrel with Shi Hong. When Teacher Zhang came to Shi's house, Shi Hong was reading the Soviet novel "Biao" aloud under the lamp. Those who listened intently were the five female classmates who threatened to strike when Song Baoqi entered the class. After reading a paragraph, they rushed to ask questions: "Xie Huimin said that we should read 'Poisonous Weed'. Can this book be called 'Poisonous Weed'?" "Compared with the little gangster in this book, is Song Baoqi better or worse?" "What?" and told Teacher Zhang: They will not strike tomorrow.

After walking out of Shi Hong's house, Teacher Zhang got on his bicycle and rode towards Xie Huimin's house. When he arrived at Xie Huimin's house, one of his plans was already clear: he would leave "The Gadfly" to Xie Huimin, guide her to analyze the problem correctly, and help her eliminate the poison of the "Gang of

Four"; he would carry out guided reading activities in the whole class, to educate students including Song Baoqi.

**蒋子龙** (1941- ) , 当代作家, 成名作是《机电局长的一天》, 短篇小说《乔厂长上任记》《开拓者》。"改革文学"

《乔厂长上任记》 "The Assumption of Factory Director Qiao"

### 课堂讲解 in class

小说讲述了经历了十年动乱后, 某重型电机厂生产停顿, 人心混乱, 老干部乔光朴主动请缨收拾烂摊子, 乔厂长上任后大刀阔斧地进行改革, 扭转了生产的被动局面。小说塑造了改革家乔光朴坚毅的英雄形象,

某市重型电机厂两年半没有完成生产任务, 眼看整个机电工业局要被这个厂拖垮。局长霍大道主持党委扩大会议, 研究派谁到重型电机厂当厂长。

电机公司经理乔光朴打破沉寂毛遂自荐, 并当众立下了“不完成国家计划请求撤消党内外一切职务”的军令状。他提议二十多年前曾和他一起将电机厂“搞成一朵花”的石敢仍担任党委书记, 并硬是将在“文革”中被批斗得心灰意懒的石敢动员出山。

### 课后自学 after class

在“文革”中，乔光朴的妻子不清不白地死在“牛棚”里，他自己也挨批斗，加上厂造反派头头郝望北又给他扣上了“道德败坏分子”的帽子，使他比别的走资派吃了更多的苦头。郝望北的行为让童贞的心灵也受到了伤害。

……

乔光朴谈了对工厂搞大会战的不同意见，最后宣布自己跟童贞已举办婚礼。乔光朴上任半个月，撂挑子下去整天在下边转，终于抓准了电机厂的“病情”可以动“大手术”了。他一下将全厂九千多名职工推上了大考核、大评议的比赛场，留下精兵强将，把考核不合格的组成服务大队替代农民工搞基建和运输。乔光朴也因此树起了一批“仇敌”，不仅有像杜兵这样的工人，而且还有那些“编余”中层干部，他们强烈要求对厂长也进行考核。结果，乔光朴面对各种问题回答得滔滔不绝，反而分管生产的副厂长冀申完全被考垮了。乔光朴当机立断，将冀申调去搞基建，把下车间的郝望北调上来顶替冀申的位置。冀申到服务大队后上蹿下跳，很快对乔厂长不满的人就放出风要把乔再次打倒。

此时，乔光朴亲自出差去“搞外交”，由于不通“关系学”，大败而归，而郝望北却显示了处理这类关系的能力。这期间，冀申走上层路线到外贸局上任去了。两人在剧场相遇，冀申故作姿态，得意洋洋。郝望北则准备连夜出发，去解决厂长没有解决的材料、燃料和各关系户的协作问题。在霍石敢仔细研究了一封封控告乔光朴的信件，恨自己明哲保身却加重了老乔的罪过。

此时，寻乔光朴不遇的霍大道来石敢的办公室，与愁眉不展的石敢相比，他的表情却很轻松。乔光朴推门进来，发现了石敢急忙收藏的控告信。霍大道向石敢示意都给乔光朴看。乔光朴看完控告信，怒不可遏。石敢劝他回局交令。乔光朴嚷道：“我不怕这一套，我当一天厂长，就得这么干！”霍大道说：“我喜爱这一句话：宁叫人打死，不叫人吓死。我在台

上，就当主角。”他告诉乔光朴，部长对电机厂的搞法很感兴趣，希望乔光朴把手脚再放开一些，积累点经验。三人越谈兴致越高，乔光朴唱起了他喜爱的京剧：包龙图，打坐在开封府！

During the "Cultural Revolution", Qiao Guangpu's wife died in a "cow shed" for no reason, and he himself was criticized. In addition, Xi Wangbei, the leader of the factory rebels, labeled him a "moral depravity". He suffered more than other capitalist roaders. Xi Wangbei's behavior also hurt the virgin's heart.

...

Qiao Guangpu talked about his different opinions on the factory's grand war, and finally announced that he and Tongcheng had held a wedding. Qiao Guangpu took office for half a month, and after working around all day, he finally figured out the "illness" of the electrical machinery factory that warranted "major surgery." He immediately pushed more than 9,000 employees in the factory to the competition field of major assessments and evaluations, leaving behind elite soldiers and strong generals, and formed service brigades that failed the assessments to replace migrant workers in infrastructure and transportation. Qiao Guangpu also made a group of "enemies", including not only workers like Du Bing, but also "redundant" middle-level cadres, who strongly demanded that the factory director also be evaluated. As a result, Qiao Guangpu answered all kinds of questions eloquently, but Ji Shen, the deputy director in charge of production, was completely defeated. Qiao Guangpu made a prompt decision and transferred Ji Shen to work on



infrastructure construction, and transferred Xi Wangbei from the workshop to replace Ji Shen. Ji Shen jumped up and down when he arrived at the service brigade, and soon those who were dissatisfied with Factory Director Qiao started to take measures to knock Qiao down again.

At this time, Qiao Guangpu personally went on a business trip to "engage in diplomacy", but returned defeated due to his lack of "relationship science". However, Xi Wangbei showed his ability to handle this type of relationship. During this period, Ji Shen took the upper-level route and took up a post in the Foreign Trade Bureau. The two met in the theater, and Ji Shen pretended to be proud. Xi Wangbei was preparing to set off overnight to solve the problems of materials, fuel and cooperation between various related households that the factory director had not solved. In Huo Shigan, he carefully studied the letters accusing Qiao Guangpu, and hated himself for aggravating Lao Qiao's sins by protecting himself wisely.

At this time, Huo Daodao, who had not met Qiao Guangpu, came to Shi Gan's office. Compared with the frowning Shi Gan, his expression was very relaxed. Qiao Guangpu pushed the door in and found the accusation letter that Shi Gan had collected in a hurry. Huo DaDao signaled to Shi Gan and showed it to Qiao Guangpu. Qiao Guangpu was furious after reading the complaint letter. Shi Gan persuaded him to return to the bureau and hand over his orders. Qiao Guangpu shouted: "I'm not afraid of this. This is what I have to do when I am the director of a factory!" Huo Daodao said: "I like this sentence: I would rather have people beaten to death than scared to death. I am on the stage , just be the protagonist." He told

Qiao Guangpu that the minister was very interested in the operation of the motor factory and hoped that Qiao Guangpu would be more open-minded and accumulate some experience. The three of them became more and more interested as they talked. Qiao Guangpu sang his favorite Peking Opera: Bao Longtu, meditating in Kaifeng Mansion!

[蒋子龙文集 8: 乔厂长上任记最新章节全文无弹窗在线阅读-QQ 阅读男生网](https://xiaoshuo.qq.com/detail/1024919723?source=m_jump)  
[https://xiaoshuo.qq.com/detail/1024919723?source=m\\_jump](https://xiaoshuo.qq.com/detail/1024919723?source=m_jump)

**路遥**，（1949 —1992），中国当代作家，代表作有长篇小说《平凡的世界》《人生》等。

《平凡的世界》"Ordinary World"全景式地表现中国当代城乡社会生活的百万字长篇小说。全书共三部。该书以中国 70 年代中期到 80 年代中期十年间为背景，刻画了当时社会各阶层众多普通人的形象；劳动与爱情、挫折与追求、痛苦与...

《人生》以改革时期陕北高原的城乡生活为时空背景，描写了高中毕业生高加林回到土地又离开土地，再回到土地这样人生的变化过程，构成了其故事构架。高加林同农村姑娘刘巧珍，城市姑娘黄亚萍之间的感情纠葛构成了故事发展的矛盾，也正是体现那种艰难选择的悲剧。

### 课堂讲解 in class

主人公是高加林，他高中毕业回到村里后当上了民办小学的教师，很满足这个既能体现他的才能而又使他充满希望的职业，但是好景不长，他就被有权有势的大队书记高明楼的儿子顶替了，他重新回到了土地。正当他失意无奈，甚至有些绝望的时候，善良美丽的农村姑

娘刘巧珍闯进了他的生活，刘巧珍虽然没有文化，但是却真心真意地爱上了高加林这个“文化人”，她的爱质朴纯真，她以她的那种充满激情而又实际的做法表白了她的炽烈的爱。而实际上她所得到的爱从一开始就是不平等，高加林在她的眼中是完美的，而她对于高加林来说只是在他失意时找到了精神上的慰藉。当机遇再次降临到了高加林身上，他终于抓住了这次机会，重新回到了城市。

### 课后自学 after class

#### 离开土地

城市生活给了高加林大显身手的机会，又让他重新遇到了他的同学黄亚萍。与巧珍相比，黄亚萍无疑是位现代女性，她开朗活泼，却又任性专横，她对高加林的爱炽烈大胆又有一种征服欲。高加林的确与她有许多相似的地方，他们有相同的知识背景，又有许多感兴趣的话题，当他们俩口若悬河、侃侃而谈时，高加林已经进入了一种艰难的选择之中。当高加林隐地有了这种想法时，他的念头很快便被另一种感情压下去了，他想起了巧珍那亲切可爱的脸庞，想起了巧珍那种无私而温柔的爱。巧珍去县城看了好几次加林，加林都有事下乡采访了，终于有一次他俩有机会见面了，当巧珍带着狗皮褥子来看他时，加林看到日思夜想的巧珍，心情很是激动，巧珍看他的被褥那么单薄，就说下次去给他带去她自己铺的狗皮褥子，高加林一下子不高兴了，因为城里人没有人用狗皮褥子，而且那狗皮褥子跟他生活的环境一点都不相称，他怕被别人笑话，而当巧珍给他讲的都是些家长里短的小事的时候，他一下子觉得很失落，他跟黄亚萍谈论的都是时事政治、国家大事！那才是他想要的，他的远大抱负。这种反差让高加林很是纠结。他的那种难以言说的复杂的感情一下子表现了出来。在经过反复考虑后，他接受了黄亚萍的爱，可同时意味着这种选择会无情地伤害巧珍，当他委婉地对

巧珍表达了他的这种选择后，巧珍含泪接受了，但她却并没有过多地责怪高加林，反而更担心高加林以后的生活，劝他到外地多操心。但是泪水却在她脸上刷刷地淌着。

### Leave the Land

City life gave Gao Jialin the opportunity to show off his talents, and also allowed him to meet his classmate Huang Yaping again. Compared with Qiaozhen, Huang Yaping is undoubtedly a modern woman. She is cheerful and lively, but willful and domineering. Her love for Gao Jialin is fierce and bold, and she has a desire to conquer. Gao Jialin did have many similarities with her. They had the same knowledge background and many topics of interest. When the two of them talked eloquently, Gao Jialin had already entered into a difficult choice. . When Gao Jialin had this idea vaguely, his thoughts were quickly suppressed by another emotion. He thought of Qiaozhen's kind and lovely face, and Qiaozhen's selfless and gentle love. . Qiaozhen went to the county town to visit Galin several times, and Galin went to the countryside for interviews. Finally, they had a chance to meet. When Qiaozhen brought a dog-skin mattress to see him, Galin thought about it day and night. Qiaozhen was very excited. Seeing how thin his bedding was, Qiaozhen said she would bring him a dog-skin mattress she had made herself next time. Gao Jialin suddenly became unhappy because no one in the city could use it. A dog-skin mattress, and the dog-skin mattress was not suitable for the environment in which he lived. He was afraid of being laughed at by others, and when Qiaozhen told him all the trivial things about his family, he suddenly felt very lost. He and Huang Yaping They talk about current politics and national affairs! That's what he wanted,

his ambition. This contrast made Gao Jialin very entangled. His indescribably complicated feelings suddenly came to light. After repeated consideration, he accepted Huang Yaping's love, but it also meant that this choice would ruthlessly hurt Qiaozhen. When he expressed his choice to Qiaozhen euphemistically, Qiaozhen accepted it with tears. But she did not blame Gao Jialin too much. Instead, she was more worried about Gao Jialin's future life and advised him to worry more elsewhere. But tears were streaming down her face.

### 回到土地

但是好梦难圆，高加林通过关系得到城内工作这件事终于被人告发了，他要面对的是重新回到生他养他的那片土地，他所有的理想和抱负如同过眼云烟难以挽留了。难以承受的是这份打击更难以面对的是生他养他的那片土地，（他本以为村里人都等着看他的笑话呢！可他万万没想到，当他灰头土脸地出现在家乡人面前的时候，家乡人给他的是各种安慰的话语，他感动的不知说什么了，只是拿出他随身带着的烟散给乡亲们。而此时他也得知巧珍已嫁作他人妇，即便如此，她依然去求她姐姐的公公、村支书——高明楼，求他给高加林安排去教学，因为据说家乡的那所学校因为学生增多要新添一个老师。德顺爷爷感慨地说道：“多好的娃娃啊！”此时的高加林已经泣不成声，趴在热情的乡土上大声痛哭……）他褪去了骄傲，认清了现实，接受了德顺爷爷的一番话，而后懊悔的扑倒在了地上。

### Return to the Land

But good dreams are hard to come true. The fact that Gao Jialin got a job in the city through connections was finally reported. What he has to face is to return to the land where he was born and raised. All his ideals and ambitions are like a

passing cloud. Retained. What was unbearable was this blow. What was even more unbearable was the land where he was born and raised. (He thought everyone in the village was waiting to see his joke! But he never expected that when he appeared in disgrace, When he was in front of his hometown people, they gave him all kinds of words of comfort. He was so moved that he didn't know what to say, so he just took out the cigarettes he carried and dispersed them to the villagers. At this time, he also learned that Qiaozhen had died. Even though she was married to someone else, she still begged her sister's father-in-law and village party secretary, Gao Minglou, to arrange for Gao Jialin to teach because it was said that the school in her hometown needed a new teacher because of the increase in students. Grandpa Deshun said with emotion: "What a wonderful baby!" At this time, Gao Jialin was already crying, lying on the warm countryside and crying loudly...) He lost his pride, recognized the reality, and accepted Hearing what Grandpa Deshun said, he fell to the ground regretfully.

[平凡的世界（全三册） 路遥 在线阅读 九九藏书网 \(99csw.com\)  
https://www.99csw.com/book/2002/index.htm](https://www.99csw.com/book/2002/index.htm)

**王蒙**（1934- ），当代作家，处女作是长篇小说《青春万岁》。短篇小说《组织部来了个年轻人》，《最宝贵的》《悠悠寸草心》《春之声》。中篇小说《蝴蝶》。

《组织部来了个年轻人》

### 课堂讲解

三月，小学教师林震到区委组织部报到。在这里碰到了以前认识的赵慧文，他很高兴第一天就遇到了熟人。他兴奋地走进组织部第一副部长的办公室，刘世吾热情而得体地接待了

他，在严肃地讲述了一番组织工作的重要性之后，分配了他的工作。

具体指导林震工作的是工厂建党组组长韩常新。此人身材高大，衣着整洁，平时夸夸其谈，且能迅速提高到原则上去分析问题和教训别人，给人一种比领导干部还像领导干部的印象。

上班第四天，林震去通华麻袋厂了解发展党员的情况。他预备了半天的提纲，和厂组织委员魏鹤鸣只谈了五分钟就用光了，这使他很窘。但他却意外地了解到该厂厂长兼支部书记王清泉独断专行、官僚主义作风的情况。他鼓励魏鹤鸣向上级反映，魏说已反映多次，不但没用反被批评不尊重领导。

吃过午饭，林震汇报麻袋厂的问题，韩常新不以为然，反倒劝他不要陷进去。第二天，韩常新带林震去麻袋厂，意在让他见习见习。林震发现韩只对数字和具体事例感兴趣。回来以后，韩常新便写了份“简报”，林震看后简直不相信自己的眼睛。

给林震印象最深的是刘世吾。他可以一面听取汇报，一面翻阅材料，又能突然指出对方的错误。他还经常爱说“就那么回事”，好象把一切都看得很透。一天晚上，林震找刘世吾谈了对韩常新写的“简报”与区委工作缺点的看法，对方却发表了不少模棱两可、似是而非的议论。走出办公室，林震感到更加惶惑。

不久后，在党小组会上，林震受到了严厉的批评。原因是他擅自作主支持魏鹤鸣召开工人座谈会，搜集对厂长的意见。林震据理力争。刘世吾却批评他过高估计自己，想当娜斯嘉式的英雄，林震感到气愤和痛苦。

星期六晚上，赵慧文约林震到家里去坐坐。她坦率地说出了心中的苦闷：开始，她也想同区委工作中的缺点作斗争，但感到力不胜任，只好埋头于事务工作。接着还一一谈了对韩常新、刘世吾等人的看法。林震深受启发并鼓励她：“人应该在斗争中使自己变得正确，而不能等到正确了才去斗争！”

五月中旬，《北京日报》以鲜明的标题登出揭发王清泉官僚主义作风的群众来信，区委书记也过问此事。刘世吾马上雷厉风行地着手解决。不到十天，王清泉就被撤职。有一次，刘世吾和林震到工厂附近小饭铺吃馄饨，刘世吾感慨地谈起过去，继而闷闷地说：“我们创造了新生活，结果生活反倒不能激动我们。”他还提醒林震，赵慧文对他的感情不太正常。林震回到宿舍后心里有种说不出的难过。

区委常委开会批准了对麻袋厂问题的处理意见。列席会议的林震发言，建议对区委组织工作中的缺点进行检查。会场上出现轻微的骚动。韩常新、刘世吾均为自己辩护，而区委书记也批评林震太感情用事。

第二天，林震应约再次来到赵慧文家里。赵慧文向他介绍了自己家庭的情况，表示要把林震当做弟弟看待。她还让林震看自己写的对组织部工作存在问题意见的草稿。林震离开赵家时夜已深了，一阵莫名其妙的思绪涌上心头。他要正确对待友谊与爱情，并使自己更坚强。他迫不及待地敲响了深夜还在工作的区委书记办公室的门。

In March, primary school teacher Lin Zhen reported to the Organization Department of the district committee. Here he met Zhao Huiwen, whom he knew before. He was very happy to meet an acquaintance on the first day. He excitedly walked into the office of the First Deputy Minister of the Organization Department. Liu Shiwu received him warmly and gracefully. After seriously talking about the importance of organizational work, he assigned him work.

The person who specifically guided Lin Zhen's work was Han Changxin, the leader of the factory's party building group. This person is tall, neatly dressed, usually boastful, and can quickly improve to analyze problems and teach others in principle, giving people the impression that he is more like a leading cadre than a



leading cadre.

On the fourth day of work, Lin Zhen went to Tonghua Sack Factory to learn about the development of party members. He prepared the outline for a long time, but only spent five minutes talking with Wei Heming, the factory organization committee member, which made him embarrassed. But he unexpectedly learned about the arbitrary and bureaucratic style of Wang Qingquan, the factory director and branch secretary. He encouraged Wei Heming to report it to his superiors. Wei said he had reported it many times, but not only was it useless, he was criticized for not respecting the leadership.

After lunch, Lin Zhen reported the problems at the sack factory, but Han Changxin didn't take it seriously and instead advised him not to get involved. The next day, Han Changxin took Lin Zhen to the sack factory with the intention of giving him an internship. Lin Zhen discovered that Han was only interested in numbers and specific examples. After returning, Han Changxin wrote a "briefing report". Lin Zhen couldn't believe his eyes after reading it.

The person who impressed Lin Zhen the most was Liu Shiwu. He can listen to reports, read materials, and suddenly point out the other party's mistakes. He also often likes to say "that's all", as if he has seen everything clearly. One night, Lin Zhen talked to Liu Shiwu about his views on the "briefing" written by Han Changxin and the shortcomings of the district committee's work, but the other party made a lot of ambiguous and specious comments. Lin Zhen felt even more confused when he walked out of the office.

Soon after, Lin Zhen was severely criticized at a party group meeting. The reason was that he made the decision without authorization to support Wei Heming in convening a workers' symposium to collect opinions on the factory director. Lin Zhen argued hard. However, Liu Shiwu criticized him for overestimating himself and wanting to be a Nasty-style hero. Lin Zhen felt angry and painful.

On Saturday night, Zhao Huiwen invited Lin Zhen to sit at home. She frankly expressed her frustration: At first, she also wanted to fight against the shortcomings in the work of the district committee, but she felt unable to do so and had to immerse herself in administrative work. Then he also talked about his views on Han Changxin, Liu Shiwu and others one by one. Lin Zhen was deeply inspired and encouraged her: "People should make themselves right in the struggle, and cannot wait until they are right before fighting!"

In mid-May, "Beijing Daily" published a letter from the masses exposing Wang Qingquan's bureaucratic style with a clear title, and the district party secretary also asked about the matter. Liu Shiwu immediately set about solving the problem vigorously and resolutely. Within ten days, Wang Qingquan was dismissed from his post. Once, Liu Shiwu and Lin Zhen went to eat wontons at a small restaurant near the factory. Liu Shiwu talked about the past with emotion, and then said dully: "We created a new life, but life failed to excite us." He also reminded Lin Zhen that Zhao Huiwen's feelings for him are not normal. After Lin Zhen returned to the dormitory, he felt unspeakably sad.

The Standing Committee of the District Party Committee held a meeting and approved the opinions on handling the problem of the sack factory. Lin Zhen, who attended the meeting, made a speech and suggested that shortcomings in the organizational work of the district committee should be examined. There was a slight commotion at the venue. Han Changxin and Liu Shiwu both defended themselves, while the district party secretary also criticized Lin Zhen for being too emotional.

The next day, Lin Zhen came to Zhao Huiwen's house again as requested. Zhao Huiwen introduced his family situation to him and expressed that he would treat Lin Zhen as his younger brother. She also asked Lin Zhen to read the draft of her opinions on problems in the work of the Organization Department. It was late at night when Lin Zhen left Zhao's house, and a burst of inexplicable thoughts came to his mind. He must treat friendship and love correctly and make himself stronger. He couldn't wait to knock on the door of the district party secretary's office, which was still working late at night.

## 2 更多作品供自学参考

贾平凹 (1952-), 当代作家, 著有《贾平凹文集》(26卷), 主要作品有长篇小说《废都》《秦腔》《古炉》《带灯》《老生》《高兴》《极花》等, 中短篇小说《天狗》《黑氏》《美穴地》《猪人》等, 散文集《商州三录》《敲门》《天气》《老西安》《定西笔记》等。《贾平凹长篇散文精选》《满月儿》《腊月·正月》《爱的踪迹》获全国优秀散文集奖。《废都》《浮躁》。

《古炉》是正面描写文革武斗的作品。《废都》曾被称为“当代金瓶梅”。《浮躁》文笔很优美，可读性高。《带灯》讲了一个当下乡村基层女干部的故事，直面现实。《老生》讲了一个地方百年的历史。《极花》讲拐卖妇女，写得比较一般。最新作《山本》讲上世纪二三十年代秦岭中一个小镇中各方势力的斗争，是一部慈悲的作品。

### 《废都》故事简介

作家庄之蝶与书法家龚靖元、画家汪希眠、乐团团长阮知非都是西京城有名的几位文化名人。有夫之妇唐宛儿与周敏从潼关私奔到西京，经过人介绍结识了庄之蝶，在庄的推荐下爱好文学的周敏被推荐到《西京杂志》编辑部工作。周敏为了出名写了一篇以庄之蝶为主角的纪实文学发表，其中提到了庄之蝶与景雪荫的情感故事，后来这篇文章引起了高官之女景雪荫的愤怒，并展开了她状告周敏、庄之蝶以及《西京杂志》多位主编的官司，给这多位被告人带来了不小的麻烦。

仰慕庄之蝶的唐宛儿之后与庄之蝶发展成为秘密的恋人关系，两人经常一起幽会做爱，而庄妻牛月清与周敏都被蒙在了鼓里。庄家的保姆柳月后来发现了庄之蝶与唐宛儿的关系，庄之蝶为了得到市长在官司中的帮忙，就推荐柳月嫁给市长的残疾儿子大正为妻。柳月在出嫁之前，将庄之蝶与唐宛儿私通的关系透露给了牛月清，之后牛月清逼迫唐宛儿不要再踏入她家中，并杀了庄、唐两人经常通信的鸽子吃。柳月出嫁后，牛月清也离开了庄之蝶。唐宛儿最后被其身在潼关的丈夫找到并抓了回去，受到虐待折磨。遭受官司失败、心爱女人不在、写作力衰减等多重打击的庄之蝶最终决定要离开西京这座伤心的城市。

**陈忠实**，（1942—2016），代表作品《蓝袍先生》、《四妹子》、《到老百杨树背后去》、《白鹿原》。

### 《白鹿原》简介

"White Deer Plain"以陕西关中地区白鹿原上白鹿村为缩影，通过讲述白姓和鹿姓两大家族祖孙三代的恩怨纷争，表现了从清朝末年到二十世纪七八十年代长达半个多世纪的历史变化。

[白鹿原 陈忠实 在线阅读 九九藏书网 \(99csw.com\)](http://www.99csw.com)

<https://www.99csw.com/book/2702/index.htm>

**史铁生**《我的遥远的清平湾》《我与地坛》《昼信基督夜信佛》《命若琴弦》

**梁晓声**《这是一片神奇的土地》，《今夜有暴风雪》

## 3 这个时期更多作家

**铁凝**（1957-），1975年开始发表文学作品，主要著作有长篇小说《玫瑰门》、《大浴女》、《笨花》等4部，中、短篇小说《哦，香雪》《第十二夜》《没有纽扣的红衬衫》《对面》《永远有多远》等100余篇、部，以及散文、随笔等共400余万字，结集出版小说、散文集50余种。

### 《玫瑰门》简介

铁凝长篇小说代表作，讲述了女主角司绮纹的既普通又独特的一生。《大浴女》《笨花》是她的重要作品。风格清新的《哦，香雪》是铁凝成名作。值得推荐的还有中篇《永远有多远》。

**高晓声**（1928- ），当代作家，代表作《李顺大造屋》《陈奂生上城》。

**张洁**（1938- ），当代女作家，处女作《从森林里来的孩子》和《谁生活得更美丽》，长篇小说有《沉重的翅膀》。

**刘绍棠**（1936-1997），当代作家，十七岁就发表了第一本短篇小说《青枝绿叶》，1979年以后写中篇小说《蒲柳人家》，短篇小说《峨眉》。

**茹志鹃**（1925- ），现代女作家，代表作有短篇小说《百合花》《静静的产院》《剪辑错了的故事》。

**李准**（1928-2000），现代作家，代表作有短篇小说《李双双小传》；由他改编的电影剧本有《高山下的花环》《牧马人》《老兵新传》《老兵新传》等。

**李存葆**，当代作家，报告文学《将门虎子》，中篇小说《高山下的花环》《山中，那十九座坟茔》。

**莫言**（1955-），当代作家，著有《莫言文集》，中篇小说《红高粱》，《白狗秋千架》，《酒国》，《檀香刑》，长篇小说《蛙》。

**鲁彦周**：《天云山传奇》

叶辛《蹉跎岁月》，

竹林《生活的路》，

礼平《晚霞消失的时候》

张承志《黑骏马》，王安忆《本次列车终点》

朱晓平《桑树坪纪事》，张抗抗《隐形伴侣》，陆天明《桑那高地的太阳》，老鬼《血

色黄昏》，李锐《合坟》。

4 刘海 《青春无主》

### III. 第三阶段 90 年代(1990--1999)—新世纪(1999-- )

#### 新世纪文学（中国平民文学）

90 年代初的文化特征：多元文化格局在不自觉中逐渐形成，在文学创作上则体现为作家放弃了宏大历史叙事，转向个人化的叙事立场，一批被称为“新生代”的青年作家和女性作家应运而生。

“底层写作”和“打工文学”以令人震撼的尖锐和真实，反映了处于社会底层的人们艰难境遇。诗人白桦的《从秋瑾到林昭》、《羊的门》、《沧浪之水》、《农民帝国》、《圣天门口》、《五行山下》、《三重门》、《省委书记》、《国画》、《藏獒》、《水乳大地》、《小姨多鹤》等长篇小说以及《那儿》、《国家机密》、《姑父》、《世界上所有的夜晚》、《豆汁记》、《罗坎村》等中篇小说，值得关注。

纪实文学的写作是这个时期文学最大的亮点和收获。

#### 1 重点作品

**王朔** 《一半是海水一半是火焰》讲一个纯情少女感情受到伤害后走向堕落，一个以敲诈勒索为生的浪子和两个单纯女孩儿之间的情感故事，《动物凶猛》电影《阳光灿烂的日子》原著小说。讲述他们那一代年轻人的青春故事，逃课泡妞打架，《空中小姐》讲退伍海军与空中小姐的爱情故事，《过把瘾就死》恋爱中的男女会遇到的问题-互相猜忌，《浮出水面》

讲述两人相遇相知相爱的过程，《我是你爸爸》讲子女教育问题、父子矛盾，《玩的就是心跳》、《看上去很美》。

### 《一半是海水一半是火焰》

#### 课堂讲解 in class

在第一个生活阶段里，我是一个靠敲诈勒索为生的罪犯，常常与同伙冒充警察去饭店客房讹诈嫖客的钱。某一天，我在公园里认识了女学生吴迪，自此我们便相爱了。后来吴迪为报复我而走上邪路，直至为我殉情自杀，而我最终也没逃出被逮捕并被判刑的下场。第二个阶段是我保外就医后的生活经历。我在去南方旅游的船上认识了女学生胡亦，我们相识的情景与认识吴迪的情景颇有些相似。在我已经爱上胡亦的时候，她却被两个冒充作家的通缉犯强暴了。我把胡亦送走后，便与那两个通缉犯大打出手，直到将警察引来。

In the first stage of my life, I was a criminal who made a living by extortion. I often pretended to be police officers with my accomplices and went to hotel rooms to extort money from prostitutes. One day, I met Wu Di, a female student, in the park, and we fell in love from then on. Later, Wu Di went astray to take revenge on me, until he committed suicide for me, and I did not escape the end of being arrested and sentenced. The second stage is my life experience after being released on medical parole. I met the female student Hu Yi on the boat traveling to the south. The situation when we met was quite similar to the situation when I met Wu Di. When I fell in love with Hu Yi, she was raped by two wanted criminals posing as writers. After I sent Hu Yi away, I fought with the two wanted criminals until the



police were attracted.

**冯骥才**：天津作家，《挑山工》中学课文。《一百个人的十年》讲述了一百个普通人在动荡的十年间的故事，《俗世奇人》（又出了续集）讲了很多民间奇人。《失去了的书桌》讲的是关于童年的故事，《画外话丛书 冯骥才卷》，《逆光的风景》《摸书》，《冯骥才散文自选集》，《冯骥才卷》，《感谢生活》，《一百个人的十年》，《高女人和她的矮丈夫》，《炮打双灯》，《神鞭》，《三寸金莲》，《关于艺术家》，《珍珠鸟》，《雕花烟斗》，《海外趣谈》，《Selected Stories by Feng Jikai 冯骥才小说选》，《乡土小说》，《我是冯骥才》，《秋日的絮语》，《挑山工》，《俗世奇人》，《献你一束花》，《快手刘》，《花脸》，《灵魂的巢》，《白发》，《散花》，《快手刘》回忆了作者童年时期的一段往事。

## 《快手刘》

### 课堂讲解 in class

人人在童年，都是时间的富翁。胡乱挥霍也使不尽。有时呆在家里闷得慌，或者父亲嫌我太闹，打发我出去玩玩，我就不免要到离家很近的那个街口，去看快手刘变戏法。

快手刘是个撂地摆摊卖糖的胖大汉子。他有个随身背着漆成绿色的小木箱，在哪儿摆摊就把木箱放在哪儿。箱上架一条满是洞眼的横木板，洞眼插着一排排廉价而赤黄的棒糖。他变戏法是为吸引孩子们来买糖。戏法十分简单，俗称“小碗扣球”。一块绢子似的黄布铺在地上，两个白瓷小茶碗，四个滴溜溜的大红玻璃球儿，就这再普通不过的三样道具，却叫他变得神出鬼没。他两只手各拿一个茶碗，你明明看见每个碗下边扣着两个红球儿，你连眼皮

都没眨动一下，嘿!四个球儿竟然全都跑到一个茶碗下边去了，难道这球儿是从地下钻过去的?他就这样把两只碗翻来翻去，一边叫天喊地，东指一下手，西吹一口气，好像真有什么看不见的神灵做他的助手，四个小球儿忽来忽去，根本猜不到它们在哪里。这种戏法比舞台上的魔术难变，舞台只一边对着观众，街头上的土戏法，前后左右围着一圈人，人们的视线从四面八方射来，容易看出破绽。

.....

他的戏法，在我眼里真是无比神奇了。这也是我童年真正钦佩的一个人。

Everyone is a rich man of time in childhood. Even squandering money can't be used up. Sometimes I feel bored staying at home, or my father thinks I'm too noisy and sends me out to play, so I can't help but go to the street corner close to home to watch Kuaishou Liu perform tricks.

Kuaishou Liu is a fat man who sells sweets at a stall on the ground. He has a small wooden box painted green that he carries on his back, and he puts it wherever he sets up a stall. There is a horizontal board with holes on it, and rows of cheap, red-yellow lollipops inserted into the holes. He performed tricks to attract children to buy candy. The trick is very simple and is commonly known as "small bowl smash". A piece of silk-like yellow cloth was spread on the ground, two small white porcelain tea bowls, and four dripping red glass balls. These three ordinary props made him become elusive. He held a tea bowl in each hand. You clearly saw two red balls under each bowl. You didn't even blink your eyelids. Hey! All four balls

went under the same tea bowl. Could it be that Did the ball drill through the ground? He just turned the two bowls over like this, shouting to the sky and the earth, pointing his hand here and there, and blowing a breath here and there, as if there really were some invisible gods as his assistants. The four little balls came and went, and it was impossible to guess where they were. This kind of magic is more difficult to perform than the magic on the stage. Only one side of the stage faces the audience. In the street magic, there is a circle of people around, and people's eyes come from all directions, so it is easy to see the flaws.

...

His tricks are truly amazing in my eyes. This is also someone I truly admired as a child.

**刘震云**: 小说大致分两个系列，故乡系列和官场小说。中篇小说《塔铺》、《新兵连》、《单位》、《一地鸡毛》描绘一个普通小职员平庸琐碎又窘迫的生活，《故乡天下黄花》讲述一个村庄中半个世纪以来围绕权力斗争展开的仇杀，《故乡相处流传》充满戏谑与讽喻的作品，《我叫刘跃进》一个普通的农民工莫名其妙的卷入了多方的追剿。《一句顶一万句》描述了一个关于孤独与出轨的故事，《我不是潘金莲》讲一个当代上访的故事，《吃瓜时代的儿女们》一位讨债的妇女误打误撞走上了卖淫之路，牵扯出了一系列贪污大案。。

**《一句顶一万句》 One sentence is worth ten thousand sentences**

课堂讲解 in class

小说分上下两部。上部《出延津记》讲述了吴摩西——一个孤独无助的农民，为了寻找出轨与人私奔的妻子，在路上弄丢了唯一“说得着”的养女巧玲，为了寻找巧玲，他不得不离开延津。下部《回延津记》讲述了巧玲的儿子牛爱国，同样为了寻找出轨与人私奔的妻子，回到延津。一出一回，看似简单，实则寻找的背后，却是孤独。

#### 课后自学 after class

牛爱国是县城里的鞋匠，他姐叫牛爱香。牛爱国要离婚，牛爱香想结婚。牛爱香年轻时谈恋爱受到伤害，直到快 40 岁才为了找一个能说话的人，和能说会道的厨师宋解放结婚，可是婚后却发现俩人也没话说。弟弟牛爱国因为“说得着”和庞丽娜结婚，然而经历了 10 年婚姻后，他们彻底没话说了。牛爱国继而发现老婆出轨婚纱店的蒋老板，他上演了一系列追踪、捉奸、拖着不离婚的戏码，内心经历了愤怒、冷静到释然的激烈过程。当牛爱国面临崩溃的时候，其他人压根不在意他，甚至是他最亲的战友和姐姐都无法对他的绝望和耻辱感同身受，只是劝他忍了。最后，牛爱国在偶遇的老同学章楚红那里听来一句话：“过日子是过以后，不是过以前。”他仿佛一下子看到了生活的出路。

Niu Aiguo is a shoemaker in the county town, and his sister is Niu Aixiang. Niu Aiguo wants a divorce, and Niu Aixiang wants to get married. Niu Aixiang was hurt when she fell in love when she was young. It wasn't until she was almost 40 that she married the eloquent chef Song Jiefang in order to find someone who could talk. However, after the marriage, she found that the two of them had nothing to say. His younger brother Niu Aiguo married Pang Lina because he was "reasonable". However, after 10 years of marriage, they had nothing to say. Niu Aiguo then discovers that his wife has cheated on her, the owner of the bridal shop, Jiang. He

performs a series of dramas of tracking, catching, and dragging her to divorce, and he goes through an intense inner process of anger, calmness, and relief. When Niu Aiguo faced collapse, others didn't care about him at all. Even his closest comrades and sister could not sympathize with his despair and shame, and just advised him to endure it. Finally, Niu Aiguo heard a saying from Zhang Chuhong, an old classmate he met by chance: "Life is about living in the future, not in the past." He seemed to suddenly see the way out of life.

### 《一地鸡毛》

#### 课堂讲解 in class

小说从一块普普通通的豆腐变馊了，夫妻之间为此吵架入手，向我们讲述了小林窘迫的日常生活。有工作上的压力，有家庭的压力，也有来自人际关系的压力，还有来自老家人的压力，等等。这些事情都压得小林喘不过气来。在小林的身上，我们仿佛看到了自己的生活，谁的生活不是一地鸡毛呢？

#### 课堂自学 after class

小林和妻子都是外地人，大学毕业后留京工作。他们有了孩子、房子后，烦恼却不断增加，这使曾有过宏伟理想，把局长、处长都不放在眼里的小林的思想发生了转变。

小林为了给妻子调动工作，和妻子一起四处找关系。小林觉得买贵重的礼物不值得，买便宜的礼物又送不出手，最后便买了一箱可乐送给办事人。自然，他的请求被拒绝。小林感到窝心，也对所花的钱感到心疼。

对门为了使自己的孩子在幼儿园有个伴，把小林的孩子也弄进了较好的幼儿园。但小林却感到孩子成了“陪读”，于是“心里像吃了马粪一样感到齜齜”。小林听说买大白菜可以报销，为了不吃亏，他一下子买了500斤。他出于助人目的，帮同学卖鸭子，结果被单位发现，领导找他谈话，他用“在单位就要真真假假，真亦假来假亦真，说假话者升官发财，说真话倒霉受罚”的想法，撒谎躲过了处罚。

小林从前帮人办事，“只要能帮忙，他会立即满口答应”，后来发现“那是幼稚，能帮忙先说不能帮忙，好办先说不好办，这才是成熟”。于是，当查水表的老头让他帮着办一件举手之劳的小事时，他说不好办。老头给他买了一台微波炉作为报酬，他才去办。过元旦要给幼儿园阿姨送礼，小林怕别人说自己抠门、寒酸，便跑遍全城买了高价炭火送给阿姨。当天晚上，小林梦见了一地的鸡毛和蚂蚁般的人群围在他的周围。他恐怖极了，也无奈极了。

Xiao Lin and his wife are both outsiders and stayed in Beijing to work after graduating from university. After they had children and a house, their worries continued to increase. This changed the thinking of Xiao Lin, who once had grand ideals and despised the director and division chief.

In order to transfer his wife's job, Xiao Lin and his wife looked for connections. Xiao Lin felt that it was not worth buying expensive gifts, and he couldn't give cheap gifts, so he finally bought a box of Coke and gave it to the person in charge. Naturally, his request was denied. Xiao Lin felt heartbroken and felt sorry for the money spent.

In order to give his own child a companion in the kindergarten, he also enrolled Xiaolin's child in a better kindergarten. But Xiao Lin felt that his child had become a

"study companion", so he "felt dirty in his heart like he had eaten horse manure."  
Xiao Lin heard that buying Chinese cabbage could be reimbursed. In order not to suffer a loss, he bought 500 kilograms at once. For the purpose of helping others, he helped his classmates sell ducks. However, he was found out by his work unit and the leader talked to him. He used the words "In the work unit, you should tell the truth and lie, and the truth and the false should also be true. Those who tell lies will be promoted and get rich. Those who tell the truth will be promoted and rich." If you say something bad and you will be punished, you will be punished by lying.

Xiao Lin used to help people with things. "As long as he can help, he will immediately agree." Later, he realized that "that was childish. If you can help, you should first say if you can't help. If you can do something easy, say before you can't do it. This is maturity." So, when the old man checking the water meter asked him to help with a trivial task, he said it was difficult. The old man bought him a microwave oven as a reward, so he went to do it. It was New Year's Day to give a gift to the kindergarten aunt. Xiao Lin was afraid that others would say he was stingy and shabby, so he went all over the city and bought a high-priced charcoal fire for his aunt. That night, Xiao Lin dreamed of chicken feathers all over the ground and ant-like crowds surrounding him. He was terrified and helpless.

## **2 更多作品供自学参考**

**中国先锋文学**

**白先勇：**台湾作家，《台北人》、《纽约客》、《寂寞的十七岁》，《游园惊梦》，《牡丹亭》，《蓦然回首》，《孽子》描写仿佛生活在阴影中的群体。

### 《台北人》简介

由十四部短篇小说组成，描绘了一幅千姿百态的台北众生相，“台北人”是特定历史时期的产物，指的是昔日风光无限的国民党成员以及家属跟随蒋介石撤退，这些民国遗民既包括军官、贵妇、名媛等上流社会人物，亦包括教员、佣人、舞女等下层社会平民，他们都无奈被动地背负上了“台北人”的身份，他们的命运发生了彻底改变，从繁华开阔的大陆中心地带流落到封闭寒酸的边陲小岛，台北人身上展露出的那一份繁华散尽的悲悼之情。

It consists of fourteen short stories, depicting a variety of life in Taipei. "Taipei people" are products of a specific historical period, referring to the former glorious members of the Kuomintang and their families who followed Chiang Kai-shek in retreating. These survivors of the Republic of China include military officers, Upper-class figures such as ladies and socialites, as well as lower-class civilians such as teachers, servants, and dancers, all had no choice but to passively bear the identity of "Taipei people." Their destiny has been completely changed. From the prosperous and open mainland The central area was exiled to the closed and shabby frontier island, and Taipei people showed a sense of mourning for the end of prosperity.

<https://book.qq.com/book-read/838779/1>



## 中国自由文学

余华 《兄弟》讲述两兄弟在时代背景下所经历的种种磨难、《活着》、《许三观卖血记》、《世事如烟》、长篇小说《在细雨中呼喊》、《第七天》、《现实一种》、《世事如烟》、杂文集《我们生活在巨大的差距里》、《文城》。

### 《活着》 Living

主要讲述故事的主人公徐富贵大时代背景下，自己的人生与家庭遭受的不幸与坎坷。徐富贵是一个出生在地主家庭浪荡公子，品行放荡堕落。后来被人套路输掉了家里的所有财产，可谓是一夜之间从天堂跌倒了地狱。他的父亲因此离开这个世界，徐富贵因为父亲的离去决定从新面对社会。于是他过起了正常农民的生活。

母亲生病后，他到城里请医生，不料却被抓壮丁，两年后被俘获释放回家。回到家里他才发现母亲已经不在人世，女儿也变成了聋哑人。在后来的时代背景下，他与亲人生离死别。最后徐富贵买回来一头将被宰杀的老水牛，与它艰难地度过余生。

It mainly tells the misfortunes and ups and downs suffered by the protagonist Xu Fugui in his life and family under the background of the great era. Xu Fugui was a prodigal son who was born into a landlord's family, and his conduct was debauched. Later, he was tricked and lost all his family's property. It can be said that he fell from heaven to hell overnight. His father left this world because of this, and Xu Fugui decided to face society again because of his father's departure. So he lived a normal farmer's life.

After his mother fell ill, he went to the city to ask for a doctor, but was captured and released. Two years later, he was captured and released home. When he returned home, he found that his mother was no longer alive and his daughter had become deaf-mute. In the context of the later times, he parted ways with his relatives. In the end, Xu Fugui bought an old buffalo that was about to be slaughtered and spent the rest of his life with it.

### **《许三观卖血记》**

主要讲述主人公许三观的故事，许三观是一个青年工人，过着极其艰难的生活，为了度过一个又一个难关，他不得不选择一次又一次去医院献血，当他六十岁的时候，决定再献一次血，于是来到医院，当得知自己的血已经没人要时，忍不住流下了绝望得眼泪。

It mainly tells the story of the protagonist Xu Sanguan. Xu Sanguan is a young worker who lives an extremely difficult life. In order to survive one difficulty after another, he has to choose to go to the hospital again and again for blood. When he is sixty years old, , decided to donate blood again, so he came to the hospital. When he learned that no one wanted his blood, he couldn't help but shed tears of despair.

### **《文城》**

长篇小说，主要讲述北方青年林祥福与南来女子纪小美，在清末民初那个动荡的年代相遇相爱，当剩下女儿后纪小美却突然离开，从此音讯全无，为了寻找妻子，林祥福背着女儿来到纪小美所在的“文城”在这一过程中，所发生的军阀混战、匪祸泛滥的故事。

The novel mainly tells the story of a young man from the north, Lin Xiangfu, and a girl from the south, Ji Xiaomei, who met and fell in love in the turbulent era of the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China. When their daughter was left behind, Ji Xiaomei suddenly left and was never heard from again. In order to find his wife, Lin Xiangfu came here carrying his daughter on his back. During this process, the "Wencheng" where Ji Xiaomei was located experienced warlords' melee and banditry.

## 通俗流行文学

**余秋雨**《文化苦旅》

**金庸**《射雕英雄传》

**温皓然 厉声教夫妇**，《花魂鸟魂》、《望海潮·悼周恩来总理》、《浣溪沙·甲戌年夏梦曲院荷花》、《辛卯季春谒厉杭二公祠》、《访二公祠寻厉公墓不获》、《观潮有感》、《采桑子·西湖四咏》、英文中篇小说《Shanghai Memories》等。

**韩寒**《三重门》、《就这么飘来飘去》

## 新青年文学

**郭敬明**《小时代》系列、《幻城》、《悲伤逆流成河》、《爱与痛的边缘》、《愿风裁尘》、《夏至未至》、《爵迹》、《孤独》

### 3 这个时期更多作家

**刘宾雁** 主要作品《人妖之间》、《在桥梁工地上》，中国官场首位揭露文学作家。

**马原**《冈底斯的诱惑》

**残雪**：《山上的小屋》、《苍老的浮云》

**刘索拉**《你别无选择》

**叶文福**《将军，你不能这样做》、《举起森林般的手制止》、《我是飞蛾》，大陆新时期首位具有独立思想的著名诗人。

**王土**《欢乐之河》、《大城市之小孩玩火》、《拘留十五日》中国首位长期坚持于城市大贫民窟描述社会底层真实生活的作家。

**阎连科**：“中国最有争议的作家”，起源于他的《为人民服务》。《丁庄梦》讲河南艾滋病人村。《日光流年》《受活》，《坚硬如水》用戏谑的手法解构了革命的神圣，《风雅颂》讲知识分子懦弱、龌龊的一面，《炸裂志》。《速求共眠》女大学生。

**汪曾祺**：写短篇小说。《受戒》、《大淖记事》、《岁寒三友》。

**苏童**：《我的帝王生涯》《罍粟之家》、《红粉》、《妻妾成群》、《妇女生活》《另一种妇女生活》。长篇《米》《碧奴》《河岸》《黄雀记》，《城北地带》《刺青时代》。

**王安忆：**《长恨歌》享负盛名。《启蒙时代》写红卫兵运动后一代人关于存在、价值的思考。长篇《天香》《小鲍庄》、《流逝》、《小城之恋》《匿名》。

**张承志：**《北方的河》《黑骏马》。

**张炜：**《古船》《你在高原》《独药师》讲长生与现实的矛盾。

**格非：**《迷舟》、《青黄》、《锦瑟》、《相遇》、《褐色鸟群》《博尔赫斯的面孔》、《金瓶梅》的研究著作《雪隐鹭鹭》，《人面桃花》《山河入梦》《春尽江南》，《望春风》，《隐身衣》，《格非文集》

**残雪：**“文坛魔女”中篇小说《山上的小屋》（意识流）、《五香街》讲两性关系。

**阿城：**“寻根小说”作家，《棋王》、《树王》、《孩子王》。

**韩少功：**“寻根小说”作家，《爸爸爸》，《马桥词典》，中篇《报告政府》讲述监狱里的故事，《日夜书》知青题材。

**王小波：**“时代三部曲”《黄金时代》、《白银时代》、《青铜时代》。杂文集《沉默的大多数》、《一只特立独行的猪》。王小波和夫人李银河的情书《爱你就像爱生命》。

**木心：**《文学回忆录》

**严歌苓：**《第九个寡妇》关于抗战史、共和国史的叙述，《小姨多鹤》讲一个日本女人和一个中国女人同一个中国男人在特殊的年代的传奇故事，《扶桑》讲在美国的中国妓女的故事，《陆犯焉识》被改编为电影，《芳华》讲对越自卫反击战前后军队文工团的故事。

**叶广苓：**《采桑子》讲述一个满清贵族大家庭在民国至共和国年间的悲欢离合。。

**毕飞宇：**《推拿》讲盲人推拿师；中篇《青衣》讲戏剧演员；中篇《玉米》《玉秀》《玉秧》。

长篇《平原》关于 1976 年那个特殊的年份，《小说课》作家谈怎么读小说。

**都梁：**军事题材作家，《亮剑》。

**麦家：**《暗算》《解密》。

**迟子建：**《额尔古纳河右岸》讲东北边陲地区一个少数民族的百年历史，三卷长篇《伪满洲国》《群山之巅》。

**张洁，**《沉重的翅膀》《无字》。

**阿来：**《尘埃落定》讲述民国年间藏族的故事，《瞻对》，长篇小说《空山》

**阎真：**《沧浪之水》官场的潜规则。《活着之上》讲高校学术圈子的内幕、潜规则。

**李佩甫：**《羊的门》写中原老百姓的方方面面。《生命册》。

**王跃文：**官场小说作家。《大清相国》《国画》。

**章诒和：**《邹氏女》讲监狱里女同性恋的故事。《往事并不如烟》。

**虹影：**《饥饿的女儿》《英国情人》。

**陈染：**《私人生活》。

**李锐：**《旧址》悲剧，《人间》重叙白蛇传的故事。

**李洱：**新生代作家，《花腔》《石榴树上结樱桃》讲女村官的故事。《应物兄》。

**刘醒龙：**《天行者》讲民办教师的故事。《圣天门口》。

**张抗抗：**《作女》。

**范小青：**《我的名字叫王村》故事讲智力障碍，《赤脚医生万泉和》

**张翎：**《余震》是电影《唐山大地震》的原著小说。《劳燕》讲述抗战时期一个女人和三个男人间的感情纠葛。

**范稳：**《水乳大地》《大地雅歌》《悲悯大地》是其“藏地三部曲”。西藏各种文化、民族、宗教之间的交融与冲突。

**赵德发：**“宗教三部曲”，《双手合十》（佛教）、《乾道坤道》（道教）、《人类世》（基督教）。

**东西：**算是当代作《后悔录》文革时期故事。

**张悦然：**长篇小说《茧》，“文革”中的一桩悬案。

**徐则臣：**《跑步穿过中关村》讲述一代年轻人的故事。《北上》，《耶路撒冷》。

**路内：**《少年巴比伦》《雾行者》。

**鲁敏：**《思无邪》《纸醉》《奔月》《六人晚餐》。

**阿乙：**推荐《模范青年》讲县城中的两位年轻人大城市梦。《灰故事》《鸟，看见了我》。

**朱山坡：**《风暴预警期》。

**张楚：**中短篇小说集《七根孔雀羽毛》。

**田耳：**《一个人张灯结彩》述说普通人的孤独与反抗。

**盛可以：**《水乳》讲述现代女性的生存境遇。《北妹》讲深圳打工妹的故事。《时间少女》。

**梁鸿：**《中国在梁庄》和《出梁庄记》，中国乡村问题的复杂。短篇集《神圣家族》和长篇《四象》。

**石一枫：**《红旗下的果儿》出生在七八十年代人的成长史。《地球之眼》《世间已无陈金芳》中。

**魏微：**《情感一种》讲述女研究生与老男人的故事，中短篇集《魏微十三篇》。

**葛亮：**《朱雀》和《北鸢》南京和“民国风”。

**黄孝阳：**《人间值得》，讲述一个恶霸短暂的一生。

**马笑泉：**《愤怒青年》。

**哲贵：**《金属心》《跑路》《信河街》等作品写普通人的商海沉浮。《金乡》写温州金乡的发展。

**乔叶：**《拆楼记》讲述拆迁的故事，《最慢的是活着》。

**计文君：**《开片》以瓷器釉开裂比作女性命运。

**任晓雯：**《好人宋没用》讲述一个女人苦难的一生。



**肖江虹：**《蛊镇》讲年青一代都出去打工，巫雉制蛊之术后继无人。《悬棺》。

**付秀莹：**《我是女硕士》从乡村奋斗到城市的故事。《他乡》讲述现代乡村女性的人生之路。

**李凤群：**《大野》关于两位乡镇女性的故事。

**阿丁：**《厌作人间语》是仿写《聊斋》的故事。