

第十二課 ▲ 中國的節日

第十二課 ▲ 中国的节日

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Listen to the audio for the Textbook and answer the questions.

1. What is the pouch for?
2. Why did the poet commit suicide?
3. What are the major holidays in China?

B. Listen to the audio for the Workbook.

1. Listen to the story and answer the multiple-choice questions.

() a. Zhang Tianming's aunt took him to

- 1) pay respects to his grandparents at their tombs.
- 2) go mountain climbing.
- 3) buy fresh flowers and fruit.
- 4) clean the family cottage on the mountain.

() b. On the fifth day of the fourth month on the lunar calendar Chinese people

- 1) visit their grandparents.
- 2) clean their houses thoroughly.
- 3) go hiking with family members.
- 4) pay respects to their deceased ancestors.

() c. Zhang Tianming's aunt took him to the mountain because

- 1) the weather was very good that day.
- 2) there were very few people on the mountain.
- 3) it was a rare opportunity since Zhang Tianming lived in America.
- 4) mountain climbing was Zhang Tianming's passion.

2. Listen to the story and answer the multiple-choice questions.

() a. When Ke Lin went to Lin Xuemei's home for the first time, it was

- 1) during the Mid-Autumn Festival.
- 2) during the Spring Festival.
- 3) Christmas Day.
- 4) New Year's Eve.

- () b. Ke Lin ate the whole fish because
- 1) he didn't like the other dishes.
 - 2) there was only one main course.
 - 3) it was very good.
 - 4) he wanted to please the host.
- () c. Ke Lin kept sweeping the floor because
- 1) he felt bad and wanted to pick up the mess.
 - 2) the floor was very greasy.
 - 3) Lin Xuemei's mother asked him to.
 - 4) Lin Xuemei was angry with him.
- () d. Lin Xuemei kept staring at Ke Lin because
- 1) he was being very rude.
 - 2) he was being too shy.
 - 3) he had violated Chinese customs.
 - 4) he had embarrassed her.
- () e. Chinese people always leave some of the fish uneaten on the eve of Chinese New Year because
- 1) there is too much food.
 - 2) they have to offer the fish to their deceased ancestors.
 - 3) it is a good omen to leave some of the fish uneaten.
 - 4) they can only eat the rest of the fish next year.

II. SPEAKING EXERCISES

A. Practice asking and answering the following questions with a partner before class.

1. 你最喜歡過什麼節？為什麼？
你最喜欢过什么节？为什么？
2. 對你來說哪個節日最重要？為什麼？
对你来说哪个节日最重要？为什么？
3. 過什麼節你會儘可能回家和家人團圓？
过什么节你会尽可能回家和家人团圆？
4. 中國人過春節的時候做些什麼？
中国人过春节的时候做些什么？

5. 粽子和賽龍舟跟屈原有什麼關係?

粽子和赛龙舟跟屈原有什么关系?

B. Practice speaking on the following topics.

1. 請談談美國有哪些風俗習慣。

请谈谈美国有哪些风俗习惯。

2. 談談你家過感恩節(Gǎn'ēn Jié: Thanksgiving)或聖誕節(Shèngdàn Jié: Christmas)的情況。如果你家不過感恩節或聖誕節, 那請你談談你家過什麼節, 怎麼過。

谈谈你家过感恩节(Gǎn'ēn Jié: Thanksgiving)或圣诞节(Shèngdàn Jié: Christmas)的情况。如果你家不过感恩节或圣诞节, 那请你谈谈你家过什么节, 怎么过。

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage and answer the questions. (True/False)

(Traditional Characters)

麗莎覺得屈原的故事很動人, 她認為屈原確實是中國歷史上的偉大人物。可是張天明的想法不大一樣。他認為屈原是個憂國憂民的好官, 可是無論怎樣他也不應該自殺, 因為自殺對他的國家和人民都沒有幫助。還有, 老百姓祭祀屈原的做法也不一定好。那時中國還有不少人沒飯吃, 為什麼要把米投到江裏去呢? 要是屈原還活著, 他一定會把那些米都送給老百姓。張天明把他的想法告訴了表哥, 表哥覺得他說得有道理。

(Simplified Characters)

丽莎觉得屈原的故事很动人, 她认为屈原确实是中国历史上的伟大人物。可是张天明的想法不大一样。他认为屈原是个忧国忧民的好官, 可是无论怎样他也不应该自杀, 因为自杀对他的国家和人民都没有帮助。还有, 老百姓祭祀屈原的做法也不一定好。那时中国还有不少人没饭吃, 为什么要把米投到江里去呢? 要是屈原还活着, 他一定会把那些米都送给老百姓。张天明把他的想法告诉了表哥, 表哥觉得他说得有道理。

Questions (True/False):

- () 1. Lisa was touched by the story of Qu Yuan.
- () 2. Zhang Tianming's attitude toward Qu Yuan was somewhat more critical than Lisa's.
- () 3. Zhang Tianming didn't agree that Qu Yuan was a good official.
- () 4. Zhang Tianming thought that Qu Yuan should not have killed himself.
- () 5. According to Zhang Tianming, it was a waste to throw rice into the river.
- () 6. Qu Yuan often gave away his rice to poor people.
- () 7. Zhang Tianming's argument sounded persuasive to his cousin.

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

中國有許多風俗習慣，比方說過春節要放鞭炮。這裏邊有一個故事。聽說很久以前，有一個怪物⁽¹⁾叫“年”。“年”到了冬天就會到各個地方找東西吃。“年”什麼都吃，也吃人。當時人們一聽“年”來了，就爭先恐後地逃跑⁽²⁾。有一次，有一個老人，又累又餓，來到一家人的門口。那家人也沒有多少吃的東西了，可是還是給了老人一些。老人吃著吃著，就聽到有人大喊“年”來了。那家人叫老人趕緊跟他們一起走，可是老人卻要他們放心地離開，說他要等“年”來。原來老人雖然表面上看起來又累又餓，但實際上是天上的神仙⁽³⁾，是來幫助老百姓趕走⁽⁴⁾“年”的。老人知道“年”怕很大的聲音⁽⁵⁾，於是就放鞭炮。“年”一聽到鞭炮聲就嚇跑⁽⁶⁾了。從那以後，中國人過春節就開始放鞭炮了。

- (1) 怪物(guàiwù): monster
- (2) 逃跑(táopǎo): to run and escape
- (3) 神仙(shénxiān): god; deity
- (4) 趕走(gǎn zǒu): to drive away
- (5) 聲音(shēngyīn): sound
- (6) 嚇跑(xià pǎo): to frighten into running away

(Simplified Characters)

中国有许多风俗习惯，比方说过春节要放鞭炮。这里边有一故事。听说很久以前，有一个怪物⁽¹⁾叫“年”。“年”到了冬天就会到各个地方找东西吃。“年”什么都吃，也吃人。当时人们一听“年”来了，就争先恐后地逃跑⁽²⁾。有一

次,有一个老人,又累又饿,来到一家人的门口。那家人也没有多少吃的东西了。可是还是给了老人一些。老人吃着吃着,就听到有人大喊“年”来了。那家人叫老人赶紧跟他们一起走,可是老人却要他们放心地离开,说他要等“年”来。原来老人虽然表面上看起来又累又饿,但实际上,是天上的神仙(3),是来帮助老百姓赶走(4)“年”的。老人知道“年”怕很大的声音(5),于是就放鞭炮。“年”一听到鞭炮声就吓跑(6)了。从那以后,中国人过春节就开始放鞭炮了。

- (1) 怪物(guàiwù): monster
- (2) 逃跑(táopǎo): to run and escape
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- (6) 吓跑(xià pǎo): to frighten into running away

Questions:

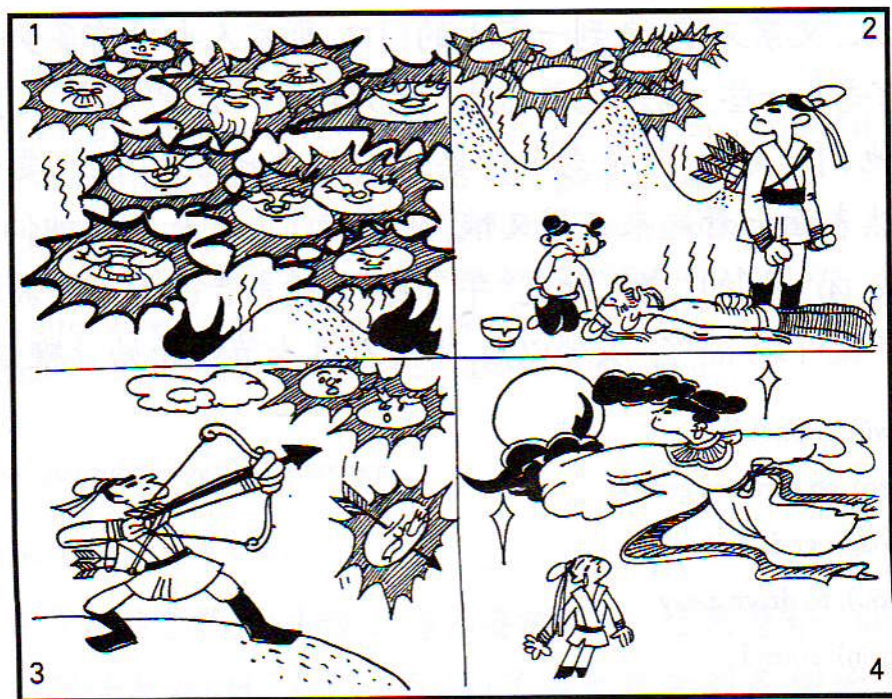
1. What did 年 do to people?
2. Who was the old man?
3. When the old man first arrived, how was he?
4. What did the old man do after everyone went away?
5. According to this legend, how did the custom of setting off firecrackers on Chinese New Year's Eve begin?

C. Read the story and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

嫦娥 (1) 奔 (2) 月

中國有許多關於月亮的故事,嫦娥奔月就是其中之一。據說很久很久以前,天上有十個太陽(3),大家都熱得受不了,很多人熱死了。嫦娥的丈夫(4)是個有名的獵人(5),他射下了九個太陽以後,大地才涼快了下來。他有一種仙



丹(6), 人吃了以後能飛起來。嫦娥沒讓丈夫知道, 就把仙丹吃了, 飛到了月亮上。每當中秋節的時候, 大家常常一邊賞月, 一邊吃月餅, 有時還講嫦娥奔月的故事。下次你買月餅的時候看看盒子(7)上面畫的是什麼?

(1) 嫦娥(chángé): name of a goddess

(2) 奔(bēn): to run; to fly to

(3) 太陽(tàiyáng): sun

(4) 丈夫(zhàngfu): husband

(5) 獵人(lièrén): hunter

(6) 仙丹(xiāndān): elixir

(7) 盒子(hézi): box

(Simplified Characters)

嫦娥(1) 奔(2) 月

中国有许多关于月亮的故事, 嫦娥奔月就是其中之一。据说很久很久以前, 天上有十个太阳(3), 大家都热得受不了, 很多人热死了。嫦娥的丈夫(4)是个有名的猎人(5), 他射下了九个太阳以后, 大地才凉快了下来。他有一种仙丹(6), 人吃了以后人能飞起来。嫦娥没让丈夫知道, 就把仙丹吃了, 飞到了月

亮上。每当中秋节的时候，大家常常一边赏月，一边吃月饼，有时还讲嫦娥奔月的故事。下次你买月饼的时候，看看盒子(7)上画的是什么？

(1) 嫦娥(Cháng'é): name of a goddess

(2) 奔(bēn): to run; to fly to

(3) 太阳(tàiyáng): sun

(4) 丈夫(zhàngfu): husband

(5) 猎人(lièrén): hunter

(6) 仙丹(xiāndān): elixir

(7) 盒子(hézi): box

Questions:

1. Why did so many people die from the heat?

2. Why could Chang'e fly to the moon?

3. What do Chinese people do to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?

D. Read the story and answer the questions.



(Traditional Characters)

只許州官放火 (1), 不許百姓點燈

很久以前有一個官, 他的名字叫田登 (2), 可他不讓別人叫他的名字。他覺得別人叫他的名字就是對他不尊敬 (3)。因為“登”和“燈”念起來一樣, 所以大家都不能說“燈”, 只能說“火”, 也不能說“點燈”, 因為“點燈”聽上去好像他的名字“田登”, 只能說“放火”。元宵節的時候, 大家都要點燈, 田登就發告示 (4), 說要“放火三日”。因為他是個官, 所以老百姓都沒有辦法, 只能生氣地說: “只許州官放火, 不許百姓點燈。”

(1) 放火: to set fire; to commit arson

(2) 田登(Tián Dēng): person's name

(3) 尊敬(zūnjìng): to respect

(4) 告示(gàoshì): announcement

(Simplified Characters)

只许州官放火 (1), 不许百姓点灯

很久以前有一个官, 他的名字叫田登 (2), 可他不让别人叫他的名字。他觉得别人叫他的名字就是对他不尊敬 (3)。因为“登”和“灯”念起来一样, 所以大家都不能说“灯”, 只能说“火”, 也不能说“点灯”, 因为“点灯”听上去好像他的名字“田登”, 只能说“放火”。元宵节的时候, 大家都要点灯, 田登就发告示 (4), 说要“放火三日”。因为他是个官, 所以老百姓都没有办法, 只能生气地说: “只许州官放火, 不许百姓点灯。”

(1) 放火: to set fire; to commit arson

(2) 田登(Tián Dēng): a person's name

(3) 尊敬(zūnjìng): to respect

(4) 告示(gàoshì): announcement

Questions:

1. Why didn't the official let people address him by his own name?
2. What did his name sound like?

3. What did the announcement say? What did it really mean?

4. What did the commoners mean by 只許州官放火, 不許百姓點燈 / 只许州官放火, 不许百姓点灯?

IV. GRAMMAR & USAGE

A. Match the festivals in the left column with the activities associated with them in the right column by drawing a line between the two.

1. 春節

春节

a. 吃月餅, 賞月

吃月饼, 赏月

2. 端午節

端午节

b. 吃餃子, 魚, 放鞭炮

吃饺子, 鱼, 放鞭炮

3. 中秋節

中秋节

c. 吃粽子, 賽龍舟

吃粽子, 赛龙舟

4. 元宵節

元宵节

d. 吃元宵, 賞燈

吃元宵, 赏灯

B. Complete the dialogues using V + 著玩 / V + 着玩 or 忙著 V / 忙着 V.

1. a: 哎, 你唱歌唱得真好聽, 應該在學校的晚會上唱兩首(shǒu)。

哎, 你唱歌唱得真好听, 应该在学校晚会上唱两首(shǒu)。

b: 不行, 不行, 我只是在家_____ , 一上台就唱不出來了。

不行, 不行, 我只是在家_____ , 一上台就唱不出來了。

2. a: 你打球打得好極了, 能教教我嗎?

你打球打得好极了, 能教教我吗?

b: 哪裏, 哪裏, 我_____ , 如果你們真想學, 得跟我的老師學。

哪里, 哪里, 我_____ , 如果你们真想学, 得跟我的老师学。

3. a: 這些天小柯怎麼一直沒到那個中國餐館去吃飯? 他忙什麼呢?

这些天小柯怎么一直没到那个中国餐馆去吃饭? 他忙什么呢?

b: 他 _____, 沒有時間出來吃飯。(寫文章)

他 _____, 没有时间出来吃饭。(写文章)

B. Complete the dialogues using 根本.

1. a: 你覺得小李和他的女朋友在一起合適嗎?

你觉得小李和他的女朋友在一起合适吗?

b: 小李和他的女朋友性格、興趣等等都不同, _____。

小李和他的女朋友性格、兴趣等等都不同, _____。

2. a: 你吃過粽子嗎? 好吃嗎?

你吃过粽子吗? 好吃吗?

b: 我不知道好吃不好吃, _____。

3. a: 聽說這個牌子的衣服質量好。

听说这个牌子的衣服质量好。

b: 誰說的? _____, 千萬別買。

谁说的? _____, 千万别买。

C. Complete the sentences by using ...之一.

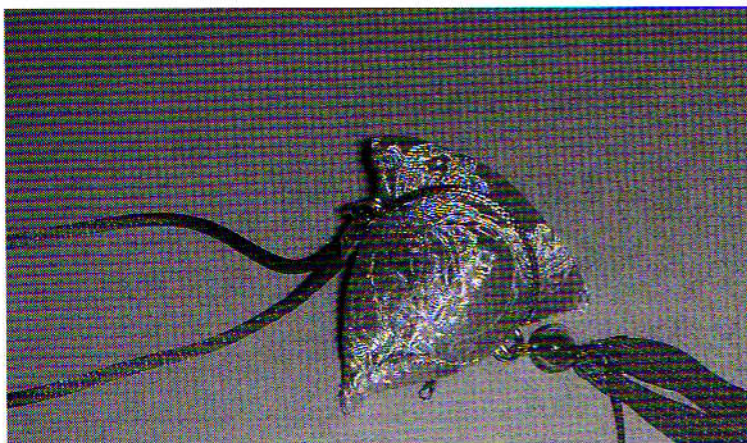
EXAMPLE: 中國是世界上人口最多的國家之一。

中国是世界上人口最多的国家之一。

1. 北京是_____。

2. 端午節 / 端午节是_____。

3. 夫子廟 / 夫子庙是_____。



過什麼節戴荷包？ / 过什么节戴荷包？

complete the dialogues using 儘可能 / 尽可能.

EXAMPLE: a: 請你最好在今天晚上八點以前把這篇文章看完。

请你最好在今天晚上八点以前把这篇文章看完。

b: 我儘可能在八點鐘以前看完。

我尽可能在八点钟以前看完。

小姐，飛機票麻煩你幫我訂最便宜的。

小姐，飞机票麻烦你帮我订最便宜的。

你放心，_____。

明天有十几个人来家过端午节，你最好多包一些粽子。

明天有十几个人来家过端午节，你最好多包一些粽子。

行，_____。

醫生說味精吃多了對身體不好。

医生说味精吃多了对身体不好。

好吧，_____。

complete the sentences using potential complements.

EXAMPLE: a: 我這兩條毯子放到你的櫃子裏去好嗎？(放/下)

我这两条毯子放到你的柜子里去好吗？(放/下)

b: 對不起, 我的櫃子裏東西太多, 放不下。

对不起, 我的柜子里东西太多, 放不下。

1. a: 快過元宵節了, 應該買點元宵吃。(買/到)

快过元宵节了, 应该买点元宵吃。(买/到)

b: 可是我們這兒沒有中國店, _____。

可是我们这儿没有中国店, _____。

2. a: 老師用中文上課, 你覺得怎麼樣?(聽/懂)

老师用中文上课, 你觉得怎么样?(听/懂)

b: _____。

3. a: 我買了二十個月餅, 你們儘可能多吃幾個。(吃/完)

我买了二十个月饼, 你们尽可能多吃几个。(吃/完)

b: _____。



過什麼節吃月餅? / 过什么节吃月饼?

F. Use the words and phrases to complete the story, and answer the question posted at the end of the story in English.

(Traditional Characters)

最後, 可是, 於是, 突然, 以後, 有一天, 從那以後

很久很久以前, 宋國有一個農人 (1), 每天都要到地裏幹活 (2)。_____, 他又去地裏幹活, 看見一隻兔子 (3) 在地裏很快地跑著, _____ 兔子撞 (4) 到一棵樹上。他走到樹下, 發現兔子死了, _____ 他把死兔子拿到市場上去賣了很多錢。回家 _____, 他想: 這比我每天在地裏幹活好多了, 又舒服, 錢又多。_____ 他就天天坐在樹下, 等別的兔子再來撞死。_____ 再也沒有兔子撞到樹上, _____ 這個農人在樹下餓死了。

- (1) 農人(nóng rén): farmer
 (2) 幹活(gàn huó): to work
 (3) 兔子(tù zi): rabbit
 (4) 撞(zhuàng): to bump into

這就是“守株 (shǒu zhū) 待兔”的故事。請你猜猜“守株待兔”是什麼意思?

(Simplified Characters)

最后, 可是, 于是, 突然, 以后, 有一天, 从那以后

很久很久以前, 宋國有一個農人 (1), 每天都要到地里干活 (2)。_____, 他又去地里干活, 看见一只兔子 (3) 在地里很快地跑着, _____ 兔子撞 (4) 到一棵树上。他走到树下, 发现兔子死了, _____ 他把死兔子拿到市场上去卖了很多钱。回家 _____, 他想: 这比我每天在地里干活好多了, 又舒服, 钱又多。_____ 他就天天坐在树下, 等别的兔子再来撞死。_____ 再也没有兔子撞到树上, _____ 这个农人在树下饿死了。

- (1) 农人(nóng rén): farmer
 (2) 干活(gàn huó): to work
 (3) 兔子(tù zi): rabbit
 (4) 撞(zhuàng): to bump into

这就是“守株 (shǒu zhū) 待兔”的故事。请你猜猜“守株待兔”是什么意思?

G. Use time and place expressions to string the sentences together into one paragraph. Replace ~~unn~~needed subjects with pronouns to complete the narrative.

2. 小林昨天上午九點去接小王來家裏過端午節。
 小林昨天上午九点去接小王来家里过端午节。

- b. 小林給小王戴上荷包。
小林給小王戴上荷包。
- c. 小林和小王一邊聊天，一邊包粽子。
小林和小王一邊聊天，一邊包粽子。
- d. 小林和小王中午十二點吃很多粽子。
小林和小王中午十二點吃很多粽子。
- e. 小林和小王去河邊看賽龍舟。
小林和小王去河邊看賽龍舟。
- f. 小林下午四點送小王回家。
小林下午四點送小王回家。

V. TRANSLATION

A. Translate the passage into English.

(Traditional Characters)

很多歷史上的偉大人物都有著憂國憂民的愛國精神。他們不圖當大官，賺大錢，只希望老百姓能過好日子。

(Simplified Characters)

很多歷史上的偉大人物都有著憂國憂民的愛國精神。他們不圖當大官，賺大錢，只希望老百姓能過好日子。

B. Translate the passage into Chinese.

For many Americans, Thanksgiving (感恩節 / 感恩节 Gǎn'ēnjié) is one of the most important holidays. It is on the fourth Thursday in November. It's a day of family reunion. People who work or study away from home (外地) try their best to go home to celebrate the holiday.

C. Translate the passage into Chinese using the phrases provided.

There are many parks in Beijing. Zhongshan Park is one of them. In addition to all types of architecture, there are many trees and flowers in the park. One day I went to Zhongshan Park with a friend of mine. My friend seemed uninterested in it. I asked him, "You don't think the park is interesting?" He said, "It's not that. I'm tired." I asked, "How come you're tired? You just got to the park." He said, "Probably it has to do with the fact that I went to bed really late last night." I said, "Then let's leave early. Try to go to bed as early as possible tonight."

...之一, 各種各樣的, 好像, 跟...有關係, 儘可能

...之一, 各种各样的, 好像, 跟...有关系, 尽可能

D. Translate the passage into Chinese. Be sure to use potential complements where appropriate in your translation.

Zhang Tianming invited his friend Little Li to celebrate Chinese New Year with his family. Zhang Tianming's mother prepared an elaborate dinner. Little Li really liked the food. He said to Tianming's mom that he wouldn't be able to find such great food anywhere else. Tianming's mom asked him to have some more food. Little Li said that he couldn't possibly finish that much food.

E. Translate the passage into Chinese using the phrases provided.

吸引, 印象, 戀戀不捨

吸引, 印象, 恋恋不舍

This past summer during summer vacation, I traveled to Charleston (查爾斯敦 / 查尔斯敦 Cháěrsidūn), South Carolina (南卡). Charleston is a tourist city (旅遊城市 / 旅游城市) on the southeastern coast of America. Every year it attracts many tourists. It has not only beautiful scenery but also a good climate. Charleston's architecture cannot be said to be grand, but it has its own characteristics, especially buildings along the seacoast. Those buildings, and the big trees, left a deep impression on me. I went sightseeing there for three days. I left reluctantly on the fourth day.

2. Include the following items in your composition about a holiday (or festival) of your choice.

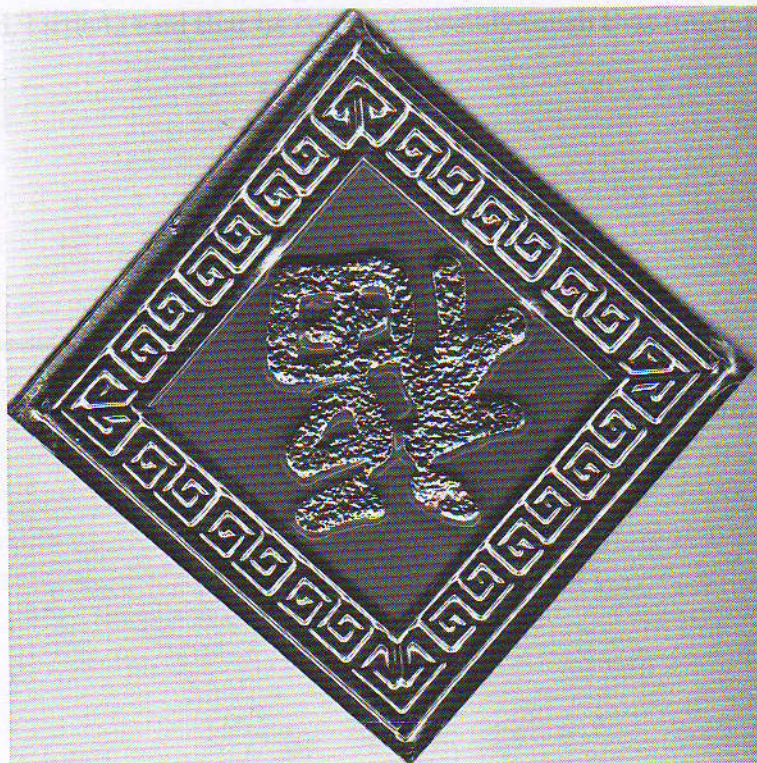
VI. COMPOSITION

1. Describe how you and your family celebrate the New Year.

2. Include the following items in your composition about a holiday (or festival) of your choice.

...之一, 儘可能, ...跟...有關係, 把 structure

...之一, 尽可能, ...跟...有关系, 把 structure



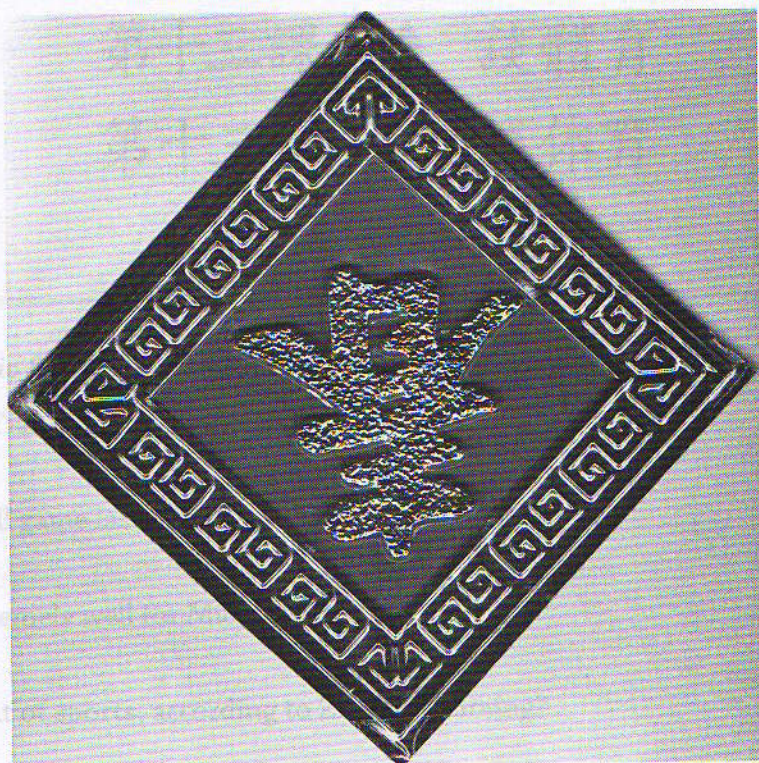
過春節的時候, 門上貼什麼? / 过春节的时候, 门上贴什么?

E. Translate the passage into Chinese using the phrases provided.

吸引, 印象, 戀戀不捨

吸引, 印象, 恋恋不舍

This past summer during summer vacation, I traveled to Charleston (查爾斯敦 / 查尔斯敦 Charleston), South Carolina (南卡). Charleston is a tourist city (旅遊城市 / 旅游城市) on the southeastern coast of America. Every year it attracts many tourists. It has not only beautiful scenery but also a good climate. Charleston's architecture cannot be said to be grand, but it has its own characteristics, especially buildings along the seacoast. Those buildings, and the big trees, left a deep impression on me. I went sightseeing there for three days. I left reluctantly on the fourth day.

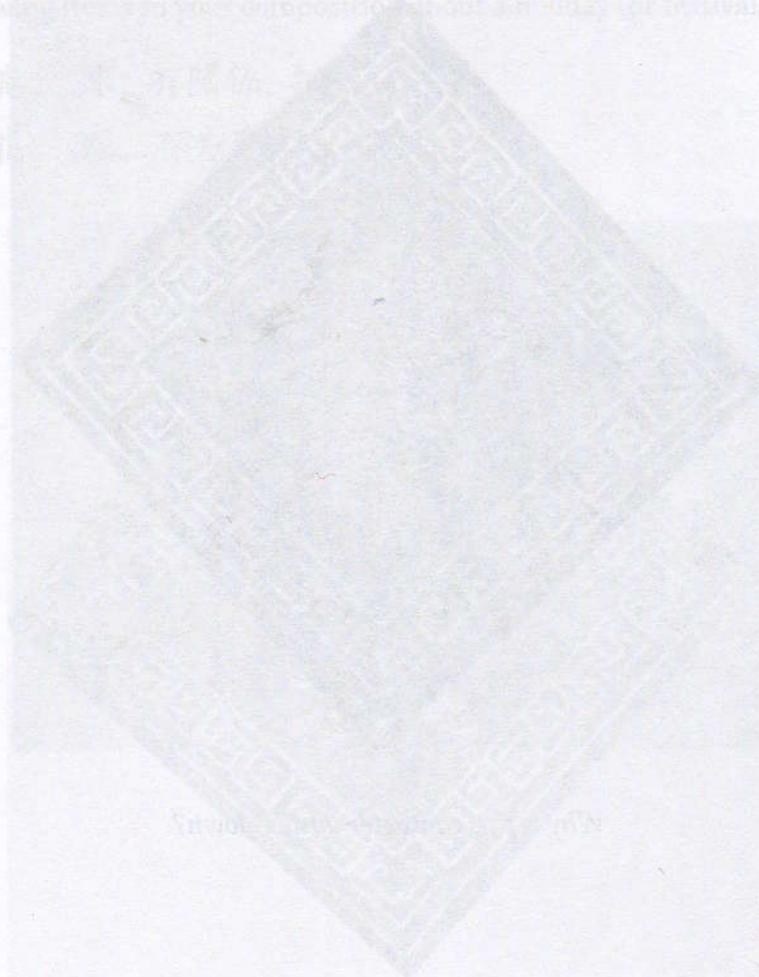


Why is this character upside-down?

2. Include the following items in your composition about a holiday (or festival) of your choice.

之一,儘可能... / 之一,儘可能...

之一,儘可能... / 之一,儘可能...



過春節的時候,門上貼什麼? / 过春节的时候,门上贴什么?