



LESSON A.4

FABLE STORIES

寓言故事 YÙYÁN GÙSHÌ

REVISION A.3



2

- Share with the class a **memorable word or phrase** you have learned from the last lesson.
- Working as a pair, make up a **simple but meaningful dialogue** that must consist with the memorable words or phrases given by both of you.
- Below is an example:

fruit

水果
shuǐguǒ

eat egg friend rice

吃鸡蛋炒饭
chī jīdàn chǎofàn

我喜欢水果。
wǒ xǐhuān shuǐguǒ

我们先吃鸡蛋炒饭吧！
wǒmen xiān chī jīdàn chǎofàn ba

然后吃水果。
ránhòu chī shuǐguǒ



OPPOSITE WORDS



反义词
fǎnyìcí

冷
lěng

远
yuǎn

硬
yìng

贵
guì

满
mǎn

快
kuài



热
rè

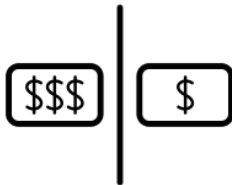
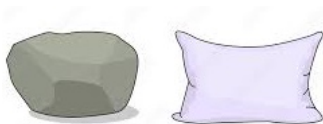
近
jìn

软
ruǎn

便宜
piányí

空
kōng

慢
màn



CLASSROOM EXERCISE: OPPOSITION



4

- 用反义词描述下面的图片。 *yòng fǎnyìcí miáoshù xiàmiàn de túpiàn*

相反.....
xiāngfǎn

2

反过来说.....
fǎn guòlái shuō

1



3

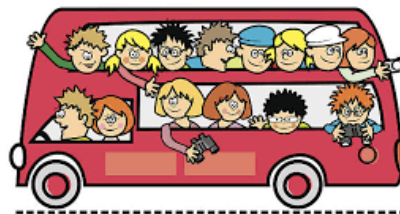


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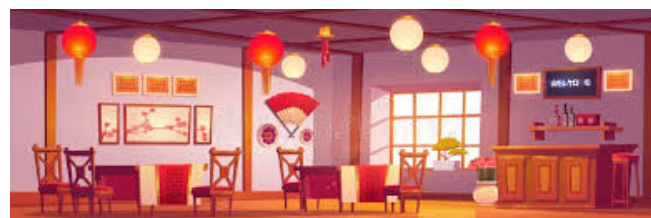
另一方面.....
lìng yī fāngmiàn

5



不过.....
bùguò

但是.....
dànshì



FABLE STORIES: TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

5



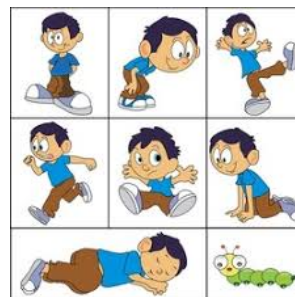
寓言故事
yùyán gùshì

寓意
yùyì

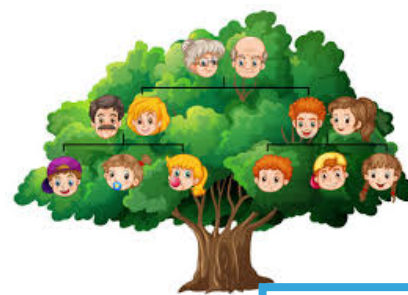
故事很短
gùshì hěn duǎn



一个很好的教训
yīgè hěn hǎo de jiàoxùn



学习道德
xuéxí dàodé



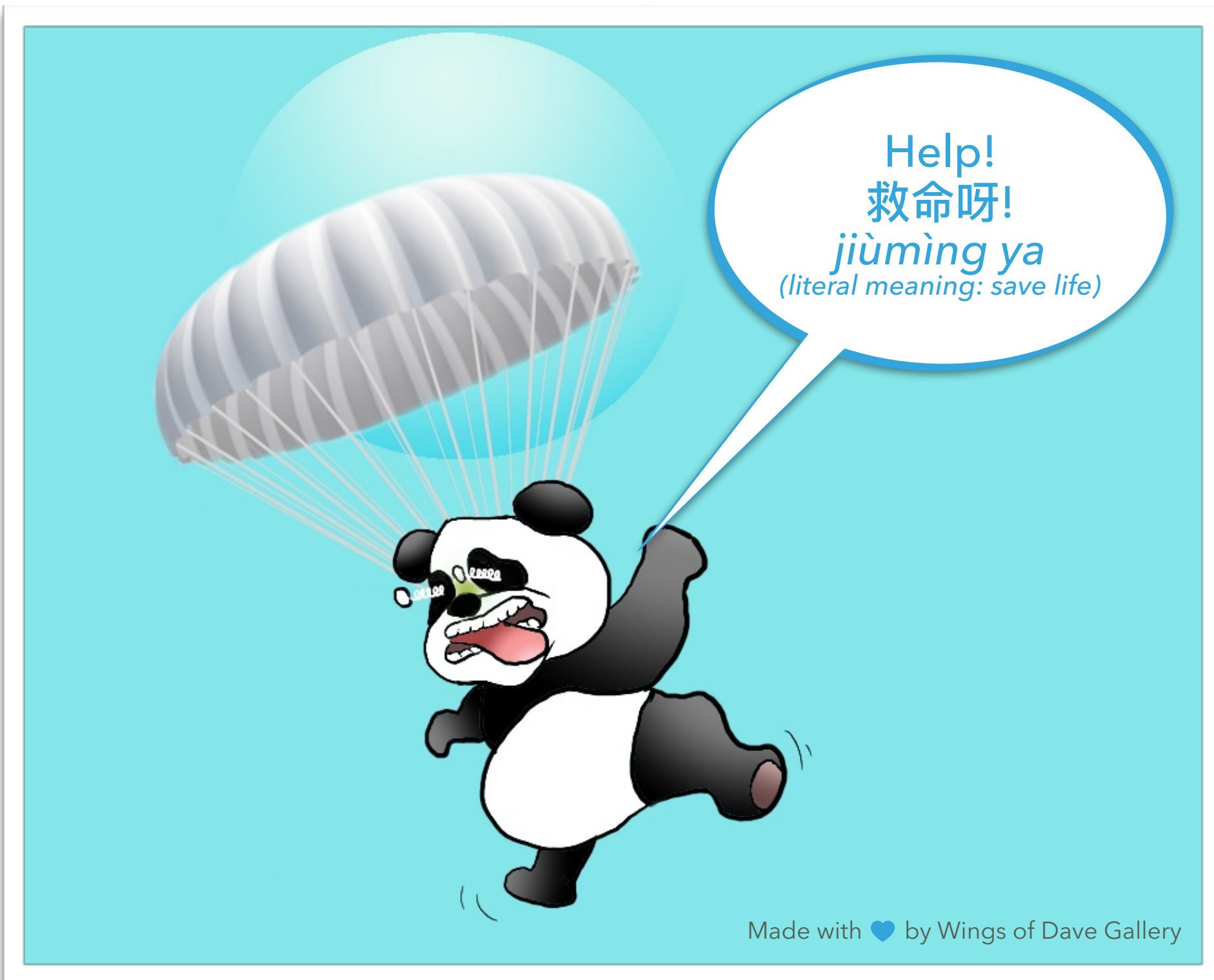
代代相传
dài dài xiāngchuán

有深刻的意义
yǒu shēnkè de yìyì



因果/ 原因和结果
yīnguǒ / yuányīn hé jiéguǒ





FABLE: THE WOLF IS COMING



7

《狼来了》 láng láile

故事主角：
gùshì zhǔjiǎo

牧童
mùtóng



农夫们
nóngfūmen

从前，有一个牧童，每天去山上放羊。
cóngqián, yǒu yīgè mùtóng,
měitiān qù shānshàng fàngyáng.

一天，他觉得十分无聊，想捉弄大家。
yītiān, tā juéde shífēn wúliáo, xiǎng zhuōnòng dàjiā.

他向山下的农夫们大声喊：“狼来了！狼来了！救命呀！”
tā xiàng shānxià de nóngfūmen dàshēng hǎn: “láng láile! láng láile! jiù mìng ya!”

农夫们赶到山上，见不到狼。
nóngfūmen gǎn dào shānshàng, jiàn bù dào láng.

牧童哈哈大笑：“你们上当了！”
mùtóng hāhā dà xiào: “nǐmen shàngdàngle!”

第二天，牧童又再贪玩，喊着狼来了。
dì èr tiān, mùtóng yòu zài tān wán,
hǎnzhe láng láile

tease

捉弄
zhuōnòng

be fooled

上当
shàngdàng

农夫们又冲上来，可还是没有见到狼。
nóngfūmen yòu chōng shànglái,
kě háishì méiyǒu jiàn dào láng.

牧童滚地大笑：“哈哈！你们又上当了！”
mùtóng gǔn dì dà xiào: “hāhā! nǐmen yòu shàngdàngle!”

农夫们十分生气，再也不相信他的话了。
nóngfūmen shífēn shēngqì, zài yě bù xiāngxìn tā
dehuàle.

过了几天，狼真的来了，牧童拼命地喊：“狼来了！快救命呀！”
guò le jǐ tiān, láng zhēn de láile, mùtóng pīnmìng de
hǎn: “láng láile! kuài jiù mìng ya!”

农夫们以为他又在说谎，不理他，
nóngfūmen yǐwéi tā yòu zài shuōhuǎng, bù lǐ tā,

结果牧童的羊都被狼咬死了。
jiéguǒ mùtóng de yáng dōu bèi láng yǎo sǐle.

desperate

拼命
pīnmìng

tell lie

说谎
shuōhuǎng

CLASSROOM EXERCISE: RETELL STORY IN 5 SENTENCES



8

- Reorder the following plots to retell the story we have just learned:



喊着狼来了，让大家去救他，
hǎnzhe láng láile, ràng dàjiā qù jiù tā,

一个牧童经常捉弄农夫们，
yīgè mùtóng jīngcháng zhuōnòng nóngfūmen

但没人相信他，
dàn méi rén xiāngxìn tā,

最后，他的羊都被狼咬死了！
zuìhòu, tā de yáng dōu bèi láng yǎo sǐle!

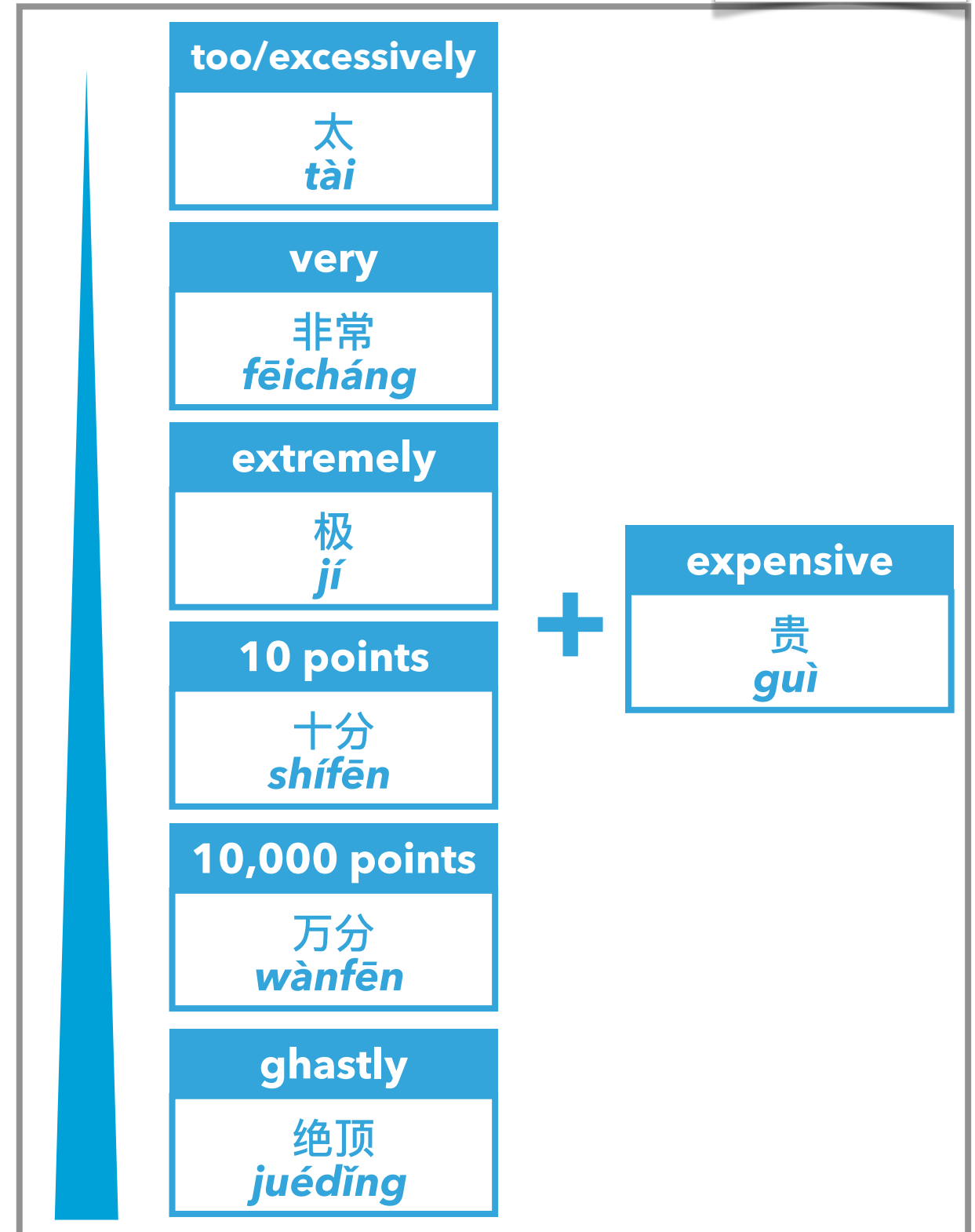
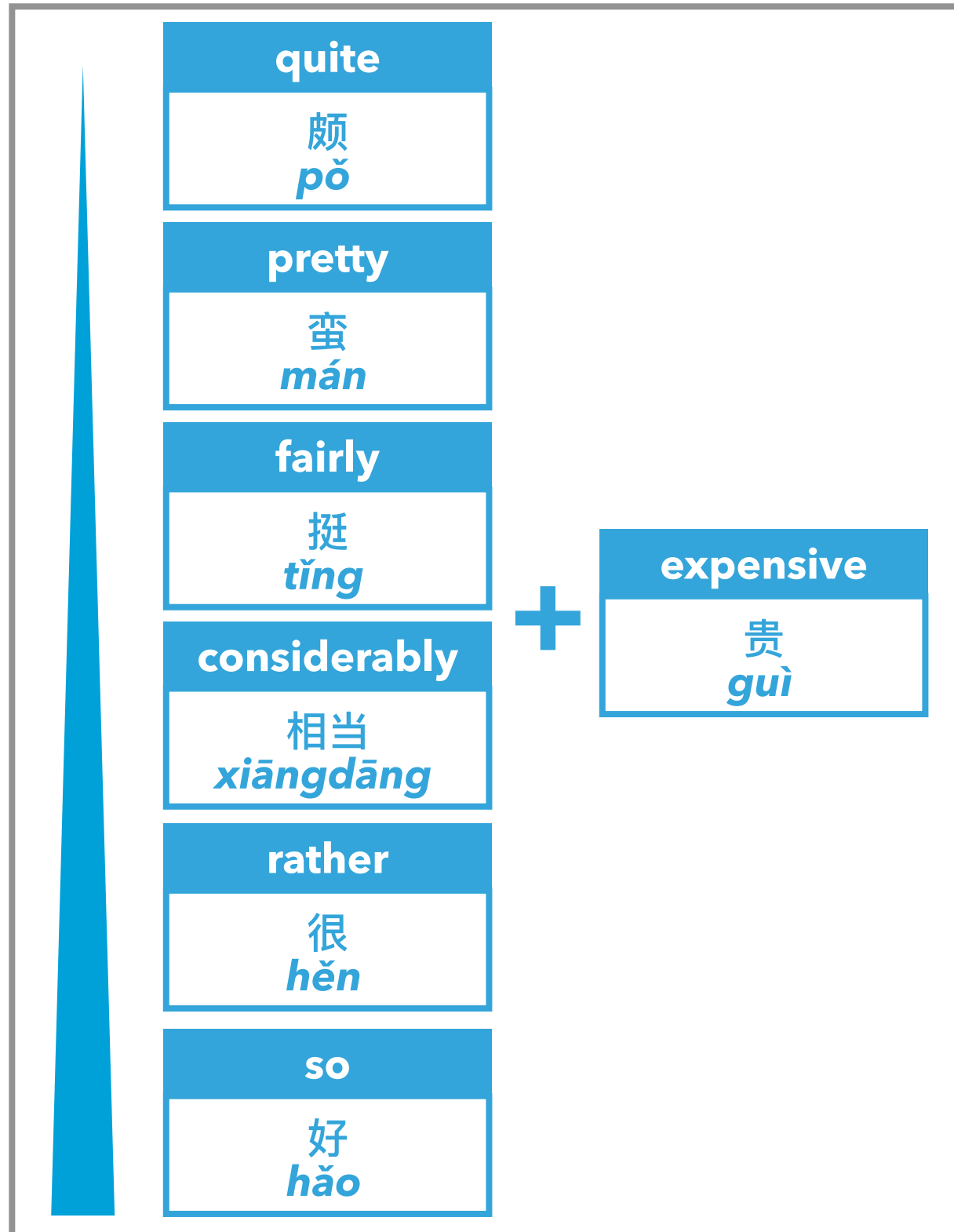
有一天，狼真的来了，
yǒu yītiān, láng zhēn de láile,

GRAMMAR – Intensifiers or Degree Adverbs



9

- In English, we place “quite, pretty, fairly, very or really etc” directly in front of adjectives or adverbs to intensify the meaning. In Chinese, we have the similar intensifiers or degree adverbs.



GRAMMAR EXERCISE: DEGREE ADVERB



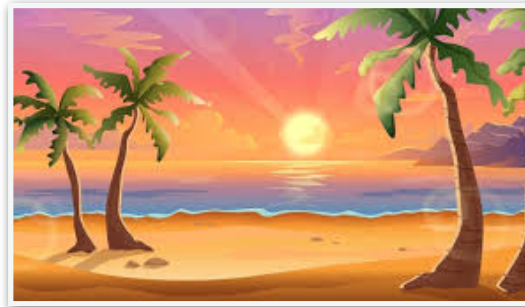
10

- Use the degree adverb plus adjective to describe the following picture. Try not to use the superlative word 更 gèng (more, -er).

1



2



3



但是.....
dànshì



4



5



6



不过.....
bùguò



CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: BREAKING NEWS



11

1. 这则新闻是关于什么的? *zhè zé xīnwén shì guānyú shénme de?*
2. 发生什么事了? *fāshēng shénme shìle?*
3. 他是在浪费(waste)警察时间吗? *tā shì zài làngfèi jǐngchá shíjiān ma?*
4. 他会危及(endanger)他下面的人吗? *tā huì wéijí tā xiàmiàn de rén ma?*
5. 他认为自己是蜘蛛侠吗? *tā rènwéi zìjǐ shì zhīzhū xiá ma?*



快下来!
kuài xiàlái!



climbing up

爬上
pá shàng

cheesegrater

奶酪刨丝器
nǎilào páo sī qì

building

建筑
jiànzhú

bystander

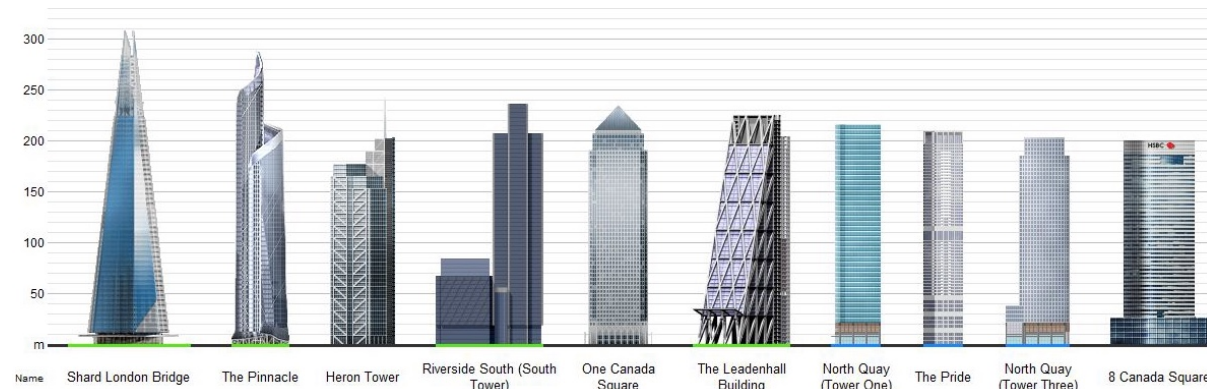
旁观者
pángguān zhě

skyscraper

摩天大楼
mótiān dàlóu

roof

屋顶
wūdǐng



SUMMARY EXERCISE: DIALOGUE



12

- 完成以下的对话： *wánchéng yǐxià de duìhuà:*



爸爸，《狼来了》有什么寓意？
bàba, láng láile yǒu shé me yùyì

XXX

