



LESSON A.7

CLASSIC NOVELS

古典小说

GŭDIǎN XIǎOSHUŌ

REVISION A.6



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



3

反义词
fǎnyìcí

好
hǎo

富人
fù rén

光
guāng

内面/里面
nèimiàn//lǐmiàn

进/进入
jìn/jìnrù

重
zhòng

相对
xiāngduì

坏^(bad)/差^(poor)
huài /chā

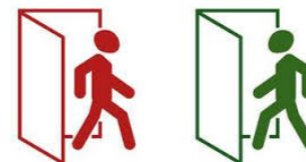
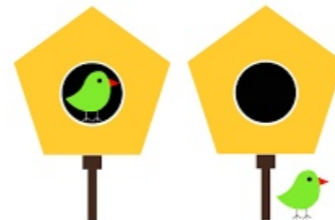
穷人
qióngrén

暗
àn

外面
wàimiàn

出/出去
chū/chūqù

轻
qīng



CLASSROOM EXERCISE: OPPOSITION



4

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

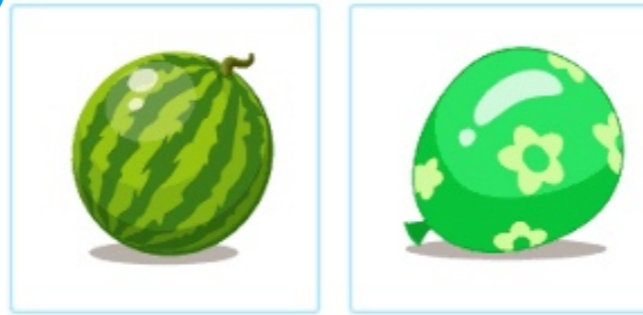
1

相反.....
xiāngfǎn



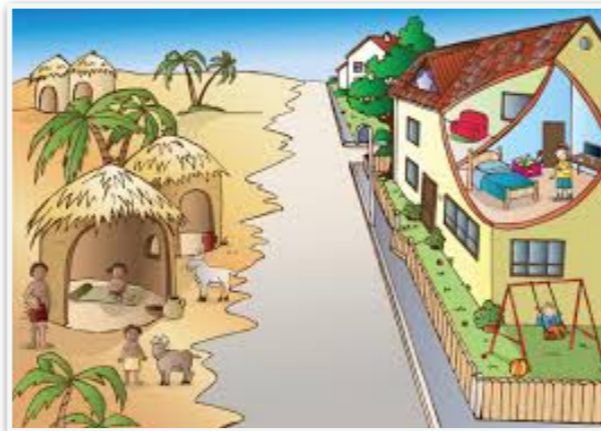
另一方面.....
lìng yī fāngmiàn

2



反过来说.....
fǎn guòlái shuō

3



4



5



不过.....
bùguò

但是.....
dànshì

FOUR GREAT CLASSICS



5

四大名著 sì dà míngzhù

- Written during the Ming 明朝 (*míng cháo*) and Qing 清朝 (*qīngcháo*) dynasties, the four great classics of Chinese literature laid the foundations for the modern Chinese culture.
- They have been adopted in TV drama and the Beijing Opera 京剧 (*jīngjù*)



Three Kingdoms

《三国演义》
sānguó yǎnyì

- It beautifully narrates the real events at the end of the Han Dynasty 汉朝 (*hàn cháo*). The Chinese territory was divided between the kingdoms of 曹魏 (*cáo wèi*), 蜀汉 (*shǔ hàn*) and 吳 (*wú*).



Journey To The West

《西游记》
xī yóu jì

- It deals with the adventures of a Tang dynasty 唐朝 (*Táng cháo*) monk, and his companions including a rebellious monkey, in search of the sacred scriptures.



Dream of the Red Chamber

《红楼梦》
hónglóu mèng

- It illustrates the decline of a rich and powerful family at the time of the Manchu imperial dynasty 满洲皇朝 (*mǎnzhōu huángcháo*), revolving around the love story of 宝玉 (*bǎoyù*).



Water Margin

《水浒传》
shuǐhǔ zhuàn

- Set in the Song dynasty 宋朝 (*sòngcháo*), it tells of how a group of 108 outlaws gather at Mount Liang, rebel against justice until they succeed in challenging the emperor.

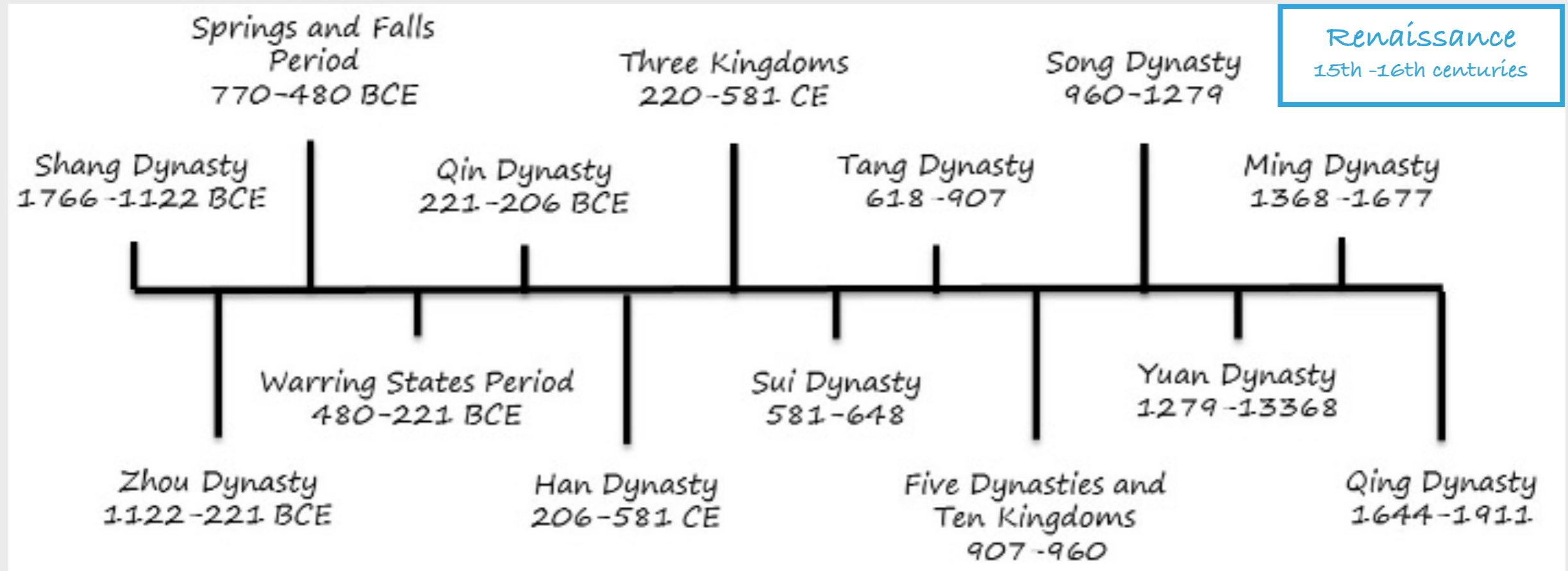
HISTORY – Chinese Dynasties



6

中国朝代 zhōngguó chádài

- Chinese history is divided into dynasties - period whereby the country is ruled by one royal family 王室成员 (wángshì chéngyuán).



CLASSIC NOVEL – JOURNEY TO THE WEST (MONKEY KING)



7

《西游记》 xīyóu jì



故事主角：
gùshì zhǔjiǎo

孙悟空
sūnwùkōng

作者：
zuòzhě:

吴承恩
wúchéng'ēn

孙悟空是一只猴子，
sūnwùkōng shì yī zhǐ hóuzi,

他是从山顶的神秘金蛋出生，
tā shì cóng shāndǐng de
shénmì jīn dàn chūshēng,

他叫自己猴子王。
tā jiào zìjǐ hóuzi wáng.

他遇到了一位智者。
Tā yù dào le yī wèi zhìzhě.

monkey

猴子
hóuzi

mountain top

山顶
shāndǐng

secret

神秘
shénmì

wise man

智者
zhìzhě

智者教他如何获得巨大的力量，
zhìzhě jiào tā rúhé huòdé jùdà
de lìliàng,

用魔法棒在云上飞行。
yòng mófǎ bàng zài yún shàng
fēixíng.

孙悟空开始了很多冒险，
sūnwùkōng kāishǐ le hěnduō
màoxiǎn,

这个故事成为《龙珠》的灵感来源。
zhège gùshì chéngwéi "lóngzhū"
de língǎn láiyuán.

power

力量
lìliàng

magic wand

魔法棒
mófǎ bàng

adventure

冒险
màoxiǎn

inspiration

灵感
língǎn

- **Exercise:** Make up a scenario using at least two words from below.



小孩
xiǎohái



小时
xiǎoshí



小组
xiǎozǔ



小姐
xiǎojiě



小便
xiǎobiàn



小学
xiǎoxué



小气
xiǎoqì



小偷
xiǎotōu



CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: BREAKING NEWS



9

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. 你喜欢吃野生蘑菇吗? *nǐ xǐhuān chī yěshēng mógū ma?*
4. 你认为她是一个 evil witch 邪恶的女巫吗? *nǐ rènwéi tā shì yīgè xié'è de nǚwū ma?*



invite

邀请
yāoqǐng

in-laws

公婆
gōngpó

couple

夫妇
fūfù

prepare

准备
zhǔnbèi

ex husband

前夫
qiánfū

take part in

参加
cānjiā

revenge

复仇
fùchóu

wild mushroom

野生蘑菇
yěshēng mógū

poison

毒害
dúhài

SUMMARY EXERCISE: DIALOGUE



10

- 完成以下的对话: wánchéng yǐxià de duìhuà:

妈妈，孙悟空和龙珠的Goku是
同一个人吗？
māmā, sūnwùkōng hé lóngzhū de Goku
shì tóngyī gèrén ma

XXX

莉莉