



## LESSON A.7

CLASSIC NOVELS

古典小说

GÜDIĀN XIĀOSHUÓ

# REVISION A.6



- 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:



# 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/jìnruì

重  
zhòng

相对  
xiāngduì

坏<sub>(bad)</sub>/差<sub>(poor)</sub>  
huài /chā

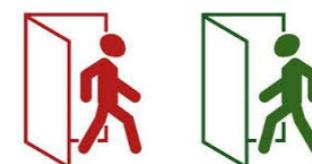
穷人  
qióngrén

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

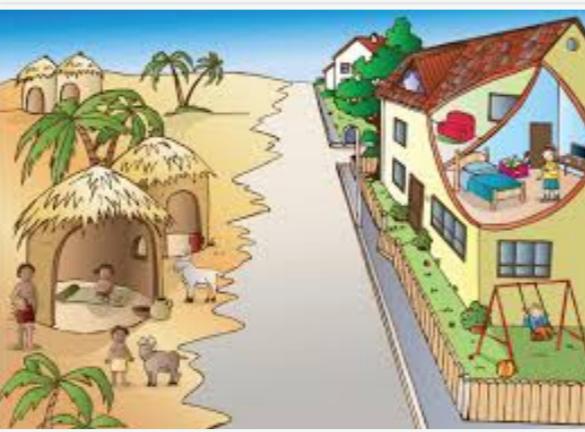
2



反过来说.....  
fǎn guòlái shuō



3



4



另一方面.....  
lìng yī fāngmiàn

5



不过.....  
bùguò

但是.....  
dànshì

# FOUR GREAT CLASSICS



## 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*



### Journey To The West

《西游记》  
*xī yóu jì*



### Dream of the Red Chamber

《红楼梦》  
*hónglóu mèng*



### Water Margin

《水浒传》  
*shuǐhǔ zhuàn*

- 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 (cáowèi), 蜀汉 (shǔhàn) and 吴 (wú).

- 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.

- 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).

- 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.

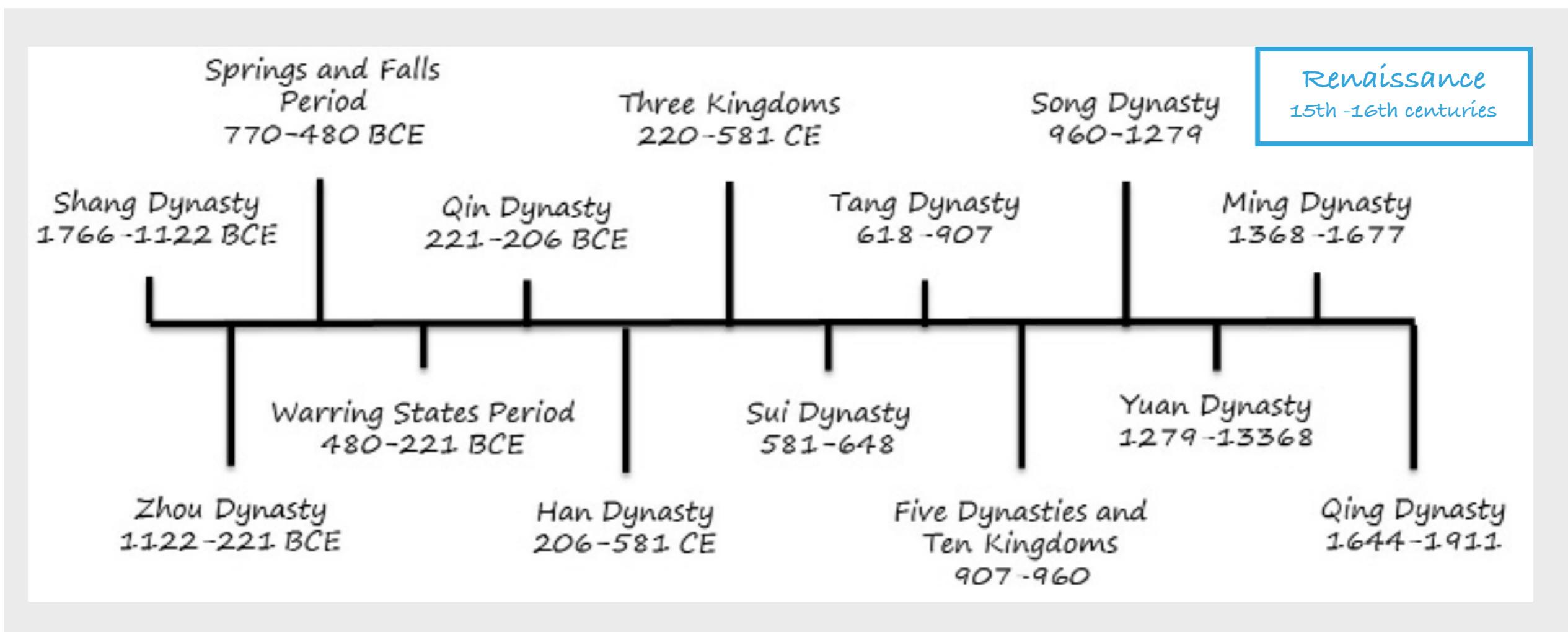
# HISTORY - Chinese Dynasties

6



中国朝代  
*zhōngguó chāodài*

- 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 zhī hóuzi,*

monkey

猴子  
*hóuzi*

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

mountain top

山顶  
*shāndǐng*

他叫自己猴子王。  
*tā jiào zìjǐ hóuzi wáng.*

secret

神秘  
*shénmì*

他遇到了一位智者。  
*Tā yù dàole yī wèi zhìzhě.*

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,*

power

力量  
*lìliàng*

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

magic wand

魔法棒  
*mófǎ bàng*

孙悟空开始了很多冒险,  
*sūnwùkōng kāishǐle hěnduō màoxiǎn,*

adventure

冒险  
*màoxiǎn*

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

inspiration

灵感  
*lǐnggǎn*

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



小孩  
xiǎohái



小时  
xiǎoshí



小组  
xiǎozǔ



小姐  
xiǎojiě



小学  
xiǎoxué



小气  
xiǎoqì



小偷  
xiǎotōu



小便  
xiǎobiàn

# CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: BREAKING NEWS

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- 这则新闻是关于什么的? zhè zé xīnwén shì guānyú shénme de?
- 发生了什么事了? fāshēng shénme shìle?
- 你喜欢吃野生蘑菇吗? nǐ xǐhuān chī yěshēng mógu ma?
- 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?



revenge

复仇  
**fùchóu**

invite

邀请  
**yāoqǐng**

couple

夫妇  
**fūfù**

ex husband

前夫  
**qiánfū**

in-laws

公婆  
**gōngpó**

prepare

准备  
**zhǔnbèi**

take part in

参加  
**cānjiā**

poison

毒害  
**dúhài**

# SUMMARY EXERCISE: DIALOGUE



- 完成以下的对话: wánchéng yǐxià de duìhuà:

