



LESSON A.8

SUPERSTITIONS AND MYTHOLOGIES

迷信和神话 MÍXÌN HÉ SHÉNHUÀ



- 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

这里
zhèlǐ

高
gāo

新
xīn

多
duō

大声
dàshēng

黑
hēi



那里
nàlǐ

低
dī

旧
jiù

少
shǎo

小声/轻声
xiǎoshēng/
qīngshēng

白
bái



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

4

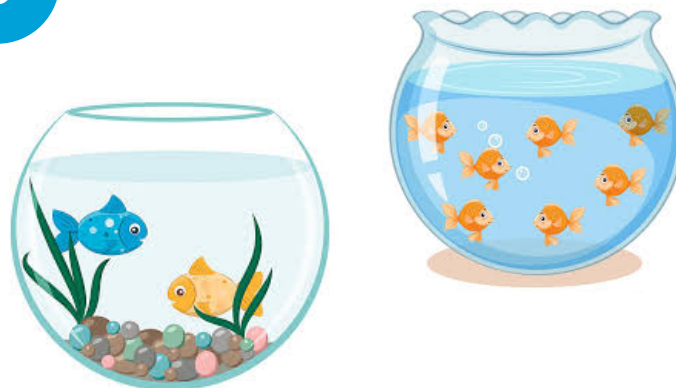


3



另一方面.....
lìng yī fāngmiàn

5



不过.....
bùguò

但是.....
dànshì



《西区故事》 *xīqū gùshì*

玛丽亚！
大声地说，就会播放音乐。
轻声地说，就像祈祷一样。
mǎlià!
dàshēng de shuō, jiù huì bòfàng yīnyuè.
qīngshēng de shuō,
jiù xiàng qídǎo yīyàng



迷信 *míxìn*

- Although we are now living in a modern age there are still many Chinese superstitions that feature prominently in Chinese life today.
- Exercise:** Match each expression with the correct picture.



- 不要送时钟。 *bùyào sòng shízhōng*
- 筷子不要竖立在饭上。 *kuàizi bù yào shùlì zài fàn shàng*
- 门不可以向北。 *mén bù kěyǐ xiàng běi*
- 不要走过梯子下。 *bùyào zǒuguò tīzi xià*
- 不要使用二手的。 *bùyào shǐyòng èrshǒu de*
- 戴绿帽子的男人有一个不忠的妻子。 *dàilǜmào zi de nánrén yǒu yīgè bù zhōng de qīzi.*

1



2



3



4



5



6





神話 *shénhuà*

- Chinese mythology encompasses a wide range of folklore, history, and religious belief across numerous time periods and peoples, including the present day.



Dragon

龙
lóng

- Dragon in Chinese society was benevolent, good, and wise, but also incredibly powerful. It was considered a composite of yin and yang energies 阴阳 (*yīnyáng*) - a balancing force.



Queen Mother of the West

西王母
xīwángmǔ

- She was the queen of the immortal gods and spirits, especially female spirits who lived in the mystical land of West Flower 西花 (*xihua*). She was married to the Jade Emperor 玉皇大帝 (*yùhuángdàdì*).



Ox-Head and Horse-Face

牛头马面
niútóumǎmiàn

- Two guardians of the underworld 地狱 (*dìyù*), they directly escort the newly dead to the underworld.



Fox Spirit

狐狸精
húlíjīng

- Also known as nine-tailed fox 九尾狐 (*jiǔ wěi hú*), the fox spirit may either be benevolent or malevolent. Its presence may be a good omen 吉兆 (*jízhào*) or a bad omen 凶兆 (*xiōngzhào*).

MYTHOLOGY: FINISHING TOUCH (TO PAINT A DRAGON AND DOT IN THE EYES)



8

《画龙点睛》 *huàlóngdiǎnjīng*

故事主角:
gùshì zhǔjiǎo

张僧繇
zhāng sēng yáo



传说南北朝时，有一位画家，
chuánshuō nánběicháo shí, yǒuyī wèi huàjiā,

名叫张僧繇，
míng jiào zhāng sēng yáo,

他的画很生动。
tā de huà hěn shēngdòng.

皇室、贵族、富商都要他的画作。
huángshì, guìzú, fùshāng dū yào tā de huàzuò.

但是他画龙不画眼珠，
dànshì tā huà lóng bù huà yǎnzhū,

说画上眼珠就会变成真龙飞走。
*shuō huà shàng yǎnzhū
jiù huì biàn chéng zhēn lóng fēi zǒu.*

painter

画家
huàjiā

eyeball

眼珠
yǎnzhū

人们不信，要他画上。
rénmen bùxìn, yào tā huà shàng

结果他给两条龙点上眼珠，
jiéguǒ tā gěi liǎng tiáo lóng diǎn shàng yǎnzhū,

这两条龙就飞走了。
zhè liǎng tiáo lóng jiù fēi zǒule.

比喻写文章或讲话时，
bǐyù xiě wénzhāng huò jiǎnghuà shí,

在关键处用几句话点明要旨，
*zài guānjiàn chù yòng jǐ jù huà
diǎn míng yàozhǐ,*

使内容更生动有力。
shǐ nèiróng gēng shēngdòng yǒulì.

as a result

结果
jiéguǒ

metaphor

比喻
bǐyù

key point

关键处
guānjiàn chù

CLASSROOM EXERCISE: DRAW LEGS ON A SNAKE



9

- Guess the underlying meaning of this idiom.

《画蛇添足》
huàshétiānzú



- 猜猜下面句子的意思。(cāi cāi xiàmiàn jùzi de yìsi)

1 这盆花在饭厅的装饰有画龙点睛的作用。

*zhè pénhuā zài fàntīng de zhuāngshì
yǒu huàlóngdiǎnjīng de zuòyòng*



2 不要再给蛋糕加装饰品了，那会画蛇添足的。

*bùyào zài gěi dànɡāo jiā zhuāngshì pǐnle,
nà huì huàshétiānzú de*



REALLY GOOD...



10

- Use the structure 真好 (zhēn hǎo) "really good" plus a verb to convert it to a complimentary expression similar to an adjective.
- **Exercise:** Match each expression with the correct picture.

真好
zhēn hǎo

+

看
kàn

听
tīng

玩
wán

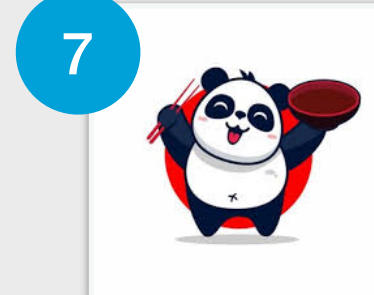
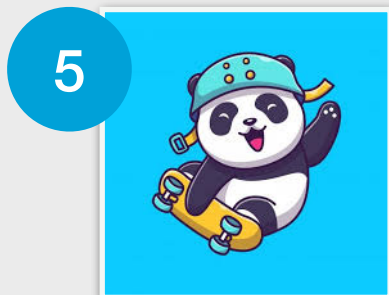
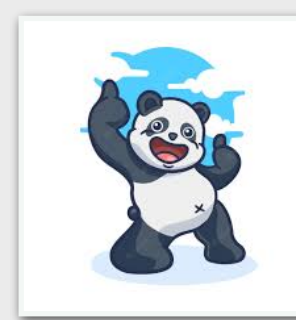
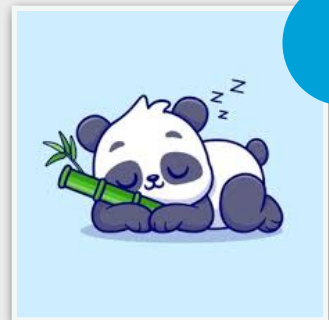
吃
chī

笑
xiào

用
yòng

怕
pà

睡
shuì



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. Gordon 几岁了? *Gordon jǐ suìle?*
4. 你喜欢Gordon吗? *nǐ xǐhuān Gordon ma?*



announce

宣布
xuānbù

celebrity chef

名厨
míng chú

last

最后
zuìhòu

complete/done

完成
wánchéng

celebrate

庆祝
qìngzhù

present

礼物
lǐwù

lbs / oz

磅 / 盎司
bàng / àngsī

whopper

巨无霸
jù wú bà

SUMMARY EXERCISE: DIALOGUE



12

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

妈妈，蛇有几条腿？
māmā, shé yǒu jǐ tiáo tuǐ?

XXX

