

讨论问题 (1)

- A: 咱们刚刚学了关于屈原的课文, 又看了郭沫若先生的历史剧《屈原》, 现在开个座谈会, 请大家谈谈自己的感想。哪一位先发言?
- B: 我先简单地说几句吧。对屈原我了解得很少, 他的作品读得更少。我只读过《离骚》的英译本。我感到屈原不但是中国历史上的第一个伟大诗人, 也是世界上最伟大的诗人之一。他留给我们的是什么呢? 首先是他热爱祖国的感情和不屈服、不妥协的精神。我读他的作品时, 是很受感动的。
- C: 是的, 他的爱国精神给后世的中国作家影响很大。举个例子来说吧, 汉朝著名的文学家司马迁, 在受

到残酷迫害的时候，就是学习了屈原的不屈服、不妥协的精神，写出了伟大的著作《史记》的。

D: 刚才他们两位说到屈原的爱国精神对后世作家的影响，我非常同意他们的看法。我想谈谈屈原对中国诗歌发展所作的伟大贡献。屈原用当时的民歌形式，创造了一种新的文学体裁，不再象《诗经》那样受四个字一句的限制，这就扩大了诗歌的表现力。他的诗还表现了丰富的想象力。具有浓厚的浪漫主义色彩。

E: 对。我插一句，屈原诗歌的浪漫主义特点，不但影响了李白这样伟大的诗人，甚至对后来的《西游记》以及《聊斋志异》等小说作品都有很大的影响——对不起，请你继续谈吧。

D: 中国过去有一种看法，认为《诗经》、《离骚》是中国诗歌的源流。鲁迅先生还认为屈原的作品对后代诗歌、散文的影响超过了《诗经》。

注 释:

① “亦余心之所善兮，虽九死其犹未悔！” “yì yú xīn zhī suǒ shàn xī, suī jiǔ sǐ qí yóu wèi huǐ!” 这两句引自屈原的《离骚》，意思是：只要我心里认为是好的，就是为它而死多少次，也不后悔！这里的“兮”是语气助词，相当于现代汉语中的“啊”。“九”这个数字表示多。

“亦余心之所善兮，虽九死其犹未悔”， a quotation from the poem “Li Sao” by Qu Yuan, means “I’ll stick to whatever I think is good and right and never repent even if I die for it many times”, “兮” here is a modal particle equivalent to “啊”

in modern Chinese and “九”, a numeral, means “many or numerous”.

② 新国王 指楚怀王死后继位的顷襄王(公元前二九八——公元前二六三)。

“新国王” here refers to the King Qingxiang (298-263 B.C.), who succeeded to the throne on the death of King Huai of the Chu State.

③ “长太息以掩涕兮，哀民生之多艰。” “Cháng tàixī yǐ yǎn tì xī, āi mínshēng zhī duō jiān.” 这两句引自屈原的《离骚》，意思是：(我)长长地叹息、流泪，因为(我)哀怜人民生活多难啊!

“长太息以掩涕兮，哀民生之多艰” is also a quotation from the poem “Li Sao” by Qu Yuan, meaning “I heave a deep sigh and shed tears, because I feel compassion for the miserable life the people are living”.

④ 国都 楚国的国都是郢，在现在的湖北省。

“国都” here refers to “郢” (in present-day Hubei Province), capital of the Chu State.

⑤ 屈原故乡 屈原的故乡是湖北省秭归县。

Qu Yuan's hometown is the present-day Zigui County, Hubei Province.

三、生 词

1. 粽子 (名) zōngzi

a pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves (eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival)

2. 比赛 (动、名) bǐsài

to compete; competition,

3. 风俗	(名) fēngsú	match, race custom
4. 相传	(动) xiāngchuán	tradition has it that... ac- cording to legend
5. 于	(介) yú	in, at
6. 一心	(副、形) yìxīn	with one heart and one mind, heart and soul, to have at heart
7. 吞并	(动) tūnbīng	to annex, to globe up, to swallow up
8. 贵族	(名) guìzú	aristocrat, noble
9. 衰落	(动) shuāiluò	to decline
10. 威胁	(动) wēixiē	to threaten, to menace
11. 面临	(动) miànlín	to be faced (or confronted) with
面	(名) miàn	face
12. 危机	(名) wēijī	crisis
13. 命运	(名) mìngyùn	destiny, fate
14. 必须	(能动) bìxū	must, to have to
15. 改革	(动) gǎigé	to reform
16. 利益	(名) lìyì	interest
17. 遭	(动) zāo	to meet with, to suffer
18. 贿赂	(动) huìlù	to bribe
19. 千方百计	qiānfāng bǎijì	in a thousand and one ways, by every possible means, by hook or by crook
20. 信任	(动) xìnrèn	to trust, to have confidence in

21. 放逐	(动) fàngzhú	to exile, to send into exile
22. 动摇	(动) dòngyáo	to shake, to waver, to vacillate
23. 不久	(名) bùjiǔ	before long, soon
24. 俘虏	(名) fúlǚ	captive
25. 糊涂	(形) hūtu	muddle-headed
26. 遭受	(动) zāoshòu	to suffer
27. 迫害	(动) pòhài	to persecute
28. 苦难	(名) kǔnàn	suffering, hardship, misery
苦	(名、形) kǔ	hard, bitter
29. 不幸	(形、名) bùxìng	unfortunate; misfortune
30. 坚定	(形) jiāndìng	firm, staunch
31. 到底	dào dǐ	to the end, to the finish
32. 揭露	(动) jiēlù	to reveal, to expose
33. 谴责	(动) qiǎnzé	to condemn, to denounce
34. 木	(名) mù	wood, timber, here: tree
35. 即使	(连) jíshǐ	even if, even though
36. 无法	(副) wúfǎ	unable, incapable
无	(动) wú	to have not, there is not
37. 实现	(动) shíxiàn	to realize, to come true
38. 出路	(名) chūlù	wayout
39. 国都	(名) guódū	capital
40. 进攻	(动) jìngōng	to attack, to take (or launch) an offensive
41. 万分	(副) wànfēn	extremely, exceedingly, very much
42. 绝望	jué wàng	to despair, to give up all hope

43. 以身殉国 (动、名) yǐshēnxùnguó to die for one's country, to give one's life for one's country
44. 象征 (动、名) xiàngzhēng to symbolize, to emblem
45. 抢救 (动) qiǎngjiù to save, to rescue
46. 恶 (形) è vicious, ferocious, fierce
47. 伤害 (动) shānghài to injure, to hurt, to harm
- 伤 (动) shāng to injure, to hurt, to harm
48. 来源 (名) láiyuán origin, source
49. 诗歌 (名) shīgē poetry
50. 流传 (动) liúchuán to hand down, to spread, to circulate
51. 代表作 (名) dàibiǎozuò representative work
52. 抒情诗 (名) shūqíngshī lyric poetry, lyrics
53. 充满 (动) chōngmǎn to be full of, to be imbued with
54. 势力 (名) shìlì forces (of darkness)
55. 痛恨 (动) tònghèn to bitterly hate, to utterly detest
56. 奔放 (形) bēnfàng bold and unrestrained, overflowing
57. 想象力 (名) xiǎngxiànglì imaginative power, imagination
58. 图画 (名) túhuà picture, painting, drawing
59. 浓厚 (形) nóng hòu dense, thick
- 浓 (形) nóng dense, thick
60. 浪漫主义 (名) làngmànzhǔyì romanticism
61. 色彩 (名) sècǎi colour

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| 62. 高峰 | (名) gāofēng | height, peak, summit |
| 63. 深远 | (形) shēnyuǎn | far-reaching, profound and lasting |
| 64. 译本 | (名) yìběn | translation, version |
| 65. 陆续 | (副) lùxù | successively, in succession, one after another |
| 66. 列 | (动) liè | to list, to enter in a list |
| 67. 名人 | (名) míng rén | famous (or eminent) person, notable |
| 68. 座谈 | (动) zuòtán | to have an informal discussion |
| 69. 发言 | fā yán | to speak (at a meeting), to make a speech (at a meeting) |
| 70. 妥协 | (动) tuǒxié | to compromise |
| 71. 后世 | (名) hòushì | later generation |
| 72. 体裁 | (名) tǐcái | type or form of literature |
| 73. 限制 | (动、名) xiànzhì | to restrict; limit |
| 74. 具有 | (动) jùyǒu | to possess, to have |
| 75. 认为 | (动) rènwéi | to consider, to think |
| 76. 源流 | (名) yuánliú | origin and development, source and course |
| 77. 散文 | (名) sǎnwén | prose |

专 名

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| 1. 屈原 | Qū Yuán | Qu Yuan |
| 2. 楚怀王 | Chǔ Huáiwáng | King Huai of the Chu State |
| 3. 郢 | Yǐng | Ying, capital of the Chu |

4. 汨罗江	Mìluó Jiāng	<i>State</i> <i>name of a river</i>
5. 《离骚》	《Lísāo》	“Li Sao”
6. 司马迁	Sīmǎ Qiān	Sima Qian
7. 《史记》	《Shǐjì》	“The Book of History”
8. 《诗经》	《Shījīng》	“The Book of Songs”
9. 《聊斋志异》	《Liáozhāizhìyì》	“Strange Tales of Liao-zhai”