

Chinese 363 Portfolio

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顾择礼

Lesson 1

Text 1: 困学

孔子曰，生而知之者，上也。
学而知之者，次也。
困而学之，又次也。
困而不学，民斯为(爲)下矣。

Kǒngzǐ yuē, shēng ér zhī zhī zhě, shàng yě.
xué ér zhī zhī zhě, cì yě.
kùn ér xué zhī, yòu cì yě.
kùn ér bù xué, mǐn sī wéi xià yǐ.

Text 2: 马不进

子曰，孟之反不伐。
奔而殿，将(將)入门，策其马。
曰，非敢后也，马不进也。

Zǐ yuē, Mèng Zhīfǎn bù fá.
bēn ér diàn, jiāng rù mén, cè qí mǎ.
yuē, fēi gǎn hòu yě, mǎ bù jìn yě.



1.0 Text 1:

1. Confucius says, to be born one knows things. first.
2. next, one learns to know things.
3. then again, their learning's trap them.
4. blocked from learning, people are finished.

Text 2:

1. Master says, Meng Zhifan is not boastful.
2. flee to the temple, then enter the gate, whipping your horse.
3. say, do not dare hide behind, the horse will not advance.

2.0 Text 1:

Those who are born with knowledge are the highest ranked.
next, one who studies and becomes knowledgeable
then those who do not know then learn once they have trouble
those who do not know and do not learn, are of the least.

Text 2:

Master says, Meng Zhifan is not boastful
when his army flees he stays to the rear, as he enters the gate, he whips his horse.
and says, I stay behind not from courage, my horse would not advance.





Lesson 2

Text: 宋国富人

宋有富人，天雨墙坏。

Sòng yǒu fù rén, tiān yǔ qiáng huài

其子曰：不筑，必将有盗。

qí zǐ yuē: bù zhù, bì jiāng yǒu dào

其邻人之父亦云。

qí lín rén zhī fù yì yún

暮而果大亡其财。(此夕盗至故大亡也)

mù ér guǒ dà wáng qí cái. (cǐ xī dào zhì gù dà wáng yě)

其家甚智其子，而疑邻人之父。

qí jiā shèn zhì qí zì, ér yí lín rén zhī fù.



1.0

1. Song wealthy person; rain will break the wall

2. the son says; do not build walls or they will become necessary to keep thieves away

3. his neighbors believe the father also says it

4. the sun sets on his wealth. this evening the thief arrives and the wealth leaves.

5. his house is extremely wise, the father doubts it was the neighbor.

2.0

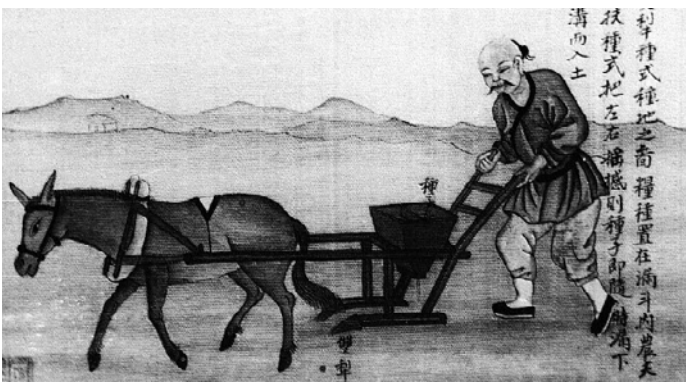
There was a wealthy person from Song; it rained and the wall broke

his son said, if you do not rebuild the wall certainly thieves will come

the neighbors father also said this

the sun sets and indeed his fortune was lost. This evening the thief arrives and the wealth leaves.

the house thought the son was wise, they suspect the father of the neighbor.



Lesson 3

Text: 守株待兔

宋人有耕者，田中有株，兔走触株，折颈而死。

Sòng rén yǒu gēng zhě, tián zhōng yǒu zhū, tù zǒu hóng zhū, zhé jǐng ér sǐ.

因释其耒守株，冀复得兔。

yīn shì qí lěi shǒu zhū, jì fù dé tù.

兔不可复得，而身为宋国笑。

tù bù kě fù dé, ér shēn wèi sòng guó xiào.

今欲以先王之政治当世之民皆守株之类也。

jīn yù yǐ xiān wáng zhī zhèng zhì dāng shì zhī mǐn jiē shǒu zhū zhī lèi yě.

1.0

1. In the state of song was a plower, while cultivating his field a rabbit ran into a stump and broke its neck and died.

2. he released his plow to guard the stump, in hopes to again attain a rabbit

3. the rabbit will not again be attained, the people of song laughed at him

4. today a governor that rules like former kings is like the man that guards the stump.

2.0

Among the people of Song there is a plower. A rabbit ran into a stump and broke his neck and died.

So he left his plow and went to the stump and waited for another rabbit.

It is impossible to obtain another rabbit, he was laughed at by the entire kingdom.

People today who wish to govern the populace as it was governed by former kings are like the man from Song who guarded the stump.

Lesson 4

Text: 刻舟求劍

楚人有涉江者，

Chǔ rén yǒu shè jiāng zhè,

其劍自舟中墜于水。

qí jiàn zì zhōu zhōng zhuì yú shuǐ

遽契其舟，曰是吾劍之所從墜。

jù qì qí zhōu, yuē shì wú jiàn zhī suǒ cóng

舟止，從其所契者入水求之。

zhōu zhǐ, cóng qí suǒ qì zhě rù shuǐ qiú zhī.

舟已行矣，而劍不行。

zhōu yǐ xíng yǐ, ér jiàn bù xíng.

求劍若此，不亦惑乎。

qiú jiàn ruò cǐ, bù yì huò hū.



- 1.0
1. People from Chu cross the river
2. their boats are made from the sword which falls into the water
3. the boats was swiftly cut then the man said this is where my sword fell in the water.
4. the boat stoped, The man entered the water to look for the sword
5. the boat has traveled and the soward cannot be found
6. to seek the sword resembling this one, it is not to be confused!

- 2.0
- A person from Chu is crossing the river, his sword fell into the river from his boat. He quickly carved a symbol of the sword into his boat, saying this is where my sword fell into the water. When he was finished he entered the water to seek the sword. The boat had traveled, the soward did not travel. To search for the sword in this manner, it is foolish.

Lesson 5

Text: 矛盾

楚人有鬻盾与矛者，誉之曰吾盾之坚，物莫能陷也。

Chǔ rén yǒu yù dùn yǔ máo zhě, yù zhī yuē wú dùn zhī jiān, wù mò néng xiàn yě.

又誉其矛曰吾矛之利，於物无不陷也。

yòu yù qí máo yuē máo wú zhī lì, yú wù wú bù xiàn yě.

或曰以子之矛陷子之盾，何如。

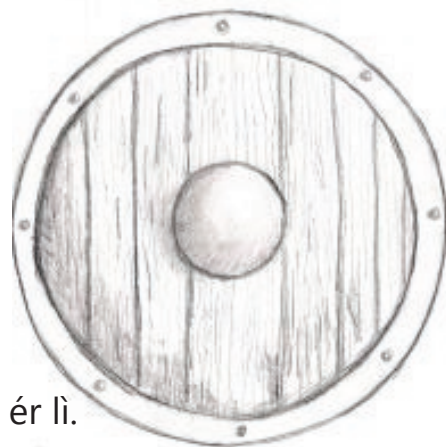
huò yuē yǐ zǐ zhī máo xiàn zǐ zhī dùn, hé rú?

其人弗能应也。

qí rén fú néng yìng yě.

夫不可陷之盾与无不陷之矛不可同世而立。

fū bù kě xiàn zhī dùn yǔ wú bù xiàn zhī máo bù kě tóng shì ér lì.



1.0

1. A person from Chu sold a shield and spear, I praise it saying this shield is strong, it cannot fail.

2. also it was said of the spear that it is very sharp, the spear also cannot fail.

3. someone said bearing the spear or the shield one would not fail, how about that?

4. that person should not have said that.

5. man cannot possibly stand with just the shield or the spear both are needed to stand in the world.

2.0

A man from Chu sold spears and shields, he praised the shields saying they could not be pierced.

he also praised his spears saying there is nothing that they cannot pierce

someone said using your spear to pierce your shield how about that?

the man could not respond

the shield cannot be pierced, and the spear can pierce anything: these two cannot exist in the same world.

Lesson 6

Text: 杨布

杨朱之弟曰布。衣素衣而出。

Yáng zhū zhī dì yuē bù. yī sù yī ér chū.

释文云衣素衣之衣于既切。不衣缁衣同。素衣之衣依字。

shì wén yún yī sù yī zhī yī yú jì qiē. bù yī zī yī tóng. sù yī zhī yī yī zì.

天雨，解素衣。衣缁衣而反。

tiān yǔ, jiě sù yī. yī zī yī ér fǎn.

其狗不知，迎而吠之。

qí gǒu bù zhī, yíng ér fèi zhī.

杨布怒将扑之。

yáng bù nù jiāng pū zhī.

杨朱曰子无扑矣。子亦犹是也。

yáng zhū yuē zǐ wú pū yǐ. zǐ yì yóu shì yě.

向者使汝狗白而往，黑而来，岂能无怪哉。

xiàng zhě shǐ gǒu bái ér wǎng, hēi ér lái, qǐ néng wú guài zāi.



1.0

1. Yang Zhu said to his younger brother Yang Bu. to wear white clothes and go out.
2. it rained, and he removed the white clothes, then changed into black clothes
3. his dog did not understand, and barked at him when he came back.
4. Yang Bu was angry and was about to strike the dog,
5. Then Yang Zhu said brother do not strike the dog. You are not the same person.
6. when you left your dog you were wearing white, you changed into black, how can the dog not think you are unknown

2.0

Yan Zhu has a younger brother Yang Bu, who wears white clothes and went out
it rained, and he removed the white clothes, then changed into black clothes
his dog did not recognize him, and barked at him when he came back
Yang Bu was angry and was about to strike the dog,
then Yang Zhy said brother do not strike the dog. You are the same as the dog.
If your dog went out white and came back black how can you not consider it strange.

Lesson 7

Text: 狐假虎威

虎求百兽而食之，得狐。

hǔ qiú bǎi shòu ér shí zhī, dé hú.

狐曰子無敢食我也。

hú yuē zǐ wú gǎn shí wǒ yě.

天帝使我长百兽，今子食我，是逆天帝命也。

tiān dì shǐ wǒ zhǎng bǎi shòu, jīn zǐ shí wǒ, shì nì tiān dì mìng yě.

子以我为不信，吾为子先行，子随我后，观百兽之见我而敢不走乎。

zǐ yǐ wǒ wèi bù xìn, wú wèi zǐ xiān xíng, zǐ suí wǒ hòu, guān bǎi shòu zhī jiàn wǒ ér gǎn bù zǒu hū.

虎以为然，故遂与之行，兽见之皆走。

hǔ yǐ wèi rán, gù suì yǔ zhī xíng, shòu jiàn zhī jiē zǒu.

虎不知兽畏己而走也，以为畏狐也。

hǔ bù zhī shòu wèi yǐ ér zǒu yě, yǐ wèi wèi hú yě.

1. Tigers seek all kinds of animals to eat, even the fox.
2. the fox says you certainly must not dare to eat me.
3. the emperor has made many animals, today you can eat, therefore it is against the wishes of the emperor.
4. I am not untrustworthy, let me travel in front of you, the animals see me, and dare they not run away?
5. the lion saw that it was so, following the fox, all of the other animals saw the fox.
6. the lion does sees other animals fear it when it goes but they do not fear the fox.

2.0

The tiger was seeking all types of animals to eat and he caught the fox.

The fox said, you must dare not eat me.

God made me a leader of the animals, if you eat me, it will be against the will of god.

If you take me as untrustworthy, for you sake, I will walk in front, you follow me, you will see how all of the animals dare not run away when they see me.

The tiger believed the fox and followed, The animals ran away when they approached.

The tiger doesn't know that the animals ran from him and not the fox.



Lesson 8

Text:

宋人有闵其苗之不长而揠之者。

Sòng rén yǒu mǐn qí miáo zhī bù cháng ér yà zhī zhě.

芒芒然归，谓其人曰，今日病矣。予助苗长矣。

máng máng rán guī, wèi qí rén yuē, jīn rì bìng yǐ. yú zhù miáo cháng yǐ.

其子趋而往视之。苗则槁矣。

qí zǐ qū ér wǎng zhī. miáo zé gǎo yǐ.

天下之不助苗长者寡矣。

tiān xià zhī bù zhù miáo cháng zhě guǎ yǐ.

以为无益而舍之者，不耘苗者也。

yǐ wèi wú yì ér shè zhī zhě. bù yún miáo zhě yě.

助之长者，揠苗者也。

zhù zhī cháng zhě, yà miáo zhě yě.

非徒无益，而又害之。

fēi tú wú yì, ér yòu hài zhī.



Among the people of Song is someone who mourns his sprouts, they are not growing so he pulls on them.

He returned weary saying to the other people, today was tiresome because I helped the sprouts grow.

His son rushed to go see the sprouts, the sprouts had withered.

Those on the earth that do not help the sprouts grow are few.

Another type are those who don't even weed the field. They believe it has no benefit so they abandon the task.

Those who help them grow long are the ones that pull the sprouts.

Not only did the man not benefit them but he harmed them.



Lesson 9

Text: 晋平公问于师旷

晋平公问于师旷曰吾年七十，欲学恐已暮矣。

Jìn Píng Gōng wèn yū Shī Kuàng yuē wú nián qī shí, róng yù xué kǒng yǐ mù

师旷曰何不炳烛乎。平公曰安有人臣而戏

yǐ. Shī Kuàng yuē hé bù bǐng zhú hū. Píng Gōng yuē ān yǒu wèi rù chén ér xì

其君乎。师旷曰盲臣安敢戏其君乎。臣闻之，

qí jūn hū. shī kuàng yuē máng chén ān gǎn xì qí jūn hū. chén wén zhī,

少而好学，如日出之阳。

shǎo ér hǎo xué, rú rì chū zhī yáng.

壮而好学，如日中之光。

zhuàng ér hǎo xué, rú rì zhōng zhī guāng.

老而好学，如炳烛之明。

lǎo ér hǎo xué, rú bǐng zhú zhī míng.

炳烛之明，孰与昧行乎。平公曰善哉。

bǐng zhú zhī míng, shú yǔ mèi xíng hū. Píng Gōng yuē shàn zāi.



Duke Ping asked Shi Kuang, this year I will be 70 years old, I want to study but am still fearful of the old age. Shi Kuang: why not light a candle? Duke Ping: how can there be a servant that insults their lord. Shi Kuang: to be a blind servant how dare I insult my lord, Being young and fond of study, is radiant like the morning sun.

In ones prime study is like the gleaming noon sun

in ones old age study is like the light of a candle.

Would you rather light a candle or walk in darkness. Hearing this, Duke said "excellent!"

Lesson 10

Text: 两头蛇新序

孙叔敖为婴儿之时，出游，见两头蛇，杀而埋之，

Sūn shū áo wèi yīng ér zhī shí, chū yóu, jiàn liǎng tóu shé, shā ér mái zhī,

而归泣。其母问其故。叔敖对曰，闻见两头之杀者死。

ér guī qì. qí mǔ wèn qí gù. Shū áo duì yuē, wén jiàn liǎng tóu zhī shā zhě sǐ.

向者吾见之，恐去母而死也，其母曰，蛇今安在。

xiàng zhě wú jiàn zhī, kǒng qù mǔ ér sǐ yě, qí mǔ yuē, shé jīn ān zài.

曰，恐也人又见，杀而理之矣。其母曰，

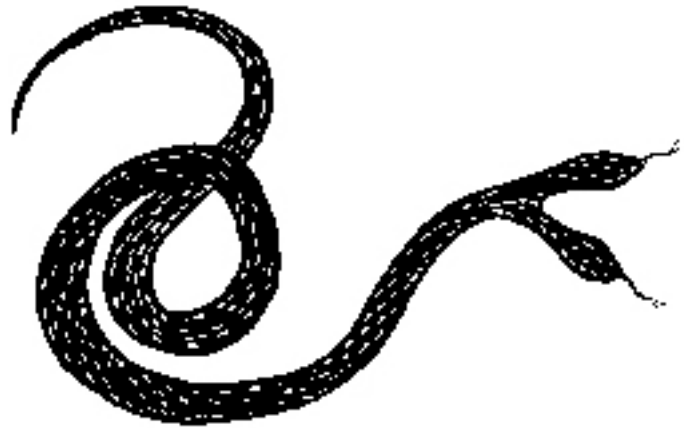
yuē, kǒng yě rén yòu jiàn, shā ér lǐ zhī yǐ, qí mǔ yuē,

吾闻有阴德者天报以福，汝不死也。及长为楚令尹，

wú wén yǒu yīn dé zhě tiān bào yǐ fú, rǔ bù sǐ yě. jí cháng wèi chǔ lìng yǐn,

未治而国人信其仁也。

wèi zhì ér guó rén xìn qí rén yě.



When Sun Shu'ao was a young child he saw a snake with two heads, killed it and buried it then returned home and cried. His mother asked "why are you weeping"

He replied: those who see snakes with two heads will die. Just now I saw it, I am afraid that I will leave you and die.

His mother said: where is the snake right now?

Sun Shu said: he was afraid that someone else might see it so I killed it and buried it.

His mother replied: I heard that those who have hidden virtue will be repaid with blessings and you will not die.

By the time he grew up he became the prime minister of Chu kingdom. Before he governed people trusted his benevolence because he protected people when he was a child.

Lesson 11

Text: 曾参杀人 战国策

昔者曾子處費。魯邑，屬東海。費人有與曾子同名族者，名，
xí zhě Zēng zǐ chù Bì. Bì rén yǒu yǔ céng zǐ tóng míng zú zhě,
字。族，姓。而殺人。人告曾子母曰曾參殺人。曾子之母曰
ér shā rén. rén gào Zēng zǐ mǔ yuē Zēng shēn shā rén. Zēng zǐ zhī mǔ yuē
吾子不殺人。織自若。若，如故也。有頃焉，人又曰曾參殺人。
wú zǐ bù shā rén. zhī zì ruò. yǒu qǐng yān, rén yòu yuē Zēng shēn shā rén.
其母尚織自昔也。頃之，一人又告之曰曾參殺人。其母俱，
qí mǔ shàng zhī zì xí yě. qǐng zhī, yī rén yòu gào zhī yuē Zēng shēn shā rén.
投杼逾牆而走。逾牆逃走也。夫以曾參之賢與母之信也，
qí mǔ jù, tóu zhù yú qiáng ér zǒu. fū yǐ zēng shēn zhī xián yǔ mǔ zhī xìn yě.
而三人疑之，使其母疑。則慈母不能信也。信，猶保也。
ér sān rén yí zhī, zé cí mǔ bù néng xìn yě.



Long ago Master Zeng lived in Bi. A person from Bi had the same family and given name, and murdered someone. People reported to Zeng's mother that Zeng Shen murdered someone. Zeng's mother said my son is not a murderer and remained calm. In a short moment, another person said Zeng Shen killed someone. His mother continued weaving in a composed manner. In a moment, another person reported that Zheng Shen killed a man. His mother was afraid, she threw her shuttle to leap over a wall and walk. Therefore Zeng Shen is virtuous, and mother is trusting, after 3 people doubted, him, his gracious mother cannot trust him anymore.

Lesson 12

Text: 赵简子问子贡说苑

赵简子问子贡子，孔子为人何如。子贡对曰，

zhào jiǎn zǐ wèn zǐ gòng zǐ, kǒng zǐ wèi rén hé rú. zǐ gòng duì yuē,

赐不能识也。简子不说曰，

sì bù néng shì yě, jiǎn zǐ bù shuō yuē,

夫子事孔子数十年终业而去之。寡人问子。

fū zǐ shì kǒng zǐ shù shí nián zhōng yè ér qù. guǎ rén wèn zǐ.

子曰不能识，问也。子贡曰赐譬渴者之饮江海。

zǐ yuē bù néng shì, wèn yě. zǐ gòng yuē sì pì kě zhě zhī yǐn jiāng hǎi.

和市而已。孔子犹江海也，赐则奚足以识之。

hé shì ér yǐ. kǒng zǐ yóu jiāng hǎi yě, sì zé xī zú yǐ shì zhī.

简子曰善哉子贡之言也。

jiǎn zǐ yuē shàn zāi zǐ gòng zhī yán yě.



Zhao Yang talking to Zi Gong said: what is Confucius like as a person? Zi Gong replies I cannot know. Zhao Yang says: Master, you served Confucius for many decades and finished his training before leaving. When I ask you about him how can you not know? Zi Gong said: Confucius is like drinking from the rivers and the sea. After I drink from the river and know it is sufficient I am content and stop. Confucius is like the vast waterways, how would I be adequate to know him? In Response Zi Gong said it was good.

Lesson 13

Text: 赵简子举兵而攻齐说苑

赵简子举兵而攻齐，令军中有敢谏者罪至死。

zhào jiǎn zǐ jǔ bīng ér gōng qí, lìng jūn zhōng yǒu gǎn jiàn zhě zuì zhì sǐ. 被

甲之士，名曰公卢，望见简子大笑。简子曰，

pī jiǎ zhī shì, míng yuē gōng lú, wàng jiàn jiǎn zǐ dà xiào. Jiǎn zǐ yuē,

子何笑。对曰，臣有宿笑。简子曰有以解之则可，

zǐ hé xiào, duì yuē, chén yǒu sù xiào. Jiǎn zǐ yuē yǒu yǐ jiě zhī zé kě,

無以解之则死。对曰当桑之时，臣邻家夫与妇俱之田。

wú yǐ jiě zhī zé sǐ. duì yuē dāng sāng zhī shí, chén lín jiā fū yǔ fù jù zhī tián.

见桑中女，因往追之，不能得之。还反，其妻怒而去之。

jiàn sāng zhōng nǚ, bù, fǒu néng dé zhī. huán fǎn, qí qī nù ér qù zhī.

臣笑其旷也。简子曰今吾找国失国，是吾旷也。

chén xiào qí kuàng yě. jiǎn zǐ yuē jīn wú zhǎo guó shī guó, shì wú kuàng yě.

于是罢师而归。

yú shì bà shī ér guī.



Jian Zi, a minister from Jiao, raised his soldiers to attack Qi. He ordered that in his army, those who went against him would be put to death. An officer wearing armor named Gong Lu made a great laugh when he heard that. Jian Zi said: Why do you laugh? Gong Lu replied your servant has laughter from the other night. Jian Zi: If you have an explanation it is ok if you have none you will die. OK, when we were picking mulberries, the neighbor's husband and wife went together to the field. The husband saw a woman in the mulberry trees, therefore he pursued the woman, unable to attain her. When he returned, his wife was angry and left him. Your servant laughed at his being pointless. Jian Zi said: today we attack a country to lose our own country. I will stop this campaign since it is pointless and i will return home.

Lesson 17

Text: 赵简子举兵而攻齐说苑

晏子为齐相。其御之妻，从门问而窥其夫。

Yàn zǐ wèi qí xiāng. qí yù zhī qī, cóng mén wèn ér kuī qí fū.

其夫为相御，拥大盖，策驷马，意气扬扬，

qí fū wèi xiāng yù, yǒng dà gài, cè sì mǎ, yì qì yáng yáng,

甚自得也。既而归，其妇请去。夫问其故。

shén zì dé yě. jì ér guī, qí fù qǐng qù. fū wèn qí gù.

妻曰，晏子长不满六尺，身相齐国，名显诸侯。

qī yuē yàn zǐ cháng bù mǎn liù chǐ, shēn xiāng qí guó, míng xiǎn zhū hóu.

今者妾观其出，志念深矣，常有以自下者。

jīn zhě qiè guān qí chū, zhì niàn shēn yǐ, cháng yǒu yǐ zì xià zhě.

今子长八尺，乃为人仆御，然子之意自以为足。

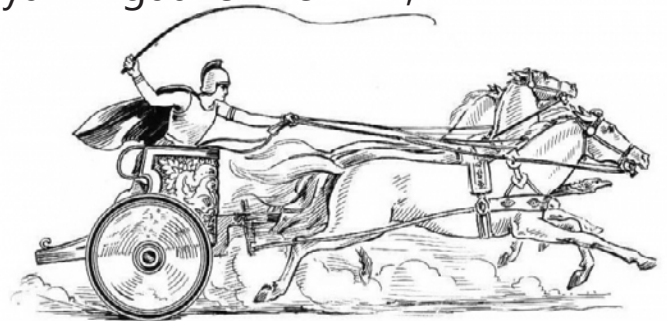
jīn zǐ cháng bā chǐ, nǎi wèi rén pū yù, rán zǐ zhī yì zì yǐ wèi zú.

妾是以求去也。其后，夫自损抑。晏子怪而问之，

qiè shì yǐ qiú qù yě. qí hòu, fū zì sǔn yì. yàn zǐ guài ér wèn zhī,

御以实对，晏子荐以为大夫。

yù yǐ shí duì, yàn zǐ jiàn yǐ wèi dà fū.



YenZi is the prime minister of Qi, when YenZi went out the wife of his charioteer peeked out of the hole in the gate at her husband. Holding a large parasol and whipping a team of 4 horses his spirits ever soaring upward he is extremely self satisfied. When he finished and returned his wife asked him if she may leave him. Her husband asked her for the reason. His wife said: YenZi is not very tall but he is the high minister of the kingdom of Qi. His reputation is known by other lords, (but look at you) I observe him going out, he has deep thought and often humbles himself. You are tall but you are a servant and you consider it to be sufficient. Therefore I ask to leave you. After this, the husband became dispirited. YenZi considered it strange and asked about it. The charioteer replied with the truth and YenZi recommended him as a minister.