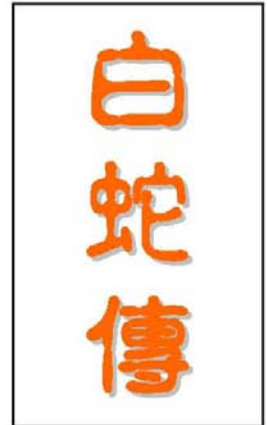


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Madam White Snake Story



A Famous Chinese Folk Legend

A Textbook For Training Chinese Reading Comprehension

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A movie version of the story

Preface

The Story of the White Snake (also called Bai Niangzi, the White Girl) and her female companion Xiao Qing (also known as the Green Snake), the evil monk Fahai and the later husband of Bai Niangzi, Xu Xian, are the main characters in this famous Chinese folk legend.

This story exists in various versions that slightly differ from one another, and its plot and main characters must have been first transmitted orally before ever being written down for the first time at some time in the Southern Song Dynasty. The characters and the plot are clearly embedded in popular Daoist motifs and settings, and you need to be aware of these specific cultural settings in order to fully understand and appreciate its contents.

The Chinese people, irrespective of their social status and educational background, have always known to appreciate the contents of this story which indeed has been so popular that it has become the subject of Peking operas and many movies.

In this edition, we present the full Chinese text of this story in a Putonghua (contemporary spoken language) version for the purpose of training Chinese Reading Comprehension. This is done in the hope that Western students of the Chinese language will come to love this story, its characters and plot, as the Chinese do and thus gain insight into an important aspect of traditional Chinese culture.

We have divided the contents of this story into 4 parts that are intended to serve as four major learning steps in Chinese reading comprehension from lower intermediate to upper intermediate language difficulty level. For each part, we have added Chinese Pinyin transcription above the text and a Chinese-English Word Glossary to be followed by 30 carefully designed Reading Comprehension Exercises for each part and the Answer Keys for each part.

In the appendix, we have added the full Chinese text of this story and comprehensive indices for the characters and words appearing in the texts with respect to Frequency of Occurrence and relevance for the different levels of the official Chinese language exams (HSK). Finally, there is a comprehensive Chinese-English Word Glossary covering the entire text.

Readers who have purchased the printed copy of this book are entitled to download the digital version of the book with sound files included to have the text read aloud on a computer (Western Windows XP or higher with Chinese language support installed). For more details on where to find and how to download the additional digital version of the book, please kindly contact the publisher (by email at: info@viademica.de).

We hope you enjoy the book and that it helps you training your Chinese Reading Comprehension!

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The Publishers

Summary of Contents

A female white snake demon, Bai SuZhen, dreams of becoming a goddess, so she takes on human form and goes to the human realm. There she meets a green snake demon, Xiao Qing, who causes disasters in the area she lives. Bai SuZhen holds her captive at the bottom of a lake, though she promises the green snake that she'll come back in three hundred years to free her.

After three hundred years she keeps her promise and frees her. They become sisters. Then they meet a sorcerer called FaHai who believes that every demon should be eliminated. But FaHai also knows that Bai SuZhen is already in the process of becoming a goddess. He can't eliminate her immediately so he vows that he will if he sees them again.

Bai and Qing rested in a half world called Ban Bu Duo where they try to do good things by bringing rain to a places that hasn't had any water for three years. But Qing caused a great disaster which almost flooded the whole town! Bai, sadly, loses her chance of becoming a goddess, but Guan Yin informs her that she may have another opportunity.

However, Bai and Qing have accidentally brought a scholar Xu Xian and his friend to the demon world. Bai has to protect them from the demons. After the battle with the Leader of the underworld, Xu Xian confesses his feelings for Bai, claiming that from the first time he saw her it was like love at first sight. But in order for a human to go back to the human world they have to be knocked by ghosts who will make them forget everything. Xu Xian knows about this so he avoids getting knocked and is about to go into the other realm when FaHai tricks him into being knocked.

Now Xu Xian is back into the human world but has forgotten everything. Since he and his friend went through the portal separately they land in separate places. There Xu Xian meets many new people.

Soon after Bai takes the final step to becoming a goddess which is to collect human tears, Bai sees Xu Xian with another girl and assumes that they are a couple. The former green snake, Xiao Qing, figures that Xu Xian got knocked by the ghosts, but also realises that when Xu Xian and Bai meet, Xu Xian will again fall in love with Bai. They got married, opened a medicine shop and lived happily.

But since demons and humans aren't supposed to marry, the town was struck by a plague and it was soon on the verge of becoming extinct. Bai, Qing and Fahai finally agreed to a truce and obtained the magical herb needed to help the population.

Later Bai gets pregnant, but Fahai continues to try to eliminate her and Qing.

On the fifth day of the fifth month, the Dragon Boat Festival is held. On that day demons revert to their true selves. Bai thus decides to take Qing and Xu Xian back to Ban Bu Duo, but Xu Xian falls for FaHai's tricks yet again and Bai shows her true self, scaring Xian literally to death! Bai retrieves the herbal medicine and brings Xian back to life.

But after giving birth to a son Bai can't control herself anymore and is forced to tell her husband the truth about her origins. Xian kindly accepts her, but Fahai then attacks the weakened Bai and holds her to eternal captivity in the Leifeng Pagoda.

Source: Wikipedia - the free encyclopedia (English, 2008)

Other Background Information



Two Chinese actresses acting as the White and the Green Snake

Modification of Story Contents

In “Jing Shi Tong Yan”, Madame White/Madame Bai did not have a name. 'Bai Suzhen' was only later created.

The story in “Jing Shi Tong Yan” was a story between righteous and evil with Fahai out to save Xu's soul from the demon Bai. Over the centuries however the story has evolved from horror to romance with Bai and Xu genuinely in love with one another, but such a relationship is forbidden by the laws of heaven.

Modifications to the story included:

1. Redemption of Bai

After Bai is trapped underneath the pagoda, Qingqing escapes and leaves for further meditation. She later returns and defeats Fahai, thus setting Bai free. Fahai retreats to the stomach of a crab, which is why the internal fat of the crab is of orange color, which resembles the color of Fahai's Taoist quilt.

2. Redemption of Bai (second version)

Bai gives birth to Xu's son before she is trapped. Qingqing takes the baby to Xu's relatives, who raise him to become a top scholar. The son returns to the pagoda to pay his respects. Bai is released because of her son's filial piety.

3. Reincarnation

In a retcon version of the story, Xu and Bai are amongst the god and goddess, but they break the law in heaven and must repay by living through human lives. The human Xu saves a white snake that is Bai, and they meet again to begin the story of 'Madame White Snake'.

Source: Wikipedia – the free encyclopedia (English, 2008)



Actor Christopher Lee acting as Xu Xian with his female counterpart, the White Snake.

Adaptation

The story has been performed numerous times in Peking opera, Cantonese opera and other Chinese operas:

- The Legend of the White Serpent (1956), Japanese film made by Toho in collaboration with the Shaw Brothers. Ryo Ikebe and Shirley Yamaguchi starred in the film directed by Shiro Toyoda.
- The Tale of the White Serpent (1958), the first coloured anime feature film in Japan, released in the United States as Panda and the Magic Serpent.
- Madam White Snake (1962 film), also from Shaw Brothers. This version is a Huangmeixi opera. Both its Bai (Lin Dai) and Qingqing (Margaret Tu Chan) actors killed themselves a few years after the film was released. Feng Yueh directed. The music is by Fu-ling Wang on a libretto by Chun-ching Li.

In the West, there have been children's picture book adaptations of the legend, written by Western authors and illustrated by Chinese artists. They included:

- Legend of the White Serpent by A. Fullarton Prior, illustrated by Kwan Sang-Mei, published by Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, 1960; and
- Lady White Snake: A Tale From Chinese Opera, by Aaron Shepard, illustrated by Song Nang Zhang, Pan Asian Publications, Union City, California, 2001.
- The novella The Devil Wives of Li Fong by E. Hoffmann Price is based on the story.

There are at least 3 stage musical adaptations in Hong Kong. The first one is "Pai Niang Niang" created by Joseph Koo and Wong Jim, premiered in 1972. This production marked the start of musical theatre industry in Hong Kong. Another two included "White Snake, Green Snake" in 2005 created by Christopher Wong and "Legend of the White Snake, The" created by Leon Ko and Chris Shum of the musical movie Perhaps Love's fame.

Green Snake, a 1993 movie directed by Tsui Hark, told the story from the point of view of green snake Qingqing; this movie starred Joey Wong as Bai and Maggie Cheung as Qingqing.

New Legend of Madame White Snake (新白娘子传奇), a 1993 Taiwanese TV series.

In 2001 a TV drama series Madam White Snake starring Fann Wong, which further modified the plot.

Actresses such as Yoshiko Otaka, Yu So Chow, Lin Dai and Joey Wong had been involved in various movie adaptations of the story.

Source: Wikipedia – the free encyclopedia (English, 2008)

Part 1

白蛇传

峨眉山满坡古树藤蔓，岩石荆丛，在岩石与古树深处，藏着几处僧院寺观，野洞树穴。这里住着一位白蛇精与一位青蛇精，都是修炼千年以上的蛇仙，呼风唤雨，变幻莫测，本领十分了得。这一日，她们终于熬守不住洞府高寒，白云深锁的寂寞，经不住凡间男婚女嫁，市井繁华的诱惑，偷偷溜下山去，变化成两个青春貌美的少女，白蛇为主人，叫白素贞，青蛇为丫环叫小青，兴奋异常的来到人间天堂杭州游玩。

清明时节，西子湖畔断桥旁，男女游人如织，湖岸春山如黛，湖面倒影如翠，像这样山温水软，男欢女爱的人间美景，白素贞、小青看得目不暇接，兴奋新奇，谈谈说说，不觉天上乌云翻滚，下起雨来。姐妹俩忙到柳树下躲避，只见对面匆匆走来一位英俊青年，眉清目秀，儒雅斯文，撑着一把油布雨伞，高声呼唤湖上船夫渡他过江返回清波门，船夫将船靠泊岸边，柳树下两位年轻女子莺声燕语也在喊他：

“船家！船家！钱塘门去吗？天在下雨，行个方便，带我们一程。”青年男子命船夫停驶：“风大雨暴，柳下焉能避雨，快送二位娘子先到钱塘门，后送我去清波门，多付你船钱就是了！”

白素贞以深深万福谢过男子，急急跳上船来。只见她们罗衫罗裙早已浇透，男子忙把自己的雨伞借给他们，自己却淋在雨中。白素贞禁不住偷眼向男子望去，见他有答无问，低头不语，目不斜视，一脸的忠诚厚道，白素贞由不得心生爱慕，千百载修炼不动的心，陡起狂澜，砰砰乱跳，片刻，船已泊岸钱塘门，还在落雨，男子慷慨地将伞借给白氏主仆，白素贞让小青赶快打听青年名姓，青年说他姓许名仙，就在附近的清波门居住；白素贞指着岸上一角红楼邀请道：“请许官人明日来家中取伞，我家就住在滨河岸边红楼上，一定请君子早早光临寒舍。”



bái shé chuán

白蛇传

é méi shānmǎnpō gǔ shù téngmàn yán shí jīngcóng zài yán
峨眉山满坡古树藤蔓，岩石荆丛，在岩
shí yǔ gǔ shù shēnchù cángzhe jǐ chù sēngyuàn sì guān yě dòng
石与古树深处，藏着几处僧院寺观，野洞
shù xué zhè lǐ zhù zhe yī wèi bái shé jīng yǔ yī wèi qīngshé
树穴。这里住着一位白蛇精与一位青蛇
jīng dōushì xiū liàn qiānniányǐ shàngde shéxiān hū fēnghuàn
精，都是修炼千年以上的蛇仙，呼风唤
yǔ biànhuànmò cè běnlǐng shí fēn le dé zhè yī rì tā
雨，变幻莫测，本领十分了得。这一日，她
ménzhōngyú áo shǒubù zhù dòngfǔ gāo hán báiyún shēnsuǒ de jì
们终于熬守不住洞府高寒，白云深锁的寂
mò jīng bù zhù fán jiān nánhūn nǚ jià shì jǐng fán huáde yòu
寞，经不住凡间男婚女嫁，市井繁华的诱
huò tōu tōu liú xià shānqù biànhuà chéngliǎnggè qīngchūnmào měi
惑，偷偷溜下山去，变化成两个青春貌美
de shàonǚ bái shéwèi zhǔrén jiào bái sù zhēn qīngshé wèi yā
的少女，白蛇为主人，叫白素贞，青蛇为丫
huánjiào xiǎoqīng xīngfèn yì chángde lái dào rén jiān tiāntáng háng
环叫小青，兴奋异常的来到人间天堂杭
zhōuyóu wán
州游玩。

qīngmíngshí jié xī zǐ húpàn duànqiáopángnán nǚ yóu rén
清明时节，西子湖畔断桥旁，男女游人
rú zhī hú àn chūnshānrú dài hú miàndǎoyǐng rú cuì xiàngzhè
如织，湖岸春山如黛，湖面倒影如翠，像这

yàngshānwēnshuǐruǎn nán huānnǚ ài de rén jiānměi jǐng báisù
样 山 温 水 软，男 欢 女 爱 的 人 间 美 景，白 素
zhēn xiǎoqīngkàn dé mù bù xiá jiē xīngfèn xīn qí tán tán shuō
贞、小 青 看 得 目 不 暇 接，兴 奋 新 奇，谈 谈 说
shuō bù jué tiānshàngwū yúnfān gǔn xiàqǐ yǔ láí jiě mèiliǎ
说，不 觉 天 上 乌 云 翻 滚，下 起 雨 来。姐 妹 俩
máng dào liǔ shù xià duǒ bì zhǐ jiàn duì miàncōngcōngzǒu lái yī
忙 到 柳 树 下 躲 避，只 见 对 面 匆 匆 走 来 一
wèi yīngjùn qīngnián méi qīngmù xiù rú yǎ sī wén chēngzhe yī
位 英 俊 青 年，眉 清 目 秀，儒 雅 斯 文，撑 着 一
bǎ yóu bù yǔ sǎn gāoshēnghū huànhú shàngchuánfūdù tā guò
把 油 布 雨 伞，高 声 呼 唤 湖 上 船 夫 渡 他 过
jiāngfǎn huí qīngbō mén chuánfū jiāngchuánkào bóan biān liǔ
江 返 回 清 波 门，船 夫 将 船 靠 泊 岸 边，柳
shù xià liǎngwèi niánqīngnǚ zǐ yīngshēngyàn yǔ yě zài hǎn tā
树 下 两 位 年 轻 女 子 莺 声 燕 语 也 在 喊 他：

chuánjiā chuánjiā qián tángmén qùma tiān zài xià yǔ xíng
“船 家！船 家！钱 塘 门 去 吗？天 在 下 雨，行
gè fāngbiàn dài wǒmen yī chéng qīng niánnán zǐ mìngchuánfū
个 方 便，带 我 们 一 程。”青 年 男 子 命 船 夫
tíng shǐ fēngdà yǔ bào liǔ xià yān néngbì yǔ kuàisòngèr
停 驶：“风 大 雨 暴，柳 下 焉 能 避 雨，快 送 二
wèi niángzǐ xiāndào qián tángménhòu sòngwǒ qù qīngbō mén
位 娘 子 先 到 钱 塘 门，后 送 我 去 清 波 门，
duō fù nǐ chuánqiánjiù shì le
多 付 你 船 钱 就 是 了！”

bái sù zhēnyǐ shēn shēnwànfú xièguò nán zǐ jí jí tiào
白 素 贞 以 深 深 万 福 谢 过 男 子，急 急 跳

GLOSSARY

白蛇传	白蛇傳	Báishézhuan	the Story of the White Snake (traditional Chinese opera)
峨眉山	峨眉山	Éméi Shān	Mount Emei [Sichuān 四川 Province]
满	滿	mǎn	full; satisfied; Man [surname]
坡	坡	pō	a slope; sloping; Singapore
古	古	gǔ	ancient, old, age-old, archaic; ancient times; {literature, art} of ancient style, classical [like classical-style poetry]; {written} simple, honest, sincere; Gu [surname]
树	樹	shù	a tree; plant; set up, establish (mostly of abstract things); a screen, a partition; measure word for trees; Shu [surname]
藤	藤	téng	rattan, cane; vine
蔓	蔓	wàn	vine, tendril (of trailing plants)
岩石	岩石	yánshí	a rock
荆	荊	jīng	{botany} Chaste Tree, 《Vitex agnus-castus》 [used in Chinese medicine for gynecological conditions]; flogging staff made of chaste tree twigs (used to administer punishment); modest reference to one's wife; Jing (ancient name of the State of Chu during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period (770 - 476 BCE)); Jing [surname]
丛	叢	cóng	collect, crowd together, cluster; collection; crowd, group; thicket, clump, grove, shrubbery, bush(es); {measure word} ... patch(es) of ..., ... bush(es) of ... [used for grass, plants, leaves etc. growing together]; Cong [surname]
在	在	zài	in, on, at; exist, be present, be alive; be in a certain category or class [as in zàisuǒbùmiǎn 在所不免 "is (one of those things that is) unavoidable"]; Zai [surname]
与	與	yǔ	with, and, together with; give, offer; associate with, have contacts with; support, assist, commend, praise; {written} wait for, await
深处	深處	shēnchù	depths, inner reaches, recesses (of one's heart, a forest etc.)
藏着	藏著	cángzhe	hiding
几	幾	jǐ	several, some, a few; how many ...?
处	處	chù	place; department, office; {measure word} [used for places, location of buildings etc., e.g. liǎng chù fángzi 兩處房子/两处房子 "houses in two locations"]
僧院	僧院	sēngyuàn	Buddhist monastery
寺观	寺觀	sì-guān	Buddhist monasteries and Taoist temples; temples
野	埜	yě	open country, field; wilderness
洞	洞	dòng	hole, cavity, cave; deep valley, canyon; hollow, void; {written} (used like dòng 洞) go through, arrive, reach, pierce, penetrate; (of

			water, liquids) flow (down) rapidly, gush out; {medical} diarrhoea; thorough(ly), penetrating(ly), clear(ly), deep(ly); (when saying digits over the phone) "zero" [used like líng 零/〇 "zero"]
树穴	樹穴	shùxué	a hollow in a tree
这里	這裡	zhèli	here, this place
住着	住著	zhùzhe	residing, living, staying
一	一	yī	one, 1; alone; whole; once ... ; [as a digit, often pronounced "yāo" for clarity of understanding]; Yi [surname]
位	位	wèi	{measure word, formal/polite} ... lady/ladies/gentleman/gentlemen [used for persons]; place, position, location; status, situation, position; be located; throne; {math} digit, place; {physics} potential; Wei [surname]
白	白	bái	(of colour) white; (of daylight) bright, light; (of facts, the truth etc.) clear; plain, blank, pure; in vain, for nothing, futile, fruitless; free (of charge), gratis; (politically) white [symbolizing a counter-revolutionary or other undesirable political orientation]; funeral; give sb. an unfriendly look; {ethnology} the Bai national minority; Bai [surname]; say, state, explain; {theatre} spoken parts (in a Chinese opera etc.); {linguistics} (of Chinese text) written wrong or mispronounced; dialect; spoken (language), vernacular; colloquial [vs literary]
蛇	蛇	shé	snake, serpent
精	精	jīng	clever, sharp; refined, choice; extract, essence; excellent, best; fine [in contrast to rough, crude, coarse "cū"]; skilled, proficient; vigor, energy; sperm; {medical} essence (of life, reproduction etc.); polished white rice
青蛇	青蛇	qīngshé	{zoology} eurypholis major
都	都	dōu	all, both, every, in every case; (when preceding shì 是, indicates the cause of sth. that happened) it's all because of ...; (following a stressed subject, or in the pattern lián 連/连 ... dōu 都 ...) even ..., already ... [as in dōu shíyī diǎn le! 都十一點了/都十一点了! "It's eleven o'clock already!"]
是	是	shì	am, is, are ... [equating two things]; (in the pattern 是...是...) is it ...or is it ...?; "Yes!"; "Right!"
修炼	修煉	xiūliàn	practice asceticism, practice self-cultivation (especially of a Taoist)
千	千	qiān	thousand, 1,000; thousands, great many; kilo-; Qian [surname]
年	年	nián	year; yearly, annual; age; period of life [like childhood, middle age]; age, period [like of history]; harvest; New Year, lunar New Year

			writer]
有	有	yǒu	there is [are, were etc.]; be there, exist; have, own, possess; You [surname]
答	答	dá	reply, respond, answer; return (a visit, banquet etc.), reciprocate; repay (a favour) [in certain compound words pronounced dā]
无	無	wú	not have, not exist, not be there; no, not; no matter if, irrespective of; (used in a prohibitive sense) do not, must not ...; Wu [surname]
问	問	wèn	ask, inquire; inquire after (sb.'s health etc.); Wen [surname]
低头	低頭	dītóu	lower or hang the head; yield, bow, submit; {written} lower one's head, look down
不	不	bù	not; no
语	語	yǔ	language, words; speak, say; saying, idiom; signal, sign (language)
目不斜视	目不斜視	mù bù xiéshì	not look to either side, not be distracted
一脸	一臉	yīliǎn	the whole face
忠诚	忠誠	zhōngchéng	loyal, faithful
厚道	厚道	hòudao	honest and kind/generous
由不得	由不得	yóubude	be beyond one's control; cannot help (doing sth.)
得心	得心	déxīn	understand what is giving on (like of a child after a certain age)
心	心	xīn	heart; mind, feelings; centre, middle, core; {Chinese astronomy} Xin [one of the Èrshíbā Xiù 二十八宿 "28 Lunar Mansions of the Chinese zodiac"]; {anatomy} heart [as one of the wǔzàng 五臟/五脏 "five vital organs]
生	生	shēng	give birth to; live; life; unripe; raw, not thoroughly cooked; unprocessed, unrefined; unfamiliar, unacquainted; student (bound form, as in nǚshēng 女生 "female student", zhèngshìshēng 正式生 "regular student"); suffix for various kinds or groups of people (like yīshēng 醫生/医生 "medical doctor"); Sheng [surname]
爱慕	愛慕	àimù	yearn for, long for; be envious of, envy; adore, love, admire
千百	千百	qiānbǎi	hundreds and thousands; a large number of ...
载	載	zài	carry, be loaded with [like passengers, cargo]; everywhere (along the road); {written} and, at the same time, moreover; do, implement; begin, start; adorn, decorate; Zai [surname]
不动	不動	bùdòng	motionless, not moving, at rest, immobile; stand still
陡起	陡起	dǒuqǐ	begin suddenly; rise steeply
狂澜	狂瀾	kuánglán	huge waves; raging tide, desperate situation
砰砰	砰砰	pēngpēng	{onomatopoetic} rat-a-tat (or similar sound of a drum)
乱跳	亂跳	luàntiào	jump madly; thump (heart of excited person)
片刻	片刻	piànkè	very short period of time, instant; momentarily
已	已	yǐ	already [short for 已經/已经 yǐjīng]

还在	還在	hái zài	is still in the process of ...
落雨	落雨	luòyǔ	rain
慷慨	慷慨	kāngkǎi	vehement; generous, liberal
地	地	dì	earth, ground, land, floor, soil, field(s), farmland; place, locality, site, area; situation, position; background (of a painting, calligraphy etc.); (following specification of distance) a distance of ... [e.g. shí gōnglǐ dì 十公里地 "a distance of 10 km"]
伞	傘	sǎn	umbrella, parasol; something shaped like an umbrella; parachute; San [surname]
白氏	白氏	báishì	the common people; white (as a trade name)
主仆	主僕	zhǔpú	master and servant(s)
让	讓	ràng	let, allow; have or make (sb. do sth.), cause; yield, give in, give up; let sb. else have sth.
赶快	趕快	gǎnkuài	quickly
打听	打聽	dǎtīng	make inquiries
名姓	名姓	míngxìng	name and surname
说	說	shuō	speak, say, talk; explain, give an explanation; theory, doctrine, views; scold, criticize; act as go-between or matchmaker, introduce; refer to, hint, indicate; point to
他姓	他姓	tā xìng	his surname
许	許	xǔ	praise; promise; allow, permit; Xu [surname]
名	名	míng	name; fame, reputation; famous, well-known; {measure word} [used for persons of certain social status, reputation, profession etc.]
就	就	jiù	then, in this case; on the subject of, with regard to, concerning, regarding, in connection with, as far as (sth. is concerned); approach, move towards; take up, enter upon, start doing (sth.); comply with, yield to; avail oneself of (sth. at hand); at once, right away, in a moment; (adverb indicating that a preceding number/quantity/time is relatively small/few/early) as early as, as long ago as, as soon as, as much/many as; exactly, precisely; only, merely, just, nothing (or no one) else than; even if
在	在	zài	in, on, at; exist, be present, be alive; be in a certain category or class [as in zàisuǒbùmiǎn 在所不免 "is (one of those things that is) unavoidable"]; Zai [surname]
附近	附近	fùjìn	close(-by), adjacent; in the vicinity; neighbouring
居住	居住	jūzhù	live, dwell, reside
指着	指著	zhǐzhe	pointing to; referring to; being directed at (like criticism); depending on
岸上	岸上	ànshàng	on the bank
一角	一角	yíjiǎo	a corner, a nook; one "jiao" (ten cents); one quarter (of sth.); {zoology} the narwhal, monodon monoceros
红楼	紅樓	hónglóu	red chamber, magnificent chamber [mostly

			women's chambers in wealthy household]
邀请	邀請	yāoqǐng	invite; invitation
道	道	dào	way, path, road; line; method; morality, virtue, ethics; {philosophy} doctrine, principle (of learning/religion/ethics), course, (the right) orientation, justice; Daoism (Taoism); superstitious sect; {measure word} [used for narrow long shapes like rays, lightning, scars, door(way)s, walls, instructions, (math) problems, (test) questions, courses or dishes of a dinner, steps in a procedure, times, repetitions etc.]; speak, say; suppose, think; Dao [surname]; {administrative} (during the Táng 唐 Dynasty) prefecture; (in Japan) prefecture [like Běihǎidào 北海道 "Hokkaidō"]; (in North Korea) province; {unit of measure} used for hūmǐ 忽米 "one hundredth of a mm"
请	請	qǐng	ask, request; invite; please; call on, pay one's respects; question; inform, tell
官人	官人	guānrén	gentleman, sir (especially during the Sòng 宋 Dynasty), one's husband; government agent
明日	明日	míngrì	tomorrow; some day (in the future)
明	明	míng	bright, clear, evident; open, overt; know, understand; next (in time, sequence etc.); the Ming Dynasty (1386-1644); Míng [surname]
日来	日來	rìlái	recently, lately
家中	家中	jiā-zhōng	(at) home, in one's house
取	取	qǔ	take, get, obtain; seek, court; select, choose; verb complement added to certain verbs (i.e. "tīng", "kàn" etc.) to indicate realization of the action expressed by the main verb; Qu [surname]
家	家	jiā	family, household; home, residence; expert/specialist in a certain field [like zuòjiā 作家 "writer"]; {philosophy} school (of thought) [like rújiā 儒家 "the Confucian school"]; party, side; {humble} my ...; {regionalism} (of animals) tamed, broken, domesticated; {measure word} [used for families, companies, hotels, stores etc.]; Jia [surname]
就	就	jiù	then, in this case; on the subject of, with regard to, concerning, regarding, in connection with, as far as (sth. is concerned); approach, move towards; take up, enter upon, start doing (sth.); comply with, yield to; avail oneself of (sth. at hand); at once, right away, in a moment; (adverb indicating that a preceding number/quantity/time is relatively small/few/early) as early as, as long ago as, as soon as, as much/many as; exactly, precisely; only, merely, just, nothing (or no one) else than; even if

住	住	zhù	live, dwell, reside; lodge, stay at (as in an inn); stop, halt, cease; {grammar} verb complement indicating that the action of the verb has been securely obtained, completed etc.; verb complement used after "de 得" (be able to ...) and after "bu 不" (not be able to ...)
滨河	濱河	bīnhé	edge of a river
滨	濱	bīn	water's edge, bank, shore; be near, border on (a sea, river etc.); Harbin
河岸	河岸	hé'àn	river bank, riverside
红	紅	hóng	red (colour); {informal} be popular, be "hot", be in great demand; red cloth [hung to symbolize festive occasions, success, happiness, good luck etc.]; {figurative} (politically) "red" [i.e. Communist, socialist-minded, revolutionary]; {economy} dividend, bonus; Hong [surname]
楼上	樓上	lóushàng	upper floor or deck, upstairs
一定	一定	yīdìng	fixed, determined, definite, regular, specific; certainly, definitely, surely; must, bound to; certain, particular; fair amount of
君子	君子	jūnzǐ	perfect gentleman, man of high virtue; man noted for moral integrity and great intelligence; {formal} you (a form of address by a wife to her husband); upper-class person
早早	早早	zǎozǎo	very early; at a very early point
光临	光臨	guānglín	(your) visit; (your) presence [used in invitations]
寒舍	寒舍	hánshè	(my) humble home, (my) impoverished family

Reading Comprehension Test

Part 1

*What does the underlined character/ word/ phrase marked in BOLD mean?
Supply the correct answer.*

1. 白蛇**传**

- a. snake
- b. white snake
- c. play
- d. transmission, a story transmitted

2. **峨眉山**

- a. Emei mountains
- b. a place in Hangzhou
- c. a city where White Snake was born
- d. Emei City in Sichuan Province

3. 满**坡**古树藤蔓

- a. slope
- b. shore
- c. mountain view
- d. trunk of a tree

4. **岩石**荆丛

- a. slope
- b. thorns
- c. rock

5. 在岩石与古树**深处**

- a. abyss
- b. place
- c. ancient
- d. deep

6. 藏着几处**僧院寺观**

- a. appearance
- b. view
- c. monk
- d. a Buddhist monastery

7. 野**洞**树穴

- a. cave, grotto, ravine
- b. open country
- c. hole
- d. tree

偷偷 tōu tōu

【Definition】
stealthily/secretly/covertly/on the sly

19b.

青春 qīng chūn

【Definition】 youth/youthfulness

20a.

主人 zhǔ rén

【Definition】 master/host

21 d.

白素贞 bái sù zhēn

【Definition】 (name of a person) Bai Suzhen, from Madam White Snake

22a.

小青 xiǎo qīng

【Definition】 name of a person, Xiaoqing, from Madam White Snake

23d.

杭州 háng zhōu Hangzhou (city)
游 yóu to swim; float, drift; wander, roam
玩 wán play with, joke, enjoy

24a

清明 qīng míng Qingming
时节 shí jié season/time
Qingming, Pure Brightness [the fifth of the 24 solar periods, approximately April fifth, the time for paying respects to the dead]; orderly and lawful (government); calm and composed; clear and bright

25a.

船 chuán ship, boat, vessel

夫 fū, fú man, male adult, husband; those

将 jiāng, jiàng will, going to, future; general

船 chuán 靠 kào lean on, trust, depend on; near

泊 bó, pō anchor vessel; lie at anchor

岸边 àn biān shore

26a.

带 dài belt, girdle, band, strap, zone

我们 wǒ men we/us/ourselves

一 yī one; a, an; alone. 笔划 "横".

程 chéng journey, trip; schedule, agenda

27a

风 fēng wind; air; manners, atmosphere

大雨 dà yǔ heavy rain

暴 bào, pù violent, brutal, tyrannical

28c.

以 yǐ by means of; thereby, therefore; consider as; in order to

深深 shēn shēn deep/profound

万 wàn ten thousand; innumerable

福 fú, fù happiness, good fortune, blessing

29d.

低头 dī tóu

【Definition】 bow head

30c.

君子 jūn zi

【Definition】 nobleman/person of noble character

Part 2

白素贞带着青儿向许仙深施一礼飘然而去。望着两位小姐远去的身影，许仙愣怔许久，心中也生爱慕：这位小姐貌如天仙，对人和蔼，令人难以忘怀。

第二天，许仙早早来到滨河红楼前，小青已守候门前多时，白素贞见许仙如约来到，十分欣喜，殷勤地端出早已备好的酒菜，酬谢许仙雨中慷慨借伞的情谊，劝酒时，白素贞有意地探询起许仙的身世。

许仙是位苦命人，自幼父母双亡，由胞姐许氏抚养长大，姐夫家并不宽裕，将他推荐到药铺做了个小夥计，许仙做事勤恳忠实，深得信任，昨日是母亲的忌日，请假到灵隐山后祭扫母坟，归途有缘遇见白氏主仆。

白素贞听说许仙是个无依无靠的贫家子弟。芳心一动，起身叫过小青要她再三打听许公子是否已娶有妻室？如若尚未婚配，求青儿做月老牵红线为她与许仙做媒配鸳鸯，说罢含羞避进内室。

小青心直口快是个急性子，三言两语地盘问起许仙：“许官人，我们小姐问你可有妻室？”

“小生孤苦伶仃，何谈娶亲二字。”

小青拍掌叫好：“您既没有娶亲，我家小姐也没有出嫁，再说我们主仆二人在这儿没亲没故的，我家小姐意欲与您结为百年佳偶，您意下如何？”

许仙听说此意，真是喜出望外，只是顾虑家贫无钱置办彩礼，无钱养活家小，小青却要他不必发愁：“这钱么？您就不用发愁了，我们先老爷去世后，留有一笔丰厚的遗产，平日吃穿花用是足够的了。您既在药铺做夥计，我家小姐又深明药理，会号脉诊病，成亲后，开个药店既能治病救人，又能养活家小，岂不甚好！”

许仙真是大喜过望，马上起身要回去禀知姐姐与姐夫，待

送过聘礼后，再订日子迎娶小姐过门。小青劝道：“哎，要什么聘礼呀！您那把雨伞就是订亲的上好聘礼，今天就是吉日良辰，我点上花烛您们二位就可以拜堂成亲了，不用惊动你家姐姐与姐夫，不用花一钱送一礼，就娶个漂亮的弟媳妇回家，他们该有多高兴啊！”

这种突如其来的幸运，真叫许仙不知如何是好，他是个老实人，对这等天赐良缘，当然是求之不得的欢喜，红着脸，点头不语。

许仙答应了婚事，小青里里外外地忙碌起来，刹那间堂屋里红烛高照，喜帐高悬，身着凤冠霞帔的白素贞楚楚动人地走出堂来，听凭小青一人摆布。

又是证婚人，又是主婚人的小青热热闹闹地喊道：“奏乐，换新人。”

邻室果然有喜庆的乐声传来。小青又喊：“先拜天地，后拜高堂，夫妻对拜。”

礼拜毕，一对新人送进洞房，永结百年好合。

婚后，夫妇恩爱异常。不久白素贞带着许仙辞别家人，搬到镇江金山脚下开了一处药店“保和堂”，白素贞把脉诊病，许仙进药卖药，夫妻俩救治不少危难病人，渐渐地“保和堂”名扬四外，生意兴隆。许仙自幼孤苦而贫穷，自成亲后，在家有人疼爱，出外为民解除痛苦，体味到了人生的甜美幸福，不知不觉白素贞已身怀有孕。

镇江金山寺有位法海高僧，多日来，静坐禅堂，觉出金山寺下有股妖雾笼罩，空气十分异样，掐算出峨眉山白蛇精携青蛇精来此地定居。不觉十分气恼，江南一带庙多、经多，乃是佛家圣地，岂能容此妖孽生存，事不宜迟，他更衣持杖，亲自下山降服蛇精，度化许仙。

许仙正在堂内忙碌生意，只见门外隐隐地走进一位白发高

僧，点名要见许仙，自我介绍是从金山寺赶来要为许施主治病的僧人。许仙客气地将他请进后堂，奉上茶来，法海无语，沉重地上上下下打量着许仙，看得许仙毛骨悚然，良久，法海才开口：“观看施主满脸黑气，浑身的的不祥，果真是被妖孽所缠。”

许仙不解其意，惶恐惊惧，追问道：“妖孽现在何方？如何要与我过不去？”

法海压低了声音恐吓道：“这妖孽就在施主身边，不是别人，正是施主的妻子白素贞，这白素贞貌似天仙，美丽温和，实乃蛇精所化，你若执迷不悟，旧后必受其害！”

许仙被这意外的警告吓得不知所措，一时绝不能相信美貌善心的妻子，竟是害人的妖精所变，慌乱无主连连责问法海：

“娘子既要害我，为何与我恩爱异常？为何给我生儿育女？”

“此乃迷惑你的手段，时机到来，定会将你吞吃腹内！”

“她每日废寝忘食，医治病人难道也是迷惑于我么？”

老实人一连串执著的问题，问得法海哑口无言，深深地叹息：

“许官人，老僧喜你善根甚深，才亲自下山指点于你，谁想你妄念太痴，说也无益了。也罢！待到今年端阳佳节，你劝她多喝几杯雄黄酒，待到她身现原形，你就知道我不是骗你了。”

法海告辞而去。许仙回到柜台想来想去：突如其来的法海和尚究竟是何人？他的胡言乱语究竟是何用意？过了几日，他就渐渐淡忘此事。

端午节到了，依扛南民俗，这一天家家户户绑扎艾叶点燃，熏杀五毒害虫，百虫五毒十分惧怕此日，即使有千年修行道法的白蛇与青蛇到此日也是浑身无力，心神恍惚，会借故到深山躲避，但今年痴情的白素贞不愿离开丈夫寸步，怀着侥幸守在店里，小青劝说不动，只好自己躲了。



bái sù zhēndài zhe qīngér xiàngxǔ xiān shēnshī yī lǐ piāo rán ér
白素贞带着青儿向许仙深施一礼飘然而
qù wàng zhe liǎngwèi xiǎojiě yuǎnqù de shēnyǐngxǔ xiānlèng
去。望着两位小姐远去的身影，许仙愣
zhēngxǔ jiǔ xīn zhōngyě shēngài mù zhèwèi xiǎojiě mào rú tiān
怔许久，心中也生爱慕：这位小姐貌如天
xiān duì rén hé ǎi lìng rén nán yǐ wàng huái
仙，对人和蔼，令人难以忘怀。

dì èr tiān xǔ xiānzǎo zǎolái dàobīn héhóng lóuqián xiǎo
第二天，许仙早早来到滨河红楼前，小
qīngyǐ shǒuhòumén qiánduō shí báisù zhēnjiàn xǔ xiānrú yuē lái
青已守候门前多时，白素贞见许仙如约来
dào shí fēn xīn xǐ yīn qín dì duān chū zǎo yǐ bèi hǎo de jiǔ
到，十分欣喜，殷勤地端出早已备好的酒
cài chóuxiè xǔ xiānyǔ zhōngkāng kǎijiè sǎnde qíngyì quàn jiǔ
菜，酬谢许仙雨中慷慨借伞的情谊，劝酒
shí bái sù zhēnyǒu yì dì tàn xúnqǐ xǔ xiānde shēnshì
时，白素贞有意地探询起许仙的身世。

xǔ xiānshì wèikǔ mìng rén zì yòu fù mǔ shuāngwángyóu
许仙是位苦命人，自幼父母双亡，由
bāo jiě xǔ shì fǔ yǎngcháng dà jiě fū jiā bìngbù kuānyù jiāng
胞姐许氏抚养长大，姐夫家并不宽裕，将
tā tuī jiàn dào yào pū zuò le gè xiǎohuǒ jì xǔ xiānzhuòshì qín
他推荐到药铺做了个小夥计，许仙做事勤
kěn zhōngshí shēndé xìn rèn zuó rì shì mǔqīn de jì rì qǐng
恳忠实，深得信任，昨日是母亲的忌日，请
jiǎ dàolíng yǐn shānhòu jì sǎomǔ fén guītú yǒuyuányù jiànbái
假到灵隐山后祭扫母坟，归途有缘遇见白



yīngyàn dǎo shì yīngyàn bù guòhòu lái yòuzài fángliángshàngchū
 “应 验 倒 是 应 验，不 过 后 来 又 在 房 梁 上 出
 xiànmǎngshé dà jiā dōushuōcǐ nǎi cānglóngjiànglín shì gè fù
 现 莽 蛇，大 家 都 说 此 乃 苍 龙 降 临，是 个 富
 guì jí zhào
 贵 吉 兆。”

nǐ yuányǐ bèibái shé xià sǐ shìtā dào dé xiāncǎo
 “你 原 已 被 白 蛇 吓 死，是 她 盗 得 仙 草，
 cái jiāngnǐ jiù huó zhè cānglóngnǎi shì tā yòngbái líng suǒ
 才 将 你 救 活，这 苍 龙 乃 是 她 用 白 绫 所
 huà ruò fēi yāoguài yān néngyǒu cǐ běn lǐng
 化，若 非 妖 怪，焉 能 有 此 本 领!”

rú cǐ shuōlái wǒ niángzǐ màosǐ jiù wǒ xìngmìngzhēn
 “如 此 说 来，我 娘 子 冒 死 救 我 性 命，真
 nǎi shì gè hǎorén nǎ
 乃 是 个 好 人 哪!”

tā bù guòshì tān liànnǐ de qīngchūn yī dàn niánmào xiāo
 “她 不 过 是 贪 恋 你 的 青 春，一 旦 年 貌 消
 shī qīngchūnbù zài nǐ jiù huì zàngsòngzài shé fù zhī nèi
 失，青 春 不 再，你 就 会 葬 送 在 蛇 腹 之 内。”

xǔ xiānběn shì gè bèixià pò dǎn le de rén xiànzài yòu
 许 仙 本 是 个 被 吓 破 胆 了 的 人，现 在 又
 tīng jǐng gào bù zhī suǒ cuò qǐ qiú jiě jiù fǎ hǎi shuō
 听 警 告，不 知 所 措，乞 求 解 救。法 海 说：

zhǐ yǒu guī yī fó jiāo cái néngjiě jiù nǐ de xìngmìng
 “只 有 皈 依 佛 教，才 能 解 救 你 的 性 命。”

xǔ xiānbù jiā sī kǎo dāngchǎngbài fǎ hǎi wèishī fǎ hǎi
 许 仙 不 加 思 考，当 场 拜 法 海 为 师，法 海

GLOSSARY

应验	應驗	yìngyàn	come true, be fulfilled (of prophecies, expectations etc.)
倒是	倒是	dàoshì	on the contrary, but, yet; but actually, but really; [also pronounced "dàoshi"]
不过	不過	bùguò	but, however, nevertheless; only
不	不	bù	not; no
过后	過後	guòhòu	from now on, in the future; afterwards, later
后来	後來	hòulái	afterwards, later
又	又	yòu	again; also; on the other hand ...; then [indicating one action happening right after another]; (in the pattern 又...又... yòu ...yòu ...) both ... and ...
在	在	zài	in, on, at; exist, be present, be alive; be in a certain category or class [as in zàisuǒbùmiǎn 在所不免 "is (one of those things that is) unavoidable"]; Zai [surname]
房梁	房梁	fángliáng	house beam
上	上	shàng	on, on top of ...; first (in a series); go up, go up to; go to; last, the previous [like shàng (gè) xīngqīwǔ 上(個)星期五 "last Friday"]; bolt, lock (a door etc.); [used after a verb as a resultative ending to indicate the amount or extent reached]
出现	出現	chūxiàn	appear, emerge, happen
莽	莽	mǎng	thick growth of grass; rash, careless; grass; big, large; bamboo
蛇	蛇	shé	snake, serpent
大家	大家	dàjiā	everybody, everyone, all of us/you (often used in reference to the members of an audience etc.); (after the pronouns nǐmen 你們/你们, wǒmen 我們/我们, zánmen 咱們/咱们, or tāmen 他們/他们:) all of (you/us/them); master, authority, expert; a powerful family
都	都	dōu	all, both, every, in every case; (when preceding shì 是, indicates the cause of sth. that happened) it's all because of ...; (following a stressed subject, or in the pattern lián 連/连 ... dōu 都 ...) even ..., already ... [as in dōu shíyī diǎn le! 都十一點了/都十一点了! "It's eleven o'clock already!"]
说	說	shuō	speak, say, talk; explain, give an explanation; theory, doctrine, views; scold, criticize; act as go-between or matchmaker, introduce; refer to, hint, indicate; point to
此	此	cǐ	this; now, here
乃	乃	nǎi	be, become; thereupon; only if, only then; you, your
苍龙	蒼龍	Cānglóng	{Chinese astronomy} Black Dragon [name of

			the seven eastern constellations of the Èrshíbā Xiù 二十八宿 "28 Lunar Mansions of the Chinese zodiac"; Jupiter; ancient legendary demon; evil-doer
降临	降臨	jiànglín	arrive, befall; come
是	是	shì	am, is, are ... [equating two things]; (in the pattern 是...是...) is it ...or is it ...?; "Yes!"; "Right!"
个	個	gè	{measure word} (usually pronounced in the qīngshēng 輕聲/轻声 "light tone") [used before a noun not having a dedicated measure word of its own, e.g. sān gè xīngqī 三個星期/三个星期 "three weeks", liǎng gè wèntí 兩個問題/两个问题 "two questions/problems"]; (contraction of yīgè 一個/一个, used between a verb and its object) a ...; (pronounced with full fourth tone) individual
富贵	富貴	fùguì	riches and honour, wealth and high position
吉兆	吉兆	jízhaò	good omen
你	你	nǐ	you [second person, singular]; one, anyone
原已	原已	yuányǐ	already; previously
被	被	bèi	(as passive prefix) be ...; by [followed by a verb: indicates passive voice, used directly before the verb without mentioning the doer of the action]; quilt; {written} cover (with); suffer, meet, encounter
白	白	bái	(of colour) white; (of daylight) bright, light; (of facts, the truth etc.) clear; plain, blank, pure; in vain, for nothing, futile, fruitless; free (of charge), gratis; (politically) white [symbolizing a counter-revolutionary or other undesirable political orientation]; funeral; give sb. an unfriendly look; {ethnology} the Bai national minority; Bai [surname]; say, state, explain; {theatre} spoken parts (in a Chinese opera etc.); {linguistics} (of Chinese text) written wrong or mispronounced; dialect; spoken (language), vernacular; colloquial [vs literary]
吓死	嚇死	xiàsǐ	be frightened to death, die of fright; frighten to death
她	她	tā	she (third person singular, feminine); {formal} she (as a reference to one's country, party, flag etc.)
盜	盜	dào	rob, steal, burglarize; robber, thief, burglar
得	得	de	{grammar} (as verb suffix) able to ...; to the degree of ...[used after certain verbs to indicate ability, possibility, or achievement to a certain degree, e.g. wǒ kàn de hěn qīngchū 我看得很清楚 "I could see it clearly"]
仙草	仙草	xiāncǎo	{botany, Chinese medicine} the Mesona herb, « Mesona Procumbens Hemsl. » [plant with medicinal uses or to make a cooling summer drink and jellied summer food; also called

Reading Comprehension Test

Part 4

1. Choose the correct answer for the characters, words/phrases/sentence parts in bold underlined below.

“应验倒是 (1)应验，不过后来又在房梁上出现莽蛇，大家都说此乃苍(2)龙降临，是个富贵吉兆。”

“你原已被白蛇吓死，是她盗得仙草，才将你救活，这苍龙乃是她用白绫所化，若非妖怪，焉能有此本领!”

“(3)如此说来，我娘子冒死救我(4)性命，真乃是个好人哪!”

“她不过是贪恋你的青春，一旦年貌消失，(5)青春不再，你就会葬送在蛇腹之内。”

(6) 许仙本是个被吓破胆了的人，现在又听警告，不知所措，乞求解救。法海说：“只有皈依佛教，(7) 才能解救你的性命。”

许仙 (8) 不加思考，当场拜法海为师，法海要带许仙回寺剃度出家，关键时刻，许仙又犹豫不决了。他舍不得妻子的恩爱，舍不得妻子腹中的许家骨肉。法海看破他的心思，略施小计，假说先带他到庙内拈香还愿，然后再将蛇精与他的孽缘因果说清，(9) 生死福祸由许仙自己选择。(10) 许仙随法海到达庙内，立刻便被几个小和尚锁进禅房，不准回转家门，被迫苦读法华经卷。

- (1) a. must verify, examine, b. must not verify, c. has been verified, d. should not verify.
- (2) a. dragon boat festival, b. dragon befall, c. a symbol of the emperor, d. imperial seal
- (3) a. so to say, b. that way of not saying it, c. cannot say, d. must be said.
- (4) a. living, b. existing, c. life, d. eternal life as a Daoist sage
- (5) a. young, b. becoming old, c. remaining youthful, d. no longer young
- (6) a. Xu Xian is scared, b. Xu Xian ruins his gall bladder, c. Xu Xian is afraid to ruin his gall bladder, d. Xu Xian never ruined his gall bladder.
- (7) a. save your life, b. ability to save your life, c. cannot save your life, d. will not save your life
- (8) a. increase reflection and thinking, b. not increase reflection and thinking, c. no reflection and thinking at all, d. will increase reflection and thinking.
- (9) a. Death and life, fortune and misfortune cannot be determined.
b. Xu Xian cannot determine his death and life, fortune and misfortune.
c. Death and life, fortune and misfortune of Xu Xian depend on his own choice.
d. Death and life, fortune and misfortune have all been chosen by Xu Xian.

- (10) a. Xu Xian followed Fahai.
b. Fahai followed Xu Xian to the temple inside.
c. Xu Xian followed Fahai to the temple inside.
d. Fahai could not follow Xu Xian.

2. Insert the missing characters/words/phrases and sentence parts in the correct order.

Items to be inserted:

a. 金山 b. 拆散夫妻 c. 公夫 d. 高德的和尚 e. 为所欲 f. 法海也施法术调动护江神将 g. 未归 h. 淹 i. 胎气 j. 白娘子 k. 胎.

许仙一连三日 (1), 白素贞情知不妙, 带着小青赶到了 (2) 寺门前要人, 小青火冒三丈, 对着寺门高声叫骂: “我家小姐与许相 (3) 唱妇随恩爱情真, 你这老匹夫活活 (4), 破坏团圆, 心术太坏, 今日你若放出许官人, 万事不讲, 倘若迟延, 我就让水涌长江, (5) 没你的寺院!”

白素贞急忙喝住小青, 缓和地向法海赔笑道: “我与许仙结良缘同来镇江, 经营药店, 解救人间病痛, 现已是七月怀 (6), 就要临盆, 求禅师替我素贞着想, 发下慈悲心, 还我许郎。” “白素贞! 你休痴心妄想。许仙前生是位 (7), 岂能与你这妖精配成夫妻, 你如果 (8) 为, 我一定对你严惩不饶!”

铁石心肠的法海毫不动容, 白素贞无奈只得与小青依仗千年道行调动来长江各水族的兵将, 将长江大水漫过金山, (9), 双方你来我往, 展开一场殊死搏斗, 白素贞终于敌不过神将之力, 被触 (10), 败下阵来, 在小青掩护下, 退败至杭州。

被锁在禅房的许仙, 哪有心思读经卷, 心想的都是 (11)。

3. Insert the missing characters/words/phrases and sentence parts:

忽然外面传来惊天动地的喊杀声, 看守他的小沙弥悄悄告诉他:

“是你家娘子找你来了!” 果然有妻子焦急地呼唤: “许郎啊! 许郎, 你到底在哪里? 为妻找你来了!”

许仙心如刀绞, 跪在沙弥面前, 求他放出他去见妻子一面。这时获胜归来的法海看见许仙如热锅上的蚂蚁般心神不定, 失望得很: “似这等凡心不死, 如何能出家修行? 也罢, 我赐你神风一阵, 给你与白妖一重聚之日。”

一阵狂风骤起, 许仙双足离地而飞, 飘飘摇摇被送往西湖边, 断桥上。

惨败的白素贞带着小青落魄地来到西湖断桥, (1) 依旧, 但美满姻缘已不复昨日, 白素贞倚着小青艰难行走, 伤感落泪, 小青咬牙切齿, 痛骂许仙狼心狗肺。白素贞仍旧心疼地维护丈夫: “许郎疑惧我, 疏远我本是常情, 要怪只怪老法海无缘无故拆散别人的恩爱夫妻。”

这时天地间骤然狂风刮起, 飘飘扬扬从天上降下一个人来, 落在白素贞面前, 这人正是许官人。小青一见许仙份外眼红, 抽出利剑直朝许仙刺去, 白素贞忙用身体护卫丈夫, 小青依旧不依不饶地追杀许仙, 许仙痛悔地跪在娘子面前乞求饶命, 白素贞心疼地埋

Answer Key on Test Part 4

1. (1) a.

应 yī ng, yì ng should, ought to, must
验 yàn test, examine, inspect; verify

(2) b.

龙 lóng dragon; symbolic of emperor
降临 jiàng lín befall

(3) a.

如此 rú cǐ in this way/so
说 shuō , yuè, shuì speak, say, talk; scold, upbraid
来 lái come, coming; return, returning

(4) c.

性命 xì ng mì ng

(5) d.

青春 qī ng chū n youth/youthfulness
不再 bù zài no more/no longer

(6) c.

许仙 xǔ xiā n name of a person, Xu Xian, from Madam White Snake
本 bě n root, origin, source; basis
是 shì indeed, yes, right; to be; demonstrative pronoun, this, that
个 gè, gě numerary adjunct, piece; single
被 bèi passive indicator 'by'; bedding
吓 xià, hè scare, frighten; intimidate
破 pò break, ruin, destroy; rout
胆 dǎ n gall bladder; bravery, courage
了 le, liǎ o, liào to finish; particle of completed action

的 de, dè, dí, dì possessive, adjectival suffix

人 rén man; people; mankind; someone else

(7) b.

才能 cáí néng talent/ability/capacity

解救 jiě jiù rescue/save

你 nǐ you, second person pronoun

的 de, dè, dí, dì possessive, adjectival suffix

性命 xìng mìng (n) life

(8) b.

不 bù no, not; un-; negative prefix

加 jiā add to, increase, augment

思考 sī kǎ o think/reflect/ponder

(9) d.

生 shē ng life, living, lifetime; birth

死 sǐ die; dead; death

福 fú, fù happiness, good fortune, blessing

祸 huò misfortune, calamity, disaster

由 yóu cause, reason; from

许仙 xǔ xiā n name of a person, Xu Xian, from Madam White Snake

自己 zì jǐ self/(reflexive pronoun)/own

选择 xuǎ n zé to select/to pick/to choose/to make a choice

(10) c.

随 suí follow, listen to, submit to

法海 fà hǎ i name of a Buddhist monk, Fahai, from Madam White Snake

到达 dào dá to reach/to arrive

庙 miào temple, shrine; imperial court

内 nèi inside



Appendix

The Entire Text

白蛇传

峨眉山满坡古树藤蔓，岩石荆丛，在岩石与古树深处，藏着几处僧院寺观，野洞树穴。这里住着一位白蛇精与一位青蛇精，都是修炼千年以上的蛇仙，呼风唤雨，变幻莫测，本领十分了得。这一日，她们终于熬守不住洞府高寒，白云深锁的寂寞，经不住凡间男婚女嫁，市井繁华的诱惑，偷偷溜下山去，变化成两个青春貌美的少女，白蛇为主人，叫白素贞，青蛇为丫环叫小青，兴奋异常的来到人间天堂杭州游玩。

清明时节，西子湖畔断桥旁，男女游人如织，湖岸春山如黛，湖面倒影如翠，像这样山温水软，男欢女爱的人间美景，白素贞、小青看得目不暇接，兴奋新奇，谈谈说说，不觉天上乌云翻滚，下起雨来。姐妹俩忙到柳树下躲避，只见对面匆匆走来一位英俊青年，眉清目秀，儒雅斯文，撑着一把油布雨伞，高声呼唤湖上船夫渡他过江返回清波门，船夫将船靠泊岸边，柳树下两位年轻女子莺声燕语也在喊他：

“船家！船家！钱塘门去吗？天在下雨，行个方便，带我们一程。”

“青年男子命船夫停驶：“风大雨暴，柳下焉能避雨，快送二位娘子先到钱塘门，后送我去清波门，多付你船钱就是了！”

白素贞以深深万福谢过男子，急急跳上船来。只见她们罗衫罗裙早已浇透，男子忙把自己的雨伞借给他们，自己却淋在雨中。白素贞禁不住偷眼向男子望去，见他有答无问，低头不语，目不斜视，一脸的忠诚厚道，白素贞由不得心生爱慕，千百载修炼不动的心，陡起狂澜，砰砰乱跳，片刻，船已泊岸钱塘门，还在落雨，男子慷慨地将伞借给白氏主仆，白素贞让小青赶快打听青年名姓，青年说他姓许名仙，就在附近的清波门居住；白素贞指着岸上一角红楼邀请道：“请许官人明日来家中取伞，我家就住在滨河岸边红楼上，一定请君子早早光临寒舍。”

白素贞带着青儿向许仙深施一礼飘然而去。望着两位小姐远去的身影，许仙愣怔许久，心中也生爱慕：这位小姐貌如天仙，对人和蔼，令人难以忘怀。

第二天，许仙早早来到滨河红楼前，小青已守候门前多时，白素贞见许仙如约来到，十分欣喜，殷勤地端出早已备好的酒菜，酬谢许仙雨中慷慨借伞的情谊，劝酒时，白素贞有意地探询起许仙的身世。

许仙是位苦命人，自幼父母双亡，由胞姐许氏抚养长大，姐夫家并不宽裕，将他推荐到药铺做了个小夥计，许仙做事勤恳忠实，深得信任，昨日是母亲的忌日，请假到灵隐山后祭扫母坟，归途有缘遇见白氏主仆。

白素贞听说许仙是个无依无靠的贫家子弟。芳心一动，起身叫过小青要她再三打听许公子是否已娶有妻室？如若尚未婚配，求青儿做月老牵红线为她与许仙做媒配鸳鸯，说罢含羞避进内室。

小青心直口快是个急性子，三言两语地盘问起许仙：“许官人，我们小姐问你可有妻室？”

“小生孤苦伶仃，何谈娶亲二字。”

小青拍掌叫好：“您既没有娶亲，我家小姐也没有出嫁，再说我们主仆二人在这儿没亲没故的，我家小姐意欲与您结为百年佳偶，您意下如何？”

许仙听说此意，真是喜出望外，只是顾虑家贫无钱置办彩礼，无钱养活家小，小青却要他不必发愁：“这钱么？您就不用发愁了，我们先老爷去世后，留有一笔丰厚的遗产，平日吃穿花用是足够的了。您既在药铺做夥计，我家小姐又深明药理，会号脉诊病，成亲后，开个药店既能治病救人，又能养活家小，岂不甚好！”

许仙真是大喜过望，马上起身要回去禀知姐姐与姐夫，待送过聘礼后，再订日子迎娶小姐过门。小青劝道：“哎，要什么聘礼呀！您那把雨伞就是订亲的上好聘礼，今天就是吉日良辰，我点上花烛您二位就可以拜堂成亲了，不用惊动你家姐姐与姐夫，不用花一钱送一礼，就娶个漂亮的弟媳妇回家，他们该有多高兴啊！”

这种突如其来的幸运，真叫许仙不知如何是好，他是个老实人，对这等天赐良缘，当然是求之不得的欢喜，红着脸，点头不语。

许仙答应了婚事，小青里里外外地忙碌起来，刹那间堂屋里红烛高照，喜帐高悬，身着凤冠霞帔的白素贞楚楚动人地走出堂来，听凭小青一人摆布。

又是证婚人，又是主婚人的小青热热闹闹地喊道：“奏乐，搀新人。”

邻室果然有喜庆的乐声传来。小青又喊：“先拜天地，后拜高堂，夫妻对拜。”

礼拜毕，一对新人送进洞房，永结百年好合。

婚后，夫妇恩爱异常。不久白素贞带着许仙辞别家人，搬到镇江金山脚下开了一处药店“保和堂”，白素贞把脉诊病，许仙进药卖药，夫妻俩救治不少危难病人，渐渐地“保和堂”名扬四外，生意兴隆。许仙自幼孤苦而贫穷，自成亲后，在家有人疼爱，出外为民解除痛苦，体味到了人生的甜美幸福，不知不觉白素贞已身怀有孕。

镇江金山寺有位法海高僧，多日来，静坐禅堂，觉出金山寺下有股妖雾笼罩，空气十分异样，掐算出峨眉山白蛇精携青蛇精来此地定居。不觉十分气恼，江南一带庙多、经多，乃是佛家圣地，岂能容此妖孽生存，事不宜迟，他更衣持杖，亲自下山降服蛇精，度化许仙。

许仙正在堂内忙碌生意，只见门外隐隐地走进一位白发高僧，点名要见许仙，自我介绍是从金山寺赶来要为许施主治病的僧人。许仙客气地将他请进后堂，奉上茶来，法海无语，沉重地上上下下打量着许仙，看得许仙毛骨悚然，良久，法海才开口：“观看施主满脸黑气，浑身的不好，果真是被妖孽所缠。”

许仙不解其意，惶恐惊惧，追问道：“妖孽现在何方？如何要与我过不去？”

法海压低了声音恐吓道：“这妖孽就在施主身边，不是别人，正是施主的妻子白素贞，这白素贞貌似天仙，美丽温和，实乃蛇精所化，你若执迷不悟，日后

Character Index and Frequency Of Occurrence

Total Character Occurrences: 5670

Order	Char	Fanti	Pinyin	Occur	Freq	Acc_Freq
1	不		bù	107	1,89%	1,89%
2	许	許	xǔ	102	1,80%	3,69%
3	的		dì	101	1,78%	5,47%
4	仙	仙	xiā n	98	1,73%	7,20%
5	白		bái	80	1,41%	8,61%
6	我		wǒ	73	1,29%	9,89%
7	是		shì	71	1,25%	11,15%
8	人		rén	70	1,23%	12,38%
9	你		nǐ	63	1,11%	13,49%
10	一		yī	61	1,08%	14,57%
11	贞	貞	zhē n	59	1,04%	15,61%
12	素		sù	59	1,04%	16,65%
13	子		zǐ	54	0,95%	17,60%
14	青		qī ng	54	0,95%	18,55%
15	小		xiǎ o	52	0,92%	19,47%
16	来	來	lái	46	0,81%	20,28%
17	下		xià	39	0,69%	20,97%
18	了	了	liáo	39	0,69%	21,66%
19	家	家	jiā	38	0,67%	22,33%
20	法	法	fǎ	36	0,63%	22,96%
21	地		dì	35	0,62%	23,58%
22	在		zài	35	0,62%	24,20%
23	心		xī n	33	0,58%	24,78%
24	这	這	zhè	33	0,58%	25,36%
25	妻		qī	32	0,56%	25,93%
26	夫	夫	fū	32	0,56%	26,49%
27	姐		jiě	32	0,56%	27,05%
28	日		rì	32	0,56%	27,62%
29	海		hǎ i	31	0,55%	28,17%
30	到		dào	31	0,55%	28,71%
31	有		yǒ u	29	0,51%	29,22%
32	得		de	29	0,51%	29,74%
33	山		shā n	29	0,51%	30,25%
34	他		tā	28	0,49%	30,74%
35	去		qù	27	0,48%	31,22%
36	上		shàng	26	0,46%	31,68%
37	如		rú	25	0,44%	32,12%
38	着	著	zhuó	25	0,44%	32,56%
39	将	將	jiā ng	24	0,42%	32,98%
40	与	與	yǔ	24	0,42%	33,40%
41	出	出	chū	23	0,41%	33,81%
42	见	見	jiàn	23	0,41%	34,22%
43	说	說	shuō	23	0,41%	34,62%
44	为	為	wéi	23	0,41%	35,03%
45	道		dào	22	0,39%	35,41%

46	无	無	wú	22	0, 39%	35, 80%
47	就		jiù	22	0, 39%	36, 19%
48	蛇	蛇	shé	22	0, 39%	36, 58%
49	此		cǐ	21	0, 37%	36, 95%
50	自		zì	21	0, 37%	37, 32%
51	后	後	hòu	21	0, 37%	37, 69%
52	娘	娘	niáng	21	0, 37%	38, 06%
53	过	過	guò	21	0, 37%	38, 43%
54	身		shē n	20	0, 35%	38, 78%
55	生		shē ng	20	0, 35%	39, 14%
56	天		tiā n	20	0, 35%	39, 49%
57	她		tā	20	0, 35%	39, 84%
58	酒		jiǔ	19	0, 34%	40, 18%
59	大		dà	19	0, 34%	40, 51%
60	起		qǐ	19	0, 34%	40, 85%
61	苦		kǔ	18	0, 32%	41, 16%
62	然		rán	18	0, 32%	41, 48%
63	已		yǐ	18	0, 32%	41, 80%
64	个	個	gè	18	0, 32%	42, 12%
65	救	救	jiù	17	0, 30%	42, 42%
66	又		yòu	17	0, 30%	42, 72%
67	命	命	mìng	17	0, 30%	43, 02%
68	年	年	nián	17	0, 30%	43, 32%
69	被		bèi	16	0, 28%	43, 60%
70	亲	親	qī n	16	0, 28%	43, 88%
71	情		qíng	16	0, 28%	44, 16%
72	深		shē n	16	0, 28%	44, 44%
73	想		xiǎ ng	15	0, 26%	44, 71%
74	要		yào	15	0, 26%	44, 97%
75	带	帶	dài	15	0, 26%	45, 24%
76	爱	愛	ài	15	0, 26%	45, 50%
77	开	開	kā i	14	0, 25%	45, 75%
78	内	內	nèi	14	0, 25%	46, 00%
79	中		zhō ng	14	0, 25%	46, 24%
80	也		yě	14	0, 25%	46, 49%
81	门	門	mén	14	0, 25%	46, 74%
82	回	回	huí	14	0, 25%	46, 98%
83	看		kàn	14	0, 25%	47, 23%
84	妖		yā o	13	0, 23%	47, 46%
85	金		jī n	13	0, 23%	47, 69%
86	恩		ē n	13	0, 23%	47, 92%
87	何		hé	13	0, 23%	48, 15%
88	进	進	jìn	13	0, 23%	48, 38%
89	好		hǎ o	13	0, 23%	48, 61%
90	端		duā n	13	0, 23%	48, 84%
91	儿	兒	ér	13	0, 23%	49, 07%
92	官		guā n	13	0, 23%	49, 29%
93	动	動	dòng	13	0, 23%	49, 52%
94	对	對	duì	13	0, 23%	49, 75%
95	只	只	zhǐ	13	0, 23%	49, 98%
96	忙		máng	13	0, 23%	50, 21%

97	时	時	shí	13	0, 23%	50, 44%
98	堂		táng	13	0, 23%	50, 67%
99	高		gā o	13	0, 23%	50, 90%
100	们	們	men	13	0, 23%	51, 13%
101	丈		zhàng	12	0, 21%	51, 34%
102	杯	杯	bē i	12	0, 21%	51, 55%
103	才	才	cái	12	0, 21%	51, 76%
104	今		jī n	12	0, 21%	51, 98%
105	性		xìng	12	0, 21%	52, 19%
106	意		yì	12	0, 21%	52, 40%
107	听	聽	tī ng	12	0, 21%	52, 61%
108	主		zhǔ	12	0, 21%	52, 82%
109	间	間	jiā n	12	0, 21%	53, 03%
110	位		wèi	12	0, 21%	53, 25%
111	住		zhù	12	0, 21%	53, 46%
112	饮	飲	yǐ n	11	0, 19%	53, 65%
113	离	離	lí	11	0, 19%	53, 84%
114	神		shén	11	0, 19%	54, 04%
115	痛		tòng	11	0, 19%	54, 23%
116	房		fáng	11	0, 19%	54, 43%
117	病		bìng	11	0, 19%	54, 62%
118	活		huó	11	0, 19%	54, 81%
119	您		nín	11	0, 19%	55, 01%
120	老		lǎ o	11	0, 19%	55, 20%
121	药	藥	yào	11	0, 19%	55, 40%
122	能		néng	11	0, 19%	55, 59%
123	雨		yǔ	11	0, 19%	55, 78%
124	精		jī ng	11	0, 19%	55, 98%
125	死		sǐ	10	0, 18%	56, 16%
126	所		suǒ	10	0, 18%	56, 33%
127	待		dài	10	0, 18%	56, 51%
128	外		wài	10	0, 18%	56, 68%
129	劝	勸	quàn	10	0, 18%	56, 86%
130	前		qián	10	0, 18%	57, 04%
131	怀	懷	huái	10	0, 18%	57, 21%
132	和	和	hé	10	0, 18%	57, 39%
133	问	問	wèn	10	0, 18%	57, 57%
134	己		jǐ	10	0, 18%	57, 74%
135	早		zǎ o	10	0, 18%	57, 92%
136	江		jiā ng	10	0, 18%	58, 10%
137	叫		jiào	10	0, 18%	58, 27%
138	男		nán	10	0, 18%	58, 45%
139	连	連	lián	9	0, 16%	58, 61%
140	帐	帳	zhàng	9	0, 16%	58, 77%
141	之		zhī	9	0, 16%	58, 92%
142	知		zhī	9	0, 16%	59, 08%
143	求		qiú	9	0, 16%	59, 24%
144	依		yī	9	0, 16%	59, 40%
145	喜		xǐ	9	0, 16%	59, 56%
146	而		ér	9	0, 16%	59, 72%
147	红	紅	hóng	9	0, 16%	59, 88%

Characters of White Snake

HSK Relevance

Order	Char	Fanti	Pinyin	HSK	S-Rank
1	白		bái	甲	427
2	蛇	蛇	shé	乙	2129
3	传	傳	chuán	乙	365
4	峨	峨	é		3150
5	眉		méi	丙	1958
6	山		shā n	甲	276
7	满	滿	mǎ n	甲	609
8	坡		pō	乙	1301
9	古		gǔ	乙	647
10	树	樹	shù	甲	531
11	藤	藤	téng	丁	2263
12	蔓		wàn		2020
13	岩	岩	yán	丙	621
14	石		shí	乙	246
15	荆	荊	jī ng		2215
16	丛	叢	cóng	丙	1596
17	在		zài	甲	4
18	与	與	yǔ	乙	152
19	深		shē n	甲	85
20	处	處	chù	甲	290
21	藏		cáng	乙	1003
22	着	著	zhuó	甲	88
23	几	幾	jǐ	甲	298
24	僧		sē ng		3186
25	院		yuàn	甲	728
26	寺		sì	丁	2752
27	观	觀	guā n	甲	272
28	野	野	yě	乙	1123
29	洞		dòng	乙	1279
30	穴		xué	丁	1353
31	这	這	zhè	甲	10
32	里	裡	lǐ	甲	118
33	住		zhù	甲	613
34	一		yī	甲	2
35	位		wèi	甲	222
36	精		jī ng	甲	370
37	青		qī ng	甲	397
38	都		dū	甲	143
39	是		shì	甲	3
40	修	修	xiū	乙	293
41	炼	煉	liàn	甲	1064
42	千		qiā n	甲	423
43	年	年	nián	甲	41
44	以	以	yǐ	甲	26
45	上		shàng	甲	14

46	的		dì	甲	1
47	仙	仙	xiā n	丁	2311
48	呼	呼	hū	乙	1207
49	風	風	fē ng	甲	316
50	喚	喚	huàn	丙	2442
51	雨		yǔ	甲	680
52	變	變	biàn	甲	145
53	幻		huàn	丙	1966
54	莫		mò	丁	1299
55	測	測	cè	乙	468
56	本		bě n	甲	75
57	領	領	lǐ ng	甲	216
58	十		shí	甲	100
59	分		fē n	甲	33
60	了	了	liao	甲	5
61	得		de	甲	81
62	日		rì	甲	158
63	她		tā	甲	571
64	們	們	men	甲	16
65	終	終	zhō ng	乙	840
66	於	於	yú	乙	36
67	熬		áo	丙	2694
68	守		shǒ u	乙	1080
69	不		bù	甲	6
70	府		fǔ	甲	602
71	高		gā o	甲	77
72	寒		hán	甲	1084
73	雲	雲	yún	甲	699
74	鎖	鎖	suǒ	丙	1407
75	寂		jì	丙	3620
76	寞		mò	丙	5091
77	經	經	jī ng	甲	72
78	凡	凡	fán	乙	1394
79	間	間	jiā n	甲	153
80	男		nán	甲	1393
81	婚		hū n	乙	2326
82	女		nǚ	甲	722
83	嫁		jià	丙	2340
84	市		shì	甲	536
85	井		jǐ ng	乙	985
86	繁	繁	fán	乙	1041
87	華	華	huá	丙	453
88	誘	誘	yòu	丁	1440
89	惑		huò	丁	2536
90	偷	偷	tō u	乙	2206
91	溜		liū	丙	2072
92	下		xià	甲	38
93	去		qù	甲	155
94	化		huà	甲	91
95	成		chéng	甲	45
96	兩	兩	liǎ ng	甲	127

Words and Frequency Of Occurrence

Total Word Occurrences: 3348

Order	Word	Fanti	Pinyin	Occur	Freq	Acc Freq
1	的		de	100	2,99%	2,99%
2	许仙	許仙	xǔ xiā n	79	2,36%	5,35%
3	我		wǒ	63	1,88%	7,23%
4	是		shì	62	1,85%	9,08%
5	你		nǐ	60	1,79%	10,87%
6	白素贞 白素貞		báisùzhē n	58	1,73%	12,60%
7	不		bù	55	1,64%	14,25%
8	了	了	le	37	1,11%	15,35%
9	小青		xiǎo qī ng	34	1,02%	16,37%
10	一		yī	32	0,96%	17,32%
11	在		zài	29	0,87%	18,19%
12	法海		fǎ hǎ i	28	0,84%	19,03%
13	到		dào	26	0,78%	19,80%
14	来	來	lái	26	0,78%	20,58%
15	他		tā	25	0,75%	21,33%
16	下		xià	24	0,72%	22,04%
17	这	這	zhè	24	0,72%	22,76%
18	与	與	yǔ	24	0,72%	23,48%
19	地		de	23	0,69%	24,16%
20	着	著	zhe	23	0,69%	24,85%
21	就		jiù	21	0,63%	25,48%
22	许	許	xǔ	20	0,60%	26,08%
23	她		tā	18	0,54%	26,61%
24	将	將	jiā ng	18	0,54%	27,15%
25	又		yòu	17	0,51%	27,66%
26	家	家	jiā	17	0,51%	28,17%
27	有		yǒ u	17	0,51%	28,67%
28	娘子		niángzǐ	17	0,51%	29,18%
29	得		de	17	0,51%	29,69%
30	蛇	蛇	shé	17	0,51%	30,20%
31	妻子		qī zi	15	0,45%	30,65%
32	个	個	gè	15	0,45%	31,09%
33	去		qù	15	0,45%	31,54%
34	被		bèi	14	0,42%	31,96%
35	上		shàng	14	0,42%	32,38%
36	出	出	chū	13	0,39%	32,77%
37	官人		guā n rén	13	0,39%	33,15%
38	为	為	wèi	13	0,39%	33,54%
39	杯	杯	bē i	12	0,36%	33,90%
40	夫妻		fū qī	12	0,36%	34,26%
41	带	帶	dài	12	0,36%	34,62%
42	位		wèi	12	0,36%	34,98%
43	性命		xìngmìng	11	0,33%	35,30%
44	丈夫		zhàngfu	11	0,33%	35,63%
45	想		xiǎ ng	11	0,33%	35,96%

46	内	内	nèi	11	0, 33%	36, 29%
47	此		cǐ	11	0, 33%	36, 62%
48	要		yào	11	0, 33%	36, 95%
49	后	後	hòu	11	0, 33%	37, 28%
50	也		yě	11	0, 33%	37, 60%
51	起		qǐ	11	0, 33%	37, 93%
52	白		bái	11	0, 33%	38, 26%
53	救	救	jiù	10	0, 30%	38, 56%
54	才	才	cái	10	0, 30%	38, 86%
55	您		nín	10	0, 30%	39, 16%
56	人		rén	10	0, 30%	39, 46%
57	对	對	duì	10	0, 30%	39, 76%
58	道		dào	10	0, 30%	40, 05%
59	自己		zì jǐ	10	0, 30%	40, 35%
60	门	門	mén	10	0, 30%	40, 65%
61	姐姐		jiě jie	9	0, 27%	40, 92%
62	说	說	shuō	9	0, 27%	41, 19%
63	已		yǐ	9	0, 27%	41, 46%
64	中		zhō ng	9	0, 27%	41, 73%
65	过	過	guò	9	0, 27%	42, 00%
66	住		zhù	9	0, 27%	42, 26%
67	今日		jī nrì	8	0, 24%	42, 50%
68	饮	飲	yǐ n	8	0, 24%	42, 74%
69	恩爱	恩愛	ē nài	8	0, 24%	42, 98%
70	小姐		xiǎ ojie	8	0, 24%	43, 22%
71	给	給	gě i	8	0, 24%	43, 46%
72	山		shā n	8	0, 24%	43, 70%
73	年	年	nián	8	0, 24%	43, 94%
74	腹		fù	7	0, 21%	44, 15%
75	所		suǒ	7	0, 21%	44, 35%
76	金山		jī nshā n	7	0, 21%	44, 56%
77	啊		a	7	0, 21%	44, 77%
78	进	進	jìn	7	0, 21%	44, 98%
79	好		hǎ o	7	0, 21%	45, 19%
80	多		duō	7	0, 21%	45, 40%
81	钱	錢	qián	7	0, 21%	45, 61%
82	精		jī ng	7	0, 21%	45, 82%
83	灵芝	靈芝	língzhī	6	0, 18%	46, 00%
84	死		sǐ	6	0, 18%	46, 18%
85	日		rì	6	0, 18%	46, 36%
86	喝		hē	6	0, 18%	46, 54%
87	吓	嚇	xià	6	0, 18%	46, 71%
88	寺		sì	6	0, 18%	46, 89%
89	劝	勸	quàn	6	0, 18%	47, 07%
90	开会	開會	kā i	6	0, 18%	47, 25%
91	会		huì	6	0, 18%	47, 43%
92	用		yòng	6	0, 18%	47, 61%
93	真		zhē n	6	0, 18%	47, 79%
94	既		jì	6	0, 18%	47, 97%
95	见	見	jiàn	6	0, 18%	48, 15%
96	青儿	青兒	qī ngér	6	0, 18%	48, 33%

CHINESE-ENGLISH GLOSSARY OF ENTIRE TEXT

白蛇传 白蛇傳 Báishézhuan the Story of the White Snake (traditional Chinese opera)
 峨眉山 峨眉山 Éméi Shān Mount Emei [Sìchuān 四川 Province]
 满 滿 mǎn full; satisfied; Man [surname]
 坡 坡 pō a slope; sloping; Singapore
 古 古 gǔ ancient, old, age-old, archaic; ancient times; {literature, art} of ancient style, classical [like classical-style poetry]; {written} simple, honest, sincere; Gu [surname]
 树 樹 shù a tree; plant; set up, establish (mostly of abstract things); a screen, a partition; measure word for trees; Shu [surname]
 藤 藤 téng rattan, cane; vine
 蔓 蔓 wàn vine, tendril (of trailing plants)
 岩石 岩石 yánshí a rock
 荆 荊 jīng {botany} Chaste Tree, Vitex agnus-castus [used in Chinese medicine for gynecological conditions]; flogging staff made of chaste tree twigs (used to administer punishment); modest reference to one's wife; Jing (ancient name of the State of Chu during the Chūnqiū 春秋 Period (770 - 476 BCE)); Jing [surname]
 丛 叢 cóng collect, crowd together, cluster; collection; crowd, group; thicket, clump, grove, shrubbery, bush(es); {measure word} ... patch(es) of ..., ... bush(es) of ... [used for grass, plants, leaves etc. growing together]; Cong [surname]
 在 在 zài in, on, at; exist, be present, be alive; be in a certain category or class [as in zàisuǒbùmiǎn 在所不免 "is (one of those things that is) unavoidable"]; Zai [surname]
 与 與 yǔ with, and, together with; give, offer; associate with, have contacts with; support, assist, commend, praise; {written} wait for, await
 深处 深處 shēnchù depths, inner reaches, recesses (of one's heart, a forest etc.)
 藏着 藏著 cángzhehiding
 几 幾 jǐ several, some, a few; how many ...?
 处 處 chù place; department, office; {measure word} [used for places, location of buildings etc., e.g. liǎng chù fángzi 兩處房子/两处房子 "houses in two locations"]
 僧院 僧院 sēngyuàn Buddhist monastery
 寺观 寺觀 sì-guān Buddhist monasteries and Taoist temples; temples

野 埜 yě open country, field; wilderness
 洞 洞 dòng hole, cavity, cave; deep valley, canyon; hollow, void; {written} (used like dòng 迴) go through, arrive, reach, pierce, penetrate; (of water, liquids) flow (down) rapidly, gush out; {medical} diarrhoea; thorough(ly), penetrating(ly), clear(ly), deep(ly); (when saying digits over the phone) "zero" [used like líng 零/〇 "zero"]
 树穴 樹穴 shùxué a hollow in a tree
 这里 這裡 zhèlǐ here, this place
 住着 住著 zhùzhe residing, living, staying
 一 一 yī one, 1; alone; whole; once ... ; [as a digit, often pronounced "yāo" for clarity of understanding]; Yi [surname]
 位 位 wèi {measure word} ... lady/ladies/gentleman/gentlemen [used for persons]; place, position, location; status, situation, position; be located; throne; {math} digit, place; {physics} potential; Wei [surname]
 白 白 bái (of colour) white; (of daylight) bright, light; (of facts, the truth etc.) clear; plain, blank, pure; in vain, for nothing, futile, fruitless; free (of charge), gratis; (politically) white [symbolizing a counter-revolutionary or other undesirable political orientation]; funeral; give sb. an unfriendly look; {ethnology} the Bai national minority; Bai [surname]; say, state, explain; {theatre} spoken parts (in a Chinese opera etc.); {linguistics} (of Chinese text) written wrong or mispronounced; dialect; spoken (language), vernacular; colloquial [vs literary]
 蛇 蛇 shé snake, serpent
 精 精 jīng clever, sharp; refined, choice; extract, essence; excellent, best; fine [in contrast to rough, crude, coarse "cū"]; skilled, proficient; vigor, energy; sperm; {medical} essence (of life, reproduction etc.); polished white rice
 青蛇 青蛇 qīngshé {zoology} eurypholis major
 都 都 dōu all, both, every, in every case; (when preceding shì 是, indicates the cause of sth. that happened) it's all because of ...; (following a stressed subject, or in the pattern lián 連/连 ... dōu 都 ...) even ..., already ... [as in dōu shíyī diǎn le! 都十一點了/都十一点了! "It's eleven o'clock already!"]
 是 是 shì am, is, are ... [equating two things]; (in the pattern 是...是...) is it ...or is it ...?; "Yes!"; "Right!"

修炼 修煉 xiūliàn practice asceticism,
 practice self-cultivation (especially of a Taoist)
 千 千 qiān thousand, 1,000;
 thousands, great many; kilo-; Qian [surname]
 年 年 nián year; yearly, annual; age;
 period of life [like childhood, middle age]; age,
 period [like of history]; harvest; New Year, lunar
 New Year season; special items for New Year's
 [like cakes, painting]; Nian [surname]
 以上 以上 yǐshàng above (inclusive in
 Mainland usage, like "the commune level and
 above"); above, more than, over, upwards; the
 above (mentioned), the preceding
 的 的 de {grammar} (as an
 attributive suffix) "of a certain quality" [like xīn de
 fángzi 新的房子 "a new house"]; (as a possessive
 suffix) "of" [like tā de zìxíngchē
 他的自行車/他的自行车 "his bicycle"]; (as a noun-
 forming suffix) "the ... ones" [like yǒu niánqīng de,
 yǒu lǎo de 有年輕的,有老的/有年轻的,有老的
 "there were young ones and old ones"]
 仙 仙 xiān immortal, celestial being;
 celestial, heavenly; cent (a unit of US currency);
 Sen (unit of Indonesian currency); Xian
 [surname]; {euphemism} pass away
 呼风唤雨 呼風喚雨 hūfēng huànyǔ
 ("summon the wind and rain") control the
 forces of nature; create trouble
 变幻莫测 變幻莫測 biànhuànmòcè
 unpredictable, changing constantly and
 illusively
 本领 本領 běnlǐng ability, (special) skill
 十分 十分 shífēn very, fully, extremely; ten
 points
 了得 了得 liǎode intensifier used at the end
 of a sentence to express surprise, reproach or a
 rhetorical question (often preceded by "hái")
 这 這 zhè this [mostly preceding a
 measure word or number]
 一 一 yī one, 1; alone; whole;
 once ... ; [as a digit, often pronounced "yāo" for
 clarity of understanding]; Yi [surname]
 这 這 zhè this [mostly preceding a
 measure word or number]
 一日 一日 yī rì the first day of the month,
 the 1st
 日 日 rì sun; day, daytime; daily,
 on a daily basis, every day; the days, time; (short
 for Rìběn 日本) Japan; Japanese;
 她们 她們 tāmen they (third person plural,
 feminine)
 终于 終於 zhōngyú at last, finally;
 after all, in the final analysis
 熬 熬 āo cook in boiling water,
 boil, stew; {metaphor} be worn down by
 worries/cares; despondent, discouraged, dejected
 守不住 守不住 shǒubuzhù be unable to
 protect or preserve, maintain
 洞府 洞府 dòngfǔ cave mansion (dwelling

place of spirits deep in the mountains)
 高寒 高寒 gāo-hán high and cold (areas)
 白云 白雲 báiyún white clouds
 深 深 shēn deep; profound; dark (of
 colour)
 锁 鎖 suǒ lock; chains, shackles
 寂寞 寂寞 jìmò lonely; quiet; cold and
 dreary
 经不住 經不住 jīngbuzhù unable to bear,
 cannot resist
 凡间 凡間 fánjiān the world of mortals
 男 男 nán male, man; son; baron
 [title in European nobility]; baron [the fifth of the
 five ranks of nobility in feudal China of the past];
 Nan [surname]
 婚 婚 hūn marry, wed; marriage,
 wedding
 女 女 nǚ woman, female; girl,
 daughter; {Chinese astronomy} Nǚ [Nǚ Xiù 女宿
 "Nǚ constellation", one of the Èrshíbā Xiù
 二十八宿 "28 Lunar Mansions of the Chinese
 zodiac"]
 嫁 嫁 jià (of a woman) marry, get
 married; transfer, shift; pass on (blame, trouble
 etc.) to sb. else
 市井 市井 shìjǐng marketplace, town (as a
 modifier, has the implication of unsophisticated,
 or having a limited life)
 繁华 繁華 fánhuá flourishing, thriving,
 bustling, lively, busy [as of a city, downtown area]
 诱惑 誘惑 yòuhuò lure, entice, tempt,
 seduce; attract, fascinate
 偷偷 偷偷 tōutōu stealthily, covertly
 溜 溜 liū drip, trickle (down); a
 drop/trickle (of water); slide (down), glide
 (down); flee stealthily, slip away; smooth; {food}
 quick-fry, saute in thickened sauce; {regionalism}
 glance, take a look; along, alongside; very (much),
 extremely; keep to the edge/side (of the road
 etc.); avoid, dodge
 下山 下山 xiàshān descend from a mountain;
 (of the sun) set; {mining} slanting mine gallery
 not connecting through to the surface
 去 去 qù go, go away, leave,
 depart; get rid of, remove; [verb suffix indicating
 movement to a place]
 变化 變化 biànhuà change
 变 變 biàn change; change into, turn
 into; cause change, transform; changeable,
 variable; sell off [like property]; major turn of
 events
 化成 化成 huàchéng turn into
 成 成 chéng become, turn or change
 into; fully developed, fully grown; successfully
 finished; be all right, okay; achievement, fruits (of
 work etc.); able, capable; in considerable numbers
 or amounts; ready-made, established; 10% [e.g.
 sānchéng 三成 means thirty percent]; Cheng
 [surname]

Additional Notes

A. THE INDICES

This appendix contains the entire Chinese text of the White Snake story followed by three indices:

- A Character Index with data on the frequency of occurrence of the Chinese characters in the entire text;
- a list of Chinese characters according to their HSK¹ relevance;
- a Word List of all the Chinese words occurring in this text with data on their frequency of occurrence.

Finally, there is a Chinese-English Word Glossary on the entire Chinese text of the White Snake Story.

These appendices are primarily intended for use and reference by a teacher teaching this text in class; and as such these appendix parts will be of less interest to the actual reader and student.

Let us take a brief look at some of these appendix parts in more detail.

1. *Character Index and Frequency of Occurrence*

This index contains all the characters occurring in the text in that order as they appear in the text. For each entry, the relative order sequence, the character itself, its Fanti (traditional character) version, if any, is given as well as its Pinyin transcription, number of occurrence, frequency rate, and accumulated frequency rate. Such data may help the teacher to determine which characters are more frequent in occurrence and therefore should have priority in being taught to students.

2. *Characters of White Snake and their HSK Relevance*

This index lists their order of occurrence in the text, the relevant character entry itself and its corresponding Fanti version, its Pinyin transcription, the HSK rank, and the S-rank.

The official HSK publication 汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲 lists altogether 8,822 frequently used words and 2,905 frequently used Chinese characters. They are sub-divided into the following categories:

- 甲 - the first of 1,033 words from that list;
- 乙 - the second of 2,018 words from that list;
- 丙 - the third 2,020 words from that list;

¹ “Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi”, official Chinese Language Proficiency exam in the People’s Republic of China. It has three levels of difficulty: Basic, Elementary to Intermediate, and Advanced.