猴爪
Hóu zhuǎ
The Monkey's Paw
W. W. Jacobs
The Monkey's Paw

Based on

The Monkey's Paw

by W.W. Jacobs

Mind Spark Press LLC

SHANGHAI
Now you can read books in Chinese that are fun and help accelerate language learning. Every book in the Mandarin Companion series is carefully written to use characters, words, and grammar that a learner is likely to know.

The Mandarin Companion Leveling System has been meticulously developed through an in-depth analysis of textbooks, education programs and natural Chinese language. Every story is written in a simple style that is fun and easy to understand so you improve with each book.

**Mandarin Companion Level One**

Level 1 is intended for Chinese learners at an upper-elementary level. Most learners will be able to approach this book after one to two years of formal study, depending on the learner and program. This series is designed to combine simplicity of characters with an easy-to-understand storyline that helps beginner grow their vocabulary and language comprehension abilities. The more they read, the better they will become at reading and grasping the Chinese language.

Level 1 is designed around the Mandarin Companion’s core set of 300 basic characters. These basic characters ensure that most of the vocabulary will be simple everyday words that the reader is most likely to know. This series contains approximately 400 unique words; a number low enough to make reading Chinese less intimidating, while also introducing new key words relevant
to the story.

Key words are added gradually over the course of the story. A numbered footnote indicates the first time a new word or character is introduced and the corresponding hyperlink references the glossary with pinyin and an English definition. Each additional instance of a new word is indicated by a hyperlink. All proper nouns have been underlined to help the reader distinguish between names and words.

**What level is right for me?**

If you are able to read this book with a high level of comprehension, then this book is likely at your level. It is ideal to have at most only one unknown word or character for every 40-50 words or characters that are read.

Once you are able to read fluidly and quickly without interruption you are ready for the next level. Even if you are able to understand all of the words in the book, we recommend that readers build fluidity and reading speed before moving to higher levels.

**How will this help my Chinese?**

Reading extensively in a language you are learning is one of the most effective ways to build fluency. However, the key is to read at a high level of comprehension. Reading at the appropriate level in Chinese will increase the speed of character recognition, help acquire vocabulary faster, allow readers to naturally learn grammar, and train the brain to think in Chinese. It also makes learning Chinese more fun and enjoyable. Readers will experience the sense of
accomplishment and confidence that only comes from reading entire books in Chinese.

For more information, please see Extensive Reading and Graded Readers
1 从云南来的朋友
2 从云南来的猴爪
>3 你能送给我吗？
4 猴爪猴爪，我想要...
5 平常的一天
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Key Words

Discussion Questions

Extensive Reading and Graded Readers

Credits and Acknowledgements

About Mandarin Companion
Other Stories from Mandarin Companion
Story Adaptation Notes

This story is an adaptation of English author W. W. Jacobs' 1902 classic horror story, *The Monkey's Paw*. This Mandarin Companion graded reader has been adapted into a fully localized Chinese version of the original story. The characters have been given authentic Chinese names as opposed to transliterations of English names, which sound foreign in Chinese. The locations have been adapted to well-known places in China.

The period of this adaptation is the 1980's not long after Deng Xiaoping famously instituted China's new policies of "Reforms and Openness". China was gearing up its industrialization to eventually become known as "the world's factory." In this time period, 10,000 RMB was a substantial amount of money, similar to the feeling of "a million dollars" in early 21st century America.

Character Adaptations

The following is a list of the characters from The Monkey's Paw in Chinese followed by their corresponding English names from the original story. The names below are not translations, they are new Chinese names used for the Chinese versions of the original characters. Think of them as all-new characters in a Chinese story.

张希平 (Zhāng Xīpíng) - Mr. White

张太太 (Zhāng Tàitai) - Mrs. White

张贵生 (Zhāng Guìshēng) - Herbert White
钱运来 (Qián Yùnlái) - Sergeant-Major Morris
云南 Yúnnán Yunnan Province in southwest China, which borders on Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. It is home to many Chinese ethnic minorities, and even today has a bit of an exotic feel for many Chinese.
从云南来的朋友

那是1986年的一个晚上。外面一直在下雨，风也很大，路上又黑又冷。但是中山路上的一个小房子里很暖和。

张希平和他的儿子张贵生在看书，张太太坐在不远的地方看着他们，她看起来很高兴。“贵生快二十岁了，很少有儿子会和爸爸做朋友，但是贵生一直很喜欢和爸爸在一起。真好！”张太太想。

张希平和张太太以前都在工厂里工作。张太太生张贵生的时候，她和张希平都四十多岁了。他们只有张贵生一个孩子，所以，他们一直很爱张贵生。

张贵生很喜欢笑，他的爸爸妈妈也总是跟他一起笑。“我们不是很有钱，但是我们在一起很开心。”张太太常常这样想。

两个男人一直在看书，没有说话。雨比以前更大了，雨声和风声在一起，好像有人在哭。
“你们听，外面的雨真的很大。”张希平说。


“对。他说他8点左右[12]到。可是这么大的雨，他可能[13]……”张希平还没有说完，就听到张贵生说：“听！外面好像有人。”
“是吗？我只听到雨声。”张希平说。但是他还是起来去开门。“运来，真的是你！雨这么大，我以为你不来了。快进来。”

张贵生以前常常听爸爸说钱运来。他知道钱叔叔以前和爸爸妈妈是同事，但是后来他不想再在工厂里工作，所以去了云南做生意。

看到钱运来，张太太马上走过去，说：“运来，快进来。这里暖和。”张贵生也走过去说：“钱叔叔，你好！”
运来笑着说：“你是贵生吧？现在这么大了！”

“运来，天气这么冷，喝点酒，暖和一下。”张希平说完，给了钱运来一杯酒。他们一边说话，一边喝酒，张希平一家都很想听钱运来说一说云南的那些神奇的故事。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>外面</td>
<td>wàimian</td>
<td>outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>一直</td>
<td>yīzhí</td>
<td>adv. continuously, all along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>下雨</td>
<td>xiàyǔ</td>
<td>vo. to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>暖和</td>
<td>nuǎnhuo</td>
<td>adj. warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>看起来</td>
<td>kànqǐlai</td>
<td>vc. to appear, to look (a certain way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>工厂</td>
<td>gōngchǎng</td>
<td>n. factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>生</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>v. to give birth to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>有钱</td>
<td>yǒuqián</td>
<td>adj. rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>好像</td>
<td>hǎoxiàng</td>
<td>v. to seem that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>出门</td>
<td>chūmén</td>
<td>vo. to go out; to leave home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>叔叔</td>
<td>shūshu</td>
<td>n. uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>左右</td>
<td>zuǒyòu</td>
<td>suffix approximately, around (lit. &quot;left-right&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>可能</td>
<td>kěnéng</td>
<td>adv. maybe, possibly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. 还是 háishi  adv. still
15. 说到 shuōdào  vc. to talk about, to mention
16. 同事 tóngshì  n. co-worker
17. 后来 hòulái  tn. afterward
18. 生意 shēngyi  n. business
19. 神奇 shénqí  adj. mystical, magical
20. 故事 gùshi  n. story
21. 猴爪 hóuzhuǎ  n. monkey paw
22. 有意思 yǒuyìsi  adj. interesting
23. 害怕 hàipà  v. to fear
24. 离开 líkāi  v. to leave
25. 对...来说 dui... lái shuō  phrase  for..., as regards...
26. 一定 yīdìng  adv. definitely, certainly
27. 猴子 hóuzi  n. monkey
28. 爪子 zhuǎzi  n. claw, paw
29. 一下子 yīxiàzi  adv. all at once, all of a sudden
| 30. | 奇怪 | qíguài | adj. | strange, weird |
| 31. | 一家人 | yījiārén | phrase | the whole family |
| 32. | 小看 | xiǎokàn | v. | to look down on, to think little of |
| 33. | 魔力 | móli | n. | magical power, magic |
| 34. | 认真 | rènzhēn | adj. | serious, earnest |
| 35. | 实现 | shíxiàn | v. | to realize, to make real |
| 36. | 愿望 | yuànwàng | n. | a wish |
| 37. | 好奇 | hàoqí | adj. | curious |
| 38. | 得到 | dédào | vc. | get, gain |
| 39. | 失去 | shīqù | v. | to lose (something) |
| 40. | 家人 | jiārén | n. | family, family member |
| 41. | 小声 | xiǎoshēng | n. | (in a) low voice |
| 42. | 难过 | nánɡuò | adj. | sad, upset |
| 43. | 老婆 | lǎopo | n. | wife (informal) |
| 44. | 没用 | méiyòng | adj. | useless |
| 45. | 送给 | sònɡgěi | vc. | to give to (someone) |
46. 发生 fāshēng v. to happen, to occur
47. 也许 yěxǔ adv. perhaps, maybe
48. 相信 xiāngxìn v. to believe
49. 许愿 xǔyuàn vo. to make a wish
50. 小心 xiǎoxīn v. to be careful
51. 应该 yīnggāi aux. should, ought to
52. 想好 xiǎnghǎo vc. to think over
53. 记得 jìde v. to remember
54. 样子 yàngzi n. appearance
55. 不一定 bùyīdìng adv. not necessarily
56. 希望 xīwàng v. to hope
57. 还给 huángěi vc. to return (something) to (someone)
58. 需要 xūyào v. to need
59. 点头 diǎntóu vo. to nod one's head
60. 可怕 kěpà adj. frightening, scary
61. 地上 dìshàng phrase on the ground
62. 看来  kànlái  v. to appear (that)
63. 方法  fāngfǎ  n. method, manner, way
64. 窗外  chuāngwài  phrase  outside the window
65. 失望  shīwàng  v. to be disappointed
66. 平常  píngcháng  adj. ordinary, common
67. 跟...一样  gēn...yīyàng  phrase  the same as...
68. 午饭  wǔfàn  n. lunch
69. 走过来  zǒu guòlai  vc. to walk over
70. 站起来  zhànqǐlai  vc. to stand up
71. 出事  chūshì  vo. to have an accident
72. 机器  jīqì  n. machine
73. 墓地  mùdì  n. grave, cemetery
74. 再也不  zàiyě bù  phrase  never again
75. 白天  báitiān  tn. daytime
76. 睡不着  shuìbuzháo  vc. to be unable to sleep
77. 回到...身边  huídào... shēnbiān  phrase  to return to... (someone)
78. 再也没  zàiyě méi  phrase  never again have

79. 声音  shēngyīn  n.  noise

80. 老天  lǎotiān  n.  heaven

81. 面前  miànqián  phrase  in front of (one's face)

82. 发出  fāchū  vc.  to let out, to send out

83. 跑过去  pǎo guòqu  vc.  to run over (to)
Part of Speech Key

adj.  Adjective
adv.  Adverb
aux.  Auxiliary Verb
conj.  Conjunction
mw.  Measure word
n.  Noun
on.  Onomatopoeia
part.  Particle
pn.  Proper noun
tn.  Time Noun
v.  Verb
vc.  Verb plus complement
vo.  Verb plus object
Discussion Questions

讨论问题 (Tǎolùn Wèntí)

Chapter 1: 从云南来的朋友

1. 下雨的时候，你喜欢做什么？

2. 你知道中国的云南吗？你觉得那里怎么样？

3. 现在很多中国父母都只能生一个孩子，你怎么看这个问题？

4. 如果父母四十岁才生孩子，你觉得会有什么问题？

Chapter 2: 从云南来的猴爪

1. 你可以讲一下钱运来的朋友和猴爪的故事吗？

2. 为什么张希平问钱运来猴爪的事，钱运来不太想说？

3. 你听说过一些神奇的事吗？你去过一些神奇的地方吗？请说一说。

4. 如果有一个东西可以实现你的三个愿望，你会许什么
5. 如果你的父母很害怕你会离开他们，不想让你去很远的地方上学、工作，你会怎么办？

Chapter 3: 你能送给我吗？

1. 如果你是钱运来，你的朋友很想要猴爪，你会怎么做？

2. 你觉得钱运来离开张希平的家以后，他会想些什么？

Chapter 4: 猴爪猴爪，我想要...

1. 你相信有的东西真的可以实现人们的愿望吗？为什么？

2. 如果你是张希平，你会向猴爪许愿吗？

Chapter 5: 平常的一天

1. 如果你老了以后，不用工作了，你想做什么？

2. 为什么张希平相信猴爪有魔力，但是张贵生和张太太不相信？
3. 你觉得女人应该做家里所有的事吗？为什么？

Chapter 6: 一万块钱

1. 张太太觉得她和张希平应该帮儿子买房子，你同意吗？为什么？

2. 有的人工作以后还是跟父母一起住，你觉得怎么样？

3. 如果你很想买房子，可是没有那么多钱，怎么办？

4. 有的中国人觉得，爸爸妈妈的钱是儿子的钱，不是女儿的钱。你觉得呢？

5. 你还记得你第一次工作、第一次有自己的钱吗？说一说。

Chapter 7: 儿子和钱

1. 在你的国家，如果一个人因为工作死了，公司应该怎么做？

2. 张贵生死了，你觉得这是谁的错？为什么？

Chapter 8: 跟以前不一样了
1. 张贵生死了以后，你想对张希平和张太太说什么？

2. 你什么时候第一次明白“死”？

Chapter 9: 想见儿子

1. 你觉得张希平应该帮张太太许第二个愿望吗？为什么？

2. 你希望张贵生回来吗？

3. 如果猴爪真的让张贵生回来了，会怎么样？

Chapter 10: 儿子回来了？

1. 你觉得张希平最后一个愿望是什么？

2. 你觉得最后张太太看到了什么？

3. 你觉得这个故事在告诉我们什么？
Extensive Reading

After years of studying Chinese, many people ask, “why can’t I become fluent in Chinese?” Fluency can only happen when the language enters our “comfort zone.” This comfort comes after significant exposure to and experience with the language. The more times you meet a word, phrase, or grammar point the more readily it will enter your comfort zone.

In the world of language research, experts agree that learners can acquire new vocabulary through reading only if the overall text can be understood. Decades of research indicate that if we know approximately 98% of the words in a book, we can comfortably “pick up” the 2% that is unfamiliar. Reading at this 98% comprehension level is referred to as “extensive reading.”

Research in extensive reading has shown that it accelerates vocabulary learning and helps the learner to naturally understand grammar. Perhaps most importantly, it trains the brain to automatically recognize familiar language, thereby freeing up mental energy to focus on meaning and ideas. As they build reading speed and fluency, learners will move from reading “word by word” to processing “chunks of language.” A defining feature is that it’s less painful than the “intensive reading” commonly used in textbooks. In fact, extensive reading can be downright fun.

Graded Readers

Graded readers are the best books for learners to “extensively” read. Research
has taught us that learners need to “encounter” a word 10-30 times before truly learning it, and often many more times for particularly complicated or abstract words. Graded readers are appropriate for learners because the language is controlled and simplified, as opposed to the language in native texts, which is inevitably difficult and often demotivating. Reading extensively with graded readers allows learners to bring together all of the language they have studied and absorb how the words naturally work together.

To become fluent, learners must not only understand the meaning of a word, but also understand its nuances, how to use it in conversation, how to pair it with other words, where it fits into natural word order, and how it is used in grammar structures. No textbook could ever be written to teach all of this explicitly. When used properly, a textbook introduces the language and provides the basic meanings, while graded readers *consolidate*, *strengthen*, and *deepen* understanding.

Without graded readers, learners would have to study dictionaries, textbooks, sample dialogs, and simple conversations until they have randomly encountered enough Chinese for it to enter their comfort zones. With proper use of graded readers, learners can tackle this issue and develop greater fluency *now*, at their *current* levels, instead of waiting until some period in the distant future. With a stronger foundation and greater confidence at their current levels, learners are encouraged and motivated to continue their Chinese studies to even greater heights. Plus, they’ll quickly learn that reading Chinese is fun!
Credits

Original Author: W.W. Jacobs
Series Editor: John Pasden
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Content Editor: Yu Cui
Proofreader: Zhang Pei
Illustrator: Hu Shen
Producer: Jared Turner

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Thank you to Heather Turner for being the inspiration behind the entire series and never wavering in her belief. Thank you to Song Shen for supporting us, handling all the small thankless tasks, and spurring us forward if we dared to fall behind.

Moreover, we will be forever grateful for Yuehua Liu and Chengzhi Chu for pioneering the first graded readers in Chinese and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for their years of tireless work to bring these type of materials to the Chinese learning community.
About Mandarin Companion

Mandarin Companion was started by Jared Turner and John Pasden who met one fateful day on a bus in Shanghai when the only remaining seat left them sitting next to each other. A year later, Jared had greatly improved his Chinese using extensive reading but was frustrated at the lack of suitable reading materials. He approached John with the prospect of creating their own series. Having worked in Chinese education for nearly a decade, John was intrigued with the idea and thus began the Mandarin Companion series.

John majored in Japanese in college, but started learning Mandarin and later moved to China where his learning accelerated. After developing language proficiency, he was admitted into an all-Chinese masters program in applied linguistics at East China Normal University in Shanghai. Throughout his learning process, John developed an open mind to different learning styles and a tendency to challenge conventional wisdom in the field of teaching Chinese. He has since worked at ChinesePod as academic director and host, and opened his own consultancy, AllSet Learning, in Shanghai to help individuals acquire Chinese language proficiency. He lives in Shanghai with his wife and children.

After graduate school and with no Chinese language skills, Jared decided to move to China with his young family in search of career opportunities. Later while working on an investment project, Jared learned about extensive reading and decided that if it was as effective as it claimed to be, it could help him learn Chinese. In three months, he read 10 Chinese graded readers and his language ability quickly improved from speaking words and phrases to a conversational level. Jared has an MBA from Purdue University and a bachelor in Economics.
from the University of Utah. He lives in Shanghai with his wife and children.
The Secret Garden 《秘密花园》

by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Li Ye (Mary Lennox) grew up without the love and affection of her parents. After an epidemic leaves her an orphan, Li Ye is sent off to live with her reclusive uncle in his sprawling estate in Nanjing. She learns of a secret garden where no one has set foot in ten years. Li Ye finds the garden and slowly discovers the secrets of the manor. With the help of new friends, she brings the garden back to life and learns the healing power of friendship and love.

Sherlock Holmes and the Curly Haired Company 《卷发公司的案子》

Based on "Sherlock Holmes and the Case of the Red-Headed League" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Mr. Xie was recently hired by the Curly Haired Company. For a significant weekly allowance, he was required to sit in an office and copy articles from a book, while in the meantime his assistant looked after his shop. He had
answered an advertisement in the paper and although hundreds of people applied, he was the only one selected because of his very curly hair. When the company unexpectedly closes, Mr. Xie visits Gao Ming (Sherlock Holmes) with his strange story. Gao Ming is certain something is not right, but will he solve the mystery in time?

The Sixty-Year Dream 《六十年的梦》

Based on "Rip Van Winkle" by Washington Irving

Zhou Xuefa (Rip Van Winkle) is well loved by everyone in his town, everyone except his nagging wife. With his faithful dog Blackie, Zhou Xuefa spends his time playing with kids, helping neighbors, and discussing politics in the teahouse. One day after a bad scolding from his wife, he goes for a walk into the mountains and meets a mysterious old man who appears to be from an ancient time. The man invites him into his mountain home for a meal and after drinking some wine, Zhou Xuefa falls into a deep sleep. He awakes to a time very different than what he once knew.

The Country of the Blind 《盲人国》

By H.G. Wells

“In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king” repeats in Chen Fangyuan’s mind after he finds himself trapped in a valley holding a community of people for whom a disease eliminated their vision many generations before and no longer have a concept of sight. Chen Fangyuan
quickly finds that these people have developed their other senses to compensate for their lack of sight. His insistence that he can see causes the entire community to believe he is crazy. With no way out, Chen Fangyuan begins to accept his fate until one day the village doctors believe they now understand what is the cause of his insanity… those useless round objects in his eye sockets.

Mandarin companion is producing a growing library of graded readers for Chinese language learners. For the newest releases, visit www.MandarinCompanion.com