

cài lún zào zhǐ 蔡伦造纸



zhǐ fā míng yǐ qián rén men bǎ zì kè zài guī jiǎ
纸发明以前，人们把字刻在龟甲、
shòu gǔ shàng dàn shì kè xiě qǐ lái hěn bù róng yì hòu lái
兽骨上，但是刻写起来很不容易。后来，
rén men bǎ zì xiě zài zhú jiǎn hé mù jiǎn shàng zài chuān chéng shū
人们把字写在竹简和木简上，再串成书，
zhè zhǒng shū fēi cháng zhòng lìng wài yě yǒu rén bǎ zì xiě zài
这种书非常重。另外，也有人把字写在
bái chóu shàng zhè zhǒng shū juǎn qǐ lái qīng biàn yì dài què yǒu
白绸上。这种书卷起来轻便易带，却有
liàng shǎo jià gāo de ruò diǎn
量少价高的弱点。

dào le hàn dài yǒu gè jiào cài lún de rén xiōng huái dà zhì
到了汉代，有个叫蔡伦的人胸怀大志，
jué xīn gǎi jìn zào zhǐ de jì shù tā xiǎng zào chū yòu qīng biàn yòu
决心改进造纸的技术。他想造出又轻便又
shěng qián de zhǐ gòng rén men xiě zì wèi le gǎi jìn zào zhǐ
省钱的纸，供人们写字。为了改进造纸
jì shù cài lún bì mén xiè kè tā xiǎng le hěn duō bàn fǎ
技术，蔡伦闭门谢客。他想了很多办法，
bú duàn de shì yàn zhōng yú zhǎo dào yí gè hǎo bàn fǎ
不断地试验，终于找到一个好办法。



蔡伦



竹简



木简

Cai Lun invents paper.

Before the invention of paper, people carved words on tortoise shells and animal bones, but carving was not easy. Later, people wrote on bamboo strips and wooden strips, the strips were then stringed into books, but they were very heavy. Other than that, some people wrote on white silk. This kind of book is light and easy to carry when rolled up, but the disadvantage was that the material was very rare and expensive.

In the Han Dynasty, a man named Cai Lun had great ambitions and was determined to improve the papermaking techniques. He wanted to create light and cheap paper for people to write on. To improve papermaking, Cai Lun isolated himself. He thought of many ways, kept experimenting, and finally found a good way.

cài lún bǎ shù pí má tóu pò bù pò yú wǎng děng jiǎn duàn huò qiē
 蔡伦把树皮、麻头、破布、破鱼网等剪断或切
 suì jìn pào zài shí huī shuǐ lǐ cái liào pào ruǎn hòu jiù dào rù guō lǐ zhēng zhǔ
 碎，浸泡在石灰水里。材料泡软后，就倒入锅里蒸煮，
 zài dǎ suì chéng jiāng cài lún bǎ zhǐ jiāng pū zài xí zǐ shàng liàng shài shài gān hòu qīng
 再打碎成浆。蔡伦把纸浆铺在席子上晾晒，晒干后轻
 qīng sī xià jiù chéng le yì zhāng zhāng de zhǐ
 轻撕下，就成了一张张的纸。

yòng zhè zhǒng fāng fǎ zào chū lái de zhǐ qīng biàn yòu pián yì hěn shì hé xiě zì
 用这种方法造出来的纸，轻便又便宜，很适合写字，
 yīn cǐ dà shòu huān yíng hòu lái cài lún bèi fēng wéi lóng tíng hóu rén men jiù bǎ zhè
 因此大受欢迎。后来，蔡伦被封为龙亭侯，人们就把这
 zhǒng zhǐ chēng wéi cài hóu zhǐ
 种纸称为“蔡侯纸”。

cài lún de zào zhǐ shù shì zhōng guó gǔ dài sì dà fā míng zhī yī tā yě chéng le qiān
 蔡伦的造纸术是中国古代四大发明之一，他也成了千
 bǎi nián lái bèi shòu zūn jìng de fā míng jiā
 百年来备受尊敬的发明家。



Cai Lun used **tree bark, bits of hemp, rags, broken fishnets**, etc., and soaked them in lime water. After the material is soft, it is poured into a pot for steaming, and then mashed into pulp. Cai Lun spread the pulp on a mat to dry, and then gently **tore it off** to form a sheet of paper.

The paper produced using this method is light and cheap, and is very suitable for writing, so it became **popular**. Later on, Cai Lun was granted the title of Marquis of Longting, and people called this paper "Caihou paper".

Cai Lun's papermaking technique is one of the four great **inventions** of ancient China, and he has also become a highly respected **inventor** for hundreds of years.

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More resources at https://multilingual-malaysian.github.io/SRJJC_resources/

fēng
蜂

〔唐〕罗隐



bú lùn píng dì yǔ shān jiān
不 论 平 地 与 山 尖，
wú xiàn fēng guāng jìn bèi zhàn
无 限 风 光 尽 被 占。
cǎi dé bǎi huā chéng mì hòu
采 得 百 花 成 蜜 后，
wéi shuí xīn kǔ wéi shuí tián
为 谁 辛 苦 为 谁 甜？



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