

19 jù shí zǎi chuán 巨石载船



dà bǎn chéng shì rì běn dì èr dà chéng shì céng jīng yí dù yǔ míng gǔ wū chéng
大阪城 (Osaka) 是日本第二大城市，曾经一度与名古屋城
jí xióng běn chéng bìng chēng rì běn sān dà míng chéng zài zhè zuò jù yǒu sì bǎi duō nián lì shǐ de gǔ
及熊本城并称日本三大名城，在这座具有四百多年历史的古
chéng lǐ yǒu rì běn zuì dà de chéng bǎo dà bǎn chéng de hù chéng hé fù jìn yǒu fēng jǐng xiù lì
城里，有日本最大的城堡。大阪城的护城河附近，有风景秀丽
de tíng yuán hé tíng tái lóu gé nà er yǒu qí huā yì huì mǎn mù qīng cōng chōng mǎn shī qíng huà
的庭园和亭台楼阁，那儿有奇花异卉，满目青葱，充满诗情画
yì dà bǎn chéng céng jīng zāo huǒ zāi cuī huǐ bú guò chéng nèi nà dào yòng jù shí qì chéng de yīng huā
意。大阪城曾经遭火灾摧毁，不过城内那道用巨石砌成的樱花
mén què yì lì bù dǎo chéng wéi mù qián jǐn cún de yí jì zhè yào guī gōng yú dāng shí jiàn chéng de
门却屹立不倒，成为目前仅存的遗迹。这要归功于当时建城的
fēng chén xiù jí
丰臣秀吉。

zài 1583 nián fēng chén xiù jí shì yào bǎ dà bǎn xiū zhù chéng yí zuò gù ruò jīn tāng wēi rán
在1583年，丰臣秀吉誓要把大阪修筑成一座固若金汤、巍然
yì lì de chéng bǎo tā yǐ dī yù fáng wèi wéi mù dì zhǎn kāi le cháng dá 10 nián de xīng jiàn gōng
屹立的城堡。他以抵御防卫为目的，展开了长达10年的兴建工
chéng tā pìn qǐng jì yì jīng zhàn de gōng jiàng hé jì shī shǐ yòng lěi shí hé mù cái lái jiàn zào zhè
程。他聘请技艺精湛的工匠和技师，使用垒石和木材来建造这
zuò dū chéng
座都城。

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Stone-carrying ships

Osaka castle is the second largest fortress in Japan, it was once one of three famous castles in Japan along with Nagoya Castle and Kumamoto Castle. In this ancient city with a history of more than 400 years, lies the largest castle in Japan. Near the **moat** of Osaka Castle, there are beautiful gardens and **pavilions** with exotic flowers and plants, full of lush greenery, forming very picturesque sceneries. Osaka Castle was once destroyed by fire, but the cherry blossom gate made of huge stones **still stands**, and it has become the only remaining relic. This is credited to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who built the castle.

In 1583, Toyotomi Hideyoshi vowed to build Osaka into a fortified and impregnable fortress. As part of the castle's defence, he started a 10-year construction project. He hired **skilled** craftsmen and technicians to build the castle out of stone and wood.



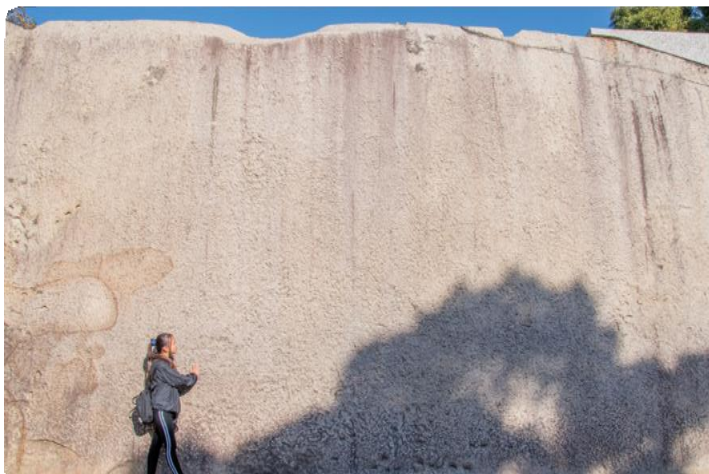
zhù chéng xū yào hěn duō jù shí gōngjiàngmen dé zhī rì běn xī bù de piān pì hǎi dǎo shàng yǒu
筑城需要很多巨石，工匠们得知日本西部的偏僻海岛上有
zhè zhǒng xī yǒu de jiàn cái měi kuài shí tou dōu yǒu wǔ shí zhāng xí zi nà me dà jīng guò gōngjiàng
这种稀有的建材，每块石头都有五十张席子那么大。经过工匠
men jǐn shèn jiàn dìng hòu zhèng shí shí tou yì cháng jiān yìng shì hé zhù chéng tā men fèi jìn zhōu
们谨慎鉴定后，证实石头异常坚硬，适合筑城。他们费尽周
zhé bǎ jù shí bān shàng chuán liào bù zháo chuán zhōu rán chén rù shuǐ dǐ tā men huàn le gèng dà de
折把巨石搬上船，料不着船骤然沉入水底。他们换了更大的
chuán shì le jǐ cì què lǚ shì lǚ bài
船试了几次，却屡试屡败。

dà huǒ er jiāo tóu làn é zhèng chóu kǔ wú duì cè de shí hou rén qún zhōng yǒu bǎ shēng yīn
大伙儿焦头烂额，正愁苦无对策的时候，人群中有人把声音：
“bié qì něi jì rán chuán zǎi bù liǎo jù shí nà jiù jù shí lái zǎi chuán ba dà huǒ er
“别气馁，既然船载不了巨石，那就巨石来载船吧！”大伙儿
suī gǎn dào chà yì dàn yě zhǐ néng gū qiě yí shì tā men bǎ jù shí kǔn zài chuán dǐ jù shí
虽感到诧异，但也只能姑且一试。他们把巨石捆在船底，巨石
wán quán jìn mò zài shuǐ zhōng yí bù fēn chuán shēn zé lù chū shuǐ miàn zhè yàng guǒ rán shùn lì bǎ jù
完全浸没在水中，一部分船身则露出水面。这样果然顺利把巨
shí yùn dào le dà bǎn
石运到了大阪。

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Building the city required many huge stones, and the craftsmen learned that the remote islands in western Japan had this rare building material, each piece of stone was as large as fifty mats. After careful evaluation by the craftsmen, it was confirmed that the stones were extremely durable and were suitable for building a fortress. They tried their best to move the stones onto the boat, but unexpectedly the boat sank to the bottom of the water. They changed to a bigger boat and tried several times, but **failed each time**.
When everyone was overwhelmed and worried, there was a voice in the crowd: "Don't be discouraged, since the boat can't carry the stones, let the stones carry the boat!" Although everyone was **surprised**, they could only give it a try. They tied the stones to the bottom of the boat, so that the stones were completely submerged in the water, and part of the boat was above water. In this way, the stones were successfully transported to Osaka.

大阪城的巨石



jù shí zhuāng zài chuánshàng shí rú guǒ tài zhòng chuán suǒ pái kāi de shuǐliàng bù zú yǐ shǐ
巨石装在船上时，如果太重，船所排开的水量不足以使
qí fú lì yǔ zǒngzhòngliàng dá dào pínghéng chuán jiù huì chén rù shuǐzhōng ér shí tóu zài chuán xià
其浮力与总重量达到平衡，船就会沉入水中。而石头在船下
shí dà tǐ jī de shí tóu huì quán bù yān mò chǎnshēng le xiāngdāng de fú lì ér hòu chuánshēn
时，大体积的石头会全部淹没，产生了相当的浮力，而后船身
zài pái kāi yī bù fēn shuǐ yòu chǎnshēng yī dìng de fú lì zhè yàng zǒng fú lì jiù kě yǐ hé
再排开一部分水，又产生一定的浮力。这样，总浮力就可以和
zǒngzhòngliàng dá dào pínghéng le
总重量达到平衡了。

zhè zhǒng yòng shí tóu zǎi chuán de fāng fǎ jiù shì nì xiàng sī kǎo de chénggōng lì zhèng zhī yī
这种用石头载船的方法，就是逆向思考的成功例证之一。
zhè miào jì yǐ fú lì de yìngyòng dǎ pò chuántǒng sī lù qiǎomiào de gǎi biàn le rén men duì shì qing
这妙计以浮力的应用打破传统思路，巧妙地改变了人们对事情
de kè bǎn sī kǎo mó shì jù shí cóng cǐ chéng wéi dà bǎn chéng de biāo jì jù shí zǎi chuán de shì
的刻板思考模式。巨石从此成为大阪城的标记，巨石载船的事
jì zhì jīn réng wéi rén jīn jīn lè dào
迹至今仍为人津津乐道。

nì xiàng sī kǎo mó shì chéng wéi rén men kuò dà sī wéi gǎi biàn xīn jìng hé xíng wéi yǐ jiě jué
逆向思考模式成为人们扩大思维、改变心境和行为，以解决
wèn tí de fāng shì zhī yī
问题的方式之一。

When the stones were loaded onto the boat, if it is too heavy, the amount of water displaced by the boat is not enough to balance its buoyancy with the total weight, and the boat will sink into the water. When the stones are under the boat, the large stones will be completely submerged, creating considerable buoyancy, and part of the boat will be in the water, creating a certain amount of buoyancy. In this way, the total buoyancy can be balanced with the total weight.

This method of loading a ship with stones is one of the successful examples of creative thinking. This ingenious plan of using the physics of buoyancy went against the traditional wisdom, and cleverly changes people's conventional/stereotypical way of thinking. Since then, the stones have become a symbol of Osaka Castle, and the act of carrying ships on top of stones are still talked about today.

The creative thinking process has become one of the ways for people to expand their thinking, change their mental state and behaviour in order to solve problems.

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liángzhōu cí

凉州词

唐·王之涣

huáng hé yuǎn shàng bái yún jiān
黄河远上白云间，

yí piàn gū chéng wàn rèn shān
一片孤城万仞山。

qiāng dí hé xū yuàn yáng liǔ
羌笛何须怨杨柳，

chūn fēng bú dù yù mén guān
春风不度玉门关。



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