

# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### Introduction 简介

In this project you will blend both **Eastern** and **Western** formatting techniques to create a single document. This document will include the use of custom table formatting techniques to create a Chinese Calligraphy table which will include a traditional Chinese Poem. The document will also include an MLA appendix that includes a translation of the poem that you choose for your project. An appendix is a very important part of an MLA document, especially when you are creating an essay that include references to sources of information that are in multiple languages.

此项目融合东西方格式化方法来创建一个文档。本文档将包括使用自定义表格创建汉字方格表传统诗歌，以及一个MLA附录，即诗歌翻译。附录是MLA文档非常重要的一部分，尤其是当你在撰写一篇包含多种语言信息来源的文章时。

### Appendix |ə'pendiks| 附录 fù lù

A section of information at the end of a document that provides additional information relating to something that has been included earlier in the document. An appendix may include information such as: a data table, picture, map, translation of a foreign language text, etc.

文档末尾的一部分信息，提供与文档前面包含的内容有关的附加信息。附录通常包括以下信息：数据表、图片、地图、外语文本翻译等。

**NOTE:** *An appendix does not count towards your word limit in MLA but allows you to provide important information to support the information or arguments made in your essay.*

注：附录不计入文本字数限制，但却为文本提供了重要信息。

# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### You Project 项目

There are a total of 6 different poems that you can choose from for this project. Each poem is by the famous Chinese Poet, Bái JūYì 白居易. You will create a traditional Chinese Calligraphy table using custom table formatting techniques, insert your favourite poem electronically into your custom table, and create an MLA style appendix which will include a translation of the poem you selected.

本项目共有6首不同的诗歌供选择。每首诗都是由中国著名诗人白居易创作。使用自定义表格创建一个汉字方格表，将你喜爱的诗歌以电子方式插入自定义表格，并创建一个MLA诗歌翻译的附录。

### About Bái JūYì 白居易:

Bai Juyi was born in Xinzheng, Henan in the year 772 during the Tang Dynasty. He was well known as a great, if not the greatest, Tang Dynasty poet. Bai Juyi use the of realism and plain simple language is a well known writing style that is studied in Chinese Literature. Bai Juyi died in Luoyang China in the year 846 and was buried in Xiangshan. Although Bai Juyi wrote a huge collection of poems, only 6 of his poems have been included in the reference section of this project.

白居易，唐，772年生于河南新郑。他是众所周知的一位伟大诗人。白居易的诗歌以写实、朴素著称，是中国文学研究的一种著名写作风格。白居易于846年死于中国洛阳，葬在象山。尽管白居易写了大量的诗集，但这里我们只引用了其中6首。

# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### Project Instructions 项目说明

-Change the document type to A4

将文档类型更改为A4

-Create an MLA formatted document that has:

创建具有以下内容的MLA格式文档:

- A header with your last name auto page #
- 带有本人姓氏的页眉自动页面#
- A project leader with your full name, teacher, class and date
- 项目左上角包含以下: 姓名、老师、班级和日期
- A project title
- 项目名称
- A footer with the school's name
- 带有学校名称的页脚

-Use tables to effectively organize information

使用表格有效地组织信息

-Size all cells in your table correctly. Use the following values:

正确调整表中所有单元格的大小:

- Cells for the Chinese Pinyin should be 0.5cm tall and 1cm wide
- 汉语拼音的单元格应为0.5厘米高, 1厘米宽
- Cells for the Chinese Characters should be 1cm tall and 1cm wide
- 汉字的单元格应高1厘米, 宽1厘米

-Format the cells in your customer table the same as the provided example

按照示例设置自定义单元格的格式

- DO NOT merge the cells in the Pinyin section of the table
- 不要合并表格拼音部分的单元格
- The cells for the Chinese characters should use a light grey fill
- 汉字的单元格应使用浅灰色填充

-Size and align all text in the example correctly.

正确调文本的大小并对齐。

- The Chinese Pinyin should use a 6 pt. font size
- 汉语拼音使用6号字体
- The Chinese Pinyin should be aligned to the bottom and centre of the cell
- 汉语拼音与单元格的底部和中心对齐
- The Chinese Characters should use a 15 pt. font size
- 汉字使用15号字体
- The Chinese Characters should be aligned to the centre of the cell
- 汉字与单元格的中心对齐

## Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes 中文诗歌和MLA附录

-Include a Character count for your Chinese Calligraphy table at the end of each row  
在每一行的末尾添加字符计数

- The character count should be in the last column
- 字符计数应在最后一列
- There are 15 cells per row; therefore the count will increase by 15 for every row
- 每行有15个单元格；因此，每行的计数将增加15
- The Chinese character count should use a 4 pts. font size
- 汉字计数使用4号字体
- The Chinese character count should be aligned to the top right corner of the cell
- 汉字计数应与单元格的右上角对齐

-Select your favourite poem by Bái JūYì.

插入一首你最喜爱的白居易的诗

- Insert the poem into your Chinese Calligraphy Table
- 将诗歌添加到汉字方格表
- Make sure you have the tonal markers in your Pinyin text
- 确保拼音的音调

-Create a proper MLA appendix with a translation of the Poem on Page 2.

在第2页创建诗歌翻译的MLA附录

- Make sure your Appendix page has a title
- 确保附录页面有标题
- Include a full translation of the poem
- 译文完整
- Label the information in your appendix properly using the MLA style
- 使用MLA格式正确标记附录中的信息
- See the attached example for reference
- 参考所给样例

**When you are done your assignment save the document as:**

**按照以下格式命名文档:**

**“First Name”\_“Last Name”\_Poetry.doc**

# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### Grass

The grass is spreading out across the plain,  
Each year, it dies, then flourishes again.  
It's burnt but not destroyed by prairie fires,  
When spring winds blow they bring it back to life.  
Afar, its scent invades the ancient road,  
Its emerald green overruns the ruined town.  
Again I see my noble friend depart,  
I find I'm crowded full of parting's feelings.

### 草

离离原上草  
一岁一枯荣  
野火烧不尽  
春风吹又生  
远芳侵古道  
晴翠接荒城  
又送王孙去  
萋萋满别情

### Cǎo

*lí lí yuán shàng cǎo*  
*yī suì yī kūróng*  
*yě huǒshāo bù jìn*  
*chūnfēng chuī yòu shēng*  
*yuǎn fāng qīn gǔdào*  
*qíng cuì jiē huāngchéng*  
*Yòu sòng wángsūn qù*  
*qī qī mǎn bié qíng*

**Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes**  
**中文诗歌和MLA附录**

***Peach Blossom at Dalin Temple***

Across the world this June, the petals all have fallen,  
But the mountain temple's peach blossom has just begun to bloom.  
I regretted so much that spring had gone without a trace,  
I didn't know that it had only moved up here.

大林寺桃花

人间四月芳菲尽  
山寺桃花始盛开  
长恨春归无觅处  
不知转入此中来

Dà línsì táohuā

rénjiān sì yuè fāngfēi jǐn  
shānsì táohuā shǐ shèngkāi  
zhǎng hèn chūn guī wú mì chù  
bùzhī zhuǎn rù cǐ zhōng lái

# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### *Reading Laozi*

Those who speak do not know, those who know are silent,  
I heard this saying from the old gentleman.  
If the old gentleman was one who knew the way,  
Why did he feel able to write five thousand words?

### 读老子

言者不如知者默  
此语吾闻于老君  
若道老君是知者  
缘何自著五千文

### Dú lǎo zi

yán zhě bù zhī zhī zhě mò  
cǐ yǔ wú wén yú lǎo jūn  
ruò dào lǎo jūn shì zhī zhě  
yuán hé zì ruò wǔ qiān wén

**Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes**  
**中文诗歌和MLA附录**

***Remembering South of the River***

South of the river is good,  
Long ago, I knew the landscape well.  
At sunrise, the river's flowers are red like fire,  
In spring, the river's water's green as lilies.  
How could I not remember south of the river?

忆江南

江南好  
风景旧曾谙  
日出江花红胜火  
春来江水绿如兰  
能不忆江南

Yì jiāngnán

jiāngnán hǎo  
fēngjǐng jiù céng ān  
rì chū jiāng huāhóng shèng huǒ  
chūnlái jiāngshuǐ lǜ rú lán



# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes 中文诗歌和MLA附录

## *Song of Sunset on the River*

A strip of water's spread in the setting sun,  
Half the river's emerald, half is red.  
I love the third night of the ninth month,  
The dew is like pearl; the moon like a bow.

### 暮江吟

一道残阳铺水中  
半江瑟瑟半江红  
可怜九月初三夜  
露似真珠月似弓

### Mù jiāng yín

yí dào cán yáng pū shuǐ zhōng  
bàn jiāng sè sè bàn jiāng hóng  
kě lián jiǔ yuè chū sān yè  
lù sì zhēn zhū yuè sì gōng

## Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### *A Visit to Qiantang Lake in Spring*

Gushan Temple is to the north, Jiating pavilion west,  
The water's surface now is calm, the bottom of the clouds low.  
In several places, the first orioles are fighting in warm trees,  
By every house new swallows peck at spring mud.  
Disordered flowers have grown almost enough to confuse the eye,  
Bright grass is able now to hide the hooves of horses.  
I most love the east of the lake, I cannot come often enough  
Within the shade of green poplars on White Sand Embankment.

#### 钱唐湖春行

孤山寺北贾亭西  
水面初平云脚低  
几处早莺争暖树  
谁家新燕啄春泥  
乱花渐欲迷人眼  
浅草才能没马蹄  
最爱湖东行不足  
绿杨阴里白沙堤

#### Qián táng hú chūn xíng

gū shān sì běi jiǎ tíng xī  
shuǐ miàn chū píng yún jiǎo dī  
jǐ chù zǎo yīng zhēng nuǎn shù  
shuí jiā xīn yàn zhuó chūn ní  
luàn huā jiàn yù mí rén yǎn  
qiǎn cǎo cái néng mò mǎ tí  
zuì ài hú dōng xíng bù zú  
lǜ yáng yīn lǐ bái shā dī



# Chinese Poetry & MLA Appendixes

## 中文诗歌和MLA附录

### Project Example: MLA Appendix (Page 2) 项目样例: MLA 附录 (第2页)

Last Name 2

*Appendixes:*

Grass

The grass is spreading out across the plain,  
Each year, it dies, then flourishes again.  
It's burnt but not destroyed by prairie fires,  
When spring winds blow they bring it back to life.  
Afar, its scent invades the ancient road,  
Its emerald green overruns the ruined town.  
Again I see my noble friend depart,  
I find I'm crowded full of parting's feelings.

~ Bai Juyi

*Appendix A:*

*Translation of the Chinese Poem: Grass, by: Bái JūYì*

Footer Section (School Name Goes Here)