

# 中秋节

中国有很多、很有意思的**传统**节日。其中一个节日就是中秋节。

Zhōngguó yǒu hěnduō hěn yǒuyìsi de chuántǒng jiérì. Qízhōng yī gè jié rì jiùshì zhōngqiū jié.

中秋节是在每年**农历**的八月十五日。这一天的月亮特别大、特别亮、  
Zhōngqiū jié shì zài měinián nónglì de bā yuè shíwǔ rì. Zhè yītiān de yuèliàng tèbié dà, tèbié liàng,  
特别圆。

tèbié yuán.

中秋节的**习俗**很多。人们在中秋节那天的晚上，一定要**赶**回家

Zhōngqiū jié de xísú hěnduō. Rénmen zài zhōngqiū jié nàitiān de wǎnshàng, yīdìng yào gǎn huí jiā

和**全**家人一起吃饭。这是一个全家人**团圆**的日子。如果有人不能回家  
hé quán jiārén yīqǐ chīfàn. Zhè shì yīgè quánjiārén tuányuán de rìzi. Rúguǒ yǒu rén bù néng huí jiā

和家人团圆；但是**不管**在哪里，大家都能看得到月亮。所以在中秋节

hé jiā rén tuányuán; dànshì bùguǎn zài nǎlǐ, dàjiā dōu néng kàn dédào yuèliàng. Suǒyǐ zài zhōngqiū jié

这个晚上，人们就会**看着**月亮，**想念**着家人和朋友，**祝愿**他们平安

zhège wǎnshàng, rénmen jiù huì kànzhe yuèliàng, xiǎngniàn zhe jiā rén hé péngyǒu, zhùyuàn tāmen píng'ān

快乐。

kuàilè.

吃**月饼**是中秋节的**另**一个习俗。中秋节的晚上，全家人坐在**院子里**

Chī yuèbǐng shì zhōngqiū jié de lìng yīgè xísú zhōngqiū jié de wǎnshàng, quánjiā rén zuò zài yuànzi lǐ

**或者**去公园，一边吃月饼，一边**赏月**。**当**全家人一起赏月的时候，大人

Huòzhě qù gōngyuán, yībiān chī yuèbǐng, yībiān shǎng yuè. Dāng quánjiā rén yīqǐ shǎng yuè de shíhòu, dàrén

们会给小孩子们说**故事**。中秋节最有名的**故事**就是**后羿射日**和**嫦娥奔月**

men huì gěi xiǎo háizimen shuō gùshi. zhōngqiū jié zuì yǒumíng de gùshi jiùshì hòu yì shè rì hé cháng'é bēn yuè

的故事了。

de gùshi le

中秋圆月**象征**着团圆和秋天的**丰收**，中秋节就像美国的**感恩节**

Zhōngqiū yuán yuè xiàngzhēng zhe tuányuán hé qiūtiān de fēngshōu, zhōngqiū jié jiù xiàng měiguó de gǎn'ēn jié

一样，都是**庆祝**秋天丰收和一家人团圆的日子。除了中国，台湾，香港、

yīyàng, dōu shì qìngzhù qiūtiān fēngshōu hé yī jiārén tuányuán de rìzi. Chūle zhōngguó, táiwān, xiānggǎng,

新加坡以外，日本和韩国也都庆祝中秋节。这是一个**非常**有意义的节日

xīnjiāpō yǐwài, rìběn hé hángguó yě dōu qìngzhù zhōngqiū jié. Zhè shì yī gè fēicháng yǒu yìyì de jiérì

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## Mid-Autumn Festival

There are many interesting traditional festivals in China. One of the festivals is the Mid-Autumn Festival. The Mid-Autumn Festival is on the 15th of the lunar calendar every year. The moon on this day is particularly large, particularly bright and particularly round.

There are many customs on the Mid-Autumn Festival. On the night of Mid-Autumn Festival, people must go home and eat with the whole family. This is a day of family reunion. If one can't go home and reunite with their family; one can always see the moon, no matter where he is. Therefore, on the Mid-Autumn Festival night, people who are apart will look at the moon, miss their family and friends, and wish them peace and happiness.

Eating moon cakes is another custom of the Mid-Autumn Festival. On the Mid-Autumn Festival night, the whole family will sit in the yard or go to the park to eat moon cakes while enjoying the moon. While families enjoys the moon together, adults will tell stories to their children. The most famous stories regarding Mid-Autumn Festival are the stories of Houyi Shot Down the Suns and Change Flying to the Moon.

The Mid-Autumn full moon symbolizes family reunion and the Fall harvest. In this sense, the Mid-Autumn Festival is comparable to the Thanksgiving Day in the United States. It is a day to celebrate harvest and family reunion. In addition to China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, Japan and South Korea also celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival. It is a very meaningful holiday.