

Chinese New Year

The **origin** of Chinese New Year, / also called the Spring Festival, / goes back thousands of years to **ancient** China. // According to **legend**, / a **mythical beast** named Nian would attack villages / every New Year's Eve, / destroying **crops** and **livestock**. // To protect themselves, / villagers placed red decorations on their doors, / lit firecrackers, / and made loud noises / to scare Nian away. //

These practices gradually became the festive traditions / we see today. // The Spring Festival marks the end of winter and the start of spring, / **symbolizing renewal** and hope for a **prosperous** new year. // Families gather for **reunion** dinners, / exchange red envelopes filled with money, / and enjoy lion dances, **parades**, and fireworks. // People also clean their homes **thoroughly** / before new year / to sweep away bad luck / and make room for good **fortune**. //

Chinese New Year is deeply rooted in cultural history and mythology. // It **blends** ancient **customs** with modern celebrations, / making it one of the most important and joyful holidays / in Chinese culture. //

旧正月の起源は、 /春節とも呼ばれる /数千年前の古代中国にさかのぼる。 //伝説によると、 /ニャンという神話上の獣が村を襲い /毎年大晦日に /農作物や家畜を荒らしたという。 //自分自身を守るため、 /村人たちはドアに赤い飾りをつけ、 /爆竹を鳴らし、 /大きな音を立てた /ニャンを追いはらうために //

こうした習慣が、次第に祝祭の伝統となった /今日見られる //春節は冬の終わり と春の始まりを告げる /再生と新年の繁栄の願いを象徴しながら //家族は再会の夕食に集まり、 /お金を入れた赤い封筒を交換し、 /獅子舞やパレード、花火を楽しむ //また、人々は家を徹底的に掃除する /新年を迎える前に /悪運を一掃して /幸運を呼び込むために //

旧正月は文化的な歴史と神話に深く根ざしている //古くからの風習と現代の祝祭が融合し /最も重要で楽しい祝祭日のひとつとなっている /中国文化において //

Vocabulary and Phrases

origin	起源	symbolize	象徴する
go back	にさかのぼる	renewal	再生
ancient	古い	prosperous	旺盛な
legend	伝説	reunion	再会
mythical	神話上	parade	パレード
beast	獣	thoroughly	徹底的に
crop	農作物	fortune	運
livestock	家畜	blend	融合する
		custom	風習

Total Number of words used

: 156 words

Time for 100 wpm

: 93.6 sec.

Time for 120 wpm

: 78 sec.

Your BEST TIME

: _____ sec.



【Listen & Fill Blank】

The _____ of Chinese New Year, also called the Spring Festival, goes back thousands of years to _____ China. According to _____, a _____ named Nian would attack villages every _____, destroying crops and _____. To protect themselves, villagers placed red decorations on their doors, lit _____, and made loud noises to scare Nian away.

These _____ gradually became the _____ we see today. The Spring Festival marks the end of winter and the start of spring, _____ renewal and hope for a _____ new year. Families gather for _____ dinners, exchange red _____ filled with money, and enjoy lion dances, _____, and fireworks. People also clean their homes _____ before new year to _____ bad luck and make room for good _____.

Chinese New Year is deeply _____ in cultural history and _____. It _____ ancient customs with modern celebrations, making it one of the most important and _____ holidays in Chinese culture.

【Q&A / A&Q】

Question 1: How did the villagers protect themselves from Nian ?

Question 2: Name three things people do during Chinese New Year.

Question 3: Why do people clean their homes thoroughly.?

Ask 1: Nian についての質問を英語で書いてください。

Ask 2: Chinese New Year traditions についての質問を英語で書いてください。

Ask 3: 本文について知りたいことを英語で書いてください。

Sample Answer 1: The villagers placed red decorations on their doors, lit firecrackers, and made loud noises to scare Nian away.

Sample Answer 2: People gather for family reunion dinners, exchange red envelopes filled with money, and enjoy lion dances, parades, and fireworks.

Sample Answer 3: They believe that cleaning their homes thoroughly can sweep away bad luck, and make room for good fortune.

Sample Question 1: What did Nian look like?
Why did Nian only attack villages on New Year's Eve?

Sample Question 2: How many Chinese New Year traditions are there?
Do the traditions vary across different regions of China?

Sample Question 3: Does the Chinese New Year follow the lunar calendar?
How long does Chinese New Year last?