[Character](http://www.e-mandarin.com/)

R：大家好！我是Rachel。在今天的视频里呢，我们将给大家介绍一下在中国，最隆重也最传统的节日——春节。我们将带大家一起来看一看在春节到来之前，我们会做哪些准备。

W：是的，首先呢，我和 Rachel在这里要向所有我们的学生和支持我们的朋友们说一声：“新年快乐！”

R：我们给大家拜年啦！祝大家：新年快乐！

W：事事顺心！

R：财源广进！

W：身体健康！

R：万事如意！

（这个“拜年”的意思是，在春节的期间，我们会和我们的家人朋友拱手行礼，点头微笑，说一些祝福的话，比如：“春节好！祝你身体健康！万事如意”等等。）

W：猪年大吉！通常呢，我们会在春节来临前的一到两个星期准备春节需要买的东西，我们称之为：买年货。但是在中国的南方和北方因为有不同的习俗，所以年货的东西也不一样。

R：没错，但是有些东西是必备的。如：春联，窗花，红包，炮仗，和各种的点心以及新年会穿的新衣服等所有在春节会用到的东西。

W：这个呢就是中国结，上面写着：吉祥如意和一个大大的福字！这个呢就是我们的春联。春联通常分为左右两边的对联和上面的横批。这一副对联上联写的是：“事业顺心步步高”，下联写的是：“家庭幸福年年好”，横批是：“出入平安”。春联呢就是我们对一家人一整年的一种祝福的形式 。除了春联以外，我们 还贴有一些可爱的小猪的窗花。

旁白：在窗户上贴漂亮的窗花，挂大红灯笼，到处洋溢着红红火火，热热闹闹的节日气氛。

R：红包是中国人最爱的礼物了，特别是孩子们。每到春节的时候，晚辈给长辈拜年，长辈给晚辈压岁钱。不过啊随着移动支付的普及，现在越来越多的人使用微信发红包了。

旁白：用微信发红包在中国已经不是什么新鲜事儿了，至于发红包的金额，多少不重要，重要的是一份心意。另外，现在的中国人，特别是年轻人很多都选择在网上买年货，轻轻松松选好，下单，既方便又实惠。

W：以前呐，中国人的生活水平并不是那么高，所以呢我们只会在春节的时候才会买一些好吃的，好喝的还有新衣服新鞋子。但是现在我们中国人的生活水平提高了很多，所以我们随时可以买我们喜欢吃的，喜欢穿的。

R：的确，现在我们每天都过得像春节一样！不过中国传统的春节还是对中国人有着重要的意义。家人们都会在这个时候聚在一起庆祝春节！

Pin Yin

R: Dàjiā hǎo! Wǒ shì Rachel. Zài jīntiān de shìpín lǐ ne, wǒmen jiāng gěi dàjiā jièshào yíxià zài zhōngguó, zuì lóngzhòng yě zuì chuántǒng de jiérì——chūnjié. Wǒmen jiāng dài dàjiā yìqǐ lái kàn yí kàn zài chūnjié dàolái zhīqián, wǒmen huì zuò nǎxiē zhǔnbèi.

W: Shì de, shǒuxiān ne, wǒ hé Rachel zài zhèlǐ yào xiàng suǒyǒu wǒmen de xuéshēng hé zhīchí wǒmen de péngyǒumen shuō yìshēng:“ Xīnnián kuàilè! ”

R: Wǒmen gěi dàjiā bàinián la! Zhù dàjiā: Xīnnián kuàilè!

W: Shì shì shùnxīn!

R: Cáiyuán guǎng jìn!

W: Shēntǐ jiànkāng!

R: Wànshì rúyì!

(Zhège “bàinián” de yìsi shì, zài chūnjié de qījiān, wǒmen huì hé wǒmen de jiārén péngyǒu gǒngshǒu xínglǐ, diǎntóu wéixiào, shuō yìxiē zhùfú dehuà, bǐrú:“ Chūnjié hǎo! Zhù nǐ shēntǐ jiànkāng! Wànshì rúyì” děng děng.)

W: Zhū nián dàjí! Tōngcháng ne, wǒmen huì zài chūnjié láilín qián de yí dào liǎng gè xīngqī zhǔnbèi chūnjié xū yāo mǎi de dōngxī, wǒmen chēng zhī wéi: mǎi niánhuò. Dànshì zài zhōngguó de nánfāng hé běifāng yīnwèi yǒu bùtóng de xísú, suǒyǐ niánhuò de dōngxī yě bù yíyàng.

R: Méi cuò, dànshì yǒuxiē dōngxī shì bì bèi de. Rú: Chūnlián, chuānghuā, hóngbāo, pàozhang, hé gè zhǒng de diǎnxīn yǐjí xīnnián huì chuān de xīn yīfú děng suǒyǒu zài chūnjié huì yòng dào de dōngxī.

W: Zhège ne jiùshì zhōngguójié, shàngmiàn xiězhe: Jíxiáng rúyì hé yígè dàdà de fú zì! Zhège ne jiùshì wǒmen de chūnlián. Chūnlián tōngcháng fēn wéi zuǒyòu liǎngbiān de duìlián hé shàngmiàn de héngpī. Zhè yì fù duìlián shàng lián xiě de shì:“ Shìyè shùnxīn bùbùgāo”, xiàlián xiě de shì:“Jiātíng xìngfú nián nián hǎo”, héngpī shì:“Chūrù píng'ān”. Chūnlián ne jiùshì wǒmen duì yìjiā rén yì zhěng nián de yì zhǒng zhùfú de xíngshì. Chúle chūnlián yǐwài, wǒmen hái tiē yǒu yìxiē kě'ài de xiǎo zhū.

Pángbái: Zài chuānghu shàng tiē piàoliang de chuānghuā, guà dàhóng dēnglóng, dàochù yángyìzhe hóng hóng huǒ huǒ, rè rè nào nào de jiérì qìfēn.

R: Hóngbāo shì zhōngguó rén zuì ài de lǐwùle, tèbié shì háizimen. Měi dào chūnjié de shíhòu, wǎnbèi gěi zhǎngbèi bàinián, zhǎngbèi gěi wǎnbèi yāsuìqián. Búguò a suízhe yídòng zhīfù de pǔjí, xiànzài yuè lái yuè duō de rén shǐyòng wēixìn fā hóngbāole.

Pángbái: Yòng wēixìn fà hóngbāo zài zhōngguó yǐjīng bùshì shénme xīnxiān shì er le, zhìyú fà hóngbāo de jīn'é, duō shǎo bù zhóng yào, zhòngyào de shì yí fèn xīnyì. Lìngwài, xiànzài de zhōngguó rén, tèbié shì niánqīng rén hěnduō dōu xuǎnzé zài wǎngshàng mǎi niánhuò, qīng qīngsōng sōng xuǎn hǎo, xià dān, jì fāngbiàn yòu shíhuì.

W: Yǐqián na, zhōngguó rén de shēnghuó shuǐpíng bìng bùshì nàme gāo, suǒyǐ ne wǒmen zhǐ huì zài chūnjié de shíhòu cái huì mǎi yìxiē 6. hǎo chī de, hǎo hē de hái yǒu xīn yīfú xīn xiézi. Dànshì xiànzài wǒmen zhōngguó rén de shēnghuó shuǐpíng tígāole hěnduō, suǒyǐ wǒmen suíshí kěyǐ mǎi wǒmen xǐhuān chī de, xǐhuān chuān de.

R: Díquè, xiànzài wǒmen měitiān doū guò de xiàng chūnjié yíyàng! Bùguò zhōngguó chuántǒng de chūnjié háishì duì zhōngguó rén yǒu zhé zhòngyào de yìyì. Jiā rénmen doūhuì zài zhège shíhòu jù zài yìqǐ qìngzhù chūnjié!

English

R: Hello everyone! I am Rachel. In today's video, we will introduce you to the most grand and traditional festival in China- the Spring Festival. We will take everyone to see what we will do before the Spring Festival.

W: Yes, first of all, Rachel and I are here to say to all our students and our friends who support us: "Happy New Year!"

R: Let's celebrate the New Year! Happy new year to everyone!

W: Wish you everything goes well!

R: May wealth come generously to you!

W: Wish you good health!

R: Hope everything goes well on your way!

(The “Sending New Year Wishes” means that during the Spring Festival, we will bow with hands clasped to our family and friends, nod and smile, and say some blessings, such as: “Happy New Year! I wish you good health! Hope everything goes well on your way!” and so on.)

W: Happy year of the Pig! Usually, we will prepare what we need for the Spring Festival one to two weeks before the Spring Festival. We call it: do Spring Festival shopping. However, in the south and north of China, because of different customs, the things of the new year are different.

R: That's right, but some things are a must. Such as: Spring Festival couplets, window grilles, red envelopes, firecrackers, and all kinds of snacks and new clothes worn in the New Year. All the things that will be used in the Spring Festival.

W: This is the Chinese knot, which reads: good luck and a big word “Fú”! This is our Spring Festival couplet. Spring Festival couplets are usually divided into pairs on the left and right sides and horizontal batches on the top. The left side of the couplet wrote: "The career is going well step by step," and the right side is: "Wish you family happiness every year", and the horizontal batch is: "Peace and safety." The Spring Festival couplet is a form of blessing for our family throughout the year. In addition to the Spring Festival couplets, we also posted some cute piglet grilles.

Narrator: Sticking beautiful window grilles on the windows, hanging red lanterns, filled with enthusiasm and excitement of festival atmosphere.

R: Red envelopes are the favorite gift for Chinese people, especially children. Every Spring Festival, the younger generations celebrate the New Year, and the elders give the younger generations money. However, with the popularity of mobile payment, more and more people are using WeChat to send red envelopes.

Narrator: It is no longer a new thing to use Wechat to send red envelopes in China. As for the amount for the money in red packets, it is not important. What is important is the intention. In addition, nowadays many Chinese, especially young people, choose to buy new year's goods online. It is easy and convenient to choose and order, which is convenient and affordable.

W: In the past, the living standards of Chinese people were not so high, so we only buy some delicious food, and some new clothes，new shoes during the Spring Festival. But now our Chinese people's living standards have improved a lot, so we can always buy what we like to eat and like to wear.

R: Indeed, now we are living like the Spring Festival every day! However, the traditional Chinese New Year is still of great significance to the Chinese. The family will gather together at this time to celebrate the Spring Festival!

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