**Small Sample Reference Documents**

If customers do not have manuscripts, please refer to the following.

Image Customization Dxplaination:

Image customization (i.e. shooting video): Read normally, no need to pause for 2 seconds between each sentence.

**The video is 3-5 minutes long.**

Tone customization instructions (i.e. recording only audio):

**Sound customization requires effective audio durationMore than 100 wordsYou can choose multiple stories to read.**

## "The Difference"

1. Two young men of the same age were employed in the same shop at the same time and were paid the same salary.

2. But after a while, the guy named Arnold rose to the top, while the guy named Bruno stayed where he was.

3. Bruno was not satisfied with the unfair treatment of his boss. Finally one day he went to the boss to complain.

4. The boss listened to his complaints patiently and worked out in his mind how to explain the difference between him and Arnold.

5. "Herr Bruno," began the proprietor, "now go down to the market and see what is on sale this morning."

6. Bruno came back from the market and reported to the boss that there was only one farmer with a load of potatoes to sell at the market this morning.

7. "How many?" Bruno quickly put on his hat and ran to the market. Then he came back and told the boss that there were forty sacks of potatoes.

8.   “What is the price? ” For the third time, Bruno went to the market and asked for the price.

9. "All right," the boss said to him, "now please sit down in this chair and don't say a word and see what Arnold has to say."

10. Arnold soon returned from the fair.

11. Report to the boss that up to now there is only one farmer selling potatoes, a total of forty bags, how much is the price;

12. The quality of the potatoes was very good, and he brought one back to show the boss.

13. The farmer will get boxes of tomatoes in an hour, and he thinks the price is very reasonable.

14. The tomatoes in their shop were selling fast yesterday. The stocks were running low.

15. He thought the boss would ask for some of the cheap tomatoes, so he not only brought back a sample of tomatoes.

16. And he brought the peasant with him, who is waiting outside for a reply.

17. The boss turned to Bruno and said, "Now you must know why Arnold gets paid more than you."

Excerpt from "Difference" in Story Times edited by Zhang Jianpeng and Hu Zuqing

## "Ugly Stone"

18. I have often regretted the ugly stone in front of my house: it lay there black, like an ox;

19. No one knows when it was left here, and no one pays any attention to it.

20. Just at harvest time, when the wheat was spread out in front of the door, Grandma always said, "This ugly stone covers a lot of ground. Take time to move it."

21. It is not as delicate and delicate as white marble, which can cut down characters and engravings, nor as smooth as large bluestone, which can be used to wash cloth.

22. It lies there quietly, the pagoda tree at the edge of the courtyard does not protect it, and the flowers no longer grow around it.

23. The grass then multiplied, branches up and down, slowly, it has rust on the moss, black spots.

24. We, the children, hated it, and had tried to remove it, but we lacked the strength;

25. Though he cursed it and despised it from time to time, there was nothing he could do but leave it there.

26. One day, an astronomer came to the village.

27. As he passed by my house, he suddenly saw the stone and his eyes straightened immediately. He did not leave again, but stayed;

28. Later, many people came and said that it was a meteorite, that it had fallen from the sky for two or three hundred years, and that it was a great thing.

29. Soon a car arrived and carried it away carefully.

30. It surprised us all! This strange and ugly stone, originally from the sky!

31. It mended the sky, overheated in the sky, flashed light, our ancestors may have looked up to it, it gave them light, longing, longing;

32. And it fell, lying in the dirt and grass for hundreds of years!

33. I feel my shame, but also feel the ugly stone great; Do I even resent that it has endured all these years in silence?

34. And I immediately felt deeply its indomitable to misunderstanding, lonely survival of the great.

Excerpt from Jia Pingwa's Ugly Stone

## "Darry's Story"

35. When Darry was eight years old, one day he wanted to go to the movies.

36. Because he has no money, he wants to ask his parents for money or earn it himself. In the end he chose the latter.

37. He made himself a soda and sold it to passers-by. But it was cold winter there, and no one bought it, except for two people - his father and mother.

38. He had a chance to talk to a very successful businessman.

39. When he told the businessman about his "bankruptcy history," the businessman gave him two important pieces of advice:

40. One is to try to solve a problem for others; The second is to focus on what you know, what you will and what you have.

41. These two recommendations are crucial. For an 8 year old, there is not much he can do.

42. So he walked through the streets, constantly thinking: What problems will people have, and how can he use this opportunity?

43. One day at breakfast his father asked Darry to fetch the newspaper. American paper deliverymen always shove papers through a special pipe in the garden fence.

44. If you want to eat breakfast and read the newspaper comfortably in your pajamas, you must leave the warmth and room and go into the garden to get it. Although the road is short, it is very troublesome.

45. An idea was born when Darry was picking up the newspaper for his father.

46. That same day he rang the doorbell of his neighbors and told them that for a dollar a month he would shove newspapers under their doors every morning.

47. Most agreed, and soon he had more than seventy customers. A month later, when he got his money, he felt like he was flying through the air.

48. Soon he had a new opportunity. He asked his customers to leave garbage bags in front of the door every day, and he shipped them to the trash in the morning for an extra dollar a month.

49. He also came up with many ways for children to make money, and put it together in a book entitled "250 Ideas for Children to Make Money."

50. To that end, Darren became a best-selling author by the age of 12, had his own talk show by the age of 15, and had millions of dollars by the age of 17.

Excerpt from The Story of Dari by [de] Bodo Fisher, translated by Liu Zhiming

## "The First Snow"

51. This is the first snow on the Jiaodong Peninsula since winter. The snow was falling heavily.

52. The beginning was accompanied by a small rain, and soon saw large tracts of snow, falling down from the sky with glowing clouds. The ground was white for a moment.

53. Winter mountain village, at night, all is quiet, only to hear the snow Susu continue to fall, the dead branches of the trees were crushed by the snow, occasionally creak a sound.

54. It snowed all night. This morning, the sky cleared and the sun came out. Open the door, huh? What a lot of snow!

55. Mountains, rivers, trees, houses, all covered with a thick layer of snow, Wanli Jiangshan, into a world of pink and jade.

56. The leafless willows are covered with fluffy silver bars; And those winter and summer evergreen pine and cypress, then hung full of fluffy heavy snowballs.

57. A gust of wind, the branches gently sway, beautiful silver bars and snowballs rustle down,

58. The snow like jade crumbs fluttering in the wind, reflecting the morning sun, showing a colorful rainbow.

59. The snow on the street was more than a foot deep, and people stepped on it and creaked under their feet.

60. Groups of children were making snowmen and throwing snowballs in the snow, and the shouts of joy shook the snow off the branches.

61. As the saying goes, "A good snow promises a good harvest" is based on science and is not a superstitious idiom.

62. Winter snow, can freeze part of the winter pests; The melted water seeps deep into the soil and feeds the crops.

63. I believe that this very timely snow, will promote the next spring crops, especially wheat harvest. Experienced farmers compared snow to "wheat quilts."

64. In winter, the thicker the quilt cover, the better the wheat will grow in the next spring, so there is a saying: "In winter, the wheat cover three layers, and the next year, the pillow will sleep with steamed bread."

65. I think this is why people call timely snow "Ruixue" the truth.

Excerpt from The First Snow

## The reader is a happy man. "

66. I often think that the reader is a happy person in the world, because he has not only the real world, but also another, more vast and richer world.

67. The real world is there for everyone, but the latter world is unique to the reader.

68. From this I think how unfortunate those who lose or cannot read, their loss is irreparable.

69. There are many inequalities in the world, wealth inequality, power inequality, but the possession or loss of reading ability is reflected in the spirit of inequality.

70. A person's life can only experience his own share of joy, that share of suffering, perhaps coupled with the experience of some experience he personally heard about outside himself.

71. However, through reading, people can enter the world of many others in different time and space.

72. In this way, a person with the ability to read has gained unlimited possibilities beyond the limited life.

73. Reading not only enables him to know the names of vegetation, insects and fish, but also can trace back to ancient times and the future, and enjoy the strange customs of existence and non-existence.

74. More importantly, reading benefits not only the expansion of knowledge, but also the influence and edification of the spirit.

75. People learn to be a man from reading, and learn their personality from the writings of philosophers and contemporary talents.

76. People learn wisdom from the Analects of Confucius, serious historical spirit from the Historical Records, and strong personality from the Song of Righteousness.

77. I learned the passion of the world from Marx, the critical spirit from Lu Xun, and the persistence of morality from Tolstoy.

78. Goethe's poems depict a wise life, Byron's poems call for the enthusiasm of struggle.

79. A reader, a lucky person who has the opportunity to have a life experience beyond his own.

Excerpt from Xie Mian's "The Reader is a Happy Person"

## "The Stars"

80. I love moonlight, but I also love the stars. Once upon a time in my hometown, when I was enjoying the cool night in the courtyard in July and August, I loved to see the dense stars in the sky.

81. Looking at the stars, I will forget everything, as if back to the mother's arms like.

82. Three years ago in Nanjing, where I lived, there was a back door. I opened the back door and saw a quiet night. Below was a vegetable garden, above a starry sky.

83. Although the starlight is small in the eyes of our flesh, it makes us bright everywhere.

84. I was reading some books on astronomy, and I recognized some of the stars as if they were my friends, and they were always talking to me.

85. Now on the sea, facing the stars, I know them well. I lay on the deck and looked up at the sky.

86. In the deep blue sky hung countless half-bright stars. The ship was moving, the stars were moving, they were so low, they were tottering.

87. Gradually my eyes blurred, I seem to see countless fireflies dancing around me. The night of the sea is soft, quiet, and dreamy.

88. I looked at many stars I knew, and I seemed to see them winking at me, and I seemed to hear them whispering.

89. That's when I forgot everything. In the arms of the stars I smile, I sleep. I feel like a little child now sleeping in my mother's arms.

90. One night the Englishman who boarded the ship at Colombo pointed out to me the giant in the sky.

91. He pointed with his finger: the four bright stars are the head, the lower ones are the body, these are the hands, these are the legs and feet, and the three stars are the belt.

92. With his guidance. I saw the giant in the sky. Look, the giant is still running.

- Section from Ba Jin's "Stars"

## "National Honor"

93. A big question has been sitting in my head:

94. How can the World Cup have such a huge appeal? Apart from the glamour of football itself, what could be greater than that?

95. Watching the World Cup recently, I suddenly got the answer: it is because of a supreme spiritual emotion - the sense of national honor!

96. People on the Earth will have the concept of a country, but not always have the feelings of a country.

97. Often when people go to a foreign country, they miss their hometown and cherish their homeland. The concept of a country becomes flesh and blood, and patriotism is very specific.

98. In modern society, technology is accessible, information is fast, everything on the Internet, the world is too small too small, the boundaries of the country seems not so clear.

99. Moreover, football is rapidly globalizing, and the frequent transfer of players from various countries on weekdays has led to an increasing number of national leagues with international factors.

100. Players play for their clubs regardless of nationality, and there is no patriotism in the passion with which they play.

101. However, in the World Cup, the world changed. Players from all countries returned home to play, wearing the same colors as the glorious national flag.

102. Before each match, the national anthem was sung to pledge our love and loyalty to our country.

103. A blood emotion began to burn in the veins of the body, and immediately the blood began to boil.

104. In historical times, there are often confrontations between countries, and good men wear military uniforms to defend their country. The honor of a nation is often at the expense of one's own life.

105. But in times of peace, only such large-scale confrontational contests between nations can evoke that remote and sacred emotion: to fight for the fatherland!

From Feng Jicai's "Sense of National Honor"

## "Midsummer Night by the Sea"

106. Soon after sunset, the western sky, but also burning an orange sunset. The sea, too, was dyed red by the rays of the sun, and was more magnificent than the sky.

107. Because it is active, whenever a row of waves surges, the rays reflected on the crest of the waves are red and bright,

108. It was like a burning flame, flickering and disappearing. And the row behind, flashing, rolling, pouring over.

109. The light of the sky gradually faded, the crimson color became crimson, crimson turned into a light red.

110. At last, when all the red light was gone, the sky, which had suddenly appeared high and far, took on a solemn look.

111. The first morning star shone in the blue sky.

112. It was so large and so bright that it was the only one in the whole vast expanse of the sky that shone there with a striking radiance, like a lamp hanging high in the sky.

113. As the night grew thicker, the "lamps" in the sky became more and more, and the real lights of the city were lit up in stages.

114. And above all the lights which encircled the hillsides of the harbour, reflected from midair on the dark blue sea,

115. With the waves, shaking, flashing, like a string of flowing pearls, and that piece of clouds in the sky in the stars reflect each other, really good-looking.

116. In this beautiful night, I stepped on the soft beach, along the sea, slowly forward.

117. The sea, gently stroked the soft beach, issued a gentle brush sound.

118. The late sea breeze, fresh and cool. My heart, there are indescribable excitement and joy.

119. The night breeze was blowing lightly, and the air smelled of the sea and the Hetian, and the soft sand was still warm from the sun during the day.

120. People who had toiled all day at various jobs came by twos and threes to this soft beach,

121. They drank in the cool sea breeze and looked out at the star-studded night sky. They laughed and rested.

Excerpt from Junqing's Midsummer Night by the Seaside

## The Sea and Life.

122. It is no accident that life was born in the ocean. The physical and chemical properties of the ocean make it the cradle of primitive life.

123. We know that water is an important part of living things,

124. Many animal tissues contain more than 80 percent water, while some marine organisms contain as much as 95 percent.

125. Water is an important medium of metabolism, without it, a series of physiological and biochemical reactions in the body can not be carried out, and life will cease.

126. Therefore, in the short term, animals are more at risk from lack of water than from lack of food.

127. Water is so important to life today, it is even more important to the fragile primitive life. Life is born in the ocean, there will be no water shortage.

128. Water is a good solvent. The oceans contain many inorganic salts essential for life, such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, carbonate, phosphate, and dissolved oxygen,

129. Primitive life could have sucked the elements it needed from it effortlessly.

130. Water has a very high heat capacity, coupled with the vast ocean, despite the summer sun exposure, winter cold swept away, its temperature change is relatively small.

131. Therefore, the huge ocean is like a natural "warm box," a hotbed for primitive life.

132. Although sunlight is necessary for life, the ultraviolet rays of sunlight threaten to kill primitive life.

133. Water effectively absorbs ultraviolet light, thus providing a natural "barrier" for primitive life.

134. All these are the necessary conditions for primitive life to come into being and develop.

Excerpt from Children's Ocean and Life

## < Winter in Jinan >

135. For a person accustomed to living in Peiping, like me, it is a miracle if there is no wind in winter. There is no wind in winter in Jinan.

136. To a man who has just returned from London, as I do, it seems strange that he should see daylight in winter; Winter in Jinan is fine and sunny.

137. Of course, in the tropics, where the sun is always poisonous, the loud weather is a little frightening.

138. However, in the northern winter, and can have warm and sunny weather, Jinan is really a treasure.

139. If there is sunshine alone, it is not surprising.

140. An old city, there are mountains and rivers, all under the sun, warm and comfortable to sleep, just waiting for the spring breeze to wake them up, this is not the ideal realm?

141. The hill encircles Jinan, only the north is missing.

142. This circle of hills is particularly lovely in winter, as if Jinan were placed in a small cradle,

143. They whispered quietly, "You may rest assured that it will be warm here."

144. It is true that people in Jinan smile on their faces in winter. When they saw the hills, they felt that they had landed and had relied on them.

145. When they saw the mountains from the sky, they unconsciously thought: Perhaps tomorrow will be spring? With such warmth, the grass may be green tonight, right?

146. Even if this illusion could not be realized for a while, they were not in a hurry, for what else could they hope for in such a benevolent winter?

147. The best part is a little snow. Look, the pinus pines on the mountain are more and more green and black, and the tops of the trees have white flowers in a bun, like a Japanese nurse.

148. The top of the mountain was all white, setting a silver edge to the blue sky.

149. On the hillsides, the snow was thick in some places, and the grass still showed in some places; In this way, one road is white and the other is dark yellow, giving the mountains a flowery coat with water lines;

150. Looking at it, this flower dress seems to be blown by the wind, making you want to see a little more beautiful mountain skin.

151. When the sun was about to set, the yellowish sunlight slanted on the mountainside, and the thin snow seemed suddenly shy, showing a little pink.

152. It is light snow, Jinan is unable to stand heavy snow, the hills are too delicate.

From Lao She's "Winter in Jinan"

## "Gold"

153. Since rumors of a man walking along the Savin River accidentally discovered gold, there are often gold seekers from all directions.

154. They all wanted to be rich, so they searched the whole riverbed and dug many big holes in the riverbed, hoping to find more gold with them.

155. Indeed, some found it, but others had to go home disappointed because they had nothing.

156. There are also those who are not willing to lose, they are stationed here and continue to search. Peter Freet is one of them.

157. He bought an unwanted piece of land near the riverbed and worked silently by himself. He had staked all his money on the land in search of gold.

158. He worked hard for months until the land was all potholes. He was disappointed - he searched the whole land but could not see a speck of gold.

159. Six months later, he had no money to buy bread. So he decided to leave here and make a living somewhere else.

160. The night before he was about to leave, it began to rain cats and dogs for three days and three nights.

161. When the rain finally stopped, Peter came out of the hut and saw that the land before him looked different.

162. The potholes had been smoothed by the flood, and a layer of soft green grass had grown on the soft earth.

163. "There is no gold here," said Peter suddenly, "but the land is rich enough for me to plant flowers.

And take it to town and sell it to the rich, who are sure to buy flowers to decorate their fancy living rooms.

164. If that were true, I would make a lot of money, and one day I would be rich.”

165. So he stayed. Peter put a lot of effort into cultivating the flower seedlings, and soon the field was full of beautiful and beautiful flowers.

166. Five years later, Peter finally realized his dream of becoming a rich man. "I'm the only one who found the real gold!"

An excerpt from Tao's translation of Gold

## "The Lost Flute"

167. I was six. Just a stone's throw from my house, there is a long abandoned quarry on the hillside,

168. My parents never allowed me to go there, but the scenery was quite charming.

169. One summer afternoon, I secretly went there with a group of small friends.

170. Just after we had crossed a lonely path, they left me where I was and headed for "more dangerous ground."

171. When they had gone, I was horrified to discover that I could no longer find the lonely path home. Like a headless fly, I drill everywhere, clothes hanging full of burrs.

172. The sun had set, and at this moment, the family must have begun to eat dinner, my parents are looking forward to my return home.

173. Thinking about it, I couldn't help but lean against a tree and cry sadly.

174. Suddenly, not far from the sound of willow flute. I felt like I had found a savior and hurried to follow the sound.

175. On a stump beside a path sat a piper, cutting something in his hand.

176. Closer look, he is not known as the "hillbilly" Katyn it?

177. "Hello, little fellow," said Cutting. "Look at the beautiful day. Are you out for a walk?"

178. I nodded timidly. "I'm going home."

179. "Please be patient for a few minutes," Katyn said. "Look, I'm whittling a willow flute. It's almost ready. When it's finished, I'll give it to you."

180. Cutting edge now and then put the unformed willow flute in his mouth for a test blow. Not long after, a flute was handed to me.

181. We are in a burst of crisp melodious flute sound, set foot on the way home...

182. At the time, my heart was filled with gratitude, but today, as a grandfather myself, I suddenly realize that he meant well!

183. When he heard me crying that day, he decided that I must have lost my way, but he did not want to play the role of "savior" in front of the child.

184. So I blew the willow flute so that I could find him and follow him out of trouble!

185. In this way, Mr Cutting, with his rustic simplicity, protected a young boy's fierce self-respect.

Excerpt from Tang Ruoshui's translation of The Lost Flute Sound

## The Mogao Grottoes

186. In the vast expanse of the desert, there is a beautiful oasis, the oasis hidden a shining pearl.

187. This pearl is the Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes. It is located in Dunhuang City, Gansu Province, China Sanwei Mountain and Mingsha Mountain embrace.

188. The eastern foot of Mingsha Mountain is a cliff with an average height of 17 meters.

189. In the 1600-meter-long cliff, there are more than 700 large and small caves, forming a magnificent grotto group.

190. Among them, 492 caves, a total of more than 2,100 color statues, a total of more than 45,000 square meters of various murals.

191. Mogao Grottoes is a precious cultural heritage left to mankind by countless artisans in ancient China.

192. Every painted sculpture in the Mogao Grottoes is a beautiful work of art. The largest was as tall as a nine-story building, and the smallest was less than the size of a palm.

193. These painted statues have distinct personalities and different expressions. There are benevolent Bodhisattvas, majestic Heavenly King, and strong and brave Hercules.

194. The murals in Mogao Grottoes are rich and colorful. Some depict ancient working people hunting, fishing, ploughing and harvesting.

195. Some depict people playing music, dancing and acrobatics, while others depict the beautiful scenery of nature.

196. The most important of these is flying. Flying on the mural, some arm flower basket, picking flowers;

197. Some bounce the lute, light pull silver string; Some hang upside down, falling from the sky; Some ribbon fluttering, sky travel;

198. Some stretch their arms and dance. Looking at these exquisite and moving murals, it is like walking into a brilliant art palace.

199. Mogao Grottoes there is a small area of the cave - Tibetan Sutra Cave.

200. Cave has been in possession of ancient China's various scriptures, documents, silk paintings, embroidery, bronze statues, a total of more than 60,000 pieces.

201. Due to the corruption and incompetence of the Qing government, a large number of precious cultural relics were looted by foreign bandits. The few remaining scrolls are now on display in the Forbidden City in Beijing.

202. The Mogao Grottoes are world-famous art treasures. Every painted sculpture, mural and cultural relic here is the crystallization of the wisdom of the ancient Chinese people.

Excerpt from "Mogao Grottoes" in the sixth book of "Language" in primary school

## "Suzhou Gardens"

203. Most of our buildings, from the palaces of ancient times to the houses of modern times, are symmetrical, how about the left and how about the right.

204. Suzhou gardens can never pay attention to symmetry, as if deliberately avoided.

205. There is a pavilion or a cloister to the east, and there will never be a similar pavilion or a cloister to the west.

206. Why is that? I think, to use a picture analogy, symmetrical architecture is a pattern painting, not a fine art painting,

207. And gardens are art paintings, art paintings require natural interest, is not particular about symmetry.

208. Suzhou gardens have rockery and ponds.

209. The stacking of rockery can be said to be an art rather than a technology.

210. Or the mountains, or a few hills with bamboo flowers, all depends on the designers and craftsmen's life experience, there are valleys in the chest,

211. In order to make visitors climb when forget the city of Suzhou, only feel in the mountains.

212. As for ponds and marshes, most of them refer to living water. Some gardens are spacious. Put the pond as the center of the whole park, other scenery with the layout.

213. If the water into the river shape, often arranged bridges. If more than two bridges are arranged, one will be the same, and never the same.

214. The edge of the pond, marsh or river is seldom paved with neat stone banks, and is always high and low. There are also a few exquisite stone, or plant some flowers.

215. This is also to achieve the effect of a picture from all angles.

216. There are goldfish or various carp in the pond, lotus or water lily open in summer and autumn, visitors see "fish play between lotus leaves," but also a scene into the painting.

Excerpt from Ye Shengtao's Gardens of Suzhou