

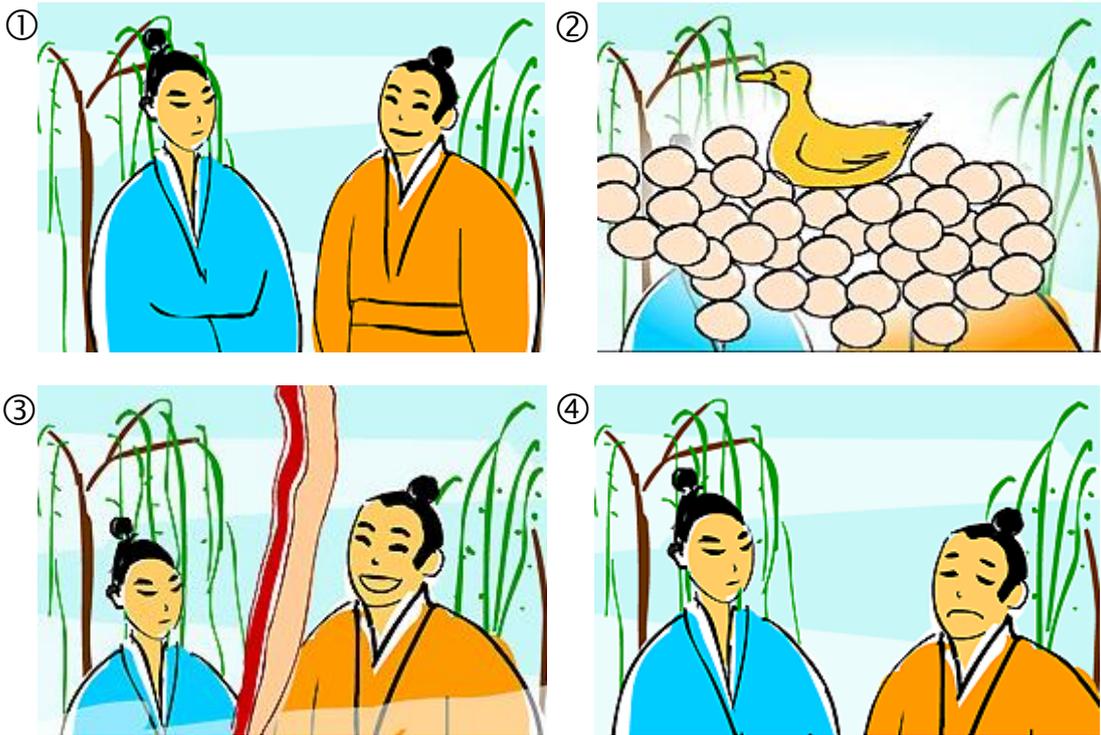
**Path to Moral Excellence**  
**Personal Growth : Being Realistic and Practical**

Accept facts; respect evidence; dare to explore



**Story : The Nonsense Talker**

**1. Learn from a Story**



Story adapted from (Ming Dynasty) *Ai Zi Wai Yu* (by Tu Benjun) <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> **Information : Ai Zi Wai Yu**

*Ai Zi Wai Yu* is a collection of jokes compiled by Tu Benjun in the Ming Dynasty.

## 2. Let Us Discuss

- 你覺得毛空有沒有分辨事情真偽的能力？何以見得？你覺得他的處事態度怎樣？
- 「耳聞是虛，眼見是實」這句話對不對？試舉事例說明。
- 你試過誤信道聽塗說得來的消息嗎？試說說你的經歷和感受。
- 對於一些道聽塗說的消息，怎樣處理才適當？
- 日常生活中的新聞報導，由不同的傳媒機構發放出來的消息也可能有不同的版本。你會怎樣求證聽回來的新聞呢？試分享一下你的看法。

## 3. Quotations from the Classics

(宋) 司馬光《資治通鑒·唐紀》

(Song Dynasty) Chapter "Tang Ji",

*Comprehensive Mirror for Aid in Government* (by Sima Guang)

**偏聽則暗，兼聽則明。耳聞是虛，眼見是實。**

(One can only judge what is right from what is wrong by listening to all opinions comprehensively. Never regard anything that we have only heard of to be definitely true until we have really seen it with our own eyes.)

( 戰國 ) 荀子《荀子·儒效》  
(Warring States Period) Chapter "Ru Xiao", *Xunzi* (by Xunzi)

聞之而不見，雖博必謬；見之而不知，雖識必妄；知之而不行，雖敦必困。

(Spreading a message to others without verifying it first will make an impression on others that you are knowledgeable but this is not right. Seeing without true understanding can still broaden your knowledge, but much of it may not be real and true. Even if you have got the real knowledge, you have to apply it, otherwise even if people regard you as honest and sincere, you are still confined by lack of action.)

( 漢 ) 班固《漢書·景十二王傳》，顏師古注  
(Han Dynasty) "Biography of Jing Shi San Wang",  
*Book of Han* (by Ban Gu, edited by Yan Shigu)

務得事實，每求真是也。

(No matter what we do, we must base on facts and true evidence, and always try to find out the truth in order to reach the right conclusion.)