KuiLeiXi: a Chinese Open-Ended Text Adventure Game

Yadong Xi¹^{*}, Xiaoxi Mao¹[†]^{*}, Le Li¹, Lei Lin¹, Yanjiang Chen¹,

Shuhan Yang¹, Xuhan Chen¹, Kailun Tao¹, Zhi Li¹, Gongzheng Li¹

Lin Jiang¹, Siyan Liu¹, Zeng Zhao¹, Minlie Huang², Changjie Fan¹, Zhipeng Hu¹

¹ Fuxi AI Lab, NetEase Inc., Hangzhou, China

² Department of Computer Science and Technology, Institute for Artifical Intelligence, State Key

Lab of Intelligent Technology and Systems, Beijing National Research Center for

Information Science and Technology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

{xiyadong, maoxiaoxi, lile, lin_lei}@corp.netease.com,

aihuang@tsinghua.edu.cn

Abstract

There is a long history of research related to automated story generation, dating back as far as the 1970s. Recently, the rapid development of pre-trained language models has spurred great progresses in this field. Equipped with GPT-2 and the latest GPT-3, AI Dungeon has been seen as a famous example of the powerful text generation capabilities of large-scale pre-trained language models, and a possibility for future games. However, as a game, AI Dungeon lacks incentives to players and relies entirely on players to explore on their own. This makes players' enthusiasm decline rapidly. In this paper, we present an openended text adventure game in Chinese, named as *KuiLeiXi*¹. In *KuiLeiXi*, players need to interact with the AI until the pre-determined plot goals are reached. By introducing the plot goals, players have a stronger incentive to explore ways to reach plot goals, while the AI's abilities are not abused to generate harmful contents. This limited freedom allows this game to be integrated as a part of a romance simulation mobile game, Yu Jian Love². Since KuiLeiXi was launched, it has received a lot of positive feedbacks from more than 100,000 players. A demo video is available at https://youtu.be/DyYZhxMRrkk.

1 Introduction

The past few years have seen a significant improvement in the capabilities of neural networks for text generation(Radford et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020b). Large-scale pre-trained language models with tens of billions of parameters are capable of producing human-like text. This capability has spawned a range of revolutionary applications(Roller et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020a;

¹http://yujian.163.com/klx-silk/redirect.html

Guan et al., 2020). AI Dungeon is a typical example of them. It is an open-ended text adventure game, where players are allowed to create their own adventures in any way they like. The original AI Dungeon is based on GPT-2 large, fintuned on a dataset of text adventures collected online³. Since the launch of its Colab version, AI Dungeon has gained a lot of attention on social networks.

However, from the point of view of game developers, AI Dungeon suffers from several problems, hindering it from becoming mainstream gaming. The first problem is that it relies entirely on players to explore on their own. The lack of incentives may lead to a rapid decline of players' enthusiasm. The second problem is the boundaryless nature of generated contents. Every game is associated with a certain series of world settings where the stories take place. To integrate AI Dungeon-like technology in a game, considerable adaptation works are necessary. On the other hand, in the absence of necessary guidance and restraints, players tend to abuse AI Dungeon to create malicious or offensive contents⁴. In areas with more conservative values, it is of high risk to launch an AI Dungeon-like feature in a commercial product.

Considering the problems described above, we extended the original AI Dungeon so that it could be accommodated in a commercial game. When playing AI Dungeon, depending on the player's choice of different topics, the AI will generate a story beginning, and then the player is free to explore the development of the story. Unlike AI Dungeon, in our game, players need to play a fixed character of their choice and interact with the AI to develop the story according to the pre-defined story background until they reach the specified plot goal to obtain the mission rewards. Multiple plot

⁴https://www.wired.com/story/ai-fueled-dungeon-game-got-much-darker/

^{*} Equal contribution

[†] Corresponding Author

²https://yujian.163.com

³https://chooseyourstory.com/

goals are contained in a story script. By elaborately design the plot goals, the difficulty of game and the freedom of players to create could be manipulated. The game supports multiplayer, scripts are created both by the game developers and by the players themselves. Because in the gaming process, the player seems to be maninulating the puppet of the character, we figuratively call this game KuiLeiXi, which refers to the puppetry in the Song Dynasty.

Deploying a neural text generation model for many players is quite expensive. So we adopted a range of methods to reduce the cost, including layer drop and knowledge distillation. In addition, we implemented a highly optimized transformer in CUDA for inference. After applying these methods, the inference speed of the model is increased by 10 times, the throughput is increased by 20 times, greatly reducing the deployment cost.

KuiLeiXi has been launched as a part of *Yu Jian Love. Yu Jian Love* is a mobile romance simulation game where players can role play as a girl that lives in the era of Northern Song Dynasty and develop romantic relationship with different handsome male characters. Since launched, it received a lot of positive feedbacks from players and industry. We hope KuiLeiXi could inspire fellow game developers and NLP researchers to bring more NLP capabilities into games and make game content more dynamic and personalized.

2 Architecture

In this section, we will describe the implementation and optimization of *KuiLeiXi* in detail. As seen in Figure 1, the system consists of three components: **Input Processor**, **Story Generator** and **Candidates Ranker**. As both the **Story Generator** and **Candidates Ranker** are based on our inhouse pre-trained language model, we will firstly describe the pre-training details. Then we will present the implementation details of the three components in order. Finally, we will introduce the optimization details for deployment.

2.1 Pre-training

Our in-house pre-trained language model for story generation is based on GPT-2 large. It has 36 layers, 1280 hidden size, 20 self-attention heads, and 725 million parameters. It is pre-trained on a dataset consisted of around 30 gigabytes of Chinese webnovels collected online. The vocabulary size is 13762 and the context length is 1024. In addition, we pre-trained a Roberta-large(Liu et al., 2019) based bidirectional transformer model(Vaswani et al., 2017) on the same dataset. It has 24 layers, 1024 hidden size, 16 self-attention heads and 317 million parameters. We used *fairseq*⁵ for training of the models.

2.2 Input Processor

The input text of a player will firstly be checked by a toxicity detection service⁶ to avoid potential risks. It is then processed by a semantic similarity detection model to determine if it is too semantically close to the plot goal. This is to avoid making it too easy for players to reach the plot goal. The semantic similarity detection model is based on Sentence-Bert(Reimers and Gurevych, 2019), trained on the combination of several Chinese NLI datasets(Bowman et al., 2015; Williams et al., 2018; Hu et al., 2020). The virtual adversarial training(Zhu et al., 2020) is also adopted. This approach improves the generalization of the model by adding small perturbations to the input embeddings. For every plot goal, at least three textual descriptions of that goal should be prepared. The input text will be compared with all the textual descriptions of current plot goal. If any of the similarity scores is above a certain threshold, the player will receive a message telling the player to input again. After the input text has passed the toxicity detection and semantic similarity detection, it will be concatenated to the context to form the input for story generation.

2.3 Story Generator

The story generator is in charge of generating consistent and fluent story contents based on the context and player input. In below we will describe in detail how the story generator is implemented.

2.3.1 Finetuning

Because KuiLeiXi is supposed to be launched as a part of *Yujian Love*, the generated text needs to be consistent with the original stories of the game in terms of language style and backdrop. Therefore, the game's existing story scripts are critical for finetuning. However, these scripts only contain approximately 2 million tokens, barely enough for effective finetuning. So we carefully selected 10 online novels with similar language styles and backdrops to form an augmented dataset along with

⁵https://github.com/pytorch/fairseq

⁶https://dun.163.com/locale/en



Figure 1: Architecture of *KuiLeiXi*. The user input is first passed through the input processor module, which detects whether it contains toxic content and whether it is too semantically similar to the current plot goal; after the processing, the user input is concatenated to the existing context and truncated to ensure that the length is within the context length of the story generation model; the story generation model generates a series of candidate stories that are then sent to the candidate ranker for ranking; the ranker contains a filter that removes inappropriate stories based on multiple rules, and the remaining candidate stories are ranked based on their overlapping with the context and how smoothly they connect to the plot goal, with the highest ranked being output to the player as the final result.

in-game story scripts. For scripts from the game, we assign every line a label indicating if it is dialogue or narrative content, as seen in Figure 2. It is easy because the dialogues and narratives are naturally separated in different lines in the scripts and the dialogues are with double quotation marks. This allows the finetuned model to control the generate subsequent story contents to be dialogue or narrative content. In addition, the label can guide the model to generate more consistent content with the story's background similar to (Keskar et al., 2019).

2.3.2 Inference

Input Truncation: At inference, the generation model receives a concatenation of the player input and the previous context as the input. As game continues, the input length will easily exceed the context length 1024. So we need to design a truncation strategy. Naively keeping the latest story context is not feasible in this application, as the pre-written story beginning corresponding to the current plot goal is neccessary to keep the story unfold without straying too far from the current plot goal. Therefore, we keep the pre-written story beginning corresponding to the current plot goal along with the latest story context as the input.

Decoding Strategy: We use the top-k sampling(Fan et al., 2018) for decoding. Sampling temperature and k are set to 0.8 and 8 respectively. We observed that the model tend to copy from the

input. To alleviate this issue, we adopt the penalized sampling technique(Keskar et al., 2019; See et al., 2019). In general, penalty sampling penalizes words that occur throughout the context by default, reducing their sampling probability. However, we argue that this is inappropriate, especially for penalizing words that are far from the decoding position. The reasons are twofold. Firstly we observed that, the model tends to copy from words closer to the decoding position, rather than a very distant context, like contents with more than 200 words away from the decoding position. Secondly, we conducted statistics in the webnovel corpus, and the probability of the next word appearing in the previous 800 words reached 75%, indicating that copying from context is also common in real world texts. In summary, if the probability of words occurring in very distant contexts is also penalized at inference, the distribution of the generated text will be significantly different from the real world text distribution, which may reduce the generation performance. Therefore, we only penalize the probability of words that have appeared in previous 200 words prior to the decoding position.

Given the input tokens G[1, 2, ..., t] and the context window size c, the probability distribution p_i for the next token is defined as:

$$p_i = \frac{exp(x_i/(I(i \in g[(t-c):t])))}{\sum_j (exp(x_j/(I(j \in g[(t-c):t]))))} \quad (1)$$

$$I(e) = \theta \quad if \ e \ is \ True \ else \ 1 \tag{2}$$

描述: 宋朝的中秋和现代一样热闹, 不, 是有过之而无不	It was even more. Before evening, the streets were already crowded with people who were busy
旅妹:"大娘,来一碗玩月羹!"	Lv Mei: "Auntie, a bowl of wanyuegeng!"
大娘:"好嘞,姑娘慢用啊!"	Auntie: "Okay, enjoy your meal!"
	Description: Before the wanyuegeng was served, the sweet aroma could already be smelled. Lv Mei couldn't help but took a few big sips and praised.
旅妹: "好香!"	Lv Mei: "It smells so good!"
	Fang Zhaozhao: "Did the people in Divine Constabulary think you eat too much every meal and drive you out? Why are you still wandering the streets at this time?"
描述:光听声音旅妹都能想象出方昭昭桃眉带笑的样子, 于是大大方方地回头和他打招呼。	Description: By the sound of her voice, Lv Mei could imagine Fang Zhaozhao raising his eyebrows and smiling, so she turned around and greeted him graciously.

Figure 2: A story fragment from the preprocessed story dataset.

We set θ to 1.2, which makes a balance between generated text quality and elimination of duplication.

2.4 Candidates Ranker

For each player input, we generate 5 candidate stories for re-ranking. The candidate stories are then sent to the ranker to select the best one to return to the user.

To ensure the quality, we developed a series of filtering rules to remove inappropriate candidates in the stories. Firstly, if a candidate story contains a character name that does not appear in Yujian Love, the story will be moved out of the candidates. Secondly, candidate stories that contain a lot of content copied from context will be removed. Thirdly, stories with inappropriate content detected by toxicity detection service will be removed. Fourthly, if a character described in a story behaves inconsistently with his or her gender, that story will also be removed. We trained a discriminator model to detect whether a character in the story behaves inconsistently with his/her gender. The training data is generated automatically. We use the original text as a positive sample and the text after the character name replacement as a negative sample. When replacing character names, a character is replaced with the name of a character having the other gender.

For the remaining stories, we rank them based on the weighted sum of two metrics. The first is the overlapping score, which is calculated based on the overlapping of tokens in the generated story and context. Generally, when the overlapping score is higher, repetition is heavier and will hurt the text quality. The second is the goal matching score, which measures how likely a story entails the current plot goal. Given the list of context tokens C, the list of generated story tokens G and the length l of G, the overlapping score is defined below:

$$Score_{overlap} = \frac{\sum_{i} I(i \in G)}{l}$$
 (3)

$$I(i) = 1 if i in G else 0 \tag{4}$$

Determining whether a story contains a specified plot is a typical textual entailment problem. However. because players can create story scripts and submit them to the game community, it is intractable to create a dataset dealing with numerous possible plot goals. So we had to approach the problem from a different angle. We argue that it is easier to solve this problem by transforming it into a problem similar to Next Sentence Prediction (NSP), i.e., determining whether a plot goal can be coherently connected to a generated story. It is well known that the original NSP task proposed in BERT(Devlin et al., 2019) is too easy, many latest pre-trained language models have abandoned it(Liu et al., 2019; Lan et al., 2019). We argue that discriminating the randomly sampled negative examples is relatively easy so we adopt a novel strategy to enhance the difficulty of NSP. When generating the training dataset, in addition to the randomly sampled sentences, we also take the next sentence of next sentence as a negative sample with a certain probability. We finetuned the pre-trained Roberta-large based model as described in Section 2.1 on this generated dataset. The finetuned model is then used as a discriminator to detect whether the plot goal can be smoothly connected to the generated story.



(a) Script selection interface

(b) Character selection interface

Figure 3: The script and character selection interfaces



Figure 4: The screenshot at the beginning of the game. The right figure is the English translation of the left figure. Text in the orange box shows the story background. Text in red box shows the current plot goal. Text in the white boxes are the players' inputs. Text in the purple boxes are the generated stories.



Figure 5: The screenshot when a plot goal is reached. The right figure is the English translation of the left figure.

2.5 Optimization

Our original story generation model is of 36 layers and 725 millions of parameters. It takes around 10 seconds to generate a piece of story with one RTX 2080ti, which is totally unacceptable. To improve the inference speed, we need to compress the original model. We firstly adopted the *layerdrop* technique(Fan et al., 2020), reducing the number of layers to 20. We then used the knowledge distillation technique(Hinton et al., 2015) to distill this 20-layer model. Finally, we finetuned the distilled model over the story dataset.Our experiments showed that combining *layerdrop* and knowledge distillation performs better than directly performing knowledge distillation.

In addition, we optimized the incremental decoding implementation in *fairseq* to reduce computation overhead. We developed custom CUDA kernels for better support of long sequence and large hidden size. We also developed an inference server supporting dynamic batching and variable input length. After applying these methods, the inference speed is increased by 10 times, the throughput is increased by 20 times. We have integrated these optimization techniques into a python library named as *Easy and Efficient Transformer*(?). It has been opensourced at https://github.com/NetEase-FuXi/EET.

3 Demonstration

In this section, we demonstrate how to play *KuiLeiXi*.

First, we demonstrate how to start a game. After entering the game, if there is no ready game for joining, you can click the *create stage* button to start a new game. You then need to pick a story script from the candidates, as demonstrated in Figure 3a. The scripts are both created by game developers and players. Scripts submitted by players will be voted by all players and the winners become playable. After picking the script, you need to choose the character you want to play, as demonstrated in Figure 3b. The playable characters in each script are different. Wait for other players joining your game until the number of players exceeds the minimum player limit. Then you could either start the game or wait for other players joining as additional characters or audience.

After the game starts, all players can see the story background as well as the first plot goal. Players will play in order. The order is randomly decided at the start of the game and does not change during the game. When it is your turn to play, you can choose to write a dialogue with your character or describe a narration. Figure 4a shows the situation at the beginning of the game. Overall, you need to consider the development of the current story, the persona of the character you play and the plot goal. After completing the input, the AI will generate the corresponding story to unfold based on the input, so on and so forth until the current plot goal is reached. Once the current plot goal is reached, the AI will show a pre-written storyline, as well as a new plot goal, as seen in the Figure 5a. Usually a script has multiple plot goals. When the final plot goal is reached, players win and are rewarded with game props. The whole process of playing will be saved in the database, and players can share it with their friends or make it public on social networks.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, we demonstrate *KuiLeiXi*, an openended text adventure game in Chinese. In order for it to be released as part of a commercial game, we have made many innovations based on AI Dungeon. We believe that the current advances in NLP technology can not only reduce the cost of game content development to a certain extent, but also make the game world more dynamic and personalized. We hope our work will be of interest to fellow game developers and NLP researchers. In future work, we will further explore the generation of game quests and ambient dialogues with up-to-date NLP techniques.

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5 Appendices

In the figures below, we present a complete gameplay record of KuiLeiXi.



Figure 6: The first part of the game play.

Lv Mei: "Sure, sure." Lv Mei was just about to pay, but her expre ssion changed. Fang Zhaozhao: "What's wrong?" Lv Mei was shocked: "I lost my wallet!"

Current target: Fang Zhaozhao caught the t hief.



Fang Zhaozhao: "Then let's hurry back and find it.

Lv Mei and Fang Zhaozhao returned to Xich un House together, but did not see Fang Zh aozhao's figure. Lv Mei couldn't help but w onder if he had gone far away. Lv Mei looked around for him and suddenly saw a familiar back.

Fang Zhaozhao



It must be the thief. I wil I catch him back.

Lv Mei immediately ran over, only to find th at Fang Zhaozhao was gone. Fang Zhaozhao: "I'm here!" Lv Mei is shocked to find that Fang Zhaozh ao has caught the thief.

Fang Zhaozhao reached the target: Fang Z haozhao caught the thief.

Fang Zhaozhao picked up the thief and thr ew him to the ground. Lv Mei in anger: "You have hands and feet. You can do anything good, why do you wan

Thief: "How can you rich families understan d the suffering of us poor people. I come fr om a poor background. When I was a child, I could not afford to study, I could not be a big shot, and now I do some small busines s hard, but the other day it was banned by the government!"

Eyes of the thief turned in red: "Several chi Idren are at home, still waiting for me to ea rn money to support





Figure 7: The second part of the game play.



Figure 8: The third part of the game play.



No, I just like to steal.

Madam: "Hey, little girl, my chicken has run away again, you pay me one." travel girl: "Look at how thin he looks like, how can he catch the chicken? Don't worry chert it. "It thick de plan." about it, I'll think of a plan."

Lv Mei can't help but want to help the man secretly, Fang Zhaozhao found and stoppe d her.

😰 Narrator

Lv Mei: "I told you, you don't have to car

e." Fang Zhaozhao: "I'm your senior brother, I have an obligation to protect you." Fang Zhaozhao pulled Lv Mei away, leaving the thief with a reluctant face. Lv Mei returned to Fang Zhaozhao's room,

and Fang Zhaozhao took out some silver a nd stuffed it to Lv Mei.

Lv Mei tried to give money to the thief, but was stopped by Fang Zhaozhao.

Fang Zhaozhao achieve the target: Lv Mei wanted to help the thief.

But Fang Zhaozhao suddenly stopped the L v Mei.

v Mei. Lv Mei: "What the thief said is true" Fang Zhaozhao: "You give the thief some m oney, and how long he can hold out?" Lv Mei is a little frustrated: "At least it can hold on for a while."

Fang Zhaozhao: "Give him money, why not let him earn it himself."

Fang Zhaozhao pointed to the store behind him and said to the thief, "This store, I'll le nd it to you for three months. Whether you can earn money or not, depending on your own abhilte." own ability."



Figure 9: The fourth part of the game play.

Fang Zhaozhao: "You" Lv Mei: "I really think you are quite pitiful, I do not mean to embarrass you, you do not get angry." Fang Zhaozhao: "No, I'm not upset."

Lv Mei: "Then why you are so nice to me?" Fang Zhaozhao: "So that I can protect you better.



Laughing at the show of affection.

What Fang Zhaozhao shows in front of Lv Mei is always his most gentle side. He did not want to worry Lv Mei, but still let her s uffer

Thief: "I ... I ... I will work hard and make m oney to feed my family and not let them go hungry."



Don't think I'll let you off

the hook because you're grateful to us.

Thief: "Thank you, Mr. Fang!" After the thief left, Lv Mei went to buy som e more food and some silver for Fang Zhao zhao. Lv Mei: "Fang Zhaozhao, let's work togethe

r." Fang Zhaozhao: "Mm."

Madam

You guys are so kind, I'll give you a fan pendant!

Lv Mei took the fan pendant handed to her by the Madam, and found that it was a pair of small people, lifelike. The eyes of the little people were open, as if to carve Lv Mei's likeness in her heart. Fang Zhaozhao: "This is" Thief: "This is a small token of my apprecia tion, you do not mind."

Lv Mei

But this is a gift from th e Madam and have nothi ng to do with you.

The Madam smilingly came up to Fang Zha

ozhao. Thief: "Sir, you don't have to thank me, it's this girl who did me a small favor." Fang Zhaozhao: "Let's help the thief togeth

Madam: "Aiya, you're welcome, you're welc ome.

Thief

I must change my mind and become a new pers on.

Figure 10: The fifth part of the game play.