

《整全教育中文》第二版第五册第二十一课《蔡伦造纸》

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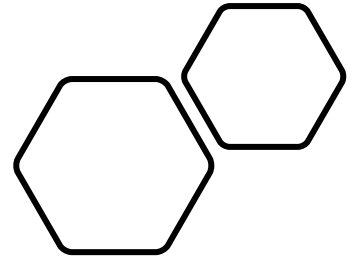
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蔡伦造纸

纸发明以前，人们
最早是用刀把字刻
在**龟壳**和**牛骨**上。



可想而知，那样的
刻写很不**方便**。





后来，人们用笔把字写在竹片和木片上。这些竹片、木片用绳子串起来，就成了“册”。那是中国最早的书。

- 但这种书很重，不方便保存和使用。



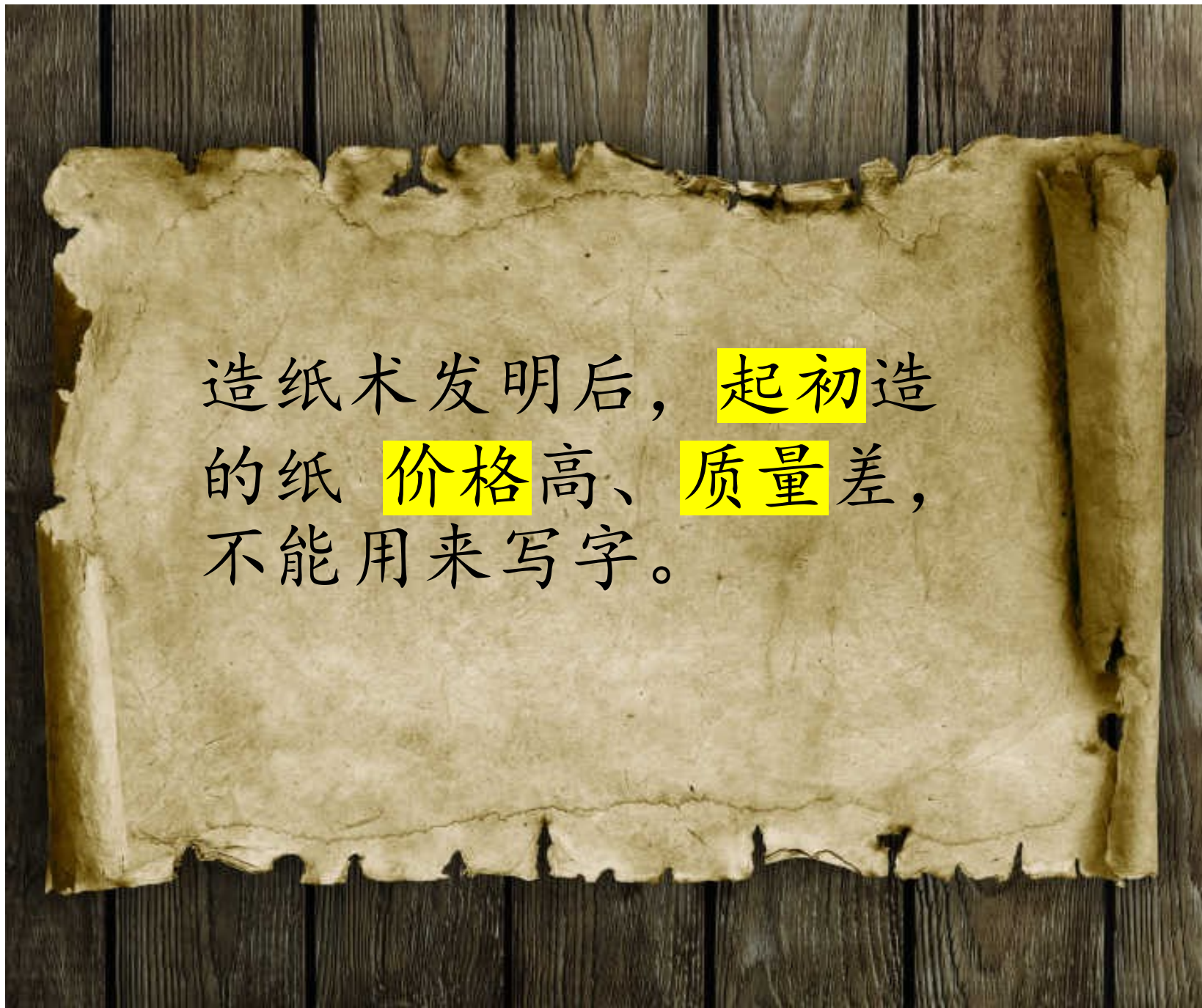
丝绸虽然轻，也好存放，但是很**贵**一般人买不起。

再后来，有了**丝绸**以后，有人把字写在丝绸上。





造纸术发明后，起初造的纸价格高、质量差，不能用来写字。



蔡伦参考了前人的办法，
改进了造纸术。

他把树皮、麻头等造纸用的
原料切碎，泡在水里，捣成
浆，再把浆捞出来晒干，就
成了一种 既轻便又好用的纸。



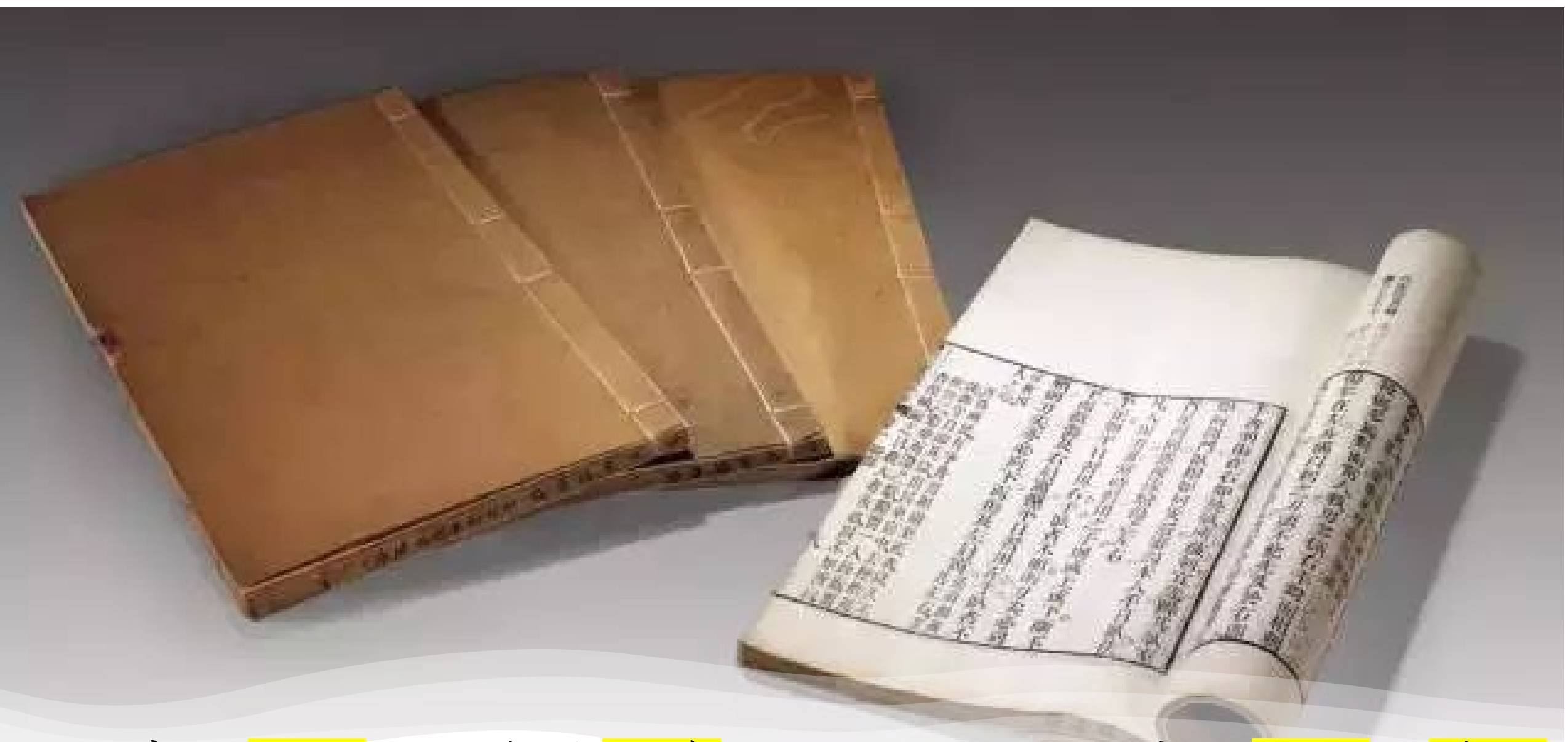


切麻---洗滌---浸灰水---蒸煮
 春搗---打漿---抄紙---晒紙



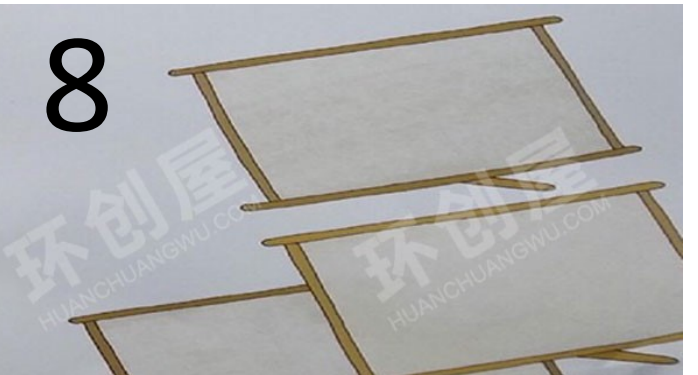
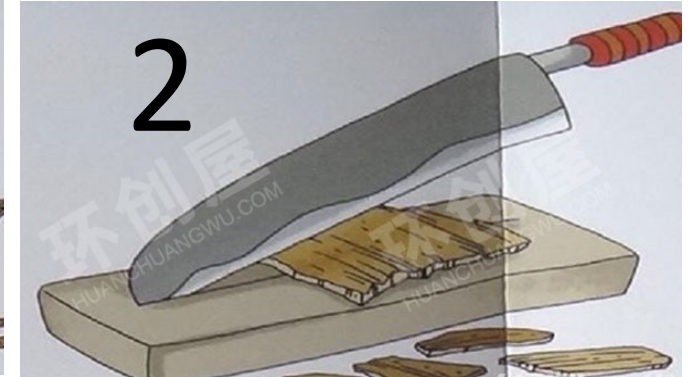
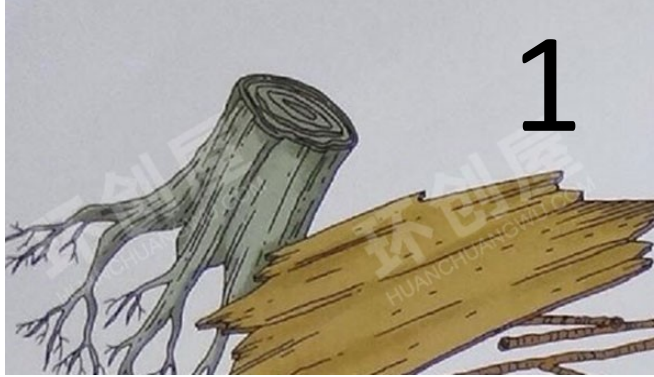
由于树皮、麻头**成本低**，全国各地就用蔡伦改进的造纸术，大量造纸。于是，纸的**价格**就降下来了，让许多人都买得起。





这种书写方便，又容易保存的纸，加快了文字和文化的传播。

古代造纸流程



中华造纸术



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vaPNscUVR2I>

价格

方便

龟壳

麻头

牛骨

丝绸

造纸

改进

词语认读练习、听写

泡泡

我和姐姐吹泡泡

抱抱

我和弟弟抱一抱

跑跑

我和爸爸跑一跑

吃饱

妈妈做饭我吃包

包

小小“包”字真奇妙，
和谁都能靠一靠

同胞

相亲相爱时同胞

sibling; fellow citizen

阅读材料

毕昇



宋代

发明了活字印刷术

课后作业：

根据阅读内容进行填写



第21课 课后阅读材料 《毕昇》参见第二段

活字印刷术的方法



1. 毕昇用_____做成了_____,
一面刻上_____, 用_____后,
就把字变成了_____.



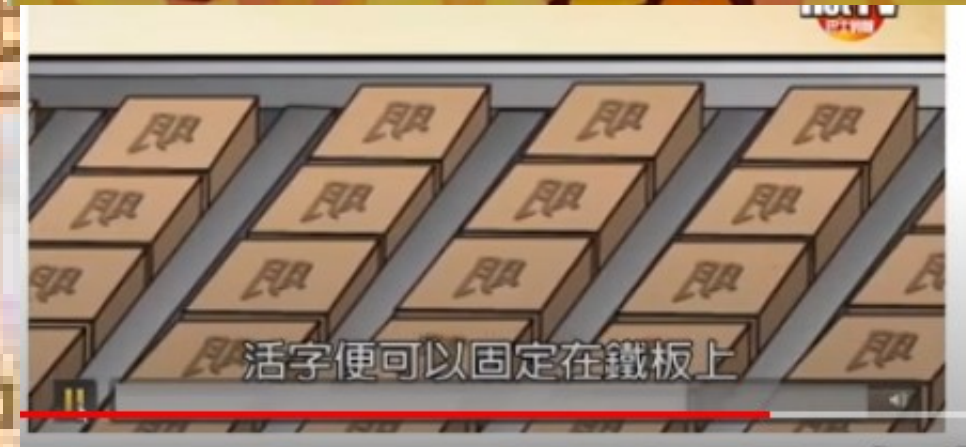
第21课 课后阅读材料《毕昇》

参见第二段

2. 印书的时候，先—



第21课 课后阅读材料《毕昇》参见第二段



3.再用—

第21课 课后阅读材料 《毕昇》参见第二段



4. 然后，

5. 接下来，