

《整全教育中文》第二版第六册第十六课《晏子使楚》

此课件由德华中文学校(DCCS-PA) 张瀛月老师制作。感谢张老师分享！

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比如：低年级的学生比较喜欢彩色汉字，一些学生喜欢写字，一些学生喜欢画画，一些学生喜欢唱歌；中高年级的学生有的需要拼音和英文解释帮助认读生字、理解句子，有的喜欢玩点游戏，有的喜欢有挑战性的东西……

面对多样性，需要通过差异化教学来协调。愿每位老师因地制宜，精心设计出更有针对性、更完美的课件。

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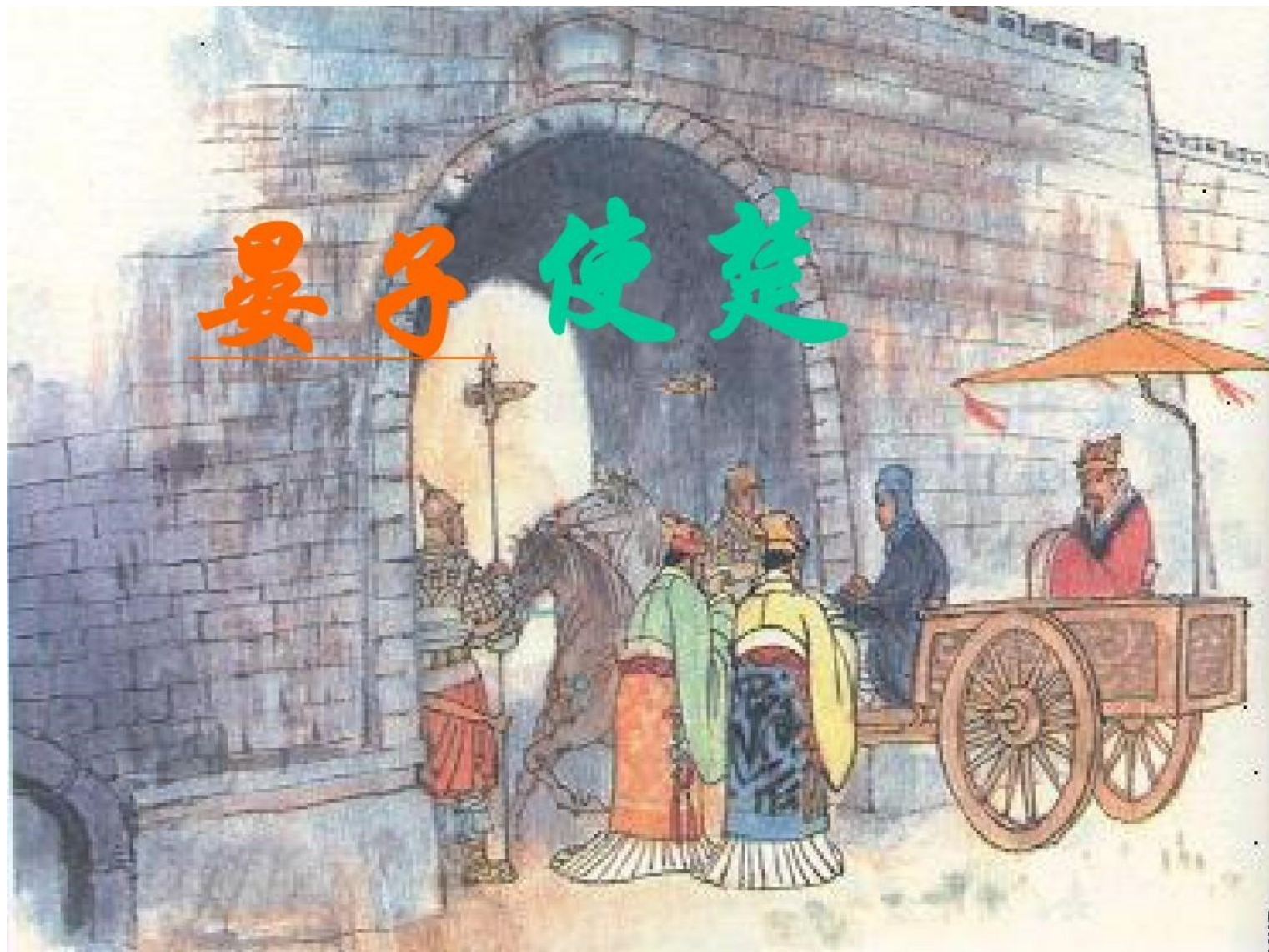
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晏子使楚

第十六课





BEIJING 2022



BEIJING 2022™



2022年第24届北京冬奥会会徽



冰墩墩
Bing Dwen Dwen

北京冬奥吉祥物为什么叫“冰墩墩、雪容融”？

**中国文化与奥林匹克的精彩融合，
现代设计理念的传承与突破。**

|| 北京冬奥会吉祥物“冰墩墩” ||
“冰”，象征纯洁、坚强；“墩墩”，则意喻敦厚、健康、活泼、可爱。

|| 冬残奥会吉祥物“雪容融” ||
雪，象征洁白、美丽；容，意喻包容、宽容、交流互鉴；融，意喻融合、温暖，相知相融。

雪容融



1月2日，Everglow正在韩国举办粉丝签名会。活动过程中，5位韩国成员向粉丝行跪拜大礼，祝贺新年。王怡人并未下跪，只站着拍手，随后拱手，做着类似“恭喜发财”的手势向粉丝拜年。韩媒在报道中将此称为“中国式问候”，并提到“中国人有只向天地和父母下跪的传统”。

但同时，韩媒也称，许多韩国网民对此无法接受。因为弯腰向前跪下是韩国人行大礼的标准姿势，在拜年时，韩国艺人通常会向民众做这样的行礼举动。《朝鲜日报》就在报道中称，韩国网民对王怡人没有行大礼的举动提出了尖锐的批评。他们声称，“来到罗马就应该遵守罗马法，要遵守起码的礼仪”，还批王怡人“不喜欢韩国式的新年问候，为什么要在韩国活动”“无视韩国文化”。



生字词

yàn zǐ shǐ chǔ
晏子使楚
Yanzi visited Chu State

2

晏子使楚



shǒu xià

手下

subordinate, under one's leadership



qí guó
齐国
Qi State



wài jiāo jiā
外交家
diplomat



sī xiǎng jiā
思想家
thinker



chū shǐ

出使

be sent on a diplomatic
mission



dài biǎo

代表

delegate, represent



5月2日(日)
夜7時生中継!

バレーボール
東京チャレンジ2021

バレーボール日本代表 国際親善試合

日本 vs 中国

JVA2021-04-004

The poster features four Japanese volleyball players in red jerseys with white accents and the JVA logo. They are captured in dynamic, celebratory poses against a vibrant red background. The text is in white and yellow, providing event details and the match title.

cháng cháng

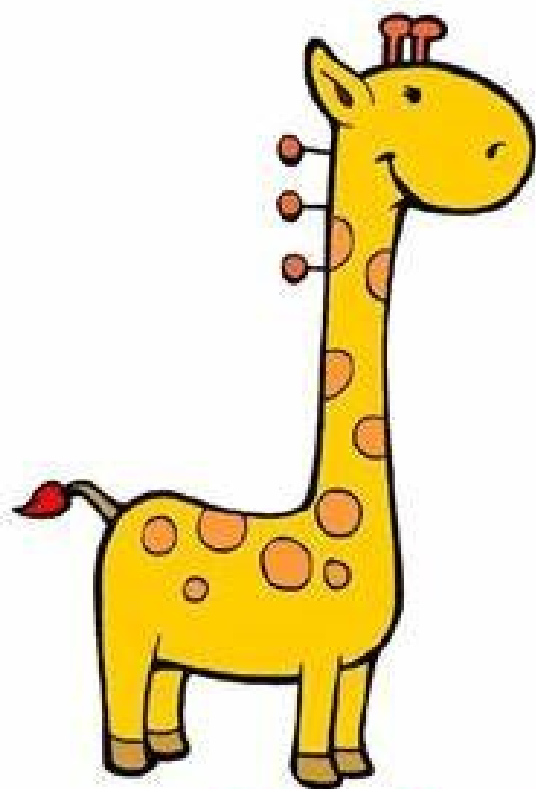
常常

often

常常喜乐



gè zi
个子
height



高个子和大胖子

zhǎng xiàng

长相

appearance



yī bān

一般

ordinary, so-so; in
general



一般車輛
進入禁止

組織名

xiǎn wēi fēng

显威风

show one's power



fàn zuì

犯罪

commit a crime



tōu qiè
偷窃
steal



hē jiǔ
喝酒
drink alcohol



编号: 20170322021053632040 上传者: TPGimages

shì bīng

士兵

soldier



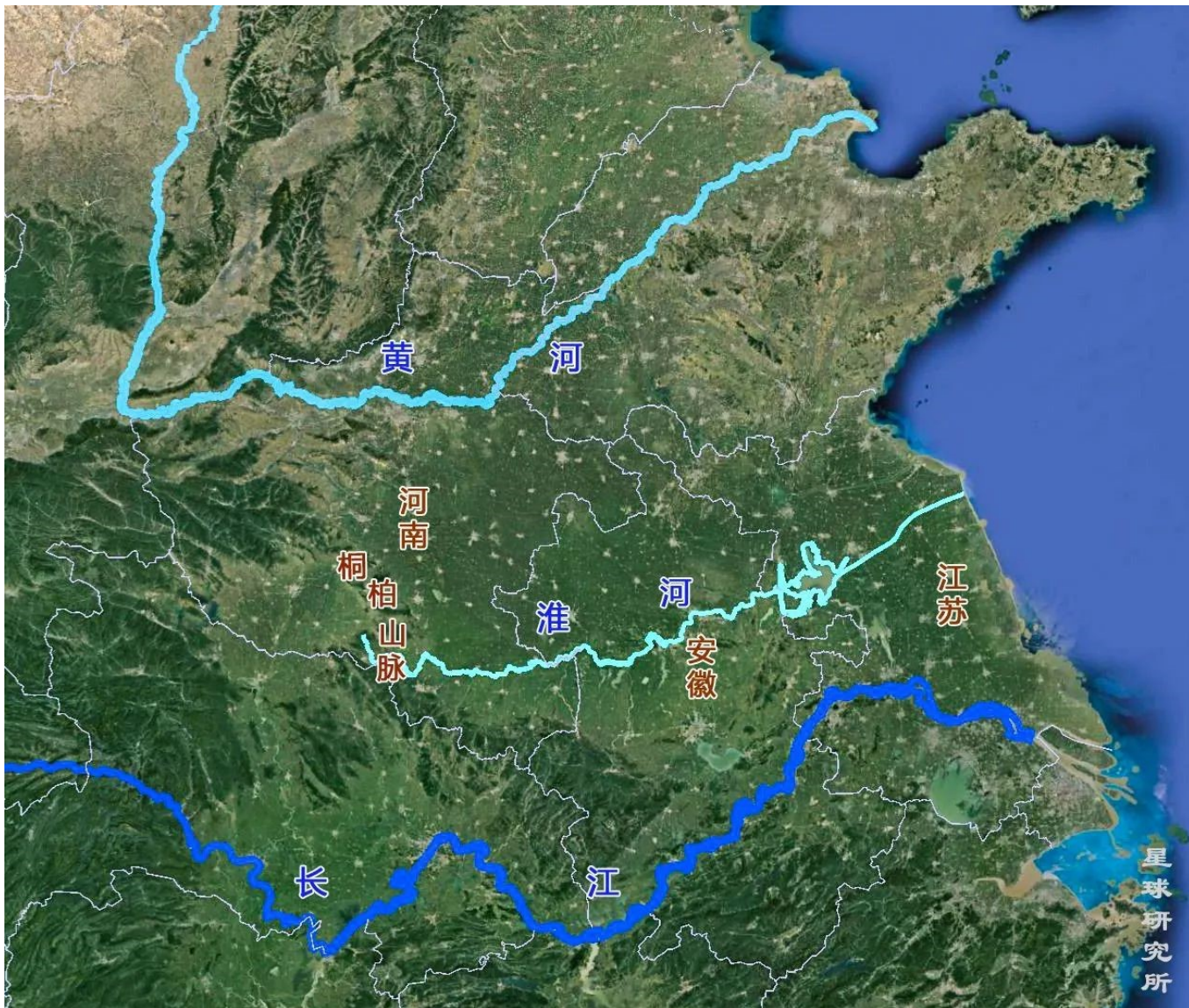
miàn bù gǎi sè
面不改色
remain calm



Jú
橘

Mandarin orange





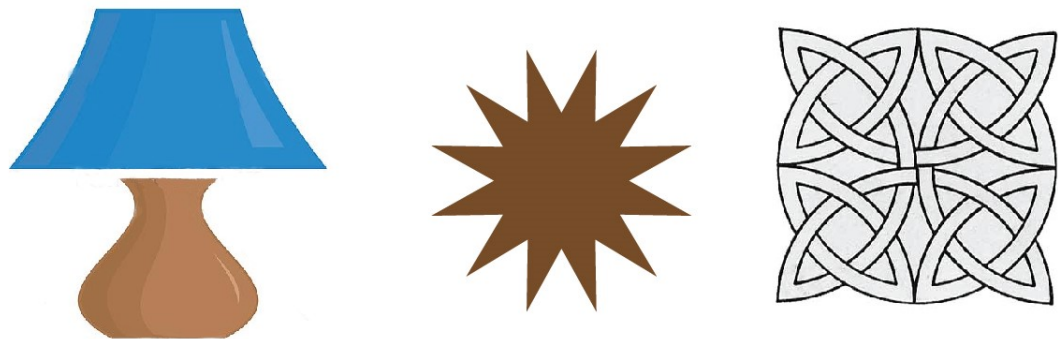
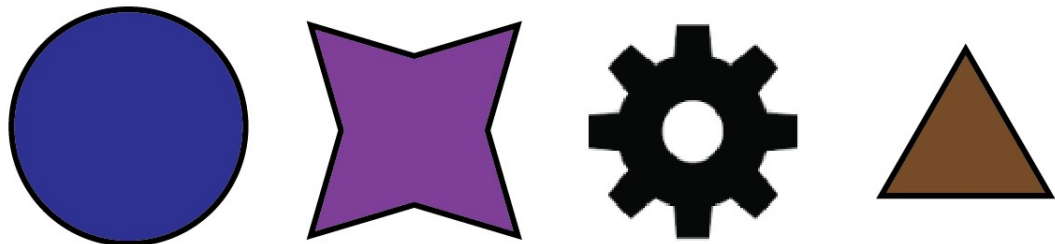
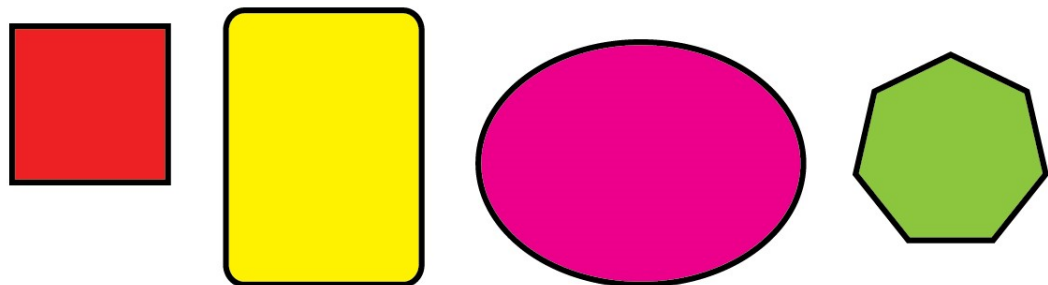
huái hé
淮河
Huai River



编号: 20200514200237665020 上传者: 行走光影

zhǐ
枳

Chinese bitter orange

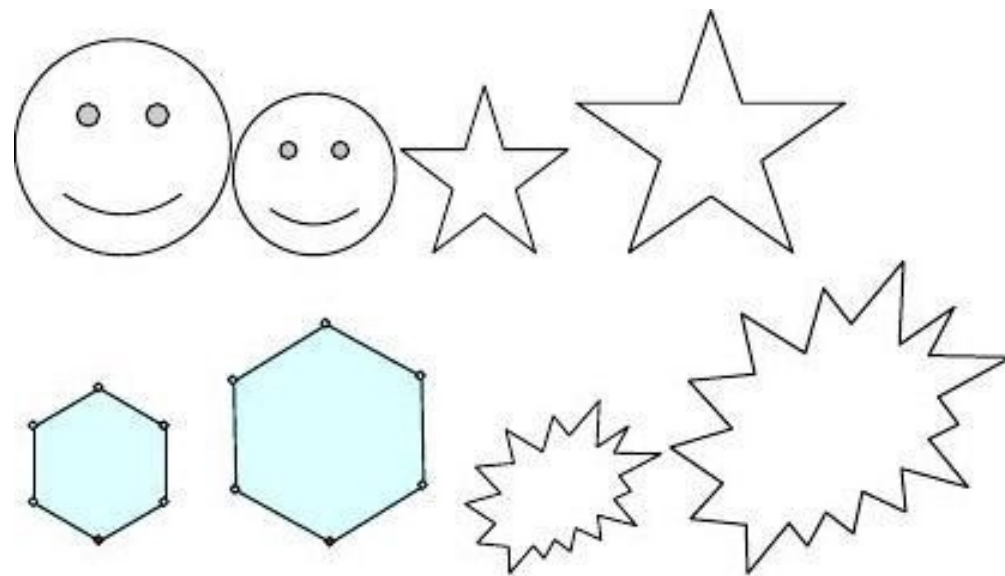


xíng zhuàng

形状

form, shape

xiāng sì
相似
resemble



guǒ shí
果实
fruit



shuǐ tǔ

水土

natural environment



zào chéng

造成

bring about, cause



dào li
道理

reason; principle

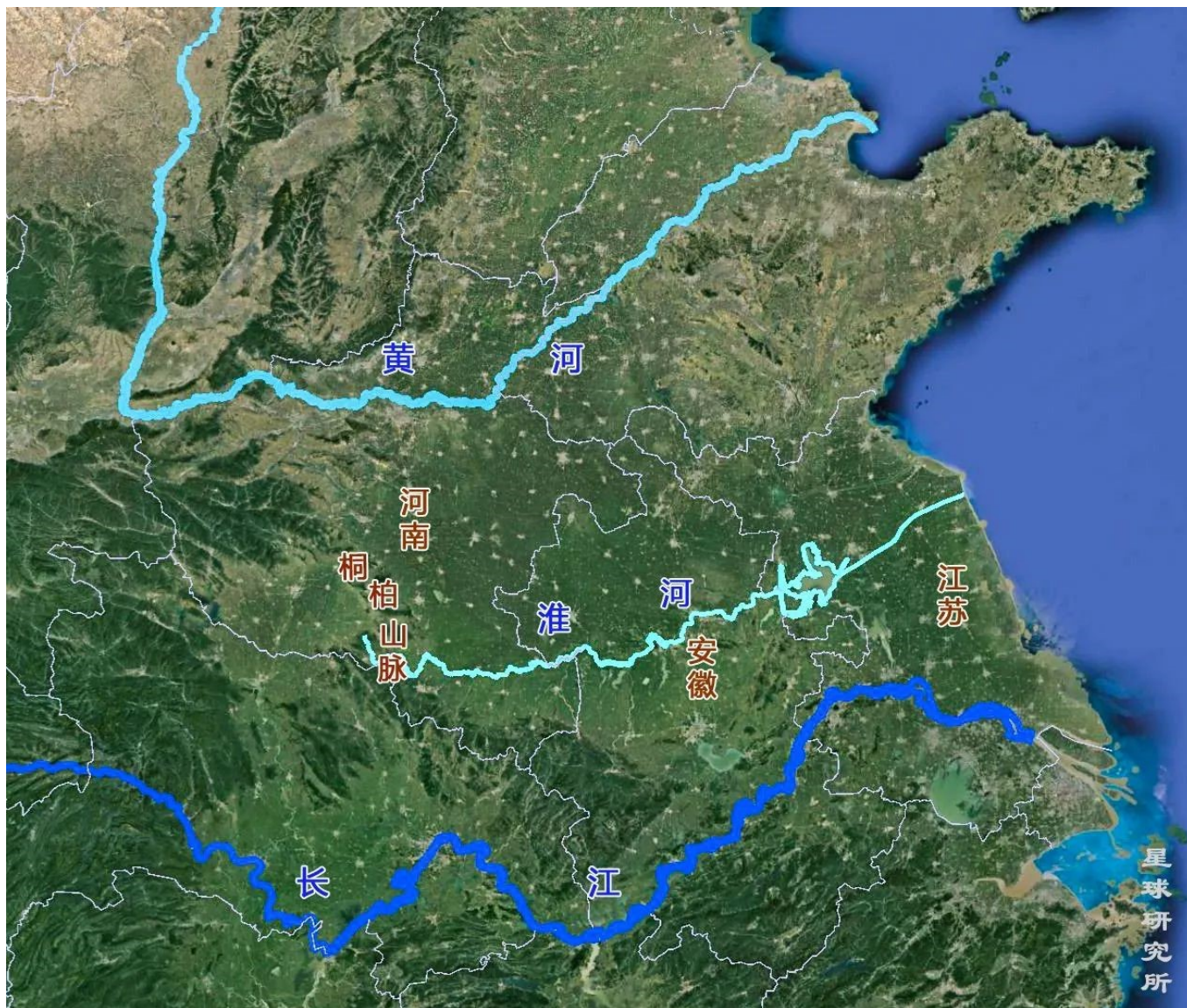
我觉得你说的很有道理



课文学习

- **晏子**是齐国的一位重要外交家和思想家，常常代表齐国出使外国。他虽然个子不高，长相也一般，但是很聪明。
- 有一次，晏子要出使楚国。
- **楚王**想显一显楚国的威风，就对手下说：“晏子是齐国很会讲话的人，他将要来楚国，我想利用这个机会羞辱他，用什么办法呢？”
- **手下**回答说：“当他到来时，让我们绑着一个人从大王面前走过。大王就问：‘这人是什么人？’我们就说，‘是齐国人。’大王接着问：‘犯了什么罪呢？’我们就说：‘他犯了偷窃罪。’”

- 晏子到了楚国，楚王请晏子喝酒，酒喝得正高兴的时候，两个士兵绑着一个人来到楚王面前。
- 楚王问道：“这个被绑着的是什么人？犯了什么罪？”
士兵回答说：“这是一个齐国人，犯了偷窃罪。”
- 楚王看着晏子问道：“是不是齐国人都爱偷东西？”
- 晏子面不改色，站起身来回答：“我听说，橘子树生长在淮河的南面就结出又大又甜的橘子，生长在淮河的北面就结出又小又苦的枳。虽然它们叶子的形状相似，但果实的形状和味道却大不一样，这是因为水土不同造成的。同样道理，齐国人在齐国不偷东西，一到楚国就犯偷窃罪，这也是两国不同的水土造成的吧？”



huái hé
淮河
Huai River

习惯用语

一方水土养一方人

橘生淮南则为橘，
橘生淮北则为枳。

四 中国文化

mèng 孟母三迁

孟母是孟子的母亲。孟子小的时候和母亲住在墓地的附近，于是他常常学大人办理丧事。

孟母看到了，说：“不行！这里不适合孩子居住。”她就带着孟子搬到集市的附近。但是，孟子在那里又学商人做生意。孟母看到了，说：“这里也不适合孩子居住。”她就带着孟子搬到屠宰场的附近。但是，孟子在那里又学杀猪宰羊的事情。孟母看到了，说：“不行！这里还是不适合孩子居住。”她就带着孟子搬到了学校附近。

孟子在那里学会了许多为人处事的礼节。孟母终于满意地说：“这才是适合孩子居住的地方。”于是他们就在那里住了下来。



词汇学习

1. 孟母三迁: Mencius' Mother Moving Three Times
2. 墓地: cemetery
3. 丧礼: funerals
4. 找合适地方居住: find the right place to live
5. 集市: marketplace
6. 屠夫: butcher
7. 礼节: courtesy behavior

Mencius' Mother Moving Three Times

- This story was about his mother moving three times to find the right place for Mencius's upbringing.
- At the beginning, they lived next to a cemetery in which funerals or religious activities were held nearly every day. Mencius and other village kids liked to play a game imitating adults to stage these rites. Some kids even stole the sacrifices. Seeing this, his mother said: "No, I can't let my son live here." So they moved to live next to a marketplace. Soon Mencius began to be interested in observing and imitating their new neighbors, among which a butcher was his favorite. Mencius shaped clay into small piggies, cut them apart with a toy knife, and then hawked the 'meat' everywhere. His mother became more upset. "This is not the place I would like to raise my son, either" she said anxiously. As a result, they moved again. Finally they settled down near a school, in which all they saw was people treating each other politely, and all they heard was the sound of reading. At the first day of every month, officials, scholars and all students went to Confucius temple to learn and discuss the Confucius's theories. Inspired by these, Mencius naturally started to imitate the courtesy behavior and study habits of the students. Observing this, his mother smiled and said, "This is the place where my son should live."

Now, this story is used to show the importance of **growing environment for children**, that is, so called "peer effect". Peer effects are what happen when you hang around in the wrong company.

Although some experts argue that the evidence for the existence of peer effect is far slimmer than people assume, most Chinese parents still deeply believe their children's performance will suffer, if they are surrounded by too many of the "wrong" type of kids. I think this is at least partly attributed by the popularity of this story.

问题：

- 1、你对楚王和晏子有什么看法？
- 2、一个人生长、生活的环境，对他的性格、品格的养成是不是有很大的关系？
- 3、你们家在租房或买房的时候，主要考虑哪些因素？
- 4、学区是不是一个要考虑的重要因素？