

整全教育2023-2024年七年级中文

第六周

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改作业

琳琳：胸腔，^{gōng yìng}供应，但，当日月明日月

依依：胸腔xiōng qiāng，终身zhōng shēng

kūn
昆

gùn
棍

写字要认真 林昆 木木昆

一位病人去医院看病，在前台登记之后，就坐在椅子上等待。过了20分钟听见护士喊：“木棍”。没有人答应，护士走到那位病人的面前，问道：“你叫木棍吗？”旁边的人都在纳闷，那位病人生气地说：“我叫林昆！”2—3秒钟的沉默之后，是一阵狂笑。

胸腔(月空) 脉(月永)冲

着zhuó：穿着一双新鞋，一件新衣服

着zháo：多穿些衣服，别着凉了。

着zhāo：一着好棋。没着了。

着zhe

助词(particle):走着。好着呢！你听着！照着办。

第六课 心脏(下)

以后都这样

https://www.holisticedu.us/text_book/login.php

UN:

PW:

Select Level Seven, the B-7-5

bingo game 用词汇

规律 昼夜 剧烈 中空 丧失 昏迷 电流 窦房结
脉冲 指挥 仪器 舒张 记录 分析 负责 心电图
心肌 泵血 心脏 胸腔 左右 体重 血液 不可逆
跳动 放松 熟睡 血量 结构 放大 细胞 起搏器

继续第五课的阅读材料

yī yǔ shuāng guān

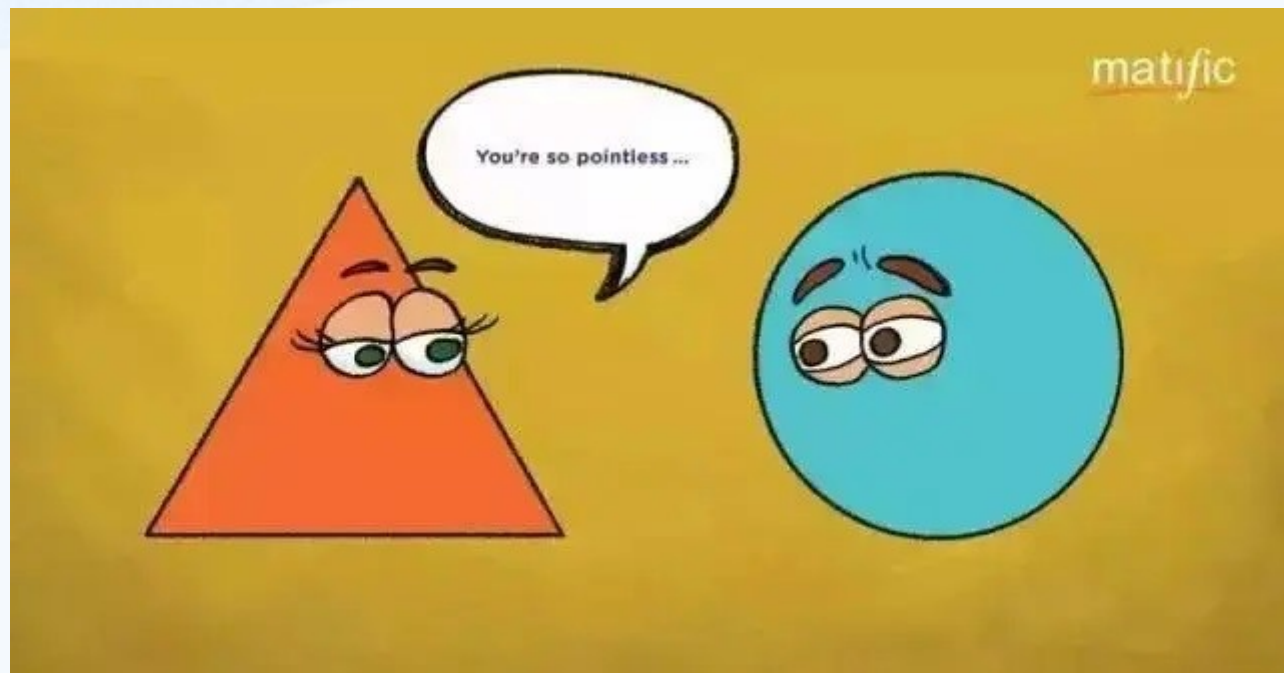
一语双关: have a double meaning, make a pun

A pun, also rarely known as paronomasia, is a form of word play that exploits multiple meanings of a term, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect.

He drove his expensive car into a tree and found out how the Mercedes bends.

Time flies like an arrow, fruit flies like a banana.

A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tyred.





經典麻辣鍋
養生豚骨鍋
龍骨奶香鍋
東北酸菜鍋
韓式泡菜鍋
昆布柴魚鍋
補帖燒酒鍋
野菇素食鍋
鴛鴦鍋
大鍋底

海底捞月 麻辣鍋

【員林店】

訂位專線: 04-8339703 加盟專線: 0982-767602

液晶電視家電
大獲彩 大放送

插畫的玩樂美食地圖
<http://orange20.pixnet.net>

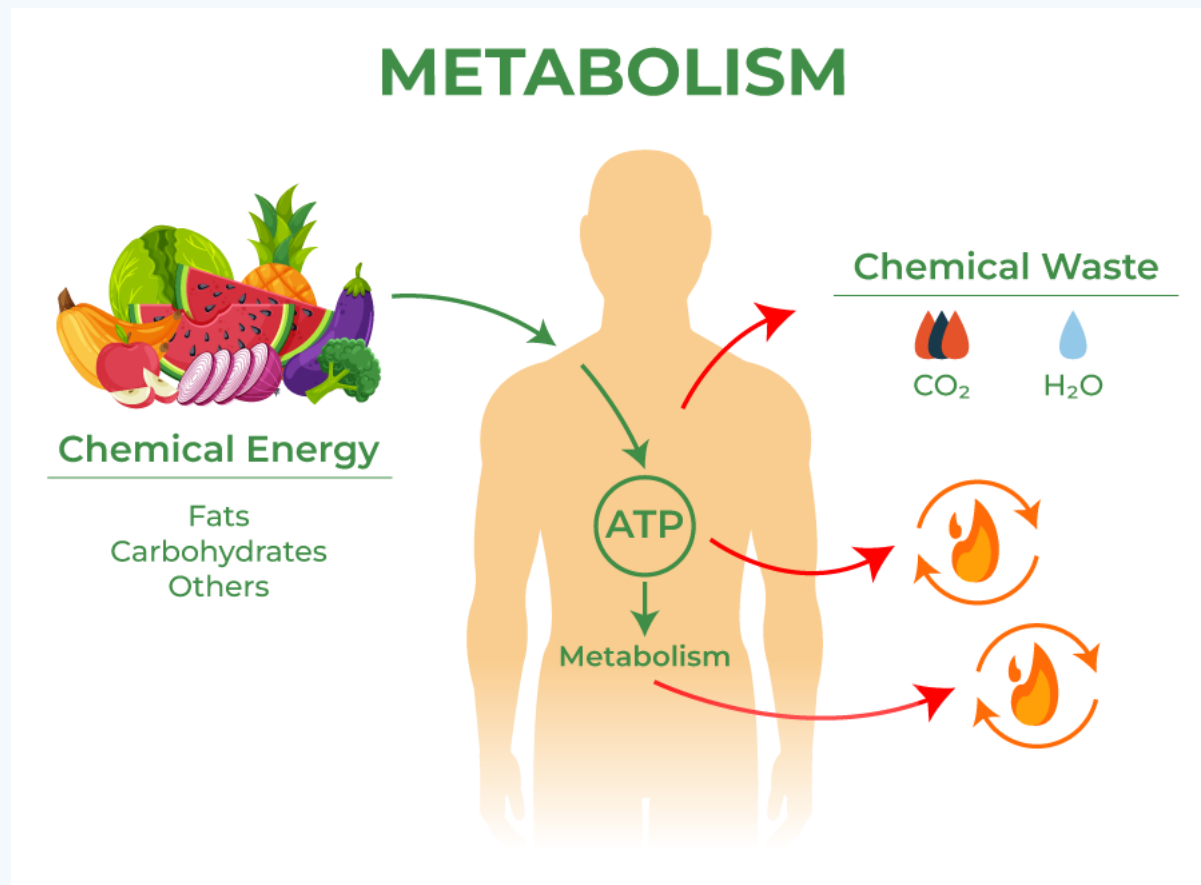


牛肉汤面和牛肉面



第六课生字与生词 夏杂 复杂

过劳死，开夜车，CO₂ 新陈代谢，Metabolism (pronounced: meh-TAB-uh-liz-um) is the chemical reactions in the body's cells that change food into energy.



第六课词语解释和应用

集中

往往

尽心尽力

心脏的秘密视频



讲解第六课课文



情人节那天

常去美国邮局寄东西的人都知道，无论包裹大小、哪怕是一个小小的信封，邮局工作人员都会象诵经似的瞪着眼睛，不容打断地重复着一个问题：“里面有液体、易腐烂品和易碎品吗？”(Is there anything inside that is liquid, perishable, and fragile?)“没有!”并在一个荧光屏上画押。

情人节那天，我去邮局寄书。一位大婶为大家服务，前面的顾客是位大叔，话很多而且有点“二”。当大婶得知大叔的包裹是寄给在外州的女朋友时，大婶机智的一问让大家哄堂大笑：“里面有液体、易腐烂品和易碎品吗？除了你的心以外。”(Is there anything inside that is liquid, perishable, and fragile besides your heart?)

qíng rén jié

情人节: Valentine's Day

jì
寄: send

xìn fēng

信封: envelope

yì fǔ làn pǐn

易腐烂品: perishable

dèng

瞪: stare at

huà yā

画押: to sign

hōng táng dà xiào

哄堂大笑: the whole room rocking with laughter

yóu jú

邮局: post office

bāo guǒ

包裹: parcel, package

sòng jīng

诵经: chant the sutras

yì suì pǐn

易碎品: fragile

yíng guāng píng

荧光屏: screen

dà shěn

大婶: aunt, older woman

jī zhì

机智: quick-witted

Kahoot

<https://create.kahoot.it/share/6/13ab77d4-5ee8-4a0f-a3ab-2e5efb5d8209>

1, $5 \times 5 = 025$ ($1 \times 0 = 0$)

2, $15 \times 15 = 225$ ($2 \times 1 = 2$)

3, $25 \times 25 = 625$ ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

4, $35 \times 35 = 1225$ ($4 \times 3 = 12$)

5, $45 \times 45 = 2025$ ($5 \times 4 = 20$)

6, $55 \times 55 = 3025$ ($6 \times 5 = 30$)

7, $65 \times 65 = 4225$ ($7 \times 6 = 42$)

词的分类：

词可分实词和虚词两大类。实词表示实在的意义，可以单独做句子成分。它们是名词、动词、形容词、数词、量词、代词。而虚词一般不表示实在的意义，它们的基本用途是表示语法关系。虚词包括副词*、介词、连词、助词、感叹词等。

“的、地、得”的用法

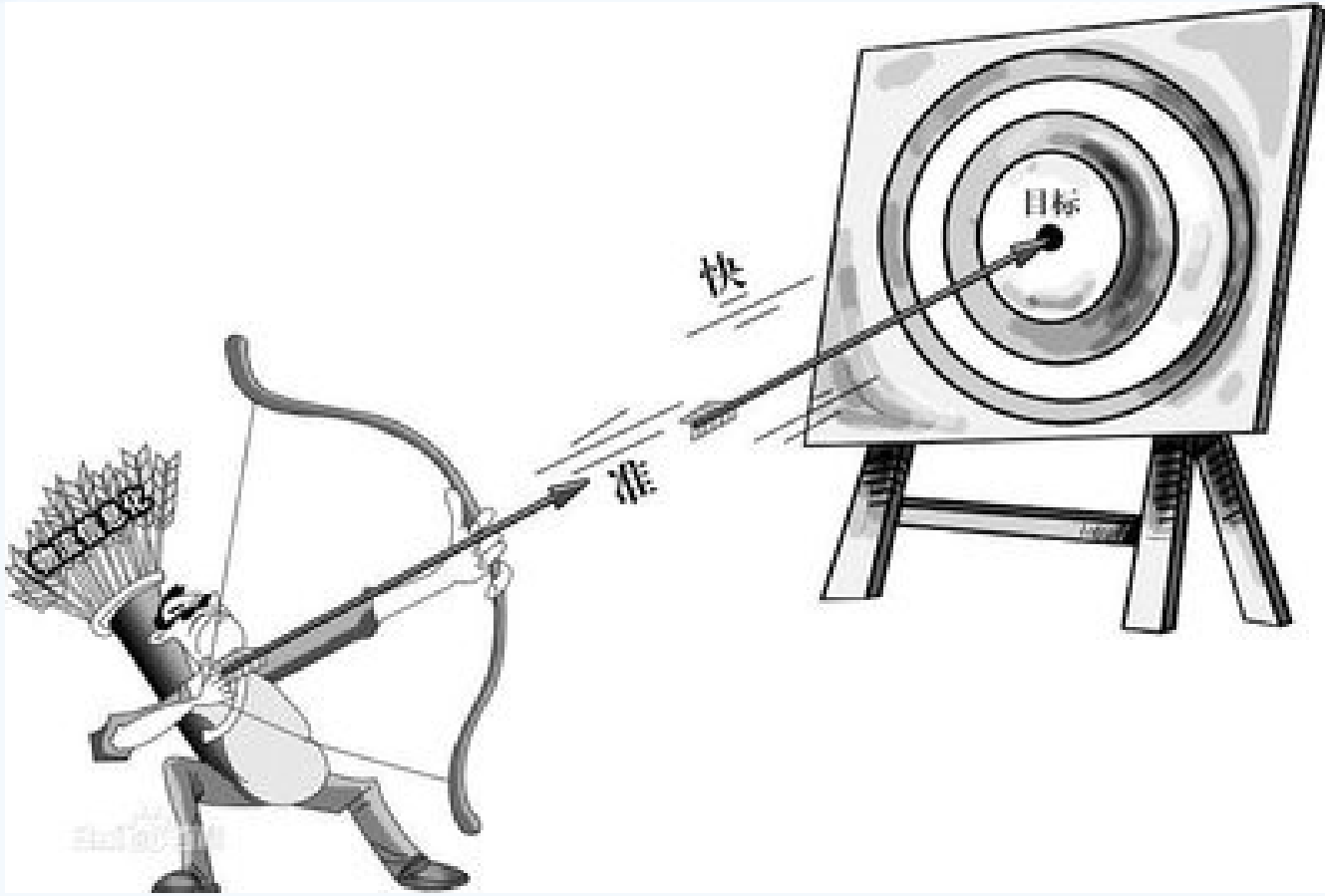
“的、地、得”这三个词作为**实词(content word)**时分别读作dì、dì、dé，比如有的(目标)放矢，我得了表扬。作为**虚词(function word)**表示结构关系或某些附加意义时一律念轻声de。

“的”后面跟的是名词，前面可以是名词、代词、形容词或词组，比如：狗的腿、他的手机、可爱的花儿、团结友爱的微信群。

“地”后面跟的是动词或**动词词组**，如：高声地喊、仔细地看、偷偷地跑出去了。

“得”后面跟的是形容词或**形容事物状态的词组**，如：走得慢、跑得快、高兴得跳起来了。

有的(目标)放矢



“的、地、得”口诀歌

的地得，不一样，用法分别记心上。
左边白，右边勺，名词跟在后面跑。
蓝蓝的天空白云飘，红红的太阳当空照。
左边土，右边也，地字站在动词前。
春风轻轻地吹过池边，小草悄悄地钻出地面。
剩下一个双人得，形容词前常出现。
公鸡早上起得早，大雁天上飞得高。
认真学习记得牢，的地得就用得好！