

整全教育2023-2024年七年级中文

第十一周

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改作业

表达(voice (an opinion), express, convey)

往往是抽象的思想、感情或信息的交流与传递。

音乐家用旋律**表达**情感。

小狗用摇尾**表达**情感。

表示(show, indicate, express)

音乐家们没有回信，**表示**不同意。

小狗在院子里不停地叫，**表示**有意外。

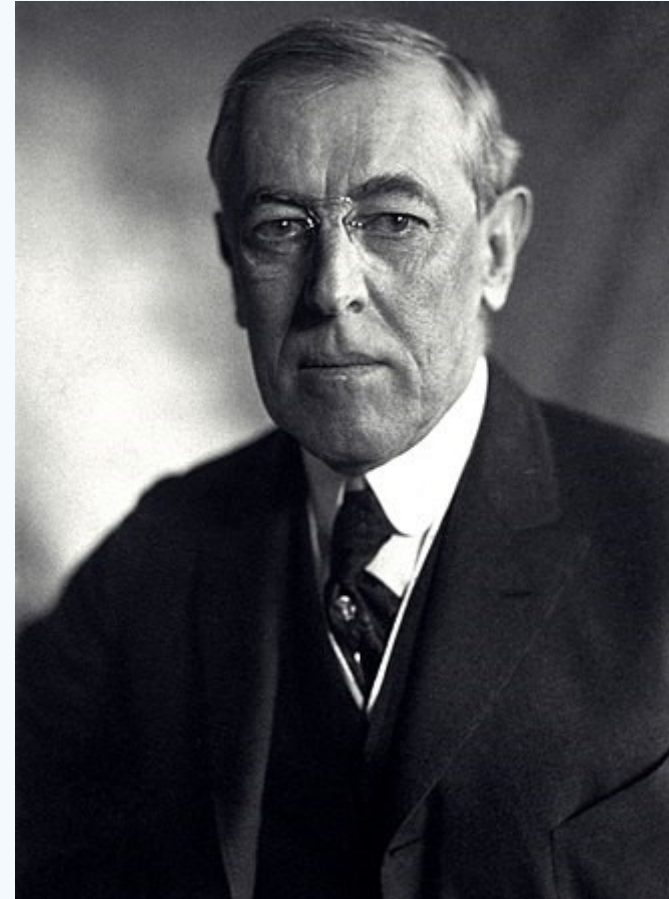
第十课

语言表达的艺术(下)

Bingo game

艺术	方式	观念	旋律	聊天	基本	项目	舞蹈家
随便	文章	清楚	常识	公众	技巧	主题	不及格
激发	题材	明确	主角	电影	原因	兴趣	必要性
生活	相关	正规	计划	紧密	思想	感情	易懂

Thomas Woodrow Wilson (December 28, 1856 – February 3, 1924) was an American politician and academic who served as the 28th president of the United States from 1913 to 1921.



WILLIAM
STRUNK JR.
AND
E.B. **WHITE**

*"...still a little book, small enough and important enough
to carry in your pocket, as I carry mine."
— Charles Osgood*

The
ELEMENTS
of
STYLE

FOURTH EDITION

FOREWORD BY ROGER ANGELL

同学们都知道这本书：《Charlotte's Web》(夏洛特的网)，作者是E. B. White。E. B. White还有一本好书：《The Elements of Style》(文体要义) by William Strunk Jr & E. B. White。

可以推荐给高中生阅读。下面是我的读书笔记 ("make every word tell", 我实在做不到)。

有力的文章都是简练的。一句之中不应有多余的词语，一段之中不应有多余的句子，正如一幅画中不应有多余的笔墨，一部机器不应有多余的部件一样。但这并非要求作者把每个句子都写得很短，也不是要求他处理题材时删去一切细节，只留下个轮廓，而是要求每个字都要起作用。

Vigorous writing is concise. A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts. This requires not that the writer make all his sentences short, or that he avoid all detail and treat his subjects only in outline, but that every word tell.

If those who studied the art of writing are in accord on any one point, it is on this: the surest way to arouse and hold the attention of the reader is by being specific, definite, and concrete. The greatest writers-- Homer, Dante, Shakespeare -- are effective largely because they deal in particulars and report the details that matter. Their words call up pictures.

《The quick and easy way to Effective Speaking》 by Dorothy Carnegie and Dale Carnegie

Effective speaking is more than "saying a few words" to an audience: it is the revealing expression of a human personality. Every activity of our lives is communication of a sort, but it is through speech that we assert our distinctiveness from other forms of life. When we are unable to say clearly what we mean, through nervousness, timidity or foggy thought processes, our personality is blocked off, dimmed out, and misunderstood.

Woodrow Wilson: "if you come to me and say, 'Let us sit down and take counsel together, and, if we differ from one another, understand why it is that we differ from one another, just what the points at issue are', we will presently find that we are not so far apart after all, that the points on which we differ are few and the points on which we agree are many, and that if we only have the patience and the candor and the desire to get together, we will get together."

There are four ways, and only four ways, in which we have contact with the world. We are evaluated and classified by these four contacts: what we do, how we look, what we say, and how we say it (the art of communicating).

Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln 271 English words 2min

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American lawyer, politician, and statesman who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865. Lincoln led the nation through the American Civil War and succeeded in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, bolstering the federal government, and modernizing the U.S. economy.

开头: Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

结尾: It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great **task** remaining before us—

that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—

that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—

that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—

and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



United States Declaration of Independence

We hold these truths to be self-evident, **that** all men are created equal, **that** they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, **that** among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Gettysburg Address by Edward Everett ~13600 English words 2hrs

Edward Everett (April 11, 1794 – January 15, 1865) was an American politician, Unitarian pastor, educator, diplomat, and orator from Massachusetts. Everett, as a Whig, served as U.S. representative, U.S. senator, the 15th governor of Massachusetts, minister to Great Britain, and United States secretary of state. He also taught at Harvard University and served as its president.

开头: STANDING beneath this serene sky, overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labors of the waning year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and Nature. But the duty to which you have called me must be performed;—grant me, I pray you, your indulgence and your sympathy.

结尾: But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country there will be no brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.



Even Everett wrote a letter to Lincoln the next day, asserting, "**I should be glad, if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes.**"

Hon. Edward Everett.

My dear Sir:

Your kind note of to-day is received. In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgment, the little I did say was not entirely a failure. Of course I knew Mr. Everett would not fail; and yet, while the whole discourse was eminently satisfactory, and will be of great value, there were passages in it which transcended my expectation. The point made against the theory of the general government being only an agency, whose principals are the States, was new to me, and, as I think, is one of the best arguments for the national supremacy. The tribute to our noble women for their angel-ministering to the suffering soldiers, surpasses, in its way, as do the subjects of it, whatever has gone before.

Our sick boy, for whom you kindly inquire, we hope is past the worst. Your Obt. Servt.

A. Lincoln





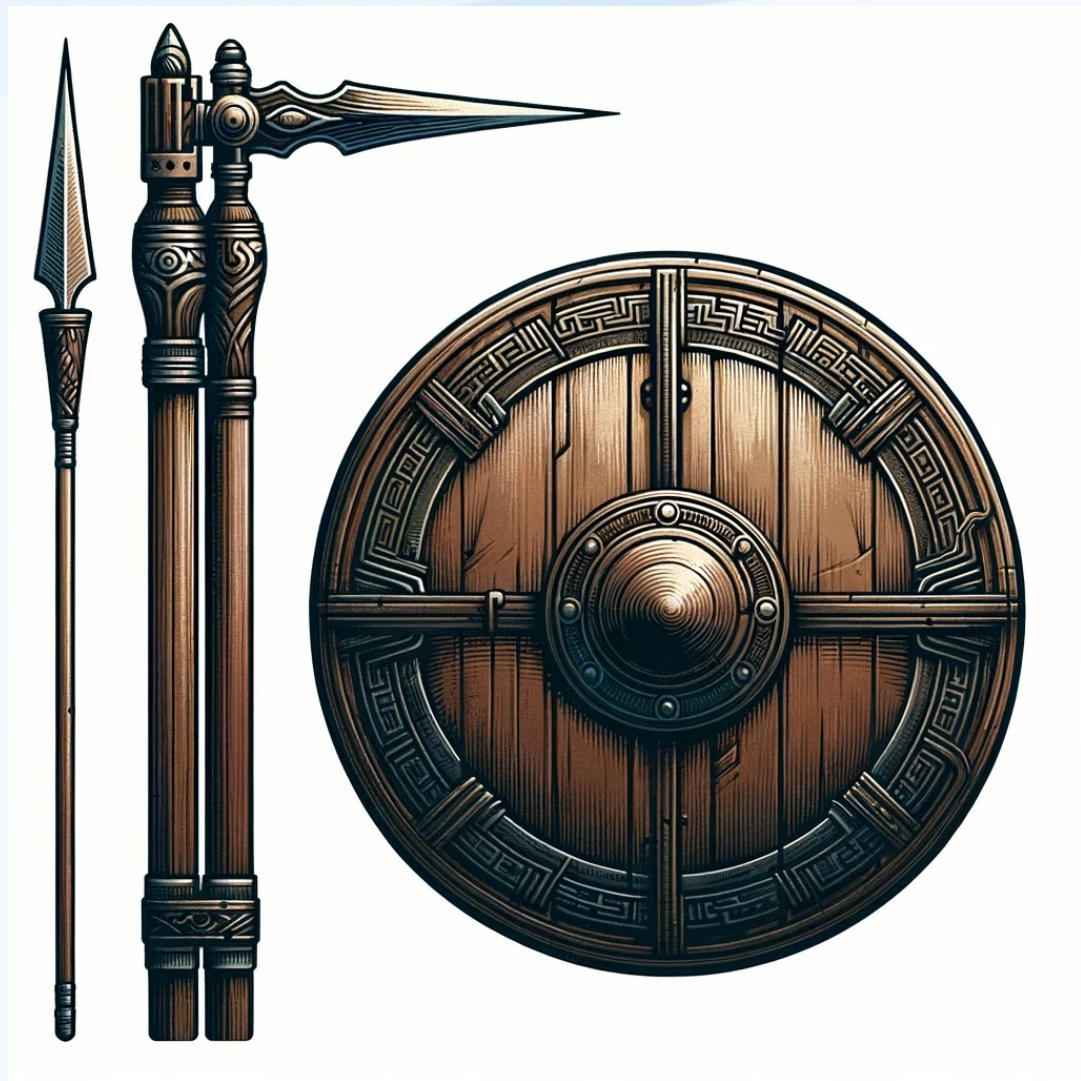


Just a charming way of saying Keep Off The Grass



Or better still, don't slip over at all



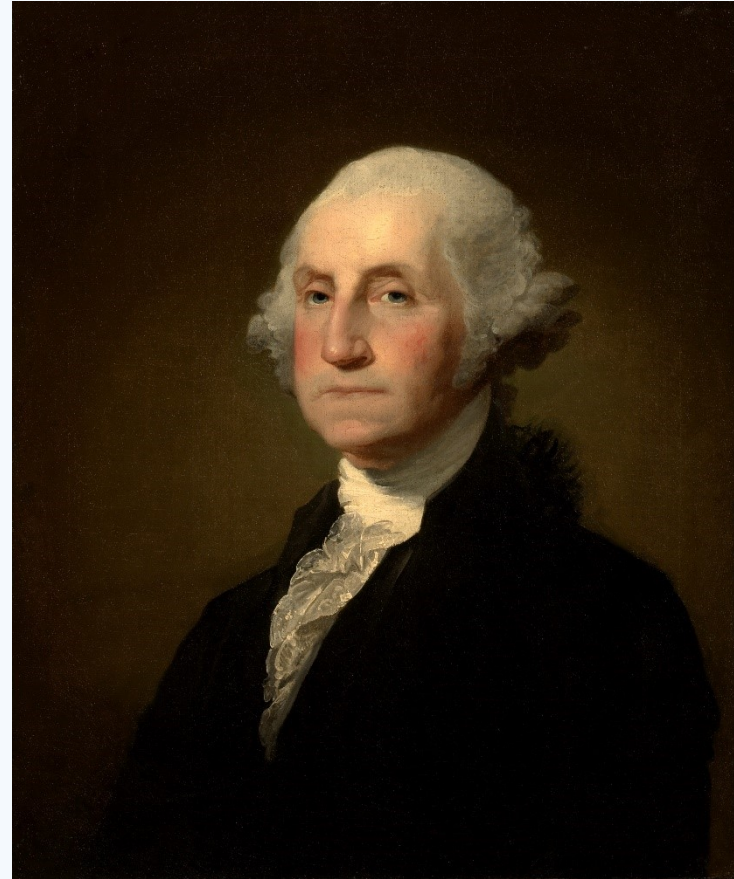


WHAT MAN SELLS HIS INVINCIBLE DIL,
& HIS INVINCIBLE SPEAR, . . .
ANS SPEL, AS STOPPIBIBE SHIELD?
ON., WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THU
THE SAPRE USED AGAINST SHIELD?



交谈礼仪

*Excerpt from *The Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation* by George Washington



Prompt: 请讲一个语言故事

在古老的东方有一个名叫“言谷”的小村落，这里的居民都有一个特殊的才能——他们说出的话语都会化为小生物，好的话语变成美丽的蝴蝶和小鸟，不好的话语则会变成蚊子和苍蝇。村子里因此充满了色彩斑斓的蝴蝶和欢快的鸟鸣，也不时有蚊子和苍蝇飞来飞去。

在言谷中，有一个智者，人们称他为“言师”。他教导村民，话语之美不仅在于它们的形态，更在于它们给听者带来的感受。言师自己总是说些充满智慧与慈爱的话，村子里因此飞舞着许多美丽的蝴蝶。

然而，言谷的和谐被一位新来的居民打破了。这位居民的话语总是充满了抱怨与愤怒，每当他说话，就会有一群蚊子和苍蝇出现，让周围的人感到不快。他的邻居们开始避开他，而他又因此而更加愤怒。

言师得知这件事后，决定去帮助这位居民。他走到居民的家门前，听着居民的抱怨，但他并不回应，只是轻轻地微笑。不久，居民的抱怨声慢慢变小了，蚊子和苍蝇也渐渐飞走了。言师这时开口了，他的话语如同春风，温暖而和煦。随着言师的话语，美丽的蝴蝶和小鸟开始在居民的家周围飞舞。

这位居民被言师的平和与智慧深深感动，他的心情慢慢平复下来，开始尝试改变自己的言辞。他学会了表达感激，学会了赞美，学会了鼓励。随着时间的流逝，他的话语也孕育出了自己的美丽蝴蝶和小鸟。

言谷再次恢复了和谐，村民们明白了言师所教导的道理：言语之美，不仅能够改变自己，也能够感染他人，创造一个更美好的世界。故事告诉我们，言辞有力，善言可以化解冲突，带来和谐与美好。

Prompt: 请讲一个寓言故事

在一个遥远的森林中，有一棵古老的橡树和一株年轻的芦苇。橡树高大而坚固，它自豪地站立着，经受过无数风暴的洗礼。芦苇则柔弱细长，随风轻轻摇摆。

一天，暴风雨来临，风力强劲无比。橡树挺立不动，用它坚硬的枝干抵抗着狂风。而芦苇则顺风弯曲，随着风的节奏摆动。风暴过后，橡树自豪地说：“你看，我多么强大，即使是最猛烈的风暴也动摇不了我！”

芦苇温柔地回应：“我知道你很强大，但我选择随风摆动，让风从我身边经过，而不是与它对抗。”

不久，又一个更加强烈的风暴来袭。橡树依然不屈不挠，但这次风力太过强大，终于将橡树连根拔起。而芦苇依然随风摇曳，安然无恙。

橡树倒下后，惊讶地问芦苇：“为何强大的我会倒下，而你这般柔弱却能幸存？”

芦苇回答说：“亲爱的朋友，你拥有力量和坚韧，但你没有学会随风弯曲。在不可抗拒的力量面前，适应和弹性往往比刚硬和力量更重要。”

这个寓言故事告诉我们：在面对困难和挑战时，柔韧和适应性往往比死硬更为重要。它教导我们在逆境中要灵活应变，而不是盲目坚持。

第十一周家庭作业

第十课作业 PLUS

Watch 文体要义

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfQB3y8ayRU&t=12s>

5 tips to improve your writing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GgkRoYPLhts&t=6s>