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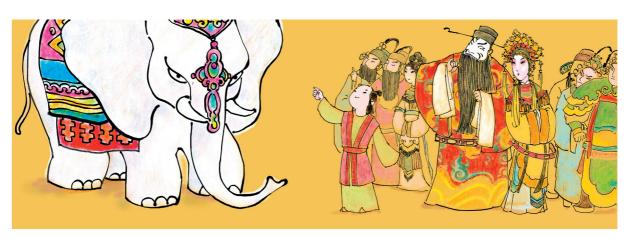


第一课

曹冲称象

古时候,有个人叫曹操,他是东汉末期的政治家、军事家和诗人。有一次,人家送他一头大象。曹操非常高兴,带着儿子和官员们一同去看大象。

大象又高又大,身体像一面墙,腿像四根大柱子。这象到底有多重呢?官员们议论着。曹操问官员们:"谁能有办法把这头大象称一称?"有人说:"用一棵大树造一杆大秤来称,或者把大象宰了,切成一块一块的再称。"也有人说:"有了大秤也不成啊,谁有那么大的力气,提得起这杆大秤呢?再说把大象宰了,虽然能称出它的重量,可是以后,就再也没有大象了!"



刘艺 画



曹操听了官员们的话,直摇头,说:"难道就没有别的办法了吗?"曹操的儿子曹冲才六岁,他站出来说:"我有好办法。"曹操连忙问儿子有什么办法。曹冲说:"把大象赶到一条大船上,沿着水面在船舷上画一道线。再把大象赶上岸,往船上装石头,等船下沉到画线的地方,称一称船上的石头,就知道大象有多重了。"

曹操很高兴,说:"这是个好办法。"于是叫人照着曹冲说的办法去做,果然称出了大象的重量。官员们一个个脸都红了,你看看我,我看看你,觉得自己还不如一个六岁的孩子。





生	词

chēng		huòzhě	
称	weigh	或者	or
mò qī		zăi	
末期	at the end of	宰	slay
guān yuán		qiē	
官员	officer	切	cut
zhù		nándào	
柱	column	难道	used in a rhetorical question for emphasis
dào dǐ		liánmáng	
到底	on earth	连忙	promptly
yì lùn		găn	
议论	discuss	赶	drive
găn		yánzhe	
杆	measure word for balances, etc.	沿着	along
chèng			
秤	balance		

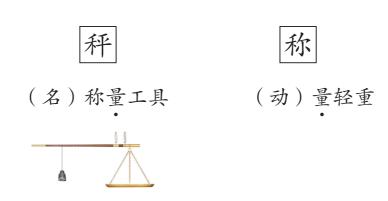
听写

称 官员 到底 沿着 议论 切 或者 秤 杆 赶 *末期

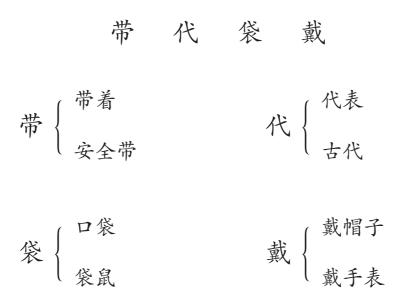
注: *号以后的为听写选做题。

比一比





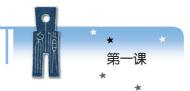
同音字



字词运用

难道

- ① 难道你不知道老鼠怕猫吗? ② 难道你不知道今天有大雨吗?
- ③ 妹妹都能学会,难道我就学不会吗?



或者

- ① 我午饭吃包子或者面条儿都行。
- ② 我打算明天或者后天回北京。
- ③ 同学们来这里可以打球或者下棋。

沿着

- ① 我们沿着河边往前走。
- ② 沿着公路的两边都种上了树。

词语解释

议论——大家都说出自己的意见。

不如——比不上。



阅读

曹冲

曹冲 (196—208),是曹操的一个儿子。曹冲从小聪明, 也有爱心,曹操很喜爱他。他六岁时,就有办法称出大象的重 量。曹冲还常常帮助人。一次曹操的东西被老鼠咬坏了,仆人吓 哭了。曹冲看到,就把自己的衣服挖了一些洞,对曹操说是老鼠 咬的。曹操感到老鼠太多,谁也没办法,就放过了仆人。不过曹 冲十三岁时因病去世了,曹操非常悲痛。

我从汉朝来

打开汉语字典,找到"汉"字,你会读到:汉朝、汉字、汉人、汉族、汉语、汉学、汉人、汉族、汉语、汉学、汉水……这么多的词语中都有"汉"字,这是怎么回事呢?



西安城上的繁体"汉"字



满脑子的想象力,创造着自己的文化,发展经济,扩大疆土。和西方的罗马帝国一样,东方的中国在汉朝时成为文明先进、统一强盛的国家。汉朝积极与外国交往,开始走向世界。从此,他zhú jiàn 们的语言叫"汉语",书写的字叫"汉字",华夏民族逐渐被称为"汉族"。

汉朝:公元前206年—公元220年。

汉族:中国人数最多的民族。

汉语:汉民族的语言。

lù

汉字:记录汉语的文字。



资料

汉朝画像石欣赏

汉画像石十分生动美丽。汉代人画出了一幅幅充满活力和热闹的世界。下面的两图,分别是"飞人"坐在"马身飞鸟"拉的车上,河伯坐在大鱼拉的车上。一个自由浪漫的神仙世界。



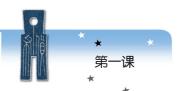
畫鸟驾鸟顶车

神话故事, 驾车的鸟是马身马腿, 乘车的人是鸟翅人首, 后边的随从也是长翅膀的。



河南南阳王庄汉墓出土画像石

河伯(河神)出行





Cao Chong Weighed an Elephant

Long, long ago, Cao Cao was a famous politician, military leader and poet. He lived around the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty. One day, Cao Cao received an elephant as a gift. He was really delighted and he took his son and officials to have a look at it.

The elephant was huge indeed, with its body like a wall and legs like pillars. The officials discussed how heavy it would be. Cao Cao asked them: "Who can devise a way to weigh the elephant?" One of them answered: "We could have a pair of scales made from a huge tree, or we could kill the elephant and weigh it bit by bit." Another interjected: "A large pair of scales would not work. Who would be strong enough to lift it? And killing it for weighing it? You would know how heavy it is, but there would be no elephant any more!"

Cao Cao shook his head: "Are there any other ideas you can think of?" Cao Cao's son Cao Chong was six at the time. The boy piped up: "I can do it!"

Cao Cao immediately asked him about his plan. Cao Chong said: "Drive the elephant into a large boat and draw a line at the water level. Then drive the elephant back ashore and fill the boat with stones until it sinks in to the marked line. Then weigh the stones and you'll know how heavy the elephant is."

Cao Cao was delighted: "That is a good way to do it." He called upon his men to do as his son had said, and they soon accomplished the weighing of the elephant. All the officials turned red in the face, looking at each other and feeling that they were not even as good as a six-year-old boy.

Cao Chong

Cao Chong (196-208) was Cao Cao's son. He was bright and affectionate, and Cao Cao was very fond of him. When he was six years old, Cao Chong devised a way to weigh an elephant. He also frequently helped others. Once mice gnawed at some of Cao Cao's things, and the servant in charge was so frightened that he broke into tears. Cao Chong saw this, ripped holes into his own clothes and went to tell his father that the mice had done this. Under the impression that mice had become an uncontrollable plague, Cao Cao did not punish the servant. Cao Chong died of illness when he was only thirteen. Cao Cao was heartbroken.

I Come from the Han Dynasty

When you check for the character "汉" in the Chinese dictionary, you will find a lot of terms: the Han Dynasty, Chinese characters, the Han Chinese, the Han nationality, the Chinese language, Chinese studies, the River Han, and many more, all starting with "汉". Why?



Liu Bang founded the Han Dynasty in 206 BC, and this dynasty lasted for four centuries. The Han Dynasty was the early period of the Han-Chinese as a nation, and just as young people, who are full of energy and creativity. The people in the Han period created their culture, developed their economy, and expanded their territory. Much like the Roman Empire in Europe, the Han Dynasty in East Asia was the period of a formative, unified civilization as well as a powerful state. She positively communicated with foreign countries and started to reach out to the world. From then on, the language spoken in China came to be called "汉诗", the "language of Han"; the characters written in China were called "汉诗", the "Chinese character"; and its people called "汉族", "the people of Han".