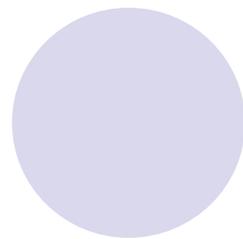
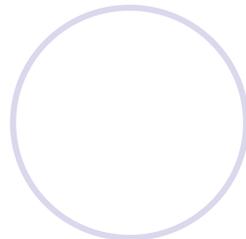
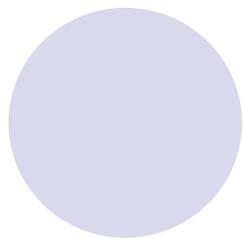
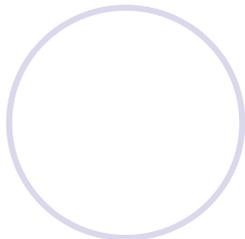
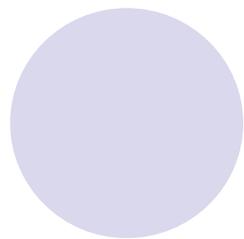


学习目标

- **一、理解老王的“苦”与“善”，把握其性格特点，领会作者的思想感情**
- **二、领会从文章语言及人物刻画中渗透出的爱的博大**



字词识记

伛

荒僻

骷髅

愧怍

攥

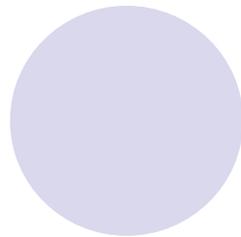
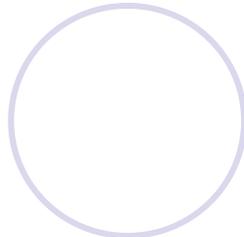
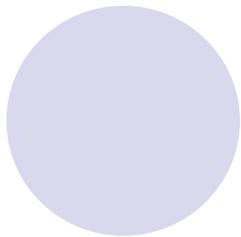
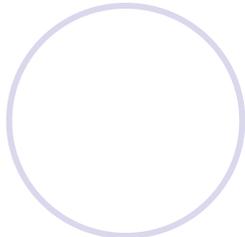
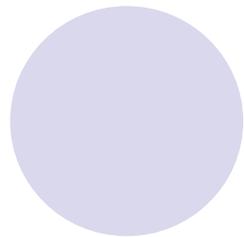
塌败

阴翳

惶恐

取缔

滞笨



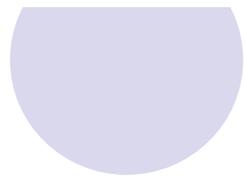
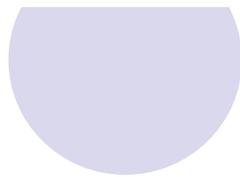
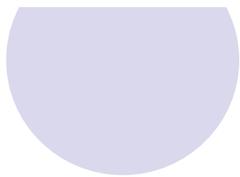
字词识记

伛 **yǔ** 攥 **zuàn** 惶恐 **huáng**

荒僻 **pì** 塌败 **tā** 取缔 **dì**

骷髅 **kū lóu** 翳 **yì** 滞笨 **zhì**

愧怍 **kuì zuò**





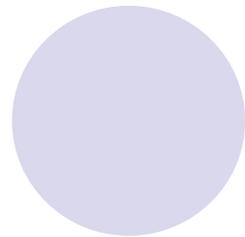
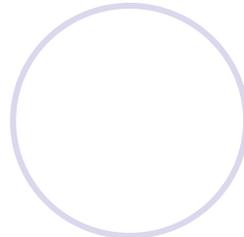
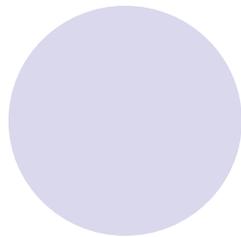
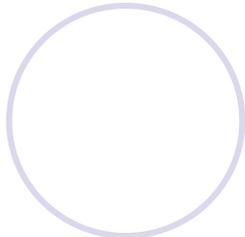
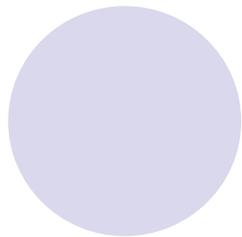
杨绛，钱钟书夫人，原名杨季康，生于1911年，江苏无锡人。作家、文学翻译家。1932年毕业于苏州东吴大学。1935—1938年留学英法，回国后曾在上海震旦女子文理学院、清华大学任教。1949年后，在中国社会科学院文学研究所、外国文学研究所工作。主要译著有《堂·吉珂德》，散文集《干校六记》《将饮茶》等，长篇小说《洗澡》。

钱钟书（1910—1998），江苏无锡人。学者，作家，著有小说《围城》和学术著作《谈艺录》《管锥编》等。



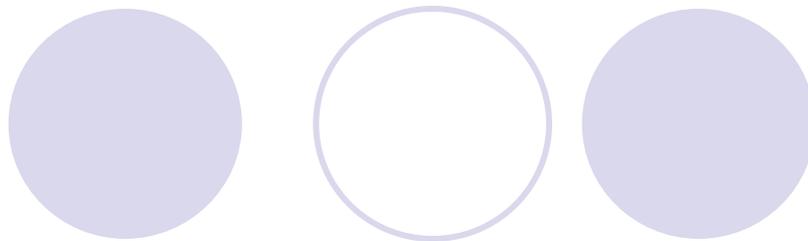
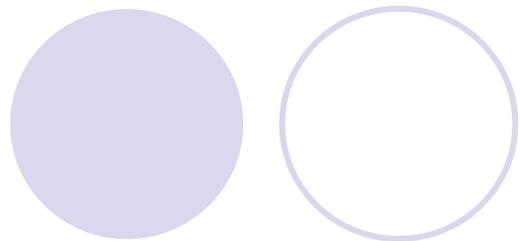
老王是谁？为什么写他？

- **三轮车夫**
- **“几年过去了，我渐渐明白，那是一个幸运的人对不幸者的愧怍”**



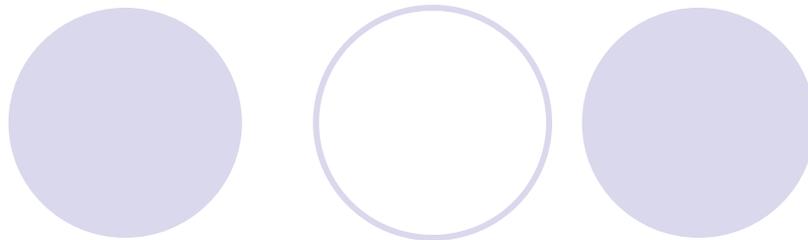
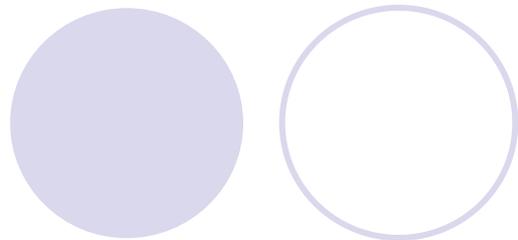
作者为什么愧怍？

● 幸运——不幸



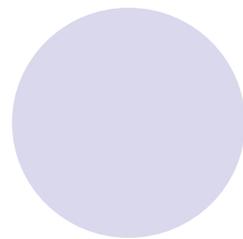
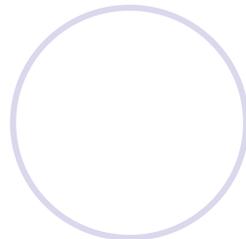
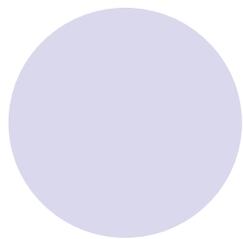
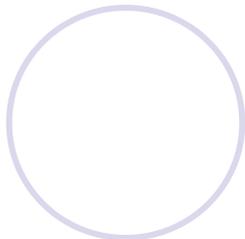
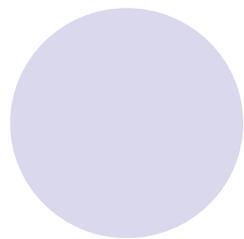
老王的不幸体现在哪些方面？哪几个自然段？（讨论）

● **1-4 自然段**



老王的不幸

- **靠破三轮车活命，“文革”期间载客的三轮车被取缔，他的生计就更加窘迫——难**
- **哥哥死了，两个侄子没出息。打了一辈子光棍。——孤**
- **眼睛不好，瞎了一只眼。——瞎**
- **住在荒僻的小胡同，破破落落的大院，塌败的小屋。——穷**



老王简历

姓名： **性别：** **民族：**

职业： **婚姻状况：**

健康状况： **居住状况：**

用一个词来概括老王的人生经历：



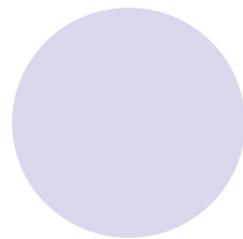
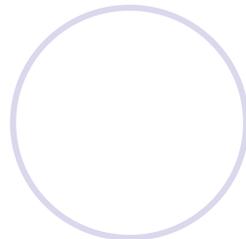
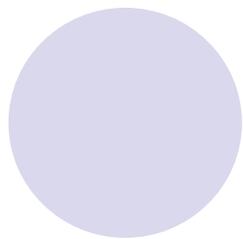
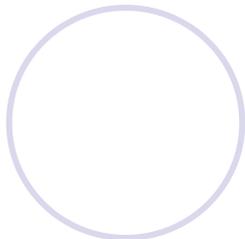
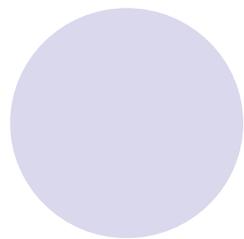
老王简历

姓名：**王??** 性别：**男** 民族：**回族**

职业：**三轮车夫** 婚姻状况：**未婚**

健康状况：**差** 居住状况：**差**

用一个词来概括老王的人生经历：**苦、不幸。**



比起不幸，老王给人印象更深的是他的什么性格特点？

A、愿意给我们家带送冰块，车费减半。

B、送钱先生看病，不要钱，拿了钱还不大放心，担心人家看病钱不够。

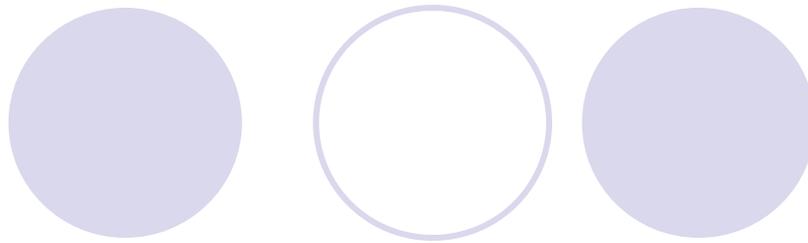
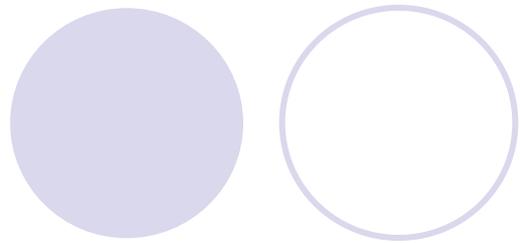
C、受了人家的好处，总也不忘，总觉得欠了人情，去世前一天还硬撑着拿了香油、鸡蛋上门感谢。

老实厚道、心地善良、
知恩必报的好人。

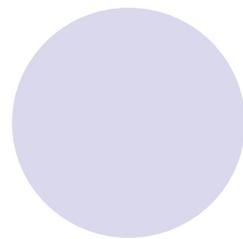
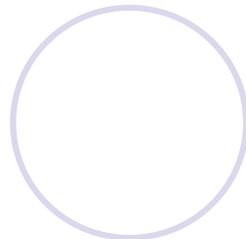
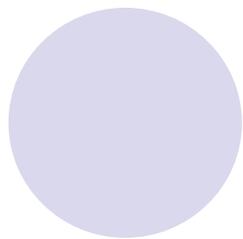
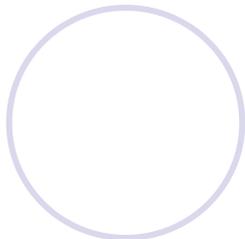
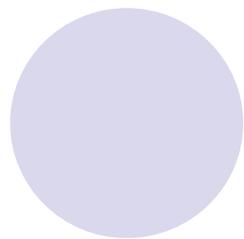
善

哪一件最让你感动，并且最能体现老王的善良？

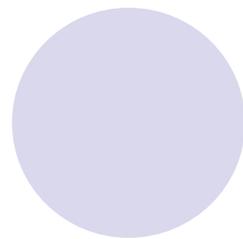
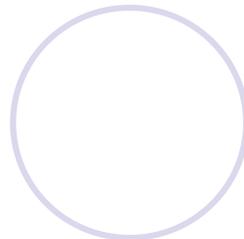
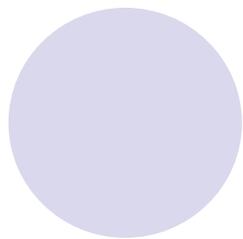
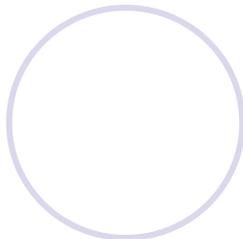
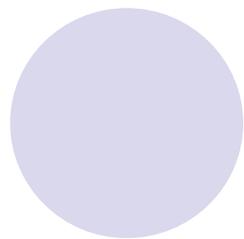
● **送香油和鸡蛋**



有一天，我在家听到打门，开门看见老王直僵僵地站在门框里。往常他坐在蹬三轮的座上，或抱着冰伛着身子进我家来，不显得那么高。也许他平时不那么瘦，也不那么直僵僵的。他面色很差，两只眼上都结着一层翳，分不清哪一只瞎、哪一只不瞎。说得可怕些，他简直像棺材里倒出来的，就像我想象里的僵尸，骷髅上裹着一层干皮，打上一棍就会散成一堆骨头。我吃惊说：“啊呀，老王，你咋成这样了？”

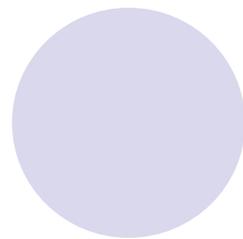
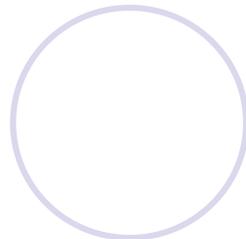
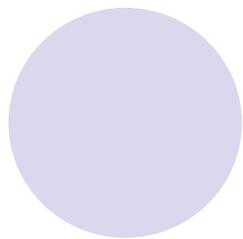
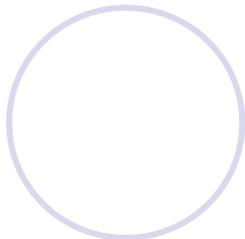
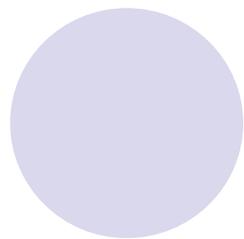


● **幻灯片上的内容与课文是否一致？替换的是否恰当？说出不恰当的原因。**



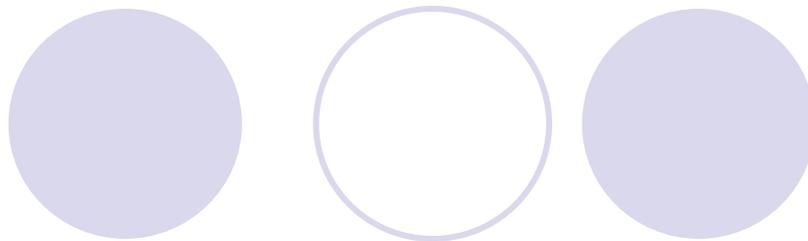
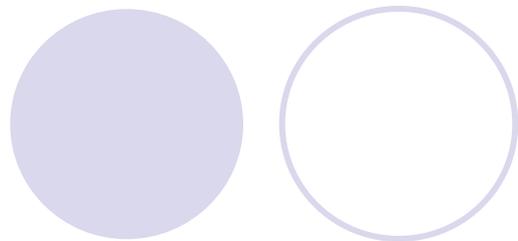
“镶嵌”能否换成“站”？为何？

- **“镶嵌”——拟物、夸张修辞——步履维艰、身体僵直。病入膏肓。（像标本、遗像）**



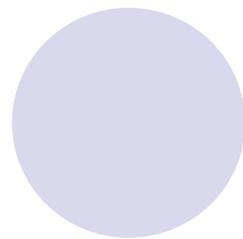
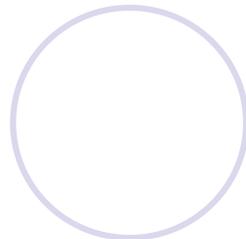
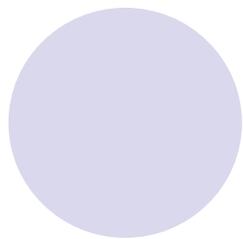
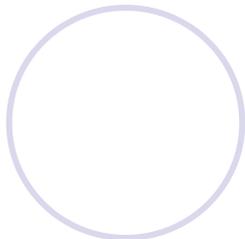
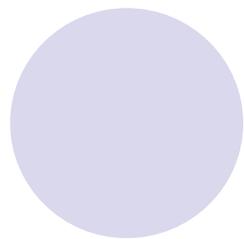
面色很差，一层干皮，一堆骨头与原文相比如何？

去掉了颜色，失掉了形象性。



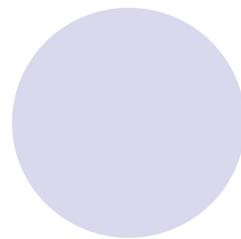
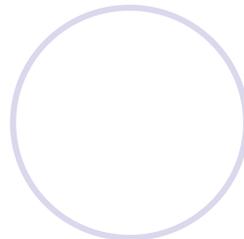
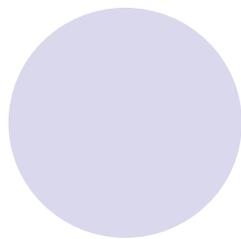
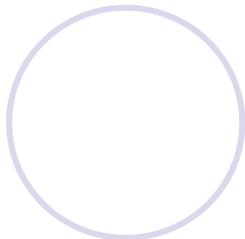
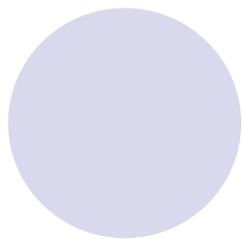
“说的可笑些”能否改成“说的可怕些”？

- 可怕是陌生人之间用的，体现不出作者的担心；可笑——杨绛内心深处的悲哀，以乐写哀，哀更哀。

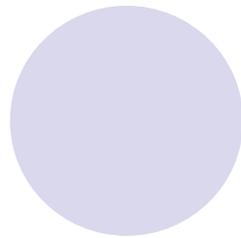
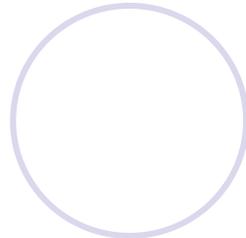
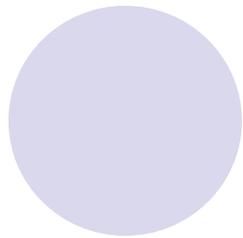
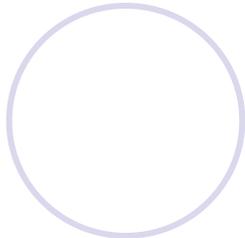
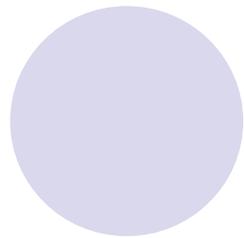


“啊呀，老王，你好些了吗？”能否改成
“啊呀，老王，你咋成这样了？”

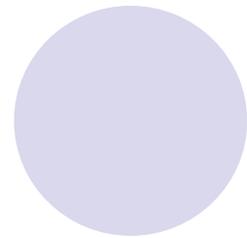
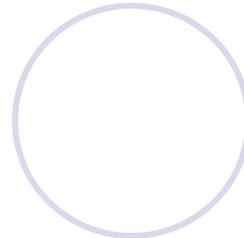
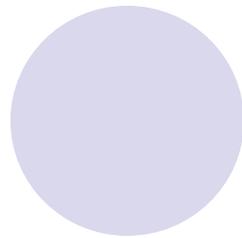
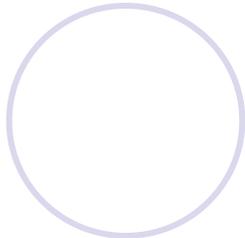
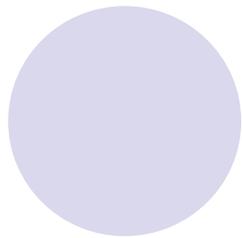
- **原文——关心近况，对惨境吃惊；改后——旁观者口吻，体现不出作者想要表达的感情，不符合人物之间的关系。**



有一天，我在家听到打门，开门看见老王直僵僵地镶嵌在门框里。往常他坐在蹬三轮的座上，或抱着冰伛着身子进我家来，不显得那么高。也许他平时不那么瘦，也不那么直僵僵的。他面色死灰，两只眼上都结着一层翳，分不清哪一只瞎、哪一只不瞎。说得可笑些，他简直像棺材里倒出来的，就像我想象里的僵尸，骷髅上绷着一层枯黄的干皮，打上一棍就会散成一堆白骨。我吃惊说：“啊呀，老王，你好些了吗？”



通过作者的描写，我们看到了老王的善良，其实我们还看到了作者的善良，作者的语言好像不善良，但是她的情感很善良，她的善良体现在哪里？

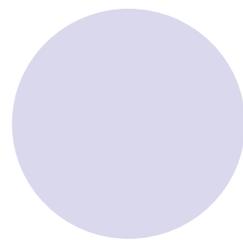
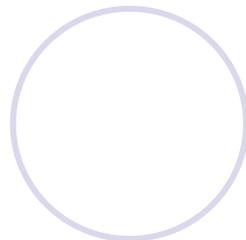
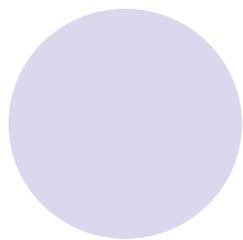
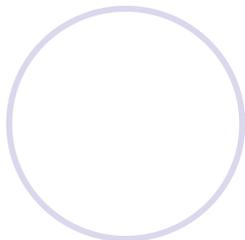
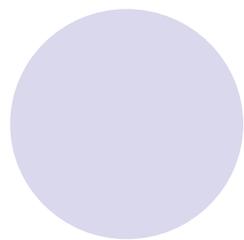


作者一家

- A**、照顾老王的生意，坐他车；
- B**、老王再客气，也付给他应得的报酬；
- C**、老王送来香油鸡蛋，不能让他白送，也给了钱；
- D**、关心老王的生计：三轮车改装后，生意不好做，关切询问他是否能维持生活。
- E**、她的女儿也如她一样善良，送老王大瓶鱼肝油，治好他的夜盲症。

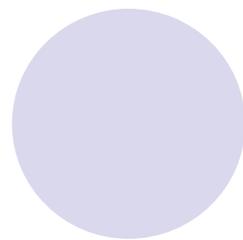
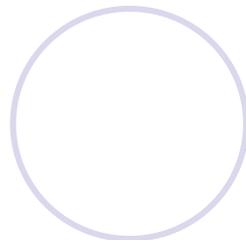
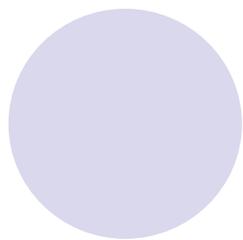
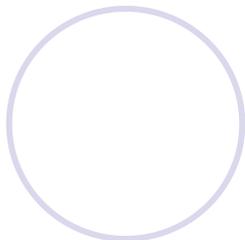
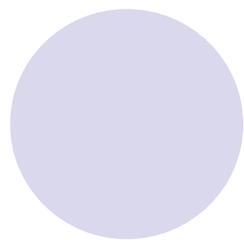
善

- 我们细细品味，应该可以明白其中的意思，杨绛的语言，朴素有味，**沉淀简洁**，就像一块未经雕琢的美玉，只要你用心地去发现，就会获得至宝。

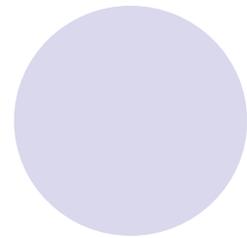
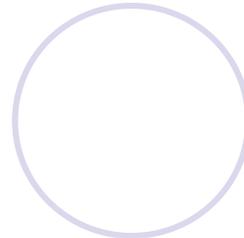
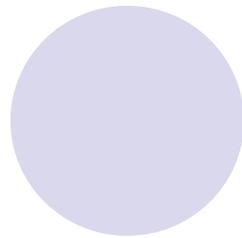
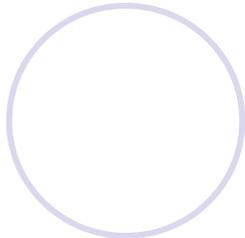
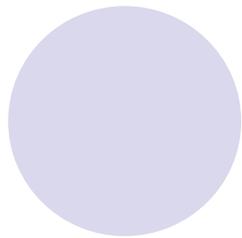


总结：如何写出人物鲜明的个性？

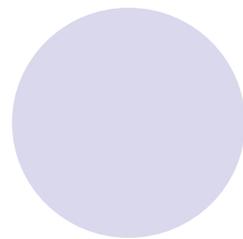
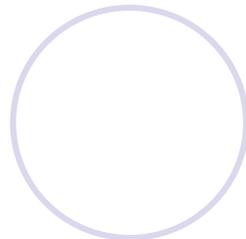
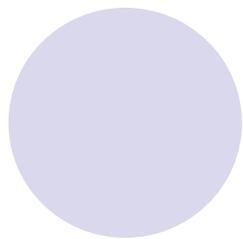
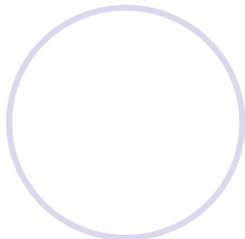
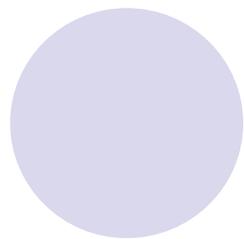
- 1)、 **选取典型事例来表现人物的个性。**
- 2)、 **综合运用各种描写手法，立体展现人物形象。**
- 3)、 **刻画真实生动的细节。**



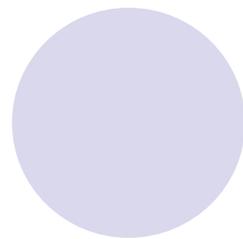
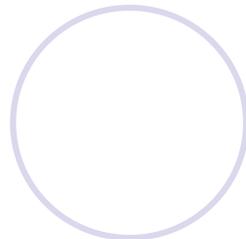
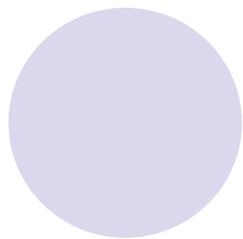
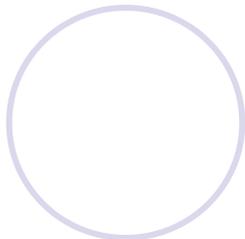
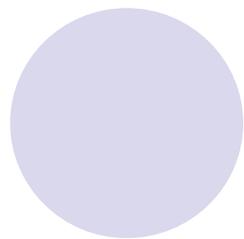
“几年过去了，我渐渐明白，那是一个幸运的人对一个不幸者的愧怍。”你有没有新的认识？能不能理解杨绛的心情？



- **一个真正的知识分子，一个真正的有道德的人，对人间的苦难总是充满同情和悲悯的，作为一个幸运者，有责任关爱不幸者，关注他们的命运，让他们过上好日子，帮助他们改善处境。作者之所以感到愧怍是一个有良知的人对自己内心的剖析。**

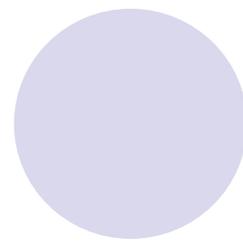
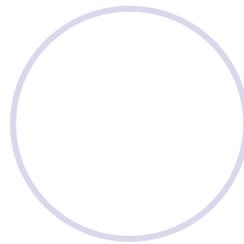
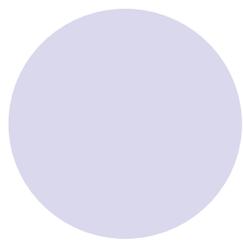
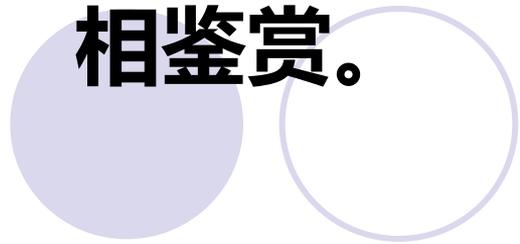


杨绛真的幸运吗？

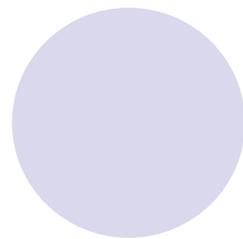
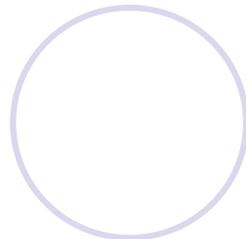
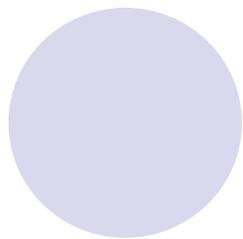
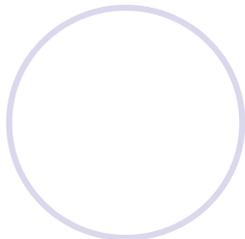
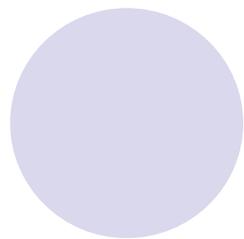


有一晚，同宿舍的“牛鬼蛇神”都在宿舍的大院里挨斗，有人用束腰的皮带向我们猛抽。默存背上给抹上唾沫、鼻涕和浆糊，渗透了薄薄的夏衣。我的头发给剪去一截。斗完又勒令我们脱去鞋袜，排成一队，大家伛着腰，后人扶住前人的背，绕着院子里的圆形花栏跑圈儿；谁停步不前或直起身子就挨鞭打。发号施令的是一个“极左大娘”——一个老革命职工的夫人；执行者是一群十几岁的男女孩子。我们在笑骂声中不知跑了多少圈，初次意识到自己的脚底多么柔嫩。等我们能直起身子，院子里的人已散去大半，很可能是并不欣赏这种表演。我们的鞋袜都已不知去向，只好赤脚上楼回家。

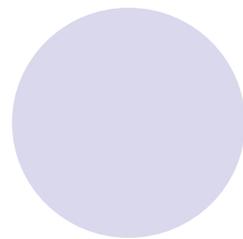
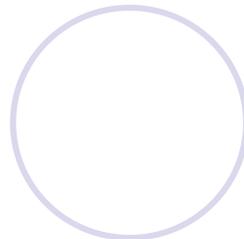
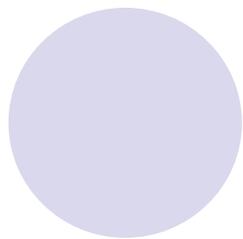
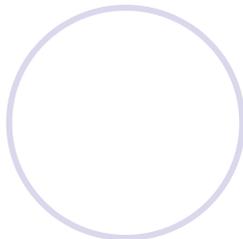
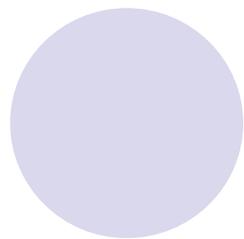
- **他的专职是扫院子，我的专职是扫女厕。我们草草吃过晚饭，就像小学生做手工那样，认真制作自己的牌子。我给默存找出一块长方的小木片，自己用大碗扣在硬纸上画了个圆圈剪下，两人各按规定，精工巧制；做好了牌子，工楷写上自己一款款罪名，然后穿上绳子，各自挂在胸前，互相鉴赏。**



- **所以我们知道杨绛也是不幸的，深怀苦痛的杨先生，却把自己放在幸运者的地位上自责，这是怎样的一种人生境界？这是一种“因了别人的苦难而忘了自己的辛酸”的情怀。**



- **我们要怀着一颗悲悯的心，用爱心去唤醒爱心，用善良去体察善良，让我们做一个老王那样的善良人，做一个像杨先生那样的善良人。用爱去点亮心灯，让爱之花遍地盛开。让我们的世界充满爱。**



小试牛刀

- **试以老王为第一人称，改写文中老王给“我”送香油、鸡蛋这一部分的心理活动**

