- 6月2日
- 1.拼音及诗歌练习:

墨梅

[yuán] wáng miǎn

元王冕

•

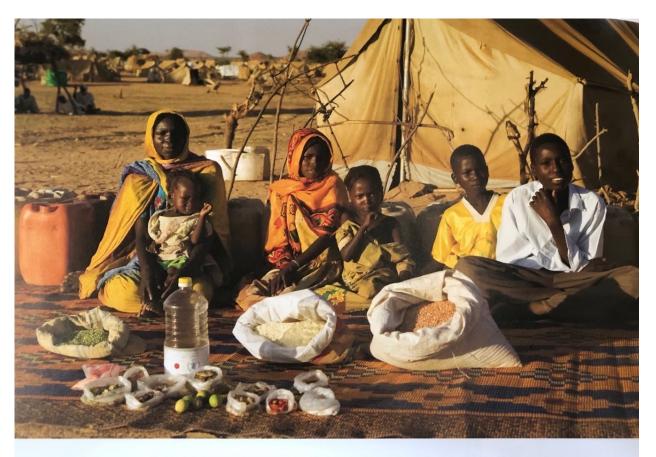
- wú jiā xǐ yàn chí tóu shù,
 - 吾 家 洗 砚 池 头 树,
- duŏ duŏ huā kāi dàn mò hén。

朵 朵 花 开 淡 墨 痕。

- bú yàorén kuā hǎo yán sè,
 - 不要人 夸好 颜 色,
- zh ĭ liú qīng qì măn qián kūn。

只 留 清 气 满 乾 坤。

2. 新书分享《饥饿的地球》,每周分享2个世界不同家庭的一周食物,和同学们聊聊什么是难民:难民一周的食物供给



The Aboubakar family of Darfur province, Sudan, in front of their tent in the Breidjing Refugee Camp, in eastern Chad, with a week's worth of food. D'jimia Ishakh Souleymane, 40, holds her daughter Hawa, 2; the other children are (left to right) Acha, 12, Mariam, 5, Youssouf, 8, and Abdel Kerim, 16. Cooking method: wood fire. Food preservation: natural drying. Favorite food—D'jimia: soup with fresh sheep meat.



Sitting near the food distribution center right after sunrise, a refugee woman patiently sifts through the sand to pluck out any bits of grain that might have dropped to the ground during the previous day's ration disbursement. The bowl on the ground is a standard-size, two-quart coro used to measure grain.



Squatting before the fire with her children, D'jimia Souleymane (far right, portrait) stirs a pot of aiysh, the thick porridge that this refugee family eats three times a day. Despite losing almost everything in their flight from militia attacks, D'jimia keeps her improvised household as orderly as possible. To cover the ground inside, the family hauled in clean sand from the dry riverbed. D'jimia and the children sleep on two blankets, which she constantly airs out and washes.

3. 聊聊关于鱼在中国文化里的重要地位

鲤形状寄递。对此,唐代诗人李商隐《寄令狐郎中》咏有:"嵩云秦树久离居,双鲤迢迢一纸书。"相传,更早的时候,人们以绢帛写信,把它装在真鲤鱼腹内传给对方,因称"鱼笺"。汉代蔡邕作有一首乐府诗描写这样的信件:"客从远方来,遗我双鲤鱼。呼儿烹鲤鱼,中有尺素书。"因为,它又有"鱼素"的美称,并形成"鱼传尺素"的文学典故。隋、唐二代,朝廷颁发有一种信符,符由木雕或铜铸成鱼形,时称"鱼符"、"鱼契";由于要把传递的信息书写在符上,故又称为"鱼书"。

"鱼"与"余"谐音,象征着富贵。"如鱼得水"描写出了生活和谐美满、幸福自在。"鳜"和"贵"谐音,取"富贵有余"之意。"鲤"和"利"谐音,"家家得利",便是绘有许多人家买鲤鱼。"鲢"与"连"谐音,以莲花和鲢鱼构成的画面,取名为

"连连有余";"金鱼"和"金玉"谐音,画面绘童子嬉戏于养金鱼的水塘或鱼缸,取名为"金玉满塘"等等。

在中国文化的谱系中,鱼有着特殊的地位。从源头看,鱼的特殊地位很可能因为它正是"龙"的前身。

隋唐时期,在传统的龙形象外,又新出现了一种"龙首鱼身"的形象,学者称其为"鱼龙变纹"。也从这个时期起,民间开始流传"鲤鱼跃龙门"的故事——跃过龙门的鱼即成龙,跃不过的依旧凡品。尽管学者指出,这个故事有着浓厚的科举背景(中国科举制度始于隋唐),但是,谁又能否认在这个故事中,不暗藏着对鱼和龙渊源的诠释呢?上述这些,均是中国"鱼龙文化不分家"的有力证据。

成语: 鱼龙混杂

为什么要讲关于鱼呢?有新故事给大家,所以要先熟悉文化背景。

金代 青白玉雕"连年大贵"佩 观复博物馆藏



莲花与鱼儿成为"**连年有余**"的象征——莲,谐音"连";鱼,即"余"——如果畅游于 莲池的刚好是鳜鱼,那可就是"连年大贵"!