**高中名著阅读·《论语》中的“仁”**

**学习指南**

**学习目标：**

1．对《论语》中“仁”的内涵、具体表现有清晰的认识。

2．理解“仁”和“礼”、“仁”和“恕”的关系。

3．对比分析，区分圣人、仁人、君子的内涵。

**学 法 指 导：**

1.比较阅读

把意义上有关联的章句，放在一起阅读，互为补充、印证。这是一种读《论语》的重要方法。

2.整理、归纳、分类。

 把对同一问题的不同阐释整理、归纳在一起，并进行梳理分类。《论语》是语录体作品，比较散碎，这种学习方法很适合这部作品的特点，并使学生在整理、归纳、分类的过程中，加深对《论语》的认识。

**学 习 任 务**

**学习任务一：**

**翻译以下章句：**

13.27子曰：“刚、毅、木、讷，近仁。”

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17.6子张问仁于孔子。孔子说：“能行五者于天下为仁矣。”请问之。曰：“恭、宽、信、敏、惠。恭则不侮，宽则得众，信则人任焉，敏则有功，惠则足以使人。”

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12.1 颜渊问仁，子曰：“克己复礼为仁。一日克己复礼，天下归仁焉。为仁由己，而由人乎哉？"颜渊曰：“请问其目。”子曰一非礼勿视，非礼勿听，非礼勿言，非礼勿动。”颜渊曰：“回虽不敏，请事斯语矣。”

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**学习任务二：**

2020年伊始，新冠肺炎疫情牵动了全国人民的心。在这场疫情中，我们看到了许许多多令我们感动、敬佩的人。请结合你对《论语》中“仁”的认识，谈谈你对防疫英雄人物的理解。300字左右。

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**学习任务三**：

儒家和道家都有“圣人”的概念，但涵义差异很大。请你找到老子、庄子、孔子对“圣人”的论述（各找一条），分析他们心中“圣人”形象的差异。

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