

附件 1:

## 江苏财经职业技术学院 2024 年公开招聘试讲选题

### 一、B01 岗位:

要求: 教学试讲内容(任选一题试讲), 试讲时长不超过 10 分钟, 可使用板书, 不得使用 PPT。

选题 1. 如何从“内在”和“外在”两方面提升高铁专业学生的职业素质?

选题 2. 后悔值法;

选题 3. 生产现场管理;

### 二、B02 岗位:

要求: 教学试讲内容(任选一题试讲), 试讲时长不超过 10 分钟, 可使用板书, 不得使用 PPT。

选题 1. 机械零件公差配合分析与尺寸链计算;

选题 2. RS232-C 串行通信接口及电平转换电路;

选题 3. PLC 模拟量编程及其应用;

### 三、B03 岗位:

要求: 按照教学对象、课型等要求, 从指定的两篇教学内容中任选一篇, 进行现场说课, 展示“45 分钟一节课”的完整教学设计, 说课语言为普通话, 说课时长不超过 10 分钟, 可使用板书, 不得使用 PPT。

#### (一) 教学对象

1. 25 名留学生, 主要来自中亚地区, 少部分来自东南亚和俄罗斯;

2. 已经具备初等三级中文水平，正在进行中等四级水平的中文学习。

《国际中文教育中文水平等级标准》语言量化指标总表

等次	级别	音节	汉字	词汇	语法
初等	一级	269	300	500	48
	二级	199/468	300/600	772/1272	81/129
	三级	140/608	300/900	973/2245	81/210
中等	四级	116/724	300/1200	1000/3245	76/286
	五级	98/822	300/1500	1071/4316	71/357
	六级	86/908	300/1800	1140/5456	67/424
高等	七—九级	202/1110	1200/3000	5636/11092	148/572
总计		1110	3000	11092	572
注：表格中“/”前后两个数字，前面的数字表示本级新增的语言要素数量，后面的数字表示截至本级累积的语言要素数量。高等语言量化指标不再按级细分。					

## (二) 课型

综合课

## (三)、教学内容 (二选一)

文章一：

张小姐是一位记者，由于工作的需要，她的手机必须 24 小时开机，随时可能会有电话打进来。因此，她很紧张，一听到电话铃声心就直跳；可如果没有电话，张小姐也不会轻松下来，她总是不停地掏出手机来看，生怕有没接的电话，脑子里想的除了电话还是电话，做什么都做不下去。

最近，她经常头疼、出汗，脾气也变坏了。医生说，张小姐得了一种叫“手机依赖症”的病。什么是“手机依赖症”呢？你是不是经常找手机，不停地拿出手机来看，把手机拿在手里才安心？你是不是吃饭的时候把手机放在桌子上，睡觉的时候把手机放在枕头边？即使没有什么事情也要 24 小时开着手机？是不是离开了手机，你就会觉得不舒服？如果是，那你很可能得了“手机依赖症”。

不过，别害怕，一般的“手机依赖症”很容易调整，只要关掉手机，放松心情就可以了；但是症状严重的还是应该去看心理医生。

## 文章二：

王强因为家里穷，把上大学的机会让给了弟弟，他和一个**亲戚**去大城市打工了，他们在一家公司**打包快递**。有一天，夜里下大雨，王强**赶紧**从床上爬起来，冲进大雨里，检查快递有没有被淋湿，等老板开车赶过来时，看到快递都好好儿的，特别高兴，要给王强加薪，他却说不用。

后来老板还是让王强当了经理，有一个外商听说公司发展得不错，想和他们**合作**，王强**礼貌**地请外商一起吃了晚餐，他们边吃边聊，聊着聊着，话题**转到了**王强的学历上，那个外商问王强：“您这么年轻，受过什么教育？为什么能做得这么好？”

王强说：“其实我只是高中毕业**而已**。不过，从小父母就教育我做事无论大小，都要尽到自己的责任，想不到那个外商竟站起来，握着王强的手，说：“OK，明天我们就**签合同**！”

说明：

- 1.文中加粗部分为生词；
- 2.文中划线部分为语法。

## 四、B04 岗位：

要求：从指定的两篇英语文章中任选一篇，进行现场说课，展示“45 分钟一节课”的完整教学设计，**说课语言为英语**，说课时长不超过 10 分钟，可使用板书，不得使用 PPT。

### Passage 1

#### Cliff Village

In 2016, Chen Rezuo needed to climb a high ladder on her way back home, with other children from Atulieer Village. The 15 schoolchildren were mostly girls and it took them two hours to make the journey. They had to climb about 800 metres up a vine ladder from the bottom of a cliff to their village on top of a mountain in

Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture<sup>1</sup> of Southwest China's Sichuan Province.

Atulieer Village, where about 125 families lived, is known as the “cliff village”<sup>2</sup>. The people who lived in the clouds high on the mountain are not afraid of heights and very good at climbing.

Things began to change in 2017. The government built a new ladder to the village. This new ladder is made of steel and consists of a total of 2,556 steps. It is 2.8 kilometres long and 1.5 metres wide. With the steel ladder, the road up and down the mountain became much easier. In less than a year, the village was connected to electricity and the Internet.

In 2019, nearly 100,000 tourists came to the “cliff village” to see what it was like to climb up the steel ladder. They lived in the village, bought food and souvenirs, and the village people earned nearly one million yuan.

In May 2020, 84 families from Atulieer Village moved to new houses at the bottom of the cliff in Zhaojue County. There is a kindergarten, a school, and a hospital in the area. Now children from Atulieer Village can play on the playground after school instead of climbing up the cliff for two hours.

Not all the villagers from Atulieer Village moved to the new place. About 40 families decided to stay in their old village on the cliff and take part in the development of tourism projects. In the future, the “cliff village” will have cable cars, cliff-style hotels, and an open-air museum that shows China's efforts in fighting poverty.

Atulieer Village is just one example of what the Chinese government has done to help people who lived in very poor conditions. Between 2016 and 2020, in other parts of China, the government moved about 9.3 million citizens from their homes in areas not fit to live in, to much better places. It has not only improved the lives of millions of Chinese people but also reduced global poverty rates.

## Passage 2

### Chinatown in London

You can find London's Chinatown in Soho<sup>1</sup>. It has become a growing cultural, commercial and tourist centre. With its 78 restaurants, 53 shops, 12 bars and pubs, two banks, and many business companies, this Chinatown is different from all the other Chinatowns.

Gerrard Street is the heart of Chinatown. It has fashion shops, restaurants, and the place where Led Zeppelin, a famous English rock band, first practised. Here the Chinese people live and they have a community centre.

Chairperson of this community centre, Christine Yau, said, "We provide services like legal help, social support, and advice — we get thousands of enquiries every year. We also offer lots of different courses. Chinatown has a strong community life that encourages the Chinese way of life. Here you can find a mixture of the East and the West." So it is more than just a place for great food. For many people of Chinese origin, Chinatown offers a chance to learn more about their roots.

Yau talked about a student, Wing Kei Wong, who is from Hong Kong, China. She moved to England ten years ago to follow her love for architecture and she is so happy that Chinatown is so Chinese. She made a mural that she calls "1888". From a distance, it looks like a bowl of rice, but when you go closer, you can see 1,888 photos of Chinese people and other photos with a connection to Chinatown.

The best restaurant in Chinatown is The Royal Dragon on Gerrard Street. There you get fast service and the staff is very friendly. The décor adds to the welcoming atmosphere and you can get a delicious hot meal there. It is in the heart of Chinatown, so it has a sense of real Chinese culture.

There are also important Chinese celebrations in Chinatown. For example, on 22 January 2023, thousands of people came to celebrate the Chinese New Year. The celebrations started at 10 o'clock in the morning with a parade. There were floats, Chinese lion and dragon teams, and more. There were also performances of music, dance, acrobatics, and martial arts. The festivities lasted until 5 February.

So, if you are Chinese and live in London, Chinatown is the place to go. There is no need to feel homesick.