

附件 3:

江苏财经职业技术学院 2025 年第一批公开招聘专任教师 B 岗位试讲选题

岗位编号	专业要求	教学试讲内容	备注
B01	马克思主义哲学，中国哲学，政治学理论，政治学，中外政治制度，科学社会主义与国际共产主义运动，中共党史（含：党的学说与党的建设），马克思主义基本原理，马克思主义民族理论与政策，马克思主义发展史，马克思主义中国化研究，国外马克思主义研究，马克思主义理论，思想政治教育，中国近现代史基本问题研究，中国近现代史，中共党史党建学，学科教学（思政）	任选一题试讲： 1. 全过程人民民主是社会主义民主政治的本质属性； 2. 新民主主义社会是一个过渡性的社会； 3. 新时代呼唤担当民族复兴大任的时代新人。	
B02	英语语言文学，外国语言学及应用语言学，翻译，英语口译，英语笔译，学科教学（英语）	现场英文说课，根据指定的文章（见下表），展示完整的教学设计，包括教学目标、教学方法、教学流程等内容。	
B03	大数据技术与工程，人工智能，计算机科学与技术，计算机应用技术，计算机软件与理论，软件工程，模式识别与智能系统	任选一题试讲： 1. Python 列表操作与应用；	
B04	大数据技术与工程，人工智能，计算机科学与技术，计算机应用技术，计算机软件与理论，软件工程，模式识别与智能系统	2. MySQL 数据库多表查询； 3. C 语言程序设计--函数的递归调用。	

B02 岗位:

Discovering Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage

1. The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage site stretching over 1,700 kilometers, lies a living testament to China's ancient civilization. Spanning from the Sui Dynasty (581–618 CE) to the present day, this architectural marvel not only facilitated north-south trade but also became a cradle for cultural exchange, nurturing diverse traditions that thrive as intangible cultural heritage (ICH).

2. Chinese intangible cultural heritage (ICH) is a vibrant tapestry of living traditions, practices, and expressions that embody the rich history and cultural identity of the Chinese people. This heritage reflects the depth of China's 5,000-year civilization, showcasing a range of practices from folk literature and music to traditional craftsmanship and performing arts. Understanding ICH is essential to appreciating how these traditions influence daily life, community ties, and the broader cultural landscape of China. In this article, we'll explore the significance of these practices, their historical roots, and how they continue to shape contemporary culture.

3. The roots of ICH in China date back thousands of years, deeply intertwined with the nation's history and social evolution. The first national inventory of intangible cultural heritage was compiled in 2006, identifying over 500 elements worthy of protection. This marked a significant step in recognizing the importance of these traditions in maintaining cultural identity.

4. Chinese intangible cultural heritage serves as a vessel for cultural expression, embodying the values, beliefs, and customs of the society. Each element of ICH carries symbolic meanings, often linked to historical events, local legends, or religious practices. For instance, the intricate art of paper-cutting is not merely decorative; it symbolizes good fortune and happiness, often used during festivals to enhance celebrations.

5. The significance of ICH also lies in its ability to foster a sense of belonging and community. Traditional practices like dragon boat racing during the Duanwu Festival or the rituals surrounding the Spring Festival reinforce social bonds and create shared experiences among participants. These events are more than cultural displays; they represent collective memory and identity.

6. Intangible cultural heritage is intricately woven into the fabric of Chinese traditions and festivals. Major celebrations, such as the Spring Festival (Lunar New Year), are rich with customs that have been upheld for generations. Activities like family reunions, firecrackers, and lion dances are all rooted in ICH, reflecting hopes for prosperity and happiness in the coming year.

7. In daily life, elements of ICH manifest in various forms. Traditional crafts, such as embroidery and pottery, are not only artistic expressions but also essential livelihoods for many artisans. Traditional Chinese medicine, including practices like acupuncture and herbal medicine, remains a vital aspect of health care, showcasing the practical relevance of cultural heritage in contemporary society.

8. Chinese intangible cultural heritage is rich with fascinating stories and myths. For example, the origin of the Dragon Boat Festival is linked to the patriotic poet Qu Yuan, who drowned himself in the Miluo River to protest against corruption. To honor

him, people raced boats and threw rice dumplings into the river, practices that continue to this day.

9. Another intriguing aspect is the significance of tea culture in China, recognized globally for its depth and variety. The traditional tea processing techniques, which include picking, drying, and brewing, are not just about making tea but are steeped in social practices and rituals that emphasize hospitality and respect.

10. In today's fast-paced world, the relevance of intangible cultural heritage is increasingly noticeable. As globalization threatens local customs, the preservation and promotion of ICH have become essential for maintaining cultural diversity. Many young people are seeking to reconnect with their roots, leading to a renewed interest in traditional arts and crafts.

11. Furthermore, ICH plays a vital role in tourism, with travelers eager to experience authentic cultural practices. This interest helps support local economies while fostering a greater appreciation for cultural heritage worldwide.

12. The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal and its associated ICH remind us that cultural heritage is not static but a living, evolving narrative. As we celebrate these traditions, we honor the wisdom of past generations and ensure that the currents of canal culture and Chinese civilization continue to flow into the future. (690 words)