**学校根据笔试成绩高低，按照各用人单位招聘人数不低于1:3的比例确定进入面试试讲环节的人选。**

教育学院2022年硕士研究生招聘面试试讲相关事宜

**课程与教学论数学方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

内容一：小学数学课程标准（2022年版）的理念和目标

内容二：分数概念的教学

内容三：空间观念及其培养

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**学前教育学**

 1、面试试讲的科目及内容。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。 参考教材：《新编幼儿园教育活动设计与指导》，梅纳新主编，复旦大学出版社2016年版

内容一：《幼儿健康教育的目标》，教材41页。

内容二：《幼儿心理健康教育的实施》，教材51页。

内容三：《幼儿园体育锻炼活动设计与指导》，教材68页。

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**美术学美术教育方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《简笔画技法》。面试分为两个环节，第一个环节是画简笔画环节（60分钟），第二节环节是无生试讲环节。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从三个以下内容中现场随机抽取一个内容：

内容一：

第一环节：根据儿童故事素材画一幅儿童简笔画，要求主体造型生动，整体构图合理，色彩搭配美观，符合幼儿年龄特点。

第二环节：无生试讲：就简笔画讲解《简笔画创作技法》。

内容二：

第一环节：根据某首古诗画一幅儿童简笔画，要求主体造型生动，整体构图合理，色彩搭配美观，符合幼儿年龄特点。

第二环节：无生试讲：就儿童诗绘画讲解《儿童画创作要点》。

内容三：

第一环节：画一幅幼儿教师带幼儿玩游戏的儿童画，要求主体造型生动，整体构图合理，色彩搭配美观，符合幼儿年龄特点。

第二环节：无生试讲：就所画的儿童画讲解《简笔画中人物创作要点》。

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟； (2)试讲过程展示自己的儿童画作品，结合自己的作品组织教学内容。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**联系人：陈老师 13956443356**

文学与传播学院2022年硕士研究生招聘面试试讲相关事宜

**课程与教学论语文方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《语文教学设计与案例分析》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

内容一：语文教学如何实现人文熏陶？

内容二：写作生活化教学整体设计。

内容三：以《红楼梦》为例谈谈如何有效组织、推进整本书阅读教学？

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**新闻学新媒体新闻务实方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《新闻编评实训》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

内容一：可视化数据新闻编辑能力训练

内容二：新闻时评写作能力训练

内容三：新闻短评写作能力训练

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**联系人：李老师 13500571610**

美术与设计学院2022年硕士研究生招聘戏剧与影视学三维动画方向面试试讲相关事宜

**试讲与实践科目满分均为100分，各占50%加权计入面试试讲环节总分。**

**一、面试试讲科目及具体要求**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《三维动画》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

内容一：如何创建路径动画？

内容二： NURBS建模基础（NURBS概述，创建NURBS基本体）。

内容三：变形技术。

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**二、实践科⽬及内容**

从三个题目中现场随机抽取一个题目进行3D建模。

所用软件不限，如对软件有特殊要求，请提前告知工作人员。

考试时间：不超过4个小时。

**联系人：廖老师 18055465167**

外国语学院2022年硕士研究生招聘面试试讲相关事宜

**课程与教学论英语方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《英语课程与教学论》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

内容一：阅读整体教学设计

内容二：英语教师如何依据英语课程标准中语言能力分级指标，通过课堂教学提升学生交际语言能力

内容三：如何培养师范生交际性教学活动设计能力

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须按照试讲内容提交完整的教学设计以及相关PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**翻译口译方向**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《新闻发布会口译》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三个内容中现场随机抽取一个内容进行面试试讲。

1. 从2022年两会总理中外记者新闻发布会选取一段作为背景材料，设计15分钟教学过程，通过实例分析讲述常见口译实务技巧和口译理论，并提供合理设计的课程思政环节展示。

Select one segment of the Premier’s news conference 2022 and devise a 15-minute teaching plan. The teaching design is supposed to incorporate necessary interpreting training skills, some interpreting theories as well as the proper design of course-based ideological and political education.

The Possible Link to the Premier’s News Conference 2022 :

<http://www.gov.cn/zhuanti/2022qglhzb/live/20220311b86021123.html>

1. 从2021年两会总理中外记者新闻发布会选取一段作为背景材料，设计15分钟教学过程，通过实例分析讲述常见口译实务技巧和口译理论，并提供合理设计的课程思政环节展示。

Select one segment of the Premier’s *news* *conference* 2021 and devise a 15-minute teaching plan. The teaching design is supposed to incorporate necessary interpreting training skills, some interpreting theories as well as the proper design of course-based ideological and political education.

The Possible Link to the Premier’s *News* C*onference* 2021:

<https://politics.cntv.cn/special/gwyvideo/likeqiang/202103/2021031112/index.shtml>

1. 从2020年两会总理中外记者新闻发布会选取一段作为背景材料，设计15分钟教学过程，通过实例分析讲述常见口译实务技巧和口译理论，并提供合理设计的课程思政环节展示。

Select one segment of the Premier’s *news* *conference* 2020 and devise a 15-minute teaching plan. The teaching design is supposed to incorporate necessary interpreting training skills, some interpreting theories as well as the proper design of course-based ideological and political education.

The Possible Link to the Premier’s *News* C*onference* 2020:

<https://3g.163.com/v/video/VKCQ88GTD.html>

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1)按教学要求正式讲课，时间不超过15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须提供15分钟的PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。（4）口译科目试讲过程需结合音频视频资料展开教学。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、相关专业理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**英语语言文学**

1、面试试讲的科目及内容

试讲的科目为《大学英语》。根据学校人才招聘工作要求，面试者从下面三篇文章中现场随机抽取一个篇章进行面试试讲。

Text 1：The weight men carry

Text 2：The coming energy crisis

Text 3：A meaningful life

2、试讲具体要求

试讲：应试人员面对专业评议组专家进行现场试讲。试讲的形式及要求：(1) 按照大学英语综合课教学模式根据所给篇章（篇章较长可择选其中内容）正式讲课，时间为15分钟；(2)试讲时应试人员须按照试讲课文提交完整课文的教学设计以及相关PPT课件;(3)试讲过程必须有PPT课件和手写板书两种形式结合，缺项可酌情扣分。

答辩：专业评议组成员围绕试讲内容、语言教学理论知识与技能、课程思政等方面内容进行提问，提问题目一般不少于2个。

**附件：**

1. The weight men carry
2. The coming energy crisis
3. A meaningful life

**联系人：侯老师 13956452552**

附件1

**The weight men carry**

1 When I was a boy growing up off the grid in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the men I knew labored with their bodies from the first rooster crow in the morning to sundown. They were marginal farmers, shepherds, just scraping by, or welders, steelworkers, carpenters; they built cabinets, dug ditches, mined coal, or drove trucks, their forearms thick with muscle. They trained horses, stocked furnaces, made tires, stood on assembly lines, welding parts onto refrigerators or lubricating car engines. In the evenings and on weekends, they labored equally hard, working on their own small tract of land, fixing broken-down cars, repairing broken shutters and drafty windows. In their little free time, they drowned their livers in beer from cheap copper mugs at a bar near the local brewery or racecourse.

2 The bodies of the men I knew were twisted and wounded in ways visible and invisible. Heavy lifting had given many of them spinal problems and appalling injuries. Some had broken ribs and lost fingers. Racing against conveyor belts had given some ulcers. Their ankles and knees ached from years of standing on concrete. Some had partial vision loss as the glow of the welding flame damaged their optic receptors. There were times, studying them, when I dreaded growing up. All around us, the fathers always seemed older than the mothers. Men wore out sooner, being martyrs of constant work. Only women lived into old age.

3 There were also soldiers, and so far as I could tell, they scarcely worked at all. But when the shooting started, many of them would die for their patriotism in fields and forts of foreign outposts. This was what soldiers were for - they were tools like a wrench, a hammer or a screw.

4 These weren’t the only destinies of men, as I learned from having a few male teachers, from reading books and from watching television. But the men on television - the news commentators, the lawyers, the doctors, the politicians who levied the taxes and the bosses who gave orders - seemed as remote and unreal to me as the figures in old paintings. I could no more imagine growing up to become one of these sophisticated people than I could imagine becoming a sovereign prince.

5 A scholarship enabled me not only to attend college, a rare enough feat in my social circle, but even to traverse the halls of a historic university meant for the children of the rich. Here for the first time I met women who told me that men were guilty of having kept all the joys and privileges of the earth for themselves. I was puzzled, and demanded clarification. What privileges? What joys? I thought about the grim, wounded lives of most of the men back home. What had they allegedly stolen from their wives and daughters? The right to work five days a week, 12 months a year, for 30 or 40 years, wedged in tight spaces in the textile mills, or in the coal mines, struggling to extract every last bit of coal from the rock-hard earth? The right to die in war? The right to fix every leak in the roof, every gap in the fence? The right to pile banknotes high for a rich corporation in a city far away? The right to feel, when the lay-off came or the mines shut down, not only afraid but also ashamed?

6 In this alien world of the rich, I was slow to understand the deep grievances of women. This was because, as a boy, I had envied them. Before college, the only people I had ever known who were interested in art or music or literature, the only ones who ever seemed to enjoy a sense of ease were the mothers and daughters. What’s more, they did not have to go to war. By comparison with the narrow, compartmentalized days of fathers, the comparatively lightweight work of mothers seemed expansive. They clipped coupons, went to see neighbors, or ran errands at school or at church. I saw their lives as through a telescope, all twinkling stars and shafts of light, missing the details that truly defined their days. No doubt, had I taken a more deductive look at their lives, I would have envied them less. I didn’t see, then, what a prison a house could be, since houses seemed to me brighter, handsomer places than any factory. As such things were never spoken of, I did not realize how often women suffered from men’s bullying. Even then I could see how exhausting it was for a mother to cater all day to the needs of young children. But, as a boy, if I had to choose between tending a baby and tending a machine, I think I would have chosen the baby.

7 So I was baffled when the women at college made a racket accusing me and my sex of having cornered the world’s pleasures. They demanded to be emancipated from the bonds of sexism. I think my bafflement has been felt by other boys (and by girls as well) who grew up in dirt-poor farm country, by the docks, in the shadows of factories - any place where the fates of men and women are symmetrically bleak and grim.

8 When the women I met at college thought about the joys and privileges of men, they didn’t see the sort of men I had known. These daughters of privileged, Republican men wanted to inherit their fathers’ power and lordship over the world. They longed for a say over their future. But so did I. The difference between me and these daughters was that they saw me, because of my sex, as destined from birth to become like their fathers, and therefore as an enemy to their desires. But I knew better. I wasn’t an enemy to their desires, in fact or in feeling. I was an ally in their rebellion. If I had known, then, how to tell them so, or how to be a mediator, would they have believed me? Would they have known?

附件2

**The coming energy crisis**

1 Two hundred years ago, the world experienced an energy revolution that launched the Industrial Age. Ever since then, with the rapid increase of population density, the industrialized world's thirst for energy has more than tripled. Petroleum and natural gas are exploited as versatile and high quality energy products. Uranium is also tapped to fuel nuclear reactors and provide atomic energy.

2 Cheap energy is the lifeblood of human society. But there is a dark side to the near monopoly of non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas, along with controversial uranium, to supply our growing energy demands. The supply of these fuels is physically limited, and their use threatens our health and environment. Multiple international treaties have been proposed to limit the use of fossil fuels for this very reason. Fears of global warming aside, burning fossil fuels releases chemicals and particulates that can cause breathing problems, cancer as well as brain and nerve damage. Nuclear energy, once hailed as “too cheap to meter”, has never been economically successful when all costs are factored in. Furthermore, public opinion polls show nuclear energy is too closely associated with disasters like the Chernobyl reactor meltdown and the Fukushima explosion, and with the danger that: rebel insurgents could do damage with the toxic waste. Inexpensive and seemingly abundant non-renewable energy from dead plants and extinct animals fueled the 20th century economy, but geologists, climatologists, environmentalists, and many others are warning that the honeymoon may soon be over.

3 At some indefinite time in the near future, the last drop of oil, lump of coal or wisp of natural gas will be collected from the earth. The eventual depletion of fossil fuels that hitherto proved so reliable has left us with no choice but to prepare for a new age of energy synthesis. Most certainly, human demand for energy will not decrease or plateau but surge as world population grows to nine billion over the next 50 years. By the year 2020, world energy consumption is projected to show a linear increase of 50 percent.

4 How will we meet the sky-rocketing energy demands of the future Until we perfect the technology of cold fusion, we'll have to focus on the development and increased production of energy from renewable energy sources - sun, wind, water, and so on. While renewable energy sources are promising, an international confederation of scientists and engineers is working feverishly to overcome the various obstacles associated with these “new energy” technologies. The major challenge is to develop efficient and economically workable versions of these technologies.

5 Take solar energy for example. It is a good option because there is an unlimited supply of glittering sunlight. Making it work on a large scale, however, is much easier said than done. It would be cost prohibitive to take the intricate gadgets of solar energy from the fringe of “green” society to the mainstream for major world consumption. The solar apparatus itself is ready for many new business and consumer applications, but it is way too expensive to replace the old combustion machinery of gears and motors with new electronic technology of semiconductors and transistors on a global or even a national scale.

6 Wind power, which has been used effectively in some places for generations, is also rapidly growing in the energy market. The principle behind it is that wind converts rotary force into electricity by turning the blades of the turbine clockwise or counterclockwise around an axis. Unfortunately, wind power is very unreliable and its strength depends on local weather patterns, temperature, time of year, and location. In addition to this unreliability, wind power equipment is very expensive compared with other energy sources and won't become a viable alternative until we can slash the costs significantly. Also, a “wind farm” requires enormous land clearing to produce significant amounts of energy.

7 Hydroelectric power is another source of clean and renewable energy. It can be harnessed by controlling the natural outflow of water with different methods. The most popular is through dams, which, unfortunately, are no longer considered environmentally friendly. Most of the hydroelectric dams in the world are historically recent, but all reservoirs eventually will fill up with mud and require very expensive excavation to clear them up to become useful again.

8 Biomass energy derived from plant and animal matter is still another renewable source being considered as a standby replacement for fossil fuels. Organic waste in the form of dead trees, leaves, animal corpses and food processing waste exists in abundance and can be used to produce energy. However, there is no way to ventilate the direct burning of biomass as fuel without diffusing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These gases can pose a risk to the ozone layer, increasing overall exposure of human beings to harmful UV rays from the sun. Besides, it takes time and money to collect and transport biomass in its raw form to a central point for processing into fuel, and the automation of such a process is too difficult. So, for the time being, biomass has too many costly drawbacks to be a workable alternative to fossil fuels.

9 Although renewable energies are not yet economically competitive with fossil fuels, their price becomes more attractive when compared with the health and environmental costs associated with burning coal and oil. Perhaps the best solution to our growing energy challenges comes in a bulletin from the Union of Concerned Scientists: “Our society's future success cannot hinge on one single solution. The answer instead must come from a family of diverse energy technologies that share a unified purpose -they do not deplete our natural resources or destroy our environment.” Despite the difficulties, it is important to remember that an energy crisis is approaching at supersonic speeds and will soon be upon us. In order to inaugurate a new era in energy, we must act quickly and work toward international collaboration to find the most effective solutions to our energy problems.

 附件3

**A meaningful life**

1 The death of an angel of animal rights activism does not rate with that of a drugged-out rock star. So when Henry Spira died of cancer in September 1998, his death passed without notice, apart from a brief obituary in The New York Times. Yet Henry Spiral life tells us something important, not only about the modern animal movement, but about the possibility of an individual making a difference in the modern world.

2 I first met Henry when he turned up at an adult education seminar I was giving at New York University. I offered a course on “Animal Liberation” that attracted about 20 students. One student was an unusual specimen, outside the regular aesthetic of an “animal person”. His clothes were untidy, and his hair uncombed. His language was so blunt and earthy that at times I thought I was listening to an assassin from a violent mob. Yet, I couldn’t help feeling intrigued with his direct way of speaking and his solemn, secular oath to help animals in need.

3 I left New York soon after that, but one day got a call from Henry. He talked with me about his work. I knew that for over a century, the animal rights movement had been putting out graphic brochures, leaflets, and audio propaganda, alerting people to the dreadful experiments on animals. But in all that time, the number of animals used in experiments had risen from a small batch of a few hundred to more than 30 million. No activist had managed to stop a single experiment or improve the lives of animals living in tiny, constricted enclosures. Henry changed that. One of his earliest campaigns permanently closed down a laboratory conducting experiments with toxic vapor on about 60 rabbits.

4 Following that success, Henry rapidly moved on to bigger targets. He laid siege to Revlon over their use of rabbits to test cosmetics for potential eye damage, and exerted enough pressure to persuade them to put $750,000 into the search for alternatives. Having seen the boycott that Revlon had narrowly averted and being afraid of incurring similar wrath, Avon, Bristol-Myers and other major cosmetics corporations soon followed suit. Though it took 10 years for the research to achieve results, it was largely Henry’s public and judicious watchdog efforts that brought so many cosmetics corporations to where they now truthfully state their products are not tested on animals.

5 From decades spent working on the side of the weak and oppressed, Henry became efficient at masterminding campaigns. His victory over Revlon didn’t require wealth, legislators, or the help of big governments. He learned how to build public awareness campaigns, how to shape malpractice lawsuits to successfully sue large companies and how to build committed groups of supporters for the cause.

6 We often assume that society has become too big and too bureaucratic for individuals to make a difference. How could one individual, however humane and passionate, possibly bring about change in the face of powerful global corporations, ministerial indifference and complicated parliamentary rules?

7 Henry’s life was dedicated to the cause of preventing suffering of innocent, helpless animals, especially those used in research. He didn’t stand on the sidelines or try to get revenge for the suffering he observed. Henry was practical. He acted. He appealed to the public and created publicity kits to help common people become activists.

8 On April 21, 1996, I sent Henry a fax telling him I was thinking about writing a book to chronicle his life and work. I asked whether I could stay with him for a few days in June to talk about it.

9 Henry called that evening. He said he’d really like me to write the book, but he wasn’t sure he was still going to be around in late June. He explained that he’d been diagnosed with cancer, and asked whether I could come earlier.

10 I was in New York six days later. Henry had lost a lot of weight, and lacked the energy I was used to seeing in him. His life expectancy was a matter of months. Death seemed to be stalking him.

11 The most remarkable thing about Henry, though, was the total absence of any sign of depression. Life had been good, he said, refusing to hear my sympathy and condolences. He said he’d done what he wanted to do and enjoyed it a lot. Why should he be depressed?

12 Henry’s life did not terminate in the time his doctors predicted. For the next two years he kept working, helping develop the material I needed for the book, through interviews and questionnaires. When I began writing, I never thought Henry would see a completed draft, but he lived to see the book on sale in a New York bookstore. Then, within a week, wearing his favorite striped pajamas, he died.

13 One essential mark of living well is to be satisfied with one’s accomplishments when taking a retrospective look at life, and to be able to accept death and face infinity calmly. Henry’s life seemed to lack many of the things that most of us take for granted as essential to a good life. He never married, or had a long-term, live-in relationship. He had no children or successors. He never went to concerts, to the theater, or to fine restaurants. He didn’t bring antibiotics to the needy or vaccinate the poor. He was never called a hero like the caped crusaders of our comic books. There is no fancy stone for him at the cemetery after his death. He just cared for the weakest creatures in his society. What gave Henry Spira’s life depth and purpose? What did he - and others -find meaningful in the way he lived his life?

淮南师范学院2022年硕士研究生招聘教辅岗位面试方案

# 根据2022年1月26日发布的《淮南师范学院2022年硕士研究生招聘公告》要求，为学校选拔优秀人才，公平公正开展财务处（会计学、财务管理等专业）、发展规划处（高等教育学高等教育方向）两个岗位的教辅人员选聘工作，确保本次面试工作顺利进行，经研究决定，制定相关工作方案，具体如下：

一、总体情况

本次面试是今年教辅岗位人员招聘的第二环节，参加人员为笔试合格人选，成绩带入面试环节，与面试分数加权进行计算。面试有四个环节：核验证件—候考—面试—公布分数。

二、具体安排

**1．面试考核内容**

面试：采取结构化面试方式，主要考察应聘者从事行政管理工作、教学辅助工作的专业知识、岗位技能、综合素质和能力，时间为10分钟，满分100分。

**2．面试安排**

**（1）面试时间：**教辅岗位人员面试时间定于2022年6月28日（星期二）上午9:00开始。

**（2）面试地点：**淮南师范学院东校区教学楼209教室。

**3．面试考场**

本次面试考场设1个面试室、1个候考室、1个专家休息室。面试室设在东校区教学楼209教室，候考室设在东校区教学楼201教室，专家休息室设在东校区教学楼210教室。候考室内实行封闭式管理。

**4．面试工作的组织**

**（1）面试工作领导小组**

学校成立教辅岗位人员面试工作领导小组。校分管领导任组长，由人事处、纪委办公室等部门为成员。

**（2）面试工作人员分组**

面试考核工作人员由人事处及相关用人单位有关人员担任。

三、面试工作程序

**1．面试通知**

面试人员由笔试成绩决定，具体通知由人事处负责。

**2．面试报到**

6月28日上午9:00面试开始，应聘人员均须提前40分钟到淮南师范学院东校区教学楼201教室报到并候考，接受面试工作人员的统一封闭管理，自觉遵守候考室的有关规定。面试正式开始后，无故迟到10分钟视为自动放弃应聘。工作人员对应聘人员自带的手机等通讯工具封存，并统一保管，面试结束后返还本人。

**3．组织抽签**

面试顺序采用在当日面试开始前30分钟临时抽签的方法确定。候考室工作人员负责组织应聘人员进行面试顺序抽签，并将应聘人员的面试排序号准确记录在面试人员花名册上，各位应聘人员逐人签字确认。

**4．素质考核**

应聘人员在候考室现场提供素质考核材料（应聘者本人学历证书、获奖证书、科研成果、党组织证明、学生干部证书等的原件及复印件），由人事处等部门工作人员现场验收统计，由专人负责审核，对提供不实材料或不符合学校选聘条件的取消笔试成绩和面试资格。

**5．面试规则**

应聘人员由引导员引导到面试室，应聘人员的抽签号即为本人的面试顺序号。

应聘人员面试结束后，由引导员引导离开面试考场，擅自滞留考场的按违纪处理。

**6．面试时间**

应聘人员面试时间为10分钟，答题计时从考生看过面试题后开始，应聘人员可略作思考再予答题，但时间计算在内。

在规定时间内应聘人员自己掌握好时间，答题剩时1分钟时，计时员鸣响提示音，答题时间到后计时员再次鸣响提示音，应聘人员应立即终止答题。

**7．面试评分**

面试由组长主持，分别按评分表对答题进行评分。各位专家独立打分，不得商量、暗示，对竞聘人员要一视同仁，要自始至终统一尺度，确保面试的公平、公正，评分表专家签名有效。

**8．面试成绩确定**

面试采用逐人、现场方式统分，前三人面试结束，评委合议，统一打分，第四人开始逐人打分。

计分员将专家评分逐人收齐后，首先核查各专家统分计算是否准确（错误修改处须请专家重新签名）。除去1个最高分，1个最低分后，按专家评分相加求和，再除以人数求出平均数，该平均数即为该应聘人员面试成绩。督察员监督计分是否规范、准确。

四、面试组织过程保密措施

（1）面试工作由面试组长负责实施，确保面试工作公开、公平、公正开展。

（2）应聘人员的通讯工具一律不准带进考场，如无意携带的必须关机装入统一配发的手机袋内交工作人员保管，否则按违纪处理。

（3）应聘人员有事需离开候考室，须经督察员同意，并由工作人员陪同。

（4）面试命题由校外专家负责，面试试题密封后交由专人保管，严防面试试题泄露。